

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia armillata (Pedley) Pedley



Acacia armillata occurrence map.
Occurrence map generated via Atlas of Living Australia (<https://www.ala.org.au>).

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Known from only three widely separated localities on or near the Great Dividing Ra. in north-eastern Qld, namely, the Iron Range Mining area on Cape York, around Mt Janet, and from the Walsh R./Price Ck junction.

Description

Tree to 8 m high with **pendulous** branches. Bark rough and grey at base of trunks, smooth and **mottled** above. **Branchlets** lenticellate, **glabrous**. Phyllodes narrowly **elliptic** to **lanceolate**, sometimes **oblanceolate**, **straight** to shallowly **falcate**, 7.5–15 (–18) cm long, 5–20 (–35) mm wide, **acuminate**, thinly **coriaceous**, **glabrous**, with (4–) 5–10 **distant** main nerves and longitudinally **reticulate** in between; **gland** 1–2 mm above **pulvinus**, with sometimes an additional **gland** near middle of **phyllode**. Inflorescences **rudimentary** 2-headed racemes, 1 or 2 per **axil**; **raceme axes** 1–2 mm long; peduncles 3–12 (–16) mm long, **glabrous**; heads **globular**, 3.5–4 mm diam., 20–30-flowered, pale yellow. Flowers 5-**merous**; sepals united at base. Pods strongly constricted between seeds and readily breaking into 1-seeded **indehiscent** segments, flat but slightly raised over seeds along the midline, to 10 cm long, (5–) 6–11 mm wide, thinly **coriaceous**, ± sparingly **reticulate**, **glabrous**, margins very narrowly winged. Seeds **longitudinal**, **oblong-elliptic**, c. 5 mm long, 3 mm wide, dull, dark brown; **funicle** not or scarcely thickened into a **clavate aril**.

Habitat

Grows in *Eucalyptus cullenii* and *E. normantonensis* woodland.

Specimens

Qld: 12.1 km SE of Mt Janet on survey road along Dividing Ra., *J.R.Clarkson 5507* (BRI, K, MEL, PERTH); 12 km SE of Mt Janet on survey road along Dividing Ra., *J.R.Clarkson 6288* (BRI, DNA, K, MEL, NSW, PERTH).

Notes

Phyllode width is variable, often on a single plant. Young plants may have phyllodes to 18 cm long.

Related to *A. excelsa* which has normally shorter phyllodes with fewer nerves per face and exarillate seeds. Phyllodes often superficially very similar to those of *A. hylonoma* which is most readily distinguished by its gland 3–15 mm above the pulvinus and its pods which are not or scarcely constricted between the seeds. Also related to *A. johannis*.

FOA Reference

Data derived from *Flora of Australia* Volumes 11A (2001), 11B (2001) and 12 (1998), products of ABRS, ©Commonwealth of Australia

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This identification key and fact sheets are available as a mobile application:



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