

**S.G.A.P. ACACIA STUDY GROUP  
NEWSLETTER NO. 46  
OCTOBER 1985**

**ISSN 0706-148K**

Dear Members

Regretfully the traveling is over. We had a really wonderful, trouble-free trip to Northern Territory and northern areas of Western Australia as far south as Broome, back across the continent and south to Mt Isa, dropping further south through Boulia, especially to see and photograph the fabled *Acacia peuce*.

In June when we travelled north the Stuart Highway was a wonderful sight in many areas, as there it was lined with flowering plants of many hues. There were many species of Acacia in bloom. I think that *A. lysiphloia* must be one of the most common species as it occurs in many places right across the north. There are other species too which are very common in the same way, such as *A. holosericea*, *A. acradenia*, *A. gonoclada* and *A. hilliana*, to mention a few.

Our visits to Katherine Gorge, Kakadu and Keep National Park were highlights of our trip as there were many interesting and unusual Acacias to be seen in all three areas and many photographs were taken.

Acacia flowering in Queensland was very disappointing on the whole as it was very dry in most areas. However, there was one beautiful spot called Busthinia Quarry, west of Jericho which we visited. It was an old railway quarry and like many such places it had become a plant nursery with many varieties present, among them 6-8 species of Acacia. These still have to be sent for identification.

We visited several Acacia study group members as we came south. To Beverley O'Keefe at Springsure, Terry Land at Rylstone and Keith Ingram at Mt Tomah we were delighted to meet you and see your gardens and very grateful for your hospitality. Thank you.

## **SGAP BIENNIAL CONFERENCE/SEMINAR**

At the end of September I had the pleasure of a return trip to Queensland, this time to the Brisbane conference/seminar, a very worthwhile exercise which I recommend to all members whenever the opportunity arises.

Here, too, I was happy to meet still more of our Study Group membership. It was great to put faces and personalities to familiar names.

From the conference itself one issue arose which concerns the study groups and that is that we have been asked to make sure that all our members are first of all members of the Society for Growing Australian Plants. So, if you have let your Society membership lapse or if you have never been a member, please make yourself financial again.

Another decision taken at the conference was that all study groups were to co-ordinate their subscription dates to June 30. This means that all subscriptions are now due, except for those members who have paid this year. The subscription is \$3.00 a year. A red cross on your newsletter indicates that you need to take some action. Thank you.

## NEW MEMBERS

Welcome to: Mrs G Holmes, Briggs Road, Brighton, Tas, 7017  
 Mr P Harradence, PO Box 117, Kununurra, WA 6743  
 Anne & Peter Radke, PO Box 220, Walkamin, Qld 4872  
 Mrs R Pedler, Box 58, Koolunga, SA 5464

## SEED BANK

A new seed list is attached.

### Additions

<i>A. andrewsii</i>	<i>A. meisneri</i>
<i>A. betchei</i>	<i>A. affin. myrtifolia</i>
<i>A. crassuloides</i>	<i>A. nodiflora</i> var. <i>ferox</i>
<i>A. dielsii</i>	<i>A. oldfieldii</i>
<i>A. eremophila</i> affin. <i>ericifolia</i>	<i>A. pubifolia</i>
<i>A. jonesii</i>	<i>A. sulcata</i> var. <i>platyphylla</i>
<i>A. maitlandii</i>	<i>A. ulicina</i>

Thank you to those members who have donated seed to the seed bank.

No doubt in some part due to my absence, use of the seed bank this year has been very limited which seems a shame when we have such a wide range of species available to members. Because of the buildup of some seed stocks I have made a list of selected species available to regions if they wish to take advantage of the surplus.

## FINANCIAL REPORT 30 JUNE 1985

Balance 30 June 1984	\$165.98	
Add: Subscriptions & donations	\$176.00	
Interest	<u>\$5.24</u>	\$347.22
Expenses: Stationery	\$14.55	
Seeds	\$35.10	
Postage	\$97.82	
Printing	\$44.04	
Stamp Duty	<u>\$3.90</u>	<u>\$195.41</u>
Balance 30 June 1985		\$151.81

Number of members at present are 85.

## **SLIDE LIBRARY**

We are progressing slowly in this department. A generous gift from Pat Shanahan and a donation from Claire Lithgow have helped a great deal. Thank you.

## **CYANOGENIC ACACIAS**

From two papers published in WA Herbarium Research Notes No. 10 March 1985 I have extracted the following:

### **CYANOGENESIS OF AUSTRALIAN SPECIES OF ACACIA** by Conn, Maslin and others

Forty-four (44) Australian species of Acacia representing 5.3% of the total Acacia flora are shown to be cyanogenic. The majority (37) occur in the Juliflorae section while there are 4 in Botrycephalae, 2 in Acacia and 1 in Pulchellae. Many specimens were tested; of the 741 described Australian species 712 (96%) using herbarium material and 360 species (49%) using living material. More than one sample of many species were tested.

For the main part it seems that there are three main centres where these cyanogenic types occur:

1. the semi-arid northern wheatbelt region of WA
2. the arid north-west WA centred on rocky tableland of Pilbara
3. the rocky tablelands of Dividing Range in the east between Brisbane and Sydney.

From these present tests it has been found that cyanogenic species are absent or poorly represented in tropical and sub-tropical north, the temperate south-east and extreme south of the continent.

Records show that Western Australia has 24 cyanogenic species, Queensland 16, New South Wales 15, Northern Territory 9, South Australia 3, Victoria 2, Tasmania 0.

A number occur in more than one state.

### **From Preliminary Observations on the Cyanogenic Properties of two WA Acacias species by Maslin and Bennett**

Further examination of collections of two known cyanogenic Western Australian species, *Acacia signata* and *A. resinomarginea* has been undertaken to test whether the production of cyanogenic glucosides was related to the time of year or age of the plants. All 20 plants of *A. signata*, but only 9 of 40 plants of *A. resinomarginea* tested gave positive reactions for HCN. These reactions were usually strongest in spring-summer, corresponding with the period of flowering, fruiting and new shoot production. In autumn-winter when the plants were dormant weaker reactions were recorded. The plant's age seems to have little to do with the production of cyanogenic glucosides.

## **WATTLES FOR SOIL CONSERVATION (IN NEW ZEALAND)**

### **Extracted from “Streamland”, a report from National Water & Soil Conservation Authority, New Zealand, 1984**

For almost a century Australian wattles have been established as part of the New Zealand landscape. They were introduced as a fuel source, for shelter and for the tanning bark industry.

*Acacia dealbata*, *A. decurrens*, *A. mearnsii* are among the most common species found either naturalised or regenerating from local plantings. Others more locally naturalised include *A. longifolia*, *A. melanoxylon*, *A. paradoxa*, *A. parramattensis* and *A. verticillata* which was grown as shelter for stock.

Plantings of “blackwood”, *A. melanoxylon* were increased as the value of the timber was realised.

Acacia are now being considered for soil conservation uses in New Zealand. The quantities being studied are their ability to grow in low fertility soils, their tolerance of drought, their comparatively fast growth rates as well as the other advantages of supplying bee fodder, firewood, speciality timbers and for their aesthetic values.

Wattles are sources of pollen for bees when more preferred fodder is unavailable. Some Acacia species are known to release nectar from glands on the phyllodes and petioles. *A. longifolia*, *A. melanoxylon* and *A. rubida* have been observed as providing both fodder and nectar, although the records and observations have been of a limited nature only.

In New Zealand it is found that most wattles trialled are susceptible to frost damage particularly when young. It is reported that they are intolerant of waterlogged soils and subject to attack by Phytophthora root rot in poorly drained soils. Most tried are considered subject to wind damage because of brittle branches. Life spans are considered comparatively short at 12-25 years especially if planted in an unfavourable situation. *A. melanoxylon* is considered exceptional in that it does tolerate wetter soils providing they are freely draining; it survives for about 100 years.

Susceptibility of the bipinnate species to galls caused by Uromycladium rust fungi is considered a problem, although moderate levels of infestation are not considered to affect tree vigour. Other insects also can cause severe damage at times. It is felt that to overcome these problems selection of less susceptible species or increasing use of natural predators is warranted.

As well it is considered that the potential for planting wattles in many areas of New Zealand is limited by the susceptibility of seedlings to frost damage when newly planted out. Trials have been carried out on this problem and in future greater emphasis will be placed on comparison of provinces. For instance, provinces of *A. dealbata* from Tasmania or from higher altitude areas are often among the best adapted to New Zealand conditions. It appears that most of the Acacia species growing well in trials have already been planted elsewhere in New Zealand or are already locally naturalised and these provinces should be developed and used for soil conservation in the future.

Wattles already established include:

*A. baileyana*  
*A. decurrens*  
*A. floribunda*  
*A. longifolia*

*A. mearnsii*  
*A. melanoxydon*  
*A. sophorae*  
*A. verticillata*

Wattles being considered for soil conservation plantings:

*A. fimbriata*  
*A. parramattensis*  
*A. pravissima*  
*A. pycnantha*

*A. retinodes*  
*A. rubida*  
*A. saligna*  
*A. silvestris*

## BOOKS

“Grow What Tree” – Australian Plant Study Group. Hardcover \$29.95. Another excellent reference book in the “Grow What” series, 250 trees for garden and/or farm are clearly described and illustrated in colour and with black and white line drawings. 40 Acacias are included.

A quick check around the garden has revealed a few Acacias in flower. Some, like *A. leioderma*, *A. amblygona*, *A. oxyclada* have a few late flowers, whereas *A. saligna*, *A. pilosa*, *A. urophylla* are in full flower. Others are flowering still and include *A. rupicola*, *A. aspera*, *A. crassiuscula*, *A. oxyclada*, *A. trigonophylla*, *A. willdenowiana* and *A. pentadenia*. This year or season I should say has produced some magnificent flowering in the Acacia group.

## MEMBERS’ NOTES

**Frank Prichard** reports on progress at Galore Hill Reserve near Lockhart NSW where he has begun a new “specialist” plantation of Acacias. This at the time of writing included 112 plants of 40 different species.

**David Fitzgerald** of SA reports on the excellent flowering of *Acacia chinchillensis* which he feels is obviously adaptable enough to accept southern conditions (how far south, I wonder?). It has flowered for a long period – months. It is also palatable to sheep!

**Margaret Nelson** of Koonwarra, Vic, writes about *A. pubescens*. “This has been grown successfully in Japan in hard clay soils. It is said that it discourages insects in orchards and is used in fixing nitrogen in the soil. Also it sends up suckers. It apparently has its own Japanese name, so perhaps it has been grown there for some considerable time.” Anyone know anything about this?

Margaret also mentioned that she had some difficulty with these Acacias:

*A. alata* with dieback (I think this happens quite often)  
*A. inophloia* only does well in pots  
*A. denticulosa* did not survive one winter  
*A. mitchellii* is stunted

*A. jibberdingensis* - although she has 2 healthy ones doing well  
*A. rossei* and *A. glandulicarpa*

Any comments?

I would like to acknowledge receipt of newsletters from the Melaleuca, Dodonaea, Hakea, Eucalypt and Brachyscome study groups. Thank you.

I will close wishing you all a happy, healthy festive season.

Marion Simmons  
PO Box 1148  
Legana, Tas 7251

## ACACIA STUDY GROUP NOTES

- A. merrallii***  
sw WA, SA  
Mounded spreading shrub to 2m tall; phyllodes grey-green rigid obliquely oval, 8-20mm x 5-15mm, one nerved; flowers globular, bright yellow, massed. Pods curved or coiled.
- A. microbotrya***  
WA  
Bushy shrub or small tree to 6m x 5m; phyllodes 7-13cm x 6-15mm grey-green, curved, one nerved; flowers massed bright yellow globular on short racemes, April – Sept. Pods dark brown conspicuous; drought, frost tolerant fast growing warmer areas.
- A. microcarpa***  
SA, VIC, NSW  
Often spreading bushy shrub to 3m tall; young shoots with golden hairs; phyllodes linear-oblong; bright yellow flowers globular, spring; pods curved or twisted; hardy species.
- A. mitchellii***  
VIC, SA, NSW  
Shrub to 2m tall; branches slightly sticky; bipinnate hairy leaves; pale globular flowers; some overhead shelter suggested.
- A. moirii* var,  
*dasycarpa***  
WA  
Shrub, small to 60cm tall; stipules present; leaves bipinnate, flowers yellow, globular on hairy stalks; pods very hairy.
- A. mollifolia***  
NSW  
Tall shrub or small tree to 15m, all parts densely hairy & covered with white indumentum; leaves bipinnate; flowers globular, yellow in racemes; pods densely velvety.
- A. montana***  
SA, VIC, NSW  
Viscid spreading shrub to 3.5m tall; phyllodes narrow-oblong 1.5-4cm x 3-7mm, 2 prominent veins; flowers globular, spring. Hardy over a wide range, drainage important.
- A. monticola***  
n WA, NT, QLD  
Shrub or small tree to 4m tall; minni ritchi bark; phyllodes sticky, oblong oval; flowers large globular, loose. Pods hairy sticky, seeds transverse. Flowers May – July. Northern area.
- A. mooreana***  
sw WA  
Shrub to 1m tall; branchlets yellow ribbed; phyllodes triangular; flowers globular pale yellow, June – Sept; few flowers in head. Grown in eastern states and close to *A. biflora*.
- A. mountfordiae***  
NT  
Shrub spreading to 3m tall; phyllodes blue-green, almost semi-circular in shape, somewhat like *A. cultriformis*. Flowers bright yellow spikes, May – Oct; tropical areas.

- A. mucronata***  
VIC, TAS  
Large shrub, small tree 2-8m; phyllodes variable usually long ±straight, 4-20cm x 1-10mm, several nerves; flowers spikes, pale yellow, loose, Aug – Sept. For cool areas.
- A. muelleriana***  
QLD, NSW  
Shrub or small tree to 6m; bipinnate dark green leaves 1-3 prs of pinnae, leaflets long, fine; flowers cream globular in racemes, Sep – Nov. Suited to warm well drained sites.
- A. multisiliqua***  
n WA, NT, n QLD  
Slender shrub to 2m tall; phyllodes fleshy leathery to 7.5cm x 4-10mm, several prominent nerves; flowers bright yellow globular in racemes. Widespread, similar to *A. simsii*, hot areas.
- A. multispicata***  
sw WA  
Spreading dome-shaped shrub to 3m; young growth hairy; phyllodes stiff linear to 8.5cm long x ~1mm. Flowers bright yellow spikes, July – Oct. Warm, well drained position.
- A. murrayana***  
WA, SA, NT, NSW, QLD  
Bushy shrub or small tree 2-8m; phyllodes narrow-elliptic 5-18cm x 1.5-7(9) mm, mid-vein, margins prominent; flowers bright yellow globular in racemes, Aug – Nov. Seeds transverse in pod. Suitable for hot dry inland areas.
- A. myrtifolia***  
WA, SA, VIC, QLD, NSW, TAS  
Small shrub, prostrate to 3m tall; branchlets acutely angular; phyllodes obliquely lanceolate, 2.5-8cm x 5-30mm, mid-vein; flowers loose, large cream to yellow globular, usually in racemes, May – Aug. Suitable for many temperate areas.
- A. neriifolia***  
QLD, NSW  
Slender shrub or small tree to 8m; whitish trunk; phyllodes linear-lanceolate 5-17(21) cm x (3)5-17 mm with appressed hairs when young; central nerve; flowers masses light to bright yellow, globular in racemes, June – Sept. Hardy in Tasmania.
- A. nervosa***  
sw WA  
Shrub to 1m; branchlets acutely angular; phyllodes broadly lanceolate, undulating, short point, spines at base. Flowers pale yellow, globular, spring.
- A. nesophila***  
QLD  
Spindly shrub to 3m tall; branchlets angular, hairy; phyllodes thick, scurfy, oval, several prominent veins; flowers dense spikes; for tropical areas.
- A. neurophylla***  
WA  
Much branched shrub to 3m tall; phyllodes linear-lanceolate, rigid to 9cm x 6-8mm, curved point; veins prominent; flowers bright yellow spikes in pairs, July – Sept. Suited dry inland.
- A. nigricans***  
sw WA  
Shrub to 2m tall; leaves bipinnate; flowers pale yellow globular on short racemes, July – Oct. Needs well drained site, suitable to near coastal planting.
- A. nitidula***  
sw WA  
Small bushy shrub to 1m tall, often mounded; phyllodes linear thick 2 or 3 nerved to 1.5cm; flowers pale or bright yellow globular, small. Well drained site, near coastal planting.
- A. notabilis***  
SA, NSW, VIC  
Bushy shrub to 3m, sometimes taller; phyllodes grey-green leathery, oblong-lanceolate 5-15cm x 5-25mm, mid nerve; flowers large bright yellow globular in racemes; pods dark red-brown transverse. Hardy.
- A. nodiflora* var. *ferox***  
sw WA  
Often sprawling shrub to 2m x 1-3m wide; branchlets ending in sharp point; phyllodes scattered 1-2.5cm long; flowers bright yellow, globular, loose, almost stalkless, Oct – Sept. pods dark brown, seeds transverse. Warm, dry inland.
- A. nuperrima***  
n WA, NT, n QLD  
Small erect shrub to 1m tall, rather resinous; phyllodes linear lanceolate 10-22mm x 2-5mm, 1-3 longitudinal nerves; flowers globular or spike, Apr – July. Tropical or sub-tropical areas.

- A. nyssophylla***  
WA, SA, NT, VIC,  
NSW  
Rigid prickly spreading shrub 2-3m tall; phyllodes pungent 1-2.5cm x 1-1.5mm; flowers small, bright yellow globular Aug – Oct. Inland areas, very like *A. colletioides*.
- A. obliquinervia***  
NSW, VIC  
Shrub or tree 3-15m tall; branchlets reddish rather angular; phyllodes blue-grey 5-17 cm x 0.7-4.7 cm, main vein closer to upper margin; flowers pale-bright yellow, globular, racemes. For cooler temperate areas; frost hardy.
- A. obovata***  
sw WA  
Undershrub to 1m; phyllodes obovate or obtuse 2-3 cm long, wavy margins; flowers pale yellow, globular, Mar – June; well drained.
- A. obtusata***  
NSW  
Tall shrub to 2.5m; phyllodes elliptic to lanceolate 2.5 – 11 cm x 8-16mm broadest beyond middle, often bend at gland; flowers yellow small globular, short racemes, Aug – Oct. Suited to coast and ranges in forests, frost hardy, well drained position.
- A. oldfieldii***  
WA  
Shrub 2-3m; new growth golden pubescent; phyllodes broadly linear to lanceolate, fine nerves 6-12cm x 3-5mm; flowers bright yellow spikes, Aug – Sept. Pods 5-10cm long, thin, leathery. Hot arid sandy areas; close to *A. acuminata*.
- A. oligophleba***  
QLD, NT  
Shrub or small tree to 5m tall; branchlets stout angular; phyllodes narrowed at each end 12-23cm x 1.5-3mm, 3 longitudinal nerves prominent; flowers yellow spikes, hairy stalks, June-July. Tropical dry inland on sandy, well drained soils.
- A. omalophylla***  
QLD, NSW, VIC  
Tree to 6 (10)m tall often in groups; phyllodes leathery grey-green 5-11cm x 4-9mm; flowers yellow globular on very short racemes, Mar – Sept. Common inland species.
- A. oncinophylla***  
WA (sw)  
Small shrub 1-2m tall; phyllodes linear, rigid, oblique or hooked point; flowers yellow spikes, short stalks; pods golden hairy; usually found near granite.

**ACACIA STUDY GROUP SEED LIST, OCTOBER 1985**  
**12 PKTS MAXIMUM WITH EACH ORDER: PLEASE INCLUDE STANMPED**  
**ADDRESSED ENVELOPE 230 x 100mm (9" x 4") 33c**

acinacea	brachybotrya	cuthbertsonii
acradenia	brachystachya	cyclops
aculeatissima	brassii	cyperophylla
acuminata	browniana	
adsurgens	browniana v. intermedia	dawsonii
adunca	browniana v. endlicheri	dealbata
alata	brownei □	deanei
alpina	brunioides	debilis
amblygona	burkittii	decora
ampliceps	burrowii	decurrens
amoena	buxifolia	delphina
anatriceps		denticulosa
anceps	caesiella	dentifera
ancistrocarpa	calamifolia	aff. desertorum
andrewsii	cana	dictyoneura
aneura	cardiophylla	dictyophleba
angusta	caroleae	dielsii
aphylla	celastrifolia	dietrichiana
aprepta	cheelii	diformis
araneosa	chinchillensis	dimidiata
argyrophylla	chisholmii	divergens
arida	chrysella	dodonaeifolia
ashbyae	chrysocephala	doratoxylon
aspera	chrysotricha (hybrid)	drepanocarpa
assimilis	cincinnata	drummondii +
aulacocarpa	citrinoviridis	ssp.affinis
auriculiformis	clunies-rossei	ssp. candolleana
ausfeldii	cochlearis	ssp. elegans
	cognata	'grossus'
baeuerlenii	colletioides	dunnii
baileyana	cometes	
bakeri	complanata	echinula
bancroftii	conferta	elata
barringtonensis	confluens	elongata
beckleri	coriacea	empelioclada
betchei	cowleana	enterocarpa
bidentata	craspedocarpa	ephedroides
bidwillii	crassa	eramaea
binata	crassicarpa	eremophila
binervata	crassiuscula	aff. ericifolia
binervia	crassuloides	estrophiolata
bivenosa	cultriformis	exilis
blakelyi	curvata	extensa
boormanii	curvinervia	

falcata	humifusa	leucoclada ssp argentifolia
falciformis	hyaloneura	ligulata
farinosa		ligustrina
farnesiana	imbricata	limbata
fauntleroyi	implexa	lineata
filifolia	inaequilatera	linifolia
fimbriata	inophloia	linophylla
flavescens	irrorata	littorea
flexifolia	iteaphylla	loderi
flocktoniae	ixiophylla	longifolia
floribunda	ixodes	longipedunculata
fragilis		longiphyllodinea
frigescens	jamesiana	longispicata
	jennerae	loroloba
galioides	jibberdingensis	loxophylla var. nervosa
genistifolia	johnsonii	luteola
georginae	jonesii	lysiphloia
gilbertii	jucunda	
gillii	julifera	mabellae
gittinsii	juncifolia	macradenia
glandulicarpa		maitlandii
glaucocarpa	kempeana	mangium
glaucoptera	kettlewelliae	mearnsii
gnidium	kybeanensis	meisneri
gonoclada		melanoxyton
gracilifolia	laccata	melvillei
grandifolia	lanigera	merinthophora
granitica	lanuginosa	merrallii
gregorii	laricina	microbotrya
guinetii	lasiocalyx	microcarpa
gunnii	lasiocarpa v. lasiocarpa	mitchellii
	lasiocarpa v. sedifolia	moirii var. dasycarpa
hakeoides	lateriticola	mollifolia
hamiltoniana	latescens	montana
hammondii	lauta	monticola
handonis	lazaridis	mooreana
harveyi	leichardtii	mountfordiae
havilandii	leiocalyx	mucronata +
helicophylla	leioderma	var. longifolia
hemignosta	leiophylla	muelleriana
hemiteles	leprosa	multisiliqua
hemsleyi	leptoclada	multispicata
heteroclita	leptoloba	murrayana + affin.
hilliana	leptoneura	
holosericea	leptopetala	neriifolia
horridula	leptospermoides	nervosa
howittii	leptostachya	nesophila
hubbardiana	leucoclada	neurophylla

nigricans	pulchella +	sphacelata
nitidula	var. glaberrima	spinescens
nodiflora var. ferox	var. goadbyi	squamata
notabilis	hairy form	steadmanii
nuperrima	pustula	stenophylla
nyssophylla	pycnantha	stenoptera
	pyrifolia	stereophylla
obliquinervia		stipuligera
obovata	quadrilateralis	striatifolia
obtusata	quadrimarginea	stricta
oldfieldii		suaveolens
oligophleba	ramulosa	subcaerulea
omalophylla	redolens	sublanata
oncinophylla	restiacea	subtilinervis
oraria	retinodes	subulata
orthocarpa	retivenia	sulcata
o'shanesii	rhetinocarpa	var. platyphylla
oswaldii	rhigiophylla	sutherlandii
oxycedrus	rhodophloia	
oxyclada	riceana	tanumbirinensis
	rigens	tenuissima
pachyacra	rivalis	teretifolia
papyrocarpa	rossei	terminalis
paradoxa	rostelifera	+ Katoomba form
parramattensis	rothii	tetragonocarpa
parvipinnula	rotundifolia	tetragonophylla
pellita	rubida	torulosa □
pendula	rupicola	trachycarpa
penninervis		translucens
pentadenia	saliciformis	trigonophylla
perangusta	salicina	trinervata □
phlebocarpa	saligna	trineura
phlebopetala	schinoides	triptera
pilligaensis	scirpifolia	triptycha
pilosa	sclerophylla	truncata
pinguifolia	var. lissophylla	tumida
platycarpa	var. teretiuscula	
plectocarpa	sclerosperma	ulicifolia
podalyriifolia	semilunata	ulicina
polifolia	semirigida	umbellata
polybotrya	sessilispica	uncifera
pravifolia	shirleyi	uncinata
pravissima	siculiformis	urophylla
prominens	signata	
pruinocarpa	silvestris	varia v. parviflora
pruinosa	simsii	venulosa
pubescens	sophorae	verniciflua
pubifolia	spectabilis	verticillata

vestita  
victoriae  
viscidula

wanyu  
wardellii  
wattsiana  
wilhelmiana

willdenowiana  
williamsonii  
  
xiphophylla

## **SPECIAL BOOK OFFER**

“**ACACIAS OF AUSTRALIA**” – describing and illustrating 150 Acacias in detail with colour plates and line drawings, is available for a limited time at \$14.50 per copy, plus post and packing as follows:

WA, NT QLD	\$6.20
VIC	\$4.00
NSW, SA, ACT	\$5.90
TAS	\$3.00