

the flowers borne in the axils of 1-2.5mm persistent bracts, each on a 1.5-3mm pedicel which bears c. 1mm bracteoles. Calyx hairless, 2-lipped, the upper lip broad, blunt, 3-3.5mm long,

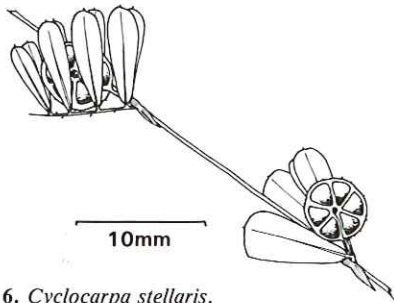


Figure 6. *Cyclocarpa stellaris*.

the lower lip narrowly pointed, 3-4mm long. Standard yellow, 3-4mm long, 1.5-2mm wide.

Pod hairless, coiled in a flat 4-5mm wide spiral with 8-11 articles, wheel-like in appearance, dehiscent. Seeds c. 1.2mm long, 1mm wide, flattened, olive to dark brown.

Distribution: Co., S.K. Also N.T., W.A., Indonesia, South-East Asia and tropical Africa.

Notes: Rarely collected and unlikely to be of grazing significance. Occurs in moist situations in northern eucalypt woodlands. Overseas this species may occur as a weed in rice fields. Nodulates.

References: 3, 16, 141, 227.

Dalbergia

Shrubs, erect or scrambling, trees or woody vines. Leaves pinnate, the leaflets alternating, and with a terminal leaflet, lacking stipels. Flowers small. Stamens 9 or 10, the filaments joined in a dorsally split tube, sometimes the upper stamen free, or in two groups of 5. Style hairless. Pods 12-20mm wide, flat, containing 1-4 seeds.

Key to species

(The robust tree *D. sissoo* also occurs in North Queensland.)

Pods sickle-shaped to semi-circular, 20-35mm long, 12-15mm wide; leaves with 3-7 leaflets

D. candenatensis

Pods narrowly oblong, 30-75mm long, usually 8-13mm wide; leaves with 3-15 leaflets

D. densa

Dalbergia candenatensis (figure 7A)

Scrambling vine or sprawling shrub to several metres tall. Stems hairless, becoming dark brown to black with age and sometimes curving to form tendril-like structures. Leaves with 3-7 leaflets. Petioles 10-35mm long, rachis 20-70mm long, sparsely and minutely hairy. Stipels lacking. Leaflets 7-50mm long, 6-27mm wide, broadest at or above the mid-point, the margins curving to the broadly rounded and often indented tip and the broadly angled base, hairless or sparsely covered with adpressed hairs.

Inflorescence a 5-50mm long axillary raceme or sparingly branched panicle. Flowers borne singly within the axils of minute blunt bracts, each on a 0.5mm pedicel with a pair of blunt sparsely hairy bracteoles at the tip. Calyx c. 3mm long, hairless, the sepals joined for $\frac{3}{4}$ their length, the teeth broad and rounded. Petals 6-10mm long from base of calyx, white.

Pod 20-35mm long (including the 2-4mm stalk

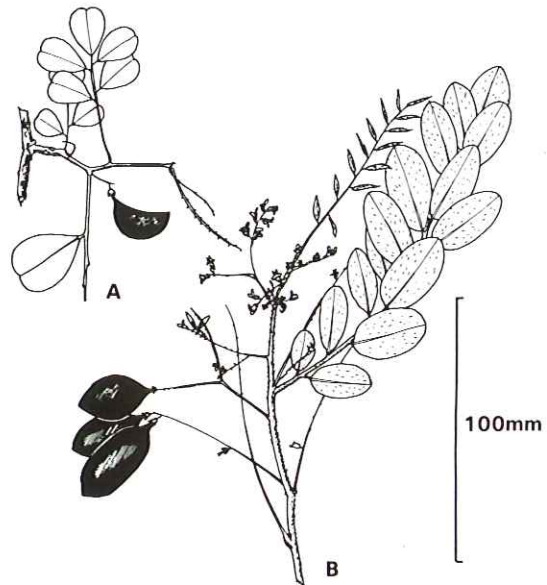


Figure 7. *Dalbergia* spp. A—*D. candenatensis*; B—*D. densa*.

above the calyx), 12-15mm wide, more or less semicircular, flattened, hairless, black when ripe, containing 1-2 seeds.

Distribution: Co., N.K. Also southern and eastern Asia, Indonesia and Oceania. Occurs on tropical seashores, including islands of the Barrier Reef, particularly just inland from the mangrove zone.

Notes: Of no grazing significance. Nodulates.

References: 16, 108, 112, 276, 306.

Dalbergia densa (figure 7B)

Large shrub, small tree or scrambler to 5m tall. Young stems usually minutely hairy. Stipules 1-2mm long. Leaves with 3-15 leaflets. Petiole c. 10mm long, rachis 50-130mm long, both minutely hairy. Stipules lacking. Leaflets 20-40mm long, 8-20mm wide, broadest around the mid-point, the margins curving to the broadly angled base and broadly rounded tip, covered with minute

adpressed hairs on the undersurface and often also on the upper surface.

Inflorescences consisting of clusters of 20-60mm long racemes or panicles in leaf axils, the rachises densely covered with rust-coloured hairs. Flowers sweetly scented, densely arranged, borne singly, each within the axil of a deciduous bract on a c. 1mm pedicel with a pair of hairy rounded-tipped bracteoles at the tip. Calyx c. 2mm long, the teeth short and broad, fringed with hairs. Petals white to cream or pinkish, 4-5mm long from base of calyx.

Pod 30-75mm long, 8-13, rarely to 20mm wide, with a 4-7mm stalk above the calyx, hairless, reddish brown when ripe, the margins parallel or curving from the mid-point to each end.

Distribution: Co. Also P.N.G. A tropical species of woodlands and forests.

Notes: Not noted as having any grazing significance.

References: 17, 70, 306.

Daviesia

Shrubs, rarely trees, with simple alternate leaves, the petioles minute or lacking. Bracteoles lacking. Flowers small, yellow to orange, often with reddish markings, or red. Stamens 10, the filaments free. Pods flat, triangular, with 1-2 strophiolate seeds. The tree species *D. arborea* is not included in this key; it occurs in Moreton. The genus *Daviesia* is endemic to Australia.

Key to species

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|--|------------------------|
| 1. Branches ending in spines | <i>D. ulicifolia</i> |
| Branches not ending in spines | 2 |
| 2. Leaves stiffly and sharply pointed, less than 35mm long | 3 |
| Leaves not as above | 7 |
| 3. Flowers in umbels, the pedicels all arising from the tip of the peduncle | <i>D. umbellulata</i> |
| Flowers in short axillary racemes or solitary | 4 |
| 4. Leaves cylindrical or laterally flattened | <i>D. genistifolia</i> |
| Leaves horizontally flattened | 5 |
| 5. Pedicels 3-15mm long | 6 |
| Pedicels c. 2mm long | <i>D. acicularis</i> |
| 6. Leaf margins curved downwards | <i>D. filipes</i> |
| Leaf margins flat | <i>D. squarrosa</i> |
| 7. Flowers in umbels, the pedicels all arising from the tip of the peduncle; leaves 50-300 mm long | <i>D. wyattiana</i> |
| Flowers in axillary racemes | 8 |
| 8. Leaves 15-105mm long, less than 6 times as long as wide | 9 |
| Leaves 50-150mm long, more than 8 times as long as wide | 10 |
| 9. Leaves 15-50mm wide | <i>D. latifolia</i> |
| Leaves 4-14mm wide | <i>D. mimosoides</i> |
| 10. Leaves paler on the undersurface; raceme axis up to 10mm long | <i>D. discolor</i> |
| Leaves similarly coloured on each surface; raceme axis usually 20-45mm long | <i>D. flava</i> |