



Goodia lotifolia, Mt Tamborine, 28°00'S, 153°11'E.

Inflorescence a leaf-opposed or terminal 10-20 flowered raceme 40-100mm long, including the 5-20mm peduncle. Flowers borne singly, each on a 5-10mm pedicel within the axil of a very deciduous 3mm bract, the pedicel bearing a pair of very deciduous bracteoles just below the calyx. Calyx 5-8mm long including the receptacle,

minutely hairy, the two dorsal sepals joined for c. $\frac{3}{4}$ their length, the teeth broadly triangular, the sepals otherwise joined for c. $\frac{1}{2}$ their length. Standard c. 11mm tall, 15mm wide, bright yellow, dark red towards the centre, strongly indented at the tip. Wings c. 14mm long from base of calyx, yellow towards the tip, dark red at the base, 2mm longer than the reddish keel.

Pod 20-35mm long, including the c. 12mm stalk above the calyx, 6-13mm wide, hairless, strongly flattened, dark brown when ripe, containing 2-5 seeds.

Distribution: Bur., Mo. Also N.S.W., Vic., S.A., W.A., Tas. Occurs as an understorey plant in eucalypt forests of the border ranges.

Notes: An unpalatable species which has been suspected of poisoning stock. Contains cyanhydrin, which breaks down to the toxic principle prussic acid. Nodulates.

References: 3, 17, 26, 50, 203, 287.

Hardenbergia

Twining or prostrate herbs with a single leaflet or pinnate, with three leaflets, with stipels. Flowers purple, lacking bracteoles. Stamens 10, 9 filaments joined for most of their length, 1 free. Style hairless. Pods containing 5-8 strophiolate seeds.

Key to species

Leaves with a single leaflet
Leaves with 3 leaflets

H. violacea
H. perbrevidens

Hardenbergia perbrevidens

Stems slender, twining or trailing, more or less hairless. Stipules 2-4mm long, persistent. Leaves pinnate, with three leaflets. Petiole 15-60mm long, rachis 6-25mm long; stipels 2-3mm long. Leaflets 20-100mm long, 5-50mm wide, broadest towards the broadly rounded base, the margins slightly tapering to the broadly rounded, mucronate tip, hairless.

Inflorescence an axillary raceme 30-270mm long, including the 8-55mm peduncle. Flowers borne in clusters of 1-4, each on a 2-6mm pedicel within the axil of a c. 2.5mm broad-based very deciduous bract. Calyx 3.5-4mm long, hairless except for the minutely hairy margins of the teeth, the 2 upper sepals almost totally fused, the sepals otherwise joined for c. $\frac{1}{2}$ their length, the

teeth broadly angled. Corolla deep purple to mauve, with yellow marks towards the base of each petal, the standard c. 7mm tall, 8mm wide, indented at the tip. Wings c. 9mm long from base of calyx, exceeding the keel by c. 2mm.

Pod 45-65mm long, c. 10mm wide, flattened, hairless, grey-brown to black when ripe, containing c. 7 seeds. Seeds 6-7mm long, c. 3mm wide, more or less kidney-shaped, light green to brown mottled with purple, with a fleshy strophiole.

Distribution: Lei., N.K. An uncommon species of eucalypt woodlands on sandy, often sandstone-derived soils.

Notes: Of no grazing significance.

Reference: 159.

Hardenbergia violacea

Native sarsaparilla, false sarsaparilla vine

Perennial with twining or prostrate stems to 2m long. Stipules 3-4mm long, triangular, persistent, more or less adpressed, or spreading. Leaves with a single leaflet. Petiole 5-30mm long. Stipels 1-2mm long. Leaflets leathery, dark green above, grey-green beneath, with well-marked venation, 30-120mm long, 10-50mm wide, broadest towards the broadly rounded or slightly indented base, the margins tapering to the rounded, mucronate tip, or sometimes broadest about the mid-point, hairless.

Inflorescence an axillary raceme 60-200mm long, including the 15-60mm peduncle, rarely branched. Flowers borne in pairs within the axil of a narrow deciduous bract, each on a 5-7mm pedicel. Calyx 3-4mm long, hairless, the two dorsal sepals joined almost to the tip, the sepals otherwise joined for c. $\frac{2}{3}$ their length. Standard violet-purple with two white "eyes" at the base, c. 5-7mm tall and wide. Wings c. 8mm long from base of calyx, violet-purple, c. 2mm longer than the violet-purple keel.

Pod 35-50mm long, c. 8mm wide, flattened, hairless, very dark brown or almost black when ripe, containing 4-8 seeds. Seeds c. 4.5mm long, 2.5-3mm wide, kidney-shaped, olive-green to dark



Hardenbergia violacea, Brisbane, 27°28' S, 152°57' E.

brown, bearing a prominent biscuit-coloured strophiole.

Distribution: Bur., Co., D.D., Lei., Mo., P.C., S.K., W.B. Also N.S.W., Vic., Tas., S.A.

Notes: May cause a colic-like condition in horses. Unlikely to be palatable. Roots have been used as food by Aborigines. Nodulates, self-pollinating. White-flowered forms also occur. Sometimes cultivated as a garden ornamental.

References: 3, 23, 26, 41, 50, 97, 98, 100, 111, 131, 154, 158, 192, 196, 225, 287, 331, 337; as *H. monophylla*, 17, 38, 40, 311, 313, 316, 324.

Hedysarum

Perennial herb with pinnate leaves with terminal leaflets, no stipels. Flowers reddish purple, in dense heads. Stamens 10, 9 filaments joined in a dorsally split tube, 1 free. Style hairless.

Hedysarum coronarium

Soola clover, French honeysuckle

Perennial herb to c. 1m tall. Stems very sparsely hairy to hairless. Stipules 8-11mm long, broad below but tapering to a fine point, persistent. Leaves with 5-11 leaflets, the pairs opposite or almost opposite. Petiole 5-140mm long, rachis 45-120mm long. Leaflets 15-35mm long, 10-25mm wide, broadest about the mid-point, the margins curving to the broadly angled base and broadly rounded minutely mucronate tip, hairless on the upper surface, covered with adpressed hairs on the lower surface

Inflorescence an axillary raceme, the peduncle 40-90mm long, the rachis 20-50mm long. Flowers crowded, borne within the axils of c. 4mm persistent bracts, each on a c. 1mm pedicel which

bears narrow bracteoles at the tip. Calyx c. 6mm long, the sepals joined for less than $\frac{1}{2}$ their length, the teeth hairy, narrowing abruptly and tapering to fine points. Petals reddish purple, all 12-17mm long from base of calyx.

Pod up to 10mm long, consisting of 2-4 minutely spiny articles, breaking up at maturity.

Distribution: Mo. Also W.A., Tas. A native of the Mediterranean region rarely naturalized in south-east Queensland.

Notes: A palatable species which has been used as a pasture species in southern states. Has shown some promise on the Darling Downs. Adapted to alkaline soils. A source of honey in southern Europe. Cross-pollinating, nodulates.

References: 3, 121, 287.