Acacia concurrens Pedley

**Common Name**
Curracabah

**Family**
Fabaceae

**Distribution**
Common in coastal areas from the Mooloolah R., Qld, to Hastings R., N.S.W., between 27ºS and 29ºS and E of 152ºE.

**Description**
Shrub or tree to 10 m high, single-stemmed, ± glaucous, glabrous. Bark longitudinally fissured, fibrous, grey-black. Branchlets angular, stout, brown, scurfy. Phyllodes obliquely very narrowly elliptic to narrowly elliptic, flat, with upper margin curved and lower straight, 8–16 (–18) cm long, (9–) 12–35 (–60) mm wide, coriaceous, ± scurfy when young, with (2–) 3–4 (–5) longitudinal veins more prominent (lower 2 confluent with each other near base); minor nerves 3 or 4 per mm, strongly anastomosing; gland 1, basal, to 2 mm above pulvinus. Spikes 3.5–11 cm long, pale yellow. Flowers 5-merous; calyx 0.6–1 mm long, dissected by 1/6–1/5, with a few hairs near base; corolla 1.8–2 mm long, dissected to 1/2, glabrous; ovary pubescent. Pods linear, slightly moniliform, semicircular, 5–10 cm long. Seeds longitudinal, elliptic, 3.5–4.5 mm long, brownish black; pleurogram without halo; areole open, oblong.

**Phenology**
Flowers July–Sept. in Qld, late Mar.–early Sept. in N.S.W.

**Habitat**
Grows in eucalypt forest and woodland, also as regrowth in heath, on hillsides or plateaux in sandy soils or sandy loam, often over shale.

**Specimens**

**Notes**
Acacia concurrens together with A. cressa, A. leioclyx, A. longispicata and A. tingoorensis (syn. A. longispicata subsp. velutina) constitute a group of closely interrelated and taxonomically ‘difficult’ species belonging to the often confused and poorly defined ‘A. cunninghamii group’, see L.Pedley, Contrib. Queensland Herb. 15: 9 (1974) and Austrobaileya 1: 179 (1978). More recently a reappraisal of A. leioclyx by L.Pedley, Austrobaileya 5: 313–320 (1999), resulted in the addition of two more endemic Qld species to the group, namely, A. faucium and A. fodiolus, Acacia rubricaulis and especially A. burdekenis are not far removed from this group. Other species with spicate inflorescences and large phyllodes with anastomosing secondary nerves (and the major longitudinal nerves either running together or confluent with the lower margin near the base) have at various times been referred to this group, including A. cretata and A. tropica.

**FOA Reference**

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