

# WATTLE

## Acacias of Australia

### *Acacia leiophylla* Benth.



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (dig.31553).  
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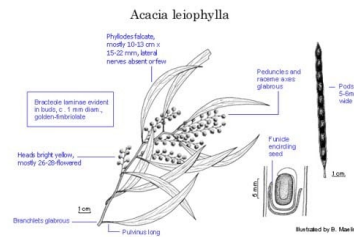
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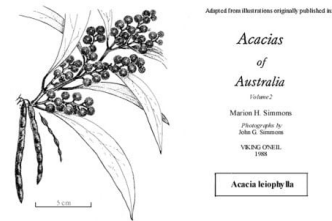
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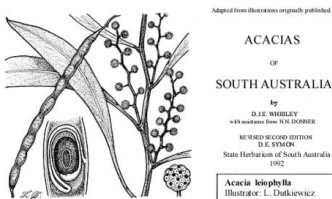
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Acacia leiophylla occurrence map.  
Occurrence map generated via Atlas of Living Australia (<https://www.ala.org.au>).

### Family

Fabaceae

### Distribution

Occurs in coastal regions of S.A. from the Eyre Peninsula, near Coffin Bay, to near Mount Gambier.

## Description

Shrub or tree to 4 m high. Branchlets somewhat flexuose, glabrous. Phyllodes falcately recurved, with pulvinus 9–12 mm long, (7–) 10–13 (–20) cm long and (10–) 15–22 mm wide, broadest near or above middle, much-narrowed at base, thinly coriaceous, glabrous, 1-nerved per face; lateral nerves absent or few and obscure; gland not prominent, normally 0–8 mm above pulvinus. Inflorescences numerous-headed racemes, sometimes in terminal panicles; raceme axes mostly 3–7 cm long, glabrous; peduncles 3–5 (–7) mm long, glabrous; heads globular, densely (24–) 26–28 (–31)-flowered, bright yellow; bracteole laminae conspicuous in buds, c. 1 mm diam., brown, densely golden-fimbriolate. Flowers 5-merous; sepals c. 3/4–5/6-united. Pods linear, raised over seeds, to 12.5 cm long, 5–6 mm wide, firmly chartaceous to thinly coriaceous, glabrous. Seeds longitudinal, oblong, 5 mm long; funicle encircling seed in a single fold, dark red-brown; aril clavate.

## Habitat

Grows mainly in sand or loamy sand, in open scrub associated with Mallee eucalypts.

## Specimens

S.A.: 42.6 km S of southern turnoff into Keith on road to Naracoorte, *N.Hall H80/91* (PERTH); 10 km SW of Port Lincoln grain silo, *L.D.Williams 9705* (AD).

## Notes

A member of the '*Acacia microbotrya* group', related to *A. retinodes* which is distinguished especially by its shorter pulvinus, inconspicuous bracteoles and straighter, thinner phyllodes. It is also allied to *A. alcockii* and possibly hybridises with *A. anceps* on southern Eyre Penin., S.A., *vide* B.R.Maslin & D.J.E.Whibley, *Nuytsia* 6: 22 (1987). In the past *A. leiophylla* has been confounded with *A. pycnantha* which is readily distinguished by its globular to obloid, 40–80-flowered heads, smaller, white-fimbriolate bracteoles, short funicles which do not encircle the seeds and phyllodes with a more obvious pennivenation.

## FOA Reference

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

## Author

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Minor edits by B.R.Maslin & J.Rogers

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



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URL: <https://apps.lucidcentral.org/wattle/>  
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