

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia leprosa var. *crassipoda* Maslin & D.J.Murphy



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.
Published at: www.worldwidewattle.com
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Acacia leprosa var. *crassipoda* occurrence map.
Occurrence map generated via Atlas of Living Australia (<https://www.ala.org.au>).

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Endemic in Vic. where it occurs in the Grampian Ra. and about 50 km to the E, from the Pyrenees Ra. to the W Avoca.

Description

Spindly **shrub** 1.5–3 m tall. Phyllodes (40–) 50–90 (–120) mm long, (10–) 15–20 (–30) mm wide; with 2 **longitudinal** nerves of \pm equal prominence; **lateral** nerves fine but reasonably evident when dry; **gland** 0–1 mm above the **pulvinus**, circular or elongated. Peduncles 2–4 (–5) mm long, often obscured by stamens at **anthesis** so that the heads superficially look **sessile**, densely **puberulous-tomentulose** with somewhat matted, \pm **appressed** to widely spreading, **straight** to shallowly **curved** or **sub-crisped** hairs; basal peduncular **bract caducous**; heads large (8–10 mm when dry), (30–) 35–45-flowered; bracteoles visible (but not prominent) in mature buds, usually **lanceolate**, c. 2 mm long (exceeding the **calyx** but slightly shorter than the **corolla**), the laminae usually distinctly **acuminate** and longer than the claws.

Phenology

Flowers Aug.–Nov.; fruits Jan.–Feb.

Habitat

Grows in steep mountainous country in eucalypt forest, and forms a series of small disjunct populations; occurs in clay soils over sandstone or shale.

Specimens

Vic.: about 12 km W of Avoca P.O., A.C. Beaglehole 50246 (BRI, MEL); Mt William Rd, c. 4 km towards summit from Grampians Road, A. Paget 2549 (MEL – bracteoles smaller than normal); 5.6 km from Mt William car park, P.G. Neish 88 & A.M. Muasya (MEL, MELU).

Notes

Minor variation in bracteole morphology and phyllode apex shape are discussed in B.R.Maslin & D.Murphy, *Muelleria* 27: 209 (2009). May superficially resemble the fourth variant of var. *graveolens* from the Kinglake–Marysville which are distinguished most readily by phyllode glands which are normally 2–4 mm above the pulvinus.

FOA Reference

Flora of Australia Project

Author

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



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