

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia pustula Maiden & Blakely



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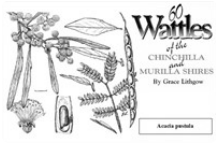
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Acacia pustula occurrence map.
Occurrence map generated via Atlas of Living Australia (<https://www.ala.org.au>).

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Common in an area bordered by Cracow, Condamine, Kingaroy and Eidsvold with disjunct occurrences in the Carnarvon and Salvator Rosa Natl Park areas and N of Mitchell, south-eastern Qld.

Description

Tree to 15 m high; juvenile bipinnate leaves persistent until plant is at least 2 m high. Branchlets angled at extremities, dark reddish, glabrous. Phyllodes variable, linear to narrowly elliptic, (4.5–) 5.5–14.5 cm long, 2–14 mm wide, broad on young plants, narrow and similar to *A. angusta* on mature plants, thin, glabrous, 1-nerved; lateral nerves few and indistinct; gland pustular, 15–55 mm above pulvinus, often connected to midrib by a fine oblique nerve, rarely a second gland some distance above the other. Inflorescences racemose; raceme axes 1–9 cm long, glabrous; heads globular, 18–25-flowered, golden; peduncles 3–5 mm long, glabrous. Flowers 5-merous; sepals united; ovary glabrous. Pods slightly raised over seeds, to c. 12 cm long, 5–7 mm wide, thinly coriaceous, mid-brown, glabrous. Seeds longitudinal, oblong to elliptic, 5–6 mm long, slightly shiny, black; aril clavate.

Habitat

Grows in sand or sandy loam over sandstone, in eucalypt woodland or open forest.

Specimens

Qld: Mt Playfair, *M.M.Biddulph 154* (BRI); 8 km W of Cracow, *R.W.Johnson 841* (BRI, MEL); Kingaroy, *N.Michael 2977* (BRI, CANB); Chesterton Ra. Natl Park, c. 30 km N of Mungallala, Sept. 1992, *M.O'Malley* (BRI); foothills of Great Dividing Ra., c. 120 km NW of Injune, *I.R.Telford 5841* (BRI, CANB *n.v.*, NSW *n.v.*).

Notes

L.Pedley, *Austrobaileya* 1: 292 (1980), lectotypified *A. pustula* on *Bancroft 13*, collected in 1918. At herb. NSW there are two 1918 collections of no. 13 that can be regarded as type, namely, Mar. 1918 (NSW58288) and Aug. 1918 (NSW58291); there are duplicates of the latter at BRI (i.e. NSW58289 & 58290). These collections all represent the same taxon and, judging from Bancroft's note on NSW166398, they probably all came from the one plant. An unnumbered, undated Bancroft collection, not regarded as a type even though it was collected from Eidsvold, is queried at BRI as being an *A. jucunda* × *A. pustula* hybrid (BRI340955 & 340956).

L.Pedley, *Austrobaileya* 2: 353 (1987) treated *A. pustula* as a subspecies of *Racosperma nerifolium* (= *A. nerifolia*), but until the taxonomic status of the variants within *A. nerifolia* is clarified it seems preferable to retain this taxon as a distinct species. Specimens with narrow, linear phyllodes resemble *A. angusta* which is distinguished by its hairy raceme axes and peduncles, 1–3 glands with the lowermost usually 1–4 mm above the pulvinus, and free sepals. *Acacia pustula* appears very closely related to *A. linearifolia* (N.S.W.), distinguished primarily by its glands (see discussion under *A. linearifolia*) and the relationship between the two species should be re-examined.

FOA Reference

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

Author

Minor edits by J.Rogers

B.R.Maslin

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



Australian Government
Department of the Environment and Energy



Department of
Biodiversity, Conservation
and Attractions
Western Australian Herbarium



Australian
Biological
Resources
Study



URL: <https://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/wattle>

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