

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia stictophylla Court ex Maslin & D.J.Murphy



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.
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B.R. Maslin



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See illustration.



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

Common Name

Dandenong Cinnamon Wattle

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Endemic in Vic. where it is restricted to the vicinity of the Dandenong Ranges E of Melbourne and is common in the places where it occurs.

Description

Aromatic, rounded or ±narrowly obconic shrub 2–4 m tall. Branchlets finely ribbed, the ribs glabrous or very sparsely appressed-puberulous. Phyllodes narrowly elliptic to lanceolate-elliptic, rarely ±linear, mostly (40–) 50–90 (–115) mm long, (2–) 3–6 (8–12) mm wide, shallowly to moderately incurved, sometimes straight, thin-textured, glabrous or sparsely appressed-puberulous on mid-rib and margin, resinous-punctulate; finely 1-nerved; gland 0 (–0.5) mm above the pulvinus. Inflorescences mostly simple; peduncles 4–8 (–10) mm long, c. 0.5 mm diam., moderately densely and rather loosely pubescent with hairs tolerably long (to c. 0.5 mm); basal peduncular bract normally caducous; heads globular but buds often obloid, 30–50-flowered, lemon yellow; bracteoles exerted beyond flowers in young buds but not exerted in mature buds, acuminate to short-acuminate. Flowers 5-merous; sepals united to near. Pods linear, 20–60 mm long, 3–4 mm wide, raised over seeds along mid-line, chartaceous, glabrous to very sparsely appressed-puberulous. Seeds longitudinal, oblong, 3.5–4.5 mm long, black; arillate.

Phenology

Flowers Aug.–mid Nov; fruits Dec.

Habitat

Grows on hillsides in tall *Eucalyptus* forest or open woodland, on moderately steep slopes or sometimes in wet riparian vegetation along watercourses, on white sandy loam or clay derived from Silurian sandstone or mudstone.

Specimens

Vic.: Melbourne suburban area, Pamela Drive, Ringwood, D.E. Albrecht 635 (BRI, CBG, MEL, PERTH); Lower Ferntree Gully, Jul. 1942, C. Davis 9 (NSW).

Notes

Putative hybrids between *A. howittii* and *A. stictophylla* occur at Ringwood (a suburb of Melbourne), viz. D.E. Albrecht 651 & 652 and B.R. Maslin 582 (all at MEL and PERTH); see B.R. Maslin & D. Murphy (*loc. cit.*) for discussion. Putative hybrids between *A. paradoxa* and *A. stictophylla* occur in the same general area, e.g. B.R. Maslin 5865 (K, MEL, PERTH); these entities were reported by A.B. Court, *Handb. Pl. Victoria* 2: 216 (1972), where the parents were given as *A. armata* and *A. leprosa* respectively. The cultivar, *Acacia leprosa* 'Weeping Cinnamon Wattle', described and photographed by E. Brueggemeier, *Australian Plants* 25: 264–265 (2010) is probably referable to *A. stictophylla*.

Referred to as the second variant of *A. leprosa* by B.R. Maslin, *Fl. Australia* 11A: 599 (2001). Related to the more widespread and variable *A. leprosa* and may particularly resemble the typical variety which has less conspicuous, acute bracteoles that are not exerted in the flower buds, generally shorter peduncles and have a dense indumentum of uniformly very short, straight, closely appressed hairs, and fewer-flowered heads; see B.R. Maslin & D. Murphy, *Muelleria* 27: 214–215 (2009) for further discussion. Occasional specimens of *A. stictophylla* from near Belgrave with wider than normal phyllodes (to 12 mm) may superficially resemble *A. leprosa* var. *uninervia* (the distribution of the two taxa overlap around Woori Yallock) which is most easily distinguished by gland located 2 mm or more above pulvinus. Plants of *A. stictophylla* with very narrow phyllodes superficially resemble the more easterly distributed *A. cognata* which is distinguished by its normally 3-nerved, very obscurely punctulate phyllodes, persistent basal peduncular bracts and taller stature. It also sometimes superficially resembles the second variant of *A. verniciflua* from near Seymour which is characterized by having 1-nerved phyllodes; this variant is distinguished from *A. stictophylla* by its normally shorter phyllodes (commonly 20–55 mm long), glabrous peduncles and by its bracteoles that are not exerted in the young buds.

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