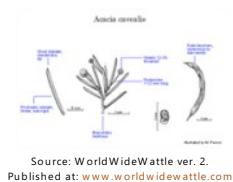


WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia cavealis R.S.Cowan & Maslin



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

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Occurs 30 km inland from Zuytdorp Cliffs S to Watheroo, south-western W.A.

Description

Sprawling shrub mostly 0.3–0.7 m high. Branchlets cobwebby-tomentulose with hairs embedded in resin, superficially glabrous. Stipules persistent, narrowly triangular to subulate, to 2.2 mm long. Phyllodes mostly patent to ascending, single or clustered in groups of 2 or 3 (–4) per node, linear, straight, flat to subterete, 1–3.5 cm long, 1–1.8 mm wide, pungent, rigid to subrigid, cobwebby-tomentulose between nerves with indumentum obscured by resin, 8-nerved in all, with 3 distant ± raised nerves per face when flat. Inflorescences simple, 2 per axil; peduncles 7–12 mm long, glabrous; heads globular, 3.5–5 mm diam., (9–) 12–18-flowered, golden. Flowers 5-merous; sepals free. Pods linear, not constricted between seeds, shallowly to moderately curved, biconvex, to 4.5 cm long, 3–3.5 mm wide, coriaceous to subwoody, very finely longitudinally nerved, red-brown to dark brown, minutely puberulous or glabrous, resinous; margins nerved. Seeds longitudinal, broadly elliptic, 2.5 mm long, dull, mottled brown and brownish grey; aril clavate.

Habitat

Grows in sand in low open woodland with *Banksia prionotes*, scrub, shrubland and heath.

Specimens

W.A.: Watheroo, L.Diels 2129 (PERTH); Eneabba area, B.R.Maslin s.n. (G, MEL, PERTH).

Notes

Appears most closely related to *A. ridleyana* which differs most obviously in its broader, normally shallowly sigmoid and hirsutellous to pubescent phyllodes (occasional glabrous or straight-phyllode variants occur in *A. ridleyana*). Superficially resembling *A. auronitens* and *A. quadrifalcata*. The first of these has phyllodes 4-nerved in all (1-nerved per face when flat), frequently spinose stipules, and crustaceous to woody pods with transverse seeds. The phyllode form of *A. quadrifalcata* and its longitudinally oriented seeds readily separate it from *A. cavealis*.

FOA Reference

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

Author

R.S.Cowan, B.R.Maslin

Minor edits by J.Rogers

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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