

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia claudullensis B.J.Conn & Tame



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.
Published at: www.worldwidewattle.com
See illustration.



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

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Mostly confined to the Clandulla and Glen Davis areas of N.S.W., with a localised population near Yerranderie.

Description

Open **pendulous shrub** to 1 (–2) m high; **stem** unbranched at base or with few primary downwards arching branches. **Branchlets** slightly ribbed, becoming **terete**, green to brown, smooth, densely hairy. Phyllodes somewhat **crowded**; base of **lamina** coplanar with **branchlets**, with **lamina** towards apex twisted and/or sometimes bent, **asymmetric**, **orbicular** to broadly **elliptic** to **obovate**, (4–) 7–11 (–16) mm long, (3–) 5–10 (–11) mm wide, l:w = 1.2–1.4 (–1.6), subglossy, light green; base **oblique** and **asymmetric** and usually **acute**; margin thickened, markedly **undulate** and with **scattered** hairs; apex **oblique**, **acute-acuminate** to **acute** or **obtuse mucronate**; **gland** inserted to 1 mm above **pulvinus**, small, with inconspicuous rim. Inflorescences with peduncles (5–) 8–9 (–11) mm long, about as long as floral phyllodes, moderately hairy; heads 4–5 mm diam., 20–26 (–30)-flowered, pale yellow to light yellow, sometimes to bright yellow. Corolla lobes usually with few long hairs. Pods **oblong**, flat, **straight** or slightly **curved**, 60–75 mm long, 15–22 mm wide, firmly **coriaceous**, dull, dark brown; margin prominent, barely constricted between seeds, slightly **undulate**.

Habitat

Occurs mostly on stony sandy or loamy clay soils, frequently in *Eucalyptus rossii* woodlands, at higher altitudes.

Specimens

N.S.W.: Tonalli Rd between Tonalli R. and Byrnes Ck, 2 miles W of Lake Burragorang, *Mitchell 412* (NSW); 4.3 km S of Clandulla, *T.M.Tame 3995* (NSW); 0.9 km N of Clandulla, *T.M.Tame 4107* (NSW).

Notes

The branchlet hairs are short and subappressed with longer patent hairs, 0.2–0.8 mm long, grey to whitish. Inflorescence hairs are similar to branchlet hairs. The young phyllodes have a few scattered long hairs on the lamina, becoming distally glabrous.

This species has some similarity to *A. sertiformis* but differs in its lower diffuse habit, very small twisted bright green phyllodes and fewer pale yellow flowers per head. It is also distinguished by the appressed to subappressed hairs on the branchlets, pulvini and peduncles and the closely appressed appearance of the young phyllodes against the branchlet. The glossy appearance of the phyllodes appears to be owing to the lack of a fibrous-like cuticular 'wax' which is present on the phyllodes of all other members of the group. It is a distinctive taxon in the field with its small lemon-yellow flowers, open, downwards arching branches and the often very small phyllodes appearing to be appressed to the branchlets.

FOA Reference

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

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Minor edits by B.R.Maslin

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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