

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia craspedocarpa F.Muell.



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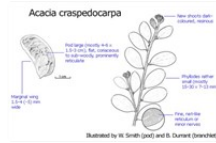
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Acacia craspedocarpa occurrence map.
Occurrence map generated via Atlas of Living Australia (<https://www.ala.org.au>).

Common Name

Hop Mulga

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Common in south-central W.A. where it occurs in an area bounded by Yalgoo and Byro Stn (c. 260 km N of Yalgoo) in the west and Wiluna, Laverton and near Kalgoorlie in the east.

Description

Rounded or **obconic**, **dense shrub** 1–4 m high and about the same across, occasionally **tree** to c. 5 m. **Branchlets** often resin-ribbed at extremities, the resin translucent; new shoots **resinous**, dark brown to black. Phyllodes **elliptic** to **oblong-elliptic**, **obovate** or occasionally **orbicular**, (1–) 1.5–3 (–4) cm long, 7–13 (–18) mm wide, **rounded** at tip, **mucronulate**, thick; with 1–3 **longitudinal** nerves and a fine **reticulum** between them; nerves often capped with greyish resin. Inflorescences single in axils; peduncles (4–) 6–15 (–20) mm long; spikes 7–20 mm long. Flowers 5-**merous**; sepals **oblong**, c.1 mm long, stout, free; **corolla** c. 2 mm long. Pods not **stipitate**, flat, **straight**, massive, 4–6 (–7.5) cm long, 1.5–3 cm wide, including prominent wings 1.5–4 (–5) mm wide, thickly **coriaceous** to **sub-woody**, **indehiscent**, yellowish to light brown, prominently reticulately nerved, **glabrous**, usually **resinous**, dehiscent. Seeds transverse, \pm **orbicular**, 8.5–10.5 mm long, 7–9 mm wide, flattened; **aril** small, terminal, **cupular**, cream or pale yellow.

Habitat

Normally grows in and along watercourses on loamy or clayey soils, sometimes forming thickets.

Specimens

W.A.: Annean, c. 50 miles [80 km] NE of Cue, *S.L.Everist* 9149 (BRI); 3 miles [5 km] N of Mt Magnet towards Cue, *B.R.Maslin* 4559 (BRI, PERTH); 10 km NW of Albion Downs HS, *R.J.Chinnock* 972 (AD, PERTH).

Notes

Phyllodes of plants considered as typical *A. craspedocarpa* are prominently reticulate and have $l:w = 1-3$ (-4). Throughout the range of the species are plants with a similar facies to that of *A. craspedocarpa* except their phyllodes are more elongated ($l:w$ commonly above 4) and possess relatively few anastomosing nerves. These entities are regarded by B.R.Maslin & J.E.Reid, *Nuytsia* 22(4): 204 (2012), as suspect hybrids or intergrades involving *A. craspedocarpa*; further study of this matter is required. Two specimens, *A.W. Humphries* M 31 and *M. Kerkhoff* s.n., cited by L.Pedley, *Fl. Austral.* 11B: 322 (2001), under *A. aneura* var. *fuliginea* (= *A. fuscaneura*) belong to this *A. craspedocarpa* hybrid/intergrade complex. Additional to the foregoing, hybrids sometimes occur between *A. craspedocarpa* and *A. ramulosa* var. *ramulosa*, e.g. *B.R.Maslin & J.E.Reid* BRM 9734 from between Sandstone and Paynes Find, and with *A. macraneura*, e.g. *B.R.Maslin et al.* BRM 7897 from Boogardie Stn near Mt Magnet.

Acacia craspedocarpa is a member of the '*A. aneura* group' and is readily recognized by its massive, winged pods and especially by the distinctively reticulate nervation of its phyllodes. The species is sometimes confused with *A. mulganeura* which has phyllodes of a similar shape and size, but in that species the phyllode nerves are all parallel. The Winnecke specimen from 'near Stuarts Range' that was provisionally referred to *A. craspedocarpa* by F.Mueller in the original description of the species is most likely *A. mulganeura*.

FOA Reference

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

Author

L.Pedley

Revised by B.R.Maslin

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



Australian Government
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Western Australian Herbarium



Australian
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Study



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