

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia diaphyllodinea Maslin



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.
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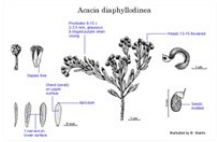
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See illustration.



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

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Occurs from Lake Varley and Frank Hann Natl Park S to about Ravensthorpe, south-western W.A.

Description

Spreading **glabrous shrub** 0.3–0.7 m high. Phyllodes **ascending to erect, narrowly oblong to oblong-oblancoelate**, horizontally flattened, planoconvex when narrow, 8–15 mm long, 2–3.5 mm wide, **apiculate**, scarcely thickened, normally shallowly concave above when dry, green to subglaucous (new growth **glaucous** with youngest phyllodes tinged purple); **midrib** (on lower surface) evident, slightly raised when dry; marginal nerves evident; **gland** on upper surface near or above middle of **phyllode**, commonly absent. Inflorescences **rudimentary** 2-headed racemes with **axes** > 0.5 mm long; peduncles 5–8 mm long, **recurved** in fruit; basal **bract rostriform** and 2–2.5 mm long; heads **globular**, ±4 mm diam., 13–15-flowered, golden. Flowers 5-**merous**; sepals free. Pods **narrowly oblong, curved** in suture **plane**, ±**circinnate** or **sigmoid**, to 4 cm long, 5–7 mm wide, thinly **coriaceous-chartaceous**, lightly **pruinose**. Seeds **oblique, ovate**, c. 3 mm long, **mottled brown**; **aril** subterminal.

Habitat

Grows in gravelly sand, mostly in low heath and low shrubland.

Specimens

W.A.: Lake Varley, *P.E.Conrick 1584* (PERTH); 38.5 km E of Lake King store on road to Peak Charles, *B.R.Maslin 5781* (CANB, K, PERTH); Frank Hann Natl Park, *D.Monk 26* (PERTH).

Notes

This species, together with *A. binata* and *A. crassuloides*, comprise the '*A. diaphyllodinea* group'. All three species have horizontally flattened phyllodes (i.e. diaphyllodes) with a gland situated on their upper surface. In other *Acacia* species with flat phyllodes the lamina is flattened in the vertical plane and the gland is situated on its upper margin. Diaphyllodes, which occur also in *A. basedowii*, *A. binata*, *A. blakelyi*, *A. crassuloides*, *A. ericifolia*, *A. leptospermoides*, *A. oxyclada*, *A. spathulifolia*, *A. sulcata* and *A. vassalii*, are considered to have arisen independently in a number of unrelated subgroups of section *Phyllodineae*, *vide* J.Vassal, *Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Toulouse* 118: 125–130 (1982). This unusual phyllode type is also discussed in J.Vassal & B.R.Maslin, *Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Toulouse* 115: 393–401 (1979) and J. Vassal, *Bull. Soc. Bot. France, Actual Bot.* 126(3): 55–65 (1979).

Most closely related to *A. crassuloides*; also allied to *A. binata*.

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



Australian Government
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Department of
Biodiversity, Conservation
and Attractions
Western Australian Herbarium



Australian
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Resources
Study



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