

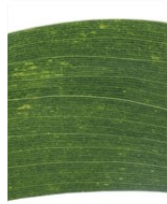
WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia lamprocarpa O.Schwarz



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

Common Name

Western Salwood

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Northern Australia from the Kimberley region, through N.T. to Gulf of Carpentaria in far NW Qld. Occurs on a number of continental islands within this range, e.g. Lacrosse and Sir Graham Moore islands in W.A., Bathurst, Goulburn, Melville, Elcho, Wessels, Groote Eylandt and Vanderlin islands in N.T. and Mornington, Sweers, Andrew and Bentinck islands in the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Description

Trees 3–12 m tall, crowns grey green to pale green. Bark thick, papery, flaky and yellow-brown stems and branches of young to medium-aged plants, becoming dark coloured and shallowly **rimose** on main trunks of mature plants. **Branchlets** slender, often **pendulous**, **glabrous**. Phyllodes **dimidiate** to subfalcate, sometimes **falcate**, 5.5–18.5 cm long, 0.9–3.5 cm wide, **glabrous**, dull grey-green; **longitudinal** nerves numerous (4–6 (–7) per mm), parallel, mostly not **anastomosing**, with 6–8 slightly more pronounced than the rest, the minor nerves slightly raised and normally flat-topped (when dry), main nerves commonly **confluent** with lower margin for a short distance above **pulvinus**; **pulvinus** 3–4 (–4.5) mm long. Inflorescences **simple**, 1–4 (–5) per **axil**; peduncles 2–5 mm long, **glabrous**; spikes 1–4 cm long, almost cream to pale yellow. Flowers 5-merous; **calyx gamosepalous**, shallowly dissected, **glabrous**; **ovary** densely hairy on upper half. Pods **oblong** to **narrowly oblong**, flat or 1–3 times **spirally twisted**, **straight** to slightly **recurved**, 2–10 (–12.5) cm long, 1.4–2.2 (–3.2) cm wide, dehiscing along **ventral** suture, **woody**, **resinous**, **glabrous**, nerves \pm **oblique** and not or scarcely raised. Seeds transverse to **oblique**, usually irregularly-shaped, often twisted, 4–7 mm long, 3–4 mm wide, glossy, black; **funicle/aril** with 1–3 folds, 4–6 mm long (unextended), creamy, ageing pale yellow.

Habitat

Grows in a wide range of habitats including margins of watercourses, coastal sand dune systems (including shell banks), sandstone plateaus and on sandy plains.

Specimens

W.A.: Site 1, 16 km W of Mount Anderson, *K.F.Kenneally 10392 & B.P.M.Hyland* (BRI, NSW, PERTH); The Bastion (E side c. 1 km by road below summit), Wyndham, *B.R.Maslin 7190* (PERTH). N.T.: Groote Eylandt, *I.D.Cowie 1995* (DNA); 9.3 km S of Nhulunbuy, *M.W.McDonald 469* (PERTH); 55 mi. [88 km] of Carlton Hill Stn, *R.A.Perry 2989 & M.Lazarides* (PERTH). Qld: Mornington Island, 29 May 1963, *N.B.Tindale s.n.* (AD, BRI); 94.2 km W of Burketown, *T.K.Vercoe 203* (BRI).

Notes

A putative hybrid between *A. lamprocarpa* and *A. auriculiformis* occurs at Holmes Jungle, N.T.

Acacia lamprocarpa is a member of the '*A. aulacocarpa* group' and judging from its mode of pod dehiscence is most closely related to *A. crassicarpa*, *A. midgleyi* and *A. peregrina* (from New Guinea). It is distinguished from these and all other taxa of the group by its thick, yellow-brown, papery, flaky bark (which is most evident on young and maturing trees) and its more westerly distribution. *Acacia midgleyi* is further distinguished by its pale green phyllodes, longer spikes, crustose pods and longer funicle/aril and *A. crassicarpa* by its lanceolate falcate phyllodes and longer pulvinus and funicle/aril. Herbarium specimens of *A. lamprocarpa* are sometimes difficult to distinguish from *A. disparima* and flowering specimens resemble glabrous forms of *A. difficilis*. See M.W.McDonald & B.R.Maslin, *Australian Systematic Botany* 13(1): 61 (2000), for further discussion.

This species was treated by NSW, *Fl. Australia* 11B: 168 (2001) as a synonym of *A. aulacocarpa* but was reinstated as a distinct species by M.W.McDonald & B.R.Maslin, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 13: 56–61 (2000).

FOA Reference

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

Author

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



Australian Government
Department of the Environment and Energy



Department of
Biodiversity, Conservation
and Attractions
Western Australian Herbarium



Australian
Biological
Resources
Study



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