

# WATTLE

## *Acacias of Australia*

*Acacia papyrocarpa* Benth.



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Source: Australian Plant Image Index (dig.39745).  
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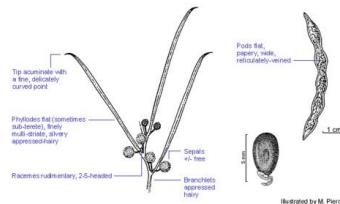


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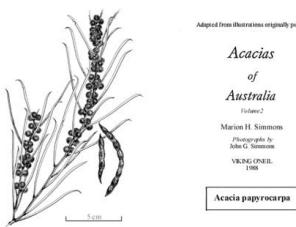


Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.  
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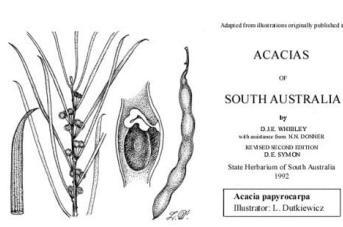
Acacia papyrocarpa



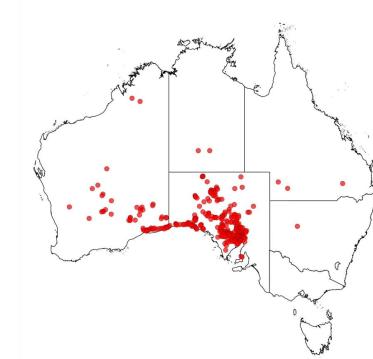
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Acacia papyrocarpa occurrence map.  
Occurrence map generated via Atlas of Living  
Australia (<https://www.ala.org.au>).

## Common Name

Western Myall

## Family

Fabaceae

## Distribution

Scattered in southern inland W.A. from near Kalgoorlie across the Nullarbor into S.A. as far as Mt Irwin Stn and South Flinders Ra. A flowering specimen from near Cooper Ck, Qld, is distributionally anomalous and may in fact not even represent this species.

## Description

Tall shrub or small tree 3–8 m high; crown dense, neat, rounded, spreading. Bark fissured, grey. Branchlets occasionally pendulous, appressed-puberulous, glabrescent. Phyllodes linear, subterete to flat, 4–12 cm long, 1–3 mm wide, acuminate with a fine delicately curved innocuous point, not rigid, silvery appressed-puberulous, often glabrescent; multistriate with numerous, closely parallel, indistinct nerves. Inflorescences rudimentary 2–5-headed racemes with axes c. 1 mm long or simple in axillary clusters; peduncles 2–7 mm long, silvery appressed-puberulous; heads globular, 3–4 mm diam., 20–25-flowered, golden; bracteoles oblanceolate, ciliate. Flowers 5-merous; sepals free to 1/3-united; petals glabrous. Pods narrowly oblong, flat, slightly raised over and constricted between seeds, to 11 cm long, 4–10 mm wide, chartaceous, reticulate, glabrous. Seeds longitudinal, broadly elliptic to ovate, 4.5–5 mm long, subnitid, dark brown; aril small.

## Habitat

Grows in sandy loam, clay and calcareous soil, in low open woodland and shrubland, often with chenopods.

## Specimens

W.A.: Mt Gibson Stn (between Wubin and Paynes Find), *B.R.Maslin* 4223 (PERTH); Great Victoria Desert, just S of Plumridge Lakes, *B.R.Maslin* 5712 (BRI, PERTH). S.A.: c. 27 km W of Port Augusta on Hwy 1, *B.Copley* 3165 (NSW, PERTH); c. 15 km W of Nullarbor HS, *D.J.E.Whibley* 4504 (PERTH). Qld: near Boongeena Ck, 10 km E of Cooper Creek, *R.Bennett*, 28 Aug. 1984 (BRI, PERTH).

## Notes

Aspects of the biology of *A. papyrocarpa* are summarised in D.J.E.Whibley & D.E.Symon, *Acacias S. Australia* 2nd edn, 220–221 (1992).

Difficult to distinguish from *A. loderi* which has narrower, non-reticulate submoniliform pods; it also tends to have narrower phyllodes and less hairy bracteoles. Intermediates between the two species are reported by D.J.E.Whibley & D.E.Symon, *Acacias S. Australia* 2nd edn, 218 (1992). Also related to *A. sibilans* and more distantly to *A. fraternalis*.

An entity related to *A. papyrocarpa* characterized by coarsely pungent phyllodes and represented by a number of collections, including *M.Koch* 274, is discussed under *Acacia* sp. Blyth Range (W.V.Fitzgerald s.n. 1898); this entity is discussed by R.S.Cowan & B.R.Maslin, *Fl. Australia* 11B: 108 (2001) under *A. papyrocarpa*. In the area N of Port Augusta, S.A., a pendulous form, locally called Water Myall, occurs sympatrically with typical *A. papyrocarpa*.

## 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

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



URL: <https://apps.lucidcentral.org/wattle/>  
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