***Acacia glaucicaesia*** Domin *Biblioth. Bot.* 89:252 (1926)

**Name Status:** Accepted Name

**Infra-generic Classification:** Section Acacia (syn. Section Phyllodineae)

**Type Designation:** Syntypes: between the Ashburton and De Grey Rivers, W.A., E.E. Clement (PR527979, sphalm. 'legit. A.A.Dorrien-Smith', and PR527978) **Source:** Fl. Australia 11A: 378 (2001)

**Notes:** This species was originally published as Acacia glaucocaesia, but the epithet should be corrected to 'glaucicaesia', based on the following advice provided by Dr Alex George (pers. comm.): Art. 60.10 of the International Code of Nomenclature states that when combining two word elements (as here, glaucus and caesius), the case ending of the genitive singular of the first element is removed, giving glauc- and then, when the second element starts with a consonant, add a connecting vowel (-i- for Latin elements, -o- for Greek elements). It is presumed that Domin formed his epithet from Latin because glaucus is a classical Latin word, albeit originally derived from a Greek word, and caesius appears only in Latin. Therefore, the connecting vowel should be -i-, and the epithet glaucicaesia.

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**Distribution:** AUSTRALIA [N]: Western Australia

**Synonymy**

- *Racosperma glaucocaesium* (Domin) Pedley (2003)

- *Acacia glabriflora* Maiden & Blakely (1928)

***Racosperma glaucocaesium*** (Domin) Pedley *Austrobaileya* 6(3):466 (2003)

**Name Status:** Non-Current Name

**Name Type** Homotypic synonym Source. WorldWideWattle

**Accepted Name:** *Acacia glaucicaesia* Domin

**Based On:** *Acacia glaucicaesia* Domin

***Acacia glabriflora*** Maiden & Blakely *J. Roy. Soc. Western Australia* 13:12 (1928)

**Name Status:** Non-Current Name

**Name Type** nom. illeg. (homonym) Source. Fl. Australia 11A: 378 (2001)

**Accepted Name:** *Acacia glaucicaesia* Domin

**Type Designation:** Holotype: between the Ashburton and De Grey Rivers, W.A., E.E. Clement (NSW, purchased Aug. 1900); isotypes: K, PERTH **Source:** Fl. Australia 11A: 378 (2001)

**Notes:** Nom. illeg., non Domin (1926).