

Systematic studies in the eucalypts.

9. A review of series *Sociales* (*Eucalyptus* subgenus *Symphyomyrtus*, Section *Bisectaria*, Myrtaceae)

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Abstract

Johnson, L.A.S., & Hill, K.D. (National Herbarium of New South Wales, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, Australia 2000) 1999. *Systematic studies in the eucalypts. 9. A review of series Sociales* (*Eucalyptus* subgenus *Symphyomyrtus*, Section *Bisectaria*, *Myrtaceae*). *Telopea* 8(2): 165–218. A review of *Eucalyptus* series *Sociales* is presented, with a classification and enumeration of species recognised. A total of 30 species is recognised, 10 of them described here as new (***E. delicata***, ***E. dolichocera***, ***E. hypolaena***, ***E. intrasilvatica***, ***E. luculenta***, ***E. moderata***, ***E. optima***, ***E. sublucida***, ***E. ultima*** and ***E. vokesensis***). New subspecies are recognised in *E. oleosa* (subsp. ***ampliata***, ***corvina***, ***cyliandroidea***, ***repleta***, ***victima*** and ***wylieana***) and *E. transcontinentalis* (subsp. ***semivestita***). Revised circumscriptions are discussed for *E. flocktoniae* and *E. grasbyi*, and lectotypifications proposed for *E. kochii*, *E. socialis* and *E. oleosa* var. *glauca* (the latter as a synonym of *E. transcontinentalis*). Distributions of all taxa are mapped, and new and revised taxa are illustrated.

Introduction

The series *Sociales* is a predominantly Western Australian group, but with several members extending into eastern Australia and comprising important components of the flora of the eastern 'Mallee Lands'. The group is taxonomically complex, with a large number of species recognised in recent years. Some of these have already been described by ourselves and other workers, and additional new taxa are described here. An enumeration of all species that we recognise in this group is given below, however, complete descriptions are provided only for new taxa or taxa with substantially changed circumscriptions. Several of these taxa are treated as undescribed species or subspecies identified with alphabetic codes in the field guide to south-western taxa by Brooker and Kleinig (1990). The new taxa discussed both here and by Brooker and Kleinig were delineated by us during a comprehensive revisionary study of the eucalypts, and were freely discussed with Ian Brooker in order to allow the treatment in Brooker and Kleinig. Where appropriate, the alphabetic codes used by Brooker and Kleinig are given below in the discussion of the individual species.

Names of sections, series and subseries used by us are intentionally published in a system devised by Pryor and Johnson (1971) and external to the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, as used and explained in previous publications in this series. Subseries names here differ from those used by Pryor and Johnson in ending with '-osae'. This is because '-ineae' (previously used) is a subtribal ending (Greuter 1994, Art. 19.3). Terminology used is as in previous publications in this series (see Hill & Johnson 1995).

Rare or threatened species are allocated Conservation status codes according to the system of Briggs and Leigh (1996).

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We are acquainted with all the taxa in the field, except the desert species *E. peeneri*, *E. vokesensis* and *E. wyolensis*.

Taxonomic history

The names applied to series and subseries by earlier authors are cited below merely to indicate the way in which those authors grouped the species concerned. Nothing is implied about their standing, since we are using only the Pryor and Johnson extracodical system between genus and species.

The first species described in this series were *E. oleosa* F. Muell. ex Miq. and *E. socialis* F. Muell. ex Miq., described in 1856. The name *E. turbinata* was published by the same author at the same time, but has since proved conspecific with *E. oleosa*.

Bentham (1867) recognised only one taxon belonging to this series, placing *E. socialis* in the synonymy of *E. oleosa*. He also placed material of the taxon now known as *E. transcontinentalis* Maiden under both *E. decurva* F. Muell. and *E. uncinata* Turcz. var. *rostrata* Benth. He placed *E. oleosa* and *E. decurva* in series *Normales* subseries *Inclusae*, together with a diverse group of unrelated species.

Mueller (1879) placed *E. socialis* (again with a diverse group) in a series *Strongylantherae*. He did not list any other taxa of the group here under discussion.

Maiden (1903–1933, 6: 532) refined the anther-based classification, grouping the species he recognised in section *Platyantherae*, in the type subsection. These were placed with a slightly less diverse group of species than grouped by previous authors, but still including some distant elements. In his later seed classification (1903–1933, 7: 147), he placed *E. oleosa* and *E. gillii* in his series *Foveolatae*, a disparate group including a number of other unrelated taxa.

Blakely (1934) recognised 8 species in the group, placing all in section *Platyantherae* series *Subulatae*, again with a number of other variously related species.

Pryor and Johnson (1971) recognised a series *Oleosae* in section *Bisectaria*, including in it eight described and one undescribed species and foreshadowing the elevation of one variety to species rank.

Chippendale (1988) included 14 species in a group based on the *Oleosae* of Pryor and Johnson, adopting the series name *Subulatae* from Blakely and the series circumscription from Pryor and Johnson. Blakely, Pryor & Johnson and Chippendale all placed the anomalous species *E. cooperiana* in this group, whereas we now regard this as an isolated species no closer to this group than to several others (see also Brooker & Kleinig 1990).

Brooker and Kleinig (1990) recognised 20 species in the series *Oleosae*, 8 of them undescribed. These did not include *E. cooperiana* or *E. brockwayi*.

We consider the remaining taxa and their hitherto undescribed relatives to constitute a probable clade within the large section *Bisectaria* of the subgenus *Symphyomyrtus*. This clade can be treated as a series (series *Sociales*), with seven distinctive subclades that can be treated as subseries. (Table 1). We would include *E. brockwayi* in the *Sociales* as a derived monotypic subseries on the basis of the crowded, spirally arranged juvenile foliage shared with subseries *Longicornosae*. The strikingly distinctive fruits and bud characters of *E. brockwayi* are autapomorphic, and of no value in defining relationships.

Table 1. A classification of series *Sociales*

Subseries <i>Brockwayanosae</i>		Subseries <i>Socialosae</i>
<i>E. brockwayi</i>		<i>E. socialis</i>
Subseries <i>Longicornosae</i>		<i>E. yalatensis</i>
<i>E. longicornis</i>		<i>E. gillii</i>
<i>E. oleosa</i>		<i>E. eucentrica</i>
subsp. <i>repleta</i>		<i>E. vokesensis</i>
subsp. <i>cylindroidea</i>		<i>E. wyolensis</i>
subsp. <i>oleosa</i>		<i>E. yumbarrana</i>
subsp. <i>ampliata</i>		<i>E. dolichocera</i>
subsp. <i>victima</i>		Subseries <i>Transcontinentalosae</i>
subsp. <i>wylieana</i>		<i>E. moderata</i>
subsp. <i>corvina</i>		<i>E. transcontinentalis</i>
<i>E. delicata</i>		subsp. <i>transcontinentalis</i>
Subseries <i>Grasbyanosae</i>		subsp. <i>semivestita</i>
<i>E. grasbyi</i>		<i>E. hypolaena</i>
<i>E. eremicola</i>		<i>E. optima</i>
<i>E. sublucida</i>		<i>E. neutra</i>
<i>E. peeneri</i>		<i>E. luculenta</i>
<i>E. plenissima</i>		Subseries <i>Flocktonianosae</i>
<i>E. kochii</i>		<i>E. flocktoniae</i>
<i>E. horistes</i>		subsp. <i>flocktoniae</i>
<i>E. ultima</i>		subsp. <i>hebes</i>
Subseries <i>Aspersosae</i>		<i>E. urna</i>
<i>E. aspersa</i>		<i>E. peninsularis</i>
		Interserial hybridogenous species
		Series ' <i>Falcatosociales</i> '
		<i>E. intrasilvatica</i>

Section *Bisectaria*

Bisectaria is the largest section in subgenus *Symphomyrtus*, comprising about 270 taxa (species and subspecies). The vast majority are restricted to the Mediterranean climatic region of southwestern Western Australia, which is arguably the centre of origin and diversification for the group (although probably not possessing a 'Mediterranean' climate earlier in the history of the group). The deduced relationships of the taxa at the various levels lead strongly to the conclusion that the arid zone and eastern regions have been separately colonised on several occasions by members of different series, and several radiation and isolation events can be postulated (Hill 1989, 1990).

The section is characterised as follows: cotyledons deeply bisected, varied in size and shape; pith glands present or absent; bark glands absent; adult leaves amphistomatic (hypostomatic in *E. dundasii*); phyllotaxis disjunct, opposite or (exceptionally and

secondarily) spiral; calyx calyptriform (apparently free in *E. steedmanii*), free from corolla, shedding early in bud development (persistent to anthesis in subseries *Caesiosae*); anthers versatile or adnate, highly varied in shape.

Prominent reticulation (i.e. veins of all grades raised above surrounding leaf surface) in early seedling leaves is probably a plesiomorphic character in *Bisectaria*. This feature occurs in a number of series, in generally unspecialised taxa within the various series. Examples are *Loxophlebae*, *Prominentes*, *Sociales*, *Macrocarpae*, and *Orbifoliae*. *Reduncae* and *Desmondenses* show prominence in only the main laterals, while *Salubres* and *Annulatae* show complete reduction in this feature.

Phylogenetic relationships of the series within *Bisectaria* remain to be clarified, and the section has not been shown to be unequivocally monophyletic. Subgroups herein treated as series are, however, generally clearly defined and for the most part possess clear synapomorphies supporting their monophyly. One such distinct group is the *Sociales*.

Series **Sociales**

The series is characterised as follows: pith glands absent; cotyledon lobes narrow-linear; juvenile leaves dull; adult leaves dull or glossy, amphistomatic; filaments variably flexed, usually mostly regularly inflexed with a few outer filaments erect; anthers globoid, \pm basifixed, versatile; connective gland large; cells divergent; style persistent, splitting and remaining attached to valves, although fragile and often broken off in fruit; disc depressed; seeds rounded, elliptical, semi-glossy, grey-brown, regularly very shallowly reticulate and weakly longitudinally striate; hilum ventral; chaff dimorphic, with linear and blocky forms, brown or red-brown.

Seven constituent subseries are recognised (Table 1), with diagnostic characters as below. Twenty-nine species are included, with an additional species thought to be of interserial hybridogenous origin and placed in a 'series of convenience' (see below). The name *Sociales* is used in preference to the previously used *Oleosae* since the use of the subseries termination *-osae* introduces some confusion as to ranking.

Key to subseries and species

- 1 Juvenile leaves ericoid
 - 2 Juvenile leaves hairy; style tip not engaged in calyptra Subseries **Brockwayanosae** (1. *E. brockwayi*)
 - 2 Juvenile leaves glabrous; style tip engaged in a pit in calyptra Subseries **Longicornosae** (species 2–4)
 - 3 Trees
 - 4 Fruits 6–9 × 5–7 mm
 - 5 Calyptra up to 2 × hypanthium 3. *E. oleosa*
 - 5 Calyptra more than 2 × hypanthium 2. *E. longicornis*
 - 4 Fruits 4–5 × 4–5 mm 4. *E. delicata*
 - 3 Mallees 3. *E. oleosa*
- 1 Juvenile leaves not ericoid
 - 6 Juvenile leaves not decurrent

- 7 Buds rounded or acute, not rostrate; Adult leaves usually glossy or semiglossy
- 8 Juvenile leaves petiolate
- 9 Juvenile leaves disjunct after few nodes, shortly petiolate (< 5 mm), linear to lanceolate Subseries **Grasbyanosae (species 5–12)**
- 10 Adult leaves highly glossy
- 11 Peduncles and pedicels long (7–23 mm and 4–10 mm) 5. **E. grasbyi**
- 11 Peduncles and pedicels short (4–11 mm and 2–5 mm) 6. **E. eremicola**
- 10 Adult leaves dull or semiglossy
- 12 Adult leaves semiglossy
- 13 Bark persistent at least on lower trunk
- 14 Adult leaves bluish 7 **E. sublucida**
- 14 Adult leaves green 10. **E. horistes**
- 13 Bark wholly smooth 9. **E. ultima**
- 12 Adult leaves dull
- 15 Calyptra > 2 × hypanthium, sharp-pointed; leaves bluish 8. **E. peeneri**
- 15 Calyptra < 2 × hypanthium, blunt; leaves green
- 16 Calyptra hemispherical; fruits urceolate 12. **E. plenissima**
- 16 Calyptra conical; fruits globular 11. **E. kochii**
- 9 Juvenile leaves persisting opposite for many nodes, long-petiolate (> 6 mm), ovate Series '**Falcatosociales**' (31. **E. intrasilvatica**)
- 8 Juvenile leaves sessile, opposite for many nodes Subseries **Aspersosae (13. E. aspersa)**
- 7 Buds rostrate; adult leaves dull; Subseries **Socialosae (species 14–21)**
- 17 Adult leaves disjunct, petiolate
- 18 Twigs lacking a glaucous wax coating
- 19 Calyptra < 2 × hypanthium
- 20 Buds and fruits small (6–13 × 3–4 and 4–7 × 4–7 mm); flowers white to cream
- 21 Stems erect; bark persistent on up to 1/3 of trunk 14. **E. socialis**
- 21 Stems sprawling and twisted; bark persistent on > ½ of trunk 15. **E. yalatensis**
- 20 Buds and fruits medium to large (10–20 × 4–7 and 6–12 × 6–12 mm); flowers yellow
- 22 Buds and fruits medium (10–17 × 4–5 and 6–9 × 6–9 mm) 17. **E. eucentrica**

- 22 Buds and fruits large (14–20 × 5–8 and 8–12 × 8–12 mm) 20. *E. yumbarrana*
- 19 Calyptra > 2.5 × hypanthium 21. *E. dolichocera*
- 18 Twigs strongly glaucous with a wax coating 18. *E. vokesensis*
- 17 Adult leaves opposite, sessile (plant neotenous)
- 23 Leaves, buds and fruits large (9–15 × 4–6 and 6–9 × 6–10 mm) 19. *E. wyolensis*
- 23 Leaves, buds and fruits small (7–12 × 3–5 and 4–6 × 4–6 mm) 16. *E. gillii*
- 6 Juvenile leaves decurrent
- 24 Adult leaves not strongly glossy Subseries **Transcontinentalosae** (species 22–27)
- 25 Trees
- 26 Buds and fruits small (14–20 × 5–7 and 5–9 × 5–8 mm) 23. *E. transcontinentalis*
- 26 Buds and fruits large (14–22 × 6–8 and 8–10 × 9–12 mm)
- 27 Bark persistent on lower trunk 25. *E. hypolaena*
- 27 Bark wholly smooth 24. *E. optima*
- 25 Mallees
- 28 Buds and fruits not glaucous 22. *E. moderata*
- 28 Buds and fruits glaucous
- 29 Buds and fruits small (10–15 × 4–5 and 6–9 × 5–8 mm); fruits dull beneath wax covering 26. *E. neutra*
- 29 Buds and fruits large (13–17 × 5–7 and 7–11 × 6–10 mm); fruits glossy beneath wax covering 27. *E. luculenta*
- 24 Adult leaves strongly glossy Subseries **Flocktonianosae** (species 28–30)
- 30 Mallee; fruits ribbed or smooth
- 31 Fruits smooth 29. *E. flocktoniae*
- 31 Fruits ribbed 30. *E. peninsularis*
- 30 Tree; fruits strongly ribbed 28. *E. urna*

Subseries **Brockwayanosae**

Subseries defined as follows: juvenile leaves spirally arranged, crowded (sometimes opposite), becoming disjunct, minutely decurrent, with an indumentum of simple hairs arising from undifferentiated epidermis; adult leaves glossy; calyptra rounded; filaments variably flexed in bud, mostly regularly inflexed with a few outer filaments erect; most (not all) anthers appressed to disc; style short (not touching calyptra).

A monospecific subseries with a limited distribution in the southern Goldfields region of Western Australia. Relationships are discussed under taxonomic history above.

1. *Eucalyptus brockwayi* C.A. Gardner, J. & Proc. Roy. Soc. Western Australia 27: 185 (1942).

Type: Western Australia: Coolgardie district, near Norseman, G.E. Brockway & C.A. Gardner 5598, 15 Dec 1940 (holo PERTH).

Tree. Bark smooth. Juvenile leaves \pm sessile, hairy, spirally arranged. Adult leaves narrow-lanceolate, highly glossy, 8–12 cm long, 7–15 mm wide. Peduncles 4–11 mm long. Pedicels 1–2 mm long. Calyptra short (= hypanthium), rounded. Buds ovoid, small (6–9 \times 3–4 mm). Fruits urceolate, small (5–6 \times 4–6 mm) valves enclosed.

The single species in the subseries, with distinguishing characters as for the subseries.

Locally frequent but restricted to the area around Norseman (Fig 1), in tall closed woodlands on pale loamy calcareous soils.

Conservation status: although not under threat, this species is of limited distribution. A code of 2R is appropriate.

Subseries *Longicornosae*

Subseries defined as follows: juvenile phyllotaxis spiral, crowded (sometimes opposite), becoming disjunct; adult leaves glossy, amphistomatic; calyptra rounded to acute, not rostrate; filaments variably flexed in bud, with outer filaments erect and inner filaments regularly inflexed ; style tip inserted into calyptra.

Three species are included in the subseries, one of them the widely distributed and highly complex *E. oleosa*. The subseries ranges from the Wheat Belt of Western Australia east to western Victoria and western New South Wales, with most of that range being occupied by variants of *E. oleosa* (herein recognised as subspecies, see below).

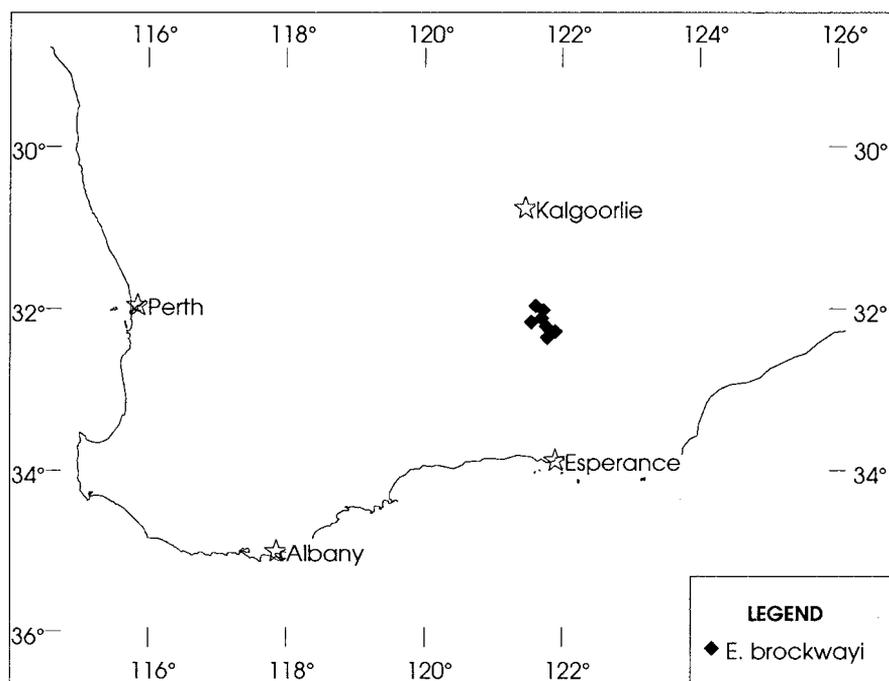


Fig. 1. Distribution of *E. brockwayi*.

2. *Eucalyptus longicornis* (F. Muell.) F. Muell. ex Maiden, *J. & Proc. Roy. Soc. New South Wales* 2: 504 (1919).

Basionym: *Eucalyptus oleosa* F. Muell. var. *longicornis* F. Muell., *Fragm.* 11: 14 (1878); in syn.; *For. Res. Western Australia*, 12 (1879), fig. 13.

Type: Western Australia: Upper Swan River, *F. Mueller*, 1877 (holo MEL; iso NSW).

Tree. Bark persistent on trunk. Oil glands large, dense. Juvenile leaves \pm sessile. Pedicels and peduncles long, slender. Calyptra long ($>1.5 \times$ hypanthium), acute, regularly tapered. Buds conical, medium (9–13 \times 4–5 mm). Fruits subglobular, medium (6–9 \times 5–7 mm).

A frequent tree of loamy soils through much of the wheat belt, from Wongan Hills south to Broome Hill and east to Southern Cross (Fig. 2). A specimen at NSW from Norseman matches this taxon, although some distance from its normal range.

Intergrading populations with *E. oleosa* are abundant, and both these and western subspecies of *E. oleosa* have in the past been taken for *E. longicornis*.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

3. *Eucalyptus oleosa* F. Muell. ex Miq., *Ned. Kruidk. Arch.* 4: 127 (1856).

Type: cited as 'Marble-range (Wilhelmi); Murray Scrub (Dr. Behr).' Burbidge (1947) stated that the Type (held in U, collector not specified) was a mixed collection of *E. uncinata* Turcz. and *E. oleosa* F. Muell., and designated the fragment of *E. oleosa* as 'the true type' (now to be regarded as the Lectotype), stating that it was collected from the Murray Mallee.

= *E. turbinata* Behr et F. Muell. ex Miq., *Ned. Kruidk. Arch.* 4: 137 (1856).

Type: South Australia: Salts's Creek [sic], *H. Behr* (holo MEL; iso K). Cited as 'In sylvia Pine-forest trans flumen Salts-creek, fl. aestate (Dr. Behr).' *E. turbinata* was included

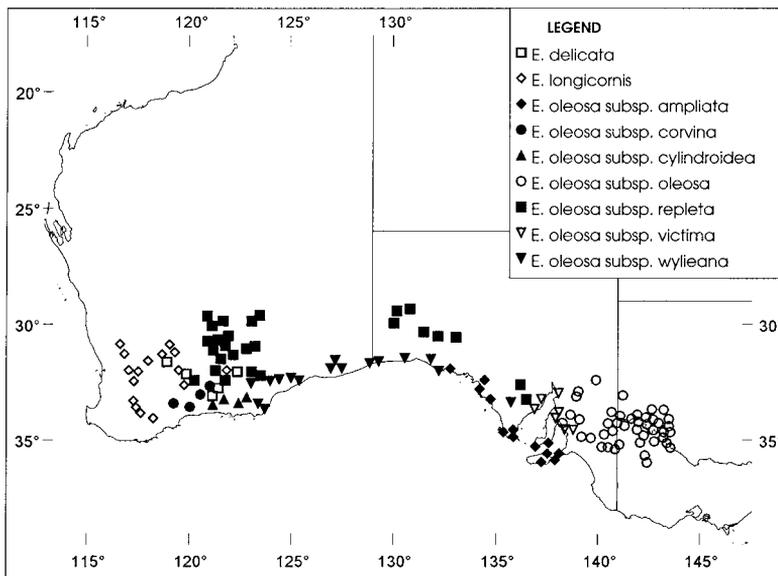


Fig. 2. Distribution of *E. delicata*, *E. longicornis*, *E. oleosa* subsp. *oleosa*, subsp. *repleta*, subsp. *wylieana*, subsp. *corvina*, subsp. *cylindroidea*, subsp. *victima* and subsp. *ampliata*.

in *E. oleosa* by Bentham (1867), although material of *E. dumosa* and *E. socialis* was also included in the Behr specimens examined by Mueller and Miquel.

[*E. laurifolia* Behr ex Maiden, Crit. Revis. Eucalyptus 2: 167 (1912), in syn., nom. nud.]

[*E. socialis* F. Muell. ex Miq. var. *laurifolia* F. Muell. ex Maiden, Crit. Revis. Eucalyptus 2: 167 (1912), in syn., nom. nud.]

Mallee or small tree to 10 m tall. Bark persistent on lower trunk, finely fibrous-flaky, grey; smooth, white and grey-white above. Adult leaves disjunct, lanceolate to broad-lanceolate, acute or acuminate, highly glossy, 5.0–9.0 cm long, 0.9–2.0 cm wide; petioles terete or slightly flattened, 0.9–2.0 cm long; lateral veins at c. 45° to midrib, regular, moderately spaced; secondary reticulum open; intramarginal vein distinct, 0.5–1.5 mm from margin. Umbellasters axillary, 7-flowered; peduncles terete, 4–15 mm long; pedicels terete, 1–5 mm long. Mature buds ovoid or elongate-ovoid to cylindrical, 5–11 mm long, 3–6 mm diam.; calyptra hemispherical to conical or oblong, acute, obtuse or rounded, smooth or finely verrucose, 1–2 times longer than hypanthium, narrower to slightly wider than hypanthium. Stamens all fertile; filaments variably flexed in bud, with outer filaments erect and inner filaments regularly inflexed; anthers subglobular, ± basifixed, versatile; connective gland large; cells divergent, dehiscing by short slits. Fruits ovoid to globular, apically constricted, 3–5-locular, 4–8 mm long, 4–8 mm diam.; calyptra scar ± raised, c. 0.5 mm wide; stemonophore sharply depressed, less than 0.5 mm wide; disc slightly to strongly depressed, 1–1.5 mm wide; valves deeply enclosed basally, acuminate tips vertically exserted, remnants of persistent style forming tips of valves. Seeds semiglossy, dark grey-brown, rounded, finely and shallowly reticulate, 1–2 mm long; hilum ventral; chaff similar, smaller glossy pale brown.

Distinguished within the series by the following: Mallee or sometimes tree. Bark persistent on lower trunk. Juvenile leaves linear, sessile, spirally arranged, crowded ('ericoid'). Oil glands in leaves small to medium, sparse to moderately dense. Peduncles and pedicels short to moderately long. Calyptra acute or rounded, 1–2.5 times longer than hypanthium, usually not smoothly and regularly tapered.

E. oleosa is an extremely widespread and variable species, ranging from western New South Wales west to the Goldfields region of Western Australia (Fig. 2), and occurring on a range of substrates. Considerable morphological variation is evident across this range, both on a local, environmentally correlated scale, and regionally with a broader basis. Regional variants show a clear geographic replacement pattern, and are here recognised as subspecies (Table 2).

3A. *Eucalyptus oleosa* subsp. *oleosa*

Oil glands crowded. Peduncles medium to long, slender (5–11 mm). Pedicels medium to long, slender (1–3 mm). Buds medium, ovoid (6–8 mm long, 4–5 mm diam.). Calyptra distinctly narrower than hypanthium at junction, oblong, rounded. Fruits small to medium, ovoid to globular (5–7 mm long, 5–7 mm diam.) (Fig. 3).

Locally abundant in mallee communities on red sandy soils, from Terowie and Yunta to the 'Murray Mallee' communities in South Australia, extending into the mallee communities of Victoria, and the more south-westerly mallee communities of New South Wales, northeast to near Hatfield (Fig. 2).

Hybrids are known with *E. socialis*.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

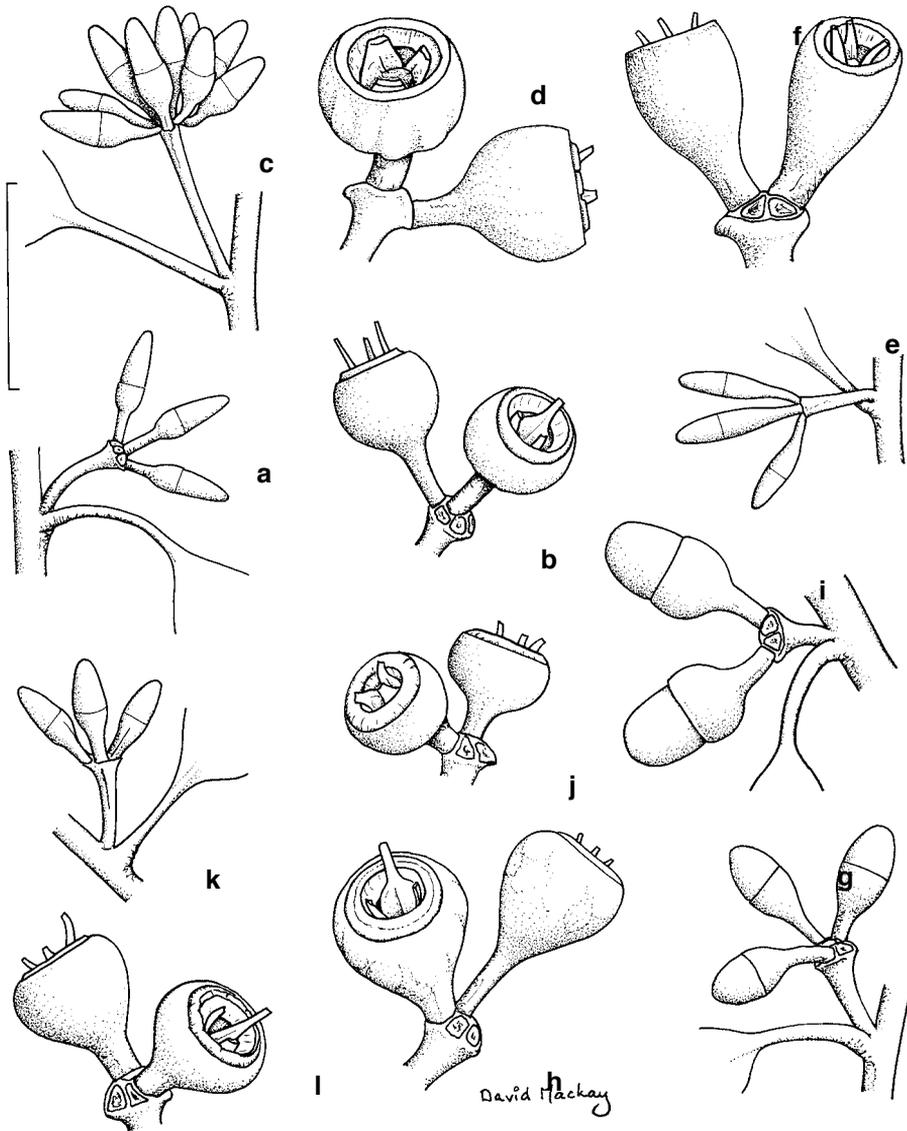


Fig. 3. *E. oleosa*. Subsp. *oleosa*. **a**, buds. **b**, fruits (from Wilson 3271). Subsp. *ampliata*. **c**, buds. **d**, fruits (from Hill 157). Subsp. *cylindroidea*. **e**, buds. **f**, fruits (from Brooker 8673). Subsp. *repleta*. **g**, buds. **h**, fruits (from Brooker 5602). Subsp. *victima*. **i**, buds. **j**, fruits (from Copley 1841). Subsp. *wylieana*. **k**, buds. **l**, fruits (from Hill 163). Scale bar: buds = 2 cm; fruits = 1 cm.

Table 2. The subspecies of *E. oleosa*.

All measurements in mm; l × w = length × width.

	<i>oleosa</i>	<i>ampliata</i>	<i>corvina</i>	<i>repleta</i>	<i>victima</i>	<i>wylieana</i>	<i>cylindroidea</i>
oil glands	crowded	moderately spaced	sparse	crowded	small, sparse	well spaced	moderately spaced
pedicel length	1–3	2–4	2–4	1–3	2–4	3–5	3–5
shape	slender	thick	thick	slender	slender	slender	thick
peduncle length	5–11	6–15	4–7	5–11	5–12	8–13	5–9
shape	slender	thick	thick	slender	slender	slender	thick
bud l × w	6–8 × 4–5	6–11 × 4–6	6–10 × 4–5	5–8 × 3–5	7–11 × 4–5	5–8 × 3–5	8–11 × 4–5
calyptra width of hypanthium	narrower	as wide	as wide	as wide	as wide	narrower	as wide
shape	oblong rounded smooth	rounded smooth	obtuse to acute verrucose	rounded verrucose	obtuse smooth	obtuse smooth	obtuse to acute verrucose
fruit l × w	5–7 × 5–7	6–8 × 6–8	5–6 × 5–6	5–7 × 5–8	5–7 × 5–6	4–6 × 4–7	5–7 × 5–6
shape	ovoid –globular	ovoid	ovoid	ovoid	cylindrical	cylindrical–obconical	cylindrical

Key to Subspecies

- 1 Calyptra narrower than hypanthium at join, rounded
 - 2 Pedicels short (1–3 mm) **3A. subsp. oleosa**
 - 2* Pedicels long (3–5 mm) **3E. subsp. victima**
- 1 Calyptra not narrower than hypanthium at join, rounded or pointed
 - 3 Calyptra smooth
 - 4 Leaves broad, buds large (6–11 × 4–6 m); fruits 6–8 × 6–8 mm **3F. subsp. ampliata**
 - 4* Leaves narrow, buds slender (5–8 × 3–5 m); fruits 4–6 × 4–7 mm **3G. subsp. wylieana**
 - 3* Calyptra minutely verrucose
 - 5 Pedicels and peduncles slender, buds short (5–8 × 3–5 mm), calyptra short, rounded **3B. subsp. repleta**
 - 5* Pedicels and peduncles thick, buds long (6–11 × 4–5 mm), calyptra long, pointed
 - 6 Pedicels short (2–4 mm), peduncles short (4–7 mm), fruits ovoid **3D. subsp. corvina**
 - 6* Pedicels long (3–5 mm), peduncles long (5–9 mm), fruits cylindrical **3C. subsp. cylindroidea**

Selected specimens (from 109 examined): New South Wales: South Far Western Plains: c. 1.5 km by road SW of turnoff to Renmark on road to Broken Hill, *Barker 4192*, 9 Sep 1980 (AD, NSW); 2 miles [3.2 km] W of Balranald, *Brooker Bal 10*, 24 Aug 1964 (GAUBA, NSW); 6.7 km S of Tara Downs mailbox on Darling R Anabranche Mail Rd, *Brooker 10312*, 10 Oct 1989 (CANB, AD, MEL, NSW); 9 miles [14.4 km] from Mildura on Euston Road, *Burbidge 6645*, 24 July 1960 (CANB, NSW); Balranald, *Constable NSW 15714*, 10 Oct 1947 (NSW); 53 km west of Robinvale on Sturt Highway, *Fox 7905091*, 28 May 1979 (NSW); 3 km N on Ana Branch Hall road, 16 km W of Wentworth, *Fox 7910090*, 9 Oct 1979 (NSW); 38 km from Lethero turnoff on Pooncarie to Mungo road, *Fox 8105320*, 28 May 1981 (NSW); on Nulla Road 4.5 km from junction of Renmark Road, c. 25 km NW of Wentworth, *Fox 8304055 & Fallding*, 28 Apr 1983 (NSW); ca. 25 miles [40 km] WNW of Euston, *Johnson NSW344542* (NSW); c. 24 miles [38.4 km] NE of Wentworth, *Johnson NSW344549*, 26 May 1969 (NSW); abt 12 M [19.2 km] E of Wampo towards Boree Plains (between Turlee and Hatfield), *Johnson & Constable*, 19 Mar 1959 (NSW); 2 miles [3.2 km] west of Balranald, *Moore 3716*, 4 July 1966 (CANB, NSW); Bidura, about 40 miles [64 km] North of Balranald, *Moore 6119*, 14 Oct 1971 (CANB, NSW); near Tapalin Mail-run turn off on Sturt Hwy, about 30 km east of Euston, *Noble 1038*, 1039, 5 May 1977 (NSW); 10 km along Arumpo Road from Sturt Highway, about 40 km west of Balranald, *Noble 1043*, 5 May 1977 (NSW); Mindook Station, *Euston, Noble & Bawden*, Aug 1979 (NSW); The Peppers, abt 15 ml [24 km] north of Penarie (Homebush) 7629 site 10, *Semple s.n.*, 27 Apr 1982 (NSW); 3 km W of Balranald on Sturt Highway, *Turner 93 & Vos*, 13 Sep 1977 (CANB, AD, MEL, NSW, PERTH); 11 km SW of Bellnar HS [Homestead] on Arumpo to Buronga road, *Wilson 3271*, 4 Dec 1980 (NSW); 16 km W of Balranald on Euston road, *Wilson 3286*, 4 Dec 1980 (NSW). South Western Plains: 2 miles [3.2 km] NW of Koraleigh, 40 miles [64 km] S of Balranald, *Johnson NSW344422*, 28 May 1969 (NSW).

South Australia: Near entrance to Horrocks Pass, *Brooker H 1*, 17 Nov 1963 (GAUBA, NSW); Dublin, *Brooker D 9*, 20 Nov 1963 (GAUBA, NSW); Wanbi, *Brooker Wan 5*, Jan 1964 (GAUBA, NSW); N of Pinnaroo, *Brooker Pin 3*, Jan 1964 (GAUBA, NSW); Between Truro and Blanchetown, *Brooker Bl 4*, 22 Nov 1964 (GAUBA, NSW); Spring Dam, via Yunta, *Brooker 2814*, 4 Sep 1970 (CANB, NSW); 1 km W of Oodla Wirra, *Brooker 7429*, 23 Apr 1982 (CANB, NSW); 10 miles [16 km] W of Mannum, *Cleland*, 26 Nov 1913 (NSW); Alawoona, *Cleland 21*, 8 Dec 1913 (NSW); Berri, *Cleland 24*, Jan 1921 (NSW); Murray Basin district; Morgan to Eudunda road, 2.8 km WSW of Sutherlands, NW side of road, *Davies 1387 & Hadlow*, 22 Nov 1989 (CANB, AD, MEL, NSW); Parilla [Forest Reserve], *Gill*, 17 Sep 1919 (NSW); Dilkeria near Mt Mary, *Ising 1937*, 5 Oct 1922 (NSW); Renmark to Berri, *Johnson*, 18 Aug 1958 (NSW); c. 36 direct NNW of Renmark, Calperum property, *Amalia Dam, Lyne 1719 & Hallett*, 22 Nov 1995 (CANB, AD, NSW); Murray Desert, *Mueller*, 1847 (MEL, NSW); 5 km NE of Terowie, *Noble 16 & Bawden*, Feb 1981 (NSW); 16 km N Paruna to Loxton, *Turner 101 & Vos*, 14 Sep 1977 (CANB, AD, MEL, NSW, PERTH).

Victoria: 24.4 miles [39 km] W of Mildura, *Baker 170*, 9 Apr 1971 (CANB, NSW); Murray Mallee: N of Meringur, *Brooker Mer 2*, Jan 1964 (GAUBA, NSW); between Ouyen and Piangil, *Brooker 10178*, 15 Mar 1989 (CANB, AD, MEL, NSW, PERTH); 9.4 km E of Walpeup towards Galah, *Brooker 10266*, 5 Sep 1989 (CANB, AD, MEL, NSW); ca 25 km WNW of Nowingi (N of Raak Plain), *Brooker 10323*, 11 Oct 1989 (CANB, AD, MEL, NSW); Nyaah, Narrung, Euston, Mildura, *Brownscombe 15 A*, Aug 1907 (NSW); 13.2 km W Murrayville towards Pinnaroo, *Chippendale 1384 & Brennan*, 23 July 1975 (CANB, NSW); near Beulah, *Connor*, 18 June 1962 (BRI, NSW); Sturt Hwy, between Renmark (SA) and Mildura, 1 km E of state border, Mallee district, *Crisp 8136*, 4 Jan 1988 (CANB, NSW, PERTH); Swan Hill, *Griffiths*, 1888 (MEL, NSW); c. 5 km W of Hopetoun on Albacutya road, *Johnson 7963 & Wilson*, 20 Feb 1975 (NSW); 4 miles [6.4 km] west of Swan Hill, *Moore 3606*, 16 Feb 1966 (CANB, NSW); on western edge of Raak Plain, Grid A 33, *Short 1236*, 27 Sep 1981 (MEL, NSW); 41 km W of Mildura, Sturt Highway, *Turner 96 & Vos*, 14 Sep 1977 (CANB, AD, MEL, NSW, PERTH); 43 km E Ouyen to Manangatang, *Turner 127 & Vos*, 19 Sep 1977 (CANB, AD, MEL, NSW, PERTH).

3B. *Eucalyptus oleosa* subsp. *repleta* L.A.S. Johnson & K.D. Hill, subsp. nov.

Glandulae oleiferae numerosae densaeque; calyptra basi quam hypanthio non angustior, brevis, rotundata, minute verrucosa; pedicelli pedunculique graciles; alabastra brevia (5–8 × 3–5 mm).

Type: South Australia: 7 km E of Immarna along transcontinental railway line (30°31'S 132°12'E), *J.Z. Weber 6619*, 1 Sep 1980 (holo NSW; iso AD).

= *Eucalyptus oleosa* var. *obtusa* C. Gardner, J. & Proc. Roy. Soc. Western Australia. 34: 77 (1950).

Type: Western Australia: Montana Hill, Coolgardie, C.A. Gardner 1839 (holo PERTH).

[*Eucalyptus* sp. N, Brooker & Kleinig (1990)]

Oil glands crowded. Peduncles medium to long, slender (5–11 mm). Pedicels medium to long, slender (1–3 mm). Buds short, broad (5–8 mm long, 3–5 mm diam.). Calyptra as wide as hypanthium, hemispherical to conical, rounded to obtuse, finely verrucose. Fruits small to medium, ovoid (5–7 mm long, 5–8 mm diam.) (Fig. 3).

Long-budded forms of this have been taken for *E. longicornis*, which differs in having a more acute and smooth calyptra with a lower hypanthium to calyptra ratio.

Widespread and abundant on sandy soils or desert sandhills, both cases usually somewhat calcareous. From Norseman to Balladonia, north to Goongarrie in Western Australia, and east through the sandhill country to the north of the Nullarbor Plain, extending to the northern Eyre Peninsula in South Australia (Fig. 2). This taxon is usually a mallee over most of its range, but includes both mallees and morrell-like trees in the goldfields region of Western Australia, and a full range of intermediate forms.

Subspecies *repleta*, *wylieana* and *cylindroidea* come together in the Norseman–Balladonia–Salmon Gums area, and a range of intermediates occurs. Subsp. *repleta* occurs on sandy sites, with subsp. *wylieana* on highly calcareous limestone soils and subsp. *cylindroidea* on clay-loam although still calcareous soils in higher rainfall areas.

The epithet is from the Latin, *repleta*, full, referring to the turgid buds which lack any median constriction.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

Selected specimens (from 79 examined): South Australia: c. 3 km NE of the Kallimba entrance on the Darke Peak to Curtinye road, c. 16 km SSE of Kimba, Eyre Peninsula district, *J. Briggs 1096*, 29 Aug 1983 (CANB, MEL, NSW); 27 km N of Watson towards Maralinga, *Brooker 5602*, 1 Apr 1977 (CANB, AD, MEL, NSW, PERTH); 19.4 km E of Ooldea, *Brooker 9286*, 21 May 1986 (CANB, NSW); between Ooldea and Immarna [19.4 km E of Ooldea], *Brooker 9287*, 21 May 1986 (CANB, NSW); 147 km N of Cook towards Vokes Junction, *Brooker 9419*, 28 Aug 1986 (CANB, NSW); Ooldea, *Cleland 65*, 70, Aug 1922 (NSW); Maralinga Sand Plain to Lake Dey Dey, *Dennis 305 b*, 21 Feb 1982 (AD, NSW); Barton, Ising, 19 Sep 1920 (NSW); ca. 1 km south of Maralinga check point, *Lothian 4011*, 2 June 1967 (AD, NSW).

Western Australia: 0.6 miles [1 km] W of Eyre Highway, 9.5 miles [14.4 km] S of Norseman, *Baker 52*, 12 Nov 1970 (CANB, NSW); Comet Hill, *Brooker 6462*, 23 Aug 1979 (CANB, NSW); 13.6 km from highway at Coolgardie on Gnarlbine Rock road, *Brooker 9065*, 11 Nov 1985 (CANB, NSW); 5 km S of Coolgardie on Burra Rock road, *Brooker 9071 & 9072*, 12 Nov 1985 (CANB, NSW); between Broad Arrow and Kalgoorlie, *Brooker 9082, 9083, 9084, 9085*, 13 Nov 1985 (CANB, NSW); 46 km E of Karonie, *Brooker 9098*, 14 Nov 1985 (CANB, NSW); 56.6 km N of Coolgardie, *Brooker 9590*, 5 May 1987 (CANB, NSW); 35.2 km E of 3rd grid on Tonkin highway, *Brooker 9613*, 6 May 1987 (CANB, NSW); Lake Minigwal, east end, 16.8 km E from main fork, *Brooker 9670*, 25 June 1987 (CANB, NSW); 8.4 km SE of Lake Minigwal on Officer Basin track, *Brooker 9677*, 25 June 1987 (CANB, NSW); 8.4 km NW of Menzies on Sandstone road, *Brooker 9663*, 23 June 1987 (CANB, NSW); 9.6 miles [15.4 km] SE of Coolgardie, *Chippendale 373*, 23 Mar 1968 (CANB, NSW); Widgiemooltha, *Gardner 1754*, 27 Sep 1922 (PERTH, AD, CANB, MEL, NSW); 70 miles [112 km] NW from Fraser Range, Helms, 8 Nov 1891 (NSW); 14 km E of Balladonia roadhouse on Hwy 1, *Hill 206 & Johnson*, 19 Oct 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 5 km S of Goongarrie rly [railway] station on hwy, *Hill 545, Johnson, Blaxell & Brooker*, 4 Nov 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 38.4 km E of Karonie along railway, *Hill 572, Johnson, Blaxell, Brooker & Hopper*, 5 Nov 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 61 km W of Balladonia roadhouse on hwy 1, *Hill 703 & Blaxell*, 14 Nov 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 10.6 km W of Balladonia roadhouse on highway, *Hill 2183 & Johnson*, 4 Nov 1986 (NSW,

CANB, MEL, PERTH); 34.5 km W of Coolgardie to Norseman rd on Hyden track, *Hill 2849*, 25 Aug 1988 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 98.5 km E of Hyden on Hyden to Norseman rd (ie 11.7 km E of Crossroads), *Johnson 9102 & Johnson*, 17 May 1988 (NSW, PERTH).

3C. *Eucalyptus oleosa* subsp. *cylindroidea* L.A.S. Johnson & K.D. Hill, subsp. nov.

Folia plerumque rigidiuscula erectaque; glandulae oleiferae moderate numerosae densaeque; calyptra basi diametro hypanthium aequans, convexoconica, rotundata ad acuta, minute verrucosa; fructus parvi ad mediocres, cylindrici (5–7 × 5–6 mm).

Type: Western Australia: 14.5 km N of Rollonds rd on Fields rd (33°03'S 121°11'E), *M.I.H. Brooker 8673*, 7 Sep 1984 (holo NSW; iso AD, CANB, MEL, PERTH).

Oil glands medium density. Peduncles medium to long, thick (5–9 mm). Pedicels long, thick (3–5 mm). Buds medium to long, cylindrical (8–11 mm long, 4–5 mm diam.). Calyptra as wide as hypanthium, convex-conical, rounded to acute. Fruits small to medium, cylindrical (5–7 mm long, 5–6 mm diam.). (Fig. 3).

Foliage is usually stiff and erect in this taxon, and the calyptra usually finely verrucose.

Locally abundant as a tree or mallee on heavier, clayier and more calcareous soils in subcoastal country northwest to northeast of Esperance (Fig. 2).

The epithet is from the Latin *cylindrus*, a cylinder, with the termination *-oides*, resembling, from the more or less cylindrical fruits.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

Selected specimens (from 8 examined): Western Australia: 30 miles [48 km] NE of Mt Ney coastalA, *Beard 6376*, 17 Sep 1970 (KPBG, NSW); c. 5 km N of Salmon Gums, *Brooker 8906 a*, 7 Apr 1985 (CANB, NSW); 3.6 miles [5.8 km] SSE of Salmon Gums, *Chippendale 393*, 24 Mar 1968 (CANB, NSW); 19 km south of Salmon Gums on Norseman to Esperance highway, *Hill 2245*, *Johnson, Brooker, & Blaxell*, 5 Nov 1986 (NSW, CANB, MEL, PERTH); 1.5 km SE of Mt Ney road on Howick road, *Hill 2280 & Johnson*, 6 Nov 1986 (NSW, CANB, MEL, PERTH).

3D. *Eucalyptus oleosa* subsp. *corvina* L.A.S. Johnson & K.D. Hill, subsp. nov.

Subspeciei *wylianae* affinis sed differt calyptra acutiore inflatioreque et pedicellis delicatioris. Ut in subspeciei *wyliana* glandulae oleiferae relative sparsae et calyptra minute verrucosa.

Type: Western Australia: 9 km W of Ravensthorpe to Hopetoun road on road 11, a mining access track (33°41'S 120°05'E), *K. Hill 2374*, *L.A.S. Johnson, D.F. Blaxell & M.I.H. Brooker*, 9 Oct 1986 (holo NSW; iso PERTH).

Oil glands relatively sparse. Peduncles short, thick (4–7 mm). Pedicels medium to long, thick (2–4 mm). Buds medium, ovoid (6–10 mm long, 4–5 mm diam.). Calyptra as wide as hypanthium, convex-conical, obtuse to acute. Fruits medium, ovoid (5–6 mm long, 5–6 mm diam.). (Fig. 3).

This taxon is close to subsp. *wylieana*, from which it differs in the more acute and more inflated calyptra, and the more delicate pedicels. It occurs on similarly calcareous sites.

Locally frequent on shallow, somewhat calcareous soils in the Ravensthorpe region (Fig. 2).

The epithet is from the Latin *corvus*, a crow or raven, an allusion to the occurrence around Ravensthorpe.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

Selected specimens (from 11 examined): Western Australia: c. 0.3 km E of Lake King t/o [turnoff] on Ravensthorpe to Albany road, *Brooker 9642 a*, 19 May 1987 (CANB, NSW); 1 km W along Aerodrome Road from Lake King to Ravensthorpe road, *Brooker 9644*, 19 May 1987 (CANB, NSW); 16 km S of Ravensthorpe along road to Hamersley River estuary, Eyre district, *Crisp 5003*, 10 Jan 1979 (CANB, NSW, PERTH); 42.5 km from Highway on Peak Charles road, *Hill 2328 Johnson & Blaxell*, 8 Nov 1986 (NSW, CANB, MEL, PERTH); 26.7 km past Fields road (5 ways) on Ravensthorpe track, *Hill 2338 Johnson & Blaxell*, 8 Nov 1986 (NSW, PERTH); 5.2 km W of Giles road (Findley road), on Magenta road, *Hill 2398, Johnson, Blaxell & Brooker*, 10 Nov 1986 (NSW, PERTH); 13.5 km W of Ravensthorpe on Hwy 1 (E of Phillips R), *Johnson 9063 & Johnson*, 13 May 1988 (NSW, PERTH); Ravensthorpe, Maiden, Nov 1909 (NSW).

3E. *Eucalyptus oleosa* subsp. *victima* L.A.S. Johnson & K.D. Hill, subsp. nov.

Glandulae oleiferae parvae, sparsiusculae; calyptra basi diametro hypanthio angustior, rotundata; pedicelli longiusculi (3–5 mm) or 2–4 mm (check), fructus parvi ad mediocres, cylindrici (5–7 × 5–6 mm).

Type: South Australia: c. 4 km from Bute on Wokurna rd (c. 130 km NNW of Adelaide), *B. Copley 1650*, 5 July 1967 (holo NSW; iso AD).

Oil glands small, relatively sparse. Peduncles medium to long, slender (5–12 mm). Pedicels medium to long, slender (2–4 mm). Buds medium, ovoid (7–11 mm long, 4–5 mm diam.). Calyptra narrower than hypanthium, with a distinct constriction where the two join, convex-conical, obtuse. Fruits small to medium, ± cylindrical (5–7 mm long, 5–6 mm diam.). (Fig. 3).

A rare taxon in mallee communities on loamy soils in northern Yorke Peninsula and central-eastern Eyre Peninsula (Fig. 2). Much of this country has been cleared for farming.

The epithet is from the Latin *victima*, a beast for sacrifice, i.e. a victim, in allusion to the great reduction in the populations by clearing for pastoral and agricultural usage.

Conservation status: severely reduced in extent, and under significant threat. A code of 3V is appropriate.

Selected specimens (from 12 examined): South Australia: Dublin Scrub [ca 48 km NNW of Adelaide, *Black 10*, 25 Dec 1907 (NSW); 3 km S of Gawler to Balaklava road on road to Mallala, *Brooker 6935*, 11 May 1980 (CANB, AD, NSW); ca. 5 km north of Bute on Wokurna Road (Bute is ca. 130 km north-north-west of Adelaide), *Copley 514*, 23 Aug 1966 (AD, NSW); Hundred of Ninnes, Section 9, in farmyard (Ninnes is about 32 km NW of Port Wakefield), *Copley 1234*, 26 Mar 1967 (AD, NSW); Northern Yorke Peninsula, Hundred of Wiltunga, south-west corner of section 156 (Hundred of Wiltunga is ca. 140 km north-north-west of Adelaide), *Copley 1841*, 9 Feb 1968 (AD, NSW); 44 km from Whyalla on Cowell road, *Hill 2142 & Johnson*, 1 Nov 1986 (NSW, AD, CANB, MEL, PERTH); Port Germein to Wirrabarra rd, above picnic area near eastern t/o to Telowie Gorge, *Hill 2801*, 22 Aug 1988 (NSW, AD, CANB); roadside near Cowell, *Noble 14 & Bawden*, Feb 1981 (NSW).

3F. *Eucalyptus oleosa* subsp. *ampliata* L.A.S. Johnson & K.D. Hill, subsp. nov.

Glandulae oleiferae moderate dispersae; calyptra basi diametro hypanthium aequans; convexoconica et rotundata, laevis; fructus relative magni, ovoidei; ramuli foliaque grossiuscula, fructus majusculi, ovoidei (6–8 × 6–8 mm).

Type: South Australia: 11.6 km W of Wirrula on Eyre Highway (32°25'S 134°24'E), *K. Hill 157 & L.A.S. Johnson*, 16 Oct 1983 (holo NSW).

Oil glands moderately spaced. Peduncles medium to long, thick (6–15 mm). Pedicels medium to long, thick (2–4 mm). Buds long, ovoid (6–11 mm long, 4–6 mm diam.). Calyptra as wide as hypanthium, convex-conical, rounded. Fruits large, ovoid (6–8 mm long, 6–8 mm diam.) (Fig. 3).

Leaves are relatively coarse and broad with prominent lateral veins and twigs are angular in this taxon.

Locally frequent in coastal and subcoastal mallee communities in calcareous sand, northwestern to southern Eyre Peninsula, southern Yorke Peninsula, Cape Jervis and Kangaroo Island (Fig. 2).

The epithet is from the Latin *ampliatius*, increased, from the larger leaves buds and fruits in comparison to the other subspecies.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

Selected specimens (from 26 examined): South Australia: Little Sahara on south coastal highway, Kangaroo Island, *Blaxell 2038 & Johnson*, 11 June 1983 (NSW, AD, CANB, MEL, PERTH); 26.7 km on road to Penneshaw from turnoff on Playford Hwy, Kangaroo Island, *Blaxell 2039 & Johnson*, 12 June 1983 (NSW, AD, CANB); 2 km S of Cape Donington, near Port Lincoln, *Brooker 7440*, 24 Apr 1982 (CANB, NSW); 18 km N of Streaky Bay on Highway 1, *Brooker 7452*, 25 Apr 1982 (CANB, NSW); c. 1.5 km SE of Sapphoretown, *Brooker 8278*, 19 Aug 1983 (CANB, NSW); Stenhouse Bay, Yorke Peninsula, *Brooker 8455*, 5 Mar 1984 (CANB, NSW); Kangaroo Is., 3 km S of Bay of Shoals turn-off on N Coast rd, *Brooker 10235*, 11 July 1989 (NSW); Bay iii [Fowlers Bay], *Brown B*, 1802–1805 (BM, NSW); Lake Wangary, 30 miles [48 km] W of Port Lincoln, *Cleland 120*, May 1923 (NSW); near Bay of Shoals, *Crocker*, Nov 1940 (NSW); Pelican Lagoon Peninsula, Kangaroo Island, *Dennis 315*, 2 Dec 1983 (AD, NSW); Track going from main road to Taylors Landing from Pillie Lake c. 3 km from the gate, *Donner 11102*, 4 Nov 1985 (AD, NSW); Waterloo Bay, Yorke Peninsula, *Heyligers 80120*, 8 Oct 1980 (CANB, AD, CANB, NSW); 7 km W of Wirrulla on Hwy 1, *Hill 155, 156 & Johnson*, 16 Oct 1983 (NSW); 13.1 km SE of Port Kenney on coastal hwy *Hill, 2807*, 22 Aug 1988 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); Cape Jervis, *Maiden*, Jan 1907 (NSW); between Streaky Bay and Ceduna, *Noble 25 & Bawden*, Feb 1981 (NSW); 34 miles [54.5 km] from Yorketown, Yorke Peninsula, towards Stenhouse Bay, *Phillips*, 18 Oct 1966 (CANB, NSW); Fowlers Bay, *Rogers*, Sep 1907 (NSW); 10 ml [16 km] from Port Lincoln, along Memory Cove road, *Wrigley WA/68-7630*, 20 Nov 1968 (CANB, NSW).

3G. Eucalyptus oleosa subsp. **wylieana** L.A.S. Johnson & K.D. Hill, **subsp. nov.**

Glandulae oleiferae relative sparsae; calyptra quam hypanthium angustior, basi ad hypanthium expansa, apice rotundata vel conica, obtusa; fructus parvi, plus minusve cylindrici vel obconici (4–7 mm diam). Alabastra saepe costata et nitida; discus plus evidens quam plerumque intra E. oleosam.

Type: Western Australia: bottom of Madura Pass (31°53'S 127°03.5'E), *L.D. Pryor & J.D. Briggs 199*, 27 Oct 1978 (holo NSW; iso CANB, PERTH).

Oil glands well-spaced. Peduncles medium to long, slender (8–13 mm). Pedicels long, slender (3–5 mm). Buds short, broad (5–8 mm long, 3–5 mm diam.). Calyptra narrower than hypanthium, flared at base to meet hypanthium, rounded or conical, obtuse. Fruits small, ± cylindrical or obconical (4–6 mm long, 4–7 mm diam.). (Fig. 3).

Buds are often ridged and glossy, and the disc is more exposed in this taxon.

A frequent tree or mallee in strongly calcareous sand or loam on limestone, from Balladonia in Western Australia to west of Eyre Peninsula in South Australia (Fig. 2).

The epithet is from Wylie, Aboriginal companion and guide to Edward John Eyre in his journey around the Great Australian Bight, the region in which this subspecies occurs.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

Selected specimens (from 33 examined): South Australia: Highway 1 at turnoff to Cook, *Brooker 5610*, 2 Apr 1977 (CANB, AD, MEL, NSW, PERTH); 30.4 km W of Nullarbor, *Brooker 9412*, 27 Aug 1986 (CANB, NSW); 4.5 km E of Yalata roadhouse on Hwy 1, *Hill 163 & Johnson*, 16 Oct 1983 (NSW); 3.4 km N of Hwy 1 on track turning off 152.5 km W of Nullarbor roadhouse, *Hill 183*

& Johnson, 18 Oct 1983 (NSW, AD, CANB, PERTH); 31.2 km E of SA–WA border on Old highway, Hill 188 & Johnson, 18 Oct 1983 (NSW); 3.1 km E of SA–WA border on old highway, Hill 190 & Johnson, 18 Oct 1983 (NSW); 3 km from Fowlers Bay settlement on coast road to Penong (Penong, 40 km W of Ceduna), Hill 2160 & Johnson, 2 Nov 1986 (NSW, AD, CANB, MEL, PERTH); 51.5 km W of the Nundroo Motel on the Eyre Hwy (130.5 km W of Penong), Pryor 204 & Briggs, 28 Oct 1978 (CANB, NSW).

Western Australia: 10 m [16 km] SW of Mt Ragged coastalA, Beard 6400, 18 Sep 1970 (KPBG, NSW); Eucla, back of Hotel, Brooker 7459, 26 Apr 1982 (CANB, NSW); 77.6 km W of Mundrabilla towards Madura, Brooker 8473, 11 Mar 1984 (CANB, NSW); 1.5 km from Israelite Bay track on Mt Ragged track, Brooker 8911, 8912, 8 Apr 1985 (CANB, NSW); Madura, Brooker 10171, 6 Mar 1989 (CANB, AD, MEL, NSW, PERTH); 5 km E of Eucla, Crisp 5654, 2 Feb 1979 (CANB, AD, NSW, PERTH); 44.9 km W of Caiguna on Hwy 1, Hill 202 & Johnson, 19 Oct 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 18.8 km S of hwy on Balladonia to Mt Ragged track, Hill 3178, 9 Sep 1988 (NSW); Caiguna, Johnson 2139, 31 Aug 1967 (NSW).

Intergrades between the subspecies

E. oleosa subsp. *ampliata* ↔ subsp. *repleta*

Selected specimens (from 5 examined): South Australia: ca 30 km WNW of Ceduna, 1 km N of Koonibba Hill, Crisp 4749, 3 Jan 1979 (CANB, AD, NSW); 0.1 km W of Warrambo, Hill 2154, 2155 & Johnson, 2 Nov 1986 (NSW, CANB, MEL, PERTH); Murat and Denial Bays, Rogers, Sep 1907 (NSW); Petina, Eyre Peninsula, Spafford 2, Aug 1923 (NSW).

E. oleosa subsp. *ampliata* ↔ subsp. *victima*

Specimens examined: South Australia: Spring Dam, via Yunta, Brooker 2810, 4 Sep 1970 (CANB, NSW).

E. oleosa subsp. *ampliata* ↔ subsp. *wylieana*

Specimens examined: South Australia: 63 km W of Yalata on hwy 1, Hill 711 & Blaxell, 15 Nov 1983 (NSW, AD, CANB, PERTH).

E. oleosa subsp. *ampliata*, *wylieana*, *victima* and *repleta*

A complex and variable population occurs in central-northern Eyre Peninsula. This population exhibits combinations of characters of several subspecies (subsp. *ampliata*, *wylieana*, *victima* and *repleta*), often different on adjacent trees, and the characters of all 4 subspecies appear to be present within the population. The integrity of the 4 contributing subspecies is maintained across their individual ranges, but a breakdown of this integrity appears to occur in this region where the 4 taxa adjoin. Although this constitutes quite a large area and a large population, there is no clear-cut morphological diagnosis, and the whole of this population must be regarded as an intergrade.

Selected specimens (from 12 examined): South Australia: Hambidge Conservation Park, 1 km SW of summit of Prominent Hill, Eyre Peninsula district, Briggs 1271, 29 Sep 1983 (CANB, AD, NSW); Kimba, on Eyre Hwy in Motel grounds, Blaxell 2053, 2054, 2054 A & Johnson, 15 June 1983 (NSW); Mt Weedind [Wudinna Hill], a granite outcrop about 15 miles [24 km] south from the Gawler Ranges and 125 miles [200 km] a little west of north from Port Lincoln, Gill s.n., Dec 1912 (NSW); 43.6 km W of Kimba on highway, Hill 2152 & Johnson, 2 Nov 1986 (NSW, AD, CANB, MEL, PERTH); near Pinkawillie Conservation Park, west of Kimba; on unallotted crown land ca. 7 km north-east of Corrobinnie Hill, Jackson 4138, 5 Oct 1981 (AD, NSW); 27 miles [43.2 km] from Whyalla, towards Kimba, Phillips 142, 29 Aug 1968 (CANB, NSW); Minnipa on Eyres Peninsula, Spafford 12, June 1916 (NSW); Gawler Ranges, 6 km NW of Pine Lodge, SW Gawler Ranges, ca. 19 km WSW of Yardea, Symon 8188, 6 Oct 1972 (AD, NSW); ca. 10 km N of Koongawa, ca. 50 km W of Kimba, Region 7, Weber 6854, 4 Oct 1981 (AD, NSW); Mount Middleback, Cook Range, eastern side of Iron Duchess, Region 7, Whibley 7758, 22 Sep 1981 (AD, NSW).

E. oleosa subsp. *cylindroidea* ↔ subsp. *repleta*

Selected specimens (from 5 examined): Western Australia: 33.6 miles [53.8 km] west of Balladonia towards Norseman, *Brooker 2480*, 14 Feb 1970 (PERTH, NSW); 41.5 km S of Norseman, *Brooker 9503*, 5 Nov 1986 (CANB, NSW); 25.1 km east of Norseman on highway 1, *Hill 680 & Blaxell*, 14 Nov 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 12.1 km W of Balladonia roadhouse on highway, *Hill 2185 & Johnson*, 4 Nov 1986 (NSW, CANB, MEL, PERTH).

E. oleosa subsp. *repleta* ↔ subsp. *wylieana*

Specimens examined: Western Australia: 15.9 miles [25.4 km] W of Curtin, *Chippendale 135*, 10 Mar 1967 (CANB, NSW); 16.7 km west of Balladonia roadhouse on Highway 1, *Hill 209 & Johnson*, 19 Oct 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); on the Balladonia track 40 km NE of its junction with the Fisheries Road and c. 9 km directly SW of Mt Ragged, *McGillivray 3623 & George*, 1 July 1976 (NSW, K, PERTH).

4. *Eucalyptus delicata* L.A.S. Johnson & K.D. Hill, sp. nov.

Ab *E. oleosa* et *E. longicornis* distinguitur: folia parva angustaque et alabastra fructusque parvi.

Type: Western Australia: 8.3 km from Norseman to Esperance road on Peak Charles road (32°46'S, 121°27'E), *K. Hill 2316*, L.A.S. Johnson & D. Blaxell, 8 Nov 1986 (holo NSW; iso BRI, CANB, K, MO, PERTH).

Tree to 12 m tall. Bark persistent on lower trunk (to 2–4 m), shortly fibrous-flaky, grey or grey-brown; smooth white or pale grey above. Seedling leaves crowded and spiral for many nodes, dull grey-green, linear, sessile, to 1.5 cm long, 0.2 cm wide. Juvenile leaves disjunct, dull grey-green, simlifacial, linear to lanceolate, to 7 cm long, 0.8 cm wide. Adult leaves disjunct, simlifacial, linear to lanceolate, very glossy, bright green, 5–12 cm long, 0.6–1.2 cm wide; petioles 0.8–1.5 cm long. Lateral veins moderately spaced, ± regular, at 30°–50° to midrib; reticulum even, ± obscure; oil glands large, densely packed; intramarginal vein continuous, ± obscure, < 1 mm from margin. Inflorescences simple, axillary; umbellasters 7–11-flowered. Peduncles terete, 4–18 mm long. Pedicels terete, 2–6 mm long. Mature buds ovoid to fusiform, 5–7 mm long, 2.5–3 mm diam. Calyptra hemispherical to conical, rounded, obtuse or acute, 1–2 times as long as hypanthium. Fruits globular to ovoid, sometimes truncate, 3–4-locular, 4–5 mm long, 4–5 mm diam. Calyptra scar and stemophore continuous, flat or slightly depressed, 0.2–0.3 mm wide. Disc depressed at ca 45–60°, c. 1 mm wide. Valves narrowly triangular, long-apiculate with persistent style remnants, basally deeply enclosed, apically vertically exerted. Seeds dull, grey-brown, ± ellipsoidal, regularly shallowly reticulate (almost smooth), 0.75–1 mm long; hilum ventral. Chaff pale orange-brown. (Fig. 4).

Distinguished from the related taxa *E. oleosa* and *E. longicornis* by the small, narrow leaves and the small buds and fruits. It has been confused in Western Australia, apparently because of the small fruits, with the very different Salmon Gum, *E. salmonophloia*. The latter is separated from the *Sociales* at the series level by the glossy and wholly smooth bark, the regularly inflexed filaments with subglobular anthers and large connectives, the broad, long-petiolate, disjunct juvenile leaves and the highly glossy adult leaves with closely reticulate venation.

Known from widely scattered stands on sandy or loamy, somewhat calcareous soils, east of Bodallin, east of Hyden, in the area around Peak Charles, and east of Norseman (Fig. 2).

A locally frequent species, in low woodland with a variety of other tree species such as *E. salubris*, *E. urna* and *E. valens*. A mallee collected somewhat to the north of this range may also belong to this species, but requires further assessment (27.4 km east of Yellowdine on highway, *K.D. Hill 2619 & L.A.S. Johnson*, 26 Nov 1986, NSW, PERTH).

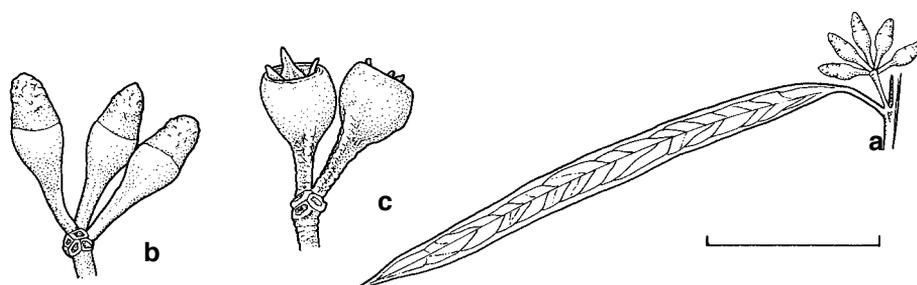


Fig. 4. *E. delicata*. **a**, adult leaves, inflorescences and buds. **b**, inflorescence and buds. **c**, inflorescence and fruits. (from Hill 2335). Scale bar: a = 3 cm; b, c = 1 cm.

The epithet is from the Latin *delicatus*, dainty, in reference to the small buds and fruits.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

Selected specimens (from 12 examined): Western Australia: 5.9 km E of Bodallin, *Brooker 8058*, 7 Apr 1983 (CANB, NSW); 69.5 km E of Norseman, *Brooker 10169*, 10170, 6 Mar 1989 (CANB, AD, CANB, MEL, NSW, PERTH); 3.6 km from end of made road up Fields road to north, *Brooker 9526*, 9527, 8 Nov 1986 (CANB, NSW); 7.6 km E of Cross Roads, E of Hyden, *Brooker 10067*, 24 Aug 1988 (CANB, NSW); 18.8 km N of Rollonds road on Fields road, *Hill 2313*, *Johnson & Blaxell*, 7 Nov 1986 (NSW, CANB, MEL, PERTH); 2.3 km past Fields road (5 ways) on Ravensthorpe track, *Hill 2335*, *Johnson & Blaxell*, 8 Nov 1986 (NSW, CANB, MEL, PERTH).

Subseries *Grasbyanosae*

Subseries defined as follows: juvenile leaves lanceolate, petiolate, opposite, becoming disjunct; adult leaves glossy to semiglossy; calyptra rounded to acute, not rostrate; filaments variably flexed in bud, with outer filaments erect and inner filaments regularly inflexed; style tip inserted into calyptra.

This group differs from the *Longicornosae* primarily in the opposite rather than spiral juvenile leaves. Eight species are included, although two rather coherent groups may be recognised, each with a distinct and different geographic range (species 5 to 8 and 9 to 12; Figs. 6 & 9). Although no clear synapomorphies are evident for either group, synapomorphies for the broader subseries are not strong, and further study is required to properly evaluate relationships in this rather diverse group.

Subseries *Grasbyanosae* ranges from North-West Cape south into the Northern Wheatbelt in Western Australia, and east into the Great Victoria Desert in north-western South Australia.

5. *Eucalyptus grasbyi* Maiden & Blakely, *Crit. Revis. Eucalyptus* 8: 40 (1929).

Type: Western Australia: Lake Barlee, *F. Fraser through W.G. Grasby* (holo NSW 58886).

[*Eucalyptus* sp. M, *Brooker & Kleinig* (1990)]

Mallee to 7 m tall, sometimes a small tree to 8 m tall. Bark persistent over lower $\frac{1}{2}$ or less, shortly fibrous-flaky, grey or grey-brown; smooth pale brown or grey above. Seedling leaves opposite for 3–5 nodes, sessile. Juvenile leaves disjunct, similifacial, lanceolate to ovate. Adult leaves disjunct, similifacial, lanceolate to broad-lanceolate,

very glossy, bright green, 4–10 cm long, 0.9–2.6 cm wide; petioles to 2.0 cm long. Lateral veins moderately spaced, \pm regular, at 30° – 50° to midrib; reticulum even, \pm obscure; oil glands large, densely packed; intramarginal vein continuous, \pm obscure, < 1 mm from margin. Inflorescences simple, axillary; umbellasters 11– or more flowered. Peduncles terete, 7–23 mm long. Pedicels terete, 4–10 mm long. Mature buds ovoid to fusiform, 7–10 mm long, 3–4 mm diam. Calyptra conical, acute or obtuse, 1.5–3 times as long as hypanthium. Fruits globular-truncate, to ovoid-truncate 3- rarely 4- locular, 4–6 mm long, 4–6 mm diam. Calyptra scar and stemophore

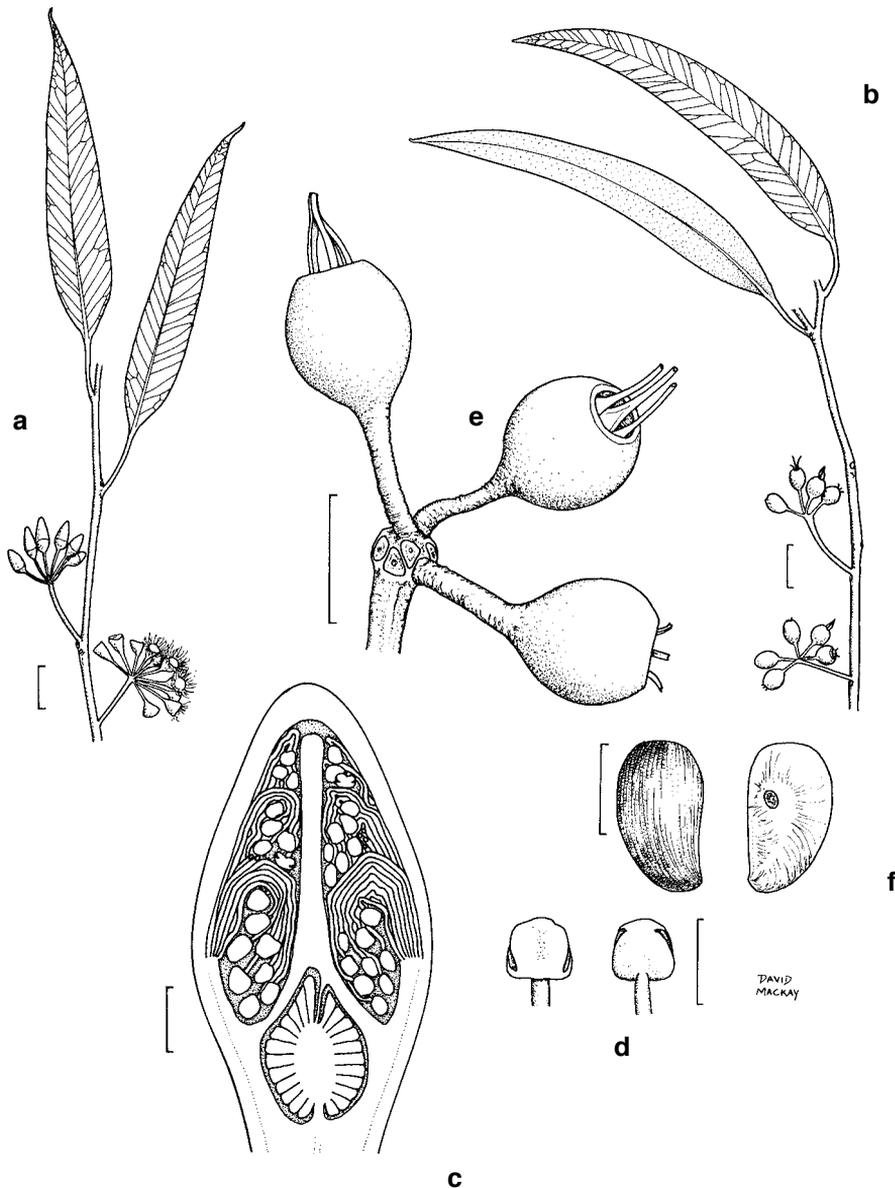


Fig. 5. *E. grasbyi*. **a**, adult leaves, inflorescences, buds and flowers. **b**, adult leaves, inflorescences and fruits. **c**, transverse section of bud. **d**, anther. **e**, inflorescence and fruits. **f**, seed (a, c, d from Morrison s.n., b, e, f from Hill 521). Scale bar: a, b = 1 cm; c, f = 1 mm; d = 0.5 mm; e = 5 mm.

continuous, flat or slightly depressed, 0.2–0.4 mm wide. Disc vertically depressed, c. 1 mm wide. Valves narrowly triangular, basally deeply enclosed, apically vertically exerted, with persistent style remnants. Seeds dull, dark grey-brown, irregularly flattened, ± elliptical, regularly shallowly reticulate (almost smooth); hilum ventral. Chaff pale orange-brown. (Fig. 5).

E. grasbyi differs from *E. eremicola* in the thinner, longer peduncles and pedicels, the longer style and valve tips and the larger anthers.

A widely distributed and locally abundant species in the Goldfields region of Western Australia, from Kookynie district to south of Norseman (around Kumarl), east to around Karonie and west to between Southern Cross and Lake Barlee (Fig. 6). It grows in mallee shrublands on red loamy soils, along water courses in the north of the range, spreading to a variety of habitats further south.

This taxon has been widely regarded as part of *E. longicornis* (Gardner 1931, Gardner & Watson 1950, Pryor & Johnson 1971, Chippendale 1973). It is, however, clearly different in juvenile leaf morphology, and placed by this difference in a different subseries. In the absence of juvenile leaves, it is distinguished from *E. longicornis* in having more regular and more distinct leaf venation with the intramarginal vein nearer the leaf margin, smaller buds and fruits with longer and more slender peduncles and pedicels, longer and more slender filaments and smaller anthers, and in general a mallee habit compared to the tree habit of *E. longicornis*.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

Selected specimens (from 51 examined): Western Australia: 0.2 miles [0.3 km] (R) of Eyre Highway, 4.2 miles [6.7 km] E of Norseman, *Baker 56*, 13 Nov 1970 (CANB, NSW); 24.5 miles [39.2 km] S of Norseman, *Baker 62*, 13 Nov 1970 (CANB, NSW); 44.5 km S of Widgiemooltha, *Brooker 6411*, 21 Aug 1979 (CANB, NSW); 27 km S of Number 5 Well on Sandstone to Menzies road, *Brooker 9660*, 23 June 1987 (CANB, NSW); 27 km from Kurnalpi to Pinjin, *Brooker 9666*, 24 June 1987 (CANB, NSW); 2.7 miles [4.3 km] NW of Widgiemooltha, *Chippendale 143*, 11 Mar 1967 (CANB, NSW); 7 km NNE of Norseman, Jemberlana Hill, *Crisp 5638*, 1 Feb 1979 (CANB, NSW, PERTH); 36.4 km S of Malcolm on track to Kookynie, *Hill 521*, *Johnson, Blaxell & Brooker*, 4 Nov 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 7.2 km SW of Kookynie on rd to Menzies, *Hill 524*, *Johnson, Blaxell & Brooker*, 4 Nov 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 4.2 km S of Menzies on hwy, *Hill 540*, *Johnson, Blaxell & Brooker*, 4 Nov 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 51.7 km E of Karonie along railway, *Hill 568*, *Johnson, Blaxell, Brooker & Hopper*, 5 Nov 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 37.4 km S of Coolgardie on hwy, *Hill 578*, *Johnson, Blaxell, Brooker & Hopper*, 6 Nov 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 8.8 km N of Hyden to Norseman track along Mt Day track, turning off 123 km W of Norseman to Coolgardie rd, *Hill 625*, *Johnson, Blaxell, Brooker & Hopper*, 7 Nov 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 26.7 km E of Norseman on hwy, *Hill 678, 679 & Blaxell*, 14 Nov 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 22.7 km south of Lake Barlee homestead on Diemals road, *Hill 2607 & Johnson*, 25 Nov 1986 (NSW, CANB, K, MEL, PERTH); 15.3 km N of Ora Banda turnoff towards Callion, *Hill 2647 & Johnson*, 28 Nov 1986 (NSW, PERTH); 87.5 km S of PNC road on track to Zanthus, *Hill 2692 & Johnson*, 30 Nov 1986 (NSW, PERTH); 14.7 km W of Coolgardie to Norseman rd on Hyden track, *Hill 2843*, 25 Aug 1988 (NSW); ca. 3 m [4.8 km] S of Dundas (ca. 24 m [38.4 km] S of Norseman), *Johnson W 183*, 18 Dec 1960 (NSW).

6. *Eucalyptus eremicola* Boomsma, *SouthAustral. Naturalist* 50 (1): 28 (1975), Fig. 1.

Type: South Australia: 125 km E. of Serpentine Lake, Victoria Desert, 38°36'S, 130°22'E, *J. Johnson*, 28 June 1967 (holo AD 93749165).

Mallee. Adult leaves intermediate width (length:breadth = 4–8:1), very glossy, green or yellow-green. Oil glands moderately dense. Peduncles medium (4–11 mm). Pedicels medium (2–5 mm). Buds medium (6–9 mm long, 3–4 mm diam.). Calyptra conical, acute, c. 2 × hypanthium. Fruits medium (4–6 × 4–6 mm).

Widely distributed but scattered and sporadic, on red aeolian desert dunes, almost throughout the Great Victoria Desert (Fig. 6).

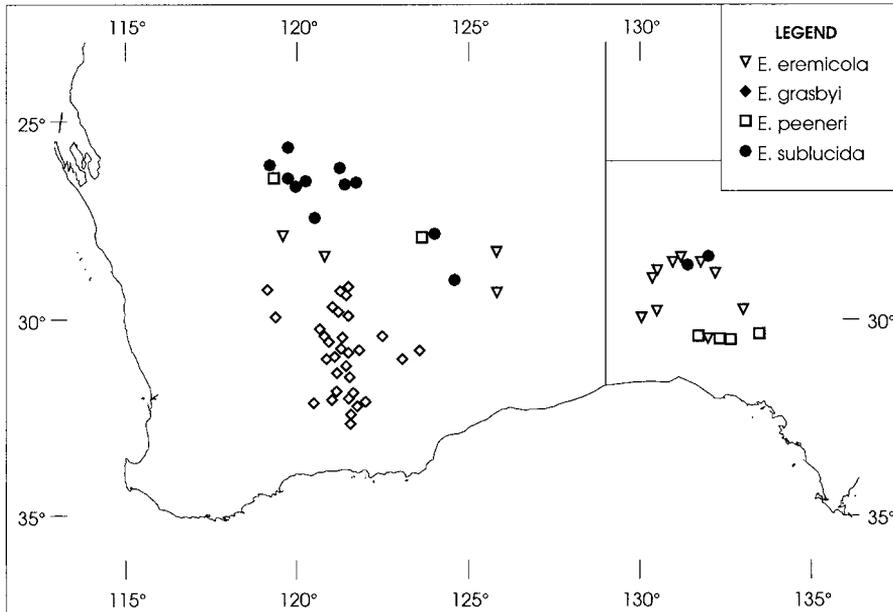


Fig. 6. Distribution of *E. eremicola*, *E. grasbyi*, *E. peeneri* and *E. sublucida*.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

7. *Eucalyptus sublucida* L.A.S. Johnson & K.D. Hill, sp. nov.

Ab *E. peeneri* distinguitur: folia gracilius semilucida sed subcaerulea et subtiliter maculata, pedunculi et pedicelli majores et graciliores, fructus minores aliquanto plus elongati.

Type: Western Australia: 18 km S of Albion Downs turn-off on Leonora to Wiluna Rd, (27°26'S, 120°31'E), K.D. Hill 519, L.A.S. Johnson, D.F. Blaxell & M.I.H. Brooker, 3 Nov 1983 (holo NSW; iso AD, CANB, K, PERTH).

[*Eucalyptus* sp. O, Brooker & Kleinig (1990)]

Spreading mallee to 6 m tall. Bark persistent over lower 2–3 m, shortly fibrous-flaky, grey-brown; smooth grey-brown above. Adult leaves disjunct, linear to broad-lanceolate, similifacial, semi-glossy with a bluish sheen, 4–11 cm long, 0.7–1.4 cm wide; petioles to 1.3 cm long; lateral veins moderately spaced, ± regular, at 30°–45° to mid-rib; reticulum ± obscure; oil glands large, densely spaced; intramarginal vein continuous, ± obscure, c. 1 mm from margin. Inflorescences simple, sometimes paired, axillary; umbellasters 7–15-flowered; peduncles terete, 3–13 mm long; pedicels terete, 1–4 mm long. Mature buds ovoid; calyptra conical, acute, ± as long as hypanthium. Fruits globular, 3-locular, 4–6 mm long, 4–6 mm diam.; calyptra scar and stemonophore continuous, < 0.2 mm wide; disc curved, flat or depressed to ultimately vertically depressed, 1–1.5 mm wide; valves narrowly triangular, basally deeply enclosed, apically vertically exerted, with persistent style remnants. Seeds dull, dark brown, irregularly flattened, ± elliptical, regularly shallowly reticulate (almost smooth); hilum ventral; chaff pale orange-brown. (Fig. 7).

E. sublucida differs from *E. peeneri* in the finer, relatively narrower (ie with a higher length:breadth ratio) semi-glossy leaves with a bluish cast and finer cuticular spotting, the more slender peduncles and pedicels and the smaller, slightly more elongate fruits.

It is distinguished within the *Grasbyanosae* by the following combination of characters: mallee; adult leaves relatively narrow (length: breadth = 3–6:1), semiglossy, with a bluish sheen; oil glands moderately dense; pedicels short (1–4 mm); buds medium (7–9 mm long, 3–4 mm diam.); calyptra conical, acute, c. two times longer than hypanthium; fruits medium (4–6 × 4–6 mm), ovoid.

E. sublucida occurs in Western Australia, from the northern Great Victoria Desert west to the Meekatharra district, and also in South Australia, from the northern Great Victoria Desert, east through sand-ridge country almost to the Wilkinson Lakes area (Fig. 6).

Sporadically distributed and locally abundant on red 'desert' soils, apparently on loamy soils in the west of the range, graduating to sandy soils to the east, with *Triodia* in all cases.

The epithet is from the Latin *lucidus*, shining, with the Latin prefix *sub-*, somewhat, from the semiglossy foliage.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

Selected specimens (from 18 examined): South Australia: 52.3 km E of Vokes Junction, *Brooker* 9432, 9433, 29 Aug 1986 (CANB, NSW); ca. 90 km west of Emu Junction (Emu Junction is ca. 225 km west of Mabel Creek Homestead), North West Plains, *Donner* 3897, 16 July 1972 (AD, NSW); 21 miles [33.6 km] W of Emu, *Forde* 482, 3 Sep 1956 (CANB, NSW).

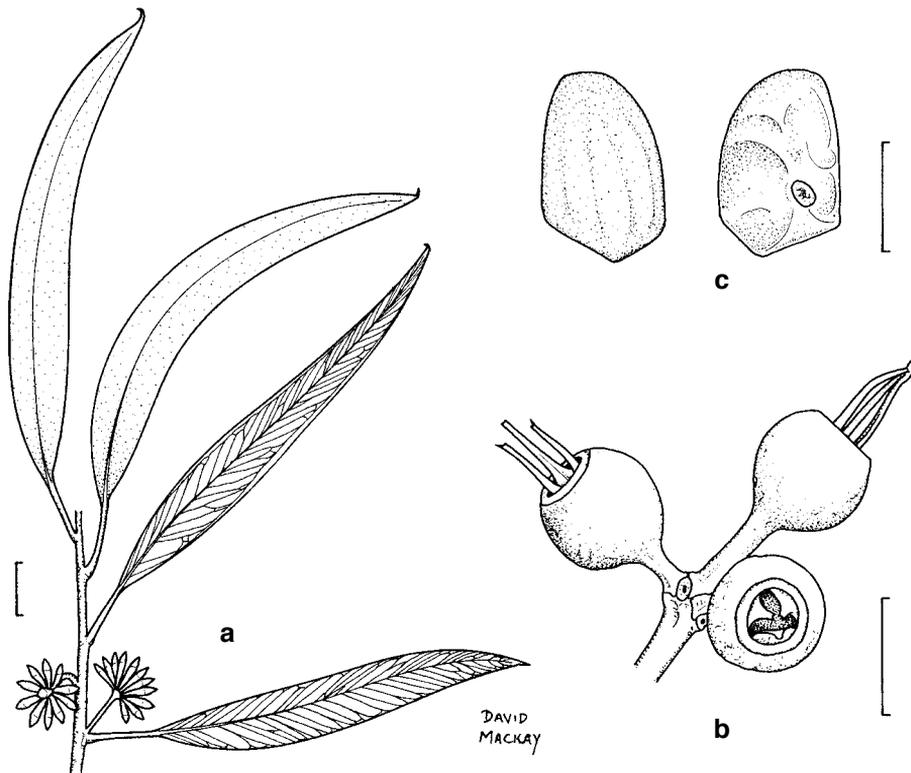


Fig. 7. *E. sublucida*. **a**, adult leaves, inflorescences and buds. **b**, inflorescence and fruits. **c**, seed (from Hill 519). Scale bar: a = 1 cm; b = 5 mm; c = 1 mm.

Western Australia: southern end Lake Throssel, 58 miles [92.8 km] east Cosmo Newberry, *Martin* 3579, 25 Apr 1975 (UNSW, NSW); 6.3 km N of Wubin towards Perenjori, *Brooker* 7919, 11 Jan 1983 (CANB, NSW); 18 km S of Albion Downs t/o [turnoff] on Wiluna to Leonora road, *Brooker* 8333, 3 Nov 1983 (CANB, NSW); 76 km NW of airstrip, Great Victoria Desert, *Brooker* 8572, 13 May 1984 (CANB, NSW); 4.9 km N of Meekatharra to Wiluna road on Paroo track, Jarvie Well, *Brooker* 9239, 16 Apr 1986 (CANB, NSW); 11 km N of Wiluna on Cunyu road, *Brooker* 9242, 17 Apr 1986 (CANB, NSW); 203.6 km W of Carnegie towards Wiluna, *Brooker* 10718, 15 Apr 1991 (CANB, AD, NSW, PERTH); 132.9 km NW of Wiluna towards Great Northern Hwy, *Brooker* 10725, 16 Apr 1991 (CANB, AD, NSW, PERTH); 18 miles [28.8 km] west of Yelma, *Carolin* 5859, 25 July 1967 (NSW); 49.9 km W of Wiluna on rd to Meekatharra, *Hill* 508, *Johnson, Blaxell & Brooker*, 2 Nov 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 23 km W of Wiluna on rd to Meekatharra, *Hill* 509, *Johnson, Blaxell & Brooker*, 2 Nov 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); south of Camel Well, Eremean Province, *Speck* 819, 14 Sep 1957 (CANB, NSW); 15 miles [24 km] E of Mooloogool Homestead, Eremean Province, *Speck* 1151, 8 Apr 1959 (CANB, NSW).

8. *Eucalyptus peeneri* (Blakely) Pryor & Johnson ex Boomsma, *J. Adelaide Bot. Gard.* 1(6): 368 (1979).

Basionym: *Eucalyptus oleosa* F. Muell. var. *peeneri* Blakely, *Key Eucalypts* 270 (1934).

Type: South Australia: Barton (30°S, 133°E), *E. Ising* 1372, Sep 1920 (lecto NSW; isolecto AD, CANB, G, K, PERTH, US; fide Boomsma 1979).

Mallee. Adult leaves relatively narrow (length:breadth = 4–7:1), dull. Oil glands moderately dense. Pedicels short (1–3 mm). Buds large (7–10 mm long, 3–4 mm diam.). Calyptra conical, acute, not beaked, c. 2 × hypanthium. Fruits large (5–7 × 5–7 mm), globular-truncate.

This taxon is characterised by coarse, dull leaves with coarse cuticular spotting, short and thick peduncles and pedicels, and short, truncate fruits.

Scattered and apparently nowhere common, from east of Meekatharra to near Wynbring, on red desert sand country (Fig. 6).

Conservation status: not known (3K).

9. *Eucalyptus ultima* L.A.S. Johnson & K.D. Hill, *sp. nov.*

Ab *E. horiste* distinguitur: cortex omnino laevis, folia semilucida, calyptra longior, fructus minores et plus globulares.

Type: Western Australia: Shothole Canyon, Cape Range, (22°23'S, 114°01'E), *M.I.H. Brooker* 5692, 15 Apr 1977 (holo NSW; iso AD, CANB, MEL, PERTH).

Mallee to 4 m tall. Bark smooth to base, dull pale grey or pinkish-grey. Adult leaves disjunct, narrow-lanceolate to lanceolate, acuminate, simlifacial, semi-glossy, green, 4–9 cm long, 0.5–1.5 cm wide; petiole to 0.9 cm long; lateral veins moderately spaced, ± regular, ± obscure, at 30°–45° to midrib; oil glands large, closely-spaced; intramarginal vein continuous, ± obscure, < 1 mm from margin or at margin. Inflorescences simple, axillary, 11- or more flowered; peduncles terete, 4–9 mm long; pedicels terete, 1–4 mm long. Mature buds ovoid, sometimes apically elongate, 6–10 mm long, 2.5–3 mm diam.; calyptra conical, rounded to convex, 1–2.5 times as long as hypanthium. Fruits cup-shaped to globular-truncate, apically ± narrowed, 3-locular, 4–5 mm long, 4–5 mm diam.; calyptra scar and stemonophore continuous, flat, c. 0.5 mm wide; disc vertically depressed, c. 1 mm wide; valves narrowly triangular, basally deeply enclosed, apically vertically exerted, with persistent style remnants. Seeds dull, grey-brown, ± flattened, elliptical, shallowly reticulate (almost smooth); hilum ventral; chaff dark grey-brown. (Fig. 8).

E. ultima is nearest to *E. horistes*, from which it differs in the wholly smooth bark, semiglossy leaves, longer calyptra and smaller, more globular fruits. *E. kochii* shares the narrow leaves of *E. ultima*, but has rough bark and elongated fruits.

Known only from skeletal soils on limestone on the Cape Range, Northwest Cape, where it is locally abundant (Fig. 9).

The epithet is from the Latin *ultimus*, farthest, most distant, in reference to the occurrence at the farthest extreme of the range of the subseries *Grasbyanosae*.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

Selected specimens (from 12 examined): Western Australia: 2.3 miles [3.7 km] west of Exmouth road on Charles Knife road, *Brooker 4571*, 24 Apr 1974 (CANB, NSW); Charles Knife Road, Cape Range, *George 10336*, 8 Sep 1970 (PERTH, NSW); Charles Knife Rd, Cape Range National Park, *George 14580*, 3 May 1977 (PERTH, NSW); 3.5 km west of Exmouth road along Charles Knife road, 30 km south of Exmouth, *Hill 409, 410 Johnson Blaxell, Brooker & Edgecombe*, 28 Oct 1983 (NSW); 9.6 km W of Shothole Canyon Road, 16 km S of Exmouth, *Kenneally 7339*, 29 July 1980 (PERTH, NSW); Cape Range, 16.9 km SW of Learmonth on track to west coast, *Johnson 9364 & Briggs*, 7 Aug 1991 (NSW, BRI, CANB, DNA, PERTH); Cape Range 11 km W of Learmonth Airforce Base on track to ocean, *Johnson 9367 & Briggs*, 7 Aug 1991 (NSW).

10. *Eucalyptus horistes* L.A.S. Johnson & K.D. Hill, *Fl. Australia* 19: 509 (1988).

Type: Western Australia: 15.9 km N of Binnu on Highway 1, Western Australia (27°54'S, 114°42'E), *K. Hill 389, L. Johnson, D. Blaxell & I. Brooker*, 27.10.1983 (holo NSW; iso AD, CANB, MEL, PERTH).

Mallee. Bark persistent on lower trunk. Adult leaves relatively narrow (length:breadth = 6–10:1), glossy. Oil glands dense. Peduncles medium (7–12 mm). Pedicels short (1–4 mm). Buds medium (7–9 mm long, 3–4 mm diam.). Calyptra conical, acute to obtuse, slightly longer than hypanthium. Fruits medium to large (5–8 × 5–8 mm), elongate ovoid-truncate.

E. horistes differs from *E. ultima* in the rough bark, glossy leaves, short calyptra and larger, longer fruits. The leaves are consistently broader and glossier than those of *E. kochii*, and the calyptra longer and more pointed than that of *E. plenissima*.

Locally frequent on lateritic or sandy country, from the Murchison River to near Coorow, inland as far as Pindar. A single record from near Wiluna (Fig. 9) agrees with the species but is from a much more easterly locality in different country; the possibility of a mislocation suggests itself.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

11. *Eucalyptus kochii* Maiden & Blakely, *Crit. Revis. Eucalyptus* 8: 41 (1929).

Type: Western Australia: Watheroo rabbit fence, c. 60 miles E. of Watheroo, *M. Koch 1608*, Sep 1905 (lectotype NSW, here designated). Illustrated by Maiden (C.R. 2, plate 66, fig. 2 (1912)), as *E. oleosa*. This specimen comprises several separate pieces, with adult leaves, buds, flowers and fruits, and is the most complete of the Syntypes. The type citation was: 'It is known only from Watheroo rabbit fence (Max Koch. Nos. 1608, 1990, 1990a, September, 1905).'

= *E. oleosa* F. Muell. var. *kochii* C. Gardner, J. & Proc. Roy. Soc. Western Australia 34: 78 (1948).

Type: Western Australia: Rabbit-proof fence, 25 miles [40 km] E. from Dalwallinu, *C.A. Gardner 8524*, (holo PERTH). Although Gardner based his variety on *E. kochii* Maiden & Blakely and used their epithet, he published it as a 'var. nov.' and cited a different type. The author citation is hence as above, and does not acknowledge

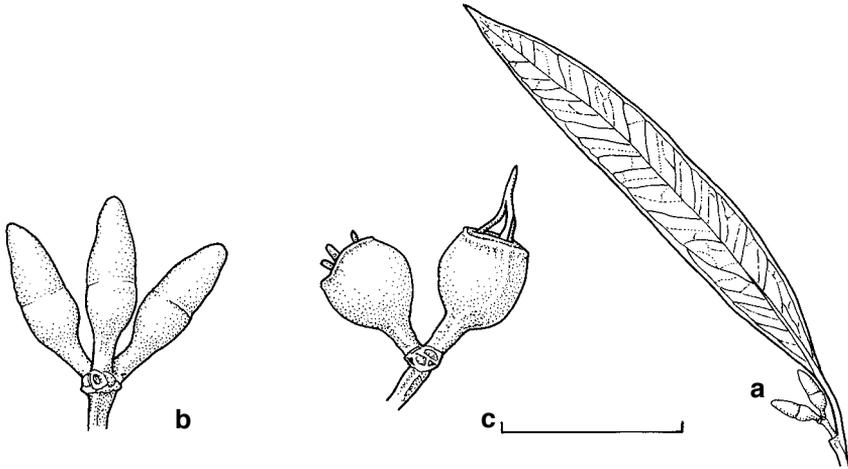


Fig. 8. *E. ultima*. a, adult leaves, inflorescence and buds. b, inflorescence and buds. c, inflorescence and fruits. (from Brooker 5692). Scale bar: a = 3 cm; b, c = 1 cm.

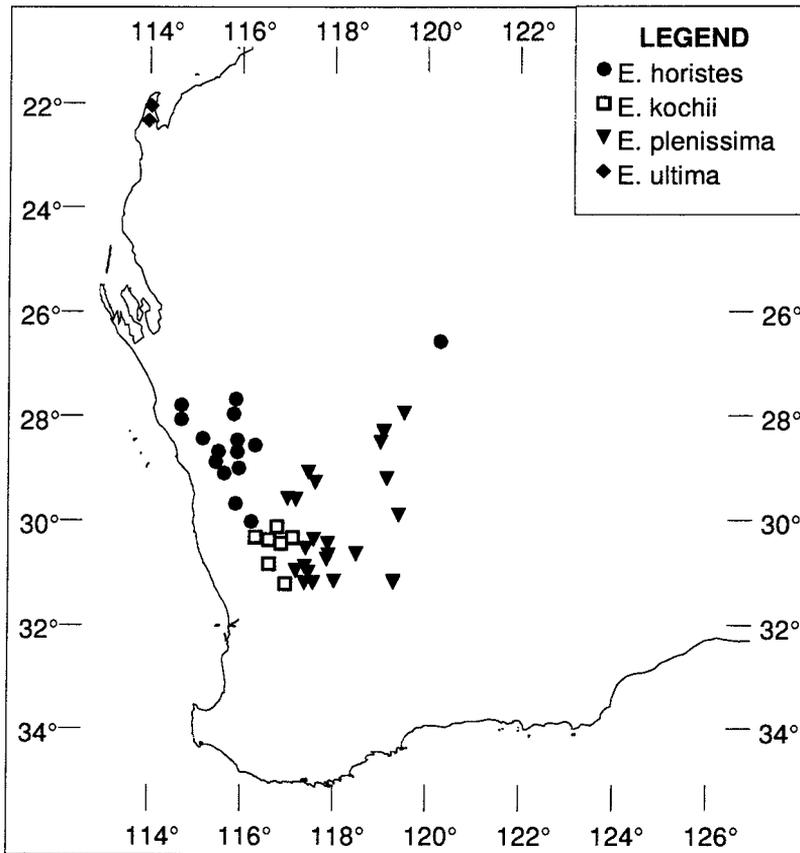


Fig. 9. Distribution of *E. horistes*, *E. kochii*, *E. plenissima* and *E. ultima*.

Maiden & Blakely. Gardner also included Koch collections probably representing part of Maiden & Blakely's type material in his specimen citation.

Tree or mallee. Bark persistent on trunk and lower branches. Adult leaves very narrow (length:breadth = 10–16:1), dull to slightly glossy. Oil glands dense. Pedicels short (1–4 mm), thick. Buds medium (5–8 mm long, 3–4 mm diam.). Calyptra conical, acute to rounded, 1–2 × hypanthium. Fruits medium (5–8 long, 5–7 mm diam.), elongate ovoid-truncate or urceolate.

E. kochii differs from *E. horistes* in the narrower, duller leaves, longer fruits and more extensive rough bark, and from *E. plenissima* in the conical rather than rounded calyptra and the dull leaves.

Restricted in distribution but locally frequent on red loams and sandy loams, in the Gunyidi–Wubin–Pithara–Kalannie area (Fig. 9).

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

12. *Eucalyptus plenissima* (C. Gardner) Brooker, *Austral. Forest Research* 7: 65 (1976), fig. 1.

Basionym: *Eucalyptus oleosa* F. Muell. var. *plenissima* C. Gardner, J. & Proc. Roy. Soc. Western Australia 34: 79 (1948).

Type: Western Australia: between Beacon and Wialki, in sandy soil, *Gardner 8532* (holo PERTH).

Tree or mallee. Bark persistent on lower trunk. Adult leaves relatively broad (length:breadth = 4–8:1), glossy. Oil glands dense. Pedicels short (1–3 mm). Buds medium (6–8 mm long, 3–4 mm diam.). Calyptra hemispherical, shorter than hypanthium. Fruits medium to large (5–8 mm long, 5–7 mm diam.), elongate ovoid-truncate or urceolate.

E. plenissima is clearly distinguished in the subseries by the glossy leaves, the short, hemispherical calyptra and the ± urceolate fruits.

Locally frequent on red desert loams and sandy loams, in the area bounded by Sandstone, Mongers Lake, Dowerin and Nungarin (Fig. 9). Plants occurring to the east of this range with a more completely persistent bark and somewhat narrower leaves may belong to this taxon, but require further assessment (64 km W of Boorabin Rock, *Brooker 10890*, 21 Nov 1991; CANB, AD, NSW, PERTH).

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

Subseries **Aspersosae**

Subseries defined as follows: juveniles leaves opposite for many nodes, sessile, narrowly elliptical, dull blue-grey, minutely decurrent; adult leaves semi-glossy; inflorescences up to 15-flowered; calyptra rostrate; filaments variably flexed in bud, mostly regularly inflexed with a few outer filaments erect; style tip inserted into calyptra.

A monospecific group with a single rare species restricted to Jarrah forest country in Western Australia.

13. *Eucalyptus aspersa* Brooker & Hopper, *Nuytsia* 9: 28 (1993).

Type: Western Australia: 2 km N of Serpentine River along Albany Highway, 32° 31'S 116° 21'E, *M.I.H. Brooker 9047*, 9 Oct 1985 (holo PERTH; iso CANB, NSW).

The single species in the subseries, distinguishing characters as for the subseries.

Restricted and localised, on skeletal soils on laterite in openings in Jarrah forest, in the area between west of Brookton and Mt Saddleback, Dale District (Fig. 10). A

single old record exists from Broome Hill (*Genoni*, Sep 1936, NSW), but this is a quite different environment, and the record has not been recently substantiated. This must consequently be regarded as an error in labelling.

Conservation status: sporadic and in small populations. A code of 2R is appropriate.

Subseries **Socialosae**

Subseries defined as follows: juvenile leaves opposite, sessile, minutely decurrent for few nodes, becoming disjunct and subsessile; adult leaves dull; calyptra rostrate; filaments variably flexed in bud, mostly regularly inflexed with a few outer filaments erect; style tip inserted into calyptra.

A widely distributed and complex subseries of eight species, with a distribution closely paralleling that of subseries *Longicornosae*.

14. *Eucalyptus socialis* F. Muell. ex Miq., *Ned. Kruiddk. Arch.* 4: 132 (1856).

Type: South Australia: Pine Forest, Gawler Town [sic], *Dr Behr* Jan. 1849 (lecto MEL, isolecto NSW, here designated). The type citation was 'In sylvia Pine-forest prope Gawler-town; frequenter ultra Salts-creek, ubi plagas sterilissimas tegit et illa fruticeta Scrub dicta ex parte format. Fl. vere et nestate.' Behr's collections from this area included both *E. socialis* and *E. oleosa*, mixed collections of which were the basis for *E. turbinata* Behr et F. Muell. ex Miq., discussed under *E. oleosa*.

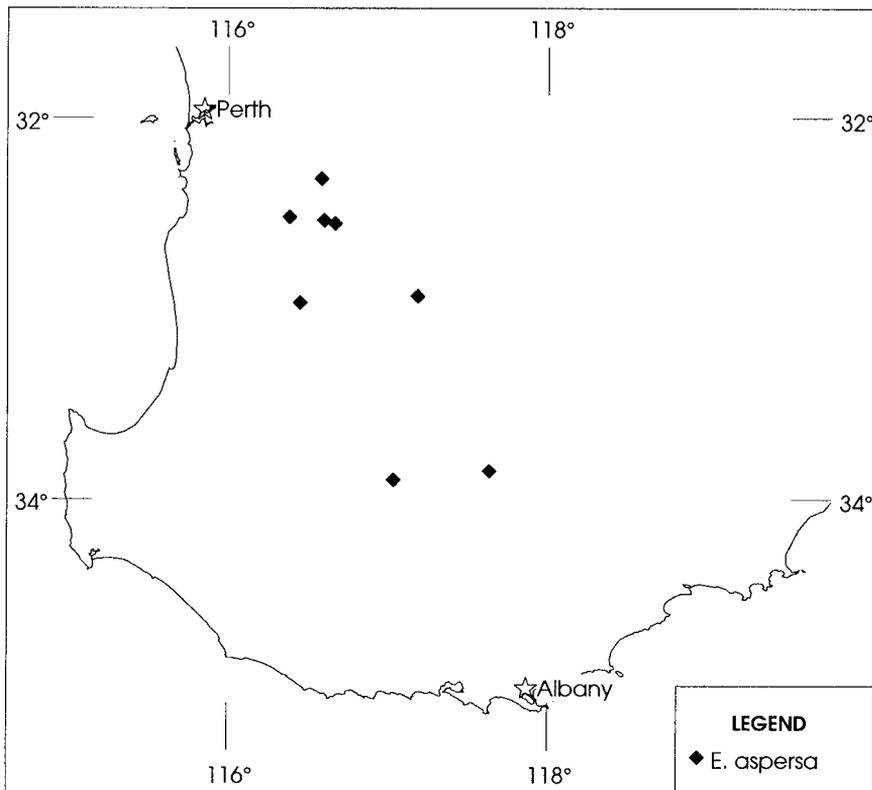


Fig. 10. Distribution of *E. aspersa*.

Maiden (C.R. 2: 183, legend to plate 65, fig. 17 stated that a Mueller collection from 'versus flum. Murray' was the type (in effect designating this specimen the Lectotype). Details of this specimen were not cited, however, and it cannot stand as a Lectotype.

Bentham (1867) included *E. socialis* in *E. oleosa*, and Maiden (C.R. 2: 167) included it in *E. oleosa* var. *glauca*, although he made no mention of *E. socialis* when describing *E. transcontinentalis*, based on his var. *glauca*. Blakely (1934) then recognised *E. socialis* as a distinct taxon.

Erect mallee. Bark mostly persistent on lower trunk. Adult leaves disjunct. Buds and fruits small (9–13 × 3–4 and 4–7 × 4–7 mm), non-glaucous. Flowers cream. Calyptra >1.5 × hypanthium, elongate-rostrate. Fruits globular.

Widespread and abundant through mallee communities of New South Wales, Victoria and eastern South Australia, as far west as eastern Eyre Peninsula and north to Oodnadatta (Fig. 11).

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

15. *Eucalyptus yalataensis* Boomsma, *S. Austral. Naturalist* 50 (1): 29 (1975), fig. 2.

Type: South Australia: 17 km SSE. Yalata, 31°38'S, 131°58'E, *B. Copley* AD 96938251, 27 July 1969 (holo AD).

Mallee, often sprawling and decumbent. Bark persistent almost throughout. Adult leaves disjunct. Buds and fruits small (to 10 × 4 and 6 × 6 mm), non-glaucous. Flowers cream. Fruits cup-shaped or conical, flat-topped.

Widespread and abundant on limestone to the west of the Nullarbor Plain, from Nullarbor Station almost to Balladonia, also in western and central Eyre Peninsula (Fig. 11).

16. *Eucalyptus gillii* Maiden, *Crit. Revis. Eucalyptus* 2: 77 (1910), Plate 67, Fig. 7.

Type: Umberatana, Flinders Range, far northern South Australia, *W. Gill s.n.*, May 1907 (holo NSW; iso K, or possibly part of holo).

Adult leaves opposite, subsessile. Buds and fruits small (7–12 × 3–5 and 4–6 × 4–6 mm), grey to glaucous. Flowers cream.

Locally dominant on skeletal soil on rocky slopes in the Northern Flinders Ranges (South Australia), with sporadic outliers in the Barrier Range in New South Wales (Fig. 11).

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

17. *Eucalyptus eucentrica* L.A.S. Johnson & K.D. Hill, *Telopea* 4(2): 328 (1991).

Type: Northern Territory: 39.4 km N of Erldunda on Stuart Highway (24°52'S 133°11'E), *K. Hill 858, L. Johnson & D. Benson*, 10 July 1984 (holo NSW; iso BRI, DNA, CANB).

Distinguished from *E. socialis* F. Muell. ex Miq. by the larger adult leaves (6–13 × 1.4–3.4 cm), the larger buds (10–17 × 4–5 mm) and the larger fruits (6–9 × 6–9 mm), and the yellow flowers (cream in *E. socialis*). *E. yumbarrana* Boomsma from southern South Australia is similar in flower colour, but coarser again in leaves (to 14 cm long), buds (5–7 mm diam.) and fruits (to 12 mm long).

Sporadic and locally abundant over a wide area in Central Australia (N.T., S.A. and W.A.), with isolated outlying populations in the Pilbara region of W.A. and in central Queensland (Fig. 11).

A locally abundant species on a wide range of sites and substrates. Often on red sand with a calcareous horizon, in swale areas in dune systems, or on stony slopes, again with calcareous deposits in the soil.

Intergrading populations occur with *E. yumbarrana* (widespread from near Ooldea to the northwestern Eyre Peninsula). These in turn intergrade in a contact zone with *E. socialis* further east in northern Eyre Peninsula.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

18. *Eucalyptus vokesensis* D. Nicolle & L.A.S. Johnson, sp. nov.

Ab *E. yumbarrana* distinguitur: folia, ramuli et alabastra glauca, fructus minores .

Type: South Australia: c. 130 km N of Cook along track to Vokes Corner, J.Z. Weber 6343, 19 August 1980 (holo AD; iso NSW).

Mallee to 8 m tall. Bark persistent on trunk and larger branches, grey, shortly fibrous-flaky. Plant strongly glaucous. Juvenile leaves not seen. Adult leaves disjunct, ovate to elliptical, acute or acuminate, dull, 4.0–10.0 cm long, 1.5–4.5 cm wide; petioles terete to distinctly flattened, 1.5–2.5 cm long; lateral veins at c. 45° to midrib, regular, moderately spaced; secondary reticulum open, somewhat degenerate; intramarginal vein distinct, 1–3 mm from margin. Umbellasters axillary, 7-flowered; peduncles terete, 7–22 mm long; pedicels terete, 2–10 mm long. Mature buds ovoid to elongate ovoid, apically tapered and ± rostrate, 10–15 mm long, 5–7 mm diam.; calyptra narrowly conical, flared at base, 1–2 times longer than hypanthium, wider than hypanthium. Stamens all fertile; filaments variably flexed in bud, mostly

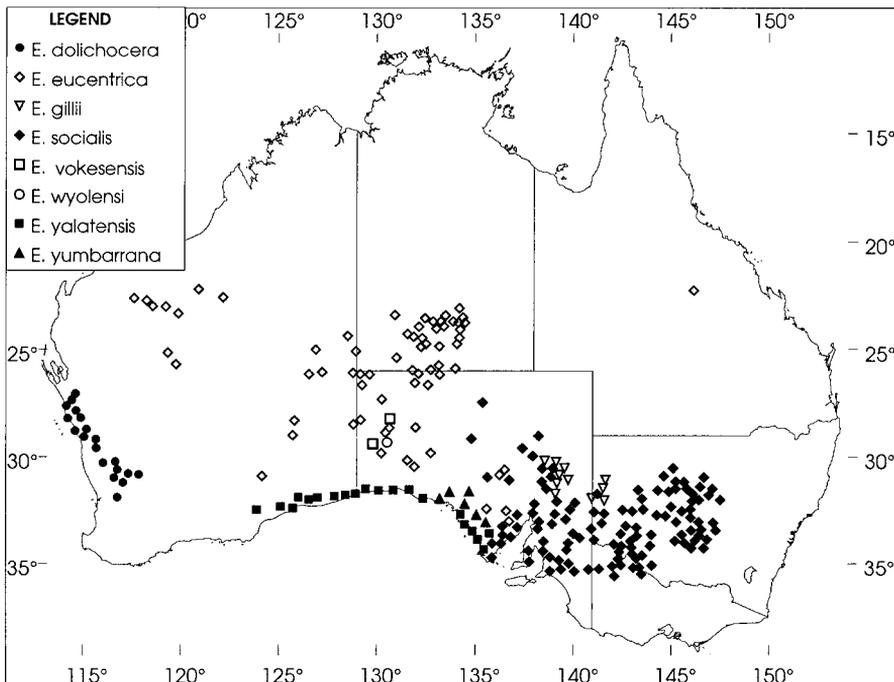


Fig. 11. Distribution of *E. eucentrica*, *E. dolichocera*, *E. gillii*, *E. socialis*, *E. vokesensis*, *E. wyolensis*, *E. yalatensis* and *E. yumbarrana*.

regularly inflexed with a few outer filaments erect; anthers subglobular, \pm basifixed, versatile; connective gland large; cells divergent, dehiscing by short slits. Fruits cup-shaped, apically constricted, 3–4-locular, 7–8 mm long, 7–8 mm diam.; calyptra scar \pm level, c. 0.5 mm wide; stemonophore somewhat depressed, c. 0.5 mm wide; disc level or depressed, 1–2 mm wide; valves deeply enclosed basally, acuminate tips vertically exerted, remnants of persistent style forming tips of valves. Seeds semi glossy, grey brown, rounded, finely and shallowly reticulate, 1–1.5 mm long; hilum ventral; chaff similar, smaller glossy pale brown.

This species is distinguished from *E. yumbarrana* primarily by the strong glaucousness of all parts. Buds and fruits are also generally smaller. Hybrids are recorded with *E. canescens* D. Nicolle, and one such hybrid was described as *E. yumbarrana* subsp. *striata* Boomsma (see appendix).

Restricted to desert sandhill country to the north of the Nullarbor Plain in South Australia (Fig. 11). Locally frequent in sandy swales with *Acacia aneura*.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

Selected specimens (from 7 examined): South Australia: Vokes junction, Great Victoria Desert, *Jackson 1379*, 22 Aug 1980 (AD, NSW); main sand dune belt N of Cook on Cook–Vokes Hill Road 629°30'42"E 130°08'56"S, *Nicolle 109*, 5 Dec 1992 (AD); 34 km from Cook–Vokes Hill Road on Tjuntjunjara track (29°24'35"E 129°51'18"S *Nicolle 491* 27 Sep 1993 (AD, CANB); Maralinga to Oak Valley Road (29°43'51"E 131°05'09"S, *Nicolle 1502* 14 Sep 1995 (AD); Cook to Vokes Hill Road, ca. 135 km N of Cook, campsite just S of main set of dunes N of Nullarbor Plain, *Symon 12234*, 18 Aug 1980 (AD, NSW); Cook to Vokes Hill Road, 143 km N of Cook, N of the Nullarbor Plain, *Symon 12257*, 20 Aug 1980 (AD, CANB, NSW); Cook to Vokes Hill Road, ca. 145 km N of Cook, N of the Nullarbor Plain, *Symon 12260*, 20 Aug 1980 (AD, CANB, NSW); c. 130 km North of Cook along track Cook to Vokes Corner, *Weber 6315, 6343*, 19 Aug 1980 (AD, NSW).

19. *Eucalyptus wyolensis* Boomsma, *J. Adelaide Bot. Gard.* 10(1): 59 (1987).

Type: South Australia: 59 km W of Lake Maurice [south of Lake Wyola] (29°25'S, 130°E), *G. White 13*, 27 Mar 1987 (holo AD; iso CANB, K, NSW).

Adult leaves opposite, subsessile. Buds and fruits strongly glaucous, large (9–15 \times 4–6 and 6–9 \times 6–10 mm). Flowers yellow.

Known from a limited area on red sandhill country in the Great Victoria Desert to the north of the Nullarbor Plain in South Australia (Fig. 11). Although morphologically similar to *E. gillii*, this species shares the yellow flower colour with the *E. eucentrica*–*E. vokesensis* group, and the leaf morphologies would appear to be parallel developments.

Conservation status: not known (2–3K).

20. *Eucalyptus yumbarrana* Boomsma, *J. Adelaide Bot. Gard.* 1(6): 366, fig. 4 (1979).

Type: South Australia: Yumbarrana Conservation Park, 31°45'S, 133°35'E, *T. Dennis s.n.*, 17 June 1977 (holo AD97726343; iso AD97726344).

Erect to sprawling mallee. Bark persistent on lower trunk. Adult leaves disjunct, broad-lanceolate. Buds and fruits large (14–20 \times 5–8 mm and 8–12 \times 8–12 mm), non-glaucous. Flowers yellow. Calyptra usually $< 2 \times$ hypanthium. Fruits cup-shaped to urceolate, broadly flat-topped.

Locally frequent on red desert sandhill country to the north and east of the Nullarbor Plain, extending east to the northwestern Eyre Peninsula (Fig. 11).

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

21. *Eucalyptus dolichocera* L.A.S. Johnson & K.D. Hill, sp. nov.

Ab *E. transcontinentali* distinguitur: folia juvenilia non decurrentia, habitus 'malleiformis' (multicaulis); cortex adherens ad 2–3 m; non glauca; calyptra longior attenuata, fructus urceolati, 3–4 locales.

Type: Western Australia: 34 km S of Wannoo, NW coastal Highway (27°30'S, 114°40'E), D.F. Blaxell W75/110 & M.I.H. Brooker, 9 Oct 1975 (holo NSW; iso CANB, PERTH).

[*Eucalyptus* sp. R, Brooker & Kleinig (1990)]

Mallee, rarely tree, to 6 m tall. Bark rough, ribbony to 2–3 m from base, smooth grey, grey-brown or red-brown above. Juvenile leaves opposite for many nodes, sessile or shortly petiolate, not decurrent, grey-green or slightly glaucous, lanceolate, to 7 cm long, 1.5 cm wide. Adult leaves disjunct, lanceolate, acute or acuminate, dull, 7.0–13.0 cm long, 1.3–2.5 cm wide; petioles terete, 1.5–1.8 cm long; lateral veins at 45–50° to midrib, regular, moderately spaced; secondary reticulum obscure, open, degenerate; intramarginal vein indistinct, 1–2 mm from margin. Umbellasters axillary, 7-flowered; peduncles terete to somewhat angular apically, 10–16 mm long; pedicels terete, 4–8 mm long. Mature buds ovoid, apically attenuate, 13–20 mm long, 3–5 mm diam.; calyptra narrowly conical, flared at base, 1.5–3 times longer than hypanthium, slightly wider than hypanthium. Stamens all fertile; filaments variably flexed in bud, mostly regularly inflexed with a few outer filaments erect; anthers subglobular, ± basifixed, versatile; connective gland large; cells divergent, dehiscing by slits. Fruits cup-shaped, urceolate, constricted apically, 3–4-locular, 7–9 mm long, 6–8 mm diam.; calyptra scar flat or slightly depressed, c. 0.5 mm wide; stemonophore reduced; disc vertically depressed, c. 2 mm wide; valves deeply enclosed basally, acuminate tips vertically exerted, remnants of persistent style forming tips of valves. Seeds semi-glossy, dark grey-brown, rounded, finely and shallowly reticulate, 1.0–2.0 mm long; hilum ventral; chaff smaller, angular, brown. (Fig. 12).

E. dolichocera differs from *E. transcontinentalis* in the non-decurrent juvenile leaves, the non-glaucous habit, the longer attenuate calyptra, the urceolate fruits with 3–4 locules, the mallee habit and the characteristic 'stocking' of rough bark. The leaves are somewhat larger with more oblique and obscure venation.

Locally frequent on laterite or lateritic sand from Wannoo to Dowerin, east to the Wongan Hills district (Fig. 11).

The epithet is from the Greek *dolichos*, slender, and *-ceras*, horn or horn-like projection, from the slender, attenuate calyptra.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

Selected specimens (from 47 examined): Western Australia: 9.8 miles [15.7 km] West of Three Springs, Allan 651, 18 July 1971 (PERTH, NSW); 25 m [40 km] N & W of Yuna, Beard 6868, 19 Oct 1973 (PERTH, NSW); 50 km west of Mullewa on Geraldton Road, Blaxell 1992, 28 May 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); c. 7 km NW of Watheroo, near E corner of Watheroo National Park, c. 1 km W of Eagle Hill Rd on park boundary track, Briggs 7785 & Johnson, 1 Oct 1984 (NSW, PERTH); Murchison House Station, 8 km west of river near homestead, Briggs 8869 & Johnson, 13 Aug 1991 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 8.2 miles [13.1 km] SW of Three Springs, Brooker 2368, 7 Jan 1970 (PERTH, NSW); Kalguddering rock, Brooker 6761, 2 Jan 1980 (CANB, NSW, PERTH); NW of Wongan Hills, near Pistol Club on Piawaning Rd, Brooker 7591, 26 Aug; 1982 (CANB, NSW); 4.3 km N of Dowerin on Cadoux Rd, Brooker 7609, 14 Sep 1982 (CANB, NSW) 4 km 6.7 km E of Greenough River bridge on Geraldton to Mullewa road, Brooker 8138, 27 May 1983 (CANB, NSW); 7.1 km N of Dalwallinu, Brooker 8427, 25 Jan 1984 (CANB, NSW); 1.6 km E of Bencubbin, Brooker 8492, 16 Mar 1984 (CANB, NSW); 14.4 km E of highway 1 along State Barrier Fence, NE of Binnu, Brooker 8725, 31 Oct 1984 (CANB, NSW); c. 500 m SE of Mt Michael, Brooker 9200, 12 Mar 1986 (CANB, NSW); 6.9 km from Red Bluff t/o [turnoff] S of Kalbarri, Brooker 9401, 23 July 1986 (CANB, NSW); between Koorda and Cadoux, Brooker 10544, 15 Sep 1990 (CANB, AD, MEL,

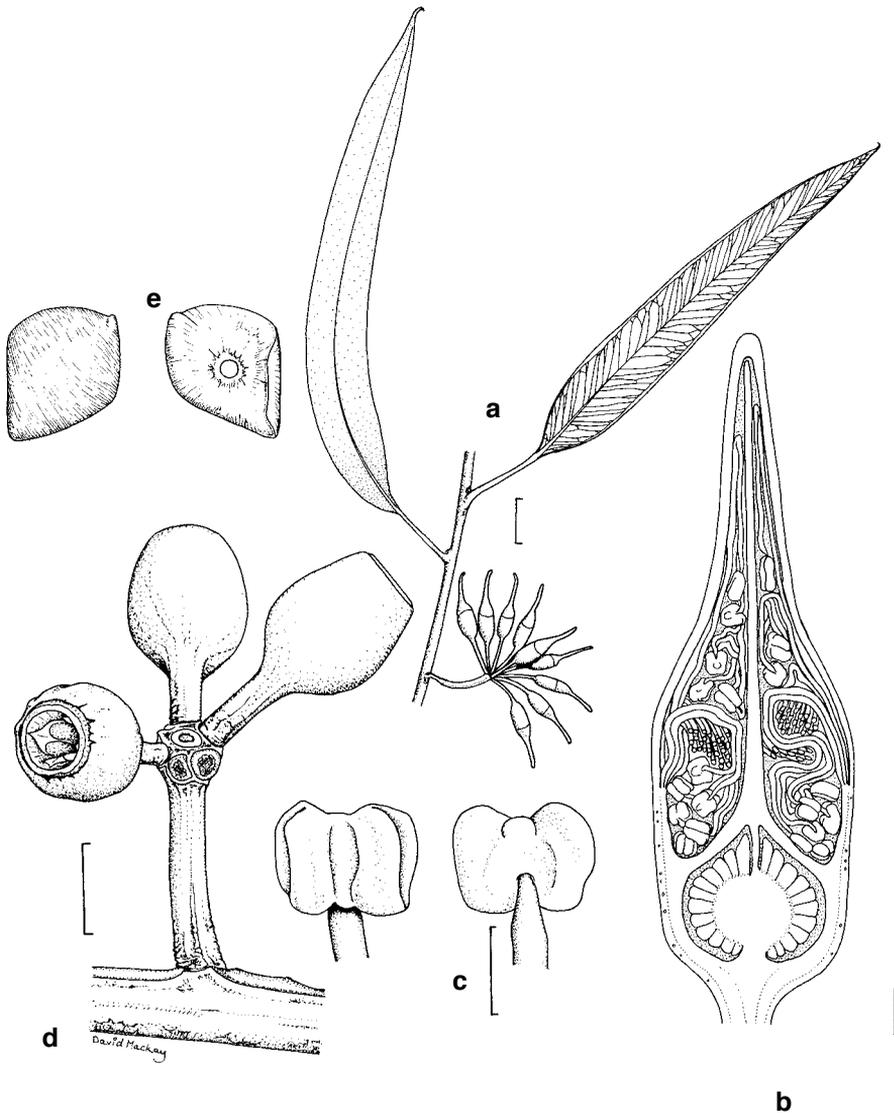


Fig. 12. *E. dolichocera*. **a**, adult leaves, inflorescence and buds. **b**, transverse section of bud. **c**, anther. **d**, inflorescence and fruits. **e**, seed (from *Blaxell W75/110*). Scale bar: **a** = 1 cm; **b**, **e** = 1 mm; **c** = 0.5 mm; **d** = 5 mm.

NSW, PERTH); 7 miles [11.2 km] N of Watheroo, *Chippendale 31*, 18 Oct 1966 (CANB, NSW); 1.4 miles [2.2 km] S of Wubin, *Chippendale 60*, 21 Oct 1966 (CANB, NSW); 25 km from Piawaning along road to Wongan Hills Town, 1 km south of road, *Crisp 5484*, 26 Jan 1979 (CANB, NSW, PERTH); east of York, *Diels 5018*, (NSW); 16.6 km west of highway on east-west fence line 57.7 km north of Murchison River, *Hill 2568*, *Johnson, Brooker & Blaxell*, 22 Nov 1986 (NSW, PERTH); Ballidu, opposite grain shed, *Hill 2936*, 27 Aug 1988 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); Cowcowing, 154 m [246.4 km] NE of Perth, *Koch 1001*, Sep 1904 (NSW); Watheroo, Victoria Distr, *Morrison 16186*, 10 Nov 1906 (K, NSW).

Subseries **Transcontinentalosae**

Subseries defined as follows: juvenile leaves opposite, sessile, decurrent; adult leaves dull; filaments variably flexed in bud, mostly regularly inflexed with a few outer filaments erect, or sometimes all inflexed; style tip inserted into calyptra.

This subseries is restricted to Western Australia, with six species ranging from the north-eastern edges of the Wheat Belt through the Goldfields to the western edges of the Great Victoria Desert.

22. *Eucalyptus moderata* L.A.S. Johnson & K.D. Hill, sp. nov.

Intra serie *Transcontinentali* distinguitur: habitus robuste 'malleiformis', cortex versus basin persistens; ramuli alabastraque non glauca; folia juvenilia decurrentia, alabastra relative brevia crassaque ad mediam suburceolata ad cylindrica.

Type: Western Australia: 8.9 km N of Menzies on highway (29°38'S, 121°06'E), *K.D. Hill 537, L.A.S. Johnson, D.F. Blaxell & M.I.H. Brooker*, 4 Nov 1983 (holo NSW; iso CANB, PERTH).

Stout mallee or rarely a small tree to 10 m tall. Bark persistent on lower trunk, grey, shortly fibrous-flaky or platy, smooth, grey, brown, pink and orange above. Juvenile leaves opposite for many nodes, narrowly elliptical, sessile and strongly decurrent, glaucous, to 6 cm long, 3 cm wide. Adult leaves disjunct, lanceolate, acuminate, dull, not glaucous, 5.0–16.0 cm long, 1.0–3.1 cm wide; petioles terete, 1.2–2.8 cm long; lateral veins to 30–45° to midrib, moderately spaced; secondary reticulum indistinct, slightly degenerate; intramarginal vein distinct, 1–2 mm from margins. Umbellasters axillary, 7-flowered; peduncles terete, 7–16 mm long; pedicels terete, 4–9 mm long. Mature buds ovoid, rostrate, 12–15 mm long, 5–6 mm diam.; calyptra hemispherical, strongly rostrate for more than half length, c. 1.5 times longer than hypanthium. Stamens all fertile; anthers subglobular, ± basifixed, versatile; connective gland large; cells dehiscing by slits. Fruits globular, not glaucous, 3–4-locular, 7–10 mm long, 6–9 mm diam.; calyptra scar flat, 0.5–1.0 mm wide; disc depressed at 60–80°, 1–2 mm wide; valves deeply enclosed basally, acuminate tips vertically exerted, remnants of persistent style forming tips of valves. Seeds semiglossy, dark grey-brown, rounded, finely and shallowly reticulate, 1.0–1.5 mm long; chaff dull, brown, angular (Fig. 13).

Distinguished by the combination: stout mallee; bark persistent on lower trunk; twigs and buds not glaucous; juvenile leaves decurrent; buds relatively short and thick; buds and fruits small to medium, suburceolate to cylindrical.

Locally frequent on red desert sandy loam in the Northern Goldfields, known from near Menzies, near Comet Vale, and near Musson's Soak (Fig. 14). Associated species include *E. oldfieldii*, *E. ceratocorys*, *E. ebbanoensis*, *E. concinna*, *Acacia aneura* and *Triodia*. Two specimens collected to the east and south-east of this range (below) may belong here, but require further assessment.

The epithet is from the Latin *moderatus*, moderate, from the medium stature in habit and sizes of leaves, buds and fruits, as compared with its closest relatives.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

Selected specimens (from 13 examined): Western Australia: near Sand Queen Mine, 61.6 miles [98.6 km] N of Kalgoorlie, *Baker 88*, 17 Nov 1970 (CANB, NSW); 28 km S of Menzies, *Beadle 78*, 27 Oct 1972 (NSW); 11.2 km east of Die Hardy Range road on Diemals to Menzies road, *Brooker 8697*, 16 Oct 1984 (CANB, NSW); 14.4 km west of Callion on Mussons Soak road, *Hill 2656 & Johnson*, 28 Nov 1986 (NSW, PERTH); 6 miles [9.6 km] N of Comet Vale, *Johnson W 150, W 151*, 17 Dec 1960 (NSW); 1–2 miles [1.6–3.2 km] S of Comet Vale, *Johnson W 155*, 17 Dec 1960 (NSW); Comet Vale, *Maiden*, Sep 1909 (NSW).

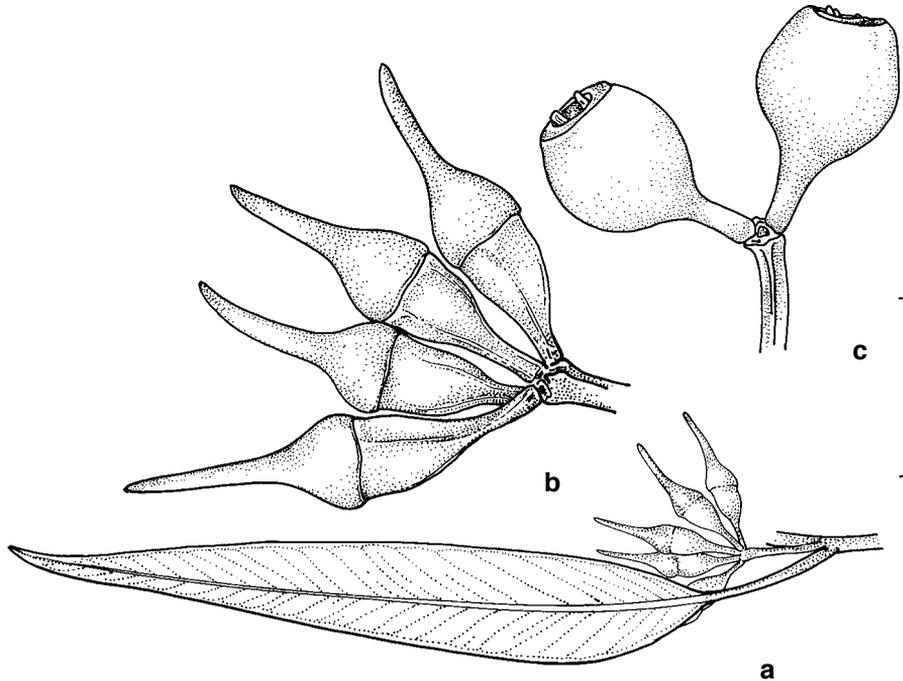


Fig. 13. *E. moderata*. **a**, adult leaves, inflorescence and buds. **b**, inflorescence and buds. **c**, inflorescence and fruits. (from Brooker 9605). Scale bar: a = 3 cm; b, c = 1 cm.

Eastern outliers: 85 km W of Balladonia roadhouse on highway, *Hill 2210 & Johnson*, 4 Nov 1986 (NSW, CANB, MEL, PERTH); 75.6 km S of turnoff near *Zanthus* on Balladonia track (31°38'SS, 123°53'E), *Hill 2699 & Johnson*, 30 Nov 1986 (NSW, PERTH).

23. *Eucalyptus transcontinentalis* Maiden, *J. & Proc. Roy. Soc. New South Wales* 53: 58 (1919).

Type: Western Australia: Kalgoorlie, *J.H. Maiden s.n.*, Sep 1909 (holo NSW). Figs 8 a–d, plate 66, C.R.

= *E. uncinata* Turcz. var. *rostrata* Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 3: 216 (1867), in part.

Type: cited as 'Phillips Range, Maxwell; Murchison River, Oldfield, also Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 186.' The material cited is referable to two taxa, the Drummond collection representing *E. transcontinentalis*. Bentham (1867: 249) also refers Drummond's 5th collection no. 186 to *E. decurva* F. Muell. without explaining the two different citations of apparently the same material. Material of Drummond's collection at MB, CGE, K and MEL has been determined as *E. transcontinentalis* by Maiden (C.R. 2: 173) and ourselves.

[*E. decurva* auct. non F. Muell.: Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 3: 249 (1867). Bentham also included authentic material of *E. decurva* in his circumscription.]

= *E. oleosa* F. Muell. var. *glauca* Maiden, *J. Western Australian Nat. Hist. Soc.* 3: 171 (1911).

Type: Western Australia: 70 miles north of Kurrawang, W.A., *J.H. Maiden*, Sep 1909 (lecto NSW, here designated). Maiden did not cite a specimen, but stated in the protologue: 'Seventy miles north of Kalgoorlie I took notes on the spot of a tree as follows: A Medium-size tree, say one foot in diameter, a White Gum with blotched bark and more or less short flaky ribbons on the trunk, with a little roughness at the butt.' *E. socialis* is listed as a synonym. He later stated: 'Specimens collected by me about 70 miles north of Kurrawang and also at Kalgoorlie, September 1909, may be taken as the type' (C.R. 2: 172). He subsequently selected the specimens from Kalgoorlie as the type for *E. transcontinentalis*, not mentioning *E. socialis* in synonymy.

Tree to 12 m tall. Bark persistent on lower 2–3 m of trunk, hard, scaly-fibrous, dark grey; smooth, white above, or wholly smooth, white, sometimes with pale grey or pink patches. All parts ± glaucous. Juvenile leaves opposite, sessile, elliptical, obtuse or rounded, to 7 cm long, 3 cm wide; leaf margins decurrent. Adult leaves disjunct, narrow-lanceolate to lanceolate, acuminate, dull, 5–15 cm long, 0.6–2.5 cm wide; petioles terete, 0.7–2.5 cm long; lateral veins to 30–45° to midrib, moderately spaced; secondary reticulum indistinct, slightly degenerate; intramarginal vein distinct, 1–2 mm from margins. Umbellasters axillary, 7-flowered; peduncles terete, often decurved, 5–15 mm long; pedicels terete, 2–8 mm long. Mature buds ovoid, rostrate, 14–20 mm long, 5–7 mm diam.; calyptra basally hemispherical, strongly rostrate for more than half length, 2–3 times longer than hypanthium. Stamens all fertile; anthers subglobular, ± basifixed, versatile; connective gland large; cells dehiscing by slits. Fruits cup-shaped to hemispherical, 3–4-locular, 5–9 mm long, 5–8 mm diam.; calyptra scar and stemonophore flat, c. 0.5 mm wide; disc flat slightly to strongly depressed, 1.0–1.5 mm wide; valves deeply enclosed basally, acuminate tips vertically exerted, remnants of persistent style forming tips of valves. Seeds semiglossy, grey-brown, rounded, finely and shallowly reticulate, 1.0–1.5 mm long; chaff dull, brown, angular.

Two geographic subspecies are recognised.

Bark wholly smooth

23A. subsp. transcontinentalis

Bark persistent on lower trunk

23B. subsp. semivestita

23A. *Eucalyptus transcontinentalis* subsp. transcontinentalis

Bark wholly smooth, white, sometimes with pale grey or pink patches. Adult leaves 5–15 cm long, 0.8–2.5 cm wide; petioles terete, 1.5–2.5 cm long. Peduncles 5–12 mm long; pedicels 2–5 mm long. Mature buds 14–18 mm long, 5–7 mm diam. Fruits 5–8 mm long, 5–8 mm diam.

Locally abundant in open woodland on flat sites on calcareous loams in the Goldfields region, from Goongarrie to the Fraser Range (Fig. 14). A wide range of associated eucalypt species has been recorded, commonly including *E. salmonophloia*, *E. celastroides* and *E. urna*, with an open shrub understorey of *Melaleuca* spp.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

Selected specimens (from 42 examined): Western Australia: 20.4 miles [32.6 km] S of Kalgoorlie–Boulder Shire boundary, along Great Eastern Highway, then 12.6 miles [20.2 km] E along Mt Martin Road, *Baker* 9, 9 Nov 1970 (CANB, NSW); (R) side, off Great Eastern Highway, 34.5 miles [55.2 km] N of Norseman, *Baker* 39, 10 Nov 1970 (CANB, NSW); 30 m [48 km] NE of Mt Ney, *Beard* 6374, 17 Sep 1970 (KPBG, NSW); 32 km N of Kambalda, *Brooker* 6400, 21 Aug 1979 (CANB, NSW); 25.6 km E of Nepean Mine towards Spargoville, *Brooker* 9081, 12 Nov 1985 (CANB, NSW); W of North Ironcap, E of Hyden, *Brooker* 10052, 24 Aug 1988 (CANB, NSW); 27.5 miles [44 km] N of Kalgoorlie, *Chippendale* 121, 9 Mar 1967 (CANB, NSW); Kalgoorlie, *Cleland* 7, 3 Sep 1926 (NSW); Hampton Hill Station, ca 36 km ESE of Kalgoorlie, *Coveny* 8423 & *Habersley*, 14 Sep 1976 (NSW, CANB, K, L, PERTH); 26 km SSW of Coolgardie along road to Gnarlbine Rock, *Crisp* 1979, 31 Jan 1979 (CANB, NSW, PERTH); Coolgardie pr Kanowna, *Diels* 1703, 28 Nov 1900 (B,

NSW); 10.5 km S of Coolgardie on Gnarlbine Soak Road (near grid 2), Forbes 1474, 6 Oct 1983 (MEL, CANB, NSW, PERTH); Coolgardie, *Helms 99*, 1899 (NSW); 25 km S of Goongarrie rly station on hwy, *Hill 547 & Johnson*, 4 Nov 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 43 km E of Norseman on hwy 1, *Hill 686 & Blaxell*, 14 Nov 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 42.5 km from Highway on Peak Charles road, *Hill 2330 Johnson & Blaxell*, 8 Nov 1986 (NSW, PERTH); 102.5 km W of Balladonia roadhouse on hwy, *Hill 2829*, 24 Aug 1988 (NSW); 10.7 km W of Coolgardie to Norseman rd on Hyden track, *Hill 2840*, 25 Aug 1988 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 46.0 km N of Coolgardie to Hyden rd on Varley to Southern Cross rd, *Hill 2895*, 26 Aug 1988 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 70 miles [112 km] N of Kurrawangs, *Maiden*, Sep 1909 (NSW); ca. 35 km north of Widgiemooltha along Eyre Highway between Coolgardie and Widgiemooltha, *Orchard 1251*, 30 Sep 1968 (AD, NSW); 44 miles [70.4 km] N of Norseman, *Phillips*, 11 Sep 1962 (CANB, NSW); between Kalgoorlie to Coolgardie on highway, *Phillips*, 15 Sep 1962 (CANB, NSW); 6.3 miles [10.1 km] N of Kalgoorlie, Eremean Province, *Speck 899*, 6 July 1958 (CANB, NSW); Bulla Bulling, *Stoward 87*, Mar 1917 (NSW); Coolgardie, *Webster*, 1898 (NSW).

23B. *Eucalyptus transcontinentalis* subsp. *semivestita* L.A.S. Johnson & K.D. Hill, subsp. nov.

Cortex ad parte basali (ad 2–3 m) densus et squamifibrosus, supra laevis, albusque.

Type: Western Australia: Noongar (31°20'S, 118°58'E), *R. Coveny 8373 & B. Habersley*, 12 Nov 1976 (holo NSW; iso CANB, PERTH).

Bark persistent on lower 2–3 m of trunk, hard, scaly-fibrous, dark grey; smooth, white above. Adult leaves 5–13 cm long, 0.6–2.4 cm wide; petioles terete, 0.7–2.2 cm long. Peduncles 5–15 mm long; pedicels 3–8 mm long. Mature buds 15–20 mm long, 5–6 mm diam. Fruits 5–9 mm long, 5–7 mm diam (Fig. 15).

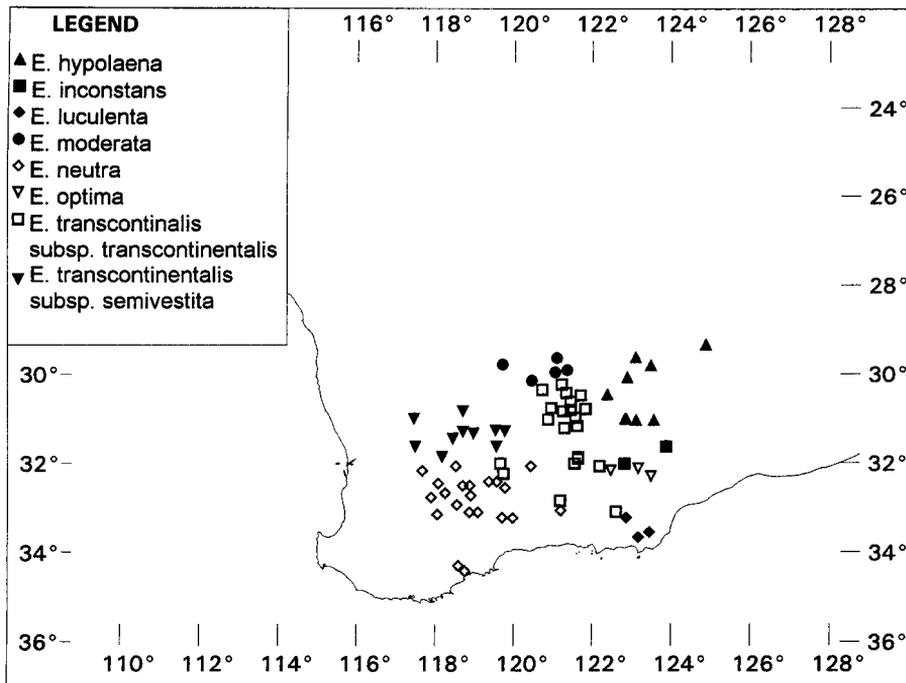


Fig. 14. Distribution of *E. hypolaena*, *E. luculenta*, *E. moderata*, *E. neutra*, *E. optima*, *E. transcontinentalis* subsp. *transcontinentalis* and *E. transcontinentalis* subsp. *semivestita*.

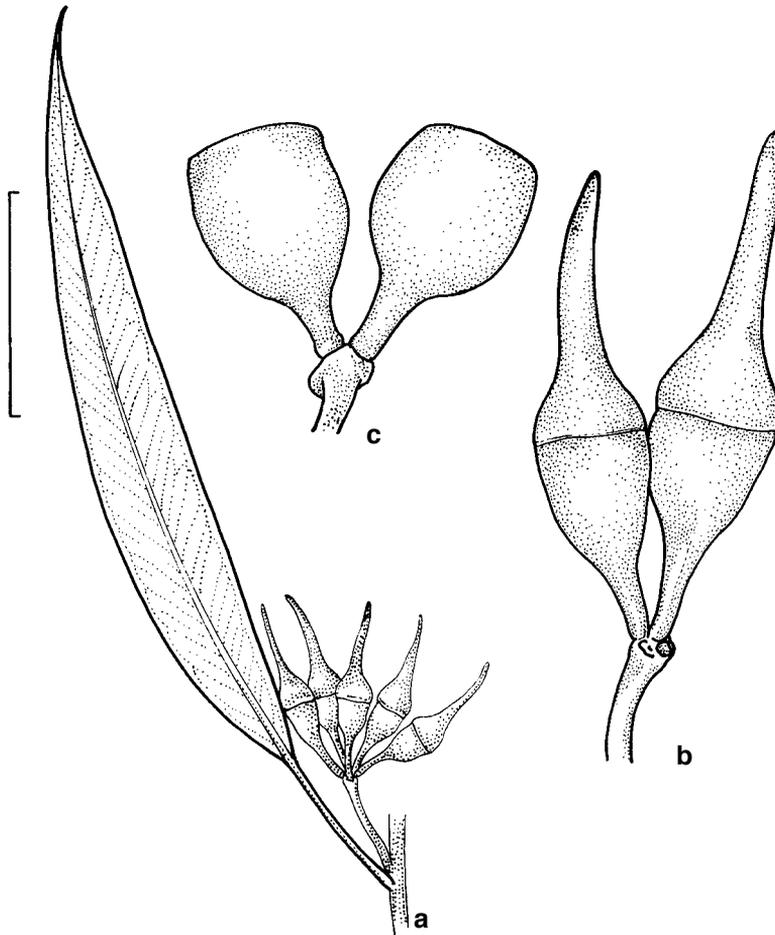


Fig. 15. *E. transcontinentalis* subsp. *semivestita*. **a**, adult leaves, inflorescence and buds. **b**, inflorescence and buds. **c**, inflorescence and fruits. (from Hill 1767). Scale bar: a = 3 cm; b, c = 1 cm.

Locally frequent in the eastern wheatbelt, from Cowcowing to Kellandi (Fig. 14). Usually on flat sites, on red somewhat sandy soils, soils tending to be sandier in the west of the range and more loamy in the east. Associated species include *E. salmonophloia* and *E. salubris*, with *Acacia* and *Melaleuca* spp. dominating the understorey.

The epithet is from the Latin *vestitus*, clothed, with the latin prefix *semi-*, half, in reference to the persistent bark over the lower half of the trunk

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

Selected specimens (from 12 examined): Western Australia: 7 km N of Merredin on Nungarin Rd, *Brooker* 7619, 15 Sep 1982 (CANB, NSW); Chiddarcooping Nature Reserve, N end, *Brooker* 7981, 17 Feb 1983 (CANB, NSW); 10 km NE of Menzies, *Brooker* 9605, 6 May 1987 (CANB, NSW); 30 km NW of Coolgardie on Jaurdi road, *Brooker* 9698, 27 June 1987 (CANB, NSW); Noongar, *Chippendale* 95, 6 Mar 1967 (CANB, NSW); 7.4 miles [11.8 km] E of Ghooli, *Chippendale* 102, 7 Mar 1967 (CANB, NSW); Tammin, *Diels* 2854, (B, NSW); Tammin, *Diels* D & *Pritzel*, May 1901 (NSW, NSW); Westonia, *Gardner* 1767, 4 Oct 1922 (PERTH, NSW); 93.0 km N of Coolgardie to Hyden rd

on Varley to Southern Cross rd, *Hill 2907*, 26 Aug 1988 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); near Kellandi (ca 28 m [44.8 km] E of Southern Cross), *Johnson W 137*, 16 Dec 1960 (NSW); Cowcowing, *Koch 1001 p.p.*, Sep 1904 (NSW); The Bruce Rock, Merredin district, *Stoward 14*, Sep 1916 (NSW).

24. *Eucalyptus optima* L.A.S. Johnson & K.D. Hill, **sp. nov.**

Intra subserie *Transcontinentali* distinguitur: folia magna, alabastra magna calyptra plus rostrata, fructus magni pedicellis longioribus. Cortex omnino laevis. Ramuli et alabastra glauca.

Type: Western Australia: 20.2 km W of Balladonia roadhouse on Highway 1 (32°15'S, 123°26'E), *K. Hill 212 & L. Johnson*, 19 Oct 1983 (holo NSW; iso CANB, PERTH).

[*Eucalyptus* sp. P subsp. P, Brooker & Kleinig (1990)]

Tree to 20 m tall. Bark smooth, white, sometimes with pale yellow or orange patches. All parts ± glaucous. Juvenile leaves opposite, sessile, lanceolate, acuminate, to 18 cm long, 5 cm wide; leaf margins strongly decurrent; juvenile stems 4-winged. Adult leaves disjunct, lanceolate, acute or acuminate, dull, 8.0–18.0 cm long, 1.2–4.2 cm wide; petioles terete, 2.0–4.0 cm long; lateral veins to 30–45° to midrib, moderately spaced; secondary reticulum indistinct, slightly degenerate; intramarginal vein distinct, 1–2 mm from margins. Umbellasters axillary, 7-flowered; peduncles terete, 13–20 mm long; pedicels terete, 7–12 mm long. Mature buds ovoid, rostrate, 17–20 mm long, 6–8 mm diam.; calyptra basally hemispherical, strongly rostrate for more than half length, c. 2 times longer than hypanthium. Stamens all fertile; anthers subglobular, ± basifixed, versatile; connective gland large; cells dehiscing by slits. Fruits cup-shaped to hemispherical, 4–5-locular, 8–10 mm long, 9–12 mm diam.; calyptra scar flat, 0.5–1.0 mm wide; disc flat or slightly depressed, 1.0–1.5 mm wide; valves deeply enclosed basally, acuminate tips vertically exerted, remnants of persistent style forming tips of valves. Seeds semiglossy, dark grey-brown, rounded, finely and shallowly reticulate, 1.0–1.5 mm long; chaff dull, brown, angular. (Fig. 16).

Distinguished by the large leaves, large buds with a more markedly rostrate calyptra and large fruits with longer pedicels. Bark wholly smooth. Twigs and buds glaucous.

The dominant species in woodlands on calcareous sandy loams, with a wide range of associated species. *E. optima* occurs in the region between Balladonia and the Fraser Range (Fig. 14).

The specific epithet is from the Latin, *optimus*, best, in reference to this species being the largest in stature and sizes of buds and fruits in the series.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

Selected specimens (from 12 examined): Western Australia: 96 miles [153.6 km] by road east of Norseman towards Balladonia, *Brooker 3650*, 26 Apr 1972 (CANB, NSW); 24 miles [38.04 km] west of Balladonia towards Norseman, *Brooker 3651*, 26 Apr 1972 (CANB, NSW); ca. 15–20 km NW of Balladonia on Norseman road, *Brooker 6439*, 22 Aug 1979 (CANB, NSW); 14.3 km NW of Balladonia, *Brooker 8479*, 12 Mar 1984 (CANB, NSW); 1/2 km N of Hwy 1 on track of Newmans Rock, 48.8 km W of Balladonia Roadhouse, *Hill 227 & Johnson*, 19 Oct 1983 (NSW); 16.9 km W of Balladonia roadhouse on highway, *Hill 2186, 2187 & Johnson*, 4 Nov 1986 (NSW, CANB, MEL, PERTH); 109 mls [174.4 km] E Norseman, *Moore*, 14 Dec 1974 (CANB, NSW); 53 miles [84.8 km] E of Norseman, on Eyre Highway, *Phillips*, 10 Sep 1962 (CANB, NSW); c. 30 miles [48 km] W of Balladonia Homestead, *Phillips*, 10 Sep 1962 (CANB, NSW).

25. *Eucalyptus hypolaena* L.A.S. Johnson & K.D. Hill, **sp. nov.**

Intra subserie *Transcontinentali* distinguitur: cortex basi trunci (ad 2–3 m) persistens, induratus, squamoso-fibrosusque, supra laevis albusque; alabastra et fructis magnique.

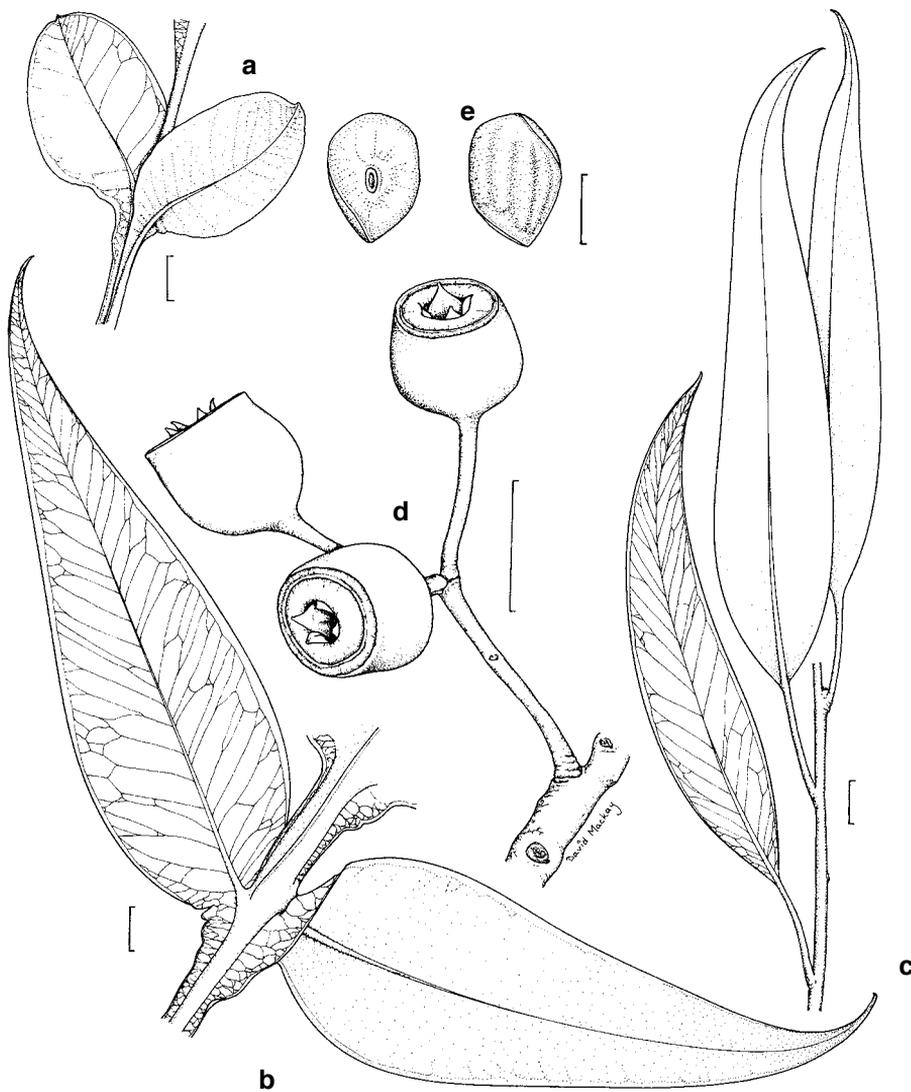


Fig. 16. *E. optima*. **a**, early juvenile leaves. **b**, later juvenile leaves. **c**, adult leaves. **d**, inflorescence and fruits. **e**, seed (a, c, d, e from Hill 212, b from Brooker 3651). Scale bar: a, b, c, d = 1 cm; e = 1mm.

Type: Western Australia: 56.8 km E of Karonie along transcontinental railway, 2.6 km S of track (31°2'S, 123°7'E), K.D. Hill 562, L.A.S. Johnson, D.F. Blaxell, M.I.H. Brooker, S. Hopper, 5 Nov 1983 (holo NSW; iso CANB, K, PERTH).

[*Eucalyptus* sp. P subsp. 'blackbutt', Brooker & Kleinig (1990)]

Tree or mallee to 15 m tall. Bark persistent on lower 2–3 m of trunk, hard, scaly-fibrous, dark grey; smooth, white above. Juvenile leaves opposite, sessile, broad lanceolate to ovate, acute, to 12 cm long, 5 cm wide; leaf margins decurrent, juvenile stems 4-winged.

Adult leaves disjunct, lanceolate, acute or acuminate, dull, 8.0–15.0 cm long, 1.5–3.0 cm wide; petioles terete, 1.5–3.5 cm long; lateral veins at 30–45° to midrib, regular, moderately spaced; secondary reticulum open, somewhat degenerate; intramarginal vein distinct, 1.0–2.0 mm from margin. Umbellasters axillary, 7-flowered; peduncles terete, 9–16 mm long; pedicels terete, 6–10 mm long. Mature buds ovoid, rostrate, 14–22 mm long, 6–7 mm diam.; calyptra hemispherical, strongly rostrate for $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ length, 1.5–2.5 times longer than hypanthium, slightly wider than hypanthium. Stamens all fertile; anthers subglobular, \pm basifixed, versatile; connective gland large; cells divergent, dehiscing by slits. Fruits globular, apically constricted, 4–5 locular, 8–10 mm long, 9–10 mm diam.; calyptra scar flat or slightly raised, 0.5 mm wide; stemonophore flat or slightly raised, c. 0.5 mm wide; disc almost vertically depressed, 1–2 mm wide; valves deeply enclosed basally, acuminate tips vertically exerted, remnants of persistent style forming tips of valves. Seeds semi glossy, brown, rounded, finely and shallowly reticulate, 1.0–1.5 mm long; chaff similar, smaller, angular. (Fig. 17).

E. hypolaena is distinguished by the large glaucous buds and fruits and the distinct 'stocking' of hard, rough bark.

This species occurs east of Kalgoorlie, in the Karonie–Zanthus district, and north and east of there into the Great Victoria Desert (Fig. 14).

Locally dominant on red sandy loam on flats, in mallee-woodland with *E. yilgarnensis*, *E. celastroides* and a number of less common species.

The specific epithet is from the Greek *hypo*, under, and (*ch*)*laena*, a cloak, referring to the persistent bark on the lower trunk.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

Selected specimens (from 14 examined): Western Australia: 22.8 miles [36.5 km] east of Karonie, *Brooker 2463*, 13 Feb 1970 (PERTH, NSW); 29 km NNW of airstrip, W of Plumridge Lakes, Great Victoria Desert, *Brooker 8570*, 13 May 1984 (CANB, NSW); 19 km from Pinjin towards Kirgella, *Brooker 8592*, 15 May 1984 (CANB, NSW); 11 km W of approach track from S, south of Lake Minigwal, *Brooker 8601*, 16 May 1984 (CANB, NSW); 35.3 km E of Karonie, *Brooker 9617*, 7 May 1987 (CANB, NSW); 18 km from Kurnalpi to Pinjin, *Brooker 9665*, 24 June 1987 (CANB, NSW); 37 km NW of Officer Basin, *Brooker 9682*, 25 June 1987 (CANB, NSW); Zanthus, *Cain s.n.*, 1945 (NSW); Zanthus, *Cleland 1, 4*, 21 Aug 1926 (NSW); 16.1 km E of Pinjin road on PNC road, *Hill 2664 & Johnson*, 29 Nov 1986 (NSW, PERTH).

26. *Eucalyptus neutra* D. Nicolle, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 12 [in press]

Type: Western Australia: 9.6 km E of Newdegate, *M.I.H. Brooker 9649*, 19 May 1987 (holo PERTH, iso AD, CANB, NSW).

[*Eucalyptus* sp. Q, Brooker & Kleinig (1990)]

Mallee to 6 m tall. Bark smooth, grey-white; rarely rough at base. Plant \pm glaucous. Adult leaves disjunct, lanceolate to broad-lanceolate, acute or acuminate, dull, 5–9 cm long, 0.9–2.0 cm wide; petioles terete or slightly flattened, 0.9–2.0 cm long; lateral veins at c. 45° to midrib, regular, moderately spaced; secondary reticulum open, somewhat degenerate; intramarginal vein distinct, 0.5–1.5 mm from margin. Umbellasters axillary, 7-flowered; peduncles terete, 4–10 mm long; pedicels terete, 1–5 mm long. Mature buds elongate ovoid, apically tapered and \pm rostrate, 10–15 mm long, 4–5 mm diam.; calyptra narrowly conical, flared at base, 1.5–2 times longer than hypanthium, slightly wider than hypanthium. Stamens all fertile; anthers subglobular, \pm basifixed, versatile; connective gland large; cells divergent, dehiscing by short slits. Fruits cup-shaped to urceolate, apically constricted, 4–5-locular, 6–9 mm long, 5–8 mm diam.; calyptra scar \pm raised, c. 0.5 mm wide; stemonophore sharply depressed, less than 0.5 mm wide; disc \pm vertically depressed, 1–1.5 mm wide; valves deeply enclosed basally,

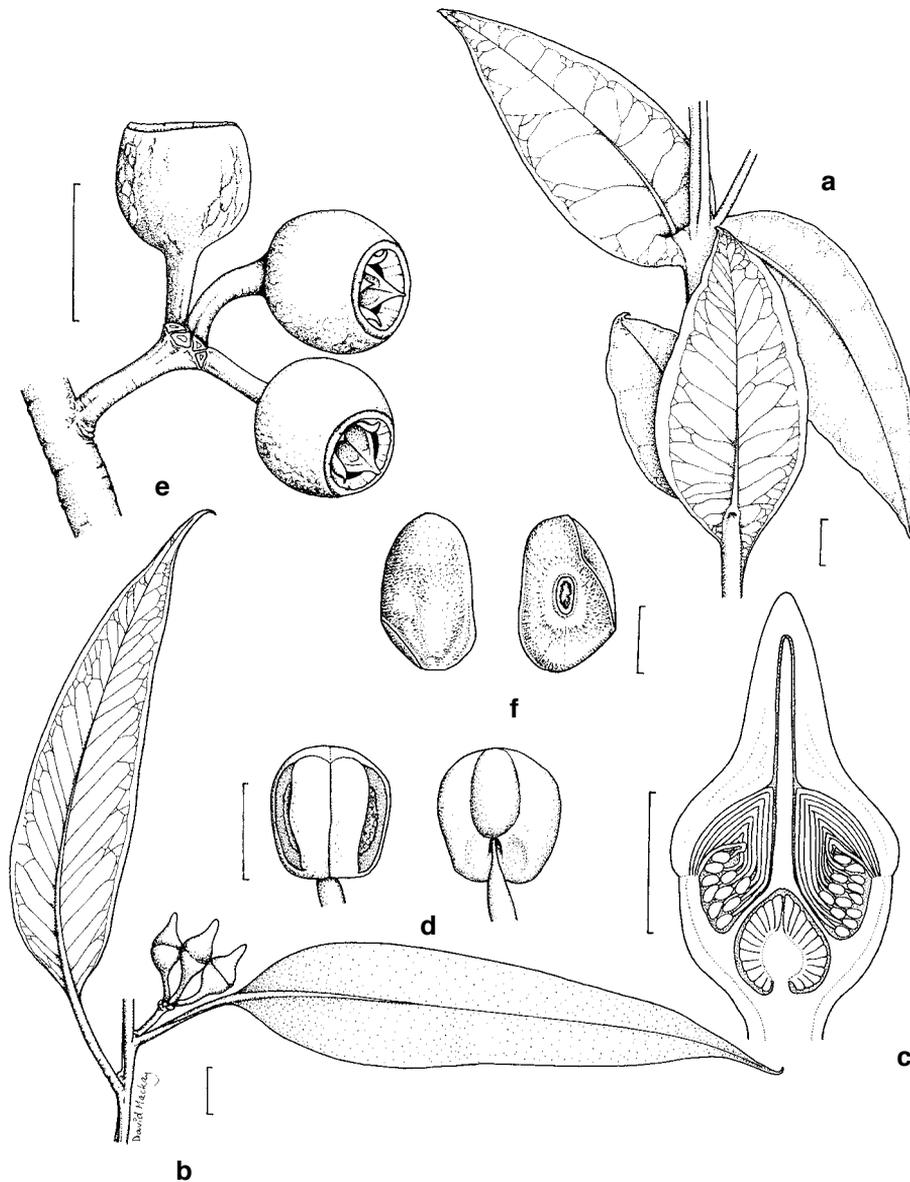


Fig. 17. *E. hypolaena*. **a**, juvenile leaves. **b**, adult leaves, inflorescence and buds. **c**, transverse section of bud. **d**, anther. **e**, inflorescence and fruits. **f**, seed (a, e, f from Hill 562, b, c, d from Cain s.n. 1945). Scale bar: a, b, e = 1 cm; c = 5 mm; d = 0.5 mm; f = 1 mm.

acuminate tips vertically exserted, remnants of persistent style forming tips of valves. Seeds semi glossy, dark grey brown, rounded, finely and shallowly reticulate, 1.0–1.5 mm long; hilum ventral; chaff similar, smaller glossy pale brown (Fig. 18).

E. neutra differs from *E. transcontinentalis* in the consistent mallee habit and the shorter pedicels. It is distinguished within the *Transcontinentalosae* by the following characters: mallee habit; bark smooth; buds and fruits consistently glaucous; fruits usually globular.

Scattered in occurrence and nowhere very common, this species is a member of the mallee-heath communities on lateritic sandplain or rocky breakaways, sometimes extending into *E. salmonophloia* woodland communities. From Kondinin to Mt Day, south to the Pallinup River (Fig. 14).

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

Selected specimens (from 32 examined): Western Australia: 65 km S. of Jerramungup on Albany rd (34°30'S, 118°10'E), *D.F. Blaxell 2015*, *L.A.S. Johnson & M.I.H. Brooker*, 2 June 1983 (NSW, AD, CANB, K, MEL, PERTH), 7.4 km E of Hyden, *Blaxell W 75/21 & Brooker*, 3 Oct 1975 (NSW, PERTH); 2.7 km S of Hyden to Norseman road on road 6 km W of crossroads, *Brooker 6315, 6316*, 11 Aug 1979 (CANB, NSW, PERTH); 3.1 km N of Ravensthorpe to Lake King road on Hatters Hill road, *Brooker 8679*, 8 Sep 1984 (CANB, NSW); between Pallinup River and Bremer Bay t/o [turnoff] on highway 1, *Brooker 8944*, 12 Apr 1985 (CANB, NSW); 5.7 km from end of made road up Fields road to north, *Brooker 9529*, 8 Nov 1986 (CANB, NSW); 9.6 km E of Newdegate *Brooker 9650*, 19 May 1987 (CANB, NSW); 11 km S of Kondinin along road to Kulin, *Crisp 5525*, 28 Jan 1979 (CANB, NSW, PERTH); 27 km E of Pingaring along road to Varley, *Crisp 5544*, 28 Jan 1979 (CANB, NSW, PERTH); 15.8 km N of Hyden to Norseman track on Mt Day turnoff, turning off 123 km W of Norseman to Coolgardie rd, *Hill 628, 629*, *Johnson, Blaxell, Brooker &*, 7 Nov 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 67.5 km E of Hyden on track to Norseman, *Hill 640*, *Johnson, Blaxell, Brooker & Hopper*, 7 Nov 1983 (NSW); 48.5 km S of Brookton to Corrigin rd on Dudinin rd, *Hill 2993*, 31 Aug 1988 (NSW); 18.7 km N of

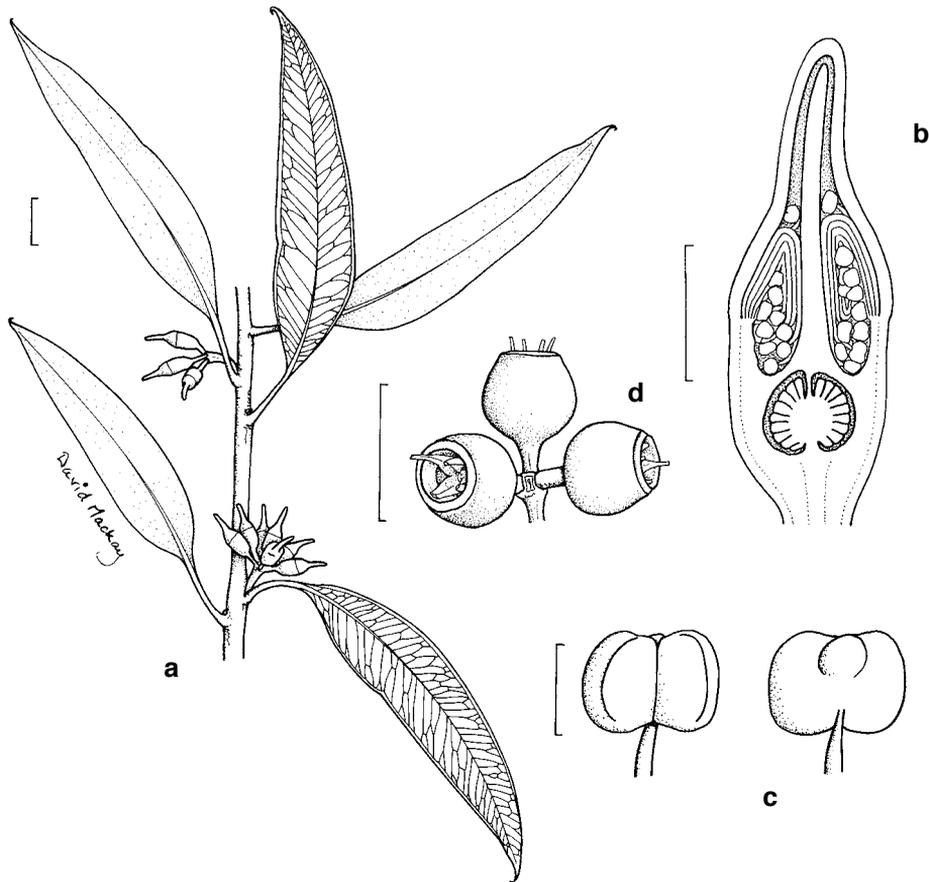


Fig. 18 *E. neutra* **a**, adult leaves, inflorescences and buds. **b**, transverse section of bud. **c**, anther. **d**, inflorescence and fruits (from *Blaxell 2015*). Scale bar: a, d = 1 cm; b = 5 mm; c = 0.5 mm.

Varley crossroads on Southern Cross rd, *Hill 3062*, 1 Sep 1988 (NSW); cnr Kings rd & Treloar rd, *Hill 3004*, 31 Aug 1988 (NSW); 4.6 km N of Beatty Rd on Stennets Lake Rd, *Hill 3032*, 1 Sep 1988 (NSW); 21.8 km from Kondinin towards Corrigin, *Johnson 9096 & Johnson*, 16 May 1988 (NSW); 13.7 km S of Lake King (junction on Ravensthorpe Rd), *Johnson 9184 & Briggs*, 1 Nov 1988 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 17.3 km by road from Wellstead towards Boxwood Hill, on South Coast Highway, *Powell 3280, Everett & Bedford*, 16 Nov 1985 (NSW, CANB, PERTH).

27. *Eucalyptus luculenta* L.A.S. Johnson & K.D. Hill, sp. nov.

Inter subserie *Transcontinentali* distinguitur: habitus 'malleiformis' (multicaulis); cortex laevis; folia alabastra et fructus magni, alabastra et fructus glauci sed lucentes sub pruinosi.

Type: Western Australia: 127.8 km south of Balladonia roadhouse on track to Mount Ragged, *K.D. Hill 247 & L.A.S. Johnson*, 20 Oct 1983 (holo NSW; iso PERTH).

Slender multistemmed mallee to 5 m tall. Bark smooth, grey-white and pink. Plant ± glaucous. Juvenile leaves opposite for many nodes, elliptical, sessile and strongly decurrent, glaucous, to 5 cm long, 2.5 cm wide. Adult leaves disjunct, lanceolate to ovate, acute or acuminate, dull, 5.0–11.0 cm long, 1.5–3.5 cm wide; petioles terete or slightly flattened, 1.4–3.3 cm long; lateral veins at c. 45° to midrib, regular, moderately spaced; secondary reticulum open, somewhat degenerate; intramarginal vein distinct, 1–3 mm from margin. Umbellasters axillary, 7-flowered; peduncles terete, often recurved, 7–14 mm long; pedicels terete, 2–6 mm long. Mature buds elongate ovoid, apically tapered and ± rostrate, 13–17 mm long, 5–7 mm diam.; calyptra narrowly conical, flared at base, 2–3 times longer than hypanthium, wider than hypanthium. Stamens all fertile; anthers subglobular, ± basifixed, versatile; connective gland large; cells divergent, dehiscing by short slits. Fruits cup-shaped to urceolate or cylindrical, highly glossy beneath a pruinose wax coating, apically constricted, 4–5-locular, 7–11 mm long, 6–10 mm diam.; calyptra scar and stemonophore ± level, c. 0.5 mm wide; disc depressed at 40–60°, 1–2 mm wide; valves deeply enclosed basally, acuminate tips vertically exserted, remnants of persistent style forming tips of valves. Seeds semi glossy, dark grey brown, rounded, finely and shallowly reticulate, 1.5 mm long; hilum ventral; chaff similar, smaller glossy pale brown (Fig. 19).

Distinguished by the combination of: mallee habit; smooth bark; large leaves, buds and fruits; glaucous buds and fruits.

A restricted species, although locally common, in rich mixed mallee communities, on sandy calcareous soil in the vicinity of Mt Ragged (Fig. 14). Associated species include *E. discreta*, *E. oleosa*, *E. leptocalyx*, *E. tetragona* and *Melaleuca* spp.

The epithet is from the Latin *luculentus*, full of light, splendid, referring to the pronounced glossiness of the fruits underneath the pruinose waxy coat.

Conservation status: not considered to be under immediate threat, although restricted in distribution (2R).

Selected specimens (from 7 examined): Western Australia: 30 miles [48 km] NE of Mt Ney coastal nr the Archipelago of the Recherche, *Beard 6367*, 16 Sep 1970 (KPBG, NSW); 98 miles [156.8 km] E of Esperance on the Fisheries road towards Balladonia, NE of T/O [turnoff] to Israelite Bay, *Brooker B 4485*, 9 Apr 1974 (CANB, NSW); 23.9 km from Fisheries Rd on track to Mt Ragged, *Hill 3166*, 8 Sep 1988 (NSW); Balladonia Track between Boyatup Hill and Mount Ragged 9.7 km southwest of Israelite Bay turnoff, *Rodd 5155 & Hardie*, 24 Nov 1985 (NSW).

Subseries *Flocktonianosae*

Subseries defined as follows: juvenile leaves opposite, sessile, decurrent; adult leaves highly glossy; filaments usually regularly inflexed in bud, sometimes with a few outer filaments erect; style tip inserted into calyptra.

A subseries of two species with a complicated overlapping distribution. Distribution is primarily through the eastern Wheatbelt and Goldfields of Western Australia, extending to the edges of the Great Victoria Desert, with an unusual disjunct occurrence in the Eyre Peninsula region of South Australia (discussed below).

28. *Eucalyptus urna* D. Nicolle, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 12 [in press]

Type: Western Australia: 0.6 km along Old Ravensthorpe Road from Newdegate to Lake King Road, *Brooker 10008*, 21 July 1988 (holo PERTH, iso AD, CANB, NSW).

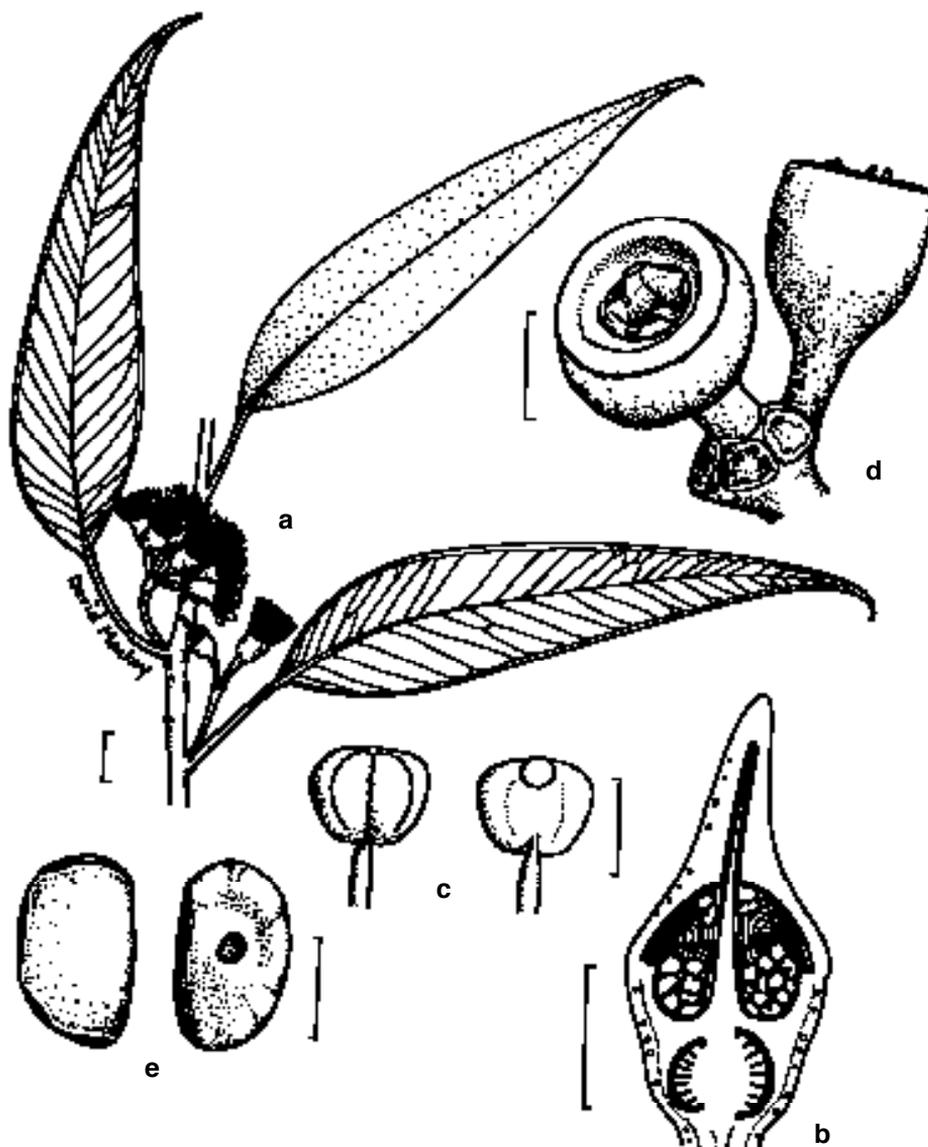


Fig. 19. *E. luculenta*. **a**, adult leaves, inflorescences, buds and flowers. **b**, transverse section of bud. **c**, anther. **d**, inflorescence and fruits. **e**, seed (from *Hill 247*). Scale bar: **a** = 1 cm; **b**, **d** = 5 mm; **c** = 0.5 mm; **e** = 1mm.

Tree ('marlock') to 20 m tall. Bark smooth, white, sometimes with pale yellow or orange patches, often highly glossy. Juvenile leaves opposite, sessile, ovate to elliptical, glaucous, apiculate, to 7 cm long, 3.5 cm wide; leaf margins crenate, strongly decurrent; juvenile stems 4-winged. Adult leaves disjunct, narrow-lanceolate to lanceolate, acute or acuminate, highly glossy, not glaucous, 5.0–16.0 cm long, 0.7–3.0 cm wide; petioles terete, 1.0–2.5 cm long; lateral veins obscure, to 30–45° to midrib, moderately spaced; secondary reticulum indistinct; intramarginal vein distinct, 0.5–2 mm from margins. Umbellasters axillary, 7-flowered; peduncles terete, frequently deflexed, 9–18 mm long; pedicels terete, 7–15 mm long. Mature buds fusiform, rostrate, not glaucous, 15–24 mm long, 7–10 mm diam.; calyptra hemispherical, strongly rostrate for more than half length, 2–3 times longer than hypanthium; wider than hypanthium at base; hypanthium swollen, irregularly ribbed, sometimes strongly. Stamens all fertile; anthers subglobular, ± basifixed, versatile; connective gland large; cells dehiscing by slits. Fruits urceolate and strongly swollen, 3–4-locular, 7–11 mm long, 7–12 mm diam.; hypanthium irregularly ribbed, sometimes strongly; calyptra scar flat, 0.5–1.0 mm wide; stemonophore flat, 0.5–1 mm wide; disc flat or slightly depressed, 1–3 mm wide; valves deeply enclosed basally, acuminate tips vertically exerted, remnants of persistent style forming tips of valves. Seeds semiglossy, dark grey-brown to red-brown, rounded, finely and shallowly reticulate, 1.5–2.0 mm long; chaff dull, red-brown, angular (Fig. 20).

Distinguished from *E. flocktoniae* by the tree habit and the ribbed, distinctly urceolate fruits. It has been wrongly regarded as 'true flocktoniae', leading to confusion in Western Australia and generally (e.g. Brooker & Kleinig 1990).

Distributed through the Southern Goldfields region and east in Western Australia, from around Bullabulling south to Ravensthorpe, west to Kondinin and east almost to Caiguna Fig. 21). Occurrences in central Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, are morphologically intermediate between *E. urna* and *E. flocktoniae*, but cannot represent simple hybrids or swarms since neither of these species occurs in proximity, or even in South Australia (see *E. peninsularis* and Fig. 21). It is presumed that these occurrences represent an outlier of the stock from which the above taxa originated, but were not subjected to the same environmental influences and consequently did not show the same differentiation.

A widespread and often locally abundant species in open woodland on flat sites on calcareous loams. A wide range of associated eucalypt species has been recorded, commonly including *E. salmonophloia*, *E. celastroides* and several different members of the *E. transcontinentalis* complex, with an open shrub understorey of *Melaleuca* spp. or *Cratystylis*.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

Selected specimens (from 49 examined): Western Australia: 0.1 miles [0.2 km] (L) of well-used track, 9.7 miles [15.5 km] SE of Norseman, *Baker 47*, 11 Nov 1970 (CANB, NSW); 90 km E of Hyden, on Norseman Rd, *Blaxell W 75/28 & Brooker*, 3 Oct 1975 (NSW); 20 km W of Bullabulling, *Brooker 6396*, 20 Aug 1979 (CANB, NSW, PERTH); 7.2 km S of Hyden to Norseman road on road 6 km W of Crossroads, *Brooker 6303*, 11 Aug 1979 (CANB, NSW, PERTH); 7.5 miles [12 km] E of Karalee, *Chippendale 285*, 13 Aug 1967 (CANB, NSW); 102.8 miles [164.5 km] SSE of Southern Cross, *Chippendale 347, 348*, 19 Mar 1968 (CANB, NSW); 44.9 km W of Caiguna on hwy 1, *Hill 201 & Johnson*, 19 Oct 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 63.1 km S of Balladonia roadhouse on track to Mt Ragged, *Hill 237 & Johnson*, 20 Oct 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 136 km E of Balladonia roadhouse on highway, *Hill 2179 & Johnson*, 3 Nov 1986 (NSW, CANB, MEL, PERTH); 22.4 km from Newdegate to Lake King rd on Old Ravensthorpe Rd, *Hill 3015*, 31 Aug 1988 (NSW); 13.2 km N of Beatty Rd on Stennets Lake Rd, *Hill 3033*, 1 Sep 1988 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 7.8 km E of RPF [Rabbit Proof Fence] on Varley to Southern Cross rd, *Hill 3055*, 1 Sep 1988 (NSW); 15.0 km N of Israelite Bay t/o [turnoff] at Mt Ragged on track to Balladonia, *Hill 3168*, 8 Sep 1988 (NSW); 16 km SE of Ardlar Rd on Old Ravensthorpe Rd, *Johnson 9085 & Johnson*, 15 May 1988 (NSW).

29. *Eucalyptus flocktoniae* (Maiden) Maiden, *J. & Proc. Roy. Soc. New South Wales* 49: 316 (1916).

Basionym: *Eucalyptus oleosa* F. Muell. ex Miq. var. *flocktoniae* Maiden, *J. Western Australian Nat. Hist. Soc.* 3: 172 (1911).

Type: Western Australia: Desmond, near Ravensthorpe, Western Australia, *J.H. Maiden*, 11.1909 (Lectotype: NSW, designated by Maiden, C.R. 2, Plate 69, Fig. 1. This specimen comprises 2 sheets, one of which is numbered NSW 83124). Maiden's original 1911 citation was 'Esperance, Lindley J. Cowan, January 1902. Desmond near Ravensthorpe, *J.H. Maiden*, November, 1909, apparently not abundant.'

Mallee to 7 m tall, rarely a small tree. Bark smooth, white to pale grey. Juvenile leaves opposite, sessile, ovate to elliptical, glaucous, apiculate, to 7 cm long, 3 cm wide; leaf margins crenate, strongly decurrent; juvenile stems 4-winged. Adult leaves disjunct, lanceolate, acute or acuminate, semi to highly glossy, not glaucous, 6.0–16.0 cm long, 0.8–3.0 cm wide; petioles terete, 1.0–3.0 cm long; lateral veins obscure, to

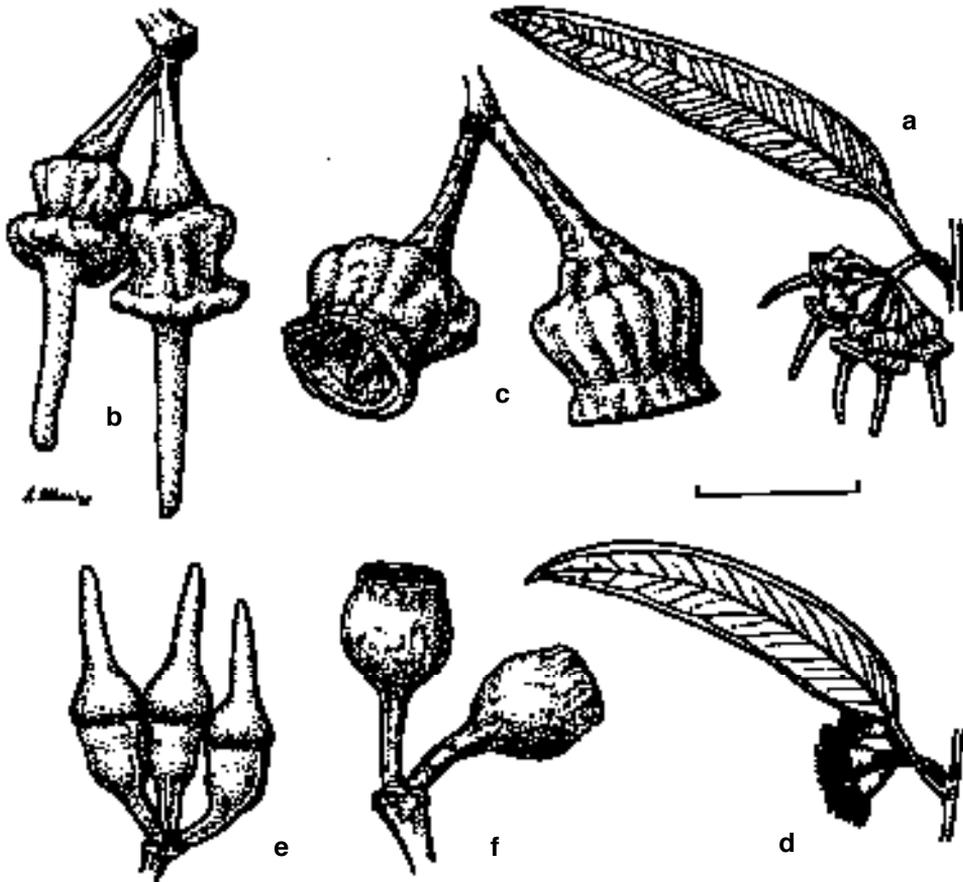


Fig. 20. *E. urna*. a, adult leaves, inflorescence and buds. b, inflorescence and buds. c, inflorescence and fruits (from *Brooker 10008*). *E. flocktoniae* subsp. *hebes*. d, adult leaves, inflorescence and buds. e, inflorescence and buds (from *Hill 222*). f, inflorescence and fruits (from *Hill 2215*). Scale bar: a, d = 3 cm; b, c, e, f = 1 cm.

30–45° to midrib, moderately spaced; secondary reticulum indistinct; intramarginal vein distinct, 0.5–2 mm from margins. Umbellasters axillary, 7-flowered; peduncles terete, frequently deflexed, 4–11 mm long; pedicels terete, 4–7 mm long. Mature buds fusiform, rostrate, sometimes slightly glaucous, 10–20 mm long, 4–6 mm diam.; calyptra hemispherical, strongly rostrate for more than half length, 1.5–2.5 times longer than hypanthium; sometimes wider than hypanthium at base; hypanthium smooth or vaguely ribbed. Stamens all fertile; anthers subglobular, ± basifixed, versatile; connective gland large; cells dehiscing by slits. Fruits urceolate, ovoid or cup-shaped, 3–4-locular, 8–10 mm long, 7–8 mm diam.; hypanthium smooth to vaguely irregularly ribbed; calyptra scar flat, c. 0.5 mm wide; stemonophore flat, c. 0.5 mm wide; disc flat or slightly depressed, 1–3 mm wide; valves deeply enclosed basally, acuminate tips vertically exserted, remnants of persistent style forming tips of valves. Seeds semiglossy, dark grey-brown to red-brown, rounded, finely and shallowly reticulate, 1.5–2.0 mm long; chaff dull, red-brown, angular (Fig. 20).

Distinguished from *E. urna* by the mallee habit, broader leaves, shorter peduncles and pedicels, and smooth or less ribbed buds and fruits.

A widely distributed species, occurring mainly on yellow or orange sand over laterite from about Enneabba south to the Stirling Range, and east almost to Balladonia (Fig. 21). *E. flocktoniae* is a component of the rich and varied mallee shrublands of this region, with some 35 eucalypt species recorded as associates.

Two geographic subspecies are recognised.

New growth green; adult foliage green, highly glossy **29A. subsp. flocktoniae**

New growth bluish; adult foliage bluish-green, not highly glossy **29B. subsp. hebes**

29A. Eucalyptus flocktoniae subsp. flocktoniae

Distinguished from subsp. *hebes* by the green, glossy adult foliage and new growth.

A widely distributed species, from about Enneabba south to the Stirling Range, and east to Ravensthorpe district (Fig. 21).

Locally abundant in low mallee scrub occurring mainly on yellow or orange sand over laterite on slight rises or higher sites. A wide range of associated small mallee species has been recorded, with an open shrub understorey of mixed scleromorphic species.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

Selected specimens (from 63 examined): Western Australia: 31 km W of Three Springs, W end of Nehru Rd at junction with Moorlabby Rd, *Briggs 7518 & Johnson*, 30 Sep 1984 (NSW, PERTH); 20.4 km S of Jerramungup on South Coast Highway, *Briggs 7834 & Johnson*, 10 Oct 1984 (NSW, PERTH); 30 km from Tammin on York Rd, *Brooker 7631*, 15 Sep 1982 (CANB, NSW); 8.4 km W of Piawaning, *Brooker 8500*, 17 Mar 1984 (CANB, NSW); Babilion Range, N of Mogumber, *Brooker 8525*, 23 Apr 1984 (CANB, NSW); 14.9 km S of Dumblebung towards Nyabing, *Brooker 8777*, 4 Jan 1985 (CANB, NSW); 4.5 km E of Boorabbin Rock, *Brooker 9040*, 12 Aug 1985 (CANB, NSW); Ravensthorpe Range, 1 km N of Mt Desmond, 10 km ESE of Ravensthorpe, *Crisp 4973*, 9 Jan 1979 (CANB, NSW, PERTH); Harris Smith, *Gardner 2107*, 5 Mar 1924 (PERTH, NSW); Gnowangerup, *Grasby*, 23 Apr 1912 (NSW); 4 km N of Bremer Bay rd on track to Ongerup (turnoff 64 km W of Bremer Bay), *Hill 348 Johnson & Blaxell*, 23 Oct 1983 (NSW, PERTH); 5 km S of Amelup on Chester Pass rd, *Hill 354 Johnson & Blaxell*, 23 Oct 1983 (NSW, PERTH); 52.4 km E of Yellowdine on highway, *Hill 2625 & Johnson*, 26 Nov 1986 (NSW, PERTH); Wongan Hills, N slope of Mt O'Brien on track to radio tower, *Hill 2932*, 27 Aug 1988 (NSW); 3.1 km W of Corrigin on Brookton rd, then 0.5 km to S on track to lookout, *Hill 2981*, 31 Aug 1988 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 6.9 km N of Old Lake Grace rd on Wishbone rd, *Hill 3000, 3001*, 31 Aug 1988 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 4.7 km W of Newdegate on Lake Grace rd, *Hill 3010*, 31 Aug 1988 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); c. 9.6 km SSW of New Norcia, *Hopper 5842*, 10 Dec 1986 (PERTH, CANB, MEL, NSW); Gardner Reserve 16 km S of

Tammin along N boundary fence 0.3 km from W end, *Johnson 9202 & Briggs*, 2 Nov 1988 (NSW, CANB); 0.75 mile [1.2 km] E of Manmanning, *Avon Location 19400, Smith 1279*, 17 Mar 1990 (MEL, AD, CANB, CANB, HO, NSW, PERTH, S); *Tindale 3806*, 29 Aug 1973 (NSW, DAR, PERTH); 61 miles [97.6 km] from Esperance, towards Norseman.

29B. *Eucalyptus flocktoniae* subsp. *hebes* D. Nicolle, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 12 [in press]

Type: Western Australia: 34.2 km from Balladonia roadhouse towards Norseman on Eyre Highway, *D. Nicolle 1830*, 6 Oct 1996 (holo PERTH, iso AD).

Distinguished from subsp. *flocktoniae* by the dull, bluish new growth, the dull to semiglossy bluish-green adult foliage, and the generally more robust habit.

Locally abundant in open mallee woodland on flat sites on calcareous loams in the south-eastern goldfields region, from Queen Victoria Rock east almost to Balladonia and south almost to the coast (Fig. 21). A wide range of associated eucalypt species has been recorded, commonly including *E. eremophila*, *E. oleosa* and *E. urna*, with an open shrub understorey of *Melaleuca* spp.

Conservation status: not considered to be at risk.

Selected specimens (from 16 examined): Western Australia: 3.5 km S of Tower Peak (Mt Ragged), *Crisp 4849*, 6 Jan 1979 (CANB, NSW, PERTH); c. 8 km N of Queen Victoria Rock, SW of Coolgardie, *Brooker 9041, 9042*, 13 Aug 1985 (CANB, NSW); 9.8 km W of Balladonia roadhouse on Hwy 1, *Hill 208 & Johnson*, 19 Oct 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); 12.2 km along Howick rd, NW from Muntz rd crossing, E of Esperance, *Hill 279, 280 & Johnson*, 21 Oct 1983 (NSW); 85.9 km E of Norseman on highway, *Hill 2215 & Johnson*, 4 Nov 1986 (NSW, CANB, MEL, PERTH); c. 5.4 miles [8.6 km] W of Jerdacuttup crossing on Ravensthorpe to Esperance Rd, *Wrigley*, 2 Nov 1968 (CANB, NSW).

30. *Eucalyptus peninsularis* D. Nicolle, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 12 [in press]

Type: South Australia: 10.9 km from Karkoo towards Cummins, *D. Nicolle 1953*, 25 Oct 1996 (holo AD).

Mallee to 7 m tall. Bark smooth, white to pale grey, sometimes with darker patches, often glossy. Juvenile leaves opposite, sessile, ovate to elliptical, glaucous, apiculate, to 7.0 cm long, 3.5 cm wide; leaf margins crenate, strongly decurrent; juvenile stems 4-winged. Adult leaves disjunct, narrow-lanceolate to lanceolate, acute or acuminate, highly glossy, not glaucous, 6.0–13.0 cm long, 1.0–2.2 cm wide; petioles terete, 1.0–2.5 cm long; lateral veins obscure, at 30–45° to midrib, moderately spaced; secondary reticulum indistinct; intramarginal vein distinct, 0.5–2 mm from margins. Umbellasters axillary, 7–11-flowered; peduncles terete, frequently deflexed, 8–15 mm long; pedicels terete, 4–10 mm long. Mature buds fusiform, rostrate, not glaucous, 15–20 mm long, 5–7 mm diam.; calyptra hemispherical, strongly rostrate for more than half length, 2–3 times longer than hypanthium; wider than hypanthium at base; hypanthium swollen, irregularly ribbed, sometimes strongly. Stamens all fertile; anthers subglobular, ± basifixed, versatile; connective gland large; cells dehiscing by slits. Fruits urceolate and strongly swollen, 3–4-locular, 9–11 mm long, 6–9 mm diam.; hypanthium irregularly ribbed, sometimes strongly; calyptra scar flat, 0.5–1.0 mm wide; stemophore flat, 0.5–1 mm wide; disc flat or slightly depressed, 1–3 mm wide; valves deeply enclosed basally, acuminate tips vertically exerted, remnants of persistent style forming tips of valves. Seeds semiglossy, dark grey-brown, rounded, finely and shallowly reticulate, 1.5–2.0 mm long; chaff dull, red-brown, angular. (Fig. 20).

Distinguished from *E. urna* by the mallee habit, and from *E. flocktoniae* by the ribbed buds and fruits, the more distinctly glossy leaves and the more robust habit.

Distributed through southern Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

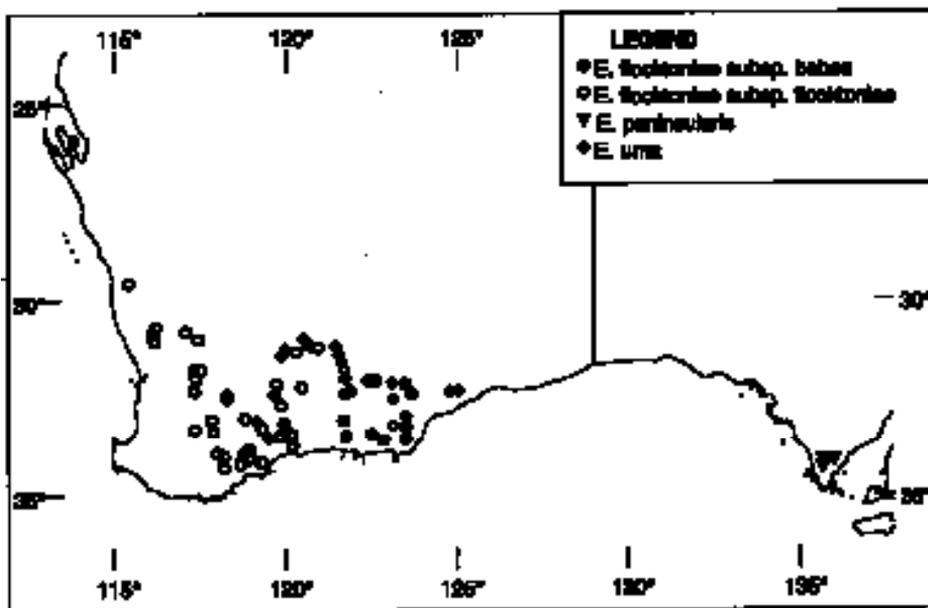


Fig. 21. Distribution of *E. flocktoniae* subsp. *hebes*, *E. flocktoniae* subsp. *flocktoniae*, *E. urna* and *E. peninsularis*

A restricted species in tall mallee woodland on flat sites on calcareous loams. A wide range of associated eucalypt species has been recorded, commonly including *E. pileata*, *E. calycogona* and *E. leptophylla*, with a shrub understorey of *Melaleuca* spp.

Conservation status: a restricted species in southern Eyre Peninsula. A conservation code of 3R is appropriate.

Selected specimens (from 4 examined): South Australia: 18 m [28.8 km] Karalee Royce 8580, 27 Mar 1969 (PERTH, NSW).

Species of putative interserial hybridogenous origin

Series *Falcatosociales*

The possibly hybrid origin of this species is discussed below. With such relationships, it cannot logically be placed in either series *Falcatæ* or series *Sociales*, and an intermediate 'series of convenience' is required. The series is defined by its single constituent species.

31. *Eucalyptus intrasilvatica* L.A.S. Johnson & K.D. Hill, sp. nov.

Ab *E. aspera* distinguitur: cortex toto laevis, folia juveniliter petiolata et fructus globosi. Characteres inter eas *E. asperæ* et *E. falcatæ*.

Type: Western Australia: 1.5 km south of Pikes Road on south Metro Road, Hill 2526 Johnson & Blaxell, 17 Nov 1986 (holo NSW; iso PERTH).

Mallee to 6 m tall. Bark smooth, grey and pale grey-brown. Juvenile leaves opposite, long-petiolate, ovate, to 5 cm long, 3 cm wide, becoming disjunct and broad-lanceolate. Adult leaves disjunct, lanceolate to broad-lanceolate, acute or acuminate, slightly glossy, 5.0–10.0 cm long, 0.8–2.5 cm wide; petioles terete or slightly flattened, 1.0–1.8 cm long; lateral veins at c. 45° to midrib, obscure, regular, moderately spaced;

secondary reticulum open, somewhat degenerate; intramarginal vein obscure, 0.5–1 mm from margin. Umbellasters axillary, 7–15-flowered; peduncles terete, 4–10 mm long; pedicels terete, 2–5 mm long. Mature buds ovoid, apically tapered and strongly rostrate, 10–12 mm long, 4–5 mm diam.; calyptra narrowly conical, flared at base, 2–3 times longer than hypanthium, as wide as hypanthium or slightly narrower. Stamens all fertile; anthers subglobular, \pm basifixed, versatile; connective gland large; cells divergent, dehiscing by short slits. Fruits ovoid, apically contracted, 3-locular, 5–7 mm long, 5–8 mm diam.; calyptra scar level, c. 0.5 mm wide; stemonophore vertically raised and separated from hypanthium, c. 0.5 mm wide; disc \pm vertically depressed, 1–1.5 mm wide; valves deeply enclosed basally, acuminate tips vertically exerted, remnants of persistent style forming tips of valves. Seeds semi glossy, dark grey brown, rounded, finely and shallowly reticulate, 1.0–1.5 mm long; hilum ventral; chaff similar, smaller glossy pale brown. (Fig. 22).

Distinguished from *E. aspersa* by the wholly smooth bark, the ovate, petiolate juvenile leaves and the globose fruits. *E. intrasilvatica* is morphologically intermediate in juvenile leaf, bud and fruit characters between *E. aspersa* and *E. falcata*, and it seems highly likely that it originated as a hybrid between these taxa, both of which occur in the general vicinity. Several stands of *E. intrasilvatica* are known, and it would appear to be established and self-sustaining. Leaf morphology separates it from *E. falcata*, in that it lacks the gloss, the close lateral venation and the dense reticulation of the latter.

Known from a few small stands in the Darling Range near North Bannister (Fig. 23).

An extremely restricted species, occurring as small dense almost pure stands on locally shallower soils or sites of slightly impeded drainage over massive laterite in areas of otherwise uniform Jarrah forest.

The epithet is from the Latin *silvaticus*, pertaining to woods, with the Latin prefix *intra-*, within, in reference to the occurrence within the Jarrah forest.

Conservation status: a rare and localised species, requiring close monitoring and further study of genetic diversity to assess its affinities fully.

Specimens examined: Western Australia: Metro road, 1.6 km S of Pikes road, 7.9 km N of Wearne road, North Bannister, *Brooker 9043*, 9 Oct 1985 (CANB, NSW); 0.6 km S of Pikes road, *Brooker 9044*, 9 Oct 1985 (CANB, NSW).

Hybrids and intergrades

E. canescens \leftrightarrow *E. vokesensis*

= *Eucalyptus yumbarrana* Boomsma subsp. *striata* Boomsma, J. Adelaide Bot. Gard. 2(3): 298, fig. 3 (1980).

Type: South Australia: 50 km south-west of Lake Wyola, *T. Dennis 182*, 16 Aug 1979 (holo AD; iso AD, NSW).

E. eremicola \leftrightarrow *E. sublucida*

Selected specimens (from 5 examined): South Australia: Great Victoria Desert, Connie Sue Highway, 6 km W of Vokes Hill corner, *Symon 12434*, 22 Aug 1980 (AD, CANB, NSW).

E. flocktoniae \leftrightarrow *E. urna*

Specimens examined: Western Australia: 2.5 km NE of Aerodrome Rd on Long Creek Rd, *Hill 3024*, 1 Sep 1988 (NSW).

E. flocktoniae \times *E. longicornis*

Specimens examined: Western Australia: near Wagin, *Gardner 1235*, 9 Feb 1922 (PERTH, NSW).

E. flocktoniae \times *E. oleosa* subsp. *oleosa*

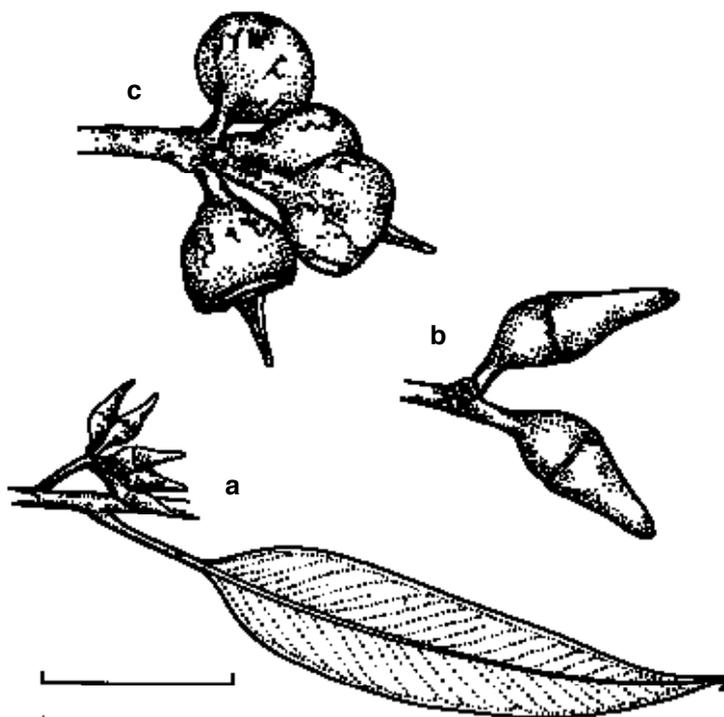


Fig. 22. *E. intrasilvatica*. a, adult leaves, inflorescence and buds. b, inflorescence and buds. c, inflorescence and fruits (from Johnson 2526). Scale bar: a = 3 cm; b, c = 1 cm.

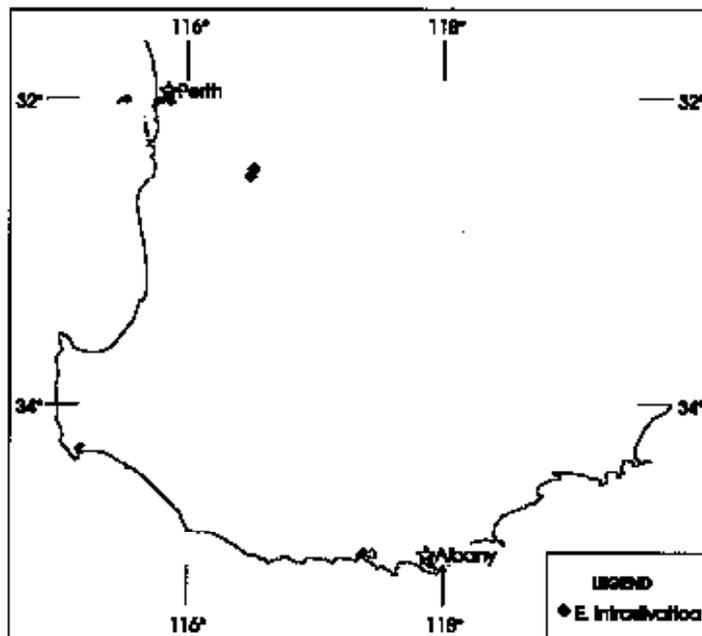


Fig. 23. Distribution of *E. intrasilvatica*.

Specimens examined: Western Australia: 150 mile [240 km] peg Rabbit Proof Fence, *Ralph & Stamford*, June 1924 (NSW).

E. grasbyi × *E. urna*

Specimens examined: Western Australia: 0.2 miles [0.3 km] S of Widgiemooltha, *Chippendale 144*, 11 Mar 1967 (CANB, NSW).

E. longicornis—*E. oleosa* subsp. *repleta*

Selected specimens (from 4 examined): Western Australia: 19.6 km SE of Coolgardie, *Brooker 7042, 7044*, 9 Nov 1981 (CANB, NSW, PERTH); 9.1 miles [14.6 km] S of Norseman, *Chippendale 165*, 13 Mar 1967 (CANB, NSW).

E. oleosa subsp. *oleosa* × *E. socialis*

Selected specimens (from 25 examined): New South Wales: South Far Western Plains: 34 km W of Balranald on Sturt Hwy, *Brickhill 10*, 18 June 1986 (NSWF, NSW); Tarawi, 110 km NW of Wentworth, *Brickhill 15*, 29 Aug 1984 (NSW); Euston, *Brownscombe s.n.*, Aug 1901 (NSW); 8.5 km east of Dareton, Sturt Highway, *Fox 7905088*, 27 May 1979 (NSW); 17 km W of Bidura Homestead, *Fox 7910019*, 5 Oct 1979 (NSW); 13 km SW of Nagaella homestead, *Fox 7910073*, 7 Oct 1979 (NSW); 9 km N of Nanya homestead, *Fox 7910080*, 7 Oct 1979 (NSW); Callitris Ridge, NW of Mungo homestead, *Fox 8310461 & Fallding*, 20 Oct 1983 (NSW); 2 km S of boundary of Mungo National Park, on road to Wentworth and Mildura, *Fox 8402145*, 19 Feb 1984 (NSW); Tapalin, W of Euston, *Noble*, 5 May 1977 (NSW); Mindook Station, Euston, *Noble & Bawden*, Aug 1979 (NSW); 4.5 km N of Buronga to Dareton road on Arumpo road, *Wilson 3264*, 4 Dec 1980 (NSW). South Western Plains: Moulamein to Balranald Rd, 5 miles [8 km] W of Moulamein *Moore 3405*, 18 July 1961 (CANB, NSW).

South Australia: Spring Dam, via Yunta, *Brooker 2812*, 4 Sep 1970 (CANB, NSW); River Murray, 12 m [19.2 km] E of Morgan, *Cleland*, 30 Nov 1913 (NSW); Pinnaroo, *Gill*, Oct 1907 (NSW); Calperum Station, ca. 12 km NE of Berri, *Jackson 2644*, 31 Mar 1975 (AD, NSW); Murray Desert, *Mueller B*, 1853 (NSW); 7 km east of 'Turlee' on the Balranald Road, south of Lake Mungo (Pooncarie survey site POO063), *Porteners 9409009 & Ashby*, 17 Sep 1994 (NSW); c. 6 m [9.6 km] from Blanchetown bridge on road to Notts Well, just inside entrance to Breezy Estate, *Symon 3173*, 29 Dec 1964 (AD, NSW).

Victoria: Bumbang (near Euston), *Blackburne L*, 15 Sep 1908 (NSW).

E. oleosa subsp. *oleosa* × *E. yalatensis*

Specimens examined: South Australia: 57 km SE of Streaky Bay towards Pt Kenny, *Brooker 7446*, 25 Apr 1982 (CANB, NSW).

E. oleosa subsp. *repleta* × *E. optima*

Specimens examined: Western Australia: 16.9 km W of Balladonia roadhouse on highway, *Hill 2190 & Johnson*, 4 Nov 1986 (NSW, CANB, MEL, PERTH).

E. oleosa subsp. *repleta* × *E. transcontinentalis*

Specimens examined: Western Australia: Coolgardie Goldfields, *Pritzel 916*, Nov 1901 (NSW, NSW).

E. oleosa subsp. *repleta* × *E. yumbarrana*

Specimens examined: South Australia: ca 30 km WNW of Ceduna, 1 km N of Koonibba Hill, *Crisp 4747*, 3 Jan 1979 (CANB, NSW).

E. oleosa subsp. *victima* × *E. socialis*

Specimens examined: South Australia: N of Gawler, near Roseworthy, *Blake 20444*, 23 Aug 1958 (BRI, AD, CANB, K, MO, NSW).

E. oleosa subsp. *wylieana* × *E. urna*

Specimens examined: Western Australia: 44.9 km W of Caiguna on Hwy 1, *Hill 200 & Johnson*, 19 Oct 1983 (NSW).

E. oleosa subsp. *wylieana* × *E. yalatensis*

Selected specimens (from 6 examined): South Australia: 52 km W of WA/SW border on Highway 1, *Brooker 5621*, 2 Apr 1977 (CANB, AD, MEL, NSW, PERTH); 99 km E of WA border, *Brooker 8471*, 10 Mar 1984 (CANB, NSW); 30.4 km W of Nullarbor, *Brooker 9413*, 27 Aug 1986 (CANB, NSW); 1.8 km N of Hwy 1 on track, t/off 152.5 km W of Nullarbor roadhouse, *Hill 180, 181 & Johnson*, 18 Oct 1983 (NSW, CANB, PERTH); Nullarbor Plain, Yalata, ca. 10 km north-west of Fowlers Bay, *Probert*, May 1974 (AD, NSW).

E. peeneri ↔ *E. sublucida*

Selected specimens (from 3 examined): Western Australia: 32 km E of Mooloogool [Homestead], *Brooker 8330*, 2 Nov 1983 (CANB, NSW).

Acknowledgments

Our colleague in the overall project, Don Blaxell, has contributed helpful discussions and has been involved in the recognition of several of the taxa. Thanks are also due to David Mackay, Nicola Oram and Lesley Elkan, who prepared the illustrations and especially to Leonie Stanberg, who has provided valuable technical and editorial assistance & prepared the maps. Dean Nicolle is thanked for his insights on the typification of *E. yumbarrana* subsp. *striata*, and for access to his manuscript on the *E. flocktoniae* group.

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