

# Angophora costata subsp. leiocarpa

## Classification

Angophora

## Nomenclature

**Angophora costata** subsp. **leiocarpa** L.A.S.Johnson ex G.J.Leach, *Telopea* 2: 760 (1986).

*A. leiocarpa* (L.A.S.Johnson ex G.J.Leach) K.R.Thiele & P.Y.Ladiges, *Cladistics* 4: 41 (1988); *Eucalyptus leiocarpa* (L.A.S.Johnson ex G.J.Leach) Brooker, *Austral. Sys. Bot.* 13:137 (2000). T: near high school, S of Warialda, NSW, 25 Aug. 1976, G.J.Leach 423; holo: LTB; iso: NSW.

## Description

Small to medium-sized **tree** to 25 m high. Forming a lignotuber.

**Bark** smooth, pink to orange to dull pink-grey (occasionally cream), weathering to grey or grey brown. Glands (or ducts) sometimes present in the pith but only seen just below the nodes on young branchlets.

**Juvenile growth (coppice or field seedlings to 50 cm):** stem rounded in cross-section, pubescent; juvenile leaves opposite, sessile or rarely shortly petiolate, narrowly lanceolate, 4.5–14 cm long, 0.7–2.8 cm wide, base amplexicaul (sessile) to lobed or tapering to petiole (petiolate), margin entire, apex acute, green, leaf hairs absent or rarely present.

**Adult leaves** opposite, petioles 0.6–1.5 cm long; blade lanceolate to falcate, 5.5–16 cm long, 0.6–2.2 cm wide, flat, base tapering to petiole, margin entire, apex acute, discolourous, glossy green, penniveined, densely to very densely reticulate, intramarginal vein present, oil glands obscure or apparently absent.

**Inflorescence** terminal compound, peduncles 0.9–3.2 cm long, buds 3 per umbel, rarely 7, pedicellate (pedicels 0.3–0.8 cm long). **Mature buds** globular (0.4–0.6 cm long, 0.4–0.5 cm wide), hypanthium glabrous (rarely pubescent), longitudinally ribbed, petals white with a green keel, stamens inflexed, anthers oblong, versatile, dehiscing by longitudinal slits (non-confluent), style long, stigma blunt, mop-like, locules 3 or 4, the placentae each with 5 vertical ovule rows. Flowers white or creamy white.

**Fruit** pedicellate (pedicels 0.4–1.5 cm long), barrel-shaped to cup-shaped (rarely urceolate), (0.8)1–1.5 cm long, 0.7–1.2 cm wide, longitudinal ribs absent or slight, fruit wall thin, disc descending, valves 3 or 4, enclosed.

**Seeds** reddish brown, 6–8 mm long, flattened-ellipsoidal, dorsal surface smooth, hilum ventral.

**Cultivated seedlings (measured at ca node 10):** cotyledons reniform to orbicular; stems rounded in cross-section, scabrid with bristle-glands and hairs; leaves opposite, sessile, narrowly lanceolate to narrowly oblong, 8–12 cm long, 1–2 cm wide, base amplexicaul and much wider at the base than the rest of the leaf blade, margin entire or irregular due to hairs, apex pointed, discolourous, green, scabrid.

## Flowering Time

Flowering has been recorded in February, November and December.

*Angophora costata* is a popular ornamental.

## Notes

*Angophora costata* is the only species in a series diagnosed by the smooth bark and the distinctly petiolate adult leaves.

*A. costata* consists of three subspecies:

### **A. costata** subsp. **costata**

Weakly distinguished from the other subspecies by the relatively small, ribbed fruit (usually less than 1.5 cm wide). It is a medium-sized to tall tree, mainly coastal from Bodalla and Narooma to Coffs Harbour and west to the Blue Mountains in New South Wales, with a large disjunction to the White Mountains near Pentland in northern Queensland. Scaly-barked trees at Red Rock on the north coast of New South Wales may belong to this subspecies.



### **A. costata** subsp. **euryphylla**

Weakly distinguished from the other subspecies by the relatively large, ribbed fruit (usually greater than 1.5 cm wide). It is a small to medium-sized tree, restricted to sandstone outcrops in a small area between Putty and Wollombi and south along the Judge Dowling Range in New South Wales.

### **A. costata** subsp. **leiocarpa**

Distinguished by the thin-walled, non-ribbed fruit, like those of ghost gums (*Eucalyptus* subgenus *Blakella*). It is a small to medium-sized tree occurring north from Grafton and Narrabri in north-eastern New South Wales, and is widely distributed in south-eastern Queensland north to Blackall and Mackay.

## **MORE ABOUT ANGOPHORA**

### Origin of Name

*Angophora costata*: Latin *costata*, ribbed, of the fruit.

subsp. *euryphylla*: Greek *eury*s, broad and *phylon*, leaf.

subsp. *leiocarpa*: Greek *leio*, smooth and *carpos*, fruit.

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