

Corymbia hylandii

Hyland's Bloodwood

Classification

Corymbia | Rufaria

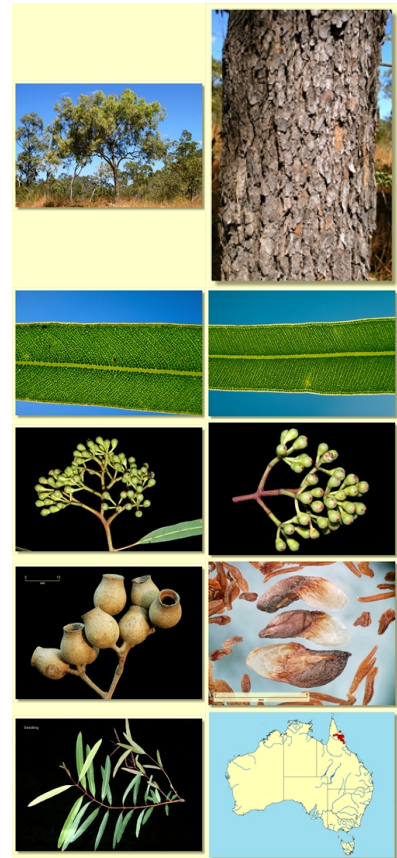
Nomenclature

Corymbia hylandii (D.J.Carr & S.G.M.Carr) K.D.Hill & L.A.S.Johnson, *Telopea* 6: 283 (1995).

Eucalyptus hylandii D.J.Carr & S.G.M.Carr, *Eucalyptus* 2: 199 (1987). T: Queensland: 20 km S of Laura, 15°37'S 144°28'E, on quartzite hill W of the road, 10 June 1971, *S.G.M.Carr 1798*; holo: QRS; iso: BRI, CANB, K.

Eucalyptus hylandii var. *campestris* D.J.Carr & S.G.M.Carr, *Eucalyptus* 2: 203 (1987), as to type. T: Queensland: 28 km S of Palmer River, near Spring Creek, 16°4'S 144°46'E, 27 Nov. 1982, *D.J.Carr 2606*; holo: QRS; iso: BRI, CANB, K, MEL.

Description



Small tree commonly to 5 m tall, sometimes to 15 m tall. Forming a lignotuber and also rhizomes.

Bark rough over trunk and branches to ca 2 cm diameter, thick often corky and flaky, deeply tessellated, grey-brown over light brown.

Branchlets smooth (glabrous); elongated oil bodies sometimes present in the pith.

Juvenile growth (coppice or field seedlings to 50 cm): stems rounded in cross-section, setose or smooth (glabrous); juvenile leaves always shortly petiolate, opposite, linear-elliptic to linear-oblong, 3.5–8 cm long, 0.4–1.5(2) cm wide, base tapering to petiole or rounded, apex pointed, glossy, green, discoloured, glabrous.

Adult leaves alternate, petioles 0.7–2.5 cm long; blade lanceolate, (7.5)8.4–19.5 cm long, 0.9–2.5 cm wide, base tapering to petiole, margin entire, apex finely pointed, discoloured, dull to slightly glossy, green, smooth, side-veins greater than 45° to midrib, reticulation dense to very dense, intramarginal vein present but close to margin and more easily seen from underside, oil glands island, one per areole or sometimes absent.

Flowering Time

Flowering has been recorded in April and June.

Notes

Small woodland tree endemic to the southern Cape York Peninsula area of north Queensland, from Bathurst Bay to Laura and the Desailly Range, where it favours slopes on massive sandstone and granite outcrops with skeletal sandy soil. *Corymbia hylandii* has thick rough bark throughout and dull or only slightly glossy discoloured adult leaves, small smooth buds in terminal inflorescences, urceolate fruit and ± linear discoloured glabrous juvenile leaves.

Corymbia hylandii and the closely related *C. stockeri* are often confused. *C. stockeri* subsp. *stockeri* differs in having glossy green discoloured adult leaves and broader more elliptic-oblong to lanceolate juvenile leaves that are glossy above and setose on underside and on the stem. The more widespread *Corymbia stockeri* subsp. *peninsularis* differs from *C. hylandii* in having thinner, redder rough bark that only extends over the trunk and sometimes the larger branches with the limbs being predominantly smooth-barked, glossy green discoloured leaves and elliptic-lanceolate glossy green juvenile leaves that are broader than in *C. hylandii* but become glabrous after a few nodes.

Corymbia nesophila and *C. hylandii* are also very similar. *Corymbia nesophila* is widespread in northern Australia and on Cape York it occurs from Cooktown to Bamaga on laterite sites. It differs profoundly from *C. hylandii* in the juvenile leaves which are moderately large, usually ovate to cordate, and sparsely setose, and, like *C. hylandii*, it has smooth buds and similar-sized fruit.

Other rough-barked bloodwoods with discoloured leaves occurring in this general area are: *C. polycarpa* and *C. novoguineensis* both of which differ from *C. hylandii* in the whitish scurfy buds and longer barrel-shaped fruit; *C. clarksoniana* which also has white-scurfy buds and ± urn-shaped fruit of similar size to *C. hylandii*; and *C. abergiana* which has ± sessile brown-scurfy buds and large sessile fruit.

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Origin of Name

Corymbia hylandii: named in honour of Dr. Bernie Hyland (1937–extant 2009).

Bernie Hyland is a tropical botanist specializing in rainforest species, attached to the herbarium (QRS) originally part of the Forestry & Timber Bureau research station at Atherton, north Queensland. In 1985 this herbarium became part of the Australian National Herbarium, CSIRO Plant Industry, remaining at the Atherton Laboratories. Bernie was the driving force behind the first computer-based interactive key for plant identification, *Australian Tropical Rainforest Trees*, which he co-authored with Trevor Whiffin of Latrobe University and first published in 1993. His other research interests are in the plant families Lauraceae and Myrtaceae.

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