

# *Corymbia stockeri* subsp. *stockeri*

## Blotchy Bloodwood

### Classification

Corymbia | Rufaria

### Nomenclature

***Corymbia stockeri*** (D.J.Carr & S.G.M.Carr) K.D.Hill & L.A.S.Johnson, *Telopea* 6: 286 (1995)  
subsp. ***stockeri***

*Eucalyptus stockeri* D.J.Carr & S.G.M.Carr, *Eucalyptus* 2: 288 (1987). T:  
Queensland: Stannary Hills, c. 2 km S of Mutchilba, 17°13'S 145°11'E, 680 m, in  
woodland, 9 Feb. 1973, G.C.Stocker 969; holo: QRS; iso: BRI, CANB.

### Description



**Tree** to 12 m tall. Forming a lignotuber.

**Bark** rough over trunk and branches extending to small branches, thick, soft and scaly to flaky, tessellated, red-brown or grey-brown with reddish underbark.

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

**Juvenile growth (coppice or field seedlings to 50 cm):** stems rounded in cross-section, setose for many nodes; juvenile leaves always shortly petiolate, opposite until ca node 30, elliptic to oblong then more lanceolate, 6–12 cm long, (0.8)1–2.8 cm wide, base rounded or tapering to petiole on most leaves but peltate leaf-bases sometimes formed for a few pairs of leaves, apex pointed, glossy, green, discolorous, setose on underside, margins and midvein on upper surface.

**Adult leaves** alternate, petioles 0.8–2.5 cm long; blade lanceolate, 8–17.5(22.2) cm long, 0.9–2.5 cm wide, base tapering to petiole, margin entire, apex finely pointed, discolorous, 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 when dry, oil glands island, one per areole, or obscure.

**Inflorescence** terminal compound, peduncles slender 0.4–1.4 cm long, buds 7 per umbel, pedicels 0.4–1.3 cm long. **Mature buds** pyriform to obovoid to ovoid, 0.7–0.8 cm long, 0.4–0.6 cm wide, typically appearing whitish due to rubber cuticle and becoming thinly white scurfy with age, but some plants lack this whiteness and simply have smooth buds, scar absent (both opercula shed together at flowering), operculum shallowly rounded sometimes umbonate, rarely conical, stamens inflexed, all fertile, anthers oblong, dorsifixed, versatile, dehiscent by longitudinal slits, style long and straight, stigma blunt but with a fringe of papillae visible, locules 3 or 4, the ovules not arranged in clear rows on the placentae. Flowers creamy white.

## Flowering Time

Flowering has been recorded in February.

## Notes

*Corymbia stockeri* is a bloodwood tree species restricted to Cape York Peninsula in northern Queensland. It has two subspecies:

### **C. stockeri** subsp. **stockeri**

Restricted to the Stannary Hills west of Atherton, where it occurs in woodland on stony ridges with little soil. Bark is rough throughout, crown leaves are glossy and discolorous, dark green above and paler underneath, whilst the juvenile coppice growth is setose on stems and has elliptic-lanceolate leaves usually with peltate leaf bases for several nodes before developing tapered leaf-bases. Buds may be very thinly scurfy and whitish due to the presence of a rubber cuticle starting to detach, or the surface can be smooth and not white. Fruit may have speckles.

### **C. stockeri** subsp. **peninsularis**

More widespread than subsp. *stockeri*, over the length of Cape York, occurring from the upper Palmer River and Morehead River area north to Coen, Wenlock River area, Batavia Downs and east of Weipa, on Horn and Thursday Islands in Torres Strait. Subsp. *peninsularis* has thinner, redder rough bark rarely extending beyond the trunk onto the branches, glossy discolorous crown leaves, narrower and more linear juvenile leaves that are sparsely setose for many nodes. Buds are smooth and never whitish. Subsp. *peninsularis* is found in forest and woodland often with *E. tetradonta* over a grassy understory, on sandy soils on river levees and gently sloping hills. Speckles absent from fruit (fide Bean 2002).

Originally described by Hill & Johnson (1995) as *C. hylandii* subsp. *peninsularis*, this subspecies was transferred to *C. stockeri* subsp. *peninsularis* by Bean (2002), noting particularly the glossy crown leaves, differences in extent of rough bark and presence/absence of speckles on the fruit. The closely related *C. hylandii* is a predominantly dull-leaved species (unlike both subspecies of *C. stockeri*) and has thickly tessellated grey-brown bark (rough bark thick or thin in *C. stockeri* but with reddish brown tones). *C. hylandii* also has narrower juvenile and seedling leaves than either subspecies of *C. stockeri*.

Other rough-barked bloodwoods with discolorous leaves that could possibly be confused with *C. stockeri* subsp. *stockeri* in its natural range are: *C. clarksoniana*, which differs in having obviously scurfy buds, fruit that are usually longer (dimensions overlap), and juvenile leaves that are wider; *C. abergiana*, which has more stout buds that are scurfy, and also sessile much larger fruit; *C. intermedia*, which has slightly larger fruit compared with subsp. *stockeri*, and differs also in the juvenile leaves, which are wider and not as glossy; *C. rhodops*, which has larger fruit and, uniquely, when in flower has cream stamens and a red centre (the ovary roof); *C. trachyphloia*, which has smaller buds and fruit and, unlike any of the above species, has wingless seeds. *C. serendipita* differs from subsp. *stockeri* by the dull adult leaves and buds that are never scurfy or white.

Compared with *C. stockeri* subsp. *peninsularis*, *C. hylandii* differs in the more extensive rough bark, and dull not glossy adult leaves. *C. novoguineensis*, *C. clarksoniana* and *C. polycarpa* all differ from subsp. *peninsularis* in the quite scurfy buds and longer fruit. *C. nesophila* differs from subsp. *peninsularis* in the sometimes smaller fruit (dimensions overlap) and large ovate/cordate juvenile leaves.

One of the difficulties in working with this group of species, where diagnostic features rely heavily on leaf surface characteristics, is that leaves that are glossy when fresh in the field do not necessarily retain the gloss in the dried state as herbarium specimens. In addition the keen botanist may have to wait to see what the buds are like, if none are immediately available. The species in this group and other bloodwoods of the Atherton, Stannary Hills, Newcastle Range and southern Cape York area in particular need further study.

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Origin of Name

*Corymbia stockeri*: after Dr. Geoff Stocker (1941– extant 2006).

Geoff Stocker was tropical botanist and forester with the Forestry and Timber Bureau first in the Northern Territory and later at the Forest Research Institute (FRI) research station at Atherton, north Queensland. (The FRI and the Atherton research station during this time became part of CSIRO Forest Research.) He is principally interested in ecology and management of tropical ecosystems.

subsp. *peninsularis*: Latin *peninsula*, referring to the subspecies occurrence on Cape York Peninsula, Queensland.

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