

Eucalyptus alligatrix subsp. *miscella*

Classification

Eucalyptus | Symphyomyrtus | Maidenaria | Euryotae | Argyrophyllae

Nomenclature

Eucalyptus alligatrix* subsp. *miscella Brooker, Slee & J.D.Briggs, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 8: 512 (1995).



T: New South Wales: "Coomber" Farm, SW of Rylstone, 24 Aug. 1992, *M.I.H.Brooker 11147*;
holo: CANB; iso: BRI, MEL, NSW.

Description

Tree to 15 m tall. Forming a lignotuber.

Bark rough to small branches or rarely the branches <8cm diameter smooth, rough bark thick, fibrous, coarsely furrowed down trunk, grey; branchlets rarely glaucous.

Juvenile growth (coppice or field seedlings to 50 cm): stem rounded or square in cross-section, usually glaucous; juvenile leaves always opposite, sessile, orbicular to ovate, 2–4.5 cm long, 2.5–5 cm wide, margin entire or crenulate, green to grey-green or glaucous.

Crown composed entirely of **Adult leaves** which are alternate, petiole 1–2 cm long; blade lanceolate, 8–17 cm long, 0.8–2.8 cm wide, base tapering to petiole, margin entire, concolorous, glossy, green to grey-green, side-veins greater than 45° to midrib, moderately to densely reticulate, intramarginal vein parallel to and just within margin, oil glands mostly island.

Inflorescence axillary unbranched, peduncles 0.4–1 cm long, buds 3 or 7 per umbel, pedicels ca 0.2 cm long, rarely sessile. **Mature buds** diamond-shaped, 0.4–0.5 cm long, 0.3–0.4 cm wide, slightly glaucous or green, scar present, operculum conical, stamens inflexed, anthers cuboid or cuneate, versatile, dorsifixed, dehiscing by longitudinal slits (non-confluent), style long, locules 3 or 4, the placentae each with 4 vertical ovule rows. Flowers white.

Fruit sessile or on pedicels 0.2 cm long, obconical or campanulate, 0.4–0.5 cm long, 0.5–0.6 cm wide, disc raised, valves 3 or 4, strongly exserted.

Seeds brown, 1–1.5 mm long, ovoid or flattened-ovoid, usually lacunose, dorsal surface shallowly pitted, hilum ventral.

Cultivated seedlings (measured at ca node 10): cotyledons bilobed to oblong; stems rounded or square in cross-section, glaucous; leaves sessile and opposite for many nodes, orbicular to cordate, 2–4.5 cm long, 1.2–4.5 cm wide, base amplexicaul to rounded, apex emarginate, rounded or pointed, glaucous to grey-green.

Flowering Time

Flowering time unknown.

Notes

Eucalyptus alligatrix is a small to medium-sized tree species of undulating to montane south-eastern Australia inland from the Great Dividing Range. It has extensive, thick rough fibrous bark, glaucous juvenile leaves and a crown of adult and intermediate leaves.

There are three subspecies differing in geography and proportion of adult and sub-adult leaves in the crown:

E. alligatrix* subsp. *alligatrix

From the Eildon – Jamieson – Big River area of Victoria with buds in threes and crown a mixture of alternate narrowly lanceolate adult and opposite, broadly lanceolate, intermediate leaves.

E. alligatrix* subsp. *limaensis

Occurs further north than subsp. *alligatrix*, only near Swanpool in Victoria. A taller tree with a completely adult crown of consistently alternate narrowly lanceolate leaves, buds in 3s and the smallest fruit of the three subspecies.

E. alligatrix* subsp. *miscella

Has a very restricted distribution near Rylstone, New South Wales, and is a smaller spreading woodland tree with a completely adult crown but with broader lanceolate leaves compared with subsp. *limaensis*. Bud clusters are a mixture of 3s and 7s on the same tree.



Eucalyptus alligatrix belongs in *Eucalyptus* subgenus *Symphyomyrtus* section *Maidenaria*, a large group of species more or less restricted to south-eastern Australia, characterised by bilobed cotyledons, simple axillary inflorescences, buds with two opercula, stamens with versatile anthers and flattened seeds with a ventral hilum. Within this section, *E. alligatrix* belongs in subsection *Euryote* series *Argyrophyllae* having longitudinally furrowed fibrous rough bark throughout, orbicular or ovate juvenile leaves opposite and sessile for many nodes, small diamond-shaped buds in 3s or mixed 3s and sevens and fruit with prominent disc and valves. *E. alligatrix* has a greener, more adult-leaved crown than *E. cinerea* and *E. conspicua*, whilst *E. cephalocarpa* and *E. nova-anglica* have buds in sevens. These 5 species form series *Argyrophyllae*.

Eucalyptus alligatrix subsp. *limaensis* and *E. alligatrix* subsp. *miscella* are both listed as "Vulnerable" under the Australian Government *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*. Further information may be found at this web address: <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl>

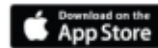
Origin of Name

Eucalyptus alligatrix: Latin *alligatrix*, she who binds together, referring to the relationship of the species to *E. cinerea* and *E. cephalocarpa*.

subsp. *limaensis*: after the farming district, Lima, in north-east Victoria, where the subspecies occurs.

subsp. *miscella*: Latin *miscella*, mixed, referring to the 3- and 7-flowered inflorescences on the same tree.

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