

# *Eucalyptus concinna*

## Classification

Eucalyptus | Symphyomyrtus | Dumaria | Corrugatae

## Nomenclature

***Eucalyptus concinna*** Maiden & Blakely, *Crit. Revis. Eucalyptus* 8: 49 (1929).



T: Camp 49, Great Victoria Desert, W.A., 12 Sept. 1891, *R.Helms s.n.* ; holotype: NSW; isotype: K, PERTH.

*Eucalyptus ochrophylla* Maiden & Blakely in J.H.Maiden, *Crit. Revis. Eucalyptus* 8: 50 (1929).

T: Immarna, near Ooldea, S.A., 29 Aug. 1922, *J.B.Cleland 67*; syn: NSW; Ooldea, S.A., 27 Aug. 1922, *J.B.Cleland 71*; syn: NSW; Ooldea, S.A., Aug. 1922, *J.B.Cleland 72*; syn: NSW; Ooldea Soak, S.A., 27 Aug. 1922, *J.B.Cleland 68*; syn: AD, NSW; E of Ooldea, S.A., June 1909, *H.Deane s.n.*; syn: NSW; Barton, S.A., 23 Aug. 1922, *J.B.Cleland 66*; syn: CANB, NSW; (see image of type specimen held at CANB) 70 miles [ca 112 km] SW of Camp 17, Elder Exploring Expedition, 17 July 1891, *R.Ramsay s.n.*; syn: MEL, NSW; Comet Vale, W.A., Sept. 1909, *J.H.Maiden s.n.*; syn, NSW.

*Eucalyptus meeboldii* Blakely, *Key Eucalypts* 121 (1934). T: 7 miles [ca 11 km] W of Kalgoorlie, W.A., June 1933, *A.Meebold*; holotype: NSW; isotype: MEL, PERTH.

## Description

**Mallee** to 6 m tall or sometimes a small **tree** to 8m tall. Forming a lignotuber.

**Bark** rough grey-brown, thick to flaky or scaly for up to half of trunk, or sometimes entirely smooth, pale grey over coppery.

**Branchlets** with oil glands in the pith.

**Juvenile growth (coppice or field seedlings to 50 cm tall):** stems square in cross-section with slight waxy bloom; juvenile leaves always petiolate, opposite for few nodes then alternate, ovate to broadly lanceolate, 4.5–8 cm long, 2.3–3.7 cm wide, base tapering, lower leaves glaucous but after roughly 0.3–1 m of growth leaves become grey-green to green.

**Adult leaves** alternate, petioles 1–2 cm long; blade lanceolate to narrowly lanceolate, 7.3–14 cm long, 0.8–2 cm wide, base tapering to petiole, concolorous, glossy, green, side-veins at an acute or wider angle to midrib, densely reticulate, intramarginal vein close to margin, oil glands intersectional, numerous.

**Inflorescence** axillary unbranched, peduncles 0.7–1.5 cm long, buds 7, 9 or 11 per umbel, pedicels 0.2–0.9 cm long. **Mature buds** oblong to obovoid or pear-shaped (0.6–1.2 cm long, 0.4–1 cm wide), green-brown, scar present, operculum wider than the hypanthium at the join, conical, rounded, flattened or turban-shaped (0.2–0.4 cm long), radially striate or smooth, stamens inflexed, anthers cuneate, versatile, dorsifixed, dehiscent by longitudinal slits (non-confluent), style long, stigma blunt, locules 3 to 5, the placentae each with 4 vertical ovule rows. Flowers white.

**Fruit** pedicellate (pedicels 0.1–0.8 cm long), usually cup-shaped to obconical, 0.5–1.2 cm long, 0.6–1.1 cm wide, sometimes slightly ribbed, disc level or descending, valves 3 to 4(5), usually exserted.

**Seed** dark brown to almost black, 1–2.5 mm long, ovoid or flattened ovoid, the dorsal surface pitted, hilum ventral.

**Cultivated seedlings (measured at ca node 10):** cotyledons reniform; stems rounded to square in cross-section; leaves always petiolate, opposite for 4 or 5 nodes then alternate, lanceolate, 6.5–10.5 cm long, 2–3.5 cm wide, dull, grey-green to green.

## Flowering Time

Flowering has been recorded in April, September, October and November.

## Notes

A mallee of widespread distribution in desert areas away from the coast, from north-west of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, eastwards and north of the Nullarbor Plain to the Gawler Ranges west of Port Augusta in South Australia. It occurs on sand-dunes and sandplain. The bark is rough on the lower stems, less commonly entirely smooth. The adult leaves are very glossy green with numerous conspicuous oil glands.

*Eucalyptus concinna* belongs in *Eucalyptus* subgenus *Symphyomyrtus* section *Dumaria* because the buds have two opercula, stamens are strongly inflexed, ovules are in four rows on the placentae and cotyledons are reniform. Within this larger grouping *E. concinna* and six



other species— *E. melanoxyton*, *E. brachycalyx*, *E. corrugata*, *E. griffithsii*, *E. rugosa* and *E. laevis*—form a sub-group called series *Corrugatae*, all with ovoid, conspicuously pitted seeds and with dark brown oil glands in the pith of the branchlets.

*E. concinna* is distinguished from these near relatives by the combination of rough lower trunks and flat-topped buds in umbels of seven to 11. If smooth-barked it is most likely to be confused with *E. griffithsii*, a species restricted to the central goldfields of W.A., which has larger buds in clusters of three.

### Origin of Name

*Eucalyptus concinna*: Latin *concinus*, neat, pretty, allusion unknown.

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