

Eucalyptus densa subsp. *densa*

Classification

Eucalyptus | Symphyomyrtus | Bisectae | Glandulosae | Levispermae | Levispermae

Nomenclature

Eucalyptus densa Brooker & Hopper, *Nuytsia* 8: 149 (1991) subsp. **densa**.



T: 32.7 km along East Road towards Lake Magenta, Western Australia, 33°29'S, 118°56'E, 14 Jan. 1985, *M.I.H. Brooker 8778*; holo: PERTH; iso: CANB, MEL, NSW.

Description

Mallet to 10 m tall. Lignotuber absent.

Bark smooth throughout, pale grey and pink-grey over cream-bronze, shedding in curly flakes.

Branchlets usually lacking oil glands in the pith, rarely with a few scattered glands.

Juvenile growth (coppice or field seedlings to 50 cm): not seen.

Adult leaves alternate, petioles 0.5–1.2; blade linear to narrowly lanceolate, 4–9 cm long, 0.4–1 cm wide, base tapering to petiole, margin entire, apex pointed, concolorous, dull, grey to grey-green, side-veins greater than 45° to midrib, reticulation moderate, intramarginal vein present, oil glands island and intersectional.

Inflorescence axillary unbranched, peduncles widening apically, 1.2–2 cm long, buds 7 or 9 per umbel, pedicellate (pedicels 0.3–0.6 cm long). **Mature buds** long-fusiform (1.7–3.5 cm long, 0.3–0.5 cm wide), scar present, operculum horn-shaped often with tip curled, about four times as long as the hypanthium and equal to it in width at the join, few outer stamens erect, most stamens variably deflexed, anthers oblong, versatile, dorsifixed, dehiscing by longitudinal slits, style long and straight, stigma blunt to tapered, locules 3(4), the placentae each with 4 vertical rows of ovules. Flowers lemon or pale yellow.

Fruit pedicellate (pedicels 0.1–0.6 cm long), cylindrical to barrel-shaped or obconical, 0.7–1.4 cm long, 0.5–0.7 cm wide, disc descending vertically, valves 3(4), at rim level or sometimes enclosed.

Seeds pale brown or straw-coloured, 0.7–1.3 mm long, sub-spherical, surface smooth, hilum ventral/terminal.

Cultivated seedlings (measured at ca node 10): cotyledons Y-shaped (bisected); stems rounded in cross-section; leaves always petiolate, sometimes shortly so, opposite for 3 or 4 nodes then alternate, linear to lanceolate, 5–8.5 cm long, 0.5–1.5 cm wide, dull green.

Flowering Time

Flowering has been recorded in June, July, August, September and October.

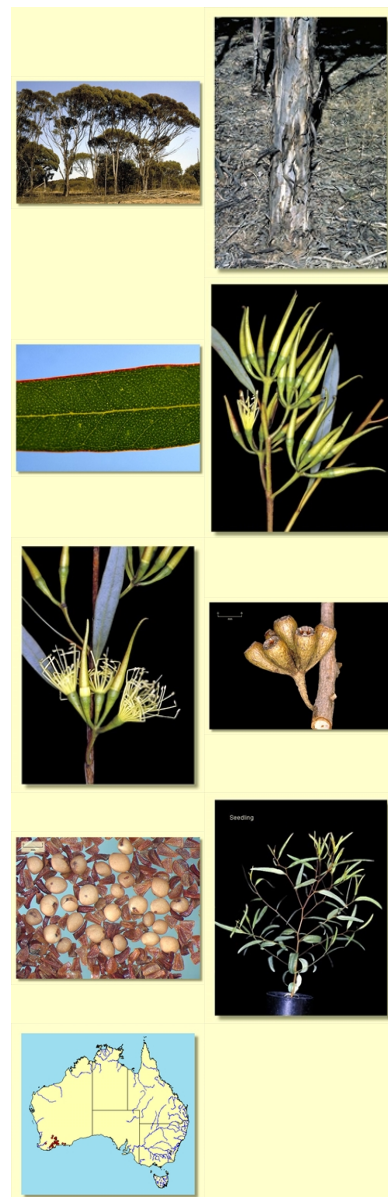
Notes

Eucalyptus densa is a species with erect mallet or low shrubby mallee habit, endemic to Western Australia, of subcoastal distribution from about Ongerup and Pingrup in the west to just north-east of Esperance, extending inland into drier country north-west of Hyden and the Bremer Range. The bark is smooth and the adult leaves dull blue-green.

It is a somewhat anomalous species in *Eucalyptus* subgenus *Symphyomyrtus* section *Bisectae* subsection *Glandulosae* because whilst the cotyledons are bisected and the buds have an operculum scar, as do other species in this group, the branchlets lack the characteristic pith oil glands. Within this subsection *E. densa* is one of a group of species that form series *Levispermae* subseries *Levispermae* characterised by having smooth spherical seed, a peduncle that widens apically, buds that are narrowly fusiform with some stamens erect and others variably deflexed and usually dull blue-grey to grey-green adult leaves.

E. densa is most closely related to the taller mallet *E. gardneri* but differs in having smaller adult leaves that are never more than 1 cm wide, and a very dense crown. In addition *E. gardneri* usually has persistent curls or flakes of bark on the trunks; *E. densa* has smooth trunks which sheds in curly flakes. *E. densa* is also closely related to the smooth-barked, bluish-leaved mallee *E. pluricaulis*, but again differs in having much smaller leaves. Another closely related species is the mallet *E. clivicola* which has conspicuously glossy green adult leaves.

There are two subspecies:



E. densa subsp. **densa**

An erect mallet with leaves in a dense terminal crown. The habitat is variable from lateritic breakaways to heavy-soiled depressions. This is a popular small tree in municipal and domestic gardens because it branches low, has a dense crown of narrow leaves and lovely lemon or pale yellow flowers which are highly attractive to honeyeaters.

E. densa subsp. **improcera**

A low shrubby mallee with wide spreading branchlets to the ground. The habitat is yellow sandplain north-west of Ravensthorpe to south of Jerramungup.

Origin of Name

Eucalyptus densa: Latin *densus*, dense, referring to the crown.

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