

alone it may be difficult to distinguish from the ironbark species *E. tricarpa* of south-eastern New South Wales and central and eastern Victoria.

There are four subspecies recognised in EUCLID:

E. leucoxylo* subsp. *leucoxylo

Occurs in well watered areas on Kangaroo Island and in the Mt Lofty Range, South Australia, and western Victoria. It is a tree to 25 m tall, non-glaucous, with ovoid buds and pedicels at least as long as the fruit. *Eucalyptus leucoxylo* subsp. *connata* from the Melbourne to Werribee and Bacchus Marsh area is included here.

E. leucoxylo* subsp. *pruinosa

Occurs in drier areas of south-eastern South Australia, the Wimmera and Goldfields areas of Victoria, and in New South Wales, where restricted to the Murray River floodplain near Barham. Often on deeper soils but also on stony rises. It is a tree to 25 m tall with smaller, globular, often glaucous buds and fruits. The juvenile leaves are blue-green to glaucous and sometimes connate. The mature crown may contain a proportion of bluish juvenile and intermediate leaves. This subspecies includes subsp. *bellarinensis* from south of Geelong. Also included is the narrow-leaved var. *pauperita* from the northern Mt Lofty Ranges, lower slopes of Mt Remarkable and hills south of Orroroo, Peterborough and also the foot of Mt Bryan near Burra. .

E. leucoxylo* subsp. *stephaniae

Occurs in the sandy areas east of Meningie and the upper south-east of South Australia and the Big Desert and Little Desert of western Victoria. It is a tree or mallee to 15 m tall, non-glaucous, with smaller juvenile leaves that are never stem-clasping or connate, shorter juvenile phase and smaller buds and fruit than the other subspecies.

E. leucoxylo* subsp. *megalocarpa

Strictly coastal in the far south-east of South Australia and adjacent areas of far western Victoria (e.g. the lower Glenelg River). It is a stunted tree or mallee to 15 m tall, is non-glaucous, and is distinguished by the large buds and fruit (to 1.6 cm wide) with long pedicels.

Pink or red flowers may occur in subsp. *leucoxylo*, subsp. *megalocarpa* and occasionally in subsp. *stephaniae*. A fifth form of *E. leucoxylo* is given species status, *E. petiolaris* (q.v.), and is endemic to Eyre Peninsula of South Australia.

Eucalyptus leucoxylo belongs in *Eucalyptus* subgenus *Symphomyrtus* section *Adnataria* because the buds have two opercula, ovules are in four rows, seeds are flattened-ovoid, cotyledons are reniform, and anthers are rigid on the staminal filaments. Within section *Adnataria*, *E. leucoxylo* is part of a small subgroup series *Melliodorae*, further characterised by having buds in axillary clusters, the outer operculum being retained until flowering when both opercula are shed together, and the flowers having outer stamens that are sterile whilst inner stamens are fertile, and a broad staminal ring that can often be seen on the fruit but ultimately is deciduous. Other species in series *Melliodorae* are the box-barked *E. melliodora*, which is widespread from the Consuelo Tableland in central Queensland through eastern New South Wales and Victoria as far as the Grampians; the smooth-barked *E. petiolaris* mentioned above; and the two ironbarks, *E. sideroxylo* and *E. tricarpa*, from New South Wales and Victoria.

Origin of Name

Eucalyptus leucoxylo: Greek *leuco*-, white and *xylon*, wood.

subsp. *megalocarpa*: Greek *megalo*-, large and *karpos*, fruit, referring to the fruit size compared with the other subspecies.

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