

Eucalyptus loxophleba subsp. *gratae*

Classification

Eucalyptus | Symphyomyrtus | Bisectae | Glandulosae | Loxophlebae

Nomenclature

Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *gratae Brooker, *Nuytsia* 1: 248 (1972).

Eucalyptus gratae (Brooker) L.A.S.Johnson & K.D.Hill, *Telopea* 4: 571 (1992).

T: 0.5 km W of Burngup, Western Australia (33°01S, 118°41'E), 3 Nov. 1969, *M.I.H.Brooker* 2273; holotype: PERTH.

Description

Tree or mallee to 7 m tall. Forming a lignotuber.

Bark smooth, shiny, grey and olive green to brown, salmon or bronze.

Branchlets glaucous or non-glaucous, with oil glands in the pith.

Juvenile growth (coppice or field seedlings to 50 cm): stems rounded in cross-section, glaucous, often slightly warty; juvenile leaves always petiolate, opposite for 4–6 nodes then alternate, deltoid to ovate or orbicular, 3.5–13 cm long, (1.5)2.5–9 cm wide, margins entire or sub-crenulate, glaucous, becoming green and glossy after ca 1–1.5 m of growth.

Adult leaves alternate, petioles 1–2.5 cm long; blade lanceolate to falcate, 9–16 cm long, 1–3.3 cm wide, base tapering to petiole, margin entire, apex pointed, concolorous, glossy, dark green, side-veins acute, reticulation usually sparse, intramarginal vein remote from margin, oil glands numerous, island, irregular in outline.

Inflorescence axillary unbranched, or at times apparently terminal compound due to loss of apical vegetative bud, peduncles 0.8–2.7 cm long, buds 7, 9 or 11 per umbel, pedicellate (pedicels 0.2–0.6 cm long). **Mature buds** obovoid to pyriform (0.6–1 cm long, 0.4–0.6 cm wide), waxy only on pedicels, scar present, operculum rounded and often apiculate or conical, stamens inflexed and their filaments geniculate, anthers cuboid, versatile, sub-basifixed, dehiscing by longitudinal slits, style long and straight, stigma blunt, locules 4 or 5, the placentae each with 4 vertical rows of ovules. Flowers white.

Fruit pedicellate (pedicels 0.1–0.5 cm long), narrowly obconical, 0.6–1 cm long, 0.6–0.9 cm wide, disc descending vertically, valves 4 or 5, enclosed.

Seeds brown, 0.7–1.5 mm long, ovoid to more or less cuboid but scarcely angular, dorsal surface shallowly reticulate, hilum ventral.

Cultivated seedlings (measured at node 10): cotyledons Y-shaped (bisected); stems rounded in cross-section, glaucous; leaves always petiolate, opposite for ca 6 nodes then alternate, deltoid or more or less orbicular, 5–8 cm long, 5–8 cm wide, glaucous to grey-green.

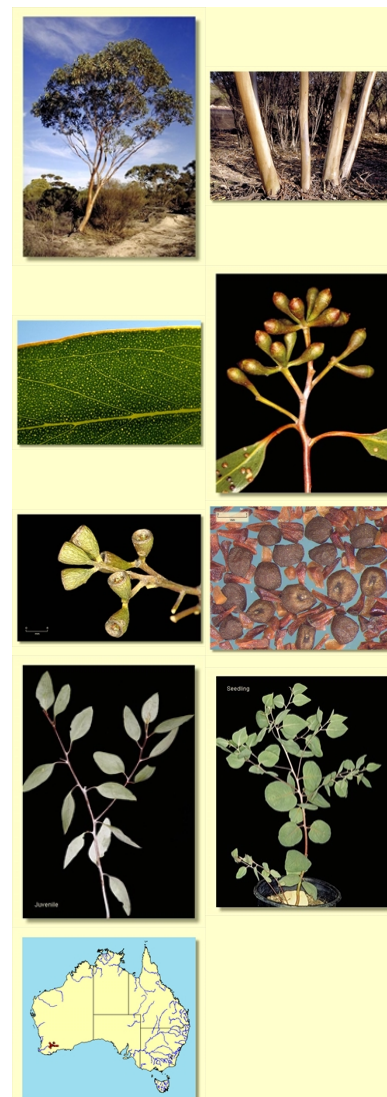
Flowering Time

Flowering has been recorded in May, June, September, October and November.

Notes

Eucalyptus loxophleba is a small to medium-sized tree or mallee species endemic to Western Australia, widespread and common east of the Darling Range in the wheatbelt and goldfields, extending north almost to Shark Bay and south-east to Borden, north of the Stirling Range. It is one of the best known and most widespread species of the more closely settled areas of Western Australia. It has smooth or rough bark and glossy adult leaves with conspicuous side-veins.

Eucalyptus loxophleba belongs to *Eucalyptus* subgenus *Symphyomyrtus* section *Bisectae* subsection *Glandulosae* because the cotyledons are bisected, buds have an operculum scar and the branchlets have oil glands in the pith. Within this subsection *E. loxophleba* belongs to a small subgroup of four species, series *Loxophlebae*, further characterised by having buds with fully inflexed stamens with the staminal filaments geniculate or strongly elbowed and a style that tapers basally, sparsely reticulate glossy green adult leaves and small obconical fruit. The four species are *E. loxophleba* (four subspecies), *E. blaxellii*, *E. articulata* and from north-east of Meekatharra *E. semota*.



Eucalyptus loxophleba can be separated from both its closely related species and the numerous other species with which it has been recorded growing by its pseudo-terminal young inflorescences that mature within the current crop of leaves and also by its glaucous, broadly ovate to deltoid juvenile leaves which are frequently seen on roadsides. Unlike *E. articulata*, *E. blaxellii* and *E. semota*, *E. loxophleba* does not have the base of the style articulated (jointed) within the ovary roof.

There are four subspecies, largely delineated on bark characters:

E. loxophleba subsp. **loxophleba**

This is the well known York Gum of the western part of the wheatbelt from Moora in the north, south to Kojonup and eastwards to about Merredin and Hyden. It is a tree with rough bark over the whole trunk.

E. loxophleba subsp. **lissophloia**

A smooth-barked mallee of the eastern wheatbelt and the goldfields, extending from Bencubbin and Merredin east as far as Karonie (Cardunia Rocks), Coonana, and almost to Balladonia and to Peak Charles. The branchlets are usually glaucous. It often occurs in wet depressions.

E. loxophleba subsp. **gratae**

A smooth-barked, large-leaved form with the large buds and fruit. It occurs in the southern wheatbelt from Nyabing to east of Hyden.

E. loxophleba subsp. **supralaevis**

This is the tree of the northern wheatbelt, from Westonia and Mt Jackson north-west to Wannoo near Shark Bay. The trunk is rough-barked in the lower half only, with a clearly marked transition from rough bark to smooth bark.

Origin of Name

Eucalyptus loxophleba: Greek *loxo-* and *phleba*, with slanting veins, which is hardly diagnostic although the veins are conspicuous in the fresh leaf.

subsp. *gratae*: Latinised form of *Grace*, referring to Lake Grace near the centre of the distribution.

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