

Eucalyptus macrorhyncha subsp. *cannonii*

Capertee stringybark

Classification

Eucalyptus | Eucalyptus | Capillulus | Pachyphloius

Nomenclature

Eucalyptus macrorhyncha subsp. **cannonii** (R.T.Baker) L.A.S.Johnson & Blaxell, *Contr. New South Wales Natl. Herb.* 4: 379 (1973).

E. cannonii R.T.Baker, *Hardwoods Australia* 200 (1919).

T: Mt Vincent, Rylstone district, NSW, Nov. 1892, *R.T.Baker s.n.*; lecto; Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, Sydney, *vide* L.A.S.Johnson & D.F.Blaxell, *op. cit.* 379; isolecto: NSW.

Description

Tree to 13 m tall. Forming a lignotuber.

Bark rough to small branches, stringy, deeply furrowed, grey to grey-brown.

Juvenile growth (coppice or field seedlings to 50 cm): stem rounded in cross-section, scabrid; juvenile leaves always petiolate, opposite for 2 to 5 nodes then alternate, ovate, 5–11 cm long, 2–5.5 cm wide, margin entire or irregular, green to blue-green; stem, petiole and lamina scabrid for at least 10–12 nodes.

Adult leaves alternate, petiole 0.8–2 cm long; blade slightly falcate to lanceolate, 7–15 cm long, 1.3–3 cm wide, base usually oblique, concolorous, glossy, green to blue-green, side-veins at an acute or wider angle to midrib, sparse to moderately reticulate, intramarginal vein parallel to and well removed from margin, oil glands mostly island.

Inflorescence axillary unbranched, peduncles 0.8–2 cm long, buds in umbels of 7, 9 or 11, pedicels 0.5–0.8 cm long. **Mature buds** diamond-shaped, 0.8–1.2 cm long, 0.5–0.7 cm wide, green to yellow, scar absent, operculum beaked to conical, stamens irregularly flexed, anthers reniform to cordate, versatile, dorsifixed, dehiscing by confluent slits, style long, stigma tapered, locules 3 or 4, the placentae each with 2 vertical ovule rows. Flowers white.

Fruit pedicels (0.1)0.3–0.5 cm long, hemispherical to obconical, 0.4–0.8 cm long, 1–1.6 cm wide, disc wide, prominently raised convex to oblique, valves 3 or 4, strongly exserted.

Seeds brown, 1.5–2.5 mm long, pyramidal or obliquely pyramidal, dorsal surface smooth, hilum terminal.

Cultivated seedlings (measured at ca node 10): cotyledons reniform to orbicular; stems rounded in cross-section, densely stellate-hairy; leaves always petiolate, opposite for 4 or 5 nodes then alternate, ovate-lanceolate, 5–11.5 cm long, 1.5–5 cm wide, base rounded to tapering then oblique, margin more or less entire, discolorous, glossy, darker green above, stellate-hairy on upper and lower surfaces.

Flowering Time

Flowering has been recorded in March.

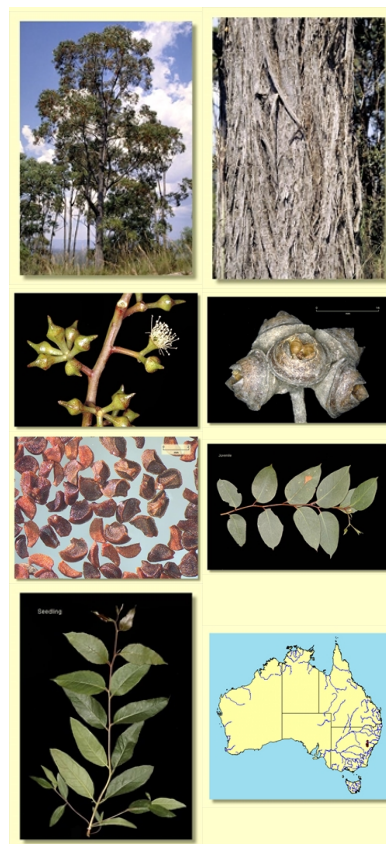
Notes

Eucalyptus macrorhyncha is a medium-sized stringybark tree species of widespread distribution on relatively dry, poor soils of hills and tablelands from Stawell in western Victoria, east to the upper Genoa River and north through the tablelands and western slopes of New South Wales as far as Warialda with some outliers in hills in the South Western Plains, e.g. Mt Bingar, north-east of Griffith and a quite isolated occurrence in the Clare district of South Australia. *E. macrorhyncha* is fully rough-barked, with a green to blue-green crown, distinctly pedicellate buds with a conical to strongly beaked operculum and large almost spherical fruit including the massive domed disc, with prominent valves. Juvenile growth is scabrid only on the lower leaves and stems.

There are two subspecies:

E. macrorhyncha subsp. **macrorhyncha**

Widely distributed, from Clare to Warialda. Subsp. *macrorhyncha* has buds with a prominently beaked operculum and fruit to 0.6–1.2 cm wide. Valves are prominent but not as extravagantly exserted as in subsp. *cannonii*. Plants in the Dubbo, Warrumbungles and Bundarra areas have only shortly beaked or conical opercula, as do the isolated plants on the Cocoparra Range. Elsewhere such opercula are uncommon.



E. macrorhyncha subsp. **cannonii**

Restricted to the Capertee, Ilford and Rylstone areas of New South Wales, having coarser and larger buds, and fruit to 1–1.6 cm wide, with more oblique disc and strongly exerted valves compared with subsp. *macrorhyncha*.

Eucalyptus macrorhyncha is very distinctive amongst the stringybarks because of the obvious pedicels, prominent disc and mainly inland distribution. Only on the North-western Slopes of New South Wales does identification become problematic, around Bundarra and Barraba, where the stringybarks could be either *E. laevopinea* or *E. macrorhyncha* subsp. *macrorhyncha*.

Eucalyptus macrorhyncha subsp. *cannonii* (as *E. cannonii*) is 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>

MORE ABOUT STRINGYBARKS

Origin of Name

Eucalyptus macrorhyncha: Greek *macro*, large, long and *rhyngchos*, nose, referring to the opercula.

subsp. *cannonii*: after David Cannon (ca 1868–1940), botanist and herbarium assistant, Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, Sydney.

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