

Eucalyptus pauciflora subsp. *debeuzevillei*

Jounama snow gum

Classification

Eucalyptus | Eucalyptus | Cineraceae | Pauciflorae

Nomenclature

Eucalyptus pauciflora subsp. **debeuzevillei** (Maiden) L.A.S.Johnson & Blaxell,
Contr. New South Wales Natl Herb. 4: 379 (1973).



Eucalyptus debeuzevillei Maiden, *J. & Proc. Roy. Soc. New South Wales* 54: 68 (1920).
T: Jounama Peaks, New South Wales, Dec. 1919, *W.A.W. de Beuzeville s.n.*; holo: NSW; iso:
BM, CANB, K.

Description

Tree or mallee to 10 m tall. Forming a lignotuber.

Bark smooth, grey, white, cream or light brown, often with scribbles; branchlets usually glaucous.

Juvenile growth (coppice or field seedlings to 50 cm): stem rounded in cross-section, usually glaucous; juvenile leaves opposite and shortly petiolate for ca 5 nodes then alternate, petiolate, ovate to broadly lanceolate, 5.5–9(10) cm long, 3–5.5 cm wide, base truncate to rounded or tapering to petiole, tending to oblique, dull, blue-green or glaucous.

Adult leaves alternate, petiole 1.2–2.5 cm long; blade broadly lanceolate to lanceolate or falcate, 7.5–18 cm long, 1.6–5 cm wide, base oblique or tapering to petiole, concolorous, glossy, green to blue-green, parallel-veined, sparsely to moderately reticulate, intramarginal vein parallel to and well removed from margin, oil glands island.

Inflorescence axillary unbranched, peduncles 0.4–1.3 cm long, buds 9 to ?15 per umbel, sessile or with pedicels to 0.2 cm long. **Mature buds** clavate to oblong, with sharp longitudinal angles, 0.8–1.2 cm long, 0.4–0.6 cm wide, usually glaucous and warty, scar absent, operculum conical, stamens inflexed or irregularly flexed, anthers reniform to cordate, versatile, dorsifixed, dehiscent by confluent slits, style short, stigma blunt or tapered, locules 3 or 4, the placentae each with 2 or 4 vertical ovule rows. Flowers white.

Fruit sessile or with pedicels to 0.2 cm long, cup-shaped to barrel-shaped or obconical, 0.8–1.3(1.5) cm long, 0.7–1.2 cm wide, often slightly angled longitudinally, usually glaucous, disc level, valves 3 or 4, enclosed or near rim level.

Seeds dark brown or grey, 1.5–2.2 mm long, pyramidal or obliquely pyramidal, dorsal surface smooth, hilum terminal.

Cultivated seedlings (measured at ca node 10): cotyledons reniform; stems rounded in cross-section, glaucous; leaves sessile to shortly petiolate, elliptic and opposite for 5 or 6 pairs then alternate, ovate, 7–9 cm long, 3–5 cm wide, base rounded to tapering, margin entire, apex pointed, dull, glaucous or blue-grey.

Flowering Time

Flowering has been recorded in December and January.

Notes

Eucalyptus pauciflora is a species with mallee or small to tall tree habit, widespread from the far south-east of Queensland (represented there by a single population near Stanthorpe), through the tablelands and alps of New South Wales but also subcoastal west of Bega, the highlands and southern Victoria, central and north-eastern Tasmania, and a single population east of Mt Gambier in the south-east of South Australia.

E. pauciflora belongs to the blue-leaved ash group of eucalypts because of the characteristic alternate, broadly ovate, pendulous, petiolate, bluish to glaucous juvenile leaves. It differs from all other ashes by the parallel side-veins of the adult leaves, which are glossy, green to olive green and highly glandular. Buds of *E. pauciflora* are usually in nines or more and fruits are cupular or obconical or, less commonly, hemispherical, always with a thick rim. Its closest relative is *E. lacrimans*, a snow-gum of weeping habit and sparse crown, that is found usually in small, pure stands in the Yarrangobilly – Long Plain area of Kosciuszko National Park, New South Wales. A slender mallee form of snow-gum, *E. gregsoniana*, occurs disjunctly in the Lithgow – Bell – Newnes Junction area and in the south in the Budawang – Nerriga –



Morton National Park area, also in New South Wales. Apart from the habit, *E. gregsoniana* differs from other snow gums by the narrower juvenile leaves.

There are five subspecies:

E. pauciflora* subsp. *pauciflora

Occurs over the whole geographic range of the species from Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia, and almost the whole altitudinal range from coastal lowlands in south Gippsland, Victoria, to all but the highest altitudes in the Australian Alps. It can be a tree or robust mallee, often with waxy branchlets and hemispherical to obconical fruit to 1 cm wide. *E. pauciflora* subsp. *parvifructa* from the Major Mitchell Plateau in the Grampians of Victoria is included here in synonymy. The dimensions of its leaves, buds and fruit overlap almost entirely with those of the very variable subsp. *pauciflora*.

E. pauciflora* subsp. *acerina

Occurs only on the Baw Baw plateau of eastern Victoria, e.g. Mt Erica, Mt St Gwinear and Mt Baw Baw and the nearby Mt Useful. Subsp. *acerina* differs from subsp. *pauciflora* in the complete lack of glaucescence, and very glossy adult leaves.

E. pauciflora* subsp. *debeuzevillei

Occurs on highest peaks south from Mt Franklin and Mt McKeahnie in the Australian Capital Territory to the Jounama Range near Yarrangobilly, and Yaouk Peak area, both in south-eastern New South Wales. Subsp. *debeuzevillei* differs from other subspecies by the strongly angular mature buds. Note that immature buds of the other subspecies may be angular at first but rounded at maturity. The fruits of subsp. *debeuzevillei* may have the traces of these angles on the surface but are usually well-rounded.

E. pauciflora* subsp. *hedraia

Restricted to the Falls Creek and Mount Bogong area of eastern Victoria. Subsp. *hedraia* differs by the larger, glaucous, sessile buds and broadly hemispherical fruit to 1–1.5 cm wide.

E. pauciflora* subsp. *niphophila

Restricted to the highest altitudes suitable for tree growth in the Snowy Mountains of New South Wales, e.g. many places in the Kosciuszko National Park, extending to Bimberri in the Australian Capital Territory, and in Victoria on Mt Hotham, Mt Bogong and the Bogong High Plains, Mt Torbreck and Mt Wellington. It is reduced to a twisted, dense stunted tree, and differs from other subspecies by the more delicate, pedicellate buds and smaller leaves. Branchlets, buds and fruits are usually glaucous.

It is not uncommon to find specimens that do not precisely match one of the above subspecies; for example, plants otherwise like subsp. *pauciflora* but with minimal glaucescence are common on Mt Skene, Bennison High Plains and Lake Mountain and may approach subsp. *acerina*. Similarly in the Kiandra area of Kosciuszko National Park plants may have mature buds slightly angled but much less prominently so than does subsp. *debeuzevillei*. On Mt Wellington in Victoria high altitude plants with the general appearance of subsp. *niphophila* but with little wax show some traits of subsp. *acerina*.

Eucalyptus pauciflora belongs in subgenus *Eucalyptus* section *Cineraceae* series *Pauciflorae* having the following characters, cotyledons reniform, juvenile leaves alternate, bluish to glaucous, adult leaves with side-veins parallel to the midrib, single axillary inflorescences with buds in clusters of nine to 15, buds with single operculum, inflexed stamens with reniform anthers, ovules in two rows (very rarely four rows in highest altitude plants in Kosciuszko National Park), and seeds more or less pyramidal. The species in series *Pauciflorae* are *E. pauciflora*, *E. lacrimans* and *E. gregsoniana* and their differences are discussed above.

On the Mount Buffalo plateau in Victoria another snow gum species occurs, *E. mitchelliana*, which on bark and adult leaf characters is easily confused with *E. pauciflora*. Buds of *E. mitchelliana* are distinctive forming tight "stellate" clusters, and are narrowly fusiform with pointy opercula.

Origin of Name

Eucalyptus pauciflora: Latin *pauci-*, few and *florus*, flowered, of the inflorescences, a misnomer.

subsp. *debeuzevillei*: after Wilfred Alexander Watt de Beuzeville (1884–1954). Wilfred de Beuzeville was born in Bombala, New South Wales, and spent his early career with the Forestry Commission of that state working initially in Warialda, later becoming District Forester at Tumut and eventually working with the Forest Products Division of CSIR. He published a book *Australian Trees for Australian Planting* (1947), and scientific papers. He was an experienced botanist and ecologist and collected numerous eucalypt specimens, often sampling variation in a species at a locality or across altitudinal gradients.



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