

Eucalyptus spathulata subsp. *salina*

Swamp mallet

Classification

Eucalyptus | Symphyomyrtus | Bisectae | Glandulosae | Erectae | Abundae

Nomenclature

Eucalyptus spathulata* subsp. *salina Nicolle & Brooker, *Nuytsia* 15: 408 (2005).

T: Western Australia: W of Pingaring on Carganocking-Pingaring road, 32 45'41"S, 118 24'02"E, 16 Sept. 2000, *D. Nicolle 3455* & *M. French*; holo: PERTH; iso: AD, CANB.

Description

Mallet to 10 m tall, with a dense fine crown. Lignotuber absent.

Bark smooth, satin-like throughout, silvery grey over coppery, pink and bronze.

Branchlets have oil glands in the pith.

Juvenile growth (coppice or field seedlings to 50 cm): stems rounded in cross-section; juvenile leaves sessile to shortly petiolate, alternate, linear, 3.5–5 cm long, 0.3–0.5 cm wide, margin entire or irregularly indented, apex rounded or pointed.

Adult leaves alternate, petioles 0.1–0.4(0.7) cm long; blade linear, 4.2–8.2 cm long, 0.3–0.7 cm wide, base tapering, margin entire or irregularly indented, apex blunt, concolorous, glossy, green, the surface appearing "glazed", midrib usually visible but all other venation obscured by numerous rounded oil glands.

Inflorescence axillary unbranched, peduncles 0.3–1.5 cm long, spreading to erect; buds 3 or 7, pedicellate (pedicels 0.2–0.6 cm long).

Mature buds ovoid to fusiform (0.9–1.0 cm long, 0.4 cm wide), the hypanthium wider than the operculum, scar present (outer operculum lost early), inner operculum ca 2–3 times the length of the hypanthium, horn shaped to long-conical and sometimes minutely warty, all stamens erect, anthers oblong, versatile, dorsifixed, dehiscing by longitudinal slits, style long and straight, stigma blunt or slightly dilated, locules 3 or 4, the placentae each with 4 vertical rows of ovules. Flowers white.

Fruit pedicellate (pedicels 0.2–0.6 cm long), cupular to obconical, 0.6–0.8 cm long, 0.6–0.7 cm wide, disc level then descending to ovary roof, valves 3 or 4, at about rim level, sometimes with delicate style remains persisting.

Seeds brown, 0.8–2 mm long, ovoid to flattened-ovoid, dorsal surface clearly but shallowly reticulate, hilum ventral.

Cultivated seedlings (measured at node 10): cotyledons Y-shaped (bisected); stems rounded in cross-section, maybe slightly warty; leaves sessile to shortly petiolate, opposite for 2 or 3 nodes then alternate, linear, 5.5–9.5 cm long, 0.3–1 cm wide, green, dull until ca node 8 then becoming glossy, narrower; minutely warty on both surfaces but feel more or less smooth.

Flowering Time

Flowering have been recorded in summer.

Notes

Eucalyptus spathulata is a low-branching mallet species endemic to Western Australia, found in the Tammin – Pingaring – Dumbleyung – Ongerup – Lake Grace area, usually on saline sites. The bark is smooth, sometimes glossy or satiny, the crown full, wide-spreading with adult leaves conspicuously linear, glossy (glazed), olive green to bluish green with a glazed surface. Buds are small and stamens in the unopened bud are fully erect.

In 2005 Nicolle & Brooker described *Eucalyptus spathulata* subsp. *salina*, a mallet restricted to the catchment of the Salt River in the Quairading to Pingaring area. According to Nicolle & Brooker the two subspecies of *E. spathulata* can be distinguished as follows:

E. spathulata* subsp. *spathulata

Adult leaves bluish green, 0.2–0.5 cm wide; buds seven per umbel; fruit 0.4–0.7 cm long, 0.5–0.6 cm wide. Occupies the southern part of the distribution of the species, from Lake Grace and Newdegate to Ongerup and Wagin, largely in the catchments of the Pallinup and Blackwood Rivers.

E. spathulata* subsp. *salina

Adult leaves green, 0.3–0.7 cm wide; buds three or seven per umbel; fruit 0.6–0.8 cm long, 0.6–0.7 cm wide. Occupies the northern part of the distribution of the species, found around Salt River in the Quairading to Pingaring area.

Eucalyptus spathulata belongs in *Eucalyptus* subgenus *Symphyomyrtus* section *Bisectae* subsection *Glandulosae* because the buds have



an operculum scar, cotyledons are bisected and branchlets have oil glands in the pith. Within this large subsection (ca 80 species) *E. spathulata* is closely related to a group of mallees and mallots (series *Erectae* subseries *Abundae*) recognised by the glazed leaf surface, leaves with a great density of oil glands that obscures the venation, peduncles long and flattened, inflorescences spreading and buds with a long operculum and fully erect stamens.

E. spathulata is distinguished from its near relatives by the small, scarcely ridged buds and fruit, long-conical operculum much longer than the base of the bud, mallet habit and linear-leaved crown. Within its area of distribution it is most likely to be confused with two mallee species, *E. orthostemon* and *E. vegrandis*.

Eucalyptus orthostemon, a recently described mallee taxon found in the wheatbelt north from Cranbrook to near Wongan Hills and Moora, is closely related to the mallet *E. spathulata* and differs from it only in the presence of multiple stems arising from a lignotuber.

Eucalyptus vegrandis has similar leaves and bud shape to *E. spathulata* but always has at least the innermost stamens inflexed in unopened buds. *E. spathulata* has bud clusters of threes and sevens; *E. vegrandis* has clusters of sevens. To correctly identify very narrow linear-leaved specimens where reliable habit information is lacking, dissection of buds is necessary to see if the stamens are all erect or some are inflexed. If inflexed then the specimen cannot be *E. spathulata* but is probably *E. vegrandis*. If stamens are all erect and the habitat is known to be low lying and slightly saline then it is likely to be *E. spathulata* if a mallet or, if a mallee, then *E. orthostemon*.

Origin of Name

Eucalyptus spathulata: Latin *spathulatus*, spathulate or spatula-shaped, allusion obscure, certainly not the leaves.

subsp. *salina* from Latin *salinus*, referring to salt, i.e. from the saline habitat and geographic name Salt River.

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