

Eucalyptus amplifolia Naudin

subsp. *amplifolia* (a)

and *E. amplifolia* subsp. *sessiliflora* Blakely (b)

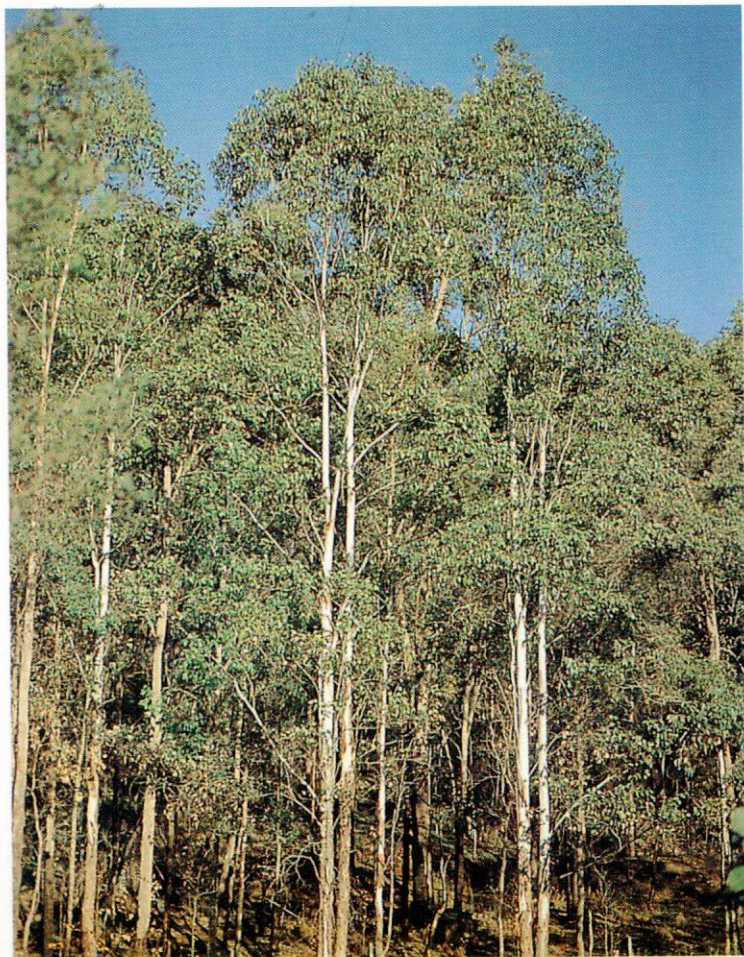
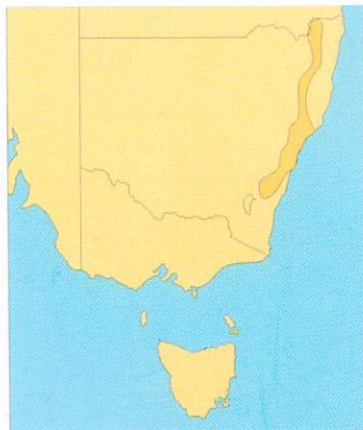
Cabbage Gum

Medium-sized to tall forest tree. Bark shedding over the whole trunk in large plates or flakes to leave a **smooth or granular**, mottled surface of white, various shades of grey and bluish grey. **Juvenile leaves petiolate**, opposite for a few pairs then alternating, broad-lanceolate then **orbicular**, to 20 × 15 cm, glossy, green; seedling stems square in section with edges irregularly flanged and toothed. Adult leaves petiolate, alternating, lanceolate to broad-lanceolate, to 20 × 3 cm, concolorous, dull, green; reticulation moderate, with numerous yellow and green island oil glands. Inflorescences axillary, unbranched, >7-flowered; peduncles, slightly angular, to 1.5 cm long. **Buds** pedicellate (subsp. *amplifolia*) or sessile (subsp. *sessiliflora*), elongated, to 1.2 × 0.4 cm; **scar present**; **operculum** horn-shaped, **longer than hypanthium**; **stamens erect**, all fertile; anthers versatile, oblong, opening by longitudinal slits; flowers white; flowering period November–January. Fruit pedicellate (subsp. *amplifolia*) or sessile (subsp. *sessiliflora*), hemispherical (ovoid including disc), to 0.5 × 0.6 cm; disc broad, ascending; valves usually 4, strongly exserted.

Distribution: subsp. *amplifolia*: endemic in coastal areas and nearby tablelands of New South Wales from about Nowra northwards to east of Armidale; subsp. *sessiliflora*: northern tablelands of New South Wales, from east of Armidale northwards to the border area of far south-eastern Queensland as far as Dalveen.

Subgenus *Symphomyrtus*

Section *Exsertaria* – fruit with exserted valves; series *Erythroxyton* – disc of fruit flat to ascending and fused with roof of ovary, ovules in 6 vertical rows, seed brown to black, elongated or pyramidal, single-coated, usually toothed, with terminal hilum



(a)



(b)

