

# *Eucalyptus goniocalyx* subsp. *goniocalyx*

## long-leaved box; bundy; olive-barked box

subgenus: *Symphyomyrtus*; section: *Maidenaria*; series: *Globulares*

**AUTHORITY:** *Eucalyptus goniocalyx* F.Muell. ex Miq., *Ned. Kruidk. Arch.* 4, 134 (1856).

Type: Buffalo Range, Vic., 1853, *F. Mueller* (holo: MEL; iso: K, NSW).

**NAME:** From the Greek *gonia* meaning 'angle' and *calyx* (the calyx), referring to the slightly angled sides to the buds and fruits.

**DESCRIPTION:** Tree, often several-stemmed, 7 to 16 metres tall, forming a lignotuber. Bark rough to smaller branches, moderately coarsely fissured, hard, grey. Branchlets not waxy. Juvenile leaves sessile (lacking petioles) and occurring in opposite pairs, rounded, greyish and waxy. Adult leaves lanceolate, 20 to 40 mm wide, glossy and dark green. Buds and fruits on somewhat flattened peduncles, occurring in groups of 7. Buds sessile (lacking pedicels), with a bluntly conical operculum. Flowers white, occurring mainly in autumn to winter. Fruits sessile, cup-shaped to obconical, 6 to 9 mm wide, with a level to slightly ascending disc and slightly exerted valves.

**DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT:** Widespread in central Victoria, mainly in the drier northern and western parts of the Great Dividing Range, from the Black Range and near Mt Arapiles eastwards, extending to the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range north to the Mudgee area in New South Wales and also occurring disjunctly in the northern Mt Lofty Ranges and southern Flinders Ranges of South Australia. *Eucalyptus goniocalyx* subsp. *goniocalyx* prefers locally elevated, stony or rocky sites in undulating to hilly terrain on well-drained soils, where it grows in woodland with species such as *E. macrorhyncha* and *E. polyanthemos*.

**CULTIVATION & USES:** Occasionally cultivated, especially for broadscale planting, *E. goniocalyx* is suited to well-drained soils in

areas of moderate rainfall. Useful for shade and higher screening and shelter. The juvenile leaves are sometimes used for floral arrangements.

**NOTES:** *Eucalyptus goniocalyx* subsp. *goniocalyx* is closely related to *E. nortonii*, differing from the latter in the glossy, dark green adult leaves (adult leaves dull and somewhat blue-green to bluish in *E. nortonii*) and the non-waxy branchlets, buds and fruits (branchlets, buds and fruits usually waxy in *E. nortonii*).

*Eucalyptus goniocalyx* is also closely related to *E. species 'Mt Arapiles'*, differing from the latter most conspicuously in the dull, greyish, waxy juvenile leaves (glossy, green and non-waxy in *E. species 'Mt Arapiles'*).

*Eucalyptus goniocalyx* subsp. *goniocalyx* can be distinguished from subsp. *exposa*, a subspecies restricted to the northern Flinders Ranges of South Australia, in the larger stature (lower mallee habit in subsp. *exposa*), the thicker and more extensive rough bark, the larger, less crowded juvenile leaves, the non-waxy branchlets, buds and fruits (branchlets, buds and fruits somewhat waxy in subsp. *exposa*), and the glossier, larger adult leaves (adult leaves dull to slightly glossy in subsp. *exposa*).

