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Dear Members,

Since the last newsletter, lots of things have been happening. Some beautiful new books have come out about eucalypts. For the first time, I am using a computer to produce this newsletter, so please forgive any inconsistencies. South-east Queensland has just experienced one of the hottest and driest Octobers on record, and some of my plants have died, as I have no extra water to give them.

A few members have not yet paid this year's subscription. A red cross on your newsletter indicates that your subs are overdue. Please pay by March or you will be removed from the mailing list. We have two new members since July. They are:

Cape and Gulf eucalypts

A common misconception about Cape York is that it is full of rainforest. There is some of course, but the vast majority of the Cape consists of Eucalyptus and Melaleuca forests.

There are about 20 species of Eucalyptus on Cape York peninsula. The only species which does not have white flowers is the orange-flowered E.phoenicea, which grows on sandstone N.W. of Cooktown. There are several species of bloodwood, including the magnificent Melville Island Bloodwood (E.nesophila) which can exceed 30m in height. One species of bloodwood, (still unnamed) is common all over the Cape. It has flaky orangy-grey bloodwood bark on the trunk and smooth yellow branches.

The most common tree on the Cape is undoubtedly the Darwin Stringybark (E.tetrodonta). It is a tall tree with grey fibrous bark and bluish sickle-shaped leaves. The fruits have four teeth on the rim, hence the botanical name. It may be reduced to a mallee form on the heathlands of the northern Cape.

The very beautiful Moreton Bay Ash (E.tessellaris) is common throughout much of the Cape. In fact, the northernmost eucalypt in Australia is a rather stunted specimen of E.tessellaris. A close relative, the Broad-leaved Carbeen (E.confertiflora) is deciduous, but sports a dense canopy of broad leaves during the wet season.

The gulf country from Croydon to west of Burketown has some of the same species as the Cape, but in general the species which occur are quite different. Such horticultural gems as E.miniata, E.pruinosa, E.setosa, E.normantonensis, E.leucophloia and E.grandifolia grow there. There is a lot of eucalypt woodland in the gulf country, but there are also a lot of "Mitchell Grass" plains, which are generally treeless, or sometimes having the occasional Flooded Box (E.microtheca). Not a good place to spend summer!

E.ficifolia flower variation by Norm Bone, Anglesea Vic.

It is common knowledge that you can never be sure what colour flowers you are going to get when you plant a *E.ficifolia* (West Australian Red-flowering Gum).

One of my brothers has a holiday home here in Anglesea and several years ago he planted a *E.ficifolia*, and it turned out to be a pure white form. It has flowered well every year and survived the Ash Wednesday fires in 1983 which decimated his garden.

About four years ago quite a lot of self-sown seedlings appeared, and my brother placed them into pots and they grew very well. He planted one in his front garden and this year it flowered for the first time. The flowers are a lovely lolly-pink with golden anthers. I planted one at the same time in my garden and it also flowered this year and amazingly the flowers are a very unusual shade of mauve and it also has the golden anthers!

Flora of Australia Volume 19 : Eucalyptus, Angophora

Volume 19 of the Flora of Australia has been published and is now available to the public. This volume was prepared by Mr George Chippendale, and contains descriptions of all Australian species of Eucalyptus and Angophora, except those published after January 1987. As such, it is the first account of the whole genus (except *E.deglupta* and *E.urophylla*) since that of Blakely's "A Key to the Eucalypts" in 1934.

The species descriptions are necessarily brief, but adequate. Distribution and distinguishing features are discussed, and there is a distribution map for each species towards the back of the book. The buds and fruits of most species are illustrated. In the appendix, Mr Chippendale has formally described many new Series ie. groups of related species.

At the front of the book is a key (or rather, a series of keys) to the identification of every Eucalyptus species. Large keys are notoriously difficult to produce, and Mr Chippendale is to be congratulated for his efforts. I have tested the key on many southern Queensland species, and it works very well. In fact, it is probably the best (most workable) eucalypt key I have ever come across.

The "Flora" is not particularly orientated towards the SCAP member. Ornamental qualities are rarely mentioned and no cultivation information is given. However I feel it is well worth having the book purely for its botanical and distributional information. No other book deals with eucalypts so comprehensively.

Top End Native Plants

This is the title of a new book by John Brock of Darwin. It deals with plants indigenous to the "Top End" of the Northern Territory, north of latitude 16 degrees. 450 species are individually described, illustrated by 700 colour plates.

The eucalypts are very well covered. 31 species (out of a total

of around 40) are described, with an entire page devoted to each species. The photographs illustrate the tree, bark, fruits, and leaves/buds/flowers; and they are invariably of high quality. Some cultivation notes are given, but they are usually uninformative, mainly because few of the species have been tested. I can thoroughly recommend this book to SGAP members and Eucalyptus Study Group members who are interested in our tropical flora.

Nomenclature Notes

The following changes were published in the "Flora of Australia Volume 19". Several taxa have been raised from varietal status to species status.

E.angulosa var *ceratocorys* is now *E.ceratocorys* (W.A.)
E.dealbata var *chloroclada* is now *E.chloroclada* (Qld,NSW)
E.punctata var *longirostrata* is now *E.longirostrata* (Qld)
E.platyphylla var *tintinnans* is now *E.tintinnans* (N.T.)

E.rupicola has undergone a name change. It is now *E.cunninghamii*. This mallee is found only on the Blue Mountains.

Three species are also newly published.

1. *E.biturbinata* - this is a well known grey gum which grows from Gloucester (NSW) to Kilkivan (Qld). It was previously known as *E.punctata* var *didyma*.

2. A well known and ornamental tree from Norseman in W.A. has been known for many years as *E."pterocarpa"*. At last, this species has been formally published as *Eucalyptus pterocarpa*. It is related to *E.lesouefii*.

3. *E.horistes* - a W.A. mallee quite common between the Murchison river and Coorow. It was formerly called *E.oleosa* var *borealis*, but *E.oleosa* is not its closest relative.

Recently in the Aust. Journal of Botany, two WA species, *E.kochii* and *E.plenissima* have been reduced to subspecies. They are now *E.kochii* ssp *kochii* (west of Kalannie), and *E.kochii* ssp *plenissima* (east of Kalannie). They are distinguishable by operculum shape.

E.arenacea

This is a new species described from S.A. and Victoria. It is closely related to *E.baxteri*, and indeed has been included with that species for many years. *E.arenacea* has tapering adult leaves, more slender, non-warty flower buds with longer, narrower pedicels. It occurs in the desert sand country of NW Victoria and SE South Australia, and elsewhere.

Insect Pests of Eucalyptus

Scale Insects: Undoubtedly all of you have, at some time, incurred the wrath of the scale insects. There are many different types, and hence virtually every plant is susceptible to attack.

Scales are sucking insects which conceal themselves beneath waxy or leathery shells. Scales generally cluster in colonies and cause growth reduction as well as distorting new growth. Sooty mould usually accompanies scale infestations. The sooty mould grows on the sugary exudates of the scales (honeydew).

Ants commonly attend scales to collect the honeydew and

generally encourage their activities. They may protect scales from direct predation and move individuals to new feeding areas. Eucalypts are affected by many types of scale, including Cottony cushion scale, Eriococcid scale, Pearl scale and Pink wax scale. The young nymphs are called crawlers and move actively about seeking a feeding site. Once attached, they form a scale which is usually immobile.

Scale insects are controlled naturally by small birds, assassin bugs, ladybirds, lacewings and some caterpillars.

Other control: Small or localized infestations can be removed from the branch and squashed or burnt. Larger infestations should be sprayed with applications of White oil until the insects have all been killed. White oil is a viscous material which kills by coating the scale insect with a layer of oil which cuts off its air supply and the insect suffocates. A thorough coverage is essential for effective control. It should not be sprayed on hot days. Soap solutions applied under pressure can also be a useful control for scales. Heavily infested trees should also be fertilised to help restore their vigour.

Members Letters

Tony Cox (Ipswich, Qld) has problems with birds damaging his trees. A flock of Sulphur-crested Cockatoos has knocked off some mature buds from his *Eucalyptus ptychocarpa*. Worse still, birds have stripped bark from, and virtually ringbarked, his most advanced *E. scoparia*. Tony now surrounds young trees with a cylinder of wire netting to prevent any further damage.

Rod Julian from Warrimoo in the Blue Mtns has gained permission to plant various *Eucalyptus* species within the local school grounds. Rod says "the area allocated to me for planting dwarf eucalypts was not ideal. The ground was covered with 1-1.5m high *Paspalum* grass, intermingled with privet and blackberry bushes. To date, a large patch of ground has been cleared and mowed, to the detriment of my loyal but suffering lawn mower." Rod has planted *E. ficifolia*, *E. lehmannii*, *E. preissiana*, *E. ptychocarpa* and *E. torquata*.

AUDIO-VISUALS: A reminder that the Euc Study Group has three slide collections with accompanying cassette commentary, which are available for loan to members for a one month period. Postal charges have increased. If you wish to borrow one of the sets, please send \$2.10 (\$1.65 within Qld). Do not send a cheque. Send stamps!

Seedlist

The current seedlist appears below. seed donations of species that are out of stock, or in short supply, are always welcome. Members are invited to request up to 15 packets per order, or up to 30 packets per year. Please send a stamped self-addressed envelope; a 39c stamp will suffice for small orders, but increased postage is needed for larger orders.

2 - means that there are adequate stocks of this species
 1 - means that there is some in stock, but more is needed
 0 - means that there is NO seed of this species in stock.

Eucalyptus Study Group Seedlist and Classification - Nov. 88

---ANGOPHORA---	---CORYMBIA---	---SYMPHYOMYRTUS---	---SYMPHYOMYRTUS---	---SYMPHYOMYRTUS---
costata 0	ficifolia 2	longifolia 2	ornata 1	celastroides 2
ssp leiocarpa 2	calophylla 2	cosmophylla 2	decipiens 1	rigidula 1
floribunda 2	haematoxylon 2		micranthera 1	foecunda 2
woodsiana 1	gumifera 2	gomphocephala 2	cneorifolia 2	fruticosa 0
bakeri 0	trachyphloia 2	cornuta 2	angustissima 2	formanii 2
subvelutina 0	jacobsiana 1	burdettiana 1	squamosa 2	uncinata 1
melanoxylon 2	peltata 2	talyuberlup 2	pachycalyx 2	discreta 0
hispida 1	leichhardtii 2	megacornuta 2	jutsonii 2	albida 0
	bloxsomei 2	newbeyi 2	mannensis 2	halophila 0
BLAKELLA	watsoniana 2	lehmannii 0	bakeri 2	
(paper-fruited	eximia 2	conferruminata 2	cladocalyx 2	woodwardii 2
bloodwoods)	eximia "nana" 2	occidentalis 1	"weeping form" 2	georgei 0
tessellaris 2	torelliana 2	stringens 2	cladocalyx "nana" 2	sheathiana 0
papuana (Qld) 2	citriodora 2	sargentii 2	brockwayi 2	obtusiflora 0
papuana (N.T.) 0	maculata 2	stowardii 0	longicornis 0	(was dongarrensensis)
grandifolia 1	henryi 0	macrandra 2	grasbyi 2	striaticalyx 0
confertiflora 0		annulata 2	oleosa 2	dumosa 2
clavigera 0	EUDESMIA	nutans 2	horistes 2	pileata 2
kombolgiensis 0	tetragona 1	platypus 2	kochii 2	calcareana 2
gilbertensis 1	erythrocorys 2	platypus "red" 2	ssp plenissima 2	cyanophylla 2
aspera 0	eudesmioides 0	v.heterophylla 2	peeneri 2	conglobata 1
ferriticola 0	gittinsii 0	spathulata 2	transcontinentalis 2	anceps 2
	ebbanoensis 2	var grandiflora 0	socialis 1	fraseri 1
CORYMBIA	roycei 2	steadmanii 2	yalatensis 2	kondininensis 2
(bloodwoods)	jucunda 2	eremophila 2	gillii 2	clelandii 2
setosa 2	gongylocarpa 1	cylindriflora 0	yumbarrana 2	lesouefii 2
ferruginea 2	odontocarpa 2	erythronema 2	eremicola 2	pterocarpa 2
abbreviata 2	gamophylla 2	var marginata 2	cooperiana 1	rugosa 1
zygophylla 2	tetrodonta 0	dielsii 2	flocktoniae 2	brachycalyx 2
perfoliata 2	similis 2	cerasiformis 0	balladoniensis 2	melanoxylon 0
ptychocarpa 2	lirata 0	wandoo 1	salmonophloia 1	comitae-vallis 0
collina 1	baileyana 2	histophylla 2	leptopoda 2	deflexa 0
bleeseri 2	miniata 2	redunca 2	synandra 2	concinna 2
foelscheana 2	phoenicea 2	flavida 2	beardiana 0	griffithsii 0
latifolia 1	ceracea 0	gardneri 1	oxymitra 2	corrugata 1
dichromophloia 0		ssp porphyrea 2	ewartiana 2	torquata 2
eremaea 2	NOTHOCALYPTUS	desmondensis 2	orbifolia 2	merrickiae 2
lenziana 0	microcorys 2	laeliae 2	ssp websteriana 2	scyphocalyx 0
chippendalei 2		accedens 2	crucis 1	platycorys 0
erythrophloia 2	SYMPHYOMYRTUS	trivalvis 2	ssp lanceolata 0	leptocalyx 0
terminalis 2	guilfoylei 2	pilbarensis 0	caesia 2	pimpiniana 2
opaca 0	diversicolor 1	prominens 1	ssp magna 2	incrassata 2
nesophila 1	deanei 2	grossa 2	lanepolei 2	angulosa 1
polycarpa 0	grandis 2	stricklandii 2	drummondii 2	ceratocorys 0
intermedia 2	saligna 2	carnei 1	macrocarpa 2	stoatei 2
lamprophylla 2	botryoides 2	salubris 2	rhodantha 2	tetraptera 2
capricornia 1	robusta 2	salubris "glauca" 1	oldfieldii 0	forrestiana 2
rhodops 1	urophylla 1	campaspe 2	burracoppinensis 2	litorea 2
stockeri 1	pellita 2	diptera 2	pyriformis 2	ovularis 0
deserticola 2	notabilis 2	effusa 2	youngiana 2	myriadena 2
dolichocarpa 2	resinifera 1	kruseana 2	pachyphylla 2	cylindrocarpa 0
brachycarpa 0	propinqua 2	loxophleba 2	kingsmillii 2	oraria 0
pocillum 2	major 2	ssp gratiae 1	sessilis 2	cyclostoma 2
"hendersonii" 2	punctata 0	doratoxylon 1	gracilis 2	brachycorys 0
porrecta 1	biturbinata 2	decurva 0	brevipes 0	dundasii 2
cliftoniana 2	longirostrata 2	indurata 2	yilgarnensis 0	
abergiana 2	canaliculata 1	goniantha 2	calycogona 2	alba 0
		falcata 2	var spaffordii 2	tintinnans 0

platyphylla	2 nitens	1 orgadophila	2 curtisii	2 sphaerocarpa	2
brevifolia	0 maidenii	0 thozetiana	2 tenuipes	2 planchoniana	2
confluens	0 pseudoglobulus	0 ochrophloia	2 rubiginosa	2 obliqua	2
rupestris	0 bicostata	2 moluccana	2 cloeziana	2 delegatensis	2
umbrawarrensii	1 globulus	2 microcarpa	1	regnans	2
leucophloia	1 globulus"compacta"	0 pilligaensis	2 MONOCALYPTUS	fastigata	2
mooreana	0 quadrangulata	2 albens	2 megacarpa	2 oreades	2
houseana	0 vernicosa	1 argophloia	1 aquilina	2 luehmanniana	2
apodophylla	0 subcrenulata	2 bosistoana	1 preissiana	2 consideniana	2
herbertiana	2 johnstonii	2 porosa	2 coronata	0 remota	2
cupularis	1 inlayensis	0 lansdowneana	2 acies	2 sieberi	2
hallii	2 macarthurii	1 ssp albopurpurea	2 ligulata	2 multicaulis	2
seeana	2 smithii	0 petraea	1 calcicola	2 pauciflora	2
bancroftii	2 viminalis	2 odorata	1 pachyloma	1 ssp debeuzevillei	1
aff.bancroftii	2 ssp cygnetensis	2 polybractea	2 diversifolia	2 ssp niphophila	1
parramattensis	2 pryoriana	1 froggattii	2 patens	2 ssp"Adaminaby"	1
pumila	2 badjensis	0 viridis	2 todtiana	2 gregsoniana	2
amplifolia	2 wilcoxii	0 fibrosa	2 suberea	0 stenostoma	1
tereticornis	2 baeuerlenii	1 ssp nubila	1 lateritica	0 fraxinoides	0
glaucina	2 benthamii	0 decorticans	2 erectifolia	0 triflora	0
blakelyi	2 var dorrigoensis	2 drepanophylla	1 buprestium	2 dendromorpha	0
dealbata	2 kartzoffiana	0 quadricostata	1 sepulcralis	2 burgessiana	2
chloroclada	2 dalrympleana	1 xanthoclada	2 pendens	0 stricta	1
flindersii	1 rubida	2 siderophloia	0 exilis	0 obstans	2
sp.Mt Beerwah	2 chapmaniana	2 cullenii	0 johnsoniana	0 apiculata	1
dwyeri	2 glaucescens	1 whitei	2 insularis	0 cunninghamii	2
gillenbergii	2 gunnii	2 exilipes	1 brevistylis	0 approximans	2
camaldulensis	2 archeri	2 staigeriana	2 marginata	2 codonocarpa	2
rudis	2 saxatilis	2 crebra	2 staeri	1 paliformis	0
brassiana	2 morrisbyi	2 jensenii	0 jacksonii	2 kybeanensis	1
umbellata	2 urnigera	2 melanophloia	2	mittelliana	1
morrisonii	2 perriniana	2 shirleyi	2 umbra	2 stellulata	1
michaeliana	2 cordata	2	ssp carnea	2 moorei	1
	pulverulenta	2 rudderii	2 acmenoides	2 var latiuscula	0
camphora	2 nova-anglica	2 conica	1 pilularis	2 piperita	2
ovata	2 cinerea	2 baueriana	1 pyrocarpa	2 ssp urceolaris	0
yarraensis	2 cephalocarpa	2 polyanthemus	2	andrewsii	2
barberi	2	dawsonii	2 muelleriana	1 ssp campanulata	2
brookeriana	2 rummeryi	2 fasciculosa	2 laevopinea	2 haemastoma	2
aggregata	2 leptophleba	2 lucens	2 macrorhyncha	2 sclerophylla	2
rodwayi	1 patellaris	2 melanoleuca	2 ssp cannonii	2 signata	2
aromaphloia	1 oligantha	0 tetrapleura	2 youmanii	2 racemosa	0
acaciiformis	1 koolpinensis	0 paniculata	1 baxteri	0 rossii	2
nicholii	1 tectifica	0 fusiformis	1 arenacea	0	
mannifera	2 argillacea	2 beyeri	0 alpina	1 pulchella	2
ssp praecox	2 chlorophylla	2 virens	2 blaxlandii	1 amygdalina	2
ssp elliptica	2 microneura	1 panda	2 camfieldii	0 nitida	2
ssp gullickii	0 microtheca	2 caleyi	2 capitellata	2 coccifera	2
scoparia	2 coolabah	2 melliadora	2 agglomerata	2 risdonii	2
neglecta	1 distans	1 melliadora"pink"	2 tindaliae	2 tenuiramis	2
kitsoniana	2 pruinosa	2 leucoxydon	2 eugenoides	1 radiata	1
sturgissiana	0 largeana	2 "Desert Form"	2 caliginosa	2 ssp robertsonii	1
parvifolia	1 normantonensis	2 ssp megalocarpa	2 globoidea	2 elata	2
crenulata	1 lucasii	0 sideroxydon	2 cameronii	2 willisii	1
dunnii	2 populnea	1 ssp tricarpa	2 conglomerata	2 ssp falciiformis	1
angopharoides	0 brownii	0	oblonga	1 dives	2
bridgesiana	2 largiflorens	2 TELOCALYPTUS	ligustrina	2	
banksii	2 behriana	2 deglupta	2 mckieana	1 Hybrids	
goniocalyx	2 sparsa	0 raveretiana	2 sp Blackdown Tab.	2	
nortonii	1 cambageana	2 brachyandra	0 deuaensis	0 "Torwood"	1
cypellocarpa	1 intertexta	2 howittiana	2 olsenii	2	