

Corymbia cadophora subsp. *polychroma*

Classification

Corymbia | Rufaria

Nomenclature

Corymbia cadophora subsp. *polychroma* R.L.Barrett, *Nuytsia* 17(1): 32-35 (2007)



T: Western Australia: west of the Ragged Range, east Kimberley [precise locality withheld for conservation purposes]. 30 January 2005, *R.L.Barrett 3611* holotype: PERTH; iso: DNA, PERTH x2).

Description

Small tree to 5 m tall with few steep branches. Forming a lignotuber.

Bark rough to small branches, thick, flaky, tessellated and vertically fissured, grey-brown.

Branchlets lack oil glands in the pith; sometimes white due to opaque cuticle (not wax); new growth of leaves and branchlets initially setose, but the setae rapidly lost.

Juvenile growth (coppice or field seedlings to 50 cm): not seen.

Crown of juvenile leaves which are always opposite and sessile with the leaf-bases joined encircling the stem; blade ovate to oblong, each leaf of the joined pair measuring 9–20.5 cm long, 4.9–10.2 cm wide, undulate, margin entire or slightly irregular, apex pointed or rounded, concolorous or weakly discoloured, dull, green to grey-green, smooth, side-veins at a wide angle to the midrib (penniveined), reticulation very dense, intramarginal vein present and close to the margin or confluent with the margin, oil glands apparently absent; setae sometimes present on midrib close to stem present and on new growth before leaf expansion..

Inflorescence terminal compound, large and well-branched, internodes and peduncles bear short bristle-glands, peduncles stout, rounded or angled, 0.8–2.7 cm long, buds 7(9) per umbel, stoutly pedicellate or rarely sessile (pedicels ?0.5–0.8 cm long). **Mature buds** obovoid to pyriform or ovoid (ca 1.3 cm long, 0.8–1.1 cm wide), without setae, pinkish to red but sometimes also with a opaque cuticle, smooth, scar absent (both opercula shed together at flowering), operculum rounded-apiculate or with a beak, stamens inflexed, all fertile, anthers versatile, dorsifixed, oblong, dehiscing by longitudinal slits, style long and straight, stigma blunt and papillose, locules usually 4, with the vertical ovule rows indistinct on the placentae. Flowers (stamens) cream or cream with a pink blush..

Fruit sessile or pedicellate (pedicels ?0.5–0.8 cm long), urceolate to barrel-shaped, 2.9–3.8 cm long, 1.7–2.3 cm wide, neck usually well developed and vertical, surface smooth, disc descending vertically, valves 4, enclosed.

Seeds not seen.

Cultivated seedlings (measured at ca node 10): not grown.

Flowering Time

Flowering has been recorded in February and July.

Notes

Corymbia cadophora is a small, straggly tree species endemic to the Kimberley region of Western Australia where found on sandstone and shaley slopes and outcrops, stony rises, sandy rises and sometimes on deeper loamy soils on rising ground. In this region this fully rough-barked species is easily distinguished from all other eucalypts by its coarse crown leaves that are always opposite and joined at the base, thus encircling the stem (connate or perfoliate), and the terminal inflorescences. *C. cadophora* was formerly incorrectly known as *Eucalyptus perfoliata*, a misapplied and illegitimate name.

There are three subspecies differing in features of the inflorescence, buds and fruits:

C. cadophora subsp. **cadophora**

Common inland from Derby extending east towards Fitzroy Crossing and north to Oobagooma and the Mount House and Prince Regent River area. It is found on rocky slopes and sandy to loamy soils over sandstone, as a component of savannah woodland. It has cream flowers and the inflorescence has fewer branches and fewer umbels than subsp. *pliantha* and subsp. *polychroma*, and the inflorescence branches are not setose. The buds have a more rounded not beaked operculum; fruit are contracted at the top but do not usually have a distinct neck (plants in the Mornington area may have fruit with a prominent neck), and are 2.3–3(3.8) cm diameter.

C. cadophora subsp. **pliantha**

It has a very restricted distribution in the central Kimberley between Gibb River and Ellenbrae cattle stations and near Karunjie. It is distinguished from subsp. *cadophora* by its beaked reddish buds, reddish stamens and much more branched inflorescence bearing more umbels and with setae on these inflorescence branches. A specimen from Karunjie has typical subsp. *pliantha* reddish buds with a whitish (i.e. opaque, not transparent) cuticle as is found in buds of *Corymbia collina*. The fruit are contracted at the top but slope to the orifice

rather than having a distinct neck, and are 1.7–2.6 cm diameter.

C. cadophora subsp. **polychroma**

Described in 2007 this subspecies has a very restricted distribution in the eastern Kimberley where found in the Ragged Range growing on banded ironstone. Like subsp. *pliantha* it has a beaked operculum and quite a branched inflorescence with usually a large number of umbels and with setae on the inflorescence branches. The stamens are either cream like subsp. *cadophora* or cream with a pinkish blush, and the surface of the buds are pinkish or whitish. Fruit in most cases have a distinctive vertical neck and are 1.8–2.3 cm diameter, although there are few collections.

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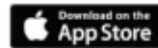
Origin of Name

Corymbia cadophora: Greek *kados*, jar and *phoreus*, bearer or carrier, referring to the urn or barrel-shaped fruit borne at the ends of the branchlets.

subsp. *pliantha*: Greek *pleios*, more and *anthos*, flowers, alluding to the more branched inflorescences compared with those of the above subspecies.

subsp. *polychroma*: from Greek *poly* meaning many and *chromus* meaning coloured, referring to the variable colour of the stamens.

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