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KEY TO MAJOR RAINFOREST TREES IN N.S.W.

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FORESTRY COMMISSION OF N.S.W.

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**KEY TO MAJOR RAINFOREST
TREES IN N.S.W.**

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FORESTRY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES
SYDNEY

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INTRODUCTION

The identification of rainforest trees in N.S.W. is generally considered to be more difficult than that of eucalypts in a given region because flowers and fruits are commonly not available and there are many species present in a small area. However, because rainforest species belong to many different families, they show great variations in leaf arrangement and structure. The purpose of this research note is to use these features in a key to enable field workers to identify any rainforest trees in N.S.W. which could exceed a basal diameter of 30 cm.

The user of the key should obtain the most adult leaves available rather than accept coppice shoots which may differ greatly in size and shape. It is also advisable to use a typical and wide selection of branchlets from various parts of the crown wherever possible. For tall standing trees, samples can best be obtained by using binoculars to view the leaves on the tree before matching with branchlets lying on the ground after a wind storm. The only equipment necessary is a hand lens (8-10x) for viewing oil dots in leaves, hairs or down on shoots, and new leaves. For fully developed leaves the tip of the tongue will suffice to detect hairiness.

The key includes 157 species from the total of nearly 300 known species of rainforest trees in N.S.W. Where appropriate, common names are derived from *Forest Species of New South Wales* For. Comm. N.S.W. F.C. 88 and Amendments. The remainder are those best known in the areas concerned but not recorded in any single publication. This information is provided in a Glossary.

This edition also incorporates new drawings of greater detail and clarity than those offered in the original 1975 edition. The KEY and certain sections have been amended.

Other work by this author includes a series entitled "New South Wales Rainforest Trees".

- Pt. I Family LAURACEAE. Research Note No. 3*
 - II Families CAPPARIDACEAE, ESCALLONIACEAE, PITTOSPORACEAE, CUNONIACEAE, DAVIDSONIACEAE. Research Note No. 7*
 - III Family MYRTACEAE. Research Note No. 28
 - IV Family RUTACEAE. Research Note No. 30
 - V Families SAPINDACEAE, AKANIACEAE. Research Note No. 32
 - VI Families PODOCARPACEAE, ARAUCARIACEAE, CUPRESSACEAE, FAGACEAE, ULMACEAE, MORACEAE, URTICACEAE. Research Note No. 34
- * in association with H. C. Hayes.

KEY TO MAJOR RAINFOREST TREES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

1. Leaves simple or lobed		2
*1. Leaves compound with two or more leaflets		7
(Leaflets can be distinguished from leaves by the absence of leaf buds at the base of the stalks)		
2. Leaves not lobed		3
*2. Leaves lobed		6
3. Leaves alternate		4
*3. Leaves opposite		5
**3. Leaves and branchlets in clusters of three or more	GROUP A Page	4
4. Leaf margin entire	GROUP B Page	4
*4. Leaf margin toothed	GROUP C Page	8
5. Leaf margin entire	GROUP D Page	10
*5. Leaf margin toothed	GROUP E Page	12
6. Leaf margin entire	GROUP F Page	13
*6. Leaf margin toothed	<i>Orites excelsa</i>	
7. Leaflets in threes or radiating or once pinnate (<i>see</i> sketch R)		8
*7. Leaflets twice or more pinnate (<i>see</i> sketch S)		11
8. Leaves alternate		9
9. Leaflet margins entire or lobed	GROUP G Page	13
*9. Leaflet margins toothed	GROUP H Page	15
*8. Leaves opposite		10
10. Leaflet margins entire	GROUP I Page	15
*10. Leaflet margins toothed	GROUP J Page	17
11. Leaflet margins entire	GROUP K Page	17
*11. Leaflet margins toothed	<i>Melia azedarach</i> var <i>australasica</i>	

GROUP A.

Leaves simple, clustered.

- 1. Leaves needle like, 1–2 mm wide *Callitris macleayana*
- *1. Leaves 1–2 cm wide *Podocarpus elatus*
- **1. Leaves over 2 cm wide 2
- 2. Leaves entire *Tristania conferta*
- *2. Leaves mostly toothed 3
- 3. Leaf blades tapering gradually into the stalk ... *Pittosporum rhombifolium*
- *3. Leaf blades rounded where joining the stalk . *Sloanea australis*

GROUP B.

Leaves simple, alternate, entire.

- 1. Leaves with numerous parallel veins running the full length of the leaf 2
- 2. Young branchlets and shoots hairy *Acacia melanoxylon*
- *2. Young branchlets and shoots smooth *Acacia orites*
- *1. Leaves without parallel veins 3
- 3. Leaves very narrow, more than six times as long as broad .. 4
- 4. Leaves under 2 cm long, needle like .. *Araucaria cunninghamii*
- *4. Leaves over 2 cm long, not needle like ... *Podocarpus elatus*
- *3. Leaves not very narrow, less than six times as long as broad 5
- 5. Oil dots visible in the leaves 6
- 6. Young leaves and branchlets hairy *Tristania laurina*
- *6. Young leaves and branchlets not hairy 7
- 7. Leaf stalk 6 mm long, leaf blade tapering gradually into the leaf stalk *Halfordia kendack*
- *7. Leaf stalk 1.0–2.5 cm long, blade quickly tapering into the leaf stalk *Geijera latifolia*
- *5. Oil dots not visible 8
- 8. Leaves with hollow glands situated only in the forks of lateral veins and nerves where they branch towards the leaf margin *Pennantia cunninghamii*
- *8. Leaves with glands in the axils of the midrib and lateral veins 9
- **8. Leaves without glands 13

9. Leaves with prominently raised glands on the upper surface of the leaf *Cryptocarya foveolata*
- *9. Leaves with prominent hollow glands on the undersurface 10
10. Leaves bluish on the undersurface .. *Endiandra discolor*
- *10. Leaves not bluish on the undersurface 11
11. Leaf blades mostly very unequal sided *Alangium villosum*
- *11. Leaf blade mostly equal sided 12
12. Net veins very numerous, about 0.5–1.0 mm square
Endiandra muelleri
- *12. Net veins numerous about 2–3 mm square . *Citronella moorei*
13. Leaves rough and sandpapery on the upper surface
Ficus fraseri
- *13. Leaves not rough and sandpapery 14
14. Leaves hairy or velvety on the undersurface 15
15. Leaves white or greyish on the undersurface .. 16
16. Leaves broadest towards the top, round or bluntly pointed at the tip .. *Cryptocarya obovata*
- *16. Leaves broadest at the base, tapering into a point at the tip *Alphitonia excelsa*
- *15. Leaves fawn or rusty on the undersurface 17
17. Leaf stipules inconspicuous or absent
Chrysophyllum pruniferum
- *17. Leaf stipules pointed, over 2 cm long 18
18. Stipules over 10 cm long ... *Ficus macrophylla*
- *18. Stipules under 5 cm long *Ficus rubiginosa*
- *14. Leaves not hairy on the undersurface 19
19. Leaves white or greyish on the undersurface .. 20
20. Young branchlets and shoots downy 21
21. Leaf stalk of young expanding leaves woolly 22
22. Fine net venation not clearly visible on the upper surface *Cryptocarya glaucescens*
- *22. Fine net venation clearly visible on the upper surface *Diospyros pentamera*
- *21. Leaf stalk of young expanding leaves smooth
Endiandra introrsa
- *20. Young branchlets and shoots not downy 23
23. Leaves glossy on the upper surface, lance-shaped *Orites excelsa*

- *23. Leaves dull on the upper surface, egg-shaped 24
 - 24. Leaf stalk over 1 cm long *Cryptocarya erythroxylon*
- *24. Leaf stalk under 1 cm long *Bridelia exaltata*
- *19. Leaves not white or grey beneath 25
 - 25. Leaf stipules inconspicuous or absent 26
- *25. Leaf stipules pointed, encircling the new leaves 49
 - 26. Leaves with two prominent veins at base, in addition to the midrib (three-veined) 27
 - 27. The basal pair of veins extending over half the length of the leaf *Stenocarpus salignus*
- *27. The basal pair of veins extending for only half the length of the leaf 28
 - 28. Young shoots downy *Endiandra muelleri*
- *28. Young shoots not hairy 29
 - 29. Leaves unequal sided at the base *Celtis paniculata*
- *29. Leaves equal sided at the base *Scolopia braunii*
- *26. Leaves not three-veined at the base 30
 - 30. Leaf stalk under 1 cm long 37
- *30. Leaf stalk 1-3 cm long 31
- **30. Leaf stalk over 4 cm long *Brachychiton acerifolium*
- 31. Margins of the leaves wavy or undulate 32
 - 32. Leaves ending in a sharp point at the tip
Pittosporum undulatum
- *32. Leaves rounded at the tip *Stenocarpus sinuatus*
- *31. Margin of the leaves flat 33
 - 33. Young expanding shoots not hairy 34
 - 34. Leaves drawn out into a point at the tip
Quintinia sieberi
- *34. Leaves rounded at the tip *Litsea reticulata*
- *33. Young expanding shoots hairy 35
 - 35. Leaves ending in a sharp point at the tip
Hymenosporum flavum
- *35. Leaves rounded or bluntly pointed at the tip 36

36. Leaves four–five times as long as broad
Planchonella pohlmaniana
- *36. Leaves up to three times as long as broad *Planchonella laurifolia*
37. Leaves broadest in the upper half of the leaf blade, rounded at the tip ... 38
38. Fine net veins not visible on the upper surface of the leaf .. *Siphonodon australe*
- *38. Fine net veins visible on the upper surface of the leaf 39
39. Young expanding shoots smooth ..
Litsea reticulata
- *39. Young expanding shoots hairy ... 40
40. Leaf stalk without milky sap
Beilschmiedia obtusifolia
- *40. Leaf stalk with milky sap
Planchonella australis
- *37. Leaves broadest in the centre or lower half of the leaf blade, tapering to a point at the tip 41
41. Leaves yellowish on the under-surface of leaf*Diospyros pentamera*
- *41. Leaves green on the undersurface .. 42
42. Young expanding shoots hairy or downy 43
43. Leaves with a pale yellowish margin, leaf stalk red when fresh
Endiandra sieberi
- *43. Leaves without a pale yellow margin, leaf stalk green when fresh 44
44. Fine net veins not visible on the undersurface . *Cryptocarya bidwillii*
- *44. Fine net veins visible on the undersurface 45
45. Both surfaces of leaf glossy ..
Drypetes australasica
- *45. Only upper surface of leaf glossy *Beilschmiedia elliptica*
- *42. Young expanding shoots smooth .. 46
46. Main lateral veins four–seven pairs widely spaced 47

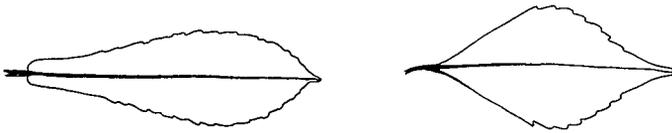
47. Net veins scarcely visible on the upper surface *Cryptocarya microneura*
- *47. Net veins prominent on upper surface *Helicia glabriflora*
- *46. Main lateral veins over seven pairs, closely spaced 48
48. Leaves glossy both surfaces, net veins clearly visible both surfaces
Denhamia pittosporoides
- *48. Leaves dull, undersurface much paler, net veins not clearly visible *Bridelia exaltata*
49. Young shoots distinctly velvety
Ficus rubiginosa
- *49. Young shoots smooth 50
50. Stipules up to 1 cm long, leaf blades jointed at base, 6-12 cm long 51
51. Deciduous. Leaves clustered
Ficus superba var *henneana*
- *51. Evergreen. Leaves scattered .
Ficus virens var *sublanceolata*
- *50. Stipules 3-4 cm long, leaf blades not jointed, under 6 cm long *Ficus obliqua*
- **50. Stipules often over 8 cm long, leaf blade not jointed, mostly over 12 cm long *Ficus watkinsiana*

GROUP C.

Leaves simple, alternate, toothed.

1. Leaves white or grey on the undersurface *Orites excelsa*
- *1. Leaves not white or grey on the undersurface 2
2. Leaves with pair of basal veins extending to half the length of the leaf *Scolopia braunii*
- *2. Leaves without pair of basal veins 3
3. Leaves with two narrow stipules about 6 mm long on each side of the base 4
4. Leaf stalk not swollen or jointed at the top *Nothofagus moorei*
- *4. Leaf stalk swollen or jointed at the top .. *Sloanea australis*
- *3. Leaves with stipules under 6 mm long or absent 5

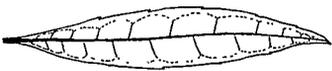
- 5. Leaf stalk over 6 mm long 6
- *5. Leaf stalk under 6 mm long 13
- 6. Leaf stalk swollen or jointed at the top 7
- 7. Leaves heart-shaped at the base (*see sketch A*)
Sloanea australis



A

B

- *7. Leaves not heart-shaped at the base 8
- 8. Leaves with tufts of hairs in the axils of midrib and lateral veins *Sloanea woollsi*
- *8. Leaves without tufts of hairs in the axils of midrib and lateral veins *Elaeocarpus kirtonii*
- *6. Leaf stalk not swollen or jointed at the top 9
- 9. Some leaves with hollow glands in the axils of the midrib and lateral veins 10
- 10. Mature leaves 10–25 cm long *Elaeocarpus grandis*
- *10. Mature leaves 3–9 cm long *Elaeocarpus obovatus*
- *9. Leaves without hollow glands 11
- 11. Leaves diamond-shaped (*see sketch B*) .. *Pittosporum rhombifolium*
- *11. Leaves not diamond-shaped 12
- 12. Mature leaf stalk under 1 mm diameter *Ehretia acuminata*
- *12. Mature leaf stalk over 1 mm diameter *Symplocos stawellii*
- 13. Young expanding shoots hairy 14
- 14. Leaves narrow at the base .. *Elaeocarpus obovatus*
- *14. Leaves broad at the base *Drypetes australasica*
- *13. Young expanding shoots smooth 15
- 15. Lateral veins almost at right angles to the midrib (*see sketch C*) *Helicia glabriflora*
- *15. Lateral veins about 45° to the midrib (*see sketch D*) *Denhamia pittosporoides*



C

D

GROUP D.

Leaves simple, opposite, entire.

1. Mature leaves hairy on the undersurface 2
2. Leaves with a basal pair of veins as prominent as the midrib and extending almost to the tip of leaf (three-veined) (see sketch E) 3
3. Leaves white or silvery on the undersurface *Rhodamnia argentea*
- *3. Leaves brown or grey-brown on the undersurface *Rhodamnia trinervia*
- *2. Leaves not three-veined *Gmelina leichhardtii*
- *1. Mature leaves not hairy on the undersurface 4
4. Leaves with glands in the axils of midrib and lateral veins ..
Olea paniculata
- *4. Glands absent 5
5. Young expanding shoots hairy 6
6. Leaves three-veined at the base (see sketch E) *Cinnamomum virens*
- *6. Leaves not three-veined 7
7. Leaves three-four times as long as broad, commonly exceeding 10 cm in length *Cinnamomum oliveri*
- *7. Leaves under three times as long as broad, seldom up to 10 cm long 8
8. Leaf stalk over 5 mm long *Emmenosperma alphitonioides*
- *8. Leaf stalk under 5 mm long 9
9. Leaf blade narrowing abruptly into a rounded point at the tip (see sketch F) *Backhousia sciadophora*
- *9. Leaf blade tapering gradually into a point at the tip (see sketch G) *Backhousia myrtifolia*
- *5. Young expanding shoots not hairy 10

E



F



G



10. Mature leaves not exceeding 2 cm wide 11
11. Leaf blade narrowing abruptly to a drawn-out point
(acuminate) (*see sketch F*) 12
12. Leaves dull or only satiny on the upper surface *Acmena smithii*
- *12. Leaves glossy on the upper surface .. *Syzygium luehmanii*
- *11. Leaf blade tapering gradually to the tip (*see sketch G*) 13
13. Leaf tip finely pointed *Syzygium paniculatum*
- *13. Leaf tip rounded *Syzygium francisii*
- *10. Mature leaves mostly exceeding 2 cm wide 14
14. Leaf stalk over 2 cm long *Alstonia constricta*
- *14. Leaf stalk under 2 cm long 15
15. Leaves distinctly lemon-scented *Syzygium coolminianum*
- *15. Leaves not distinctly lemon-scented 16
16. Mature leaves commonly more than three times as
long as broad 17
17. Branches slender and flexible, often weeping *Syzygium floribundum*
- *17. Branches moderately thick, rigid, growing upwards 18
18. Branchlets ribbed. Leaf stalk and branchlets red ..
Acmena australis
- *18. Branchlets not ribbed. Leaf stalk and branchlets
not red *Acmena smithii*
- *16. Mature leaves commonly less than three times as long
as broad 19
19. Leaf stalk of young leaves red .. *Syzygium crebrinerve*
- *19. Leaf stalk of young leaves not red 20
20. Leaves mostly broadest in the upper half 21
21. Leaf tip abruptly contracted into a very short
point (*see sketch H*) 22

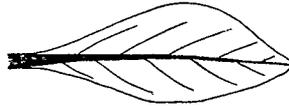


H

22. Fine net veins clearly visible on the upper
surface *Baloghia lucida*
- *22. Fine net veins not clearly visible on the upper
surface *Syzygium moorei*

- *21. Leaf tip tapering into a drawn out point (see sketch I) 23
- 23. Leaves gradually tapering into and merging with the leaf stalk at its junctions with the stem (see sketch J) *Syzygium corynanthum*
- *23. Leaves abruptly narrowed *Acmena smithii*
- *20. Leaves mostly broadest in the lower half 24
- 24. Net venation visible on the under surface of leaf
Syzygium francisii
- *24. Net venation not clearly visible on the under-surface of leaf *Acmena smithii*

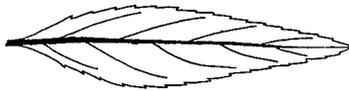
J



GROUP E.

Leaves simple, opposite, toothed.

- 1. Leaves white on the undersurface *Callicoma serratifolia*
- *1. Leaves green on the undersurface 2
- 2. Leaf stalk jointed at the base of the blade (see sketch M) .. 3
- 3. Leaves heart-shaped at the base (see sketch A) ... *Sloanea australis*
- *3. Leaves not heart-shaped at the base . *Ceratopetalum apetalum*
- *2. Leaf stalk not jointed 4
- 4. Young expanding shoot smooth *Schizomeria ovata*
- *4. Young expanding shoot hairy 5
- 5. Lateral veins 25° to 35° to the midrib not looping at the ends (see sketch K) 6

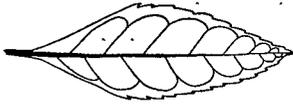


K

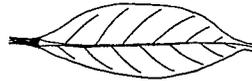
- 6. Midrib grooved midway along upper surface—use fingernail *Daphnandra tenuipes*
- *6. Midrib raised midway along upper surface ... *Daphnandra micrantha*

- 5. Lateral veins over 40° to the midrib, looping at the ends
(see sketch L) 7
- 7. Margin coarsely toothed, one–two teeth per cm *Doryphora
sassafras*
- *7. Margin finely toothed, four–six teeth per cm .. *Austrobuxus
swainii*

L



M



GROUP F.

Leaves lobed, alternate, entire.

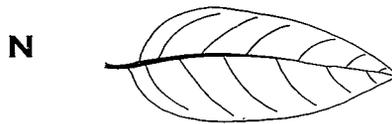
- 1. Leaves hairy on the underside *Brachychiton discolor*
- *1. Leaves not hairy 2
- 2. Leaf stalk over 4 cm long *Brachychiton acerifolium*
- *2. Leaf stalk under 4 cm long *Stenocarpus sinuatus*

GROUP G.

Leaves compound, alternate, entire.

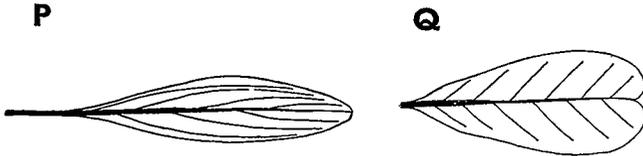
- 1. Branchlets and leaf stalks armed with prickles *Erythrina
vespertilio*
- *1. Branchlets and leaf stalks without prickles 2
- 2. Leaflet stalk jointed at the base of the leafy blade (see sketch
M) *Canarium australasicum*
- *2. Leaflet stalk not jointed 3
- 3. Leaflets two *Rhysotoechia bifoliolata*
- *3. Leaflets three *Heritiera trifoliolata*
- **3. Leaflets more than three 4
- 4. Leaflets radiating out from the top of the main leaf stalk
Heritiera actinophylla
- *4. Leaflets not radiating from top 5
- 5. Leaflets with raised glands in the axils of midrib and
lateral veins *Dysoxylum fraseranum*
- *5. Leaflets with small tufts of hairs in the axils of midrib
and lateral veins 6
- **5. Raised glands and tufts of hairs absent 9

6. Mature leaflets mostly under ten 7
 7. Leaflet stalks on mature leaves mostly under 5 mm long *Rhodospaera rhodantha*
 *7. Leaflet stalks on mature leaves mostly over 5 mm long
 Euroschinus falcatus
 *6. Mature leaflets mostly more than ten 8
 8. Young stem red with cream dots. Leaflets shiny both sides *Toona australis*
 *8. Young stem cream to grey. Leaflets dull *Dysoxylum muelleri*
 9. Oil dots clearly visible in the leaves 10
 10. Leaflet blades prominently unequal at the base (see sketch N) *Pentaceras australis*



- *10. Leaflet blades tapering equally into the leaflet stalk (see sketch G) *Flindersia australis*
 *9. Oil dots not visible 11
 11. Young branchlets, leaf stalk and underside of leaves hairy 12
 12. Leaflets divided into lobed segments (fern-like)
 Grevillea robusta
 *12. Leaflets simple not lobed 13
 13. Leaflets up to six *Sarcopteryx stipitata*
 *13. Leaflets more than six 14
 14. Leaflets densely rusty hairy . *Diploglottis australis*
 *14. Leaflets with fawn hairs 15
 15. Leaflets under 2 cm wide, curved ... *Ailanthus triphysa*
 *15. Leaflets over 2 cm wide, straight *Didymocheton rufum*
 *11. Young branchlets, leaf stalk and underside of leaves not hairy 16
 16. Leaflets tapering into a sharp point at the tip of the blade 17
 17. Lateral veins running more or less parallel to the midrib (see sketch P) *Oreocallis pinnata*
 *17. Lateral veins not running parallel to midrib ... 18

18. Leaflets opposite on the main leaf stalk *Polyscias murrayi*
- *18. Leaflets alternate 19
19. Leaflets more than ten *Owenia cepiodora*
- *19. Leaflets less than ten *Euroschinus falcatus*
- *16. Leaflets rounded or bluntly pointed at the tip of blade 20
20. Tip of the leaflet notched (*see sketch Q*) 21
21. Leaflet stalk over 6 mm long *Mischocarpus pyriformis*



- *21. Leaflet stalk under 6 mm long 22
22. Leaflets oblong, lance-shaped, over 9 cm long
Harpullia hillii
- *22. Leaflets egg-shaped under 9 cm long *Cupaniopsis anacardioides*
- *20. Tip of leaflet not notched 23
23. Leaflets eight-seventeen *Castanospermum australe*
- *23. Leaflets less than eight 24
24. Leaflets opposite *Pseudocarapa nitidula*
- *24. Leaflets alternate *Harpullia pendula*

GROUP H.

Leaves pinnate, alternate, toothed.

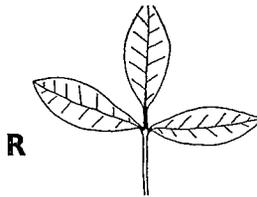
1. Branchlets and leaf stalks armed with prickles, leaflets opposite *Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum*
- *1. Prickles absent, leaflets alternate *Jagera pseudorhus*

GROUP I.

Leaves pinnate, opposite, entire.

1. Leaf stalk winged on mature foliage *Flindersia collina*
- *1. Leaf stalk not winged on mature foliage 2
2. Leaves hairy on the undersurface 3

- 3. Stalklet of terminal leaflet 1–2 cm long *Flindersia xanthoxyla*
- *3. Stalklet of terminal leaflet under 1 cm long 4
- 4. Leaflets commonly more than seven . . *Flindersia schottiana*
- *4. Leaflets up to seven 5
- 5. Leaflets always three *Euodia micrococca*
- *5. Leaflets mostly five–seven *Eucryphia moorei*
- *2. Leaves smooth on the undersurface 6
- 6. Leaflets three–five 7
- *6. Leaflets more than five 12
- 7. Terminal stalklet about twice as long as the lateral ones
(see sketch R) 8



- 8. Terminal pair of leaflets stalkless *Flindersia australis*
- *8. Terminal pair of leaflets shortly stalked 9
- 9. Stalklet of newly expanded leaves smooth, leaflets
always three *Melicope erythrococca*
- *9. Stalklet of newly expanded leaves scurfy, leaflets often
more than three 10
- 10. Fine net veins visible on either surface *Flindersia
bennettiana*
- *10. Fine net veins not visible on either surface . . *Flindersia
xanthoxyla*
- *7. Terminal stalklet equal in length to the lateral ones 11
- 11. Leaflets over 14 cm long *Melicope octandra*
- *11. Leaflets under 5–10 cm long *Euodia* sp.
- 12. Leaflets unequal at the base (see sketch N) 13
- 13. Leaflets sickle-shaped, greyish beneath *Flindersia
schottiana*
- *13. Leaflets straight, paler green beneath *Flindersia
xanthoxyla*
- *12. Leaflets equal at the base (see sketch L) 14
- 14. Terminal pair of leaflets stalkless . . *Flindersia australis*
- *14. Terminal pair of leaflets with stalklets 3 mm long . .
Flindersia bennettiana

GROUP J.

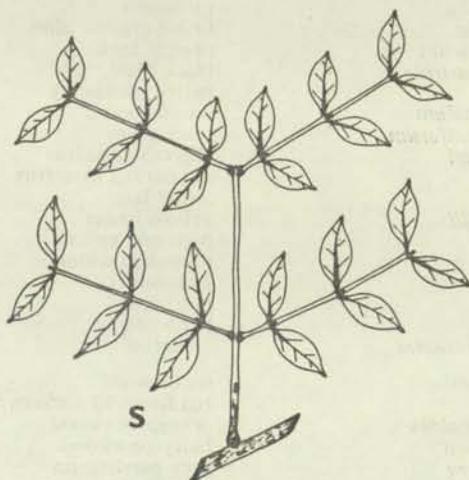
Leaves pinnate, opposite, toothed.

1. Leaflets five–seven with hairy tufts in the axils of the midrib and lateral veins on the underside *Ackama paniculata*
- *1. Leaflets two–three without hairy tufts 2
2. Lateral leaflets stalkless or nearly so, leaf stipules linear, two–three *Pseudoweinmannia lachnocarpa*
- *2. Lateral leaflets with stalklets over 6 mm long, leaf stipules round *Geissois benthami*

GROUP K.

Leaves twice pinnate, alternate, entire.

1. Leaflets opposite on the leaflet stalk 2
2. Small raised glands on the leaflet stalk at the junction of the leaflets (see sketch S) *Abarema grandiflora*



- *2. Raised glands absent *Polyscias elegans*
- *1. Leaflets alternate on the leaflet stalk 3
3. Small gland absent, leaves thick and glossy on the under-surface *Abarema muellerana*
- *3. Small gland 1–2 cm below the first pair of stalklets, leaves thin and dull on the undersurface *Abarema sapindoides*

GLOSSARY OF COMMON NAMES

Common names are derived from *Forest Species of New South Wales* For. Comm. N.S.W. F.C. 88 and Amendments where appropriate. The remainder are those best known in the areas concerned but not necessarily recorded in any single publication.

<i>Abarema grandiflora</i>	pink laceflower
<i>A. muellerana</i>	small-flowered laceflower
<i>A. sapindoides</i>	snow-wood
<i>Acacia orites</i>	mountain wattle
<i>A. melanoxylon</i>	blackwood
<i>Ackama paniculata</i>	corkwood
<i>Acmena australis</i>	red apple
<i>A. smithii</i>	lillypilly
<i>Ailanthus triphysa</i>	white bean
<i>Alangium villosum</i>	black muskheart
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	red ash
<i>Alstonia constricta</i>	quinine tree
<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	hoop pine
<i>Austrobuxus swainii</i>	pink cherry
<i>Backhousia sciadophora</i>	shatterwood
<i>B. myrtifolia</i>	grey myrtle
<i>Baloghia lucida</i>	brush bloodwood
<i>Beilschmiedia elliptica</i>	grey walnut
<i>B. obtusifolia</i>	hard bollygum
<i>Brachychiton acerifolium</i>	flame tree
<i>B. discolor</i>	lacebark tree
<i>Bridelia exaltata</i>	scrub ironbark
<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	callicoma
<i>Callitris macleayana</i>	brush cypress pine
<i>Canarium australasicum</i>	mango bark
<i>Castanospermum australe</i>	black bean
<i>Celtis paniculata</i>	native hackberry
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	coachwood
<i>Chrysophyllum pruniferum</i>	rusty plum
<i>Cinnamomum oliveri</i>	Oliver's sassafras
<i>C. virens</i>	red barked sassafras
<i>Citronella moorei</i>	soapy box
<i>Cryptocarya bidwillii</i>	yellow laurel
<i>C. erythroxylon</i>	pigeonberry ash
<i>C. foveolata</i>	mountain walnut
<i>C. glaucescens</i>	jackwood
<i>C. microneura</i>	murrogun
<i>C. obovata</i>	pepperberry
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	tuckeroo
<i>Daphnandra micrantha</i>	socketwood
<i>D. tenuipes</i>	red-flowered socketwood
<i>Denhamia pittosporoides</i>	orange boxwood
<i>Didymocheton rufum</i>	hairy rosewood
<i>Diospyros pentamera</i>	grey persimmon
<i>Diploglottis australis</i>	tamarind
<i>Doryphora sassafras</i>	sassafras
<i>Drypetes australasica</i>	yellow tulipwood
<i>Dysoxylum fraserianum</i>	rosewood
<i>D. muelleri</i>	red bean
<i>Ehretia acuminata</i>	koda
<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>	blue fig
<i>E. kirtonii</i>	silver quandong
<i>E. obovatus</i>	blueberry ash
<i>Emmenosperma alphitonioides</i>	yellow ash
<i>Endiandra discolor</i>	rose walnut
<i>E. introrsa</i>	red plum

<i>E. muelleri</i>	mueller's walnut
<i>E. sieberi</i>	hard corkwood
<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>	batswing coral tree
<i>Eucryphia moorei</i>	pinkwood
<i>Euodia micrococca</i>	hairy-leaved doughwood
<i>Euodia</i> sp.	small-leaved doughwood
<i>Euroschinus falcatus</i>	chinaman's cedar
<i>Ficus fraseri</i>	sandpaper fig
<i>F. macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay fig
<i>F. obliqua</i>	small-leaved fig
<i>F. rubiginosa</i>	rusty fig
<i>F. superba</i> var. <i>henneana</i>	deciduous fig
<i>F. virens</i> var. <i>sublanceolata</i>	white fig
<i>F. watkinsiana</i>	green-leaved Moreton Bay fig
<i>Flindersia australis</i>	teak
<i>F. bennettiana</i>	Bennett's ash
<i>F. collina</i>	broad-leaved leopard tree
<i>F. schottiana</i>	bumpy ash
<i>F. xanthoxyla</i>	yellowwood
<i>Geijera latifolia</i>	scrub wilga
<i>Geissois benthamii</i>	red carabeen
<i>Gmelina leichhardtii</i>	white beech
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	silky oak
<i>Halfordia kendack</i>	saffron heart
<i>Harpullia hillii</i>	oblong-leaved tulip
<i>H. pendula</i>	tulipwood
<i>Helicia glabriflora</i>	pale oak
<i>Heritiera actinophylla</i>	black booyong
<i>H. trifoliolata</i>	white booyong
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	native frangipani
<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	foambark
<i>Litsea reticulata</i>	bollygum
<i>Melai azedarach</i> var. <i>australasica</i>	white cedar
<i>Melicope erythrococca</i>	tingle tongue
<i>M. octandra</i>	doughwood
<i>Mischocarpus pyriformis</i>	brush apple
<i>Nothofagus moorei</i>	antarctic beech
<i>Olea paniculata</i>	native olive
<i>Oreocallis pinnata</i>	tree waratah
<i>Orites excelsa</i>	prickly ash
<i>Owenia cepiodora</i>	onionwood
<i>Pennantia cunninghamii</i>	brown beech
<i>Pentaceras australis</i>	black teak
<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>	diamond-leaved pittosporum
<i>P. undulatum</i>	sweet pittosporum
<i>Planchonella australis</i>	black apple
<i>P. laurifolia</i>	blush coondoo
<i>P. pohlmaniana</i>	yellow boxwood
<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	brown pine
<i>Polyscias elegans</i>	celery wood
<i>P. murrayi</i>	pencil cedar
<i>Pseudocarapa nitidula</i>	bog onion
<i>Pseudoweinmannia lachnocarpa</i>	mararie
<i>Quintinia sieberi</i>	brown possumwood
<i>Rhodamnia argentea</i>	malletwood
<i>R. trinervia</i>	brush turpentine
<i>Rhodosphaera rhodanthema</i>	deep yellowwood
<i>Rhysotoechia bifoliolata</i>	two-leaved tuckeroo

<i>Sarcopteryx stipitata</i>	steelwood
<i>Schizomeria ovata</i>	crabapple
<i>Scolopia braunii</i>	flintwood
<i>Siphonodon australe</i>	ivorywood
<i>Sloanea australis</i>	maiden's blush
<i>S. woollsii</i>	yellow carabeen
<i>Stenocarpus salignus</i>	scrub beefwood
<i>S. sinuatus</i>	wheel-of-fire tree
<i>Symplocos stawellii</i>	white hazelwood
<i>Syzygium coolminianum</i>	blue cherry
<i>S. corynanthum</i>	sour cherry
<i>S. crebrinerve</i>	purple cherry
<i>S. floribundum</i>	weeping myrtle
<i>S. francisii</i>	giant water gum
<i>S. luehmannii</i>	small-leaved water gum
<i>S. moorei</i>	rose apple
<i>S. paniculatum</i>	brush cherry
<i>Toona australis</i>	red cedar
<i>Tristania conferta</i>	brush box
<i>T. laurina</i>	water gum
<i>Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum</i>	thorny yellowwood

F.C. of N.S.W. Photofile

Plate A, B, C—SC 3271; Plate D, F—SC 3274

Plate G, H, J—SC 3269; Plate K, L, M—SC 3273

Plate N, P, Q—SC 3272; Plate R, E—SC 3270

Plate S—SC 3374



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