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

AUTHOR:
A. G. Floyd

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KEY TO MAJOR RAINFOREST TREES IN N.S.W.
by A. G. Floyd, M.Sc.For., Dip.For.
Research Centre, Coffs Harbour Jetty

FORESTRY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES
SYDNEY
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 ................................. *Orites excelsa*
7. Leaflets in threes or radiating or once pinnate (see sketch R) 8
*7. Leaflets twice or more pinnate (see 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 ......................... *Melia azedarach var australasica*
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 underside

10. Leaves bluish on the underside ... Endiandra discolor

10. Leaves not bluish on the underside

11. Leaf blades mostly very unequal sided Alangium villosum

11. Leaf blade mostly equal sided

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. Leaves hairy or velvety on the underside

15. Leaves white or greyish on the underside

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 underside

17. Leaf stipules inconspicuous or absent ... Chrysophyllum pruniferum

17. Leaf stipules pointed, over 2 cm long

18. Stipules over 10 cm long ... Ficus macrophilla

18. Stipules under 5 cm long ... Ficus rubiginosa

14. Leaves not hairy on the underside

19. Leaves white or greyish on the underside

20. Young branchlets and shoots downy

21. Leaf stalk of young expanding leaves woolly

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. Leaves glossy on the upper surface, lance-shaped ... Orites excelsa
23. Leaves dull on the upper surface, egg-shaped

24. Leaf stalk over 1 cm long

24. Leaf stalk under 1 cm long

*24. Leaf stalk under 1 cm long.

25. Leaf stipules inconspicuous or absent

25. Leaf stipules pointed, encircling the new leaves

26. Leaves with two prominent veins at base, in addition to the midrib (three-veined)

27. The basal pair of veins extending over half the length of the leaf

27. The basal pair of veins extending for only half the length of the leaf

28. Young shoots downy

28. Young shoots not hairy

*28. Young shoots not hairy

29. Leaves unequal sided at the base

29. Leaves equal sided at the base

*29. Leaves equal sided at the base

26. Leaves not three-veined at the base

30. Leaf stalk under 1 cm long

*30. Leaf stalk 1-3 cm long

**30. Leaf stalk over 4 cm long

31. Margins of the leaves wavy or undulate

32. Leaves ending in a sharp point at the tip

32. Leaves rounded at the tip

*32. Leaves rounded at the tip

31. Margin of the leaves flat

33. Young expanding shoots not hairy

34. Leaves drawn out into a point at the tip

34. Leaves rounded at the tip

*34. Leaves rounded at the tip

33. Young expanding shoots hairy

35. Leaves ending in a sharp point at the tip

35. Leaves rounded or bluntly pointed at the tip

*35. Leaves rounded or bluntly pointed at the tip

6
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 australis*

*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 undersurface 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 australisica*

*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 superb 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) .....  

\[A\]  
\[B\]

*7. Leaves not heart-shaped at the base ............... 8
8. Leaves with tufts of hairs in the axils of midrib and lateral veins ..........................  

\[\text{Sloanea woollsii}\]

*8. Leaves without tufts of hairs in the axils of midrib and lateral veins ..........................

\[\text{Elaeocarpus kirtonii}\]

*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 ....  

\[\text{Elaeocarpus grandis}\]

*10. Mature leaves 3–9 cm long ....  

\[\text{Elaeocarpus obovatus}\]

*9. Leaves without hollow glands .......................... 11
11. Leaves diamond-shaped (see sketch B) ....  

\[\text{Pittosporum rhombifolium}\]

*11. Leaves not diamond-shaped .......................... 12
12. Mature leaf stalk under 1 mm diameter ....  

\[\text{Ehretia acuminata}\]

*12. Mature leaf stalk over 1 mm diameter ....  

\[\text{Symplocos stawellii}\]

13. Young expanding shoots hairy .......................... 14
14. Leaves narrow at the base ....  

\[\text{Elaeocarpus obovatus}\]

*14. Leaves broad at the base ....  

\[\text{Drypetes australasica}\]

*13. Young expanding shoots smooth .......................... 15
15. Lateral veins almost at right angles to the midrib (see sketch C) ..........................

\[\text{Helicia glabriflora}\]

*15. Lateral veins about 45° to the midrib (see sketch D) ..........................

\[\text{Denhamia pittosporoides}\]
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 myrtilfolia
*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. Leaves gradually tapering into and merging with the leaf stalk at its junctions with the stem (see sketch J) 

*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

*24. Net venation not clearly visible on the under-surface of leaf . . . . . . . Acmena smithii

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

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 ................... *Rhodosphaera rhodanthema
*7. Leaflet stalks on mature leaves mostly over 5 mm long
*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 .......................... *Euroschinus falcatus

9. Oil dots clearly visible in the leaves ......................... 10
10. Leaflet blades prominently unequal at the base (see sketch N) .................. *Pentaceras australis

N

*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

14
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Plant Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Stalklet of terminal leaflet 1–2 cm long</td>
<td><em>Flindersia xanthoxyla</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*3.</td>
<td>Stalklet of terminal leaflet under 1 cm long</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Leaflets commonly more than seven</td>
<td><em>Flindersia schottiana</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*4.</td>
<td>Leaflets up to seven</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Leaflets always three</td>
<td><em>Euodia micrococca</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*5.</td>
<td>Leaflets mostly five–seven</td>
<td><em>Eucryphia moorei</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Leaves smooth on the undersurface</td>
<td><em>Flindersia australis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*6.</td>
<td>Leaflets three–five</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Terminal stalklet about twice as long as the lateral ones (see sketch R)</td>
<td><em>Euodia micrococca</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Terminal pair of leaflets stalkless</td>
<td><em>Flindersia australis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*8.</td>
<td>Terminal pair of leaflets shortly stalked</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Stalklet of newly expanded leaves smooth, leaflets always three</td>
<td><em>Melicope erythrococca</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*9.</td>
<td>Stalklet of newly expanded leaves scurfy, leaflets often more than three</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Fine net veins visible on either surface</td>
<td><em>Flindersia bennettiana</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*10.</td>
<td>Fine net veins not visible on either surface</td>
<td><em>Flindersia xanthoxyla</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*7.</td>
<td>Terminal stalklet equal in length to the lateral ones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Leaflets over 14 cm long</td>
<td><em>Melicope octandra</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*11.</td>
<td>Leaflets under 5–10 cm long</td>
<td><em>Euodia sp.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Leaflets unequal at the base (see sketch N)</td>
<td><em>Flindersia schottiana</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Leaflets sickle-shaped, greyish beneath</td>
<td><em>Flindersia xanthoxyla</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*13.</td>
<td>Leaflets straight, paler green beneath</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*12.</td>
<td>Leaflets equal at the base (see sketch L)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Terminal pair of leaflets stalkless</td>
<td><em>Flindersia australis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*14.</td>
<td>Terminal pair of leaflets with stalklets 3 mm long</td>
<td><em>Flindersia bennettiana</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 undersurface .................... *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.

Abarema grandiflora
A. muellerana
A. saphindolodes
Acacia orites
A. melanoxylon
Ackania paniculata
Acmena australis
A. smithii
Ailanthus triphysa
Alangium villosum
Alphitonia excelsa
Alstonia constricta
Anaracaria cunninghamii
Austroloxus swainii
Backhousia sciadophora
B. myrtifolia
Baloghia lucida
Beilschmiedia elliptica
B. obtusifolia
Brachychiton acerifolium
B. discolor
Bridelia exaltata
Callicoma serratifolia
Callitris macleayana
Canarium australasicum
Castanospermum australis
Celtis paniculata
Ceratopetalum apetalum
Chrysocephalum pruniferum
Cinnamonum oliveri
C. virens
Citronella moorei
Cryptocarya bidwillii
C. erythraeylon
C. foetidota
C. glaucescens
C. micruna
C. obovata
Cupaniopsis anacardioides
Daphnandra micrantha
D. tenueps
Denhamia pittosporoides
Didymocheton rufum
Diospyros pentamera
Diploglottis australis
Doryphora saasafra
Drypetes australisica
Dysoxylum fraseranum
D. muelleri
Ehretia acuminata
Eleocarpus grandis
E. kirtonii
E. obovatus
Emmenosperma alphonzioides
Endiandra discolor
E. introrsa

Pink laceflower
Small-flowered laceflower
Snow-wood
Mountain wattle
Blackwood
Corkwood
Red apple
Lillypilly
White bean
Black muskheart
Red ash
Quine tree
Hoop pine
Pink cherry
Shatterwood
Grey myrtle
Brush bloodwood
Grey walnut
Hard bollygum
Flame tree
Lacebark tree
Scrub ironbark
Callicoma
Brush cypress pine
Mango bark
Black bean
Native hackberry
Coachwood
Rusty plum
Oliver’s sassafras
Red barked sassafras
Soap box
Yellow laurel
Pigeonberry ash
Mountain walnut
Jackwood
Murrogun
Pepperberry
Tuckeroo
Socketwood
Red-flowered socketwood
Orange boxwood
Hairy rosewood
Grey persimmon
Tamarind
Sassafras
Yellow tulipwood
Rosewood
Red bean
Koda
Blue fig
Silver quandong
Blueberry ash
Yellow ash
Rose walnut
Red plum
E. muelleri
E. sieberi
Erythrina vespertilio
Eucrypha moorei
Euodia micrococca
Euodia sp.
Eurosehinus faleatus
Ficus fraseri
F. macrophylla
F. oblqua
F. rubiginosa
F. superba var. henneana
F. virens var. subplaneolata
F. watkinsiana
Flindersia australis
F. bennettiana
F. collina
F. schottiana
F. xanthoxylo
Geijera latifolia
Geissois benthamii
Gmelina leichhardtii
Grevillea robusta
Halfordia kendack
Harpulia hilili
H. pendula
Helicia glabraflora
Heritiera actinophylla
H. trifoliolata
Hymenoporum flavum
Jagera pseudorhus
Litsea reticulata
Melai azedarach var. australasica
Melicope erythrococca
M. octandra
Mischocarpus pyrifromis
Nothofagus moorei
Olea paniculata
Oreocalis pinnata
Orites excelsa
Owenia cepiodora
Pennantia cunninghamii
Pentaceras australis
Pittosporum rhombifolium
P. undulatum
Planchnella australis
P. laurifolia
P. polihmaniana
Podocarpus elatus
Polyscias elegans
P. murrayi
Pseudocarpous nitidula
Pseudoweinmannia lachnocarpa
Quintinia sieberi
Rhodamnia argentea
R. trinervia
Rhodosphaera rhodanthema
Rhysotoechia bifoliolata
Mueiier’s walnut
hard corkwood
batswing coral tree
pinkwood
hairy-leaved doughwood
small-leaved doughwood
chinaman’s cedar
sandpaper fig
Moreton Bay fig
small-leaved fig
rusty fig
deciduous fig
white fig
green-leaved Moreton Bay fig
teak
Bennett’s ash
broad-leaved leopard tree
bumpy ash
yellowwood
scrub wilga
red carabeen
white beech
silky oak
saffron heart
oblong-leaved tulip
tulipwood
pale oak
black booyong
white booyong
native frangipani
foambark
bollygum
white cedar
tingle tongue
doughwood
brush apple
antarctic beech
native olive
tree waratah
prickly ash
onionwood
brown beech
black teak
diamond-leaved pittosporum
sweet pittosporum
black apple
blush coondoo
yellow boxwood
brown pine
celery wood
pencil cedar
bog onion
mararie
brown possumwood
malletwood
brush turpentine
deep yellowwood
two-leaved tuckeroo
Sarcopteryx stipitata
Schizomeria ovata
Scolopia braunii
Siphonodon australis
Sloanea australis
S. woollsii
Stenocarpus salignus
S. sinuatus
Symplocos stawellii
Syzygium coolminianum
S. corynanthum
S. crebrinerve
S. floribundum
S. francisi
S. luehmannii
S. moorei
S. paniculatum
Toona australis
Tristania conferta
T. laurina
Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum

steelwood
crabapple
flintwood
ivorywood
maiden's blush
yellow carabeen
scrub beefwood
wheel-of-fire tree
white hazelwood
blue cherry
sour cherry
purple cherry
weeping myrtle
giant water gum
small-leaved water gum
rose apple
brush cherry
red cedar
brush box
water gum

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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