

There are two subspecies:

E. georgei subsp. **georgei**

This form has dull, blue-green to glaucous leaves and glaucous branchlets, and usually glaucous buds and young fruit. It occurs east from the Mt Day–Bremmer Range area and disjunctly in the Fraser Range towards Balladonia. It is a slender mallet to 15 m tall. In 2001 Hill *et al* published a new tree species, *E. assimilans*, covering the eastern population from the Fraser Range area east to Balladonia. *E. assimilans* was stated to differ from *E. georgei* subsp. *georgei* by having a more or less conical operculum and shorter fruit 0.9–1.2 cm long. Whilst subsp. *georgei* consistently differs in having a rounded operculum the fruit dimensions (0.9–1.3 cm long) don't differ much at all with the smallest fruit found on trees in the Mount Day area. *E. assimilans* is here regarded as synonymous with *E. georgei* subsp. *georgei*.

E. georgei subsp. **fulgida**

This form has glossy green adult leaves and glaucous branchlets, buds and young fruit. It is known only from small stands sporadically distributed between the Mount Day area and to the south-east of there in Frank Hann National Park.

Origin of Name

Eucalyptus georgei: after Alexander Segger George (1939–extant 2009). George joined the Western Australian Herbarium in 1959 and remained a member of staff there until 1981. From 1981 to 1993 he was the foundation Executive Editor of the *Flora of Australia*. His research activities span Caesalpiniaceae, Myrtaceae, Orchidaceae and Proteaceae, and he is perhaps best known for work on *Banksia*, *Dryandra*, *Synaphea* and *Verticordia*.

subsp. *fulgida*: Latin *fulgidus*, shining, referring to the leaves compared with the typical form.

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