Fruit shape (excluding disc)

The shape of the fruit should be assessed from the walls of the fruit only and should not include the disc (see disc of mature fruit characters).

Often fruit shape is difficult to assess and more than one character state may need to be ticked e.g. Eucalyptus baxteri may have fruit between cup-shaped, hemispherical or even truncate-globose.

Cup-shaped

Approximately as long as broad, with parallel sides (e.g. E. cosmophylla fruit, E. atrata fruit).

Cylindrical

Longer than broad, with parallel sides (e.g. E. cornuta fruit).

Urceolate

Urn-shaped, i.e. contracted to a neck near the top (e.g. C. arenaria fruit, E. socialis subsp. socialis fruit, E. urnigera fruit).

Barrel-shaped

Longer than broad, with convex sides (e.g. E. albens, E. cladocalyx fruit, E. obliqua fruit).

Funnel-shaped (obconical)

Funnel-shaped, wide at the top, narrowing to the base with straight sides (e.g. E. camphora subsp. humeana fruit, E. erythronema subsp. erythronema fruit).

Bell-shaped (campanulate)

Bell-shaped, ie flared at the rim (e.g. E. subcrenulata fruit, E. preissiana subsp. preissiana fruit, E. stricklandii fruit).

Hemispherical

Approximately half a sphere (e.g. E. ewartiana fruit, E. pachyphylla fruit, E. umbra fruit).

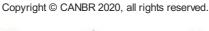
Truncate-globose or spherical

Like a sphere with the top cut off but not so much as to be hemispherical (e.g. E. gongylocarpa fruit, E. sphaerocarpa fruit).

Square in cross-section

The fruit is four-sided and approximately square in transverse section (e.g. E. froggattii fruit, E. forrestiana fruit, E. quadricostata fruit).













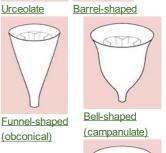




section







Cylindrical

(obconical)

Cup-shaped

Urceolate



Hemispherical

Square in cross-

globose

Truncate-

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