Two choices are given at each step in the key. Choose the most valid choice at each step, followed by the next pair of choices below, until a species name is reached. The key should not be used alone for the identification of species; consultation should be made with the main text and images of the identified species (page number in brackets), and of closely related taxa.

1. Buds, flowers and fruits in groups of 3
   2. Buds and immature fruits waxy white (pruinose)
      3. Buds and fruits prominently longitudinally winged ............................................... E. alatissima (p. 90)
      4. Opercula (bud caps) warty and with a distinct central knob ........................................... E. bicostata (p. 160)
      5. Tree; mature crown primarily composed of petiolate adult leaves ............................ E. leucoxylon subsp. pruinosa (p. 202)
      5. Mallee; Mature crown primarily composed of sessile juvenile and intermediate leaves ............................................... E. gamophylla (p. 26)

2. Buds and immature fruits not waxy white (pruinose)
   6. Buds and fruits with multiple prominent ribs
      7. Fruits 35–70 mm wide; adult leaves dull and blue-green ........................................ E. youngiana (p. 88)
      7. Fruits 12–25 mm wide; adult leaves glossy and green ............................................... E. angulosa (p. 110)

6. Buds and fruits smooth or with two opposing ribs only
   8. Fruit valves at rim level or exerted above rim
      9. Fruits 10–22 mm wide; leaves dull, very firm .......................................................... E. cosmophylla (p. 38)
      10. Fruits 5–9 mm wide; leaves glossy, relatively thin .................................................. E. viminalis subsp. viminalis (p. 156)
      11. Bark mostly smooth; buds and fruits in groups of 3 .............................................. E. viminalis subsp. cygnetensis (p. 158)
      10. Juvenile leaves round, grey-green; bark completely smooth .................................. E. dalrympleana subsp. dalrympleana (p. 154)

8. Fruit valves below rim level
   12. Juvenile leaves sessile (lacking stalks); east of Spencer Gulf and on Kangaroo Island (E. leucoxylon)
   13. Juvenile leaves waxy (pruinose); branchlets, buds and fruits often waxy ...................... E. leucoxylon subsp. pruinosa (p. 202)
   13. Juvenile leaves not waxy (pruinose); branchlets, buds and fruits not waxy
      14. Fruit pedicels (individual stalks) shorter than fruit length ....................................... E. leucoxylon subsp. stephaniae (p. 200)
      14. Fruit pedicels (individual stalks) equal or longer than fruit length
      15. Adult leaves mostly <25 mm wide; fruits 7–12 mm wide; widespread ....................... E. leucoxylon subsp. leucoxylon (p. 198)
      15. Adult leaves 15–45 mm wide; fruits 10–15 mm wide; coastal from Robe south-eastwards .... E. leucoxylon subsp. megacalcarpa (p. 204)
      12. Juvenile leaves petiolate (having stalks); Eyre Peninsula only ..................................... E. petiolaris (p. 206)

11. Juvenile leaves lanceolate; fruits 3–10 mm wide; widespread
   16. Adult leaves strongly discoloured (E. cladocalyx)
      17. Fruits 6.5–10 mm long, 4–7 mm wide; peduncles 8–14 mm long; Flinders ranges only ........ E. cladocalyx subsp. petila (p. 34)
      17. Fruits 8–16 mm long, 6–11 mm wide; peduncles 11–22 mm long
      18. Small, irregularly-formed tree, 2–18 m tall; Eyre Peninsula only .............................. E. cladocalyx subsp. cladocalyx (p. 30)
      18. Large, widely-branching tree, 10–45 m tall; Kangaroo Island only ......................... E. cladocalyx subsp. crassa (p. 32)
   16. Adult leaves concolorous
      19. Buds and fruits in terminal panicles
         20. Intramarginal leaf vein confluent with leaf edge; fruits 11–35 mm wide; far north of S.A. only (Corymbia)
         21. Adult leaves narrow-lanceolate to lanceolate; fruits ± equidimensional .................. C. eremaea subsp. eremaea (p. 20)
         21. Adult leaves lanceolate; fruits longer than wide
         22. Inflorescence branchlets and pedicels thickened; far north-east of S.A. ......................... C. terminalis (p. 24)
         22. Inflorescence branchlets and pedicels not thickened; far north-west of S.A. .......................... C. opaca (p. 22)
   20. Intramarginal leaf vein distinct from leaf edge; fruits 3–10 mm wide; widespread
23. Outer stamens lacking anthers (staminodes); bark wholly smooth, or rough on sapling-stage individuals...........E. fasciculosa (p. 196)
23. All stamens fertile; bark rough on lower stems
24. Adult leaves glossy, green
25. Buds and fruits on pedicels (individual stalks) 2–6 mm long; north-west of S.A. only.................................E. sparsa (p. 172)
25. Buds and fruits lacking pedicels (individual stalks) or to 2 mm long; southern half of S.A. only..................E. behriana (p. 174)
24. Adult leaves dull, bluish to green
26. Fruit valves exserted above rim ..................................................................................................................E. coolabah (p. 166)
26. Fruit valves deeply enclosed in fruit
27. Rough bark shaggy, on trunk and sometimes larger branches only............................................................E. intertexta (p. 170)
27. Rough bark tightly held, extending to medium to small branches
28. Juvenile leaves linear; fruits 3–5 mm long ..................................................................................................E. largiflorens (p. 168)
28. Juvenile leaves narrow-lanceolate to ovate; fruits 4–14 mm long
29. Branchlets, buds and immature fruits waxy white (pruinose).................................................................E. albens (p. 176)
29. Branchlets, buds and immature fruits not waxy white (pruinose) (E. microcarpa)
30. Flinders Ranges, mid north and south-east of S.A. ..................................................................................E. microcarpa (p. 178)
19. Buds and fruits axillary (single umbles within leaf axis)
31. Branchlet pith glands present
32. Tree
33. Bark decorticating (shedding) in flakes; stamens bundled into four quadrants.................................E. gongylotropa (p. 28)
33 Bark decorticating (shedding) in strips and ribbons; stamens forming a uniform ring
34. Seeds glossy, red-brown; fruits cone-shaped to cup-shaped.................................................................E. calcarea (p. 130)
34. Seeds dull, dark grey to brown; fruits barrel-shaped to cup-shaped.........................................................E. albopurpurea (p. 182)
32. Mallee
35. Flowers yellow; tertiary leaf venation completely obscured by oil glands.................................E. pimpiniana (p. 106)
35. Flowers white to pink or purple (not yellow); tertiary leaf venation visible with transmitted light
36. Seeds glossy and red-brown
37. Bark rough on lower half of stems, fibrous (Great Victoria Desert)
38. Fruit 6–10 mm long, 6–11 mm wide; adult leaves predominantly lanceolate..........................E. gypsophila (p. 142)
38. Fruit 10–16 mm long, 9–14 mm wide; adult leaves broad-lanceolate to ovate (E. canescens)
39. Branchlets, buds and fruits strongly waxy (pruinose); adult leaves greyish...........E. canescens subsp. canescens (p. 144)
39. Branchlets, buds and fruits not waxy (pruinose); adult leaves green...............................E. canescens subsp. beadelli (p. 146)
37. Bark smooth throughout, or ribbony-rough on lower stems and not fibrous
40. Branchlets and/or buds waxy (pruinose)
41. Branchlets, buds and fruits strongly waxy (pruinose); Eyre Peninsula only.................................E. cretata (p. 138)
41. Branchlets, buds and fruits weakly or variably pruinose; far north-west of S.A. only...............E. repullulans (p. 140)
40. Branchlets and buds not waxy (pruinose)
42. Mature adult leaves glossy, dark green to olive green
43. Fruits wider than long, 7–12 mm wide; peduncles (bud and fruit group stalks) absent or to 6 mm long..........................................................E. conglobata subsp. conglobata (p. 128)
43 Fruits equal to or longer than wide, 5–10 mm wide; peduncles (bud and fruit group stalks) 3–16 mm long
44. Opercula (bud caps) prominently ribbed, wider than hypanthia (bud bases) at join..................E. pileata (p. 120)
44. Opercula (bud caps) weakly ribbed, ± flush with hypanthia (bud bases) at join
45. Tree or mallee; pedicels (individual bud and fruit stalks) 1–6 mm long..............................................E. calcarea (p. 130)
45. Mallee; pedicels (individual bud and fruit stalks) absent or to 3 mm long (E. phenax)
46. Peduncles 8–16 mm long; fruit equal in length and width or wider than long;
Kangaroo Island and lower Fleurieu Peninsula ..........................................................E. phenax subsp. compressa (p. 126)
46. Peduncles 3–10 mm long; fruit longer than wide; mainland only (E. phenax subsp. phenax)
47. Crown of leaves not distintively fine and erect-held; widespread ......................E. phenax subsp. phenax (p. 122)
47. Crown of fine, erect-held leaves; hills on northern Eyre Peninsula and Gawler Ranges.........................E. phenax subsp. phenax ‘Hills Variant’ (p. 124)
42. Mature adult leaves dull to slightly glossy, blue-green to greyish
48. Adult leaves greyish, 22–40 mm wide .................................................................E. cyanophylla (p. 136)
48. Adult leaves green to blue-grey, 10–25 mm wide
49. Operculum (bud cap) wider than hypanthium (bud base) at join, ribs on opercula > 0.8 mm high......E. percostata (p. 134)
49. Operculum (bud cap) ± flush with hypanthium (bud base) at join, ribs on opercula < 0.5 mm high........E. dumosa (p. 132)
36. Seeds brown, grey or black
50. Adult leaves dull and blue-green to greyish, at least when young; buds, fruits and operculum smooth
51. Adult leaves dull and blue-green to greyish at all stages; inland regions..............................................E. trivalva (p. 50)
51. Adult leaves maturing glossy and green; lower Eyre Peninsula and Kangaroo Island...............E. albopurpurea (p. 182)
50. Adult leaves glossy and green at all stages; buds and/or fruits and/or opercula usually ribbed
52. Fruits barrel-shaped to cylinder-shaped to urn-shaped
53. Fruits smooth or ribbed, 7–12 mm wide; Gawler Ranges eastwards in S.A. ...............................E. incrassata (p. 112)
54. Bark usually smooth throughout, fruits coarsely-angled or ribbed; coastal ................................E. rugosa (p. 118)
55. Adult leaves 7–15 mm wide; fruit 4–7 mm wide, ribs prominent ..............................................E. calycogona subsp. pauciflora (p. 104)
56. Fruits distinctly ribbed, 12–15 mm wide; southern fringe of Great Victoria Desert .....................E. capitanea (p. 108)
57. Fruits 5–9 mm wide; wetter, southern parts of S.A. ..........................................................E. camaldulensis (p. 102)
58. Bark rough and tessellated on lower stems; eastwards from Spencer Gulf .........................E. calycogona (p. 100)
59. Bark not 'minniritchi' type; seeds black; Gawler Ranges eastwards in S.A. ......................E. vokesensis (p. 114)
60. Bark 'minniritchi' type (peeling into thin longitudinal strips that curl backwards and remain partly attached to the stem) throughout .........................................................E. minniritchi (p. 92)
61. Tree; seeds yellow (E. camaldulensis) ..................................................................................E. camaldulensis (p. 44)
62. Smooth bark decorticating (peeling) in plates or strips ..................................................E. obliqua (p. 84)
63. Fruits on woody stems; arid regions in north-west of S.A. ......................................................E. glomerosa (p. 116)
64. Fruits 10–20 mm wide; arid regions in north-west of S.A. ......................................................E. gibbosa (p. 112)
65. Juvenile leaves tapering to base (not amplexicaul), slightly crenulate; Carpenter Rocks area .....E. arcana (p. 152)
66. Tree; seeds black .........................................................................................................................E. viminalis subsp. cygnetensis (p. 158)
67. Fruits 5–9 mm wide; wetter, southern parts of S.A. ..........................................................E. camaldulensis (p. 102)
68. Operculum (bud cap) beaked, smooth ..............................................................................E. macrorhyncha (p. 208)
69. Buds and fruits round in cross-section ..................................................................................E. baxteri (p. 212)
70. Fruits barrel-shaped to cylinder-shaped to urn-shaped ..................................................E. calycogona (p. 100)
71. Fruits distinctly ribbed, 12–15 mm wide; southern fringe of Great Victoria Desert .....................E. capitanea (p. 108)
72. Fruits 5–9 mm wide; wetter, southern parts of S.A. ..........................................................E. camaldulensis (p. 102)
73. Buds warty; fruit disc steeply ascending .............................................................................E. arenacea (p. 210)
74. Buds and fruits round in cross-section ..................................................................................E. baxteri (p. 212)
75. Juvenile leaves tapering to base (not amplexicaul), slightly crenulate; Carpenter Rocks area .....E. arcana (p. 152)
76. Bark rough and tessellated on lower stems; eastwards from Spencer Gulf .........................E. calycogona (p. 100)
77. Fruits 5–9 mm wide; wetter, southern parts of S.A. ..........................................................E. camaldulensis (p. 102)
78. Bark smooth throughout, valves enclosed within fruit ..................................................E. calycogona (p. 100)
79. Fruits distinctly ribbed, 12–15 mm wide; southern fringe of Great Victoria Desert .....................E. capitanea (p. 108)
80. Whole plant strongly waxy white (pruinose); adult leaves waxy, 20–46 mm wide ..............E. vokesensis (p. 76)
81. Bark usually smooth throughout, fruits coarsely-angled or ribbed; coastal ................................E. rugosa (p. 118)
82. Bark usually rough on lower stems, fruits smooth or lightly ribbed; coastal or inland
83. Operculum (bud cap) narrower than hypanthium (bud base) at join; coastal and wheatbelt areas......E. brachycalyx (p. 116)
84. Operculum (bud cap) wider than hypanthium (bud base) at join; Great Victoria Desert................E. concinna (p. 114)
81. Seedling leaves crowded (1–12 mm apart), spiralled around a 5- or 7-sided stem (E. oleosa)
82. Seedling leaves linear, 4–20 times longer than wide ..................................................E. oleosa subsp. oleosa (p. 56)
83. Seedling leaves elliptical, 1.8–5 times longer than wide..............................................E. oleosa subsp. ampiata (p. 58)
84. Seedlings less crowded (generally >10 mm apart), decussate around a 4-sided stem
85. Opercula (bud caps) round to cone-shaped, about equal in length to hypanthia (bud bases)
86. Juvenile leaves elliptical to orbicular, often waxy (pruinose); adult leaves dark green
87. Opercula (bud caps) cone-shaped
88. Fruit cone-shaped; coastal regions including Murray mallee.......................................E. yalatensis (p. 64)
89. Fruit spherical; Great Victoria Desert (E. eremicola)
90. Juvenile leaves strongly deciduous; Eyre Peninsula only...........................................E. peninsularis (p. 82)
91. Buds >6.5 mm wide; fruits 8.5–11 mm wide.................................................................E. yumbarrana (p. 74)
92. Seedling leaves green; adult leaves maturing glossy, green .......................E. socialis subsp. viridans (p. 68)
93. Fruits 7–11 mm long, 6.5–9.5 mm wide; buds 12.5–19 mm long; Great Victoria Desert .............................................................E. socialis subsp. victoriensis (p. 72)
94. Branchlets and buds not or scarcely waxy (pruinose); flowers creamy-white; widespread ..............................................................E. socialis subsp. socialis (p. 66)
95. Fruit cones crowded, flattened (not cylindrical); opercula (bud caps) absent
96. Adult leaves usually undulate and relatively thin; poorly-drained sites (swamps) in high-rainfall areas
97. New adult leaves slightly blue-green; fruits cylindrical to obconical or slightly campanulate......E. paludicola (p. 36)
98. Peduncles 3–12 mm long; fruits 4–7.5 mm wide............................................................E. ovata subsp. ovata (p. 148)
99. Juvenile leaves weakly deciduous; seedling leaves <20 mm wide; adult leaves 5–10 mm wide; widespread
100. Adult leaves glossy, dark green; adult branchlets not waxy (pruinose)....................E. goniocalyx subsp. goniocalyx (p. 162)
101. Fruits barrel-shaped to cylinder-shaped to urn-shaped
102. Seedling leaves opposite for many pairs, adult leaves with acutely-angled secondary venation and sparse oil glands; coastal sands and limestone (E. diversifolia)
103. Juvenile leaves 20–30 mm wide; fruits 6–11 mm wide, disc level to ascending.............................E. diversifolia subsp. diversifolia (p. 222)
104. Juvenile leaves disjunct after a few pairs, adult leaves with mid-angled secondary venation and numerous oil glands; rocky ridges of Flinders Ranges and Olary Spur ......................E. flindersii (p. 40)
105. Bark scribbles often present; ovules in 2 rows; south-east of S.A. only ............................E. falciformis (p. 216)
106. Pedicels (individual bud and fruit stalks) 1–5 mm long; adult leaves 8–20 mm wide; northern desert areas only ..............................................................E. mannensis subsp. mannensis (p. 52)
107. Juvenile leaves 25–55 mm wide; fruits 8–16 mm wide, disc level to ascending.........................E. diversifolia subsp. diversifolia (p. 222)
108. Seedling leaves opposite for many pairs, adult leaves with mid-angled secondary venation and numerous oil glands; rocky ridges of Flinders Ranges and Olary Spur ......................E. flindersii (p. 40)
106. Flower buds egg-shaped; adult leaves consistently glossy and green; fruits equidimensional...... *E. porosa* (p. 192)

106: Flower buds egg-shaped to spindle-shaped; adult leaves often dull, at least when young; fruits usually longer than wide

107. Juvenile leaves ovate; flowers white, pink or purple

108. Usually a mallee; fruits 6–11 mm long, 5–9 mm wide; Eyre Peninsula and Kangaroo Island... *E. albopurpurea* (p. 182)

108: Usually a tree; fruits 4–7 mm long, 3–5 mm wide; mainland east of Spencer Gulf (*E. microcarpa*)

109. Flinders Ranges, mid north and south-east of S.A.............................. *E. microcarpa* (p. 178)

109: Adelaide Plains and Adelaide Hills................................. *E. microcarpa 'Adelaide Variant'* (p. 180)

107: Juvenile leaves linear to narrowly-elliptical; flowers white

110. Branchlets usually waxy (pruinose); Flinders Ranges only........................................ *E. polybractea* (p. 190)

110: Branchlets not waxy (pruinose); widespread, including Flinders Ranges

111. Juvenile leaves narrow-lanceolate to narrow-elliptical; adult leaves 7–20 mm wide........ *E. odorata* (p. 184)

111: Juvenile leaves linear to narrow-lanceolate to narrow-elliptical; adult leaves 3–15 mm wide

112. Sandy or loamy flats and low rises in the south-east of S.A. only........................ *E. wimmerensis* (p. 188)

112: Stony to clayey sites on Eyre Peninsula, Flinders Ranges, and ridges to the east........ *E. cajuputea* (p. 186)