Glossary

Abaxial (abaxially)
The developmentally lower side of the leaf surface. In discolorous leaves, the abaxial side is the duller and paler-coloured side that naturally faces downwards towards the ground. In concolorous leaves, the abaxial side may only be identifiable by careful examination of the petiole joining the leaf lamina (blade) to the branchlet.

Adaxial (adaxially)
The developmentally upper side of the leaf surface. In discolorous leaves, the adaxial side is the glossier and darker-coloured side that naturally faces upwards towards sunlight. In concolorous leaves, the adaxial side may only be identifiable by careful examination of the petiole joining the leaf lamina (blade) to the branchlet.

Areole
A very small, unveined area of the leaf.

Broken (reticulation or tertiary venation)
When the venation does not form a complete network, with individual veins appearing to terminate prior to linking with other veins.

Concolorous
Similar colour of leaf on both sides; usually held ± vertically. While concolorous leaves may be amphystomatic, we have avoided the use of the term amphystomatic, as this indicates that the leaf has stomata evenly-distributed on both sides of the leaf, and we have not assessed the leaves for relative stomata densities.

Confluent intramarginal vein
Where the intramarginal vein occurs within the thickened leaf margin and therefore appears to be absent.

Discolorous
Different colour of leaf on both side, darker above, lighter below; leaf is usually held with upper photosynthetic face to the sun. While discolorous leaves *may* be hypostomatic, we have avoided the use of the term hypostomatic, as this indicates that the leaf has more stomata on the under side than on the upper side, and we have not assessed the leaves for relative stomata densities.

Intercostal zone (intercostal area)
The leaf area between the secondary veins, constituting part of the tertiary venation.

Intersectional oil gland
An oil gland appearing at the intersections of tertiary veins.

Intramarginal vein
Vein running parallel to the leaf edge and connecting the secondary (side) veins.

Island oil gland
An oil gland that appears isolated in the areoles and not connected to tertiary venation.

Monocalypt
A member of *Eucalyptus* subgenus *Eucalyptus*.

Neotenous
An individual or taxon with mature reproductive organs in the juvenile leaf stage.

Paramarginal vein
A type of intramarginal vein that is formed by the linking of the ends of the secondary veins, as occurring in juvenile leaves.

Penninerved
With many parallel side veins at a very wide angle.

Pinnate (pinnation)
With numerous parallel side veins at a very wide angle.

Planar section
Section of leaf taken parallel to the leaf surface, as opposed to a transverse (cross) section.

Primary vein (midrib)
The single vein extending from the petiole to the leaf tip (in most species).

Reticulation
The tertiary vein network between the secondary veins.