Artemisia dracunculus L., WILD tarragon. Perennial herb, drought-dormant, taprooted and fibrous-rooted, several-stemmed at base, $\pm$ unbranched, the lowermost stem horizontal, bark-covered, and with adventitious roots, above erect to ascending, $50-150+\mathrm{cm}$ tall; shoots formed during spring, with narrow cauline leaves and short or unexpanded axillary shoots having tufted leaves, glabrous, gland-dotted with tack-shaped, resin-producing hairs sunken in surface (resin obscuring structure), strongly scented = tarragon. Stems: lowridged, to 6.5 mm diameter, with 3 ridges descending from each leaf, straight, aging purple-red; lower woody stem hollow. Leaves: helically alternate, unlobed and lower leaves occasionally with 1 or 2 ascending linear lobes to 30 mm long, $\pm$ sessile, lacking stipules; petiole when present very short, = flaring base; blade linear to narrowly lanceolate, $10-65 \times 1.5-7 \mathrm{~mm}$, broadly tapered to tapered at base, entire (shallowly lobed) on margins, narrowly acute at tip, 3-veined at base with only midrib conspicuous and raised on lower surface, glabrous but with numerous resin glands, the resin colorless aging orange-brown to red and then blackish. Inflorescence: heads, terminal and axillary, the entire canopy leafy in paniclelike arrays, array in range 130-600 $\times(35-) 60-150(-300)$ mm , racemelike branchlets short and ascending to arching and having $1-16$ nodding to pendent heads, head disciform, ca. 2 mm across, < 35-flowered with 16-18 pistillate peripheral flowers, 4-16 staminate flowers, and 0-8 sterile central flowers, bracteate, gland-dotted; bracts subtending branchlet leaflike, 1.5-9 mm long, axis several-ridged, sometimes with 1 or 2 smaller bracts ( $<1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long) near midpoint; peduncle subtending head $<1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; involucre bell-shaped, $2.3-3 \times 1.6-2 \mathrm{~mm}$ increasing in width and appearing $\pm$ spheroidal in fruit, phyllaries to 15 in several series, overlapping and tightly appressed, $\pm$ oblong to ovate or elliptic, $2.9-4.5 \times 1.5-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$, green with membranous margins and tip, glabrous, inner phyllaries more membranous and the innermost phyllaries elliptic; receptacle conic, without bractlets (paleae). Peripheral flower: pistillate, radial, 0.5 mm across, $\pm 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; calyx (pappus) absent or = vestigial rim; corolla typically 2-lobed, narrowly cylindric, $\pm 0.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, with scattered, sessile, spheric glandular hairs; lobes = acute teeth, unequally cleft, sometime 3-toothed with small tooth at base of deeper cleft; stamens absent; pistil 1; ovary inferior, $0.6-0.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, 1 -chambered with 1 ovule; style exserted, $\pm 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, 2-branched; the branches ascending, equal or unequal, flat, to $\pm 0.3 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, papillate-hairy on stigma, longitudinally grooved on inner face.
Central flower: staminate or neuter, radial, 0.5 mm across, $1.2-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; calyx (pappus) absent or = vestigial rim; corolla typically 5-toothed; tube $0.5-0.6 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, greenish; throat 0.5-0.7 mm long; teeth acute, $\pm 0.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, pale yellow; stamens 5 , fused to corolla at base of throat, included, with sterile or fertile anthers; filaments short; anthers fused into cylinder surrounding style, basifixed, dithecal, $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, pale yellow, rounded at base, acute at tip, longitudinally dehiscent, pollen pale yellow to light yellow; pistil 1, sterile; ovary inferior, < 0.2 mm long; style included, $\pm 0.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, 2branched; the branches short, truncate and papillate at tip, thick on margins. Fruits: cypselae, monomorphic, oblanceoloid to obovoid, $0.7-1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, brown but white at attachment scar, glabrous, glossy but surface irregular in $\pm$ longitudinal pattern. Early June-mid-August.

Naturalized. Perennial herb found occasionally in disturbed, open scrubland throughout the range. Artemisia dracunculus, tarragon, is a strongly aromatic culinary herb, and its
terpenes are produced by glandular hairs sunken in surfaces of the shoot; secreted liquid terpenes fill in the cavity around the hairs, where the liquid solidify as resin, obscuring the hairs.
B. A. Prigge \& A. C. Gibson

