

Arctostaphylos glandulosa Eastw., EASTWOOD MANZANITA. Shrub, evergreen, sclerophyllous, many-stemmed at base, resprouting from burl after fire, with a dense canopy, 100–300 cm tall, clumps to 500 cm across; shoots with stiff, leathery leaves, densely pilose with long and short glandular hairs, the long hairs sparse and erect, the short hairs dense and erect to downward-pointed; bark on older stems dark reddish brown, smooth. **Stems:** cylindrical, straight, curving, or wavy; forming scales on new shoots; scales deltate to ovate, \pm translucent and pinkish. **Leaves:** helically alternate, simple, petiolate, without stipules; petiole somewhat compressed top-to-bottom, 5–10 mm long, greenish; blade ascending to erect, elliptic to ovate, 20–65 \times 10–36 mm, dull, rounded to truncate at base, entire or minutely hard-toothed on margins, acute with short point at tip, pinnately veined with midrib raised slightly more on lower than on upper surface, surfaces similar in color and pubescence. **Inflorescence:** panicle of racemelike branches, terminal, condensed, many-flowered, bracteate, sticky glandular-pubescent; bract subtending raceme leaflike; bractlet subtending pedicel narrowly triangular to narrowly lanceolate, 5–17 mm long, reduced upward, green, on the largest ones with minute teeth on margins, with long glandular hairs on margins and basal part of lower surface, short hairs on both surfaces, deciduous; bracteoles also subtending pedicel 2, opposite, concealed somewhat by sheathing bractlet, ovate, 1.5–2.5 mm long, white, hooded, rounded or notched at tip, surfaces glandular-hairy but less so on inner surface and with longer hairs at tip; pedicel slender, 3–5 mm long increasing 2 \times and stiffer in fruit, densely pubescent with whitish glandular hairs. **Flower:** bisexual, radial, 4.5–5 mm across; **sepals** 5, cupped around base of corolla, overlapping, equal, round to oblong, 2–3 mm long, eventually spreading to somewhat reflexed in fruit, with conspicuously ciliate margins, white-pubescent along midrib on both surfaces; **corolla** 5-lobed, urn-shaped with narrow opening; tube \pm 5 mm long, white or often pink or pink-tinged upper tube with white pilose hairs inside; lobes semi-circular, 0.5–1 mm long; **stamens** 10, free, attached at base of corolla, included; filaments \pm 2.5 mm long, white, bulbous near base, villous on upper half of bulbous base, slender part with midvein; anthers dorsifixed, dithecal, ca. 1 mm long, maroon, with 2 reflexed, minutely scabrous awns having upwardly curved tips, the awns \pm 2 mm long and pinkish red at base to whitish at tip, opening by a pair of elliptic pores; pollen whitish to pinkish; **nectary disc** surrounding ovary base, ringlike, 0.6 mm tall, maroon, 8-angled; **pistil** 1, 5 mm long; ovary superior, wide-conic, 1 mm long, green but densely covered with white hairs, to 10-chambered, each chamber with 1 ovule; style included, straight and cylindrical, \pm 4 mm long, initially greenish becoming white to pink, slightly narrower at base; stigma positioned at end of corolla tube, minutely 5–7 lobed (= 1 lobe per chamber), greenish. **Fruit:** drupe, slightly flattened spheroid, 6–9 mm wide, densely short glandular-pubescent but not sticky; pulp mealy not juicy; stone of ca. 8 segments, segments strongly or weakly fused, \pm 6 mm long, brown. Mid-February–early April.

Native. Sclerophyllous shrub occasionally found in chaparral where dominated by *Ceanothus crassifolius*, *C. megacarpus*, or *Adenostoma fasciculatus*. Within range botanists have identified specimens as belonging to subsp. *glandulosa* and to subsp. *mollis* (J. E. Adams) P. V. Wells, disturbingly at the same localities; consequently, we do not believe subspecies should be recognized for this flora, because the criteria for recognizing two morphs are unreliable. In range, *Arctostaphylos glandulosa* forms clumps that have many basal stems, and the mature individual is broader than tall. Flowering of Eastwood

manzanita generally starts at least a month later than *A. glauca* on any given slope, but the two species can be found nearby and flowering at the same time. Some intermediate forms have been reported as possible interspecific hybrids, but in range no indisputable voucher specimen has been preserved.

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