

Baccharis pilularis DC. subsp. ***consanguinea*** (DC.) C. B. Wolf, COYOTE BRUSH, CHAPARRAL BROOM. Shrub, evergreen, highly branched with numerous, ascending lateral branches, in range to 350 cm tall; dioecious; shoots dotted with surface glands, resinous-glutinous but in nature not sticky, pleasantly scented. **Stems:** conspicuously ridged on margins of decurrent leaf bases, green aging dark brown, \pm flexible. **Leaves:** helically alternate, simple, sessile to subsessile, without stipules; petiole 0 – < 1 mm long and indistinct from blade; blade oblanceolate or obovate to elliptic or oblong, 5–30(–55) \times 2–15 mm, broadly tapered to long-tapered at base, entire (the smallest and young leaves) to 6-toothed per side on margins, sometimes \pm crisped, broadly obtuse to rounded at tip, weakly 3-veined from near base typically with only midrib conspicuous. **Inflorescences:** unisexual heads, in cymelike arrays, array dense, many-headed, head discoid, 4–5 mm across, in range with 25–35 staminate flowers or 45–65 pistillate flowers, bracteate; principal branches conspicuously ridged, resinous, each with subtending, leaflike bract; peduncle ridged, 0–4 mm long, with 1–4 bracts along axis, lower bracts leaflike, \pm oblanceolate, decreasing upward and \pm oblanceolate to narrowly elliptic, > 1.5 mm long, commonly entire, in bud thickly covered with nonsticky resin; **involucre** \pm bell-shaped to subcylindric (staminate heads) and narrowly conic to urn-shaped (pistillate heads), 3–5 mm long, phyllaries ca. 40 in 4–6 series, sometimes adhering, outer phyllaries short and broadly ovate, > 1 mm long, greenish and firmly herbaceous centrally, narrowly membranous and jagged on margins, inner phyllaries narrowly lanceolate to linear, < 4 mm long, \pm stiff-papery (chartaceous) at base, green medially above midpoint, membranous on margins becoming jagged-fringed near tip; receptacle domed or conic, with scattered bractlets (paleae) in staminate heads or without paleae in pistillate heads, pitted with crownlike margins around pits, paleae when present narrowly elliptic, ca. 4 mm long, resembling inner phyllaries. **Staminate flower:** structurally bisexual, radial, \pm 2 mm across; **calyx (pappus)** of ca. 25 capillary bristles in 1 whorl, bristles 3.5–4 mm long, white, slightly thicker at tip with numerous, upwardly appressed short hairs; **corolla** 5-lobed, 2.5–4.5 mm long; tube cylindric, 1.5–2.5 mm long, pale yellow, glabrous; throat ca. 0.7 mm long, minutely papillate; lobes spreading to recurved, narrowly triangular, 0.5–1.3 mm long, white; **stamens** 5, fused to top of corolla tube; filaments 0.7–1 mm long; anthers fused into cylinder surrounding style, exerted, basifixed, dithecal, 1–1.5 mm long (including appendage at tip), appendages narrowly triangular, 0.3–0.5 mm long, membranous, longitudinally dehiscent; pollen yellow; **pistil** 1; ovary inferior, aborted; style often present, 2–3 mm long, 2-branched, the stigmatic branches partially (completely) exerted beyond anthers, appressed, \pm 0.5 mm long, papillate but nonfunctional. **Pistillate flower:** structurally unisexual, radial, ca. 0.25 mm across, **calyx (pappus)** of 25–45 capillary bristles in 1 whorl, at anthesis 3–5 mm long, white, not thickened at tip; **corolla** 5-lobed, narrowly cylindric, 2.5–3 mm long, pale greenish or pale yellowish white; lobes narrowly triangular, minute; **stamens** absent; **pistil** 1; ovary inferior, narrowly inversely conic, whitish, 8–10-ribbed, ribs fine, glabrous, 1-chambered with 1 ovule; style exerted, 4–4.3 mm long, 2-branched, the branches ascending, 0.5–0.8 mm long. **Fruits:** cypselae, narrowly cylindric, 1.2–2 \times 0.4–0.6 mm long, light tan to brown, flat and minutely rimmed at top, 8–10-ribbed, ribs fine, glabrous; pappus capillary bristles to 45, 7–8.5 mm long, white. Mid-August–mid-December.

Native. A dominant shrub in certain coastal communities (upper coastal salt marsh and coastal sage scrub) but also common along trails and in somewhat disturbed habitats throughout the range. *Baccharis pilularis* has two growth forms. The upright form, which is wild in range, is subspecies *consanguinea*, and the prostrate form, which is widely cultivated, is subspecies *pilularis*.

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