

*Deinandra minthornii* (Jepson) B. G. Baldwin, SANTA SUSANA TARPLANT. Shrub, woody base to 40 mm thick, with many annual shoots ascending from woody base, annual shoots with flowering lateral branches, 35–140 cm tall, often wider than tall; shoots dimorphic, lower portion of main axes hirsute with broad-based, tapered hairs and stalked glandular hairs, canopy of flowering branches with only stalked glandular hairs, resinous with coniferlike aroma; woody base twisted, covered with dark brown, fissured bark. **Stems:** cylindrical, brittle. **Leaves:** helically alternate, several-lobed (lower cauline leaves) and unlobed (upper canopy), sessile, without stipules; blade on young main axes lanceolate to long-tapered in outline, 6–40 × to 2.2 mm, expanded at base, entire or with 1–4 toothlike lobes below midpoint, the lobes alternate or opposite and pairs widely spaced, ascending, 2–3.5 mm long, entire, acute (obtuse) at tip, with only midrib conspicuous and raised on lower surface; blade on flowering branches oblong to oblanceolate-linear, 2–7 × 0.5 mm, fleshy, entire or with minute teeth, blunt to rounded at tip, venation obscure, surfaces glistening and resinous with conspicuous glands. **Inflorescence:** heads, terminal and solitary on short lateral shoots or in cymelike arrays, array with several heads, head radiate, 15–22 mm across, with 5–8, or ± 13(21) ray flowers and 18–35 disc flowers, bracteate, glandular-hairy on green surfaces; bracts subtending peduncle many, leaflike but longer than subtending leaves, resinous; peduncle 0.5–1.5 mm long, with bracts along axis partially hiding involucre; **involucre** of 1 series of phyllaries, phyllaries = ray flowers with each subtending a ray flower and having pocket 2/3-enveloping its ovary, phyllaries ± equal, lanceolate with compressed pocket to midpoint, 5.5–7 mm long, acuminate at tip, highly resinous covered with short glandular hairs; receptacle flat to convex, glabrous and resinous, with bractlets (paleae), outer paleae of disc flowers like phyllaries but without basal pocket, keeled, inner paleae flatter, glandular-hairy and hirsute approaching tip. **Ray flower:** pistillate, bilateral, 2.5–3.5 mm across, spreading beyond involucre; **calyx (pappus)** of 8–12 scales (winter) or absent (summer), scales unequal, flat, to 2.5 mm long, scarious, short-fringed; **corolla** 2–3(–4)-lobed; tube 2–2.5 × ± 0.5 mm wide, greenish, externally sparsely glandular-hairy; limb strap-shaped to oblong, 5.5–8 mm long, bright yellow, often the central lobe smaller; sometimes transitional 1 or 2 flowers 2-lipped (bilabiate); **stamens** absent; **pistil** 1, 8.5–9 mm long; ovary inferior, asymmetrically obovoid, ca. 2.5 mm long, whitish becoming tinged with gray (= dotlike clusters of purple cells), 1-chambered with 1 ovule; style exerted, off-center, 5.9–6.6 mm long, whitish at base with **nectary** swelling and yellow above, 2-branched, the branches 1.2–1.5 mm long, tapered to tip, ± flat on inner face, short-papillate on outer face. **Disc flower:** bisexual or functionally staminate, radial, 1–2.5 mm across; **calyx (pappus)** of 8–12 scales, scales 1–2.5 mm long, colorless, short-fringed; **corolla** 5-lobed, 5.5–7 mm long, yellow; tube cylindrical, ca. 1 mm long, pale yellow; throat narrowly funnel-shaped, ± 4 mm long, pale yellow to bright yellow above, inconspicuously 5-ribbed; lobes erect or spreading, ovate, 0.7–0.9 mm long, bright yellow, conspicuously papillate on upper surface; **stamens** 5, fused to corolla at base of throat; filaments 3 mm long, pale yellow; anthers fused into cylinder surrounding style, exerted, basifixed, dithecal, ± 2.7 mm long with an appendage at tip, bright yellow aging orange-brown, the appendages lanceolate, ca. 0.7 mm long, translucent tannish, longitudinally dehiscent; pollen bright yellow; **pistil** 1; ovary inferior, obovate, 1.5–2.2 mm long, translucent, short glandular-hairy especially along edges with the heads greenish yellow, 1-chambered with 1 ovule; style 6.5–9 mm long, pale yellow,

**nectary** = bulbous base, pale green, producing abundant nectar, 2-branched, the branches spreading, ca. 2 mm long, bright yellow, distinctly papillate-hairy on all sides. **Fruits:** cypselae, dimorphic; of ray flowers curved-obovoid, 2.5–3 mm long, black and smooth to brown and slightly warty, resin-coated, weakly beaked, oblique at tip, slightly 3–4-sided in ×-section, outer face convex, with pappus (winter ray flowers) and without pappus (summer ray flowers); of disc flowers oblanceolate and curved (outer flowers) to straight, 1.5–3 mm long, black with whitish callus at base, often 5-sided, ribs whitish or black, short glandular-hairy, with persistent, centered, nectary (= style base) + pappus; pappus scales 8–12, spreading, ovate to elliptic, 1–2.5 mm long, tawny, short-fringed. Late October–mid-January, mid-June–late July (in years with late spring rains).

Native. (Listed species) Subshrub growing along bases of large sandstone boulders in Chatsworth (eastern SH) and at scattered locations along the backbone of SMM.

*Deinandra minthornii* produces a flush of growth during late fall, stimulated by rains, and flowers during wintertime, finishing typically before February. Winter plants have lobed lower leaves. In a rainy year, with significant precipitation in late spring, a new flush of growth will produce a new set of midsummer shoots with heads, and these flowers tend to be more robust and have higher numbers of ray flowers (occasionally twenty-one in very wet years). There are differences in sizes of floral parts from winter and summer as well as the differences between ray and disc flowers, and probably the ranges used here are not complete.

B. A. Prigge & A. C. Gibson