

Delairea odorata Lem., GERMAN IVY, CAPE IVY. Perennial vine, twining, with trailing and climbing herbaceous shoots to 600 cm long; shoots glabrescent. **Stems:** cylindric, to 3 mm diameter, green sometimes aging purple, on trailing shoots internodes long (often > 100 mm), glabrous. **Leaves:** helically alternate, simple, petiolate, without stipules but having 2 small, obovate to kidney-shaped, stipulelike lobes at base of petiole of the oldest leaf in a cluster; petiole ± cylindric, 15–90 mm long, channeled, with short, white (reddish) hairs within channel and on margins at base; blade polygonal, rounded to heart-shaped in outline, 20–60(–80) mm long and wide, with 5–9(–11) broad teeth, at first glossy aging dull, ± cordate at base, dentate and sparsely short-ciliate on margins, broadly acute to narrowly obtuse at tip, palmately veined with most principal veins somewhat raised on lower surface and each directed toward a tooth, glabrous, upper surface with scattered hairs near the base when young. **Inflorescence:** heads, in cymelike arrays, array terminal on lateral branch, loose, ± flat-topped, of 9–40+ heads, head discoid, with 9–13 flowers, bracteate; bract subtending lateral branches and peduncle oblanceolate-linear to linear (obovate), 2–7 mm long decreasing upward, sparsely ciliate on margins; peduncle ridged, green, glabrous; bracts above midpoint of peduncle typically 3–5 (≈ calyculus), not in tight series, oblanceolate-linear, ca. 1/2 length of involucre, cupped and short-ciliate (and sometimes blackish) at tip; **involucre** ± angular-ovoid, 3–4 mm × 2–3.5 mm, phyllaries 8 in 1 series, narrowly triangular-oblong swollen at base, green, stiff with membranous, overlapping to having weakly interlocking margins, short-ciliate at tip (never black); receptacle ± flat aging convex, without bractlets (paleae), pitted, with colorless, acuminate teeth forming crownlike projections surrounding each ovary, hollow beneath receptacle. **Disc flower:** bisexual, radial, 1–2.5 mm across, extending conspicuously beyond phyllaries; **calyx (pappus)** of ca. 35 thin bristles, silky-white, with minute ascending barbs; **corolla** 5-lobed, 5.5–7 mm long; tube cylindric, 3–4 mm long, pale green; throat bell-shaped, 1.5–2 mm long, yellow; lobes recurved, deltate, 0.5–1 mm, yellow; **stamens** 5, fused to base of corolla throat; filaments ca. 2 mm long, yellowish; anthers fused into cylinder surrounding style, fully exerted above throat, basifixed, dithecal, 1.5 mm long, yellow with reddish stripes; **pistil** 1; ovary inferior, cylindric, 2 mm long, ± glabrous, 1-chambered with 1 ovule; style exerted above anthers, 6.5–7.5 mm long, yellow, 2-branched, the branches spreading later recurved, 1.2–1.5 mm long, yellow, stigmatic in 2 lines on each branch, truncate and hairy at tip. **Fruits:** cypselae, cylindric, ca. 2 × 0.2 mm, straight or curved, red-brown, shallowly 10-ribbed, minutely scabrous along ribs, with rim at tip having pappus; pappus 5–6 mm long, fragile and readily separating from fruit; phyllaries spreading to slightly reflexed. Mid-November–mid-February.

Naturalized. Twining perennial vine in shady woodlands, riparian woodlands, and tall chaparral of canyons on the coastal side of the range, especially in eastern SMM. *Delairea odorata*, formerly *Senecio mikanioides*, is an attractive, but highly invasive species; this climber can totally cover native shrubs, so that agencies are making efforts to limit the spread of this South African vine. Examining the yellow flowers with a hand lens, the exerted anthers and coiled, recurved style branches can be easily observed.

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