

*Epilobium canum* (Greene) P. H. Raven subsp. *latifolium* (Hooker) P. H. Raven, BROAD-LEAVED CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA. Perennial herb, 1–several-stemmed at base, spreading to ascending, in range 20–40 cm tall; shoots with ascending cauline leaves and at nodes with tufts of smaller leaves on unexpanded axillary shoots, green, pilose and also densely glandular-pubescent, the glandular hairs having colorless heads soon lost and afterward appearing short-pilose. **Stems:** cylindric, to 2 mm diameter, brittle, pale green, hairy, soon peeling in tough strips (exfoliating). **Leaves:** opposite decussate throughout, simple, sessile with pair fused across node forming a wide V-shaped wing, without stipules; blade widely lanceolate to ovate, 10–20 × 2.5–7 mm, entire to short-dentate on margins with several widely spaced teeth, acute at tip, pinnately veined with a conspicuous midrib raised on lower surface, having glandular hairs on both surfaces. **Inflorescence:** leafy raceme, flowers helically alternate, with each flower in axil of a leaflike bractlet, glandular-pubescent without longer pilose hairs; bractlet ascending, ovate, at anthesis 2–3 mm long increasing to 8–12 mm long in fruit, entire, densely glandular-hairy; pedicel ascending, 0.5–1 mm long increasing 2× in fruit. **Flower:** bisexual, radial, mostly 10–12 mm across; hypanthium above ovary, narrowly funnel-shaped with nectar-producing bulbous base, 15–18 mm long above bulbous base, red-orange, 8-veined, with only radiating glandular hairs; **sepals** 4, erect to ascending, narrowly triangular, 5–7 mm long, red-orange to yellowish above midpoint, glandular-pubescent on outer (lower) surface; **petals** 4, narrowly heart-shaped and distinctly 2-lobed, 6.5–8 × 4.5–5 mm, red-orange with divergent and glistening, darker veins, glabrous; **stamens** 8 in 2 sets, free, arising from 8 raised veins inside the hypanthium rim; filaments in range unequally exerted 7–10 mm from hypanthium, free portion divergent below hypanthium rim, the 4 opposite sepals 1–2 mm closer to rim than for stamens opposite petals, red-orange; anthers dorsifixed, dithecal, linear, 3.2–3.5 mm long, pink, longitudinally dehiscent; pollen white to creamy white, in permanently united tetrads (visible at 10×), held in a mass by minute (viscin) threads; **pistil** 1; ovary inferior, ± straight linear, 6.5–8 mm long, pink (greenish) with rose to reddish angles, 4-sided with rounded edges and 4 shallow, reddish vertical grooves, glandular-hairy sometimes with scattered long hairs, 4-chambered, each chamber packed with a single stack of ovules; style exerted to same height as long stamens, 24–28 mm long, same thickness as filaments, pink at base to red-orange above; stigma 4-lobed, the lobes spreading and triangular becoming recurved, densely papillate. **Fruit:** capsule, loculicidal, dehiscent by 4 ascending valves, many-seeded, 4-sided linear, 17–22 mm long, straw-colored, valves with radiating glandular hairs and scattered longer hairs; with persistent green bractlet at base concealing pedicel. **Seed:** obovoid to slightly top-shaped, with a tuft of hairs at top, 1.5–1.9 × 0.6–0.7 mm, brown, having cells minutely domed in longitudinal files resembling ribs, oily when pricked; seed hairs fine, in range 4.5–5.5 mm long, white, smooth, abscised as 1 unit. Mid-August–late September.

Native. Perennial herb known from several inland localities in coastal sage scrub on grassy slopes, e.g., northernmost Griffith Park near Travel Town in the Hollywood Hills, but nowadays rarely observed. Subspecies *latifolia* is easily recognized as a form of California fuchsia (formerly the genus *Zauschneria*). In comparison with the typical subspecies, broad-leaved California fuchsia has wider, widely lanceolate to ovate blades; its shoots are never bushlike and the plant is less than knee high when in full bloom and

fruit. Leaves and stems of subsp. *latifolia* initially form a dense layer of glandular hairs, but when the heads are shed, the surface appears to be densely short-pilose and also with scattered, longer pilose hairs. In range, flowers of subsp. *latifolia* overall are similar to those of subsp. *canum*, but all flower parts are shorter and have less red pigmentation. In *E. canum* subsp. *latifolia*, capsules are also narrower, seeds are narrower, and seed hairs are slightly shorter.

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