

Ericameria linearifolia (DC.) Urbatsch & J. Wussow, INTERIOR GOLDENBUSH, NARROWLEAF GOLDENBUSH. Shrub, summer-deciduous, highly branched, 40–150 cm tall; shoots initially sparsely short-villous aging glabrescent, gland-dotted with sunken glands, having resin but not sticky when fresh but becoming sticky by secreting resin while drying, mildly aromatic. **Stems:** ± cylindric, with obscure ridges descending from leaves, green soon turning brownish and forming light brown periderm. **Leaves:** helically alternate, simple, sessile, without stipules; blade ascending, linear, 6–30(–55) × 1–1.5 mm, flat to somewhat folded when young becoming subcylindric, entire, acute at tip, with only midrib conspicuous, dotted with tiny stomates and larger, slightly sunken resin glands. **Inflorescence:** heads solitary, or in terminal, cymelike arrays of several heads, head radiate, 16–32 mm across, in range with 3–8 ray flowers and 7–23 disc flowers, bracteate, sparsely hairy and gland-dotted; peduncle erect, 20–70 mm long, with 2 or more bracts along axis, peduncle bracts appressed, leaflike, linear, 2–12 mm long, with swollen bases; **involucre** hemispheric to top-shaped, 6–9 mm wide, phyllaries 16–18 in 2–3 series, linear to narrowly oblanceolate or lanceolate, 6–10 × 0.9–1.6 mm, the outer phyllaries shorter and ridged, green with narrow membranous margins, sparsely puberulent, inner phyllaries with wide membranous margins somewhat minutely jagged above midpoint; receptacle flat, without bractlets (paleae) but with crownlike teeth surrounding each ovary, glabrous. **Ray flower:** pistillate, bilateral, 3–6 mm across; **calyx (pappus)** of > 50 unequal capillary bristles, 5–8 mm long, whitish; **corolla** minutely 3-lobed (toothed); tube 4 mm long, pale greenish yellow, pubescent; limb ± elliptic, (7–)10.5–13 mm long, bright yellow, faintly 6-veined; **pistil** 1; ovary inferior, 2–3 mm long, whitish with green swelling at top, sericeous, 1-chambered with 1 ovule; style 8–10.5 mm long elongating after pollen released becoming long-exserted and persistent in fruit, **nectary** on top of ovary surrounding base of style, ringlike, ± 0.15 mm long, style 2-branched, the branches unequal to subequal, ascending, 1.5–2 mm long, with minute hairs on outer side at acute tip. **Disc flower:** bisexual, radial, 2–3 mm across; **calyx (pappus)** of > 50 unequal capillary bristles, 5.5–9 mm long, white; **corolla** 5-lobed, 7.5–9 mm long; tube ± cylindric, 2.5–3.5 × ± 0.4 mm, whitish, faintly 5-sided, glabrous; throat narrowly funnel-shaped, 4.5–5 mm long, gradually flaring to 1–1.5 mm diameter at orifice, yellow, sparsely papillate-hairy below midpoint; lobes acute to elliptic, 0.9–1.2 × 0.6–0.8 mm, bright yellow aging orange-yellow; **stamens** 5, fused to top of corolla tube; filaments 2.5–4 mm long; anthers fused into cylinder surrounding style, partially exserted, basifixed, dithecal, ± 3 mm long, orange-yellow sometimes with a brownish orange connective, rounded at base, acute at tip, longitudinally dehiscent; pollen yellow; **pistil** 1; ovary inferior, 2.5–3.5 mm long, sericeous but greenish and glabrous just below capillary bristles, 1-chambered with 1 ovule; style exserted, to 14 mm long, 2-branched, the branches initially commalike and touching later spreading, flattened, acute at tip, glabrous on inner side, densely short-papillate hairy on outer side above midpoint; **nectary disc** on top of ovary surrounding base of style, ringlike, ± 0.2 mm long, producing copious nectar filling corolla. **Fruits:** cypselae, monomorphic, oblanceoloid with swelling at top and compressed somewhat side-to-side, 5–5.5 mm long, tannish, sericeous, sometimes with 2 ridges beneath pubescence; pappus of > 50 capillary bristles, to 8 mm long, silvery whitish. Late February–late May.

Native. Summer-deciduous shrub occurring in interior grassland and open chaparral with many interesting native plants, mostly known in or near Agoura Hills (SMM), e.g., at Cornell Corners and north-facing chaparral slopes along Cornell Road. *Ericameria linearifolia* has linear leaves bearing many tiny, sunken resin glands. The leaves may be covered with resin but in nature typically are not sticky and only become so after a specimen is collected. This species has bright yellow heads and tends to bloom in early spring, when annuals around it are also in flower. Our local populations tend to have fewer phyllaries on narrower involucre and lower numbers of ray

flowers and disc flowers than is characteristic of the species, probably because the heads in SMM are comparatively small.

B. A. Prigge & A. C. Gibson