

Eriophyllum confertiflorum (DC.) A. Gray var. *confertiflorum*, GOLDEN-YARROW, YELLOW-YARROW. Subshrub, highly branched from base, decumbent to erect, 20–160 cm tall; shoots typically white-woolly to tomentose, minutely glandular-hairy, strongly aromatic. **Stems:** cylindric, sometimes faintly striped from aligned clumping of hairs along veins. **Leaves:** helically alternate, simple and deeply 1–2-pinnately lobed (appearing pinnately compound) with 1–3 pairs of primary lobes, sessile, without stipules; blade 10–50 mm long, narrow and linear to midpoint, between lobes axis 1.5–2.5 mm wide and inrolled under (revolute), the lobes tapered base to tip, to 10 × 2.5 mm, the lowest lobes the longest and decreasing upward, the larger lobes further lobed to toothed, pinnately veined with principal veins raised on lower surface, upper surface with scattered shaggy hairs and sparsely glandular-hairy (glabrate), lower surface white-tomentose or woolly and more densely glandular-hairy. **Inflorescence:** heads, in terminal, paniclelike arrays, array many-headed, flat-topped to domed with 3 or more principal branches, each branch ending in cluster of 3–20 heads, head radiate, 7–9 mm wide, with (4–)5(–6) ray flowers and (10–)18–20(–35) disc flowers, bracteate, pubescent like shoot; axes of lateral flowering branches ascending, slender; bract subtending peduncle linear, ≥ peduncle; peduncle ascending to erect, 0–9 mm long, densely tomentose to woolly and with glandular hairs; **involucre** urn-shaped to bell-shaped, 3.5–4 × 2.6–3.2 mm, phyllaries 4–7 in 1 series, obovate to ovate or elliptic, 2.5–2.8 mm long, weakly keeled, obtuse at tip; receptacle conic, lacking bractlets (paleae). **Ray flower:** pistillate, bilateral, 1.5–3 mm wide; **calyx (pappus)** of (5–)7–9(–14) scales, lanceolate to oblanceolate or oblong to wedge-shaped, < 0.7 mm long, translucent to white, jagged at tip or acute on narrow scales; **corolla** typically unlobed; tube narrowly cylindric, 1 mm long, dark yellow, covered with glandular hairs; limb ovate to obovate or elliptic to roundish, 2.1–3.2 mm long, vivid to strong yellow, slightly notched sometimes with a minute tooth in notch; **stamens** absent; **pistil** 1; ovary inferior, slightly compressed club-shaped and bowed, 1.7 × 0.5 mm, convex on back, angled on margins and sometimes on other face, covered with ascending short hairs, 1-chambered with 1 ovule; style slightly exserted, 1.5 mm long, 2-branched, the branches recurved to coiled. **Disc flower:** bisexual, radial, ca. 1.5 mm across; **calyx (pappus)** of (5–)7–9(–14) scales, lanceolate to oblanceolate or oblong to wedge-shaped, < 0.7 mm long, translucent to white, jagged at tip or acute on narrow scales; **corolla** 5-lobed, 2.5–2.8 mm long; tube cylindric, ca. 0.75 × 0.4 mm, greenish, densely glandular-hairy; throat funnel-shaped, 1.2 mm long, 0.7 mm at orifice, sparsely glandular-hairy; lobes spreading, deltate, 0.5–0.7 mm, throat and lobes golden yellow to orange-yellow, upper surface and edges papillate; **stamens** 5, fused top of corolla tube; filaments ca. 0.5 mm long, orange-yellow; anthers fused into cylinder surrounding style, exserted, basifixed, dithecal, 1.2 mm long, orange-yellow, longitudinally dehiscent; pollen orange-yellow; **pistil** 1; ovary inferior, slightly compressed club-shaped and ± straight, ca. 1.7 × 0.5 mm, convex on back, angled on margins and sometimes on other face, covered with short, ascending hairs, 1-chambered with 1 ovule; style slightly exserted, 1.5 mm long, 2-branched, the branches recurved to coiled. **Fruits:** cypselae, monomorphic, club-shaped and somewhat angular, 1.8–2 mm long, black to dark brown, bowed to straight, ± glabrous or short-strigose with upward-pointing hairs; pappus scales ovate or lanceolate to oblanceolate, 0.5–0.8 × 0.1–0.3 mm, pale tan, jagged at tip. Late December–late July.

Native. Subshrub common throughout range in coastal sage scrub and openings in chaparral and southern oak woodland, growing in full sun to partial shade. *Eriophyllum confertiflorum* has strongly aromatic foliage, and the lower leaves are white-woolly, but robust individuals growing in shade tend to have larger leaves with less pubescence. This species has many heads tightly clustered into a flat-topped or domed array (corymblike), and so this plant is called golden-yarrow because the arrays superficially resemble yarrow (*Achillea*), which also has yellow forms.

B. A. Prigge & A. C. Gibson