

***Hazardia squarrosa*** (Hooker & Arnott) Greene var. ***grindeloides*** (DC.) W. D. Clark, SAW-TOOTHED GOLDENBUSH, SAWTOOTH BRISTLEWEED. Shrub, winter-deciduous, somewhat spinescent and sclerophyllous, many-stemmed at base, with new shoots  $\pm$  unbranched and erect to ascending, in range 60–130 cm tall; shoots forming short axillary flowering shoots in upper canopy, sparsely hairy, glandular from very small, sessile, spheric and sunken resin glands (glandular hairs), not sticky resinous. **Stems:** cylindric, light green soon forming tannish bark, brittle, tomentose. **Leaves:** helically alternate, simple, sessile and clasping, without stipules; blade ascending to spreading, oblong to obovate, 15–40(–50)  $\times$  6–24 mm, stiff, cordate-clasping at base, dentate-spinose or serrate-spinose and crisped on margins with to 15 teeth per edge, rounded to obtuse at tip, pinnately veined with only midrib raised on lower surface, dull, with an elaborate network of minor veins, sparsely tomentose, with tiny resinous dots at sunken resin glands. **Inflorescence:** heads, terminal and axillary, in leafy panicles of lateral spikelike or racemelike arrays or in spikelike clusters of heads, head discoid, 9–20-flowered, bracteate, tomentose to short-tomentose and with short-stalked, yellowish glandular hairs; axes and bracts tomentose and with scattered glandular hairs; bract subtending peduncles leaflike and broadly tapered at base, with 1–several spiny teeth along tip; peduncle 0–8 mm long, bracts along peduncle if present < bract at base of peduncle; **involucre**  $\pm$  cylindric, 6.5–12  $\times$  3.5–4 mm, expanding and flaring in fruit, phyllaries ca. 50 in 8–10 series,  $\pm$  oblong to linear, outer phyllaries > 2 mm long and spreading to reflexed at tip, grading to inner phyllaries < 8 mm long and mostly straight, acute, each with green axis and membranous tip and margins, puberulent, glandular-hairy at tip, spreading to reflexed at tip except for the innermost series; receptacle flat, without bractlets (paleae), barely pitted with a crown of teeth to 0.6 mm long surrounding each ovary. **Disc flower:** bisexual, radial, 1.5 mm across; **calyx (pappus)** of 60–75 capillary bristles in 1 whorl, unequal, 5.5–7 mm long, at anthesis < corolla tube, golden; **corolla** 5-lobed, yellow; tube cylindric, expanding gradually, 7–9 mm long; lobes erect to ascending, equal, acute, 0.5 mm long; **stamens** 5, fused to midpoint of corolla tube; filaments  $\pm$  3 mm long; anthers fused into cylinder surrounding style, upper 1/3 exerted, basifixed, dithecal, 3 mm long, yellow, broadly tapered at base, narrowly rounded at tip, longitudinally dehiscent; pollen yellow; **pistil** 1; ovary inferior, narrowly inversely conic to cylindric,  $\pm$  1.6 mm long, whitish, sparsely hairy, without ribs, 1-chambered with 1 ovule; style exerted at least 2.5–3 mm, 9–10.5 mm long, 2-branched, the branches 1.8–2 mm long, flat on inner face, tapered from midpoint to tip, stigmatic with papillate hairs above midpoint but glabrous on inner face. **Fruits:** cypselae, narrowly inversely conic, in range 5.3–7.5  $\times$  1 mm, light brownish tan, glabrous, often flattened on 1 side, conspicuously 5-veined with 2–4 smaller veins between principal veins; pappus capillary hairs spreading, 8.5–9 mm long, colored light rusty. Late July–late October.

Native. Shrub fairly commonly in coastal sage scrub and on the margins of chaparral. *Hazardia squarrosa* in many ways resembles *Isocoma menziesii*, and the two species can be found growing together in coastal sage scrub, e.g., Corral Canyon near Pacific Coast Highway, although the more spinescent *Hazardia* occurs more commonly away from the coast.

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