

*Chamaebatia australis* (K. Brandeg.) Abrams, SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN MISERY. Shrub, evergreen, in range to 110 cm tall; shoots with somewhat sticky, fernlike leaves tufted at tips of slender branches, young growth scruffy and short-hirsute with mixed unbranched hairs and several-armed (rayed) stellate hairs, with scattered, stoutly stalked glandular hairs on all axes and blade lobes and teeth with sunken glands at tips, the glandular heads green each with a sticky, colorless drop of liquid resin, the glandular hairs aging red, strongly medicinally aromatic. **Stems:** cylindrical, initially ca. 1.5 mm and densely short-hirsute, beneath tuft of leaves shedding sheets of surface tissue (exfoliating) becoming red and glabrous on exposed surface, exposed stem 1.2 mm diameter, aging charcoal gray on woody stems. **Leaves:** helically alternate, 1-pinnately compound, 20–36-foliolate, with primary leaflets alternate to subopposite, having deeply pinnately dissected primary leaflets, short-petiolate, with stipules; stipules 2, fused to flaring petiole base, ca. 2 mm long, the lower half somewhat winglike, the spreading upper half acuminate with a stalked glandular hair at tip, green to reddish, sparsely short-hirsute, persistent; petiole 3–4 mm long, short-hirsute and with stalked glandular hairs on margins and lower side; blade lanceolate to narrowly elliptic or oblong in outline, 20–70 × 8–21 mm; rachis densely short-hirsute, margins with green lobes and teeth, having widely spaced, stalked glandular hairs on lower surface; primary leaflets sessile, spreading, odd pinnately lobed, oblong to oblanceolate in outline, in range to 11 × 2–3 mm, the basal 2–4 primary leaflets diminutive, unlobed, linear, to 1.5 mm long, and having a terminal, stalked gland, principal lobes obovate to broadly elliptic rounded at tip to 1.3 mm long, often alternating with trailing, triangular basal sublobes fused with leaflet axis, the axis sunken on upper side and raised with stalked glandular hairs on lower side, the principal lobes nearly free to base, with a sunken gland at tip covered with resin, lobes inconspicuously veined (midvein faint), glabrate, often partially resin-coated, often having 1 stalked glandular hair midlobe on lower surface. **Inflorescence:** racemelike cyme, terminal, 1–7-flowered, bracteate, short-hirsute and glandular-hairy on green tissues, hairs varying from minute and sessile to stalked and with small to large heads; bractlet subtending the lower 1–2 pedicels 5-lobed decreasing upward to 3-lobed to unlobed and linear, 3–5.5 mm long; pedicel ascending, to 25 mm long, densely glandular-hairy; bracteole subtending flower present or absent, linear, to 3 mm long. **Flower:** bisexual, radial, 12–14 mm across; hypanthium funnel-shaped, 3–4 mm long and wide, somewhat 5-sided, above shallowly ribbed, with conspicuous, stalked glandular hairs, internally with a dense lining of whitish hairs on lower 2/3, the hairs to 0.7 mm long; **sepals** 5, spreading from hypanthium, oblong to triangular, 1.5–4 × 1.6–2 mm, acute to acuminate with hard point at tip, green, with mostly glandular hairs on lower surface and mostly nonglandular hairs on upper surface above midpoint, persistent, in fruit ascending to erect; **petals** 5, obovate, 5–6.7 × 3.5–4.5 mm, white with pale green veins from base, with a narrow base, shallowly notched at tip; **stamens** ca. 35–45, free, erect, arising from hypanthium rim; filaments narrow-triangular at base, 1.5–2 mm long, yellowish; anthers dorsifixed, dithecal, ± 0.7 mm, yellow, longitudinally and inwardly dehiscent; pollen pale yellow; **pistil** 1; ovary superior, ovoid, ± 0.5 mm long; style hairy at base, stigmatic at tip. **Fruit:** achene, with base hidden in dense hairs on hypanthium, obovoid, ca. 1.2 mm long, dull dark brown, compressed at base and spheroid above, with 2 edges somewhat ridged, rough and leathery. Early April–late April.

Native. Evergreen shrub first collected in 1982 by Tim Thomas in chaparral growing along a sandstone ridge at SMMNRA Rocky Oaks, then not seen again for nearly three decades, at the same site, currently a small population with twelve adult individuals and numerous seedlings. *Chamaebatia australis* has strongly aromatic, fernlike leaves and small white flowers. Mountain misery cannot be confused with any other shrub in range.  
B. A. Prigge & A. C. Gibson