Chlorogalum pomeridianum (DC.) Kunth var. pomeridianum. Perennial herb, geophytic, bulb-bearing, rosetted, 1-stemmed at base, scapose, branched, erect inflorescence 50-290 cm tall; shoots with only basal leaves, glabrous; bulb ovoid, to $150 \times 75 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, heavily covered with dark brown fibers. Stems (scape): cylindric, to 25 mm diameter, green, glaucous (especially within inflorescence), with very long internodes between bracts; having a hard rind and watery core. Leaves: helically alternate, simple, sessile, without stipules; blade of basal leaves strap-shaped, 500-1100+ $\times 20-55 \mathrm{~mm}$, the widest near midblade, entire and conspicuously wavy on margins, long-tapered at tip, drying and decaying from tip backward during or just after flowering, yellow-green to bright green but white at base, parallel-veined. Inflorescence: panicle of erect and ascending racemes, terminal, open, the branches straight and each with 20-65 flowers, flowers typically 1 per node but sometimes subopposite, having to 6 flowers open per raceme per day, glabrous, bracteate; peduncle 180-1050+ mm long; bracts typically 2 per node with one below branch and the other in axil of branch, lower bract leaflike, linear-lanceolate to narrowly triangular, 10-65 × 13-20 mm, tapered from base to tip, upper bract triangular, 15-30 $\times$ $10-12 \mathrm{~mm}$, usually axillary but sometimes displaced upward along branch (absent); axes glaucous and green often aging reddish purple, internodes close in young bud becoming widely spaced after flowering and eventually $5-40 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; bractlets subtending pedicel 1 or 2 , the outer one partially sheathing, narrowly acuminate-lanceolate, $3-9 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, often 3-veined, membranous on margins, typically concealing a much smaller ovate bractlet positioned to 1 side, both becoming papery in fruit; pedicel ascending, at anthesis 5-14+ mm long, glaucous, persistent after flower abscises but not increasing in length. Flower: radial, bisexual, $30-45 \mathrm{~mm}$ across, vespertine (opening a few hours before sunset and closing in the middle of the night), unscented; tepals 6 in 2 whorls, $\pm$ free, becoming twisted over ovary and persistent in fruit, initially spreading to recurved, equal, linearoblanceolate, $15-26 \times 2.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}$, of outer whorl slightly narrower and 3 -veined from below tip to base, 1 -veined at tip, white at anthesis with or without a pink, greenish, or rose-purple midstripe on back that often darkens after anthesis, papillate-puberulent at tip; stamens 6, fused to tepal bases; filaments ascending, $13-16 \mathrm{~mm}$ long with basal $2-3.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ tapered from base, white, glabrous; anthers versatile, dithecal, linear, 5-6 mm long, in range pale yellow or light yellow-green, arrow-shaped at base, longitudinally dehiscent; pollen whitish; nectaries 6, at bases of tepals, producing copious thin nectar pooling around base of ovary; pistil 1; ovary superior, at anthesis broadly ellipsoid with 3 slightly sunken sides, 3-4.5 mm long, light green, 6-veined, 3-chambered, each chamber with 2 ovules attached to center; style erect, 14.5-17 mm long, tapered from base, white, glabrous; stigma shortly 3-lobed, the lobes $\pm 0.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long. Fruit: capsule, loculicidal, erect, typically 6-seeded, 3-lobed $\pm$ spheroid, $5-7 \mathrm{~mm}$ long and wide, with 4-8 transverse, riblike veins of varying lengths on each valve. Seed: $\pm$ ovoid to comma-shaped, 3.7-4.4× $2.3-2.8 \mathrm{~mm}$, black, sharply cobblestonelike. Mid-May-late June.

Native. Perennial herb, a relatively common, rosetted, scapose geophyte of shrublands and open sites throughout the range, stimulated by and appearing especially robust in the growing season after a burn, and then often not seen aboveground until the next burn. Each day its flowers open from 4-5 pm, awaiting moths that visit them after sunset, and each flower remains open about eight hours. Its deep-seated bulb contains abundant, suds-
producing saponins ("soap plant"), and native Americans and early settlers used Chlorogalum bulbs as soap and crushed them to stupefy fish, but the bulbs were also roasted for food.
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