

Clarkia bottae (Spach) H. Lewis & M. Lewis, PUNCHBOWL GODETIA, FAREWELL-TO-SPRING. Annual, taprooted, not rosetted, 1–several-stemmed at base, typically branching from upper nodes forming ascending, flowering lateral shoots \pm straight with nodding to pendent flower buds, ascending to erect, 15–155 cm tall; shoots with only cauline leaves, typically with unexpanded axillary shoots with tufts of small leaves, short-strigose, not glandular-hairy. **Stems:** cylindric, to 10 mm diameter, green to reddish, sparsely short-hairy aging glabrescent, brown skin peeling in tough strips (exfoliating) thereby appearing glabrous. **Leaves:** helically alternate (cauline leaves) and opposite or subopposite (the lowermost 1–3 cauline nodes and sometimes the first node on a lateral shoot), simple, petiolate to sessile, without stipules; petiole weakly distinguished from blade, typically < 3.5 mm long, with crimson band at base, short-hairy; blade narrowly elliptic to narrowly lanceolate or linear, 15–70(–100) \times 3–17 mm, often folded upward from midrib, broadly tapered at base, entire to remotely short-dentate on margins, acute at tip, pinnately veined with midrib raised on lower surface, puberulent or glabrate. **Inflorescence:** leafy raceme, terminal, > 1/2 plant height, many-flowered, each flower with a short pedicel beneath the long inferior ovary, bracteate; bractlet subtending pedicel leaflike; pedicel 0.5–3 mm long, slightly thinner than ovary base, short-strigose. **Flower:** bisexual, \pm radial, 18–44 mm across, bowl-shaped; hypanthium above ovary, \pm bell-shaped, 2–3.2 \times 1.8–3.5 mm, green to reddish, somewhat 4-lobed, white short-strigose, with deep purplish red band at base, internally whitish above midpoint with a ring of coarse hairs 0.5 mm below rim, **nectary** at base of hypanthium surrounding style base, ringlike, dark green; **sepals** 4, partially fused as pairs when they split from pressure of expanding petals along suture lines, splitting along 1 suture line base to tip, or with short splits and sepals remaining fused above midpoint, short-reflexed at base and ascending and appressed to corolla, units broadly ovate to boatlike and 1-sided (= 4-sepal unit) to ovate on opposite sides (= 2-sepal units), individually lanceolate, (10–)12–20 \times 2.5–3 mm, typically green with lavender base, acuminate and reddish at tip, 3-veined from base with conspicuously raised midvein, short-strigose, internally glabrous; **petals** 4, spreading, fan-shaped, 15–31 \times 16–26 mm, not clawed, appearing reddish purple, lacking a large dark spot, white to purplish pink on basal 1/4–1/3, typically with tiny purplish red to reddish purple flecks and fine purplish veins radiating from base, minutely jagged on upper margin, upper surface sparsely short-villous, lower surface glabrous or sometimes sparsely villous at base; **stamens** 8 in 2 series, arising from hypanthium rim, free, dimorphic, without glandular hairs; filaments 6–8 mm long (opposite sepals) and 4.5–6.5 mm long (opposite petals), purplish pink and paler to tip, longer, outer filaments compressed front-to-back; anthers dorsifixed, dithecal, 6–10 mm long and pale purple to strong purple (outer stamens) and 4–8 mm long and pale yellow or blushed pale purple with deep reddish purple dots (inner stamens), outer > inner, sparsely short-hairy, longitudinally dehiscent; pollen pale yellow to pale violet, held in mass by minute threads (viscin threads); **pistil** 1, ovary inferior, cylindric and slightly arched and with 4 grooves, 10–32 \times \pm 1.4 mm, green or reddish, densely puberulent-strigose, without glandular hairs, 4-chambered, each chamber packed with 1 stack of many ovules; style exerted and slightly > outer anthers, 12–21 \times \pm 0.4 mm, white at base (within hypanthium) and light purple, surface smooth; stigma 4-lobed, the lobes initially erect then spreading, deltate to broadly ovate, 0.6–1 mm long, fleshy, light purple with darker margins, margins becoming inrolled to expose papillate-hairy stigmatic surface.

Fruit: capsule, loculicidal, dehiscing by 4 valves, many-seeded (< 250), ± 4-sided to subcylindric, 25–55 × 2.5 mm. **Seed:** subcylindric, 1–1.4 × 0.6–0.8 mm, brown, oblique on end walls, partially grooved on 1 side, with pale tan ± ovate marks on each side of groove and sometimes with 1 or 2 smaller whitish marks, papillate especially on ends and edges, the papillae pale tan to grayish. Late April–late July.

Native. Annual found throughout the range on open slopes, especially in coastal sage scrub and at grassy sites. *Clarkia bottae*, formerly called *C. deflexa*, tends to be taller than *C. cylindrica*, with which it can co-occur. The flower of *C. bottae* has a white center, whereas the other species typically has a dark purple-red center, resulting from a large basal spot on each petal.

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