

*Clarkia cylindrica* (Jepson) H. Lewis & M. Lewis subsp. *cylindrica*, SPECKLED CLARKIA  
Annual, taprooted, not rosetted, 1-stemmed at base, branching from upper nodes forming ascending, flowering lateral shoots with recurved tips having nodding buds, erect, 15–60(–80) cm tall; shoots with only cauline leaves, typically with unexpanded axillary shoots with tufts of small leaves, puberulent, often short-strigose, not glandular-hairy. **Stems:** cylindrical, < 3 mm diameter, green to reddish, brown skin peeling in tough strips (exfoliating) thereby appearing glabrous. **Leaves:** opposite or subopposite (the lowermost 1 or 2 cauline nodes and sometimes the first node on a lateral shoot) and helically alternate (cauline leaves), simple, petiolate, without stipules; petiole indistinct from blade, < 3.5 mm long, with crimson band at base, short-hairy; blade linear to narrowly lanceolate (narrowly elliptic), 5–45(–60) × 0.7–3.5(–4) mm, folded upward from midrib when drought stressed, entire to remotely short-dentate on margins, acute and reddish at tip, 1-veined, short-hairy. **Inflorescence:** leafy raceme, terminal, several-flowered, flowers with an indistinct pedicel beneath long inferior ovary, bracteate; bractlet subtending pedicel leaflike, linear, < 15 mm long; pedicel 0.5–3 mm long, as thick as ovary base, short-strigose. **Flower:** bisexual, radial, 16–37 mm across, bowl-shaped; bud lanceoloid; hypanthium above ovary, inversely pyramidal, 1.8–5 × 1.5–4 mm, green to reddish, somewhat 4-sided and often with purplish lines, white short-strigose, internally strong reddish purple above midpoint with a ring of coarse hairs slightly above midpoint, nectary at base of hypanthium surrounding style base, ringlike, dark green; **sepals** 4, partially fused when they split from pressure of expanding petals along suture lines (pinkish to purple), 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, 10–15(–20) × 2–2.5 mm, typically green to brownish with purple base, acuminate at tip, several-veined from base, short-strigose (internally glabrous); **petals** 4, spreading, fan-shaped, 11–25(–35) × 8–18(–25) mm, not clawed, appearing light purple, < 6 mm from base with a deep reddish purple, fan-shaped spot abutting whitish to pale purple central region, light purple at tip, the central region often with purplish red flecks and fine purplish veins radiating out of purple spot (rarely without a spot), minutely jagged on upper margin, both surfaces sparsely short-villous below midpoint; **stamens** 8 in 2 sets, free, arising from hypanthium rim, dimorphic, glabrous (outer filaments rarely sparsely pilose above midpoint), without glandular hairs; filaments 4–6 × 0.5–0.6 mm straight and gradually tapered to tip (opposite sepals) and 2.3–5.5 × 0.3–0.4 mm flaring at base and more curved (opposite petals), light purple, longer outer filaments compressed front-to-back; anthers dimorphic, dorsifixed, dithecal, 4–8 mm long (outer stamens) and 2.3–5.5 mm long (inner stamens), outer > inner, pale yellow aging whitish or blushed lavender and sometimes with red purple tip, longitudinally dehiscent; pollen pale to light yellow, held in mass by minute threads (viscin threads); **pistil** 1; ovary inferior, ± straight, somewhat 4-sided and each side grooved, 8.5–20 × 0.8–1 mm, green or reddish, white short-strigose, without glandular hairs, 4-chambered, each chamber packed with 1 stack of many ovules; style exerted and slightly > outer anthers, 8.5–18 × ± 0.4 mm, whitish at base soon pale purple to tip; stigma 4-lobed, the lobes initially erect then spreading, oblong, 1.2–2.8 mm long, fleshy, pale yellow (pale purple), margins inrolled (revolute) to expose papillate-hairy stigmatic surface. **Fruit:** capsule, loculicidal, dehiscent by 4 valves, many-seeded, ± 4-sided, (20–

)27–40(–50) mm long, before dehiscence appearing 8-ribbed, short-beaked with persistent lower style. **Seed:** rhomboid, 6-sided ( $\pm$  parallelogram), quadrangular with 2 parallel, oblique end walls, dark brown with grayish to tannish papillae, the largest on edges and the smallest on lateral walls, fairly dense on end walls, clustered on lateral walls resulting in a spotted appearance. Early April–late July.

Native. Annual found from mid-springtime through early summer on grassy slopes and along roadsides. *Clarkia cylindrica* is often an unbranched plant with a very showy terminal inflorescence. Each petal of this species has a dark red purple base and commonly appears speckled midpetal on a light background, but there is considerable genetic variability. In comparison with *C. bottae*, its closest relative in the flora, *C. cylindrica* has a four-sided ovary and fruit and pale yellow stigma lobes, whereas *C. bottae* has a cylindric ovary and fruit and lavender stigma lobes.

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