

Clarkia purpurea (Curtis) Nelson & J. F. Macbr. subsp. *viminea* (Dougl.) H. Lewis & M. Lewis. Annual, taprooted, not rosetted, 1-stemmed at base, flowering shoots ascending with erect buds, in range 15–75 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 2 mm diameter, green to reddish, on a large specimen lower stem with brownish skin peeling in 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, sessile, without stipules; petiole to 0.5 mm long; blade linear to narrowly lanceolate-linear, in range 10–45 × 0.8–4 mm, often folded along midrib, entire to remotely short-dentate on margins, acute and reddish at tip, 1-veined with midrib raised on lower surface, puberulent.

Inflorescence: leafy raceme, terminal, several-flowered, flowers with inconspicuous pedicel beneath long inferior ovary, bracteate, short-strigose; bractlet subtending pedicel leaflike; pedicel < 1 mm long, as thick as ovary base, short-strigose. **Flower:** bisexual, radial, 27–45 mm across, bowl-shaped; bud lanceoloid and somewhat 4-sided; hypanthium above ovary, funnel-shaped and 4-sided, in range 11–12.5 × 5–6 mm, pale green and often with 4 purplish veins, white short-strigose with downward-pointing hairs, internally green with a ring of short coarse white hairs ca. 3.5 mm above base, **nectary** at base of hypanthium surrounding style base, of small lobes, green; **sepals** 4, free or partially fused as they split from pressure of expanding petals along purplish 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) and strongly reflexed individually or pairs, individually lanceolate, 15–18 × 3–4 mm, typically green, acuminate at tip, ± 3-veined from base with raised midvein on outer surface and veined fused at tip, short-strigose, internally glabrous; **petals** 4, spreading, fan-shaped, 15.5–27 × 14–24 mm, not clawed, light purple (drying darker), above midpoint at center with a darker and more red, inverted triangular spot, without radiating fine veins, in range sometimes with darker flecks, sharply and irregularly jagged on upper margin, glabrous or surface with widely scattered short hairs; **stamens** 8 appearing in 1 series, arising free or fused at bases forming an irregular short tube, arising from hypanthium rim, dimorphic; filaments 6–7 mm long (opposite sepals) and 3.5–4 mm long (opposite petals), white, tapered gradually to tip, flattened front-to-back, glabrous or with several scattered short hairs, without glandular hairs; anthers monomorphic, dorsifixed, dithecal, narrowly oblong, 6.5–8 mm long, creamy white, puberulent, longitudinally dehiscent; pollen creamy white, held in mass by minute threads (viscin threads); **pistil** 1; ovary inferior, straight, narrowly lanceoloid, 9–14 × 1.4–1.8 mm, green with red-purple at tip, 8-ribbed with 8 grooves, short-strigose, lacking glandular hairs, 4-chambered, each chamber packed with 1 stack of many ovules; style exerted and at lower or middle level of upper anthers, 5.5–10 × 0.3–0.4 mm, pale purple at base to greenish white and pale purple again approaching stigma, in range never longer than outer anthers; stigma 4-lobed, the lobes recurved, tongue-shaped, 1.5–2 mm long, fleshy, deep purple (whitish with purplish margins), margins not inrolled, stigmatic surface long-papillate. **Fruit:** capsule, loculicidal, dehiscent by 4 valves, many-seeded, narrowly lanceoloid and 8-ribbed, 24–33 × ± 3 mm, with 4 edges alternating with raised midface vein, valves flaring, ribs short-strigose. **Seed:**

rhomboid, 6-sided (\pm parallelogram) with sides quadrangular having 2 parallel, oblique end walls, dark brown with 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. Late May–mid-July.

Native. Annual vouchered to date from a single roadside location on UC Stunt Ranch (SMM) in an opening of southern oak woodland, growing as a fairly dense population in the vicinity of *Clarkia bottae*. Unlike the common subspecies, which is similar vegetatively, the flowers of *C. purpurea* subsp. *viminea* are distinctly larger, having petals greater than fifteen millimeters long, and longer sepals, filaments, and stigma lobes. Existing descriptions treat subsp. *viminea* as a taxon in which the stigma is always exerted well above the tallest stamens, whereas flowers in our population have the stigma lobes placed at the height of the longer stamens, as they are in subsp. *quadrivulnera*. This may indicate that our population is selfing rather than designed for outcrossing, although outcrossing undoubtedly occurs locally. The presence of purple flecks on petals of local plants may indicate some hybridization with neighboring *C. bottae*, which has those fleck features but is very different by having distinctly pedicellate fruits and nodding flower buds. Over the range in California, *C. purpurea* subsp. *viminea* is described as being variable population to population, and detailed studies would be required to determine whether should be treated as a valid subspecies, with or without hybrid influence, or whether the form has evolved repeatedly in range.

B. A. Prigge & A. C. Gibson