

Dudleya parva Rose & Davidson, CONEJO DUDLEYA. Perennial herb, ± leaf succulent, summer-deciduous from basal caudex, fibrous-rooted, rosetted, scapose, with 1–several rosettes, each rosette with an erect inflorescence, 4–18(–25) cm tall; shoots with 6–14 basal leaves present only during spring, rosettes 20–50(–80) mm across, glabrous, glaucous; caudex unbranched or laterally several-branched, 10–100 × 2–7 mm; roots narrowed or constricted at irregular intervals. **Stems:** = peduncles. **Leaves:** helically alternate, simple, sessile, without stipules; blade (basal rosette) ascending, ± narrowly oblanceolate to linear in outline, 15–45 × 3–7 × ca. 2 mm, slightly glaucous, often tinged purple at base, entire, acute at tip, initially curved to twisted becoming ± straight, upper surface transversely concave, lower surface convex. **Inflorescence:** cyme, on 1–several axillary inflorescence per plant, typically 2-forked (unbranched or 3-forked) at top of main axis, sometimes with 1–4 lateral cymes below the principal fork, principal axis cylindric, 1–6-flowered per branch, 1-sided with erect flowers on upper side, bracteate, glabrous, glaucous; peduncle erect, cylindric, 2.5–5 mm basal diameter, 0.8–2.3 mm diameter below cyme, ± fleshy drying fibrous and persisting during summer; bracts along peduncle (cauline leaves) to 20, helically alternate, triangular to narrowly triangular in outline, 6.5–20 × 3.7–4.2 mm, reduced upward, fleshy and withering during flowering, clasping, acute at tip, dull grayish green with numerous small reddish dots; cyme branches 15–40 mm long; bractlet subtending pedicel, ascending to spreading, deltoid to ovoid, 1.3–3.5 × 0.8–1.5 mm, fleshy, dull olive green to grayish green with numerous small reddish dots, slightly clasping; pedicel at anthesis 0.5–1 mm long increasing 2× in fruit, 1–1.5 mm diameter, pale green. **Flower:** bisexual, radial, 5.8–7.4(–9) mm across, narrowly urn-shaped; **calyx** (4–)5-lobed, fused at base, 4.4–5.8 × 4–5.4 mm, fleshy, green, glabrous, glaucous with whitish wax; lobes appressed to corolla, erect, triangular, 3–5 × 2.1–3 mm; **corolla** (4–)5-lobed, ± conic in bud, at anthesis narrowly urn-shaped (urceolate) with spreading tips, 7.4–8.5 mm long; tube (4–)5-angled, 1–2 mm long, pale greenish yellow; lobes elliptic, 3–3.6 mm wide, stiff, brilliant to light greenish yellow, acute at tip and slightly outcurved, broadly and bluntly keeled along midrib, the keel sometimes red-flecked; **stamens** (8)10 in 2 whorls alternate and opposite corolla lobes and fused to short corolla tube, included, with anthers of outer whorl of stamens (opposite calyx lobes) higher than those of inner whorl; filaments ± cylindric and long-tapered, fused to corolla at base for 0.9–1.5 mm and free for 4.8–6 mm (outer whorl) and 0.7–1 mm and free for 5–6 mm (inner whorl), 0.3–0.5 mm diameter at base, translucent light yellowish green; anthers positioned at base of arching corolla tips, basifixed, dithecal, oblong, 1.3–1.6 × 0.5–0.7 mm, brilliant yellow, short-tipped, longitudinally dehiscent; pollen vivid to light yellow; **nectaries** (4–)5, opposite corolla lobes, kidney-shaped, 0.6–0.8 × 0.2–0.3 mm, light yellow or whitish, slightly cupped on upper surface; **pistils** (4–)5, fused at base ± 0.7 mm, appressed, erect, 5–8 mm long; ovaries superior, narrowly lanceoloid, 4–5 mm long, pie-shaped in ×-section, whitish, each chamber with 16–26 ovules attached to outer wall; styles gradually tapered from ovary, ca. 3 mm long, pale to light green; stigmas terminal, minute. **Fruits:** (4–)5 follicles, dehiscent along inner wall, several-seeded, ascending, narrowly lanceoloid, 5–5.5 mm long, when immature concealed by withered petals, dull light brown with purplish red flecks. **Seed:** ellipsoid-lanceoloid, ca. 1.2 × 0.3–0.35 mm, brown, with fine longitudinal, slightly wavy ridges. Mid-May–late June.

Native. A fleshy perennial herb locally common on volcanic outcrops growing with *Selaginella bigelovii* on moister, north-facing slopes, western SH (Mountclef Ridge) and SMM (Conejo Grade). *Dudleya parva* is a local endemic and federally listed as a rare plant, so it should not be disturbed. It is a vernal species, starting its growth from belowground caudices in spring, flowering around mid-May while leaves are withering and dry out, and forming mature fruits typically before July heat. The follicles open when the aboveground plant is fully desiccated, and the inflorescence eventually breaks off, leaving no trace of this species. In dry years, this species does not appear, but in moderate to wet years, an outcrop may have hundreds of individuals.

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