

Erodium botrys (Cav.) Bertol., LONG-BEAKED FILAREE, BIG HERONBILL, BROAD-LEAF FILAREE, LONGBEAK STORKSBILL. Annual, taprooted, flat-rosetted, appearing acaulous with 1–several spreading to ascending, leafy inflorescences, in range 10–45 cm tall; shoots with basal leaves (so-called cauline leaves treated here as bracts), basal rosette 6–55 cm across, with nonglandular hairs but having glandular hairs on inflorescence (including flower buds). **Stems:** cylindric (also inflorescence axis), fleshy, purplish red, the nonglandular hairs radiating to recurved, 1-celled, to 2 mm long. **Leaves:** helically alternate (bracts alternate or opposite), odd-1-pinnately lobed, petiolate, with stipules; stipules 2, attached to stem at node, lanceolate to ovate, 4–10 mm long, membranous, reddish, ciliate on margins (not ciliate); petiole channeled, in \times -section elliptic, 20–170 mm long, \pm fleshy, exposed surfaces purplish red, with scattered nonglandular hairs but denser in channel; blade \pm asymmetric-ovate, 12–110 \times 9–60, \leq petiole, dark green with purplish red along principal veins, lobes 5–13 mm wide, toothed but teeth not sharply pointed, ultimate lobes and teeth 1.5–2 mm wide, acute at tip, pinnately veined with a vein to each major lobe, strigose especially on lower surface along principal veins. **Inflorescence:** cymelike array with umbel, axillary from a basal leaf, umbel 1–4-flowered, flowers spreading but often nodding before nightfall, bracteate, glandular short-hirsute to short-strigose; bract at principal node = pair of stipules, deltate, 4.5–7 mm, membranous often tinged purplish red, ciliate on margins; peduncle bearing umbel ascending, straight, at anthesis 45–130 mm long increasing somewhat in fruit, the shortest if 1-flowered, generally purplish red on exposed side, with involucre at tip; **involucre** of bractlets subtending pedicels of an umbel, bractlets \pm 3 \times pedicels, free or fused, flat to recurved, ovate, 2–4 mm long, scarious, ciliate on margins, outer bractlets sometimes red-tinged; pedicel initially ascending with hook at tip, 15–25 \times 0.8 mm, becoming strongly bent $> 90^\circ$ in fruit, purplish red fading in fruit, strigose. **Flower:** bisexual, \pm radial (petals not regularly distributed), (8–)11–15 mm across; **sepals** 5, ascending, overlapping, ovate to oblong-ovate, 7–10 mm long increasing to 18 mm and erect in fruit, with short awn at tip, green or the outermost sepal having 1–2 purple stripes, (3–)5–7-veined, hidden margin membranous, exposed margin hirsute and often with conspicuous glandular hairs, inner sepals hirsute along veins and ciliate, the awn 0.7–1 mm long, red-tipped, with several hairs + short bristles at tip; **petals** 5, spreading, overlapping, \pm equal, obovate to wedge-shaped, 10.5–14 \times 4.5–7 mm, rose-lavender narrowed to whitish base, base 2 mm but not clawed, 3-veined or 5-veined with principal veins dark rose, sparsely hairy; **nectaries** 5, appressed to bases of stamens (alternate with petals), truncate and tongue-shaped, 1 mm long, reddish or green, with secreting tip incurved; **stamens** 5 fertile opposite sepals, staminodes 5 opposite petals, free; filaments erect, broad-tapered and flattened, ca. 5 \times 1 mm, pale greenish or pinkish, sparsely hairy; anthers dorsifixed, dithecal, burgundy, longitudinally dehiscent; pollen orangish; staminodes ca. 2 \times 0.4 mm, colorless, glabrous; **pistil** 1, \pm 4.5 mm long, densely hispid-strigose; ovary superior, 5-lobed, lobes hemispheroid, green but covered with whitish hairs, 5-chambered, each chamber with 1 ovule attached to center; style a column with 5, free, spreading tips, the branches stigmatic, spheroid, red-violet, short-papillate. **Fruit:** schizocarp, of 5 dry, 1-seeded mericarps, before dehiscence erect, needlelike (= beaks of style column) with swollen base (= seed bodies), mericarp separating from base by coiling upward (= awn) from the persistent portion of style column, (50–)80–110 mm long before splitting; seed body narrowly oblanceoloid, 8–11 mm long, sharply pointed at

base, cinnamon-brown, open on inner edge, densely appressed-hirsute, with 2 deep, ± circular concavities at top (1 on each side of seed chamber), with 2 deep furrows below each circular concavity, the concavities glabrescent (not glabrous); awn initially mostly 80–110 mm long, brown, becoming tightly helically twisted forming an erect shaft with > 10 gyres to above midpoint and having a long, straight terminal portion, short-hairy on outer surface and with short, straight hairs (fibers) on inner side. Early February–late May.

Naturalized. Annual common and often locally abundant in disturbed areas and along trails. *Erodium botrys* has a well-defined rosette with basal leaves flush against the ground, and a dense population can crowd out other herbs. Its leaves tend to be deeply divided, not compound, and dark green with veins and axes purplish red. The inflorescence is not conspicuously leafy, as in the other species of *Erodium*; it bears a cyme with no more than four flowers. The corolla is radially symmetric with five overlapping petals, but the petals are not evenly arranged. Long-beaked filaree is so named because it produces fruits generally longer than one hundred millimeters.
B. A. Prigge & A. C. Gibson