

*Gilia achilleifolia* Benth., CALIFORNIA GILIA. Annual, taprooted, several-stemmed from base, leafy at base and with reduced cauline leaves, erect to ascending, to 70 cm tall; shoots lacking cobwebby hairs, mostly with stalked glandular with narrowly conic stalks (septate) topped with a light amber head, having also scattered filamentous hairs. **Stems:** cylindric, < 4 mm diameter, generally green but aging with dense purplish red spots (maculate), internodes 5–50 mm long, young growth glandular-hairy becoming glabrescent on old stem and lower axes. **Leaves:** helically alternate, 1–2-pinnately divided,  $\pm$  11-lobed and petiolate (lower cauline leaves) and sessile and 1-pinnate with 3–5 lobes (upper cauline leaves), without stipules; petiole of lower leaves channeled, to 27 mm long, flared at base, with filamentous hairs and glandular-hairy on upper side; blade ovate in outline, 30–35(–80)  $\times$  20–25(–60) mm, 2-pinnately divided nearly to midrib, sparsely hairy, lateral lobes spreading, 3.5–12 mm long, commonly lobed again or toothed and having most secondary lobes and teeth on trailing edge, ultimate divisions terminated by a short, acuminate, toothlike process (not sharp) initially purplish red aging cartilaginous and pale tannish; leaf axis narrow, ca. 0.5 mm wide; of upper leaves terminal lobe linear to narrowly oblanceolate, 3–6.5 mm long, lateral lobes linear to lanceolate, 3–5.5 mm long. **Inflorescence:** cyme, terminal and axillary, generally > 8-flowered, bracteate, glandular-hairy along axes; peduncle 7–30 mm long, sometimes with bracts below midpoint, bracts typically 3-lobed, < 3 mm long; pedicel 0.5–2.5 mm long, densely glandular-hairy. **Flower:** bisexual, radial, 9–12 mm across; **calyx** 5-lobed, ovoid, 5–6  $\times$  3 mm, glandular-pubescent; tube 2.5–3 mm long, green at base (0.5–1 mm), with yellowish green stripe below each lobe and with membranous panel between stripes and above base; lobes lanceolate to triangular, 1.5–3  $\times$  1.5 mm, white becoming purplish red-membranous on margin, 3-veined on inner surface, acuminate at tip forming a point ( $\pm$  mucronate but not pungent) and dark purplish red; **corolla** 5-lobed, trumpet-shaped, 12–13 mm long; tube 1–1.5  $\times$  1.3–1.5 mm, white but yellowish at basal edge; throat flaring, 6–6.5 mm long, 3.3–4 mm wide at orifice, light violet lacking other markings; lobes overlapping, ovate to elliptic, typically 4–5.2  $\times$  2.8–3.5 mm, light violet, rounded at tip, not spotted; **stamens** 5, fused to corolla at or slightly below each sinus; filaments unequal, 0.8–3.5 mm long, whitish at base to purplish or violet at tip; anthers basifixed, dithecal, exerted from orifice to middle of lobes, ellipsoid to oblong and deeply cordate at base, 1–1.7  $\times$  0.7–1.1 mm, bluish, longitudinally and sideways dehiscent; pollen bluish; **nectary disc** surrounding ovary base, ringlike, green, slightly wavy on rim; **pistil** 1, ca. 17 mm long; ovary superior, ovoid to conic-ovoid, 1.5–1.7  $\times$  1 mm, green, glabrous, 3-chambered, each chamber with 4–5 ovules attached to center; style 11–12.5 mm long, exerted with stigmas above anthers, positioned to side, slender, white, glabrous, 3-branched, the stigmatic branches curved outward, 2–2.5 mm long, papillate and longitudinally channeled on inner face. **Fruit:** capsule, loculicidal, dehiscent by 3 valves, ca. 12-seeded,  $\pm$  ovoid and weakly 3-lobed, 3–4.5  $\times$  2–3.5 mm, light tan. **Seed:**  $\pm$  ovoid, 1–1.8  $\times$  0.6–1 mm, light brown, with convex and concave faces, coated with a  $\pm$  transparent material that becomes  $\pm$  gelatinous on wetting.

Native. Annual collected to date from several locations in SMM (Long Grade, Cold Creek, Malibu Lake, vicinity of Deer Creek Rd, and Garapito Creek) and SH (Santa Susana Pass and Oak Park), but the description is based on material obtained from out of

range. Our material fits the typical subspecies with more condensed inflorescences of many flowers and shorter pedicels, whereas individuals of subsp. *multicaulis* (Benth.) V. E. Grant & A. Grant have also been spotted but have not been available for critical study. B. A. Prigge & A. C. Gibson