

Lomatium dasycarpum (Torrey & A. Gray) J. M. Coult. & Rose subsp. *dasycarpum*, LACE PARSNIP, HOG FENNEL, WOOLLY LOMATIUM. Perennial herb, taprooted, rosetted, 1–several-stemmed at base, repeatedly forked, ascending to erect, 10–50 cm tall; shoots with finely dissected, 3-dimensional basal leaves and cauline leaves, grayish to gray-green, conspicuously short-pilose to short-tomentose, when crushed fragrant like mild celery (*Apium*); taproot white-fleshed with hollow center. **Stems:** cylindric, to 5 mm diameter, striped green and rose-purple; solid but often becoming hollow when wide. **Leaves:** helically alternate, 3–4-pinnately dissected to compound, petiolate, without stipules; petiole partially sheathing, many-ridged, 25–120 mm long, with colorless margins and hairs on ridges and in valleys; blade oblong to obovate in outline, 20–195 mm long, \geq petiole; rachis and other order axes narrowly channeled and with many erect, short white hairs; primary leaflets commonly opposite, the lowest pairs to 55 mm apart at base of blade with distance gradually decreasing along rachis, \pm triangular to ovate in outline, to 120 mm long, the longest with as many as 8 pairs of secondary leaflets subopposite to alternate along axis; secondary leaflets ovate in outline, to 45 mm long, decreasing upward, with 3-order leaflets or ultimate segments; 3-order leaflets where present below leaf midblade alternate, to 15 mm long, 4-order leaflets several mm long; ultimate segments 1–3(–6) \times 0.3–0.7 mm, ascending, green, with erect, short white hairs. **Inflorescence:** compound umbel, terminal, flat-topped, 20–85 mm across, with 10–21 umbellets, each umbellet to 30-flowered, bracteate, short-hairy; peduncle red-ridged, to 250 mm long, ca. 4 mm diameter; **involucre** of bracts subtending primary rays absent or 1 (bract at most 1 per plant), when present bract somewhat sheathing and broadly ovate, 3.5–5 mm long (rarely resembling a reduced leaf), short-hairy; primary rays mostly $<$ 50 mm long; involucre subtending pedicels of 0–10 bractlets, longer and formed mainly on out-facing side and typically absent on inward-facing side, conspicuously unequal, the longest ones sometimes fused to adjacent bractlets, lanceolate or lanceolate-linear to narrowly elliptic (ovate), 0.5–15 mm long, green, short-hairy; pedicel slender, ascending, of different lengths within umbellet, at anthesis 2–3 mm long increasing to 5–50 mm long in fruit. **Flower:** bisexual (occasionally pistillate), radial, 2 mm across; **sepals** 5, spreading, pronglike and \pm triangular, $<$ 1 mm long, green, persistent; **petals** 5, spreading and strongly incurved, oblanceolate, 1–1.5 mm long, green with white hairs so appearing greenish white; **stamens** 5 (0 in pistillate flower), free; filaments erect, \pm 1.5 mm long, white, somewhat curved toward center; anthers dorsifixed, dithecal, 0.6–0.8 mm long, white, longitudinally dehiscent; pollen white; **pistil** 1; ovary inferior, compressed bell-shaped, \pm 1.4 mm long, 8-ribbed with 2 ridged sutures and 3 ribs on each outer face, green with white hairs, truncate at tip, 2-chambered, each chamber with 1 ovule; styles 2, spreading and often coiled under, 2 mm long; stigma terminal. **Fruit:** schizocarp, of 2 dry, 1-seeded halves (mericarps), strongly compressed front-to-back, before splitting broadly elliptic or round to obovate in outline, 8–12(–22) \times 8 mm, with bulging seed chambers, often cordate at base, with purple-winged margins; outer surface centrally with 3 ribs and scattered hairs, inner surface centrally with curving veins but no pronounced ribbing. Mid-December–early May.

Native. Perennial herb occurring occasionally in relatively undisturbed grassy patches or openings of chaparral, especially west of Topanga Canyon (SMM). *Lomatium*

dasy carpum is mostly grayish, but individuals within a population appear greener if hairs are not as dense. Within a local population, the inflorescences may also show differences in pubescence, but common names noting “woolly” really are not justified, because the hairs are short and erect. This species is not likely to be confused with any other umbellifer in range, and is peculiar in that it has a conspicuous involucre of bractlets subtending the umbellet, extending far beyond the outer reach of flowers, but bracts subtending the primary rays are either absent or only one bract is present.

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