

Phacelia imbricata Greene subsp. *imbricata*, MOUNTAIN PHACELIA. Perennial herb, with thick caudex, rosetted, several–many-stemmed at base, principal shoots unbranched or with lateral flowering branches from axils of cauline leaves, ascending to erect, 30–100+ cm tall; shoots with grayish green basal leaves and cauline leaves, hispid-hirsute, the nonglandular hairs to 5 mm long and straight, densely glandular-pubescent beneath firm hairs, the glandular hairs < 0.5 mm long, not aromatic or viscid. **Stems:** cylindric, to 5.5 mm diameter, with inconspicuous ridges descending from each leaf, green, internodes between cauline leaves typically > 100 mm long. **Leaves:** helically alternate, odd-pinnately dissected (appearing compound) to unlobed, 50–150 mm long, in range having a major terminal lobe and 0–5 much smaller lateral lobes, the lobes paired or not and below the midrachis often widely spaced, unlobed leaves basal but especially cauline, petiolate, without stipules; petiole flattened on upper side, 10–70 mm long. < blade; blade with terminal lobe symmetric elliptic to lanceolate, 35–90 × 9–25 mm, reduced upward, lateral lobes lanceolate, 3–30 × 2–9 mm, the largest closest to terminal lobe, symmetric or asymmetric, entire, acuminate at tip, pinnately veined with principal veins sunken on upper surface and conspicuously raised on lower surface, dull, hairs strongly leaning toward tip, upper surface darker green. **Inflorescence:** branched cyme, terminal on main and each lateral shoot, cyme solitary or in clusters of 2–3, at anthesis on ascending branches, each many-flowered, 1-sided, buds densely coiled at tip, flowers in 2 rows, bracteate, hispid-hirsute and glandular-pubescent; lateral branches never axillary, either ± opposite bracts or lacking subtending bract, axes ascending at 45°, 10–25 mm long, the bracts resembling small cauline leaves, mostly unlobed or with 1–2 pairs of small lateral lobes, reduced to 15 mm long; bractlets subtending pedicels absent; pedicel at anthesis ascending to erect and ± 0.5 mm long increasing 2× and erect in fruit, sometimes purple. **Flower:** bisexual, radial, ca. 4.5 mm across; **calyx** 5(–6)-lobed, barely fused at base, at anthesis 3.5–4.5 mm long increasing 2× in fruit, strigose and glandular-pubescent; tube cup-shaped, < 0.5 mm long in fruit, yellowish green; lobes overlapping or not, subequal with 2 wider, lanceolate-ovate, 1–2 mm wide increasing 2× in fruit, dark green to purplish, acute at tip, with conspicuous midvein, long stiff hairs mostly on margins, inner surface mottled gray and green (reddish); **corolla** 5-lobed, ca. 6 mm long, white with faint green veins; tube bell-shaped, 4 mm long, without distinction of tube and throat, in bud lacking dimples but having 5 oblanceolate thin areas concealed by calyx lobes, sometimes with short hairs on parts exposed in bud, internally with 10 scales fused near tube base forming hood around filament base, 1 scale on each side of filament base, scales oblong to ear-shaped, having an edge vertically fused to corolla for ± 1.8 mm and the other edge fused to filament ± 0.3 mm, translucent-white; lobes ascending with lateral margins overlapping, roundish to flattened ovate, ca. 2 × 2 mm long, white, each lobe with 3 parallel veins, lower surface of lobes either pubescent or glabrous on each corolla; **stamens** 5, fused to base of corolla tube, exerted; filaments ascending, straight (looped and curvy in bud), subequal, in range 8–12 mm long, whitish aging orange-red, with long white hairs in midportion; anthers versatile, conspicuously dithecal, 1.2 mm long, off-white aging orange-red, longitudinally dehiscent; pollen white; **nectary disc** beneath ovary, ledgeline, ca. 1.2 mm diameter, green, producing copious nectar; **pistil** 1; ovary superior, conic, 0.8 × 0.8 mm, green, concealed by erect, stiff white hairs to 1.2 mm long, 1-chambered (appearing 2-chambered) with 4 ovules (each portion with 2 ovules); style exerted, erect, at anthesis

(7–)9–12 mm long, 2-branched above midpoint, with ascending hairs below fork, the branches diverging, 4.5–5 mm long, white, tapered to tip; stigmas terminal, minute. **Fruit:** capsule, loculicidal, dehiscent by 2 valves, 1–3(–4)-seeded, narrowly ovoid, 3–4 mm long, brown, sharp-pointed at tip, bristly. **Seed:** ovoid, 2–2.5 mm long, dull brown, with pits arranged in vertical rows. Early April–late June.

Native. Perennial herb occurring throughout the range near southern oak woodland on exposed slopes or grassy meadows growing with other native grasses and forbs. *Phacelia imbricata* is easily recognized as having dissected leaves (also unlobed leaves) in which the elliptic, grayish terminal lobe is entire and has a distinctive pattern of pinnate venation with conspicuous, sharply ascending lateral veins. Close examination should be made of the flowers, because within range has been reported the closely related, nonglandular *P. egena*, which overall is very similar except having more slender calyx lobes and a corolla that is more funnel-shaped.

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