***Neogaerrhinum strictum*** (Hooker & Arnott) Rothm., KELLOGG'S TWINING SNAPDRAGON. Annual, twining by pedicels (tendrilar), taprooted, branching from lower stem and later from upper stem, ascending, 50–90 cm tall; shoots typically glabrate. **Stems:** cylindric, to 3 mm diameter, brittle, often purplish, sparsely villous on the lowermost internodes, glabrous or nearly so on upper internodes. **Leaves:** opposite decussate (lower nodes) and helically alternate above, simple, short-petiolate, without stipules; petiole 2–6 mm long, when young sparsely hairy; blade lanceolate, 20–45 × 6–7.5 mm, broadly tapered at base, entire, acute with a discrete pink to purple conic point at tip, pinnately veined with midrib sunken on upper surface and raised on lower surface, lower surface sometimes purplish and sparsely hairy. **Inflorescence:** raceme, terminal (axillary), length almost equal to plant height, many-flowered, bracteate, glabrous or sparsely capitate glandular-hairy on the youngest growth; axis with internodes 30–70 mm long; bractlet subtending pedicel leaflike, linear to linear-lanceolate, 6–30 × 0.7–4 mm, with pink conic tips; pedicel slender, 30–60(–90) mm, tendrilar, often sigmoidal with upper curve tightly U-shaped especially in fruit. **Flower:** bisexual, bilateral, 9–11 mm across; **calyx** 5-lobed, ± bilateral, barely fused at base, at anthesis ± 4.5 mm long increasing to 6 mm long in fruit, 5-ribbed, glabrous or sparsely glandular-hairy; tube ± 0.5 mm long; lobes barely overlapping, ± equal, narrowly lanceolate, somewhat fleshy, typically purplish at tips and on margins; **corolla** 2-lipped, 5-lobed, 10–14 mm long; tube + throat compressed side-to-side, 5–7 mm long, yellowish white changing suddenly to deep blue-purple at base with many darker parallel veins, the base truncate and distended on lower surface but lacking a saclike extension, the floor inflexed sharply upward to the palate formed by the lower lip, internally on floor sparsely glandular-hairy; palate white with purple netlike veins at mouth and linear veins toward the tip, bearded, the beard with dense, white, club-shaped hairs and peripherally with some stalked glandular hairs; lips deep blue-purple (lavender) with conspicuous, darker veins especially on the upper lip; upper lip ± erect and spreading and 2-lobed; lower lip 3-lobed, lobes rounded, ca. 3 × 3 mm, purple; **stamens** 4, lacking staminode, fused to base of corolla tube, dimorphic with the longer 2 stamens on lower side; filaments ± 7 mm long and fused to corolla for 1 mm (long stamens) and 4–5 mm long and fused to corolla for 2 mm (short stamens), lavender and purple grading to white approaching tip, twisted or not, flattened and dilated toward the tip, densely white-hairy at base, the short filaments ± sharply bent and having white papillate-hirsute hairs at base; anthers positioned at the palate, ± fused or free, dorsifixed, dithecal, plump and broadly V-shaped, < 1 mm long, with 2 ends facing downward, grayish purple, dehiscent by 1 or 2 pores at top; pollen creamy yellow or yellow; **pistil** 1, 4.5–6.5 mm long; ovary superior, spheroid, 1.5–2 mm, glabrous or sparsely glandular-hairy, 2-chambered, each chamber with numerous ovules attached to center; style straight, 4–4.5 mm long, purplish to wine red, with minute projections along most of length; stigma touching anthers. **Fruit:** capsule, loculicidal, dehiscent by 2 slits at tip and separating from vertical septum, many-seeded, grape-shaped, 4–6.5 × 3–4(–5.5) mm, with the lower chamber larger, often with persistent beak (style), before drying tinged purplish on upper 1/3. **Seed:** blunt-conic, 0.6–0.7 mm long, brown, minutely bumpy (tuberculate) over most faces. Late January–late May.

Native. A climbing annual occasionally encountered on open slopes or growing up through shrubs. *Neogaerrhinum strictum* usually has been called *Antirrhinum kelloggii*. It

may be a free-standing plant, but more commonly is found with pedicels looped around neighboring plant shoots for support, i.e., functioning like a tendril. The brilliantly colored flowers appear blue due to reflectance in natural light, but under artificial illumination the blue disappears because this plant produces no blue pigment.
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