Navarretia mitracarpa Greene, MITRE-FRUITED NAVARRETIA. Annual, mildly spinescent, taprooted, not rosetted, 1(–several)-stemmed at base, branching from each node along main axis starting at node 3 or 4, lateral branches ascending to spreading, equaling or slightly surpassing height of main axis, each branch terminating in a spheroid inflorescence, ± erect, 3.5–20+ cm tall, to 15 cm across; shoots somewhat bluish green, with ascending basal leaves and ± spreading cauline leaves and 3-dimensional having spine-tipped lobes, densely glandular-hairy but aging short-villous to glabrate on lower plant, the glandular hairs initially straight, to 0.5 mm long, and with colorless small heads, lightly scented. **Stems:** cylindric, to 1.5 mm diameter, tannish or purplish, main axis somewhat zigzagged, with few hairs persistent on lower internodes. **Leaves:** helically alternate but whorled to opposite decussate at basal nodes 1–2(–3), deeply 1–2-pinnately lobed with several–17 lobes, petiolate (basal and lower cauline leaves) and sessile with paired basal lobes (upper leaves), without stipules; petiole channeled, to 8 mm long; blade rigid, oblong in outline, to 29 mm long (main axis) but shorter on lateral branches, blade axis commonly channeled, to 1 mm wide at base, with whitish midrib and green margins, lobes of basal and lower cauline leaves alternate, flattish, and arranged in 1 plane, of upper leaves cylindric with principal lobes unequally forked near base forming divergent, spine-tipped segments, the longer segment on upper side, sometimes longer segment also forked, forks to 4.5 mm long, glandular hairs radiating evenly from all sides of blade. **Inflorescence:** headlike cyme, terminal and axillary, 12–30 mm across, several–many-flowered, flowers sessile, bracteate, densely glandular-hairy; bract subtending cyme leaflike, 3-dimensional, and spinescent, with whitish base 2–3 mm wide, often with lobes above midbract closely spaced and reduced to 1.5–2 mm long + terminal lobe 3–4 mm long; bractlet < bract, mostly 3-lobed and planar with short lateral lobes or teeth. **Flower:** bisexual, radial, 5 mm across; **calyx** 5-lobed, 6.5–10 mm long; tube 2.5–3 mm long, connected by translucent membranous panels; lobes unequal, 2.5–5.5 mm long per flower, spine-tipped, the longer 2 lobes typically with a pair of lateral sublobes or teeth, the shortest 2 lobes typically entire, green, with sharp, colorless points 0.6–0.8 mm long; **corolla** 5-lobed, funnel-shaped, in range 9–12 mm long; tube 5–6.5 mm long, initially pale yellowish green aging white; throat 1.5–2 mm long, pale yellowish green with 5 fine purple lines, tube and throat glandular-puberulent on outside; lobes spreading, broadly elliptic to ovate, 2.5–3.3 × 1.5 mm, strongly twisted in bud, either cream or light violet to violet above a deep purple W-shaped spot trailing downward near base, and 5 or 7 faint purple veins radiating from spot including tip, with scattered glandular hairs on lower surface; **stamens** 5, fused to base of corolla throat alternate with corolla lobes; filaments unequal, 3–4.5 mm long, 1 usually 1 mm < other filaments, white base to tip (cream flowers) or changing to violet above midpoint (violet flowers); anthers dorsifixed, dithecal, 0.5–0.9 mm long, white aging cream, longitudinally dehiscent; pollen white; **nectary disc** beneath ovary, ringlike, 0.3 mm long, green; **pistil** 1; ovary superior, compressed-ovoid with acuminate tip, 0.9–1.2 × 0.7 mm, light green, glabrous, 1-chambered with 2 ovules; style exserted, to 9 mm long, 2-branched, branches spreading, 0.5 mm long, positioned at or below the anther of the shortest stamen. **Fruit:** capsule, loculicidal, dehiscent with splitting by 4 valves, 1-seeded, narrowly obovoid and unlobed, 3–3.5 × 1.5 mm, straw-colored, valves remaining fused for 1 mm at base and acute at tip. **Seed:** narrow ovoid,

2.8–3.1 × 0.8–1 mm, mostly light brown with rough surface, tip with conspicuous depression on 1 side. Late May–early July.

Native. Annual occasionally found in tiny, full-sun patches in grasslands or openings in coastal sage scrub, in SMM in isolated locations as well as SMMNRA Cheeseboro (SH). This form of navarretia was originally called *N. pubescens* for SMM, but our cream-colored individuals instead now match perfectly living materials of *N. ojaiensis* collected at the type locality in Ojai, including distinctive "Batman" markings on the corolla. Also in range can be found the more common violet flowers, and these individuals key out as *N. mitracarpa*, excepting that species should not have spots on the corolla. The problem is that both color forms can be found within a single population, with individuals having different flower colors even touching one another. Such individuals are indistinguishable by any morphologic or quantitative feature, including spots and lines on the corolla, with the simple difference of the background pigment, which likely is produced by a single flower color gene. For these reasons, materials to date observed in range are treated here as *N. mitracarpa*, the older name, until someone can demonstrate the DNA affiliation of each population.
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