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NEW RECORDS FOR THE VASCULAR FLORA OF THE SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS, CALIFORNIA

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ABSTRACT

Documentation is provided for 23 taxa not included in other published floristic accounts of the Santa Ana Mountains. A representative voucher specimen and generalized distribution information are cited for each taxon.

Key words: California, flora, Peninsular Ranges, Santa Ana Mountains.

INTRODUCTION

The Santa Ana Mountains are situated at the northwestern end of the Peninsular Ranges in southern California, straddling the borders of Orange, Riverside, and San Diego counties. The flora of the range is among the best documented of any region in southern California. Lathrop and Thorne (1978) reported 848 vascular taxa in their preliminary inventory of the range. A revision of the flora for the Santa Rosa Plateau region (Lathrop and Thorne 1985) added 42 taxa, and a floristic inventory of the San Mateo Canyon Wilderness Area of the Cleveland National Forest documented the presence of another 88 taxa (Boyd et al. 1995b). Floristic knowledge of the range was further augmented by the addition of 66 taxa not reported in other published accounts of the range (Boyd et al. 1995a). Recent fieldwork in the range as well as investigations in the herbarium have brought to my attention another 23 taxa previously unreported for the Santa Ana Mountains region.

Each of the following taxonomic entries is based on at least one herbarium specimen. Herbarium acronyms are cited and follow Index Herbariorum, 8th ed. (Holmgren et al. 1990). An alphabetical arrangement is followed for families within subdivisions, classes, or subclasses, as well as genera within families and species within genera. Nomenclature follows, for the most part, Hickman (1993). Family nomenclature is that of Thorne (1992) for the flowering plants and Crabbe et al. (1975) for ferns. Non-native taxa are indicated by an asterisk (*) preceding the taxon name.

ANGIOSPERMAE—DICOTYLEDONES

APICAE


APOCYNACEAE


ASTERACEAE

*GAZENIA LINEARIS (Thunb.) Druce Perennial herb. Encountered as a waif on ridgeline southeast of summit of Sierra Peak. S. Boyd 8546, 14 Apr 1996 (RSA).

CAMPANULACEAE

NEMACLADUS LONGIFLORUS A. Gray var. LONGIFLORUS Annual. Apparently scarce, Horsethief Canyon at ca. 760 m. F. M. Reed 5140, 26 May 1925 (POM).

CARYOPHYLLACEAE


CHENOPODIACEAE


CRASSULACEAE

FABACEAE


Lotus striatus (Nutt.) Greene var. hirtellus (Greene) Otley Annual. Collected along the old Glen Ivy Trail on the eastern flank of Santiago Peak at ca. 1400 m. P. A. Munz & D. Keck 7089, 14 Jun 1923 (POM).

Lupinus concinnus J. G. Agardh var. optatus (C. P. Sm.) D. B. Dunn Annual. Gravelly area along trail towards Trabuco Canyon, western flank of Santiago Peak at ca. 1300 m. F. W. Peirson 3503, 6 May 1923 (RSA).


MALVACEAE

*Alcea rosea* L. Perennial herb. Documented as a waif along road at northwestern end of Morrell Potrero. S. Boyd & D. Banks 8338, 8 Sep 1994 (RSA).

MOLLUGINACEAE


NYCTAGINACEAE

Boerhaavia cocinea P. Mill. Perennial herb. Apparently scarce, perhaps introduced, collected in the foothills south of Corona and in Santa Ana Canyon along the railroad tracks at Gypsum siding. E. L. Paddock 12735, 16 Jun 1943 (RSA).

SCROPHULARIACEAE

*Verbascum virgatum* Stokes Biennial herb. Occasional in floodplain of San Juan Creek, western base of the range. S. D. White & B. Leatherman 5328, 12 Jun 1997 (RSA).

ANGIOSPERMACEAE—MONOCOTYLEDONES

ASPARAGACEAE


JUNCACEAE


LILIAEAE

Calochortus weedii Alph. Wood var. vestitus Purdy Geophyte. Plants which match this taxon in allomorphology and petal shape have been collected in Black Star Canyon at ca. 600 m elevation, and south of Corona at the end of Orange Heights Road. R. Riefner et al. 97-201, 18 Jun 1997 (RSA). At the Black Star Canyon locality, C. weedii var. vestitus is apparently growing mixed with C. weedii var. intermedius Ownbey. Calochortus plummerae Greene also is found growing mixed with C. weedii var. intermedius in the Santa Ana Mountains, with apparent intergradation. The interrelationship among C. weedii var. intermedius, C. weedii var. vestitus, and C. plummerae warrants further investigation.

POACEAE


LITERATURE CITED


