

Bush Monkeyflower (*Diplacus x lompocensis*)

Order: Lamiales

Family: Phrymaceae (Lopseed Family)

Flowers: March - June

Diplacus x lompocensis (McMinn) is a perennial subshrub to shrub. It is a putative hybrid between *D. longiflorus* and *D. aurantiacus*. *D. x lompocensis* occurs between the geographic ranges of *D. aurantiacus* and *D. longiflorus* in southern Santa Barbara County and extreme southern San Luis Obispo County. This is the most commonly encountered bush monkeyflower on the peninsula. The peninsula's population is perhaps best interpreted as another stable zone of introgression just south of Santa Barbara County. On the peninsula, it is found mostly within canyons on the LA basin facing side of the peninsula. The stems of this plant are not hairy. The leaves are narrowly elliptic and have margins that are serrated. The adaxial side of the leaf is glabrous and the abaxial side is glabrous or minimally glandular. The pedicels of the flowers are very short (4-6 mm). The calyces are glandular-puberulent to glabrate or glabrous. The corollas can be pale yellow, yellowish-orange, dark orange, orangish-



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red, and red. The stigma has 2 lobes that close together when touched. The stigma and stamens are included within the flower. The fruit is a capsule that is dehiscent and usually hidden within the persistent calyx. The seed is very tiny, ovoid, and orangish-yellow to dark brown. Below is the corolla colors seen on the peninsula.



Southern Bush Monkeyflower (*Diplacus longiflorus*)

Order: Lamiales

Family: Phrymaceae (Lopseed Family)

Flowers: March - June

Diplacus longiflorus is a perennial subshrub to shrub. It is found in a few canyons on the LA Basin facing side of the peninsula and appears to be very uncommon. The stems are hairy. The leaves are narrowly elliptic and have margins that are serrated. Usually, the leaf edges are flat but in drought the leaf margins can become inrolled. The adaxial side of the leaf is glabrous while the abaxial side is hairy and glandular. The pedicel is short (5-16 mm). The calyces are densely hairy (long soft hairs). The corolla of the flower is pale yellow to yellowish-orange to orange. The stigma has 2 lobes that close together when touched. The stigma and stamens are included within the flower. The fruit is a capsule that is dehiscent and usually hidden within the persistent calyx. The seed is very tiny, ovoid, and orangish-yellow to dark brown.

