

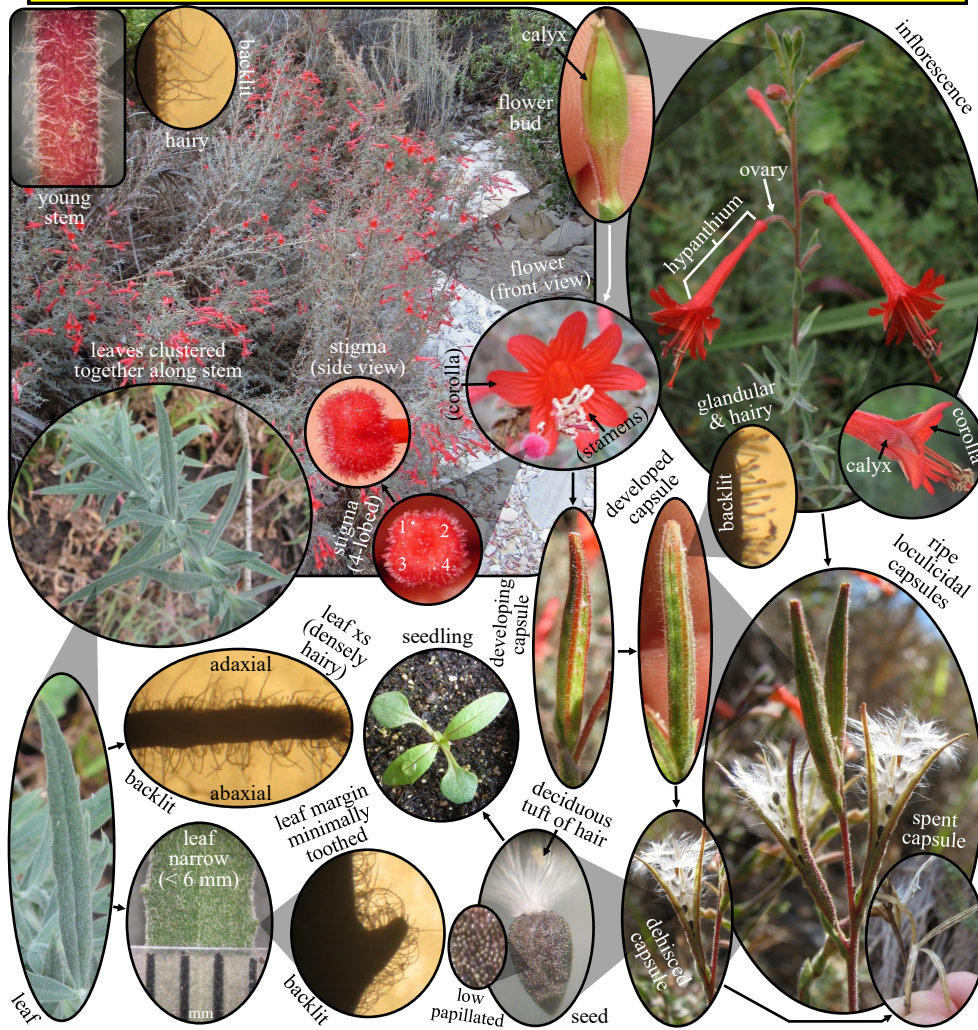
California Fuchsia (*Epilobium canum* subsp. *canum*)

Order: Myrtales

Family: Onagraceae (Evening Primrose Family)

Flowers: June - December

Epilobium canum subsp. *canum* is a perennial herbaceous to subshrub plant. It can spread out via short underground shoots. It is found throughout the peninsula especially within canyons. It is hairy and the overall plant appears bluish-gray. The leaves are linear to lanceolate and are densely hairy to moderately hairy. The margin of the leaf can be entire to slightly toothed. The flower of this plant is tubular and the hypanthium of the flower is very long. The calyx has 4 sepals and in early stages of flower development the calyx is greenish and then turns red. The corolla is red to orangish red (rare pink) and the petals (4) are notched. The stigma is red, minutely 4 lobed, and exserted out past the stamens. The fruit is a loculicidal capsule that is straight, hairy, and glandular. The seed is dark gray, low-papillated, and has a white tuft of hair that is deciduous. It is an endemic to California.



California Fuchsia (*Epilobium canum* subsp. *canum*)

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rare pink colored California Fuchsia



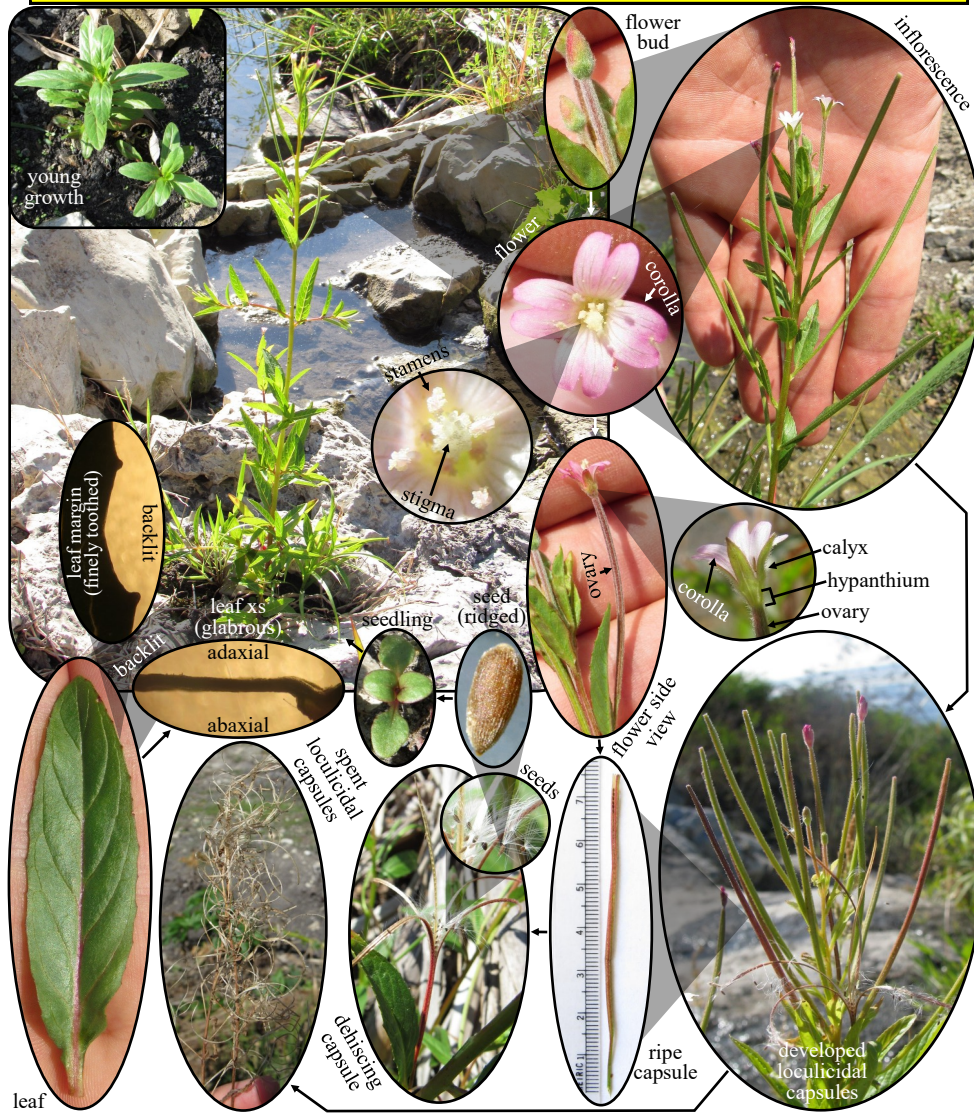
Northern Willowherb (*Epilobium ciliatum* subsp. *ciliatum*)

Order: Myrtales

Family: Onagraceae (Evening Primrose Family)

Flowers: June - October

Epilobium ciliatum subsp. *ciliatum* is a perennial herbaceous plant. It is found throughout the peninsula often near water sources. The leaves are lanceolate and are reduced near the inflorescence. The leaf margin is finely toothed. The hypanthium is very short. The calyx has 4 sepals and is generally green. The corolla has 4 petals and is white to pink with petals notched. The stigma is head-like and is generally surrounded by the stamens. The fruit is a very long loculicidal capsule that is straight to somewhat curved and finely hairy. The seed is brownish, ridged, and has a white tuft of hair that is deciduous.



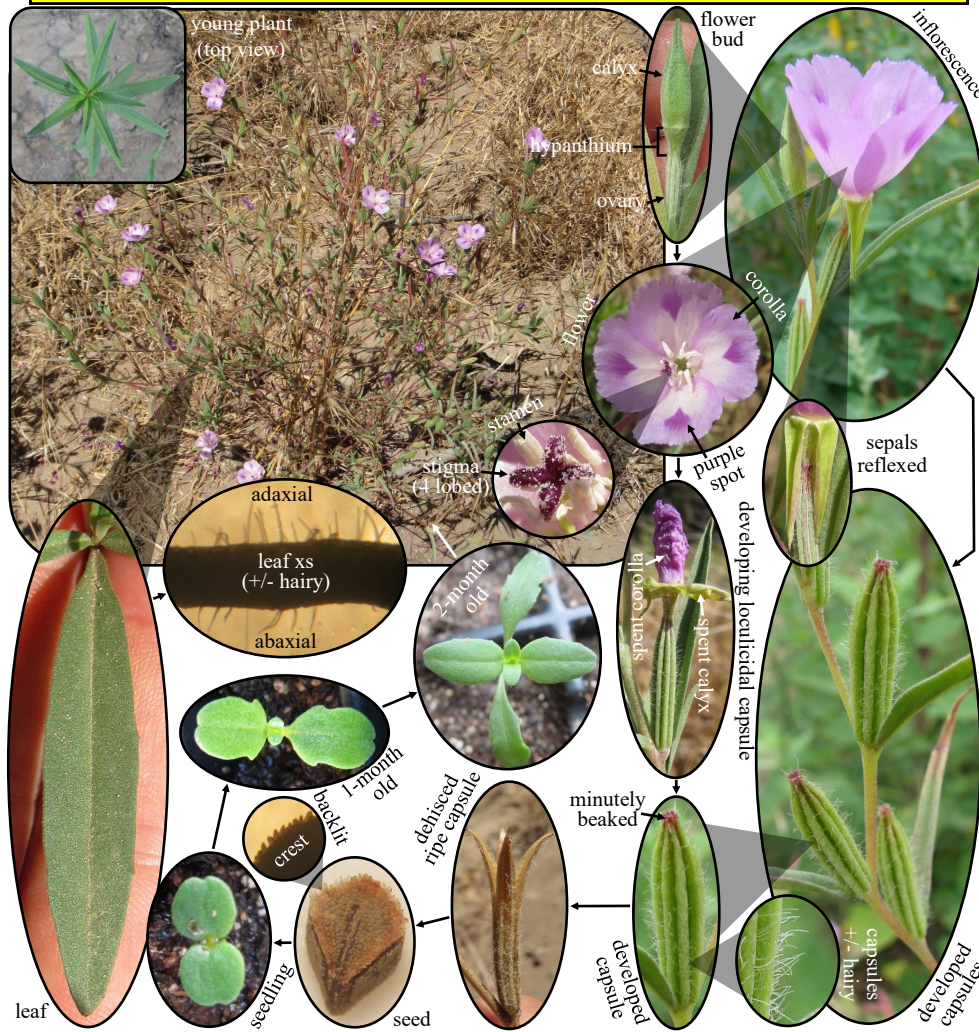
Four-spot (*Clarkia purpurea* subsp. *quadrivulnera*)

Order: Myrtales

Family: Onagraceae (Evening Primrose Family)

Flowers: April - August

Clarkia purpurea subsp. *quadrivulnera* is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found in only one location on the peninsula. It is generally erect and it can be densely hairy to glabrous. The leaves are linear to lanceolate with a leaf tip that is generally pointed. The leaf can be somewhat hairy. The flower has a hypanthium that is generally not veined and short. The 4 sepals of the flower remain fused at the tip as a bud, but as the flower opens the sepals become reflexed. As the sepals reflex, they can all be free or be fused in 2s. The corolla can be lavender to purple or occasionally wine-red. The petals of the corolla often have a purple spot near the middle. The stigma has 4 lobes and is not exserted beyond the anthers. The fruit is a loculicidal capsule that is ribbed, minutely beaked, and somewhat hairy. The seed is angled, often with a crest (ridge of hair-like projections), and can be brown or gray or mottled.



Four-spot (*Clarkia purpurea* subsp. *quadrivulnera*)

Order: Myrtales

Family: Onagraceae (Evening Primrose Family)

Flowers: April - August

can come up abundantly on good rain years



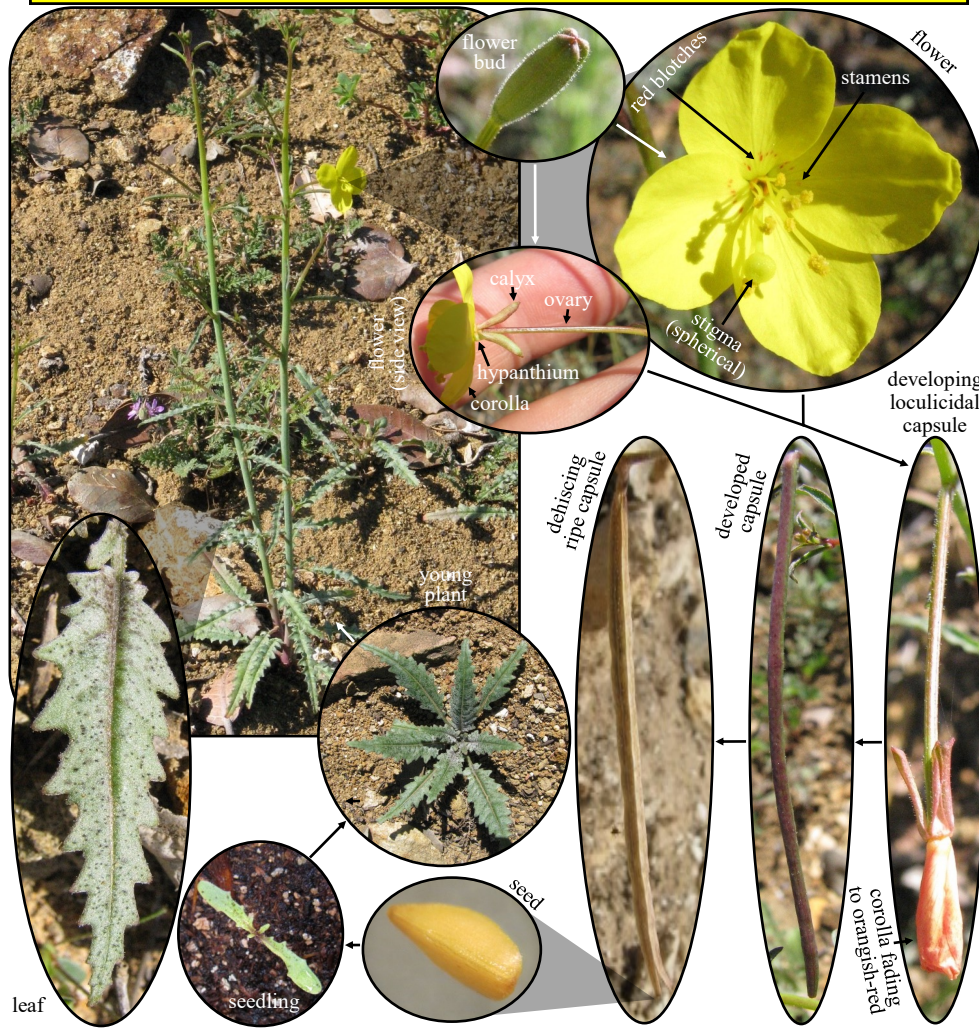
California Primrose (*Eulobus californicus*)

Order: Myrtales

Family: Onagraceae (Evening Primrose Family)

Flowers: April - June

Eulobus californicus is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found in only one spot on the peninsula. This plant is self-pollinated. The leaves are narrowly elliptic, irregularly pinnately lobed and minutely hairy. When the plant is young, the leaves form a rosette, but as the plant matures the distal leaves are much reduced. The hypanthium of the flower is very short. The calyx is made up of 4 sepals that become reflexed (reflexed singly or in fused pairs). The corolla is yellow and has 4 petals that can have small red blotches near the base. As the corolla fades, it becomes an orangish-red color. The stigma is somewhat spherical and the ovary is long. The fruit is a long loculicidal capsule that is somewhat straight and reflexed. It is usually cylindrical when young, but becomes 4-angled when fully ripe and dried. The seed is obovoid, finely papillated, and is generally tannish.



California Sun Cup (*Camissoniopsis bistorta*)

Order: Myrtales

Family: Onagraceae (Evening Primrose Family)

Flowers: March - June

Camissoniopsis bistorta is an annual or occasionally short-lived perennial herbaceous plant. When young it forms basal rosettes. It is found in one location on the peninsula. The plant is hairy throughout with hairs spreading. The cauline leaves usually have petioles, are lanceolate to linear, and have leaf margins that are dentated or entire. The distal leaves are generally sessile, boardy lanceolate, and dentated. The stems are often reddish, decumbent to ascending, and tend to peel with age. The hypanthium of the flower is short. The calyx is made up of 4 sepals that become reflexed (reflexed singly or in fused pairs). The corolla is yellow and has 4 petals that usually have red spots near the base. As the corolla fades, it becomes an orangish-red color. The stigma is spherical and exserted out past the stamens. The fruit is a loculicidal capsule that is cylindric (when young) generally straight or l-coiled, and is somewhat 4-angled when dry. The seed is narrowly obovoid, flattened, and blackish.



California Sun Cup (*Camissoniopsis bistorta*)

Order: Myrtales

Family: Onagraceae (Evening Primrose Family)

Flowers: March - June

Camissoniopsis bistorta can remain more compact and low to the ground (usually on drier years) or become more open, upright and taller (usually on wetter years).



good
rain
year



drier
year

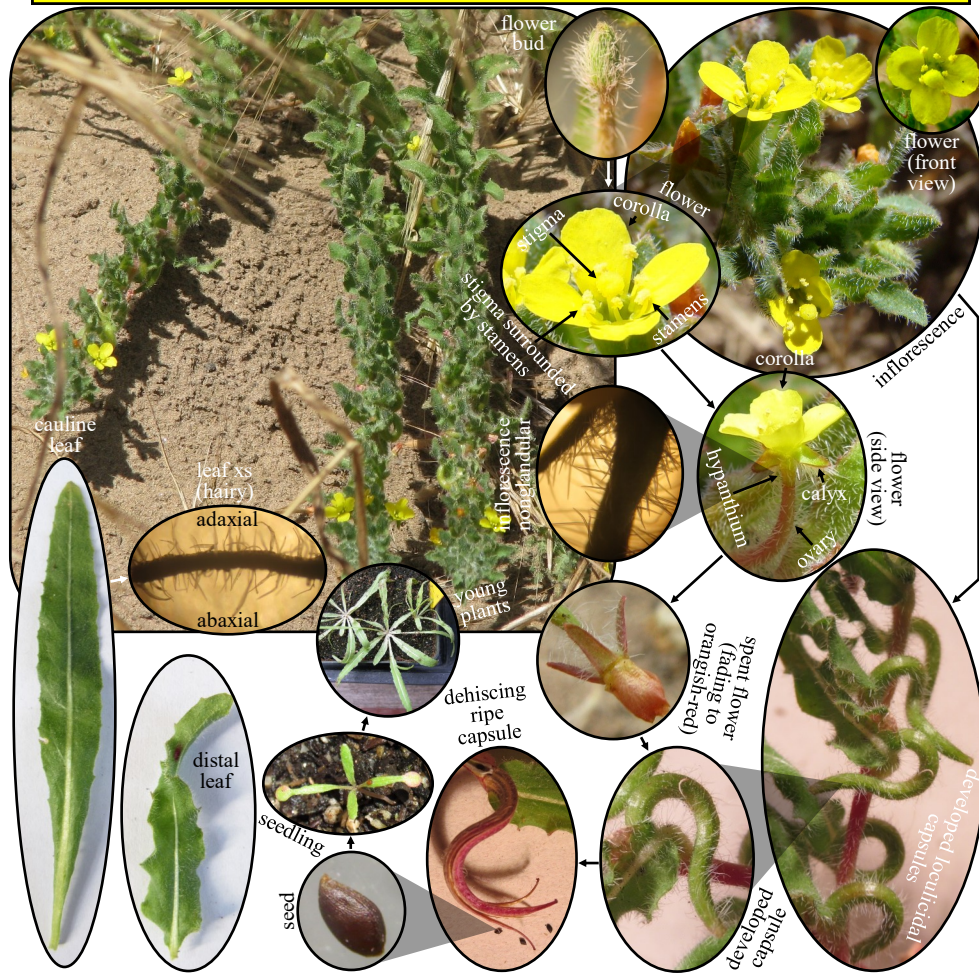
Little Sun Cup (*Camissoniopsis micrantha*)

Order: Myrtales

Family: Onagraceae (Evening Primrose Family)

Flowers: March - May

Camissoniopsis micrantha is an annual herbaceous plant. It can form basal rosettes when young. It is self-pollinated. It is found in a few locations on the peninsula. The entire plant is densely hairy (hairs usually spreading). The cauline leaves usually have a petiole, are narrowly lanceolate, have wavy edges, and are somewhat dentated. The distal leaves are generally sessile, reduced in size, lanceolate, have wavy edges, and are somewhat dentated. The inflorescence of this plant is generally nonglandular. The hypanthium of the flower is very short. The calyx is made up of 4 sepals that become reflexed (reflexed singly or in fused pairs). The corolla is yellow and has 4 petals that can sometimes have 1 to 2 red spots at the base. As the corolla fades, it becomes an orangish-red color. The stigma is spherical and is surrounded by the stamens. The fruit is a loculicidal capsule that is cylindrical (when young), generally straight to 1-coiled, and is +/- 4-angled when ripe and dry. The seed is narrowly obovoid, somewhat flattened, and brownish.



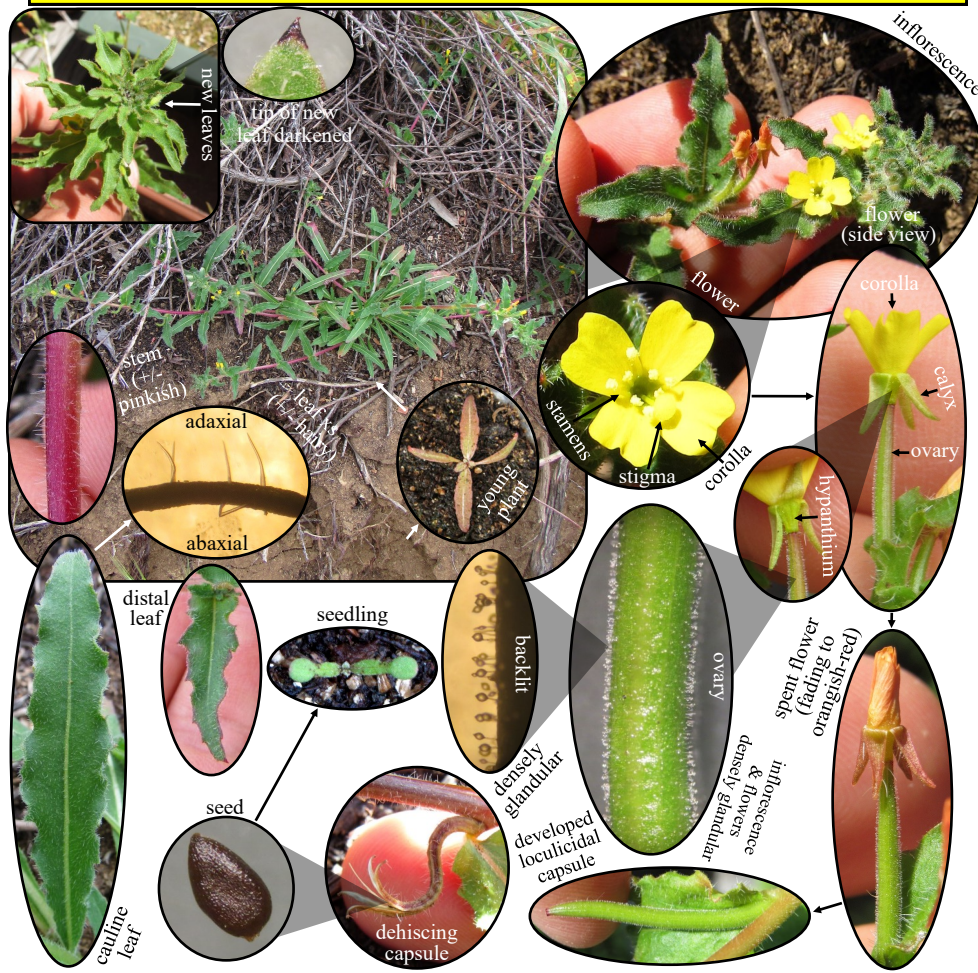
Intermediate Sun Cup (*Camissoniopsis intermedia*)

Order: Myrtales

Family: Onagraceae (Evening Primrose Family)

Flowers: March - May

Camissoniopsis intermedia is an annual herbaceous plant. It forms basal rosettes when young. It is self pollinated. It is found in a few locations on the peninsula. The entire plant is densely hairy (hairs spreading). The cauline leaves usually have a petiole, are lanceolate or narrowly ovate, have wavy edges, and minutely dentated. The distal leaves are generally sessile, reduced in size, lanceolate, have wavy edges, and are minutely dentated. Tips of the leaves can also be blackish. The inflorescence and flowers of this plant are densely glandular. The hypanthium of the flower is short. The calyx is made up of 4 sepals that become reflexed (singly or in fused pairs). The corolla is yellow and has 4 petals that can sometimes have 1 to 2 red spots at the base. The corolla fades to an orangish-red color. The stigma is spherical and is usually surrounded by the stamens. The fruit is a loculicidal capsule that is cylindric when young, densely glandular, straight to 1-coiled, and is 4-angled when ripe and dry. The seed is narrowly obovoid, somewhat flattened and brownish-black.



Lewis' Evening Primrose (*Camissoniopsis lewisii*)

Order: Myrtales

Family: Onagraceae (Evening Primrose Family)

Flowers: March - June

Camissoniopsis lewisii is an annual herbaceous plant. It is self pollinated. It is found in one location on the peninsula. The overall plant is hairy with the hairs spreading. The stems are decumbent to somewhat erect and reddish-pink. Leaves are hairy. The cauline leaves usually have a petiole, are narrowly lanceolate-elliptic, and are minutely dentated. The distal leaves are generally sessile, smaller, lanceolate, and minutely dentated. The inflorescence of this plant and the flowers are hairy and glandular. The hypanthium of the flower is short. The calyx is made up of 4 sepals that become reflexed (singly or in fused pairs). The corolla is yellow and has 4 petals that can sometimes have 1 to 2 red spots at the base. As the corolla fades, it becomes an orangish-red color. The stigma is spherical and is generally surrounded by the stamens. Less than 5% of the pollen grains are 4 to 5 angled. The fruit is a loculicidal capsule that is cylindrical when young, hairy, glandular, straight to 1-coiled, and is conspicuously 4-angled when ripe dry. The seed is narrowly obovoid, somewhat flattened, and brownish-black. This plant is a rare plant (CNPS ranking 3).

