

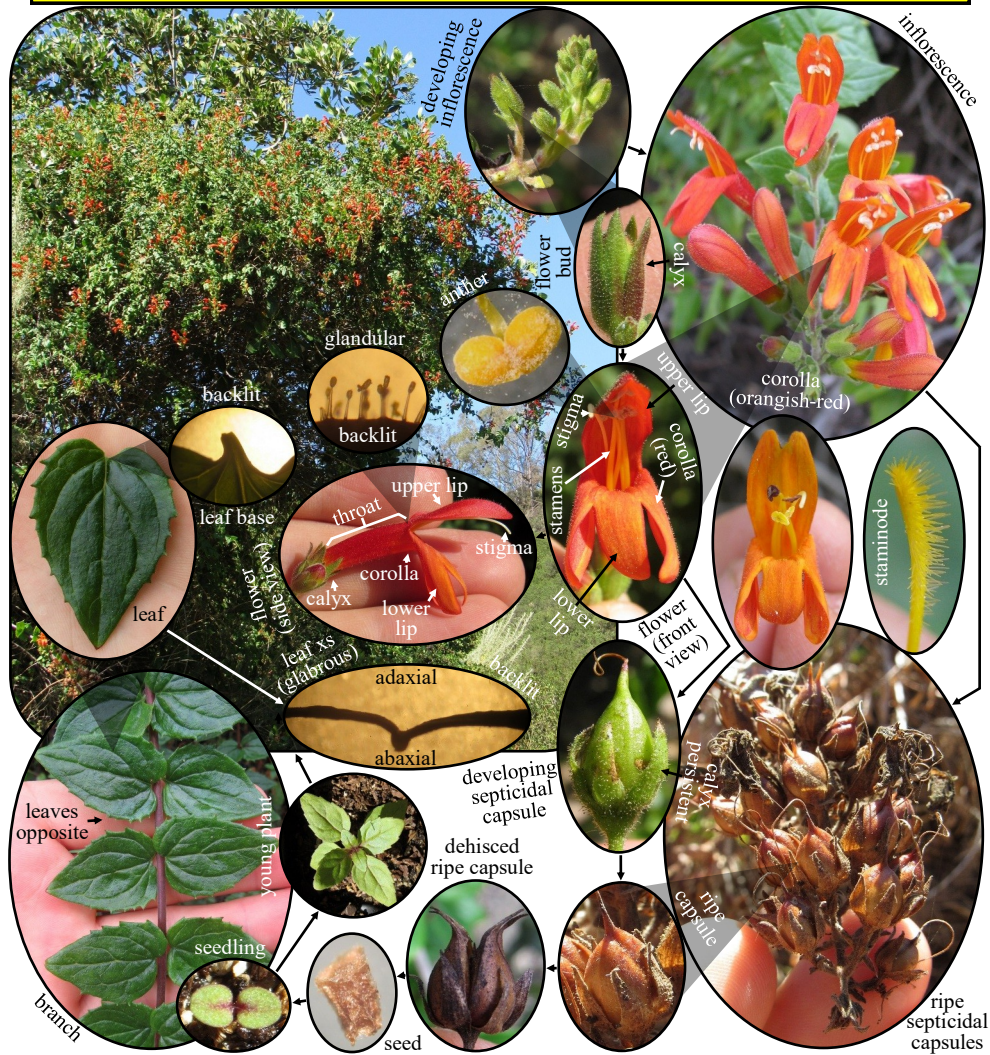
Heart-leaved Penstemon (*Keckiella cordifolia*)

Order: Lamiales

Family: Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family)

Flowers: May - July

Keckiella cordifolia is a perennial shrub. It is found throughout the peninsula mostly within canyons. The leaves are ovate and generally opposite. The leaf base is rounded to cordate and the leaf margins are usually toothed. The inflorescence is glandular and hairy. The calyx of the flower is glandular, has 5 lobes, and is persistent in fruit. The corolla of the flower is red to orangish-red, glandular on the outside, and has a distinctive upper and lower lip to it. The upper lip has 2 lobes and is generally hooded. The lower lip has 3 lobes and the lobes are generally reflexed. There are 4 fertile stamens and 1 staminode. The staminode is densely hairy at the tip and is tucked down in the flower. The fruit is a septicidal capsule that is ovoid. The seed is irregularly angled and light brown. This plant is drought-deciduous.



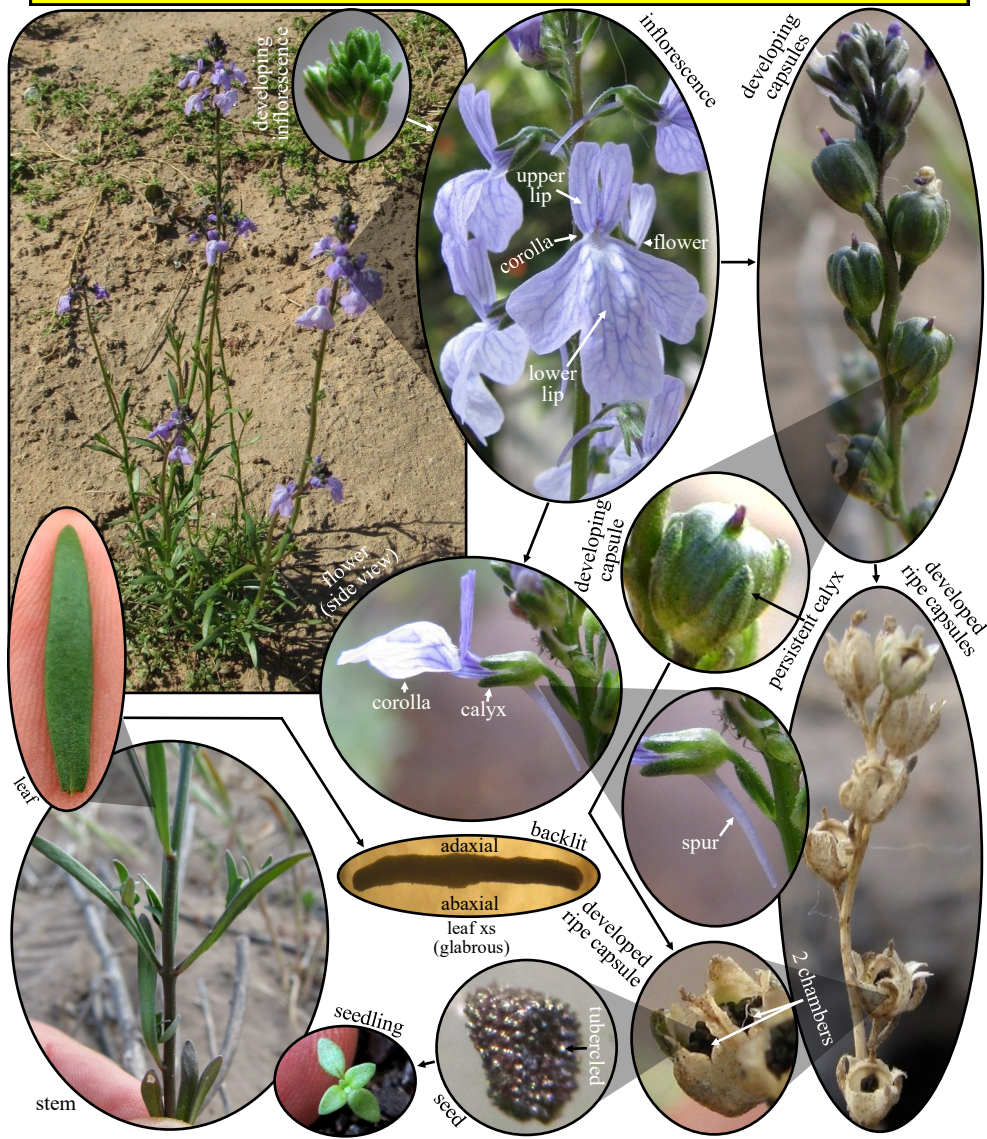
Blue Toadflax (*Nuttallanthus texanus*)

Order: Lamiales

Family: Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family)

Flowers: March - May

Nuttallanthus texanus is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found in one location on the peninsula. The leaves are narrowly linear and glabrous. The calyx of the flower is 5 lobed and persistent in fruit. The corolla of the flower is violet to blue and has a upper lip (2-lobed) and a lower lip (3 lobed). The corolla has a spur that can be straight to curved and is very thin. The corolla can also have faint dark blue veins throughout. The flowers can be cleistogamous. The fruit is a capsule that is somewhat spheric and dehisces near the tip (forming two chambers). The seed is black and is tubercled.



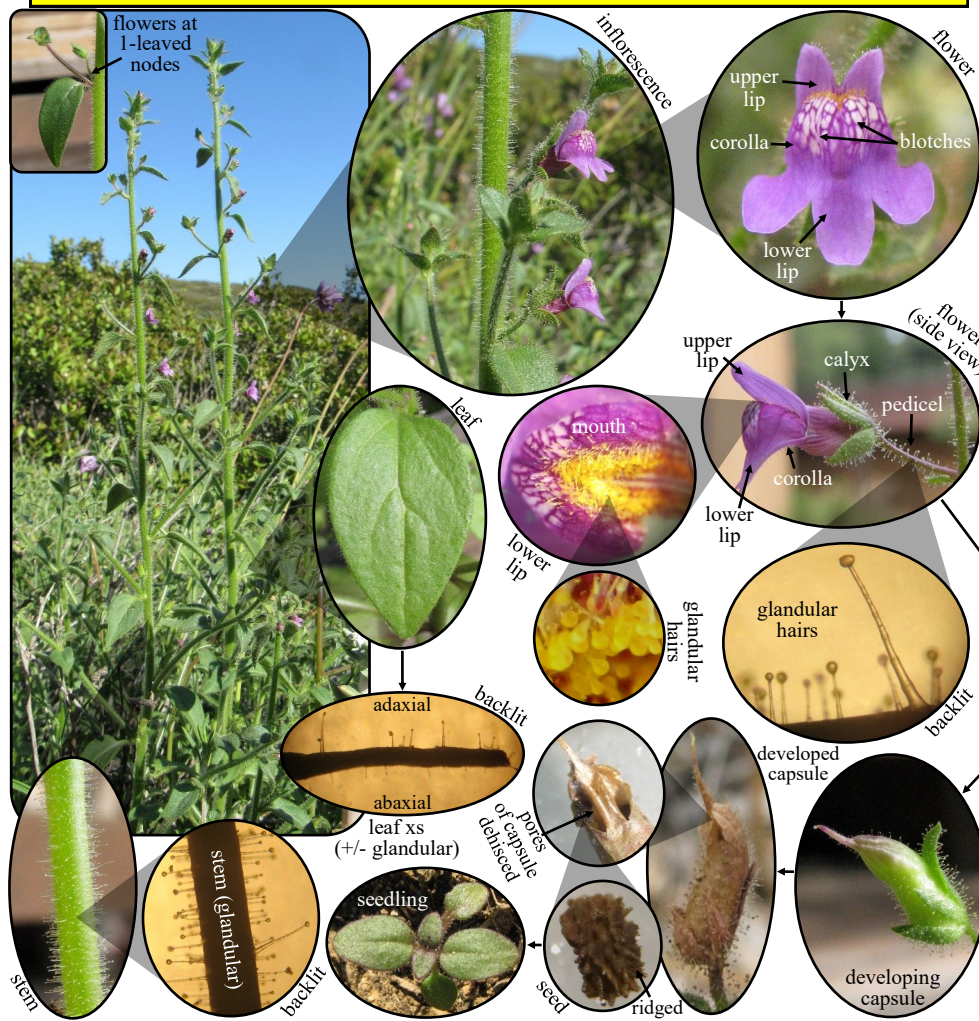
Nuttall's Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum nuttallianum* subsp. *sessile*)

Order: Lamiales

Family: Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family)

Flowers: March - August

Antirrhinum nuttallianum subsp. *sessile* is an annual to short perennial herbaceous plant. It is found throughout the peninsula. The overall plant is glandular. The leaves are opposite and ovate. The flowers are located at the distal end of the plant. There is usually 1 flower per node (held out on a long pedicel) and 1 leaf per node. The calyx of the flower is 5-lobed. The corolla of the flower is lavender to bluish-purple with an upper lip (2-lobed) and a lower lip (3-lobed). On the lower lip, there are 1 to 2 white blotches that are blue-veined. At the mouth of the lower lip, it is covered in yellowish glandular hairs. Cleistogamous as well as opening flowers are present in the inflorescence. The fruit is a capsule that is oblique-ovoid. The chambers are unequal in the capsule and the capsule is dehiscent by 3 pores at the tip (1 situated in the upper chamber and 2 situated in the lower). The seed is brown, ovoid, and ridged.



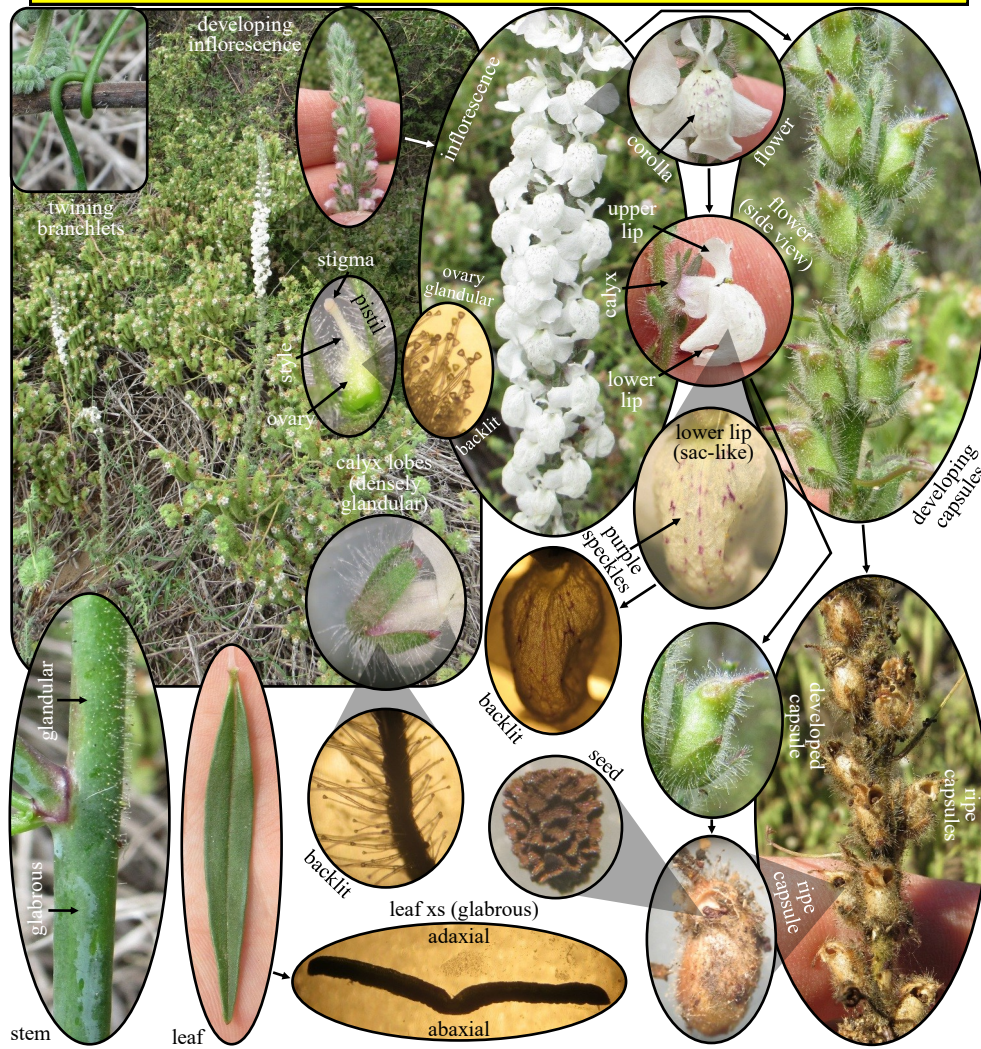
Coulter's Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum coulterianum*)

Order: Lamiales

Family: Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family)

Flowers: April - July

Antirrhinum coulterianum is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found in only one location on the peninsula. The bottom half of the plant is usually glabrous while the upper half is glandular. The leaves are linear to lanceolate and glabrous. In the inflorescence, the proximal pedicels are long (distal shorter). Twining branchlets are found below the pedicels. The calyx of the flower is densely glandular. The corolla of the flower is usually white and comprised of an upper lip (2-lobed) and lower lip (3-lobed). The lower lip appears rounded and sac-like and generally has purple speckles. Cleistogamous flowers and opening flowers are present in the inflorescence. The fruit is a capsule that is oblique-ovoid. The upper chamber of the capsule is indehiscent while the lower is dehiscent. The seed is dark brown, ovoid, and ridged.



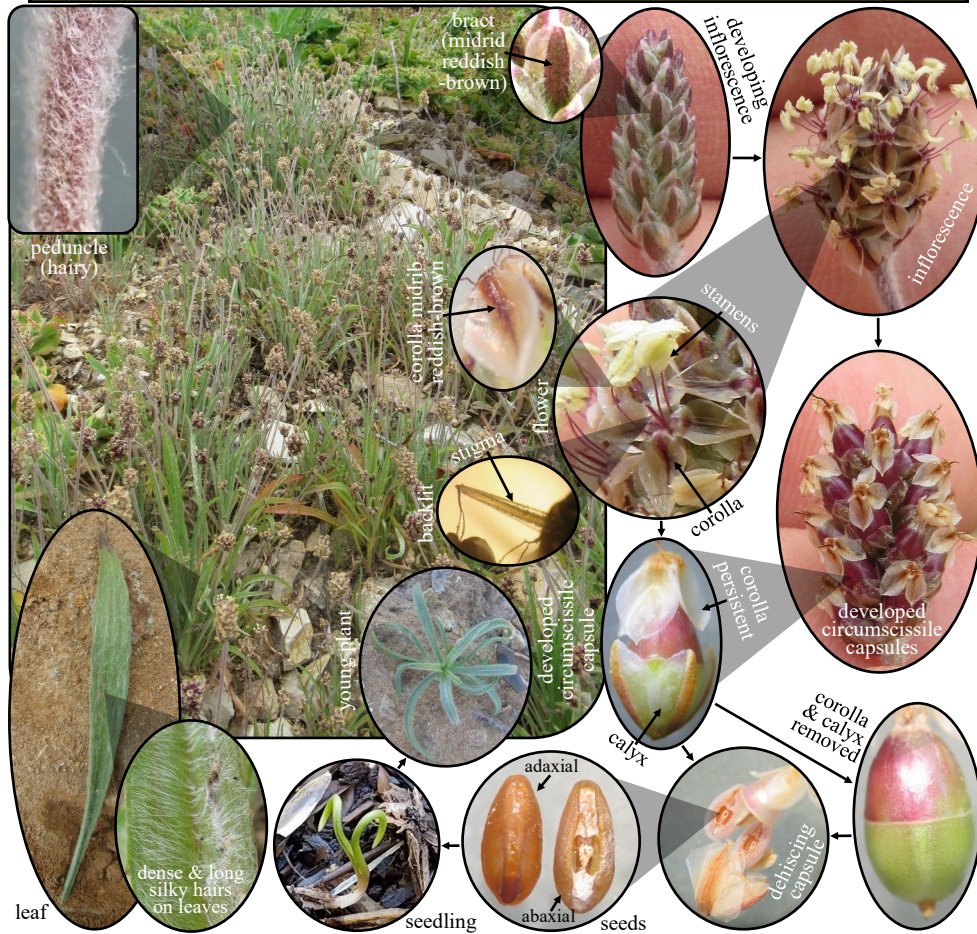
Woolly Plantain (*Plantago ovata* var. *insularis*)

Order: Lamiales

Family: Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family)

Flowers: March - May

Plantago ovata var. *insularis* is an annual herbaceous plant. It is primarily found along the coastal bluffs on the peninsula (very abundant on bluffs during good wet years). The overall plant is densely hairy with hairs long and silky. The leaf is linear to oblong and covered in long silky hairs. The leaf margin can be entire to minutely toothed. The inflorescence is made up of flowers that are clustered together in a usually short-cylindric spike that is woolly. The spike is held up on a long peduncle that is not grooved and has hairs that are ascending. The hairs of the peduncle are generally not as long and as thick as the hairs found on the leaves. The flowers are also subtended by a bract that has a purplish-brown midrib and papery margins. The calyx of the flower is deeply 4-lobed and united at the base. The margins of the sepals are papery and free. The corolla has 4 petals that are papery with midribs reddish-brown. The lobes of the corolla are spreading to erect and are persistent in fruit. There are 4 stamens and the stigma is long and hairy. The fruit is a circumscissile capsule. There are 2 seeds per capsule and the seeds are orangish-brown.



Chinese Houses (*Collinsia heterophylla* var. *heterophylla*)

Order: Lamiales

Family: Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family)

Flowers: February - April

Collinsia heterophylla var. *heterophylla* is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found in one spot on the peninsula. The opposite leaves are generally lanceolate and the margins can be finely toothed. The inflorescence is made up of whorled flowers and the main axis for the inflorescence is densely hairy. The calyx of the flower is 5 lobed, smaller than the corolla, and often has green striping. The corolla of the flower has an upper lip that is usually white (sometimes bicolored), with 2 lobes, reflexed, and can have a faint reddish purple horizontal line present as well as faint splotches. The lower lip is usually bicolored with white at the base and purple at the tips and is 3 lobed (one lobe hidden and surrounding stamens and the style). The corolla throat is hairy on the inside. A pouch is present on the corolla. There are 4 stamens with filaments that are hairy. Upper filaments have a curved basal spur at the base and it curves into a pouch. A staminode is also present. Fruit is a septicidal capsule with many seeds.

