

FUMARIACEAE -- Fumatory Family



Scientific Name:

Corydalis aurea

Common Name:

Golden smoke

Size:

20 - 40 cm

Color:

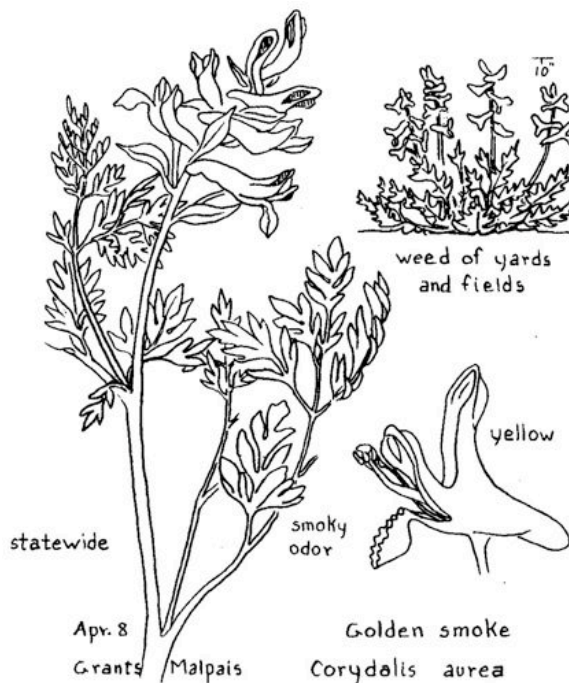
Yellow

Description:

Annual or biennial herb, with watery juice, stems leafy, trailing along the ground to weakly ascending, glabrous, waxy. Leaves alternate, glabrous once or twice pinnatifid, final segments elliptical, 3 - 8 mm long, pointed. Flowers irregular, perfect, in clusters. Sepals 2, scalelike, papery. Petals 4, 12 - 15 mm long, in 2 pairs, the 2 outer petals unlike, spreading, and one of them with a sack-like spur at the base, the 2 inner petals narrowed at the base. Stamens 6, in 2 groups of 3, filaments often united. Stigma 2-lobed. Fruit a linear capsule 20 - 30 mm long.

Notes:

Golden smoke is fairly common in the Manzanos. Its delicately incised leaves and clusters of bright yellow, irregular spurred flowers are distinctive. The plant has a smoky odor. It blooms from mid-May into September from 6500 to 10000 ft.



New Mexico Native



GENTIANACEAE -- Gentian Family



Scientific Name:

Frasera speciosa

Size:

100 - 200 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Swertia radiata*.

Stout, erect, perennial herb, stems unbranched, hollow, glabrous or with short, soft hairs. Leaves in whorls of 3 - 7, the larger bottom leaves oblong to ovate, 10 - 30 cm long. Stem leaves becoming smaller, lanceolate to linear, sessile. Flowers on stalks, perfect, regular, clustered in leaf axils near stem. Calyx deeply 4-parted, with linear lobes, 12 - 30 mm long. Corolla deeply 4-lobed, these 15 - 25 mm long, with 2 elliptic, glandular pits near the base. Stamens 4, anthers 3 - 4 mm long. Ovary superior, obvious.

Common Name:

Green gentian, monument plant, elkweed

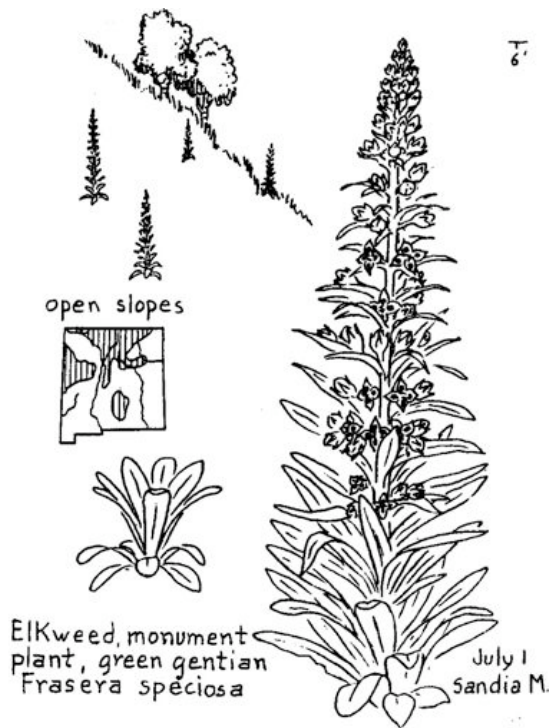
Color:

Greenish-white with purple dots

Notes:

During its first year, the plant produces only a basal cluster of broad leaves. These resemble the ears of deer, so the plant is also called "deer's ears". The second year the massive flowering stem develops. Few flowers are more peculiar than the four-lobed greenish white, purple-dotted flower of this plant, with its obvious green conical ovary and its large stamens. It is fairly common in the Manzanos. It blooms from late June through August between 7000 and 10000 ft.

New Mexico Native



GENTIANACEAE -- Gentian Family



Scientific Name:

Gentiana affinis

Size:

10 - 30 cm

Description:

Erect perennial herb, stems several. Leaves opposite, sessile, lanceolate to ovate, 1.5 - 3.5 cm long, 6 - 18 mm wide, with smooth edges, with short hairs along margin and in lines down stem from leaf bases. Flowers several to many in a dense cluster at stem ends, some axillary. Bracts leaf-like, shorter than flowers, linear to lanceolate. Calyx bell-shaped 4 - 18 mm long, with 5 unequal lobes, the lower parts of which are connected by a membrane. Flowers perfect, corolla tubular with 4 or 5 lobes shorter than the tube, the corolla often folded between lobes. Stamens 4 or 5, alternate with corolla lobes. Stigmas 2, style short or absent. Fruit a capsule, sessile or with a short stalk.

Common Name:

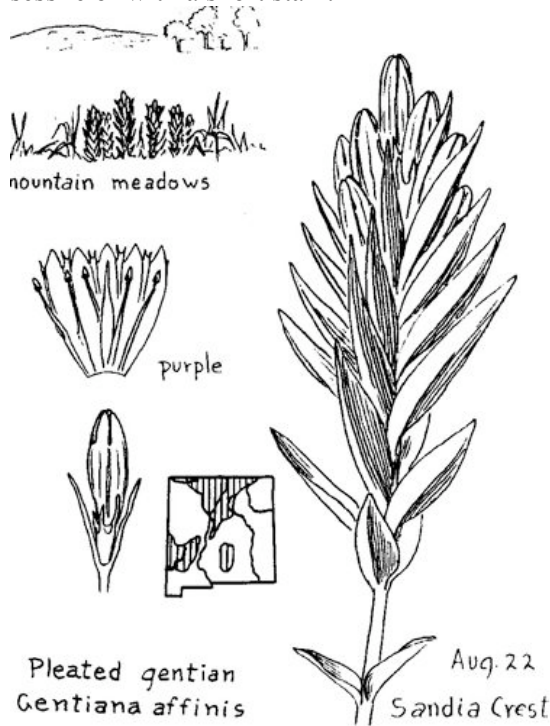
Pleated gentian, Rocky Mountain gentian

Color:

Blue to lavender

Notes:

Plants in the genus *Gentiana* have flowers that seem to have too much corolla so that they form fan-like folds between the lobes. The lobes of the cup supporting the flower are also connected by membranes. Pleated gentian blooms in August and September between 7000 and 10000 ft.



New Mexico Native



GENTIANACEAE -- Gentian Family



Scientific Name:

Gentianella amarella ssp. *heterosepala*

Common Name:

Engelmann's gentian

Size:

10 - 30 cm

Color:

White with purple

Description:

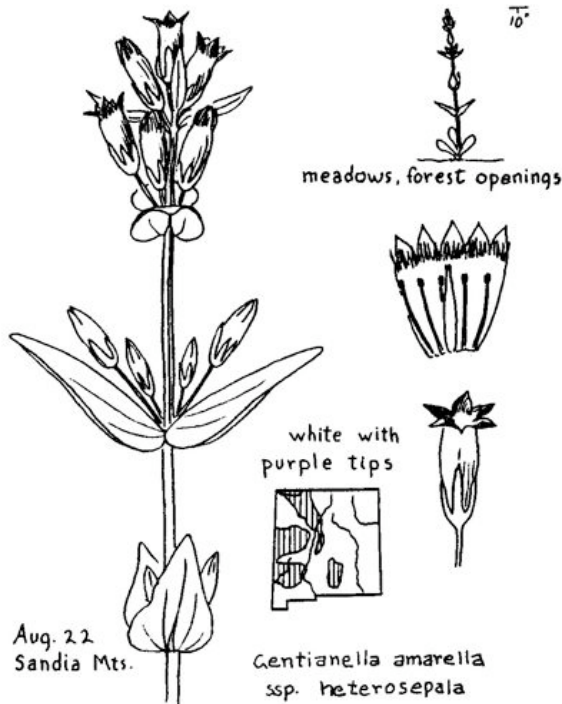
Synonym: *Gentiana heterosepala*.

Annual herb, stems quadrangular. Herbage glabrous. Basal leaves oblanceolate to spatulate, 10 - 30 mm long. Stem leaves opposite, lanceolate, 10 - 40 mm long, sessile, smooth-edged, without stipules. Flowers perfect, regular, occurring singly at the ends of stems or 2 or 3 in a cluster in leaf axils, on stalks 15 - 20 mm long. Calyx 5-lobed, parted nearly to the base, the lobes distinctly unequal, 2 being enlarged and leaf-like, longer and wider than the other 3 linear-lanceolate inner ones. Petals fused into a funnel-shaped tube 10 - 20 mm long with 4 or 5 pointed lobes, one-fourth the length of the tube, with a fringed crown in the throat at the base of the lobes.

Notes:

The Gentian family contains a number of striking wildflowers. This *Gentianella* (little gentian) is diminutive and less impressive, but its small flowers with their fringed throats are quite lovely. It is unusual in the Manzanos. It blooms from late July into September between 7000 and 10000 ft.

New Mexico Native



GERANIACEAE -- Geranium Family



Scientific Name:

Erodium cicutarium

Size:

20 - 45 cm

Description:

Annual herb, without stems or stems up to 45 cm, lying flat or ascending. Herbage with short, soft hairs, somewhat glandular. Leaves pinnate, leaflets irregularly toothed or pinnatifid, often unequal in size. Flowers regular, in small clusters borne on a stalk. Sepals 5, 4 - 7 mm long, tipped with a narrow point. Petals 5, 5 - 9 mm long. Stamens 5, alternating with 5 modified, sterile stamens. Pistil of 5 united carpels, styles united into a column which elongates to 3 - 5 cm at maturity.

Common Name:

Red-stemmed filaree, heronbill

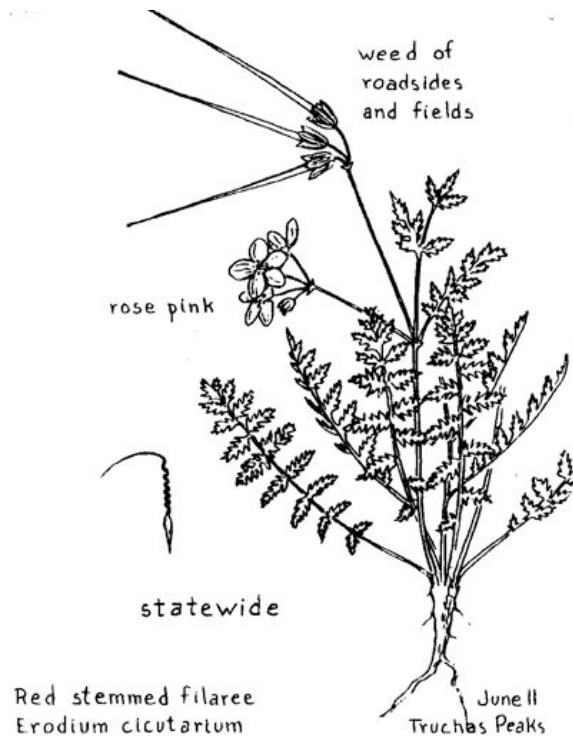
Color:

Rose pink to light purple

Notes:

It is difficult to find a time in the growing season when filaree is NOT blooming. It is one of the earliest bloomers in the spring and even blooms in sheltered areas during mild winters. Filaree, a chiefly European plant, was apparently introduced into California during Spanish colonial times. Its seeds germinate in the fall, giving it an advantage over most annuals, so it has spread throughout the entire Southwest. Its small flowers, finely dissected leaves, and long, thin, "stork-bill" seed pods make it easy to identify. It blooms from March into October between 3000 and 7500 ft.

Introduced*



GERANIACEAE -- Geranium Family



Scientific Name:

Geranium caespitosum

Size:

20 - 70 cm

Description:

Perennial herb, stems clustered, much branched, with short, soft, downward pointing hairs. Leaves with long petioles; leaf outline round to pentagonal, palmately cleft or lobed; leaves whitish with short fine hairs. Flowering stalks without glands, with 1 to several flowers. Sepals 9 - 11 mm long, hairy along edges, without glands. Petals 12 - 17 mm long, oblong to obovate. Stamens 10, of two alternating lengths, the 5 longer ones with a gland at the base. Styles united into a column about 20 mm long, without glands.

Common Name:

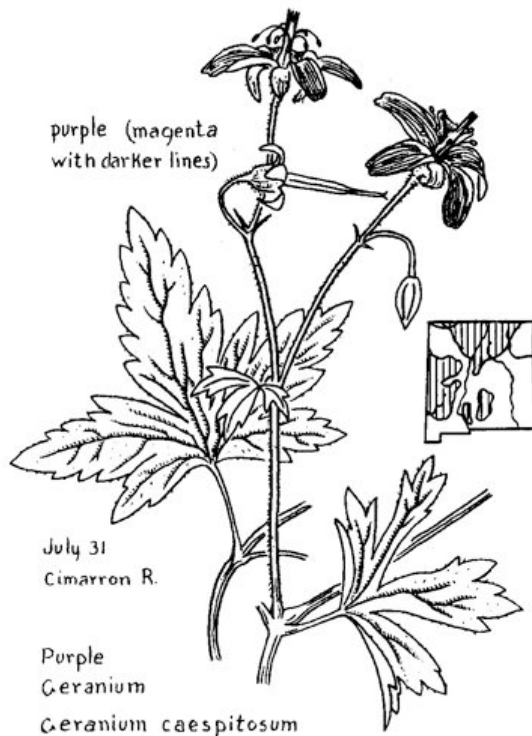
Purple geranium, Fremont geranium

Color:

Magenta

Notes:

Common decorative houseplants called "geraniums" are really members of the genus *Pelargonium* from South Africa. The genus *Geranium* (as well as the family Geranium) is from the Greek word for "crane", *geranos*. The long fused style column of the developing fruit distinctly resemble the bill of a crane. The sides of this column spring open from the bottom, discharging the seed. Purple geranium blooms from May into September between 6000 and 9500 ft.



New Mexico Native



GERANIACEAE -- Geranium Family



Scientific Name:

Geranium richardsonii

Common Name:

Richardson's geranium

Size:

40 - 80 cm

Color:

White to pink

Description:

Perennial herb, stems occurring singly or in small groups, with gland-tipped hairs. Leaves on long petioles, round or pentagonal in outline, palmately cleft or lobed, primary divisions incised, toothed or lobed, glabrous or with a few hairs. Flower stalks purplish-glandular. Sepals 9 - 12 mm long, finely hairy. Petals generally 5, white, 12 - 20 mm long, often with purplish veins. Stamens 10, of 2 alternating lengths, the longer ones with a gland at the base. Styles united into a column with gland-tipped hairs.

Notes:

Richardson's geranium is somewhat variable in character and color. They are sometimes missing petals. They are often tucked among other vegetation, and their leaf character varies even on the same plant. As a result, they are something of a "mocking-flower", imitating other species upon first glance. This geranium is named for John Richardson (1787 - 1865), Scottish arctic explorer, physician, and naturalist. It blooms from June through September between 7000 and 11000 ft.



Richardson geranium
Geranium richardsonii

New Mexico Native



GROSSULARIACEAE -- Gooseberry Family



Scientific Name:
Ribes americanum

Common Name:
Wild black currant

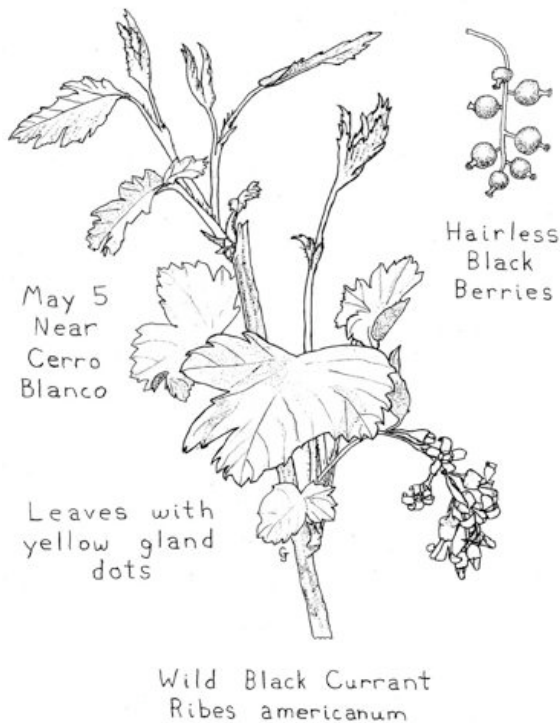
Size:
100 - 150 cm

Color:
Creamy white

Description:
Spineless shrub, young branches softly hairy and with yellow gland dots. Leaves alternate, round in outline, 3 - 8 cm across, mostly 5-lobed, irregularly toothed, mostly glabrous above, softly hairy and yellow gland-dotted below. Petioles shorter or longer than blades. Flowers perfect, on stalks 1 - 2 mm long, in drooping clusters of 6 - 15 from leaf axils. Floral tube 3 - 4.5 mm long, hairy, topped by 5 spatulate to oblong sepal lobes 4 - 5 mm long, hairy on the outside. Petals 5, oblong, 2 - 3 mm long. Stamens 5, opposite and about equal to petals. Pistil 1, styles 2. Fruit and ovoid berry 6 - 10 mm long, glabrous, black when ripe.

Notes:
Wild black currant is rare in New Mexico and in the Manzanos. The lower surfaces of the leaves are covered with yellow gland dots. No other currant has yellow gland dots. Also the drooping flower clusters and hairless, black berries are characteristic of wild black currants. They bloom from late April to early June between 6000 and 8000 ft.

New Mexico Native



GROSSULARIACEAE -- Gooseberry Family



Scientific Name:

Ribes aureum

Common Name:

Golden currant

Size:

100 - 150 cm

Color:

Yellow

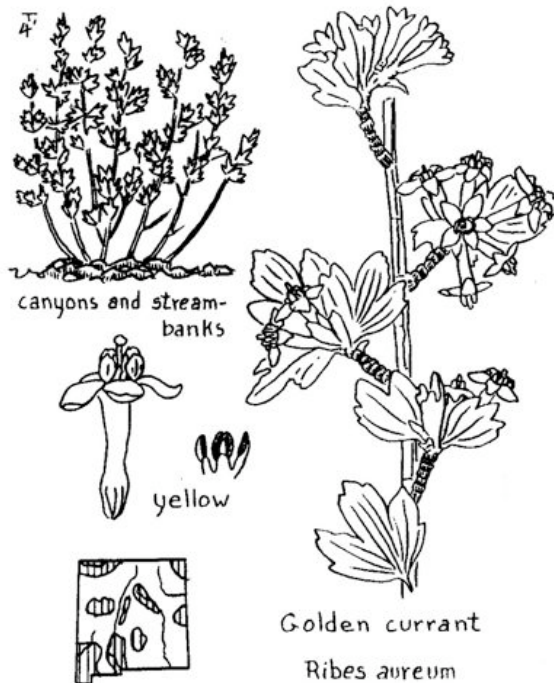
Description:

Spineless shrub, stems erect, mostly glabrous. Leaves alternate, on petioles 1 - 3 cm long, obovate to round in outline, 1.5 - 4.5 cm long, 1.5 - 6 cm wide, 3-lobed, with irregular round teeth, glabrous. Flowers perfect, on stalks 2 - 6 mm long, in a loose cluster of 3 - 10 subtended by bracts, the clusters stalked from branchlet ends. Floral tube narrow, 5 - 10 mm long, topped by 5 oblong spreading sepals 4 - 6 mm long. Petals 5, oblong-ovate, 2 - 3 mm long. Stamens 5, alternating with and about equal to petals, anthers longer than filaments. Pistil 1, styles 2. Fruit a glabrous round berry 5 - 10 mm in diameter.

Notes:

The flowers of golden currant have a long narrow tube capped by 5 sepal lobes. The actual petals are tiny, standing erect in the center of the flower, alternating with stamens. The flowers have a pleasant spicy aroma. The fruit is edible and is used in baked goods, jelly and syrup. Golden currants bloom from late April into early June between 7000 and 9000 ft. The fruit ripens in mid-July.

New Mexico Native



GROSSULARIACEAE -- Gooseberry Family



Scientific Name:

Ribes cereum

Size:

50 - 150 cm

Description:

Spineless aromatic shrub, young branches with fine hairs and stalked glands. Leaves in bundles on short lateral branches, on petioles 5 - 20 mm long, kidney-shaped to round in outline, 1 - 2 cm long, 1 - 3 cm wide, with 3 - 5 shallow lobes, edges wavy-toothed, with short hairs and stalked glands. Flowers 2 - 8, hairy and glandular, in a tight cluster, subtended by bracts 3 - 7 mm long, on a short stalk. Individual flower stalks 1 - 2 mm long. Floral tube cylindrical, 6 - 10 mm long, topped by 5 sepal lobes 2 - 3 mm long, bent backwards. Petals round, 1 - 2 mm long, narrowed at base. Stamens 5, about equal to petals. Pistil 1, styles 2, united, somewhat protruding. Fruit an ovoid berry 5 - 10 mm long, red to orange.

Common Name:

Wax currant, squaw currant

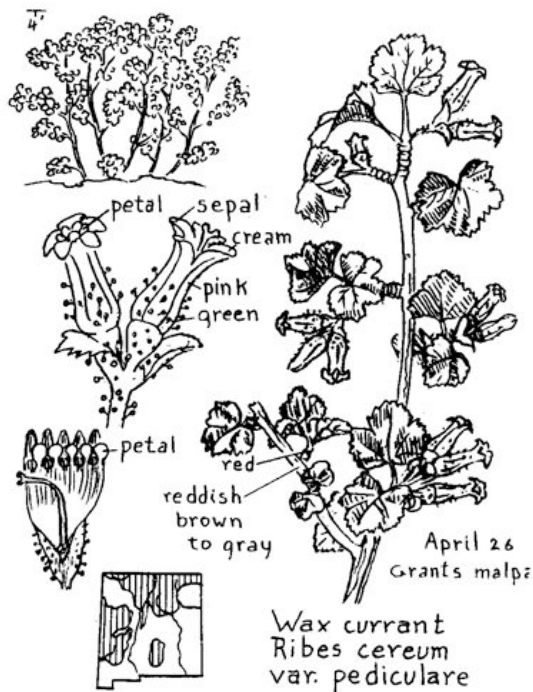
Color:

Creamy white

Notes:

The species name *cereum* means waxy. The leaves with sunlight and age develop a shiny waxy layer on the surface, sticky to the touch. The fruit is consumed by birds, bears, and rodents. Although somewhat tasteless, the berries are used for making jelly and wine. Wax currants bloom from late April into June between 6000 and 9000 ft. The fruit ripens in late July.

New Mexico Native



GROSSULARIACEAE -- Gooseberry Family



Scientific Name:

Ribes leptanthum

Size:

50 - 200 cm

Description:

Shrub, branches with 1 - 3 spines up to 2 cm long at nodes, young branchlets with short hairs. Leaves alternate, on petioles 4 - 18 mm long, blades round in outline, 5 - 16 mm long and wide, palmately 5-lobed, the lobes incised or toothed, usually glabrous. Flowers 1 - 3 per group, perfect, subtended by 1 bract, on stalks about 1 mm long. Floral tube 3 - 6 mm long, with long, soft hairs on the outside, the tube culminating in 5 lanceolate sepals 4 - 6 mm long, bent back. Petals 5, erect, oblanceolate to spatulate, 2.5 - 4 mm long. Stamens 6, about equal to petals. Styles united, 2-lobed. Fruit a round, smooth, mostly glabrous berry 5 - 10 mm in diameter.

Common Name:

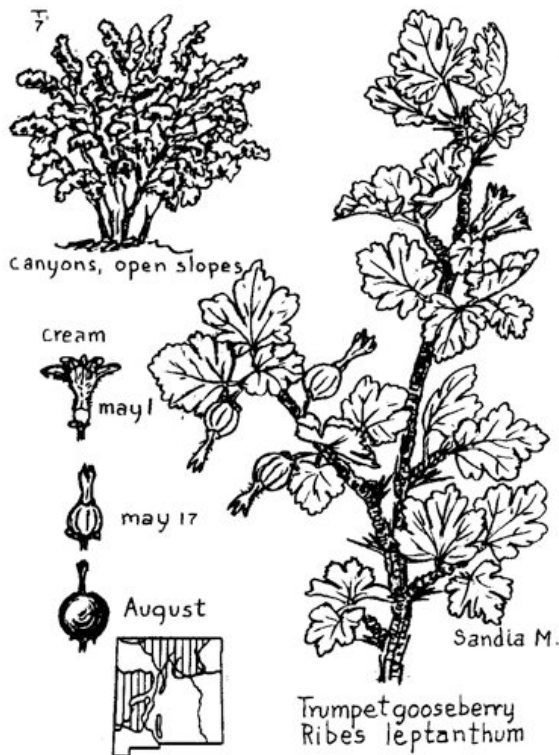
Trumpet gooseberry

Color:

White to cream

Notes:

The species name *leptanthum* comes from the Greek *lepto*, "slender" and *anthos*, "flower", in reference to the long, thin floral tube of this species. The plant was first collected by Augustus Fendler outside Santa Fe on his remarkable collecting trip in 1847 (see *Fendlera rupicola*). Gooseberries, like many other members of the genus *Ribes*, are quite edible. They are used in jams, jellies, syrups and pies. Unfortunately, the shrubs are rarely located for convenient harvest. They bloom from early May into June between 6500 and 10000 ft.



New Mexico Native



GROSSULARIACEAE -- Gooseberry Family



Scientific Name:

Ribes wolfii

Size:

50 - 200 cm

Description:

Spreading to erect shrub without spines, young twigs with fine hairs and gland-tipped hairs. Leaves alternate, petioles 1 - 5 cm long with fine hairs and gland-tipped hairs; blades almost round, 2 - 6 cm long, 2 - 8 cm wide, 3- to 5-lobed, mostly glabrous above, sparsely glandular below, edges with rounded or sharp teeth. Flowers perfect, on stalks 2 - 6 mm long, each subtended by a bract, in dense clusters on erect stalks 2 - 6 cm long from leaf axils. Flower cup 1.2 - 1.5 mm deep, glandular, tipped by 5 lanceolate sepals 3 - 4 mm long, spreading. Petals 5, erect, obovate, about 1 mm long. Stamens 5. Berries 4 - 8 mm in diameter, with many gland-tipped hairs.

Common Name:

Wolf currant, Rothrock currant

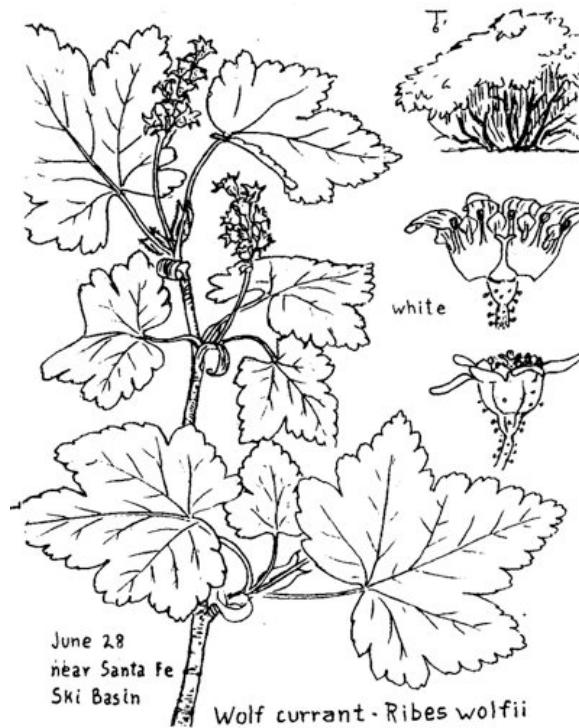
Color:

White

Notes:

This currant is named for John Wolf (1820 - 1897) who collected the first specimen in 1873 near Leadville, Colorado. Wolf was a botanist on the Geographic Survey of the United States west of the 100th meridian under Lt. G. M. Wheeler conducted between 1871 and 1879. Wolf currant is unusual in the Manzanos. Its vertical flower clusters and resulting berry clusters clearly identify this currant in the Manzanos. Wolf currants bloom from early May to mid-June between 7500 and 10000 ft.

New Mexico Native



HYDRANGEACEAE -- Hydrangea Family

Scientific Name:
Fendlera rupicola

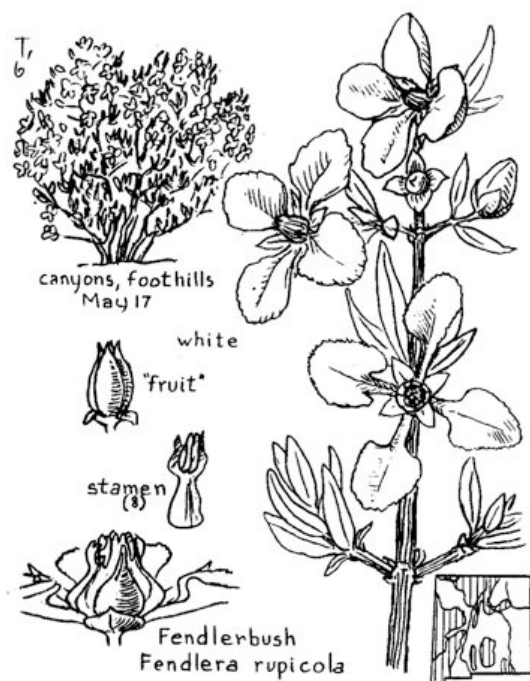
Size:
100 - 200 cm

Description:
Much branched shrub, bark longitudinally grooved. Leaves on lateral spur branches, opposite or clustered, nearly sessile, smooth-edged, lanceolate to oblong 1 - 3 cm long, 2 - 7 mm wide, with hairs lying flat or glabrous above, sparsely to densely hairy below. Flowers perfect, on stalks 5 - 20 mm long, solitary or 2 - 3 at ends of spur branches. Floral cup rounded, topped by 4 lanceolate sepals 3 - 6 mm long. Petals 4, ovate, 10 - 20 mm long, 6 - 12 mm wide, with a narrow base. Stamens 8, the filaments flat and broad, 3 - 6 mm long, with 2 linear lobes at the top exceeding the anthers. Styles 4. Fruit of 4 narrowly ovoid capsules 8 - 15 mm long.

Common Name:
Fendlerbush

Color:
White

Notes:
The genus *Fendlera* is named for Augustus Fendler (1813 - 1883), an eccentric German explorer and plant collector, one of the first to enter New Mexico. In 1846-47 he collected some 17,000 specimens near Santa Fe. Forty-four species and varieties of plants in New Mexico carry his name. Only Charles Wright has more (see *Solidago wrightii*). The species name *rupicola* means rock dweller, descriptive of the habitat of the shrub. Fendlerbush blooms from late April into June between 5000 and 8500 ft.



New Mexico Native



HYDRANGEACEAE -- Hydrangea Family



Scientific Name:
Jamesia americana

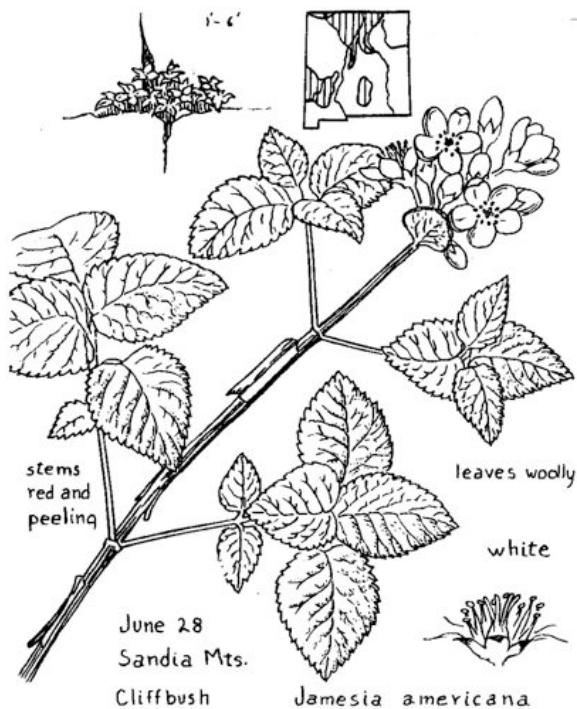
Size:
50 - 200 cm

Description:
Much branched shrub, younger branches with reddish, peeling bark. Leaves opposite, on hairy petioles 2 - 20 mm long, ovate to elliptic, 2 - 8 cm long, 1 - 5 cm wide, edges toothed or round-toothed, with a few hairs lying flat above, white-woolly below. Flowers perfect, on hairy stalks 2 - 5 mm long, in dense clusters of 5 - 20 at branch tips. Floral cup round, 1 - 2 mm high, hairy, topped by 5 hairy, lanceolate sepals 3 - 5 mm long. Petals 5, obovate or oblanceolate, 5 - 11 mm long, somewhat hairy to almost glabrous. Stamens 10, 3 - 10 mm long, unequal, filaments white, thick. Styles 3 - 5, distinct, 3 - 6 mm long. Fruit an ovoid capsule 4 - 5 mm long.

Common Name:
Cliffbush, waxflower

Color:
White

Notes:
Cliffbush can grow to almost tree-like proportions if growing beside a stream. Equally well it can be seen growing out of solid rock on a vertical cliff, although in a more dwarf condition. Cliffbush leaves are unique. The edges are crinkly toothed. The upper surface is bright green with recessed veins coming in pairs from the main axis and extending to the tips of the teeth at the very edge of the leaf. The lower surface is grayish-white and woolly. The intricate branching, paired leaves and dense, somewhat fragrant flower clusters at the ends of the branches make a very attractive bush. Cliffbush blooms in May and June between 7000 and 9500 ft.



New Mexico Native



HYDRANGEACEAE -- Hydrangea Family

Scientific Name:

Philadelphus microphyllus

Size:

80 - 200 cm

Description:

Much branched shrub, young branches with hairs lying flat. Older bark shreddy. Leaves opposite, on petioles 1 - 3 mm long, ovate to lanceolate, 10 - 25 mm long, 4 - 12 mm wide, smooth-edged, lightly hairy or almost glabrous above, lightly to densely hairy below, with 3 main longitudinal veins. Flowers perfect, on hairy stalks 1 - 4 mm long, solitary (sometimes 2 - 3) at branch ends. Floral cup hemispheric, hairy, 2 - 3 mm high, topped by 4 ovate sepals 2 - 5 mm long, woolly inside, hairy to glabrous outside. Petals 4, oblanceolate, 8 - 15 mm long. Stamens numerous, unequal. Styles 4, distinct or united. Fruit an ovoid capsule 6 - 8 mm long.

Common Name:

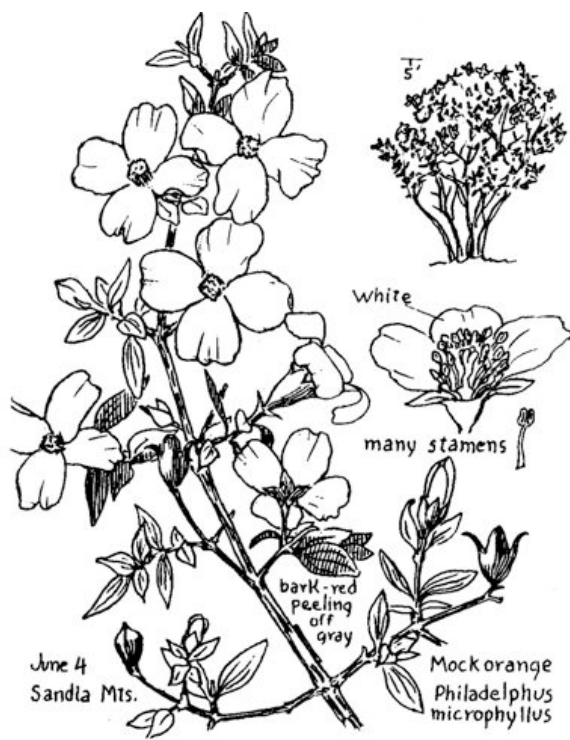
Littleleaf mock-orange

Color:

White

Notes:

When in flower, mock-orange is a very attractive shrub. Its numerous, scattered flowers have a wonderful sweet fragrance reminiscent of orange blossoms, hence its common name. There are numerous cultivated varieties of mock-orange popular in decorative gardens. Even native species such as *P. microphyllus* are cultivated. Littleleaf mock-orange was first described by Asa Gray from a specimen collected by Augustus Fendler in 1847 near Santa Fe. It blooms in June between 7000 and 9500 ft.



New Mexico Native



HYDROPHYLLACEAE -- Waterleaf Family



Scientific Name:

Hydrophyllum fendleri

Size:

20 - 80 cm

Description:

Erect perennial herb, stems solitary, with stiff downward pointing hairs. Leaves alternate, on petioles, ovate in outline, 6 - 25 cm long, deeply pinnatifid with 7 - 11 ovate to lanceolate divisions, these pointed, coarsely toothed, rough or somewhat hairy below. Flowers perfect, in branched, coiled clusters carried on long stalks mostly exceeding the leaves. Individual flowers on stalks 2 - 7 mm long. Calyx cleft nearly to the base into 5 lanceolate lobes 4 - 9 mm long, with bristly, hairy margins. Corolla bell-shaped, 6 - 11 mm long, 5-lobed. Stamens 6, protruding 4 - 6 mm, anthers purple. Style 1, protruding 5 - 7 mm, 2-cleft.

Common Name:

Squaw lettuce, Fendler's waterleaf

Color:

White

Notes:

The genus name *Hydrophyllum* comes from the Greek *hydor*, "water" and *phyllon*, "leaf". The stems, leaf stalks, and leaves are somewhat succulent and contain considerable water. Young shoots and leaves are edible and were often used by native Americans, presumably the genesis of the common name squaw lettuce. Squaw lettuce is very common in the Manzanos, often in shaded areas. It blooms from early May into July between 7000 and 9500 ft.



New Mexico Native



HYDROPHYLLACEAE -- Waterleaf Family



Scientific Name:

Nama dichotomum

Size:

5 - 20 cm

Description:

Erect annual herb, stems diffusely branched. Herbage with gland-tipped hairs and short, stiff hairs. Leaves alternate, smooth-edged, linear-elliptic to narrowly oblanceolate or spatulate, 12 - 35 mm long, 1 - 4 mm wide gradually tapering at the base to a short petiole. Flowers perfect, solitary in leaf axils. Sepals 5, distinct or nearly so. Corolla funnel-shaped, about 5 mm long, 5-lobed, barely exceeding the calyx. Stamens 5, not protruding, alternating with corolla lobes. Styles 2, distinct. Fruit an oblong to almost round capsule.

Common Name:

Wishbone fiddleleaf

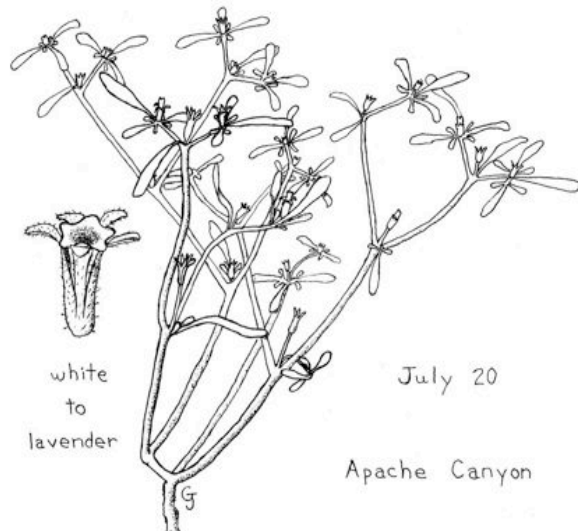
Color:

White

Notes:

The genus *Nama* contains about 40 species, mainly from the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. New Mexico has 6 species. *Nama dichotomum* was first discovered by Augustus Fendler outside Santa Fe in 1847 (see *Fendlera rupicola*). The species name *dichotomum* comes from Latin, "occurring in pairs". Branching generally occurs into 2 roughly equal forks. Each flower is subtended by a pair of long, very narrow modified leaves which together resemble a wishbone. Wishbone fiddleleaf blooms from August through September between 5000 and 8000 ft.

New Mexico Native



Wishbone fiddleleaf
Nama dichotomum



HYDROPHYLLACEAE -- Waterleaf Family



Scientific Name:

Nama hispidum

Common Name:

Bristly nama

Size:

10 - 25 cm

Color:

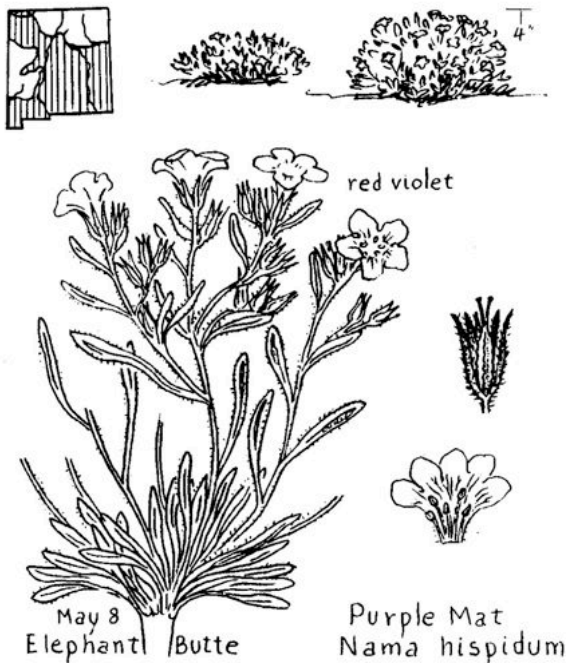
Red violet

Description:

Spreading to ascending annual herb, stems several, branched, with stiff hairs of varying length. Herbage with fine, short, gland-tipped hairs and longer spreading hairs. Leaves alternate, narrowly oblanceolate, 1 - 6 cm long, 2 - 7 mm wide, smooth-edged. Flowers perfect, on stalks 1 - 3 mm long, solitary or in few-flowered clusters at ends of branches. Sepals 5, linear, 5 - 7 mm long, united at the base. Corolla broadly funnel-shaped 8 - 14 mm long, 7 - 9 mm wide, with 5 broadly rounded lobes 2 - 5 mm long. Stamens 5, not protruding. Styles 2, distinct. Fruit a cylindrical capsule 4 - 6 mm long.

Notes:

Bristly nama is a desert dweller. It is hardy and adaptable. If rain is scarce, the plants are often dwarfed, sometimes with just 3 or 4 leaves and a single blossom. If rain is more plentiful, the plants produce numerous stems and prolific flowers, sometimes producing an extensive and colorful display on desert hills. Bristly nama is occasional in the dry plains approaching the Manzanos. It blooms from May to September between 4000 and 7000 ft.



New Mexico Native



HYDROPHYLLACEAE -- Waterleaf Family



Scientific Name:

Phacelia heterophylla

Common Name:

Varileaf scorpionweed

Size:

20 - 80 cm

Color:

White to cream

Description:

Erect biennial or short-lived perennial herb, stems stout, sometimes branched, with long stiff hairs and with fine, short, often glandular hairs. Herbage grayish with bristly hairs. Leaves alternate, prominently veined, lower leaves on petioles, smooth-edged, often with 1 or 2 pairs of outward pointing lobes at the base, upper leaves elliptic or oblong with progressively shorter petioles upward, smooth-edged. Flowers perfect, in long, one-sided, coiled clusters along upper stem. Sepals 5, lanceolate to oblong 3 - 6 mm long. Corolla bell-shaped 4 - 7 mm long, five-lobed. Stamens 5, strongly protruding. Style with 2 long branches, protruding.

Notes:

The species name *heterophylla* comes from the Greek *heteros*, "different" and *phyllon*, "leaf". These plants have two different types of leaves. The upper leaves are smooth-edged and elliptical to oval in shape. The lower leaves have a central lobe similar to the upper leaf in shape, but also have one or more pairs of outward pointing lobes at the base. Both upper and lower are deeply veined and hairy. Varileaf scorpionweed is common in the Manzanos. It blooms from late May through September between 7000 and 10000 ft.



Varileaf scorpionweed
Phacelia heterophylla

New Mexico Native



HYDROPHYLLACEAE -- Waterleaf Family



Scientific Name:

Phacelia integrifolia

Size:

10 - 50 cm

Description:

Foul-smelling erect annual herb, stems sparsely branched. Herbage with dense gland-tipped hairs. Stems and floral parts also with long, glandless hairs. Leaves alternate, oblong to ovate or lanceolate, 3 - 10 cm long, 1 - 3 cm wide, margins wavy-toothed; lower leaves largest, with petioles, upper leaves smaller with progressively shorter petioles. Flowers perfect, on short stalks, in long, narrow, one-sided, coiled clusters grouped at stem and branch ends. Sepals 5, oblanceolate to elliptic, 3 - 5 mm long. Corolla bell-shaped, 6 - 8 mm long, with 5 broadly rounded lobes. Stamens 5, strongly protruding. Style with 2 long branches, protruding.

Common Name:

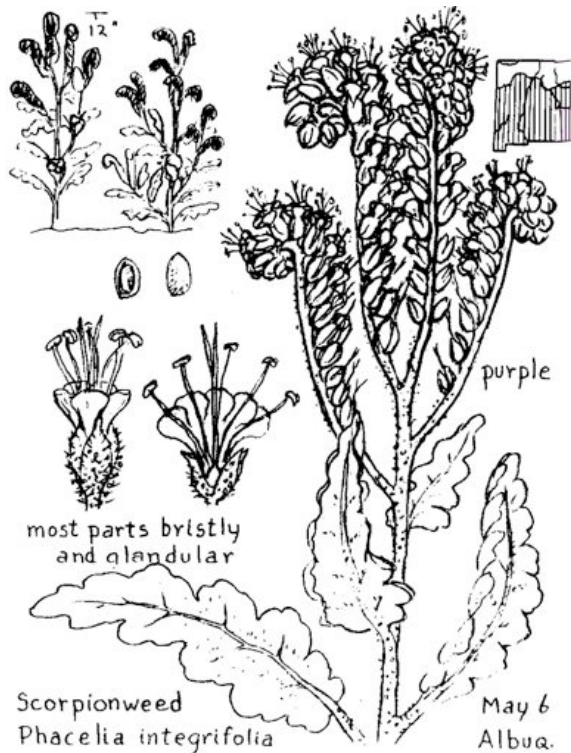
Gypsum scorpionweed

Color:

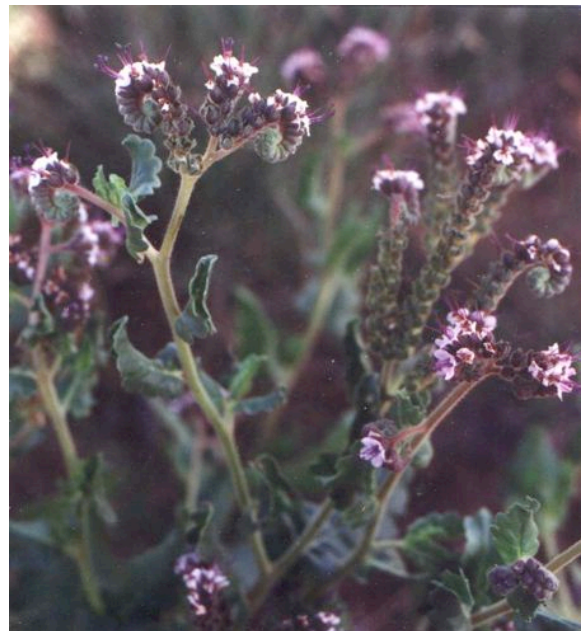
Lavender to bluish

Notes:

The species name *integrifolia* comes from the Latin *integri*, "smooth-edged" and *folium*, "leaf". Many members of the genus *Phacelia* have toothed, incised, or lobed leaves. Gypsum scorpion weed has leaves with wavy, lightly toothed edges which would be considered "smooth-edged" in the genus. This plant is a plains and desert dweller, but occurs occasionally in the dry plains and foothills approaching the Manzanos. It blooms from May through August between 5000 and 7000 ft.



New Mexico Native



IRIDACEAE -- Iris Family



Scientific Name:

Sisyrinchium demissum

Common Name:

Blue-eyed grass

Size:

10 - 30 cm

Color:

Blue with yellow center

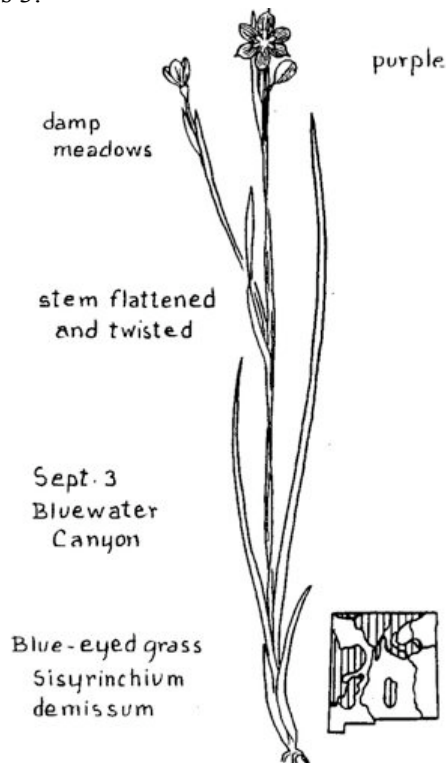
Description:

Erect perennial herbs forming clumps, stems often curved and twisted, usually without branches, usually with a leaf-like bract whose base wraps around stem. The bract subtends two or more stalks 2 - 14 mm long, each ending in a nearly equal pair of bracts, one within the other, the outer 11 - 22 mm long and fused at the base for 3 - 8 mm, the inner 12 - 24 mm long. Leaves one within another in 2 ranks around base of stem, flattened, grasslike, 5 - 30 cm long, 1 - 5 mm wide. Flowers one to several, on stalks originating within the pair of bracts. Petaloid segments 6, alike, 6 - 12 mm long, with a sudden sharp point, distinct, or slightly joined at the base. Stamens 3, filaments partly united. Styles 3.

Notes:

Before the flowers appear, it is difficult to perceive this plant as anything but a grass. Its leaves are long, narrow, flattened and parallel-veined, exactly grass-like. The extremely striking blue flowers with bright yellow centers make it clear that this plant is not a grass. It prefers moist areas. It is uncommon in the Manzanos. It blooms from mid-June into August between 6000 and 9000 ft.

New Mexico Native



LAMIACEAE -- Mint Family



Scientific Name:

Agastache pallidiflora

Size:

20 - 80 cm

Description:

Erect perennial herb, stems four-angled, clustered, branched or unbranched, with short, stiff, downward pointing hairs. Leaves opposite, with short petioles, triangular-ovate to deltoid, 2 - 5 cm long, 1 - 4 cm wide, edges with round or sharp teeth, finely hairy above and below. Flowers perfect, in dense, cylindrical clusters 3 - 8 cm long at stem ends. Calyx tubular, 5 - 8 mm long, greenish at the base, pinkish above, with 5 teeth 2 - 4 mm long. Corolla tubular, 10 - 15 mm long, 2-lipped, the upper 2 - 4 mm long, 2-lobed. Stamens 4, nearly equal, all parallel, protruding from the tube. Style 1, 2-lobed at the top. Fruit of 4 nutlets.

Common Name:

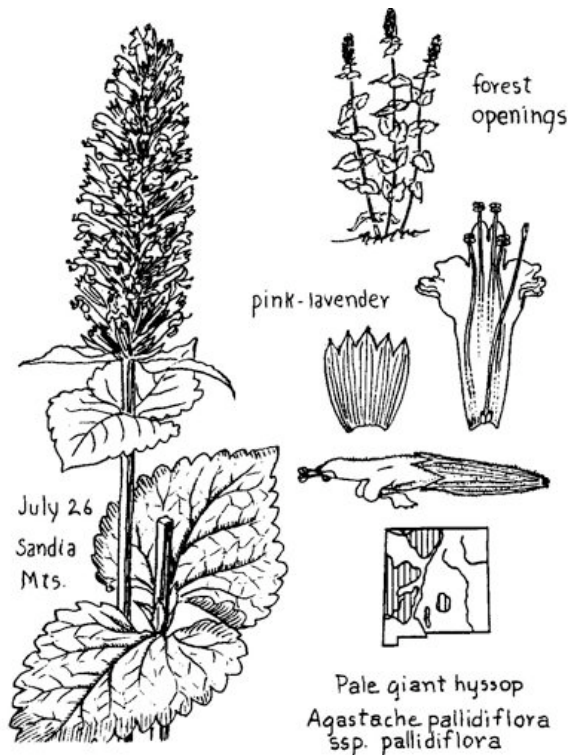
Giant hyssop

Color:

Pinkish white

Notes:

Giant hyssop is undoubtedly named for its resemblance to a Eurasian cousin in the mint family, *Hyssopus officinalis*, commonly called hyssop, which is utilized in decorative garden plantings. Giant hyssop blooms from July through September between 7000 and 9500 ft.



New Mexico Native



LAMIACEAE -- Mint Family



Scientific Name:

Dracocephalum parviflorum

Size:

10 - 60 cm

Description:

Erect annual, biennial or short-lived perennial herb, stems 4-angled, usually with downward curving hairs. Leaves opposite, with short petioles, lanceolate to oblong or elliptic, 2 - 8 cm long, 1 - 3 cm wide, glabrous above, lightly hairy below, edges coarsely toothed, the teeth often spine-tipped (especially on upper leaves). Flowers perfect, in dense whorled clusters at stem ends or in leaf axils, interspersed with many leaf-like bracts with spiny margins. Calyx tubular, 9 - 15 mm long, with 5 spine-tipped lobes, one much larger than the others. Corolla tube about as long as the calyx, two-lipped, one notched at apex, the other 3-lobed with a large central lobe. Stamens 4, paired, one pair longer. Fruit of 4 smooth ovoid nutlets.

Common Name:

Dragonhead

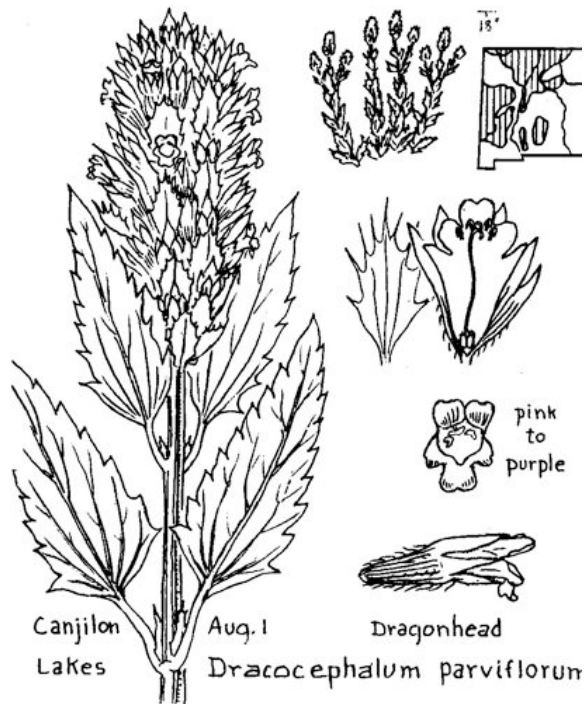
Color:

Pink to purplish or white

Notes:

Dragonhead is common in moist areas of the Manzanos. The flowers are small, barely protruding from their supporting spiny tubes and the tangle of spiny leaf-like bracts in the flower clusters. The supporting tube of each flower has 5 pointed lobes, but one lobe is much wider and somewhat longer than the others. Dragonhead blooms from June into September between 5000 and 8500 ft.

New Mexico Native



LAMIACEAE -- Mint Family



Scientific Name:

Hedeoma drummondii

Size:

10 - 25 cm

Description:

Erect, usually perennial herb, stems numerous, 4-angled, somewhat woody at base, sparingly branched, with short, downward pointing hairs. Leaves opposite, linear to oblong, smooth-edged, 5 – 12 mm long, 1 – 3 mm wide, almost sessile, with sunken gland dots above and below, glabrous above, with short hairs below. Flowers perfect, in whorls of 1 – 4 in leaf axils. Calyx tubular, hairy, 5 – 7 mm long, about 13 nerved, somewhat 2-lipped, closing in fruit, the upper with 3 small teeth, the lower with 2 longer and narrower teeth. Corolla 7 – 10 mm long, tubular, 2-lipped, the upper erect, notched or 2-lobed, the lower 3-lobed. Stamens 2, under upper corolla lip, usually slightly protruding, with 2 antherless staminodes.

Common Name:

Drummond false pennyroyal

Color:

Rose pink

Notes:

Plants of the genus *Hedeoma* are commonly referred to as false pennyroyal. True pennyroyal is a relative in the mint family, *Mentha pulegium*, which occurs from central Europe to Iran. False pennyroyal does strongly resemble pennyroyal. *H. drummondii* blooms from May through August between 3500 and 7500 ft.

New Mexico Native



LAMIACEAE -- Mint Family



Scientific Name:

Leonurus cardiaca

Size:

30 - 100 cm

Description:

Erect biennial or perennial herb, stems leafy, 4-angled, with downward curving hairs on the angles. Lower leaves palmately 3- to 5-cleft, 4 - 10 cm long and wide, with coarsely toothed edges, with short hairs below and stiff, short hairs lying flat above. Upper leaves opposite, progressively smaller, with 3 pointed lobes, edges smooth or toothed. Uppermost leaves small, unlobed, with smooth edges. Flowers perfect, in dense clusters in leaf axils with leafy bracts. Calyx tubular 6 - 8 mm long, 5 - angled, with 5 almost equal spine-tipped teeth. Corolla tubular, strongly 2-lipped, upper lip erect, lower lip 3-lobed. Corolla with dense, long, white hairs, especially upper lip. Stamens 4, in two pairs. Fruit of 4 3-angled nutlets.

Common Name:

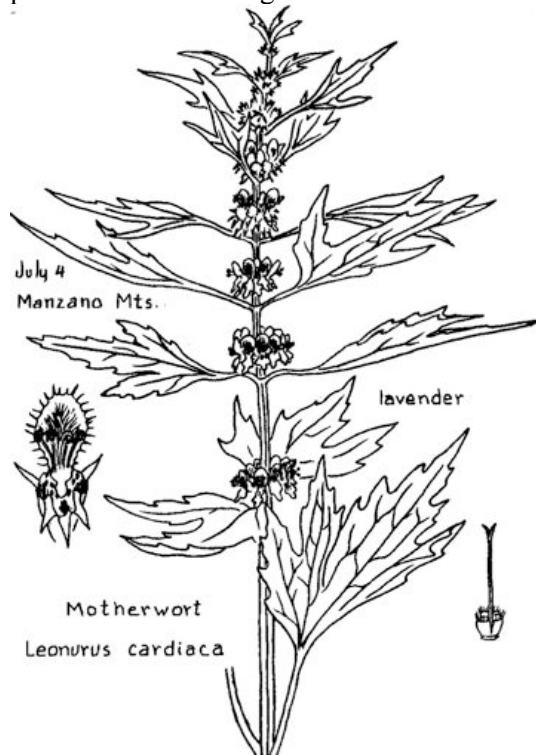
Motherwort

Color:

White to pink

Notes:

Motherwort is a native of Asia. It has been used as a medicinal herb for centuries. The Greeks considered it a sedative, useful in treating heart palpitations and as a pain reliever for childbirth. Its purported benefits to the mother gave rise to its common name, motherwort. Its species name *cardiaca* relates to its use with problems of the heart. It blooms from June through August between 5000 and 9000 ft.



Introduced*



LAMIACEAE -- Mint Family



Scientific Name:
Marrubium vulgare

Size:
20 - 80 cm

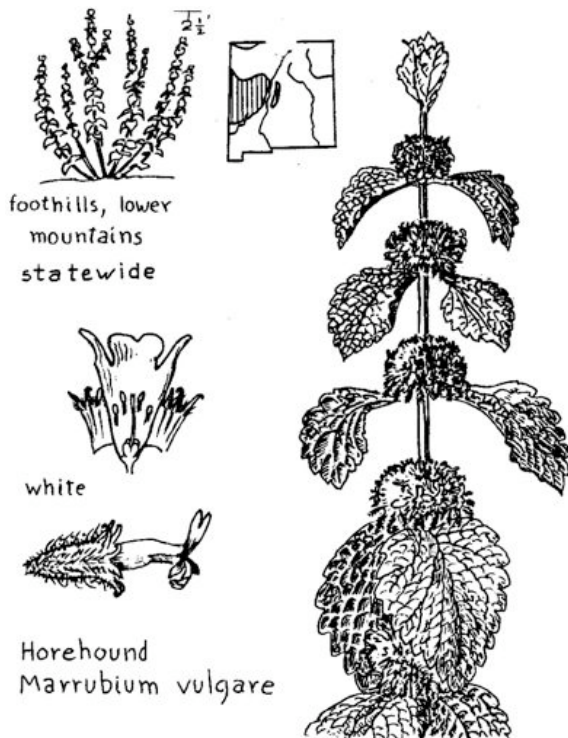
Description:
Perennial herb, stems stout, square, mostly erect, sometimes curving upward from the base, with woolly hairs. Leaves with petioles, opposite, broadly elliptic to almost round or fan-shaped, 2 - 5 cm long, distinctly wrinkled, edges with rounded teeth. Flowers perfect, in dense globular clusters in leaf axils. Calyx tubular, 4 - 5 mm long, with 10 narrow, firm teeth, often with a curved spine at the tip. Corolla tubular, 2-lipped, the upper erect, sometimes notched, the lower 3-lobed, with a large central lobe. Only the corolla lips protrude from the calyx. Stamens 4, paired, the lower pair longer, both pairs not protruding from the corolla. Fruit of 4 ovoid, minutely wrinkled nutlets.

Common Name:
Horehound

Color:
White

Notes:
Horehound is European in origin, where it was revered for medicinal use. It was imported to the United States, where it has spread widely. The name horehound comes from two Old English words. The first syllable derives from a word meaning "gray-haired" in reference to the woolly stems of the plant. The second derives from an ancient name for the plant. Horehound blooms from June through August between 5000 and 7500 ft.

Introduced*



LAMIACEAE -- Mint Family



Scientific Name:

Mentha arvensis

Size:

20 - 80 cm

Description:

Perennial herb, stems erect or curving up from the base, 4-angled, with short, downward curving or longer, spreading hairs on the angles. Leaves opposite, with short petioles, ovate to oval or elliptic, 2 - 8 cm long, 1 - 3 cm wide, mostly glabrous above, somewhat hairy on veins below, edges not lobed but with coarse teeth. Flowers perfect, in widely spaced, dense clusters in upper leaf axils. Calyx cylindrical, 10 - nerved, 2 - 3 mm long, 5-toothed, with short, soft hairs. Corolla bell-shaped, 4 - 6 mm long, 2-lipped, the upper lip often notched at the apex, the lower lip equally 3-lobed. Stamens 4, equal, protruding. Fruit of 4 smooth ellipsoid nutlets.

Common Name:

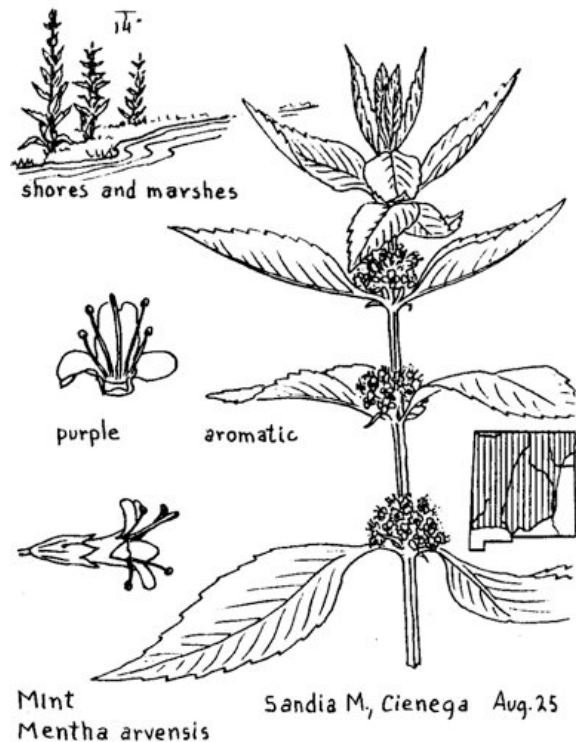
Field mint

Color:

Pink to purplish or white

Notes:

Field mint is quite common in moist canyon bottoms in the Manzanos. Since it commonly grows among many other plants, it is most often first noticed by the strong aroma given off by its leaves when crushed. It blooms from June through August between 4500 and 9000 ft.



New Mexico Native



LAMIACEAE -- Mint Family



Scientific Name:

Mentha spicata

Size:

30 - 100 cm

Description:

Erect perennial herb, stems 4-angled, branched, mostly glabrous. Leaves opposite, almost sessile, with coarsely toothed edges, ovate-lanceolate to ovate or elliptic, 2 - 8 cm long, 1 - 3 cm wide, glabrous above, veins hairy below. Flowers perfect, whorled in dense, narrow, tapered clusters at stem and branch ends. Calyx 1 - 3 mm long, glandular, with 5 lanceolate, pointed, hairy teeth. Corolla 2 - 4 mm long, tubular, 2 - lipped, the upper lip sometimes notched, the lower 3-lobed. Stamens 4, equal, usually protruding. Style 2-lobed protruding beyond stamens. Fruit of 4 smooth, ovoid nutlets.

Common Name:

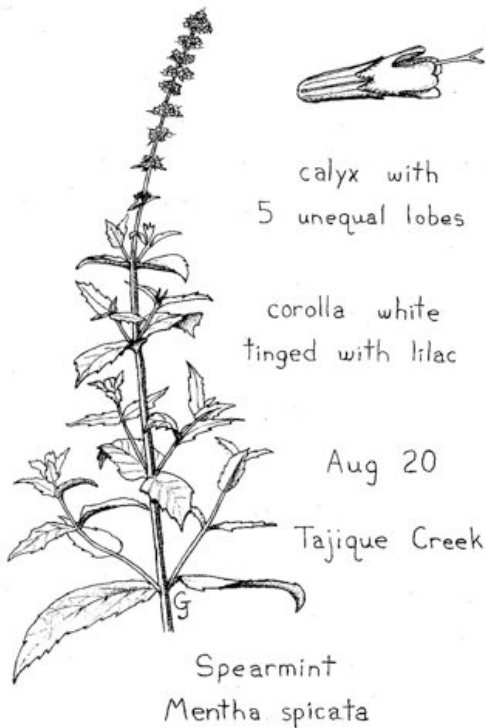
Spearmint

Color:

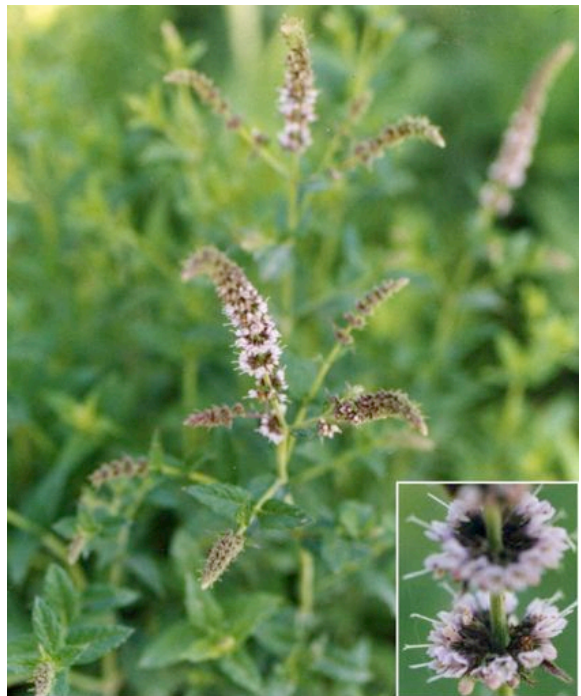
Lavender

Notes:

Spearmint is uncommon in the Manzanos. Both spearmint and peppermint are primarily cultivated. The plants in the Manzanos have probably escaped from cultivation. The narrow, tapered flower clusters at the stem ends, and the characteristic spearmint aroma of the leaves are definitive. Spearmint blooms from June through August between 4000 and 8000 ft.



Introduced*



LAMIACEAE -- Mint Family



Scientific Name:

Monarda fistulosa

Size:

30 - 80 cm

Description:

Erect, aromatic perennial herb, stems unbranched, 4-angled, with short, soft, downward pointing hairs. Leaves opposite, with short petioles, ovate to lanceolate, 3 - 8 cm long, 1 - 3 cm wide, with coarsely toothed edges. Flowers perfect, in a single dense globular cluster at stem end, the cluster subtended by leaf-like bracts bent backwards. Calyx 13- to 15-nerved, tubular, 7 - 12 mm long, hairy within, with 5 teeth about 1 mm long. Corolla strongly 2-lipped, 2.5 - 3.5 cm long, upper lip erect, narrow, lower lip 3-lobed, folded outward. Stamens 2, inside upper lip, often protruding. Fruit of 4 oblong, smooth, nutlets.

Common Name:

Bergamot, beebalm

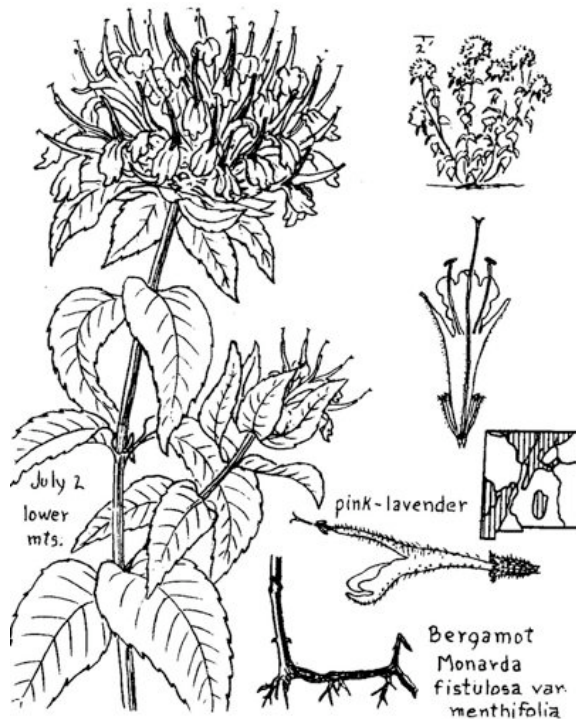
Color:

Lavender to pink

Notes:

Bergamot grows along streams and in moist places, often forming beautiful large stands. The plants have a pleasant spicy, oregano-like aroma. The plant is often called wild oregano. The North American genus *Monarda* is named for Nicholas Monardes, (1493 - 1588), a Spanish physician and botanist who authored a book on the medicinal value of newly discovered American plants around 1575. Bergamot blooms from July through September between 5000 and 8000 ft.

New Mexico Native



LAMIACEAE -- Mint Family



Scientific Name:

Monarda pectinata

Size:

10 - 40 cm

Description:

Erect aromatic annual herb, stems 4-angled, 1 to several from the base often branched above, with downward curving hairs. Leaves opposite, with petioles about 1 cm long, lanceolate to elliptic, 2 - 5 cm long, 6 - 12 mm wide, glabrous to sparsely hairy, especially below, edges remotely toothed to almost smooth. Flowers perfect, in widely spaced, dense, hemispherical clusters in upper leaf axils. Calyx tubular, 6 - 8 mm long, 13- to 15-nerved, hairy in the throat, with 5 slender, bristly, teeth 2 - 3 mm long. Corolla 15 - 25 mm long, the tube 8 - 14 mm long, strongly 2-lipped, the upper lip arched, 5 - 8 mm long, notched at the tip, the lower lip folded outward, 3-lobed. Stamens 2, against upper lip.

Common Name:

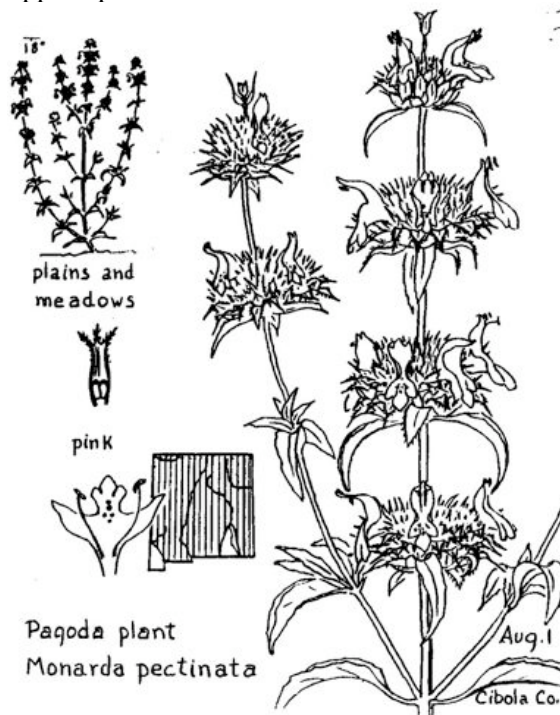
Pagoda plant, plains beebalm

Color:

Pink to white

Notes:

The flower clusters of this plant are dense but uniformly spaced along the upper stems, giving the plant a pagoda-like appearance. The plants are variable, the leaves below each flower cluster green to pink, the individual flowers white to pink, variously spotted with darker purple. Pagoda plant blooms from June into September between 5000 and 8000 ft.



New Mexico Native



LAMIACEAE -- Mint Family



Scientific Name:

Prunella vulgaris var. *lanceolata*

Common Name:

Self-heal, heal-all

Size:

10 - 50 cm

Color:

Pink to purplish or white

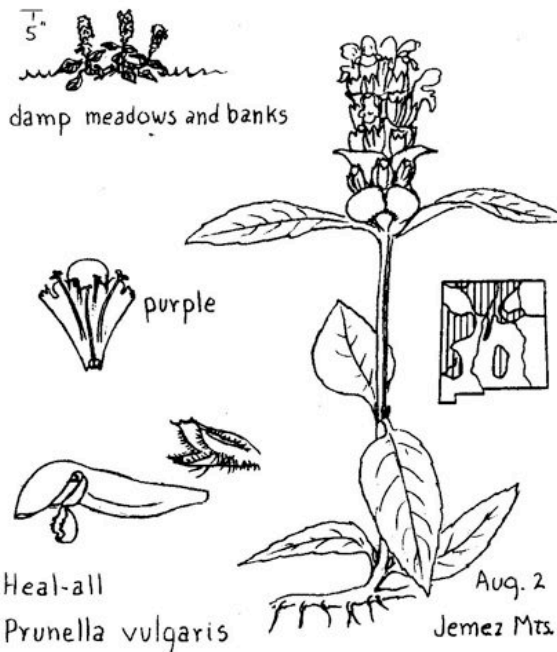
Description:

Erect to reclining perennial herb, stems 4-angled, solitary or clustered, with long, shaggy hairs, often in lines, or almost glabrous. Leaves opposite, with petioles, lanceolate to ovate or elliptic, 2 - 9 cm long, 1 - 4 cm wide, sometimes hairy on the veins below, edges smooth or obscurely toothed. Flowers perfect, in a dense, cylindrical cluster at stem end, interspersed with leaf-like bracts. Calyx tubular, 2-lipped, with a few hairs, the upper lip with 3 small sharp teeth, the lower lip deeply 2-cleft. Corolla 2-lipped, the upper broadly concave, the lower 3-lobed, with a strong central lobe. Stamens 4, paired, under the upper corolla lip, the lower pair longer. Fruit of 4 smooth nutlets.

Notes:

The genus name *Prunella* has a curious history. Self-heal first became significant to the medical profession in the middle of the 16th century. It was used to treat a fever that ravaged the German army. The disease was called *die Braune*, "the browns". The term was Latinized to *brunneus* and botanized to *brunella*, hence *Prunella*. Self-heal actually has little, if any, medicinal value. It blooms from June into September between 5500 and 9500 ft.

Introduced*



LAMIACEAE -- Mint Family



Scientific Name:

Salvia reflexa

Size:

20 - 60 cm

Description:

Erect aromatic annual herb, stems 4-angled, branched, with a few short hairs or glabrous. Leaves opposite, with petioles to 15 mm, lanceolate to narrowly oblong or elliptic, 2 - 5 cm long, 4 - 15 mm wide, somewhat hairy to glabrous, edges somewhat toothed to smooth. Flowers perfect, on stalks 2 - 3 mm long, in whorls of 1 - 3, subtended by narrow green bracts 2 - 5 mm long. Calyx tubular, 4 - 8 mm long, with tiny hairs on the veins, deeply 2-lipped, the upper smooth edged, the lower 2-lobed. Corolla short-lived, 8 - 12 mm long, tubular, strongly 2-lipped, the upper concave, with a hairy exterior, the lower bent back, 3-lobed, longer. Stamens 2, under upper lip.

Common Name:

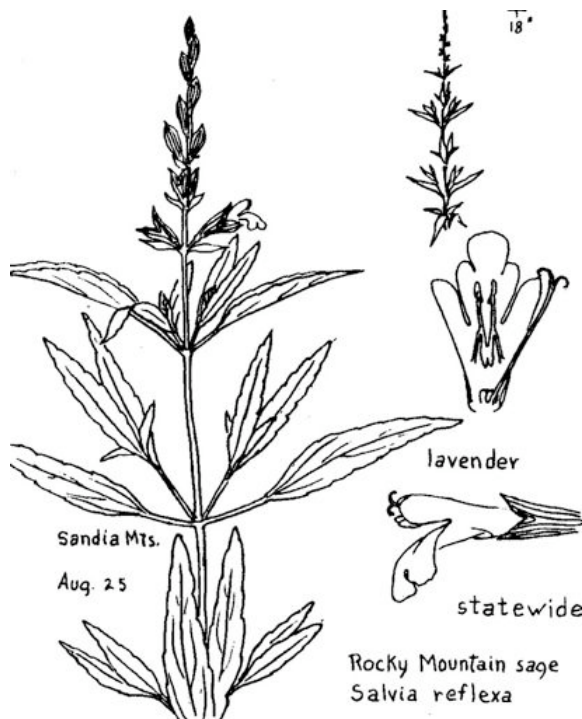
Rocky Mountain sage

Color:

Pale blue

Notes:

Sages of various types have long been revered. The genus name *Salvia* is the old Latin name for sage, and derives from the word *salvus*, meaning "healthy". Sages have had medicinal uses for centuries. *Salvia reflexa* blooms from July into September between 4000 and 7500 ft.



New Mexico Native



LAMIACEAE -- Mint Family



Scientific Name:

Salvia subincisa

Size:

15 - 40 cm

Description:

Erect, aromatic annual herb, stems 4-angled, with short hairs. Leaves opposite, with petioles, almost linear to lanceolate or oblong, 2 - 5 cm long, 5 - 15 mm wide, edges sharply toothed, upper and lower surfaces green and glabrous. Flowers perfect, on short stalks, in whorls of 3 or more, the whorls separated by 1 - 5 cm. Calyx tubular, 6 - 10 mm long, strongly 2-lipped, distinctly ribbed, these hairy. Calyx often purple-tinged. Corolla about 1.5 times as long as calyx, 2-lipped, the upper concave, the lower longer, larger, 3-lobed, with a strong central lobe usually notched, often with two white spots. Stamens 2 included in upper lip.

Common Name:

Sawtooth sage

Color:

Purple and white

Notes:

Plants of the genus *Salvia* are usually highly aromatic. Another member of this genus, *Salvia officinale*, is extensively cultivated as culinary sage. *Salvia* flowers are always strongly two-lipped and can be quite spectacular and interesting. Many salvias are utilized in decorative gardening. *S. subincisa* blooms in August and September between 4500 and 7500 ft.



New Mexico Native



LAMIACEAE -- Mint Family

Scientific Name:
Satureja vulgaris

Size:
10 - 50 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Clinopodium vulgare*.
Erect perennial herb, stems 4-angled, with long spreading hairs. Leaves opposite, with short petioles, ovate to elliptic, 2 - 5 cm long, 10 - 20 mm wide, edges smooth or obscurely toothed. Flowers perfect, in dense clusters at stem ends and in upper leaf axils, interspersed with slender hairy bracts. Calyx tubular, 7 - 10 mm long, hairy, 2-lipped, the upper with 3 short teeth, the lower cleft into 2 narrow lobes. Corolla tubular, 8 - 12 mm long, 2-lipped, the upper almost flat, often notched, the lower evenly 3-lobed. Stamens 4, paired, the lower pair somewhat longer.

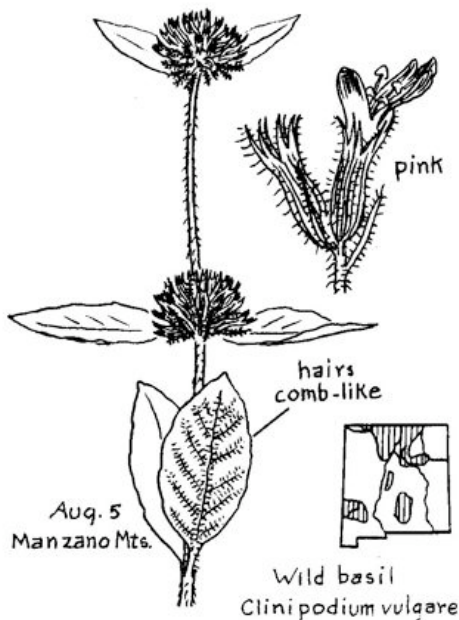
Common Name:
Wild basil

Color:
Pink or lavender

Notes:

Wild basil is occasional in the Manzanos, generally along streams and in moist shady areas. It is often mixed in with other moisture loving plants and only a few of its small flowers bloom at any given time, which can make it easy to miss. Two of its cousins in the genus, *Satureja montana* (winter savory) and *Satureja hortensis* (summer savory), are important culinary spices. *S. vulgaris* blooms in July and August between 6000 and 8000 ft.

New Mexico Native



LAMIACEAE -- Mint Family



Scientific Name:

Teucrium laciniatum

Common Name:

Germander

Size:

5 - 15 cm

Color:

White

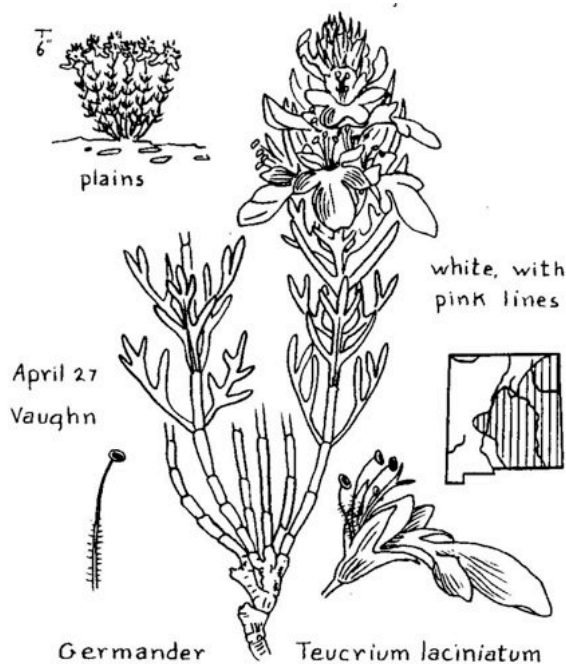
Description:

Perennial herb, stems clumped, ascending, branched at the base, leafy. Herbage glabrous or lightly hairy. Leaves opposite, almost sessile, 1 - 4 cm long, 1 - 2 cm wide, deeply pinnatifid into 2 or 3 pairs of narrow lobes. Flowers perfect, solitary in the axils of leaf-like bracts usually crowded near stem ends. Calyx bell-shaped, 8 - 12 mm long, 10-nerved, with 5 lanceolate teeth. Corolla with a tube much shorter than calyx, 2-lipped, the upper with 2 spreading lobes, the lower 3-lobed, the lateral 2 small, the central much larger, spatulate. Stamens 4, paired, protruding between lobes of upper corolla lip.

Notes:

Plants of the genus *Teucrium* have been sought after by herbalists since the time of the Greeks, who apparently generated both of the terms *Teucrium* and germander. There are roughly 100 species of *Teucrium* worldwide, but only 8 in the Americas, and 3 in New Mexico. *T. laciniatum* blooms from June through August between 4000 and 8000 ft.

New Mexico Native



LILIACEAE -- Lily Family

Scientific Name:

Allium cernuum

Size:

20 - 50 cm

Description:

Strongly scented perennial herb from a bulb. Outer bulb scales purplish or pink, only slightly fibrous, membranous. Leaves basal, linear, flat to somewhat concave, 2 - 6 mm wide. Flowering stalks exceeding the leaves, with 4 - 6 leaves at base, leafless above, topped by a cluster of individual flowering stalks originating at a single point subtended by connected, membranous bracts. The main flowering stalk curves backward at the tip, making the flower cluster upside down. Flowers perfect, bell-shaped, sepals 3, petaloid. Petals 3, distinct or only slightly joined. Stamens 6, larger than petals, joined at base. Style 1, stigma head-like.

Common Name:

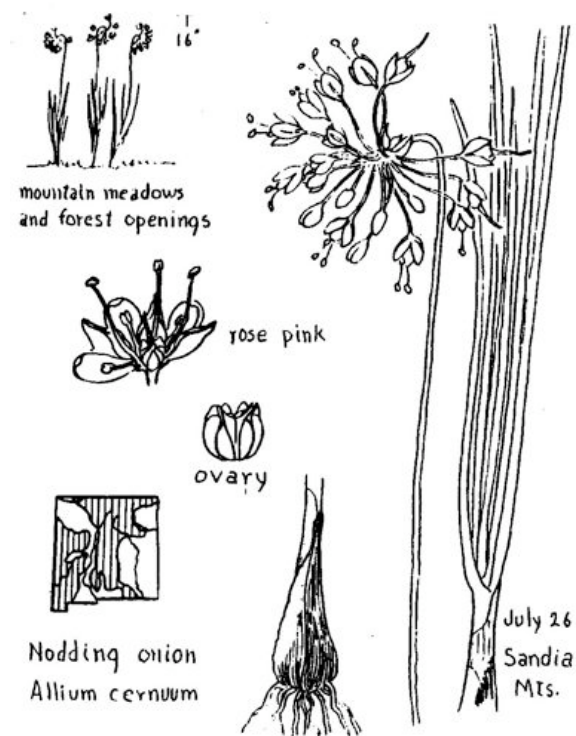
Nodding onion

Color:

Rose pink

Notes:

Wild onions are totally edible. Dangerous plants resembling onions such as death camas (*Zygadenus* species) do not have the characteristic garlic or onion aroma typical of all wild onions. The species name *cernuum* translates from Latin as "slightly drooping", an excellent description of the flower clusters. This characteristic can define this species, the only wild onion with upside down flower clusters. Nodding onion blooms from mid-July through September between 6500 and 9000 ft.



New Mexico Native



LILIACEAE -- Lily Family

Scientific Name:

Allium geoyeri

Size:

15 - 50 cm

Description:

Strongly scented perennial herb from a bulb, outer bulb scales distinctly fibrous, net-veined, extending above root crown. Leaves basal, semi-cylindrical, 2 - 4 mm wide. Flowering stalks erect, exceeding the leaves, with 2 or 3 leaves at base, leafless above, 15 - 50 cm tall, topped by a cluster of individual flower stalks originating at a single point subtended by 2 or 3 membranous bracts, these single-veined. Flowers perfect, bell-shaped, about half as long as individual flowering stalk. Petaloid segments 6, distinct, ovate, 6 - 10 mm long. Stamens 6, shorter than petals. Style 1, stigma head-like.

Common Name:

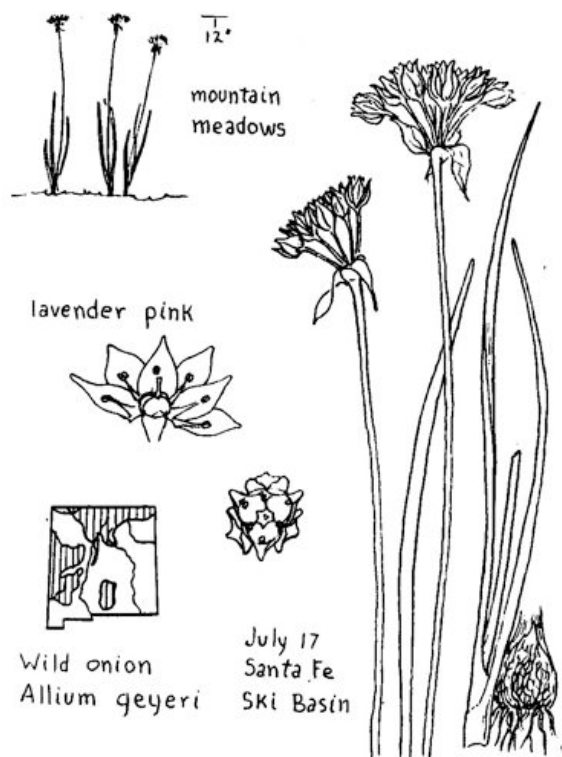
Geyer's onion

Color:

Pink to white

Notes:

Wild onions are prolific seeders. They rapidly invade burned and disturbed areas. The Manzanos have two pink onions *A. geoyeri* and *A. cernuum*, easily distinguished by the fact that flower clusters in *A. cernuum* always hang upside down while in *A. geoyeri* they are erect. The species name *geoyeri* honors Charles Geyer (1809-1853), a British explorer of the Idaho and Columbia River area in 1843. Geyer's onion blooms from mid-June through September between 6500 and 12000 ft.



New Mexico Native



LILIACEAE -- Lily Family

Scientific Name:

Allium macropetalum

Size:

5 - 20 cm

Description:

Strongly scented perennial herb from a bulb, outer bulb scales distinctly fibrous, net-veined. Leaves basal, semi-cylindrical, 1 - 3 mm wide. Flowering stalks erect, shorter than the leaves, with 2 leaves at base, leafless above, 5 - 20 cm tall topped by a cluster of individual flower stalks originating at a single point subtended by 2 or 3 membranous bracts, these 3- to 5-veined. Flowers perfect, bell-shaped on often curved stalks 2 or 3 times as long as the flower. Petaloid parts 6, lanceolate, 8 - 12 mm long with the tips pointed and bent backward. Stamens 6, shorter than petaloid parts. Style 1, stigma head-like.

Common Name:

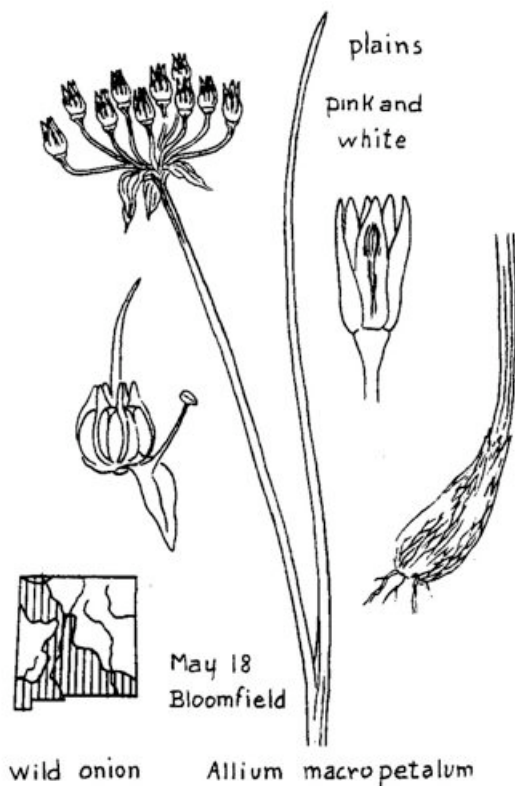
Desert onion

Color:

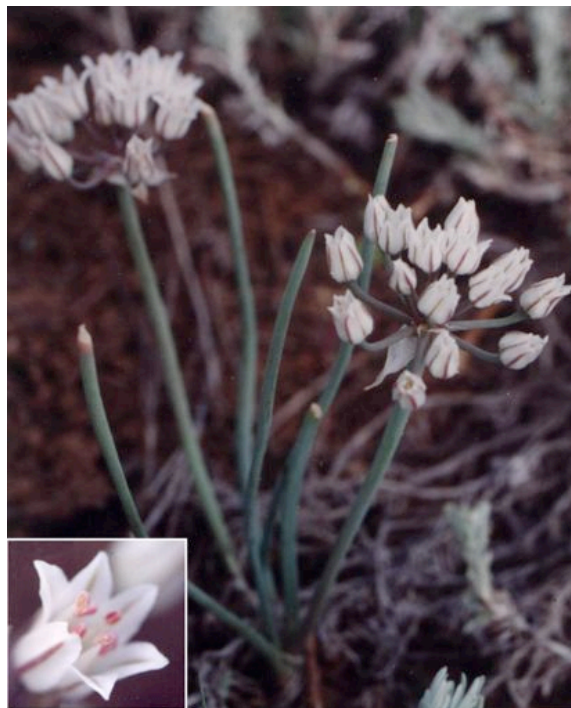
White with purple lines

Notes:

The species name *macropetalum* translates to "large petal". The flowers of this wild onion are somewhat larger than many other onions and the white petals with distinct purple midribs are quite striking. The genus *Allium* contains many important food plants: commercial onions (strains of *Allium cepa*), garlic (*Allium sativum*), leeks (*Allium porrum*), chives (*Allium schoenoprasum*). Desert onions are found in the dry plains approaching the Manzanos. They bloom from late April through June between 4500 and 6500 ft.



New Mexico Native



LILIACEAE -- Lily Family

Scientific Name:

Anthericum torreyi

Size:

20 - 40 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Echeandia flavescens*.

Erect perennial herb from clustered, cylindrical roots. Leaves basal, linear, grasslike. Stems leafless. Flowers perfect, in loose clusters along upper stem, carried on curved stalks. Petaloid parts 6, 9 - 12 mm long, distinct, bent backwards, the mid-vein darkened, the lower 3 narrow, sepal-like, the upper 3 broader, petal-like. Stamens 6, erect. Style 1, stigma head-like. Fruit an oblong capsule.

Common Name:

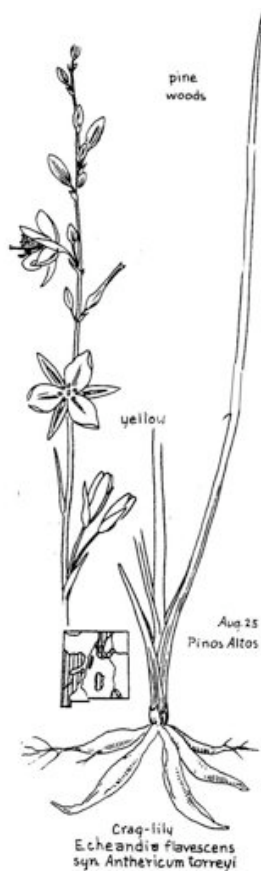
Crag lily

Color:

Yellow to yellow-orange

Notes:

These delicate and magnificent lilies are occasional in the Manzanos. They are found in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona and southward into Mexico, but are not listed in the flora of Utah or Colorado. The genus *Anthericum* has about 300 species worldwide. Only three appear in the United States. Two of these are restricted to Texas. Crag lilies bloom in July and August between 6000 and 8000 ft.



New Mexico Native



LILIACEAE -- Lily family



Scientific Name:

Asparagus officinalis

Size:

100 cm or more

Description:

Erect perennial herb from tuberous roots, stems much branched. Leaves scalelike, alternate, subtending clusters of flattened to threadlike branchlets which function as leaves. The dissected branchlets give a fern-like appearance. Male flowers on separate plants from female flowers. Male and female flowers similar, bell-shaped, borne on slender, curved stalks, singly or in pairs, drooping. Petaloid parts 6, separate nearly to base, similar, 3 - 7 mm long. Fruit a red berry 6 - 8 mm in diameter.

Common Name:

Asparagus

Color:

Greenish white

Notes:

The genus *Asparagus* is a complicated group of 200 - 300 species from Eurasia. Various species are cultivated ornamentally and for food. Asparagus has become naturalized in much of the United States. Its wispy, fernlike branches and red berries make it easy to spot and identify. It blooms from late June into August between 3500 and 9500 ft.



Introduced*



LILIACEAE -- Lily Family

Scientific Name:

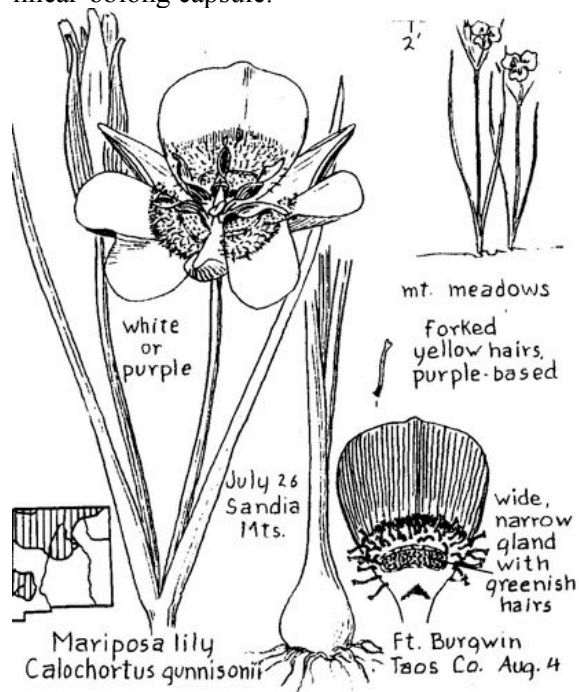
Calochortus gunnisonii

Size:

20 - 50 cm

Description:

Erect perennial herb from a concentrically layered bulb, stems unbranched. Leaves 2 to 4, alternate, linear, lowest leaf large, upper leaves smaller. Bracts almost opposite, linear-lanceolate, unequal, 3 - 15 cm long. Flowers bell-shaped, showy, 1 - 3, on stalks all originating at the same point. Sepals 3, lanceolate, shorter than the petals, glabrous, greenish below, purplish above. Petals 3, obovate, 3 - 4 cm long, with a darker transverse stripe at lower third, with yellow, gland-tipped hairs below surrounding a depressed, long, narrow transverse gland, often with a purplish spot below. Stamens 6 surrounding the ovary. Stigma with 3 distinct lobes. Fruit a 3-angled linear-oblong capsule.



Common Name:

Mariposa lily, sego lily

Color:

Creamy white to purplish

Notes:

The genus name *Calochortus* translates from Greek as “beautiful grass”. The leaves of the Mariposa lily are grass-like. The beautiful, large 3-petaled blossom makes it one of the most noticeable and unique wildflowers in the Manzanos. Its broad, almost translucent petals may explain the name, Mariposa, which means “butterfly” in Spanish. The bulb is edible. In fact, these bulbs provided essential supplemental food for the Mormons in their early, difficult years in Utah. The Mariposa lily is the state flower of Utah. It blooms from mid-June into August between 7000 and 8500 ft.

New Mexico Native



LILIACEAE -- Lily Family

Scientific Name:

Maianthemum racemosum

Size:

30 - 80 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Smilacina racemosa*.

Erect to reclining perennial herb, stems unbranched, leafy, glabrous or with fine, short hairs. Leaves alternate, oblong-lanceolate to ovate, 7 - 20 cm long, with many parallel veins, on short petioles or sessile with leaf base wrapping stem, with short hairs below. Flowers in dense clusters at stem end, on short, stout stalks 0.5 - 1.0 mm long. Petaloid parts 6, alike, distinct, about 2 mm long. Stamens 6, longer than the petaloid parts, with dilated filaments. Style short, stigma 3-lobed. Fruit a round, reddish berry 5 - 7 mm in diameter.

Common Name:

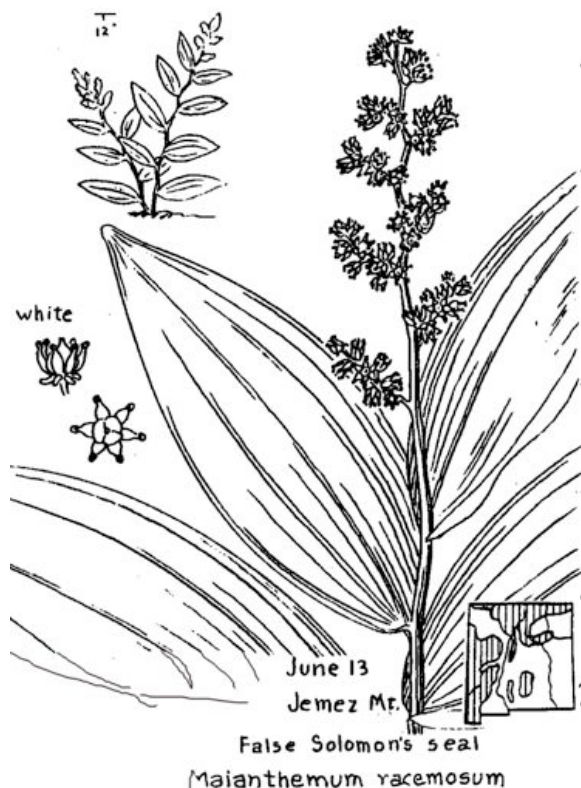
False Solomon's seal

Color:

White

Notes:

False Solomon's seal is named for its resemblance to true Solomon's seal (*Polygonatum cobrense*) which occurs in the Gila Wilderness. The leaves and their arrangement along the stem are quite similar, but the flowers of Solomon's seal are in loose clusters in leaf axils, are tubular, and much larger than those of false Solomon's seal. True Solomon's seal does not occur in the Manzanos. False Solomon's seal is sometime confused with star Solomon's seal (see next page). False Solomon's seal blooms from late May into July between 7000 and 10000 ft.



New Mexico Native



LILIACEAE -- Lily Family

Scientific Name:

Maianthemum stellatum

Size:

20 - 50 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Smilacina stellata*.

Erect to reclining perennial herb, stems unbranched, leafy, glabrous or lightly hairy. Leaves alternate, in two ranks on opposite sides of stem, lanceolate, 5 - 15 cm long, 2 - 5 cm wide, with many parallel veins, sessile, lightly hairy to glabrous below. Flowers 5 - 10, in a loose cluster at end of stem, on stalks 5 - 15 mm long. Petaloid parts 6, alike, distinct, lanceolate, 5 - 7 mm long, lying roughly on the same plane, forming a 6-pointed star. Stamens 6, shorter than the petaloid parts, with slender filaments. Style 1 mm long, stigma 3-lobed. Fruit a round berry, 6 - 10 mm in diameter, greenish white, often with dark markings, becoming red to black with age.

Common Name:

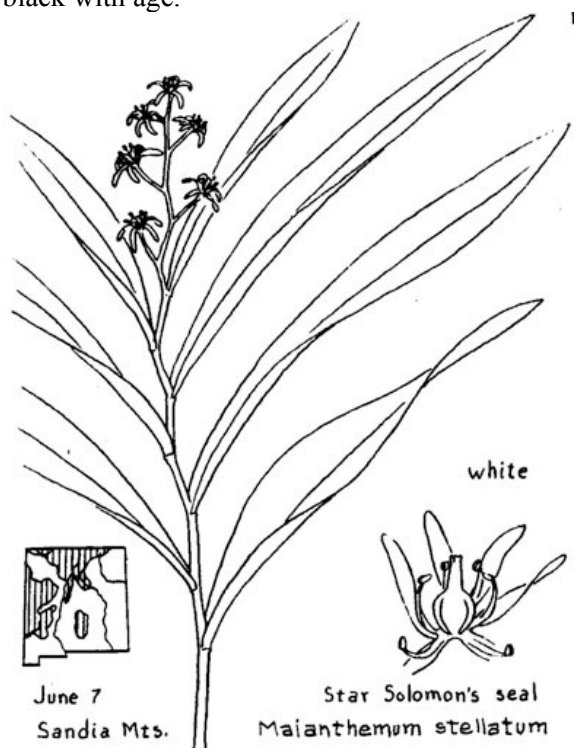
Star Solomon's seal

Color:

White

Notes:

Like its close relative, false Solomon's seal, *Maianthemum racemosum* (see previous page), star Solomon's seal often forms dense patches. Actually, the two plants occupy much the same range. *M. stellatum* is generally smaller than *M. racemosum*, and has a small number of star-shaped flowers as opposed to the dense clusters of tiny flowers in *M. racemosum*. Star Solomon's seal blooms from late May into July between 7000 and 10000 ft.



New Mexico Native



LILIACEAE -- Lily Family



Scientific Name:

Veratrum californicum

Size:

100 - 200 cm

Description:

Tall, stout, erect, leafy perennial herb, lower plant glabrous, upper plant, particularly flower clusters, with short, soft, woolly hairs, stems unbranched. Leaves ovate to elliptic or lanceolate, 10 - 30 cm long, 5 - 20 cm wide, growing smaller upward, strongly veined, with accordion-like folds. Flowers in a long dense cluster at end of stem, perfect or unisexual, almost sessile or on short stalks 1 - 3 mm long. Petaloid parts 6, distinct, lanceolate to elliptic, 10 - 15 mm long, spreading, bearing a Y-shaped greenish gland near the base. Stamens 6, 6 - 8 mm long. Styles 3, stigmas elongated. Fruit a 3-lobed capsule 2 - 3 cm long.

Common Name:

Corn lily, skunk cabbage, false hellebore

Color:

Greenish white

Notes:

Corn lilies contain poisonous alkaloids, particularly in their roots and young shoots. They have the effect in animals of slowing the heart rate and lowering blood pressure. The bitter taste dissuades most, but deer and sheep have been known to have problems. The flowers and seeds are also toxic, causing problems for insects and birds. A dried extract of corn lily is used as an insecticide. Corn lilies bloom from late June through August between 8000 and 11000 ft.

New Mexico Native



LINACEAE -- Flax Family



Scientific Name:

Linum lewisii

Common Name:

Blue flax

Size:

20 - 50 cm

Color:

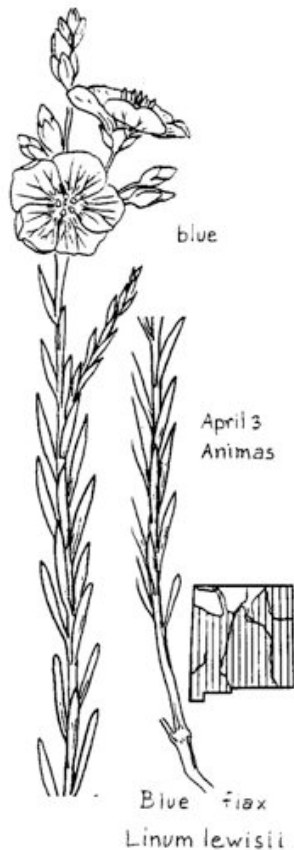
Blue

Description:

Glabrous perennial herb, stems slender, branched, often clustered. Leaves alternate, sessile, with smooth edges, linear, 10 - 30 mm long, crowded along stems, ascending, often with rolled margins. Flowers in axils of leaves near tops of stems, perfect, regular, on slender stalks. Sepals 5, overlapped, persistent, inner series with smooth edges. Petals 5, 10 - 15 mm long, falling early. Stamens 5, united at the base. Styles 5, free or nearly so. Fruit a capsule 5 - 8 mm in diameter.

Notes:

Blue flax is a close relative of cultivated flax, *Linum usitatissimum*, used in the making of linen and linseed oil. Flax stems are tough and fibrous. The species *lewisii* is named for Meriwether Lewis. Blue flax was first collected on the Lewis and Clark expedition. It blooms from June into August between 4500 and 11000 ft.



New Mexico Native



LINACEAE -- Flax Family



Scientific Name:

Linum vernale

Common Name:

Yellow flax

Size:

10 - 40 cm

Color:

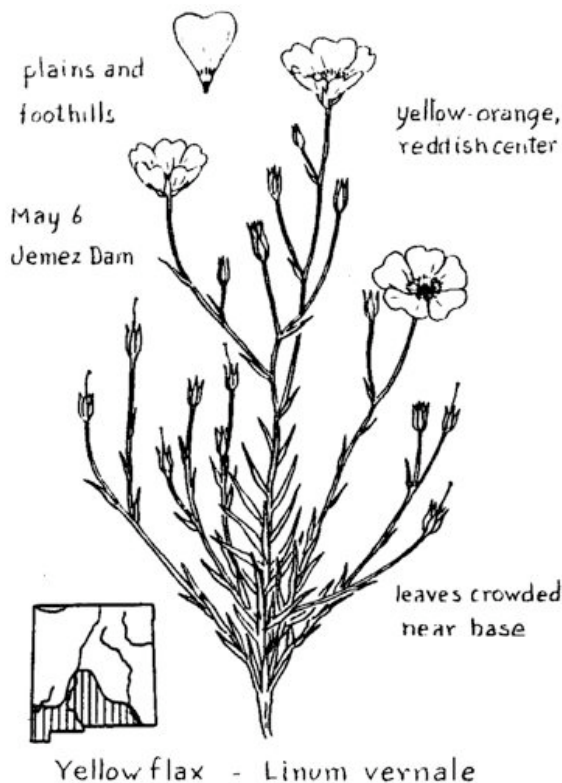
Yellow-orange to ochre

Description:

Annual herb, stems slender. Leaves alternate, smooth-edged, sessile, linear to linear-lanceolate, 5 - 12 mm long, numerous, crowded and overlapping on lower part of stems. Flowers perfect, regular. Sepals 5, persistent, overlapping, tapering gradually to a point (but without a linear appendage), edges with tiny sharp teeth. Petals 5, 15 - 22 mm long, falling early. Stamens 5, united at the base. Styles united almost to the top. Fruit a capsule.

Notes:

The leaves of this flax are clustered on the lower parts of the stems. Its petals are often reddish near the base, forming a distinct "eye" in the center. The plant occurs in the foothills and plains approaching the Manzanos, blooming from June through August between 4000 and 6500 ft.



New Mexico Native



LOASACEAE -- Loasa Family



Scientific Name:

Mentzelia multiflora

Size:

30 - 60 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Mentzelia pumila* var. *multiflora*.

Erect perennial herb from a woody taproot, stems often branched above, whitish, often with peeling layers on the lower stem. Leaves alternate, narrow, lanceolate to oblanceolate, 3 - 10 cm long, 1 - 2 cm wide, with wavy toothed edges or pinnatifid, upper and lower surfaces rough with barbed hairs. Flowers perfect, several, at branch tips, with small linear bracts or none. Calyx tube 5 - 15 mm long, with 5 pointed lobes 6 - 9 mm long. Petals 10, oblong to oblanceolate 10 - 25 mm long, 5 - 7 mm wide. Stamens numerous in several series, outer filaments petaloid. Fruit a bell-shaped capsule 1 - 2 cm long, less than 1 cm in diameter.

Common Name:

Desert stickleaf

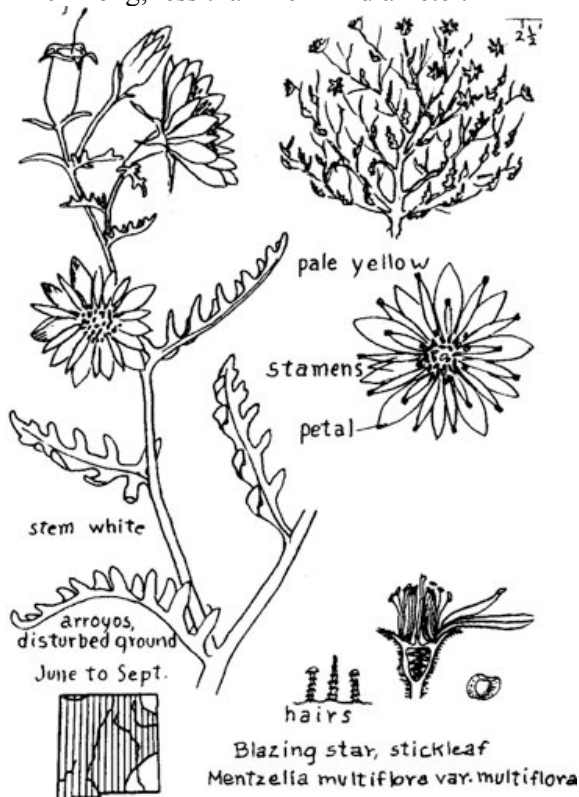
Color:

Yellow

Notes:

Leaves of plants of the genus *Mentzelia* have remarkable pagoda-shaped barbed hairs on both surfaces. These hairs catch and hook on any soft surface. The leaves "glue" themselves to cloth or fur, and are extremely difficult to remove. For sheep ranchers, *Mentzelia* is a serious problem. The leaves can get irretrievably buried in wool, bringing a lower price per pound. Desert stickleaf blooms from May through August between 4500 and 8000 ft.

New Mexico Native



LOASACEAE -- Loasa Family



Scientific Name:

Mentzelia nuda var. *stricta*

Size:

30 - 80 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Mentzelia stricta*.

Erect perennial herb, stems branched above, whitish, rough to the touch, with barbed hairs. Leaves alternate, linear to oblong-lanceolate, with coarsely wavy-toothed margins, rough to the touch, with barbed hairs; basal leaves 7 - 10 cm long, with short petioles, upper leaves smaller, sessile. Flowers perfect, solitary or in clusters at stem ends or in leaf axils, subtended by narrow, deeply incised bracts. Sepals 5 united into a tube 10 - 15 mm long, hidden by bracts, lobes lanceolate, 10 - 20 mm long. Petals about 10, oblanceolate, 20 - 40 mm long. Stamens numerous, in several series, outer filaments petaloid. Fruit a cylindrical capsule 20 - 30 mm long.

Common Name:

Straight blazing star, stickleaf

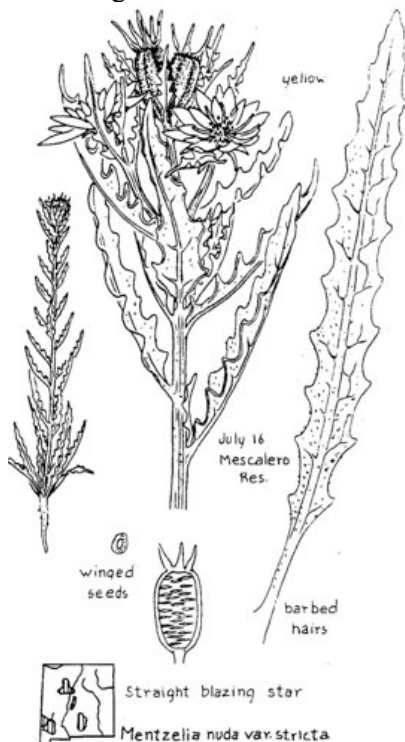
Color:

Creamy white

Notes:

Plants in the genus *Mentzelia* can hardly be described as beautiful. The leaves are narrow, stiff, and rough. The fruits are gawky cylinders with withered calyx lobes around the top. Although difficult to see, the flowers are delicate and magnificent. Flowers open late in the day, 5 or 6 o'clock, and usually close early in the morning. Blazing star blooms from mid-July into September between 5000 and 7500 ft.

New Mexico Native



MALVACEAE -- Mallow Family



Scientific Name:

Malva neglecta

Common Name:

Cheeseweed

Size:

reclining, 10 -50 cm

Color:

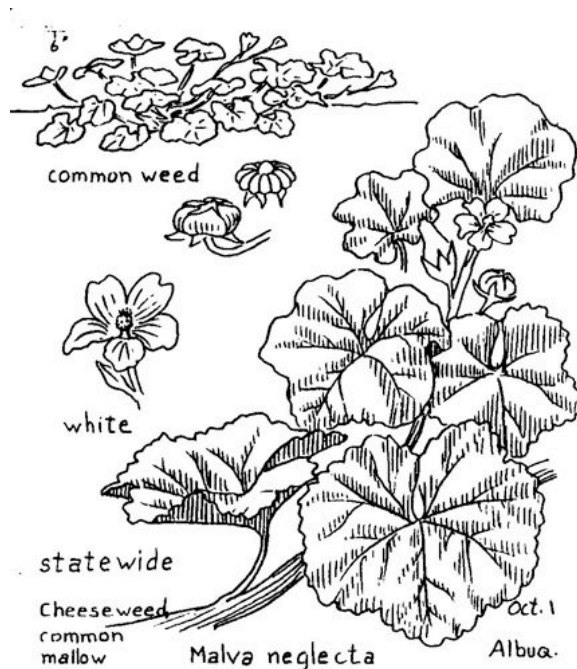
White

Description:

Annual or biennial herb, stems trailing, with star-shaped hairs. Leaves with long petioles, alternate, circular to kidney-shaped, 1 - 4 cm long, 2 - 6 cm wide, often obscurely 5- to 7-lobed, edges with rounded teeth. Flowers perfect, one to several from leaf axils, stalked, the flower group subtended by 2 or 3 small, narrow bracts. Sepals 5, 4 - 6 mm long, united to about the middle, tapering to a point. Petals 5, distinct, about twice as long as the sepals, heart-shaped. Stamens many, the filaments united into a tube around the styles, but free at the tip. Styles fused, stigmas numerous, distinct. Fruit a cluster of 10 - 15 kidney-shaped, single-seeded carpels.

Notes:

The fruit of this mallow is composed of 10 - 15 individual kidney-shaped compartments that fit together rather like the segments of an orange. The fruit resembles a tiny cheese round, hence the name cheeseweed. Cheeseweed is not native to the United States, but has become something of a pesky weed nationwide. It blooms from May through September between 4000 and 7500 ft.



Introduced*



MALVACEAE -- Mallow Family



Scientific Name:

Sidalcea candida

Size:

50 - 100 cm

Description:

Erect unbranched perennial herb, lower stem glabrous or with unbranched hairs, upper stem with star-shaped hairs. Leaves alternate, with petioles, lower leaves almost circular, shallowly 5- to 7-lobed, edges with rounded teeth, upper leaves deeply divided into 3 - 7 smooth-edged, narrow segments. Leaves glabrous above, somewhat hairy below. Flowers perfect, stalked, in a loose linear cluster at the end of the stem. Calyx 5-lobed, 4 - 7 mm long, without subtending bracts, with many star-shaped hairs. Petals 5, 15 - 25 mm long, showy, distinct. Stamens numerous, in two series, united, forming a tube around styles, but with tips free. Styles threadlike, united. Stigmas numerous, distinct. Fruit a cluster of 5 - 10 kidney-shaped, single-seeded carpels.

Common Name:

White checkermallow

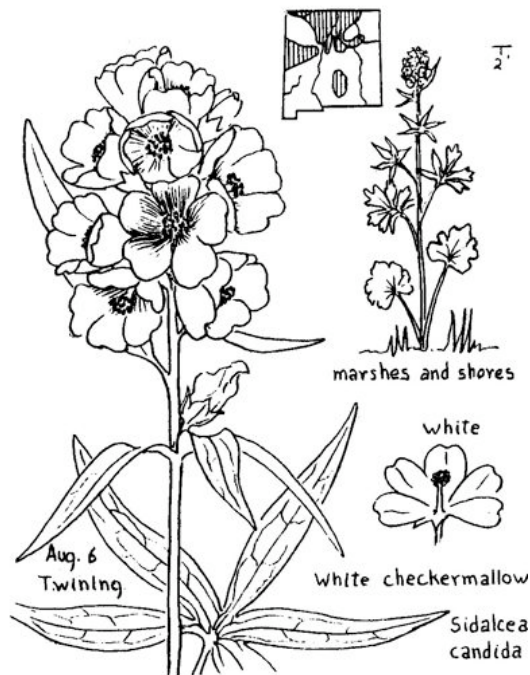
Color:

White or tinged with pink

Notes:

The leaves of checkermallows are called dimorphic, meaning having two forms. The bottom leaves are round in shape with slight lobes and edges with round teeth. The upper leaves are deeply incised, almost palm-like, with smooth edges. Checkermallows are water loving, growing near running water. They resemble conventional hollyhocks and are sometimes called wild hollyhock. They bloom from late June through August between 6000 and 10000 ft.

New Mexico Native



MALVACEAE -- Mallow Family



Scientific Name:
Sphaeralcea angustifolia

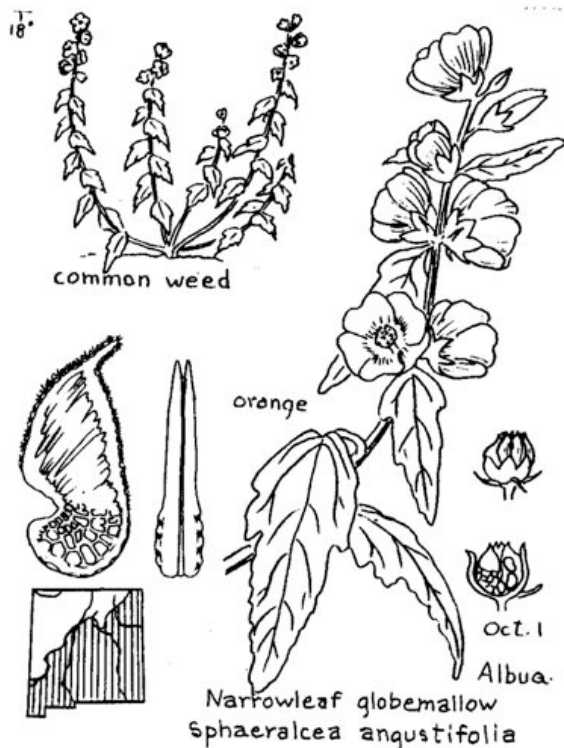
Size:
40 - 100 cm

Description:
Erect perennial herb. Herbage with dense star-shaped hairs. Leaves on petioles half as long as the blades, alternate, lanceolate in outline, often with 2 sideways pointing lobes at the base, leaf edges with coarse, irregular teeth. Flowers perfect, on short stalks, in a loose, leafy cluster at stem end. Calyx 5-lobed, 5 - 9 mm long. Petals 5, distinct, 7 - 12 mm long, notched at the apex. Stamens numerous, united, forming a tube around the styles, but with tips free. Styles united, stigmas free, headlike. Fruit a cluster of 10 - 15 kidney-shaped carpels, firmly joined at maturity, each containing 1 - 3 lightly hairy seeds.

Common Name:
Globemallow

Color:
Orange

Notes:
There are roughly 20 varieties of globemallow in New Mexico. Differentiation often depends on microscopic characteristics of the segments of the fruit. The species name *angustifolia* means "narrow-leaved". The leaves of this species are usually about twice as long as wide. *S. angustifolia* blooms from July into October between 3500 and 7500ft.



New Mexico Native



MALVACEAE -- Mallow Family



Scientific Name:

Sphaeralcea coccinea

Size:

10 - 50 cm

Description:

Erect perennial herb, stems solitary or clustered, whitish or yellowish with star-shaped hairs. Leaves alternate, with petioles, ovate to deltoid in outline 1 - 4 cm long, 1 - 5 cm wide, 3-to-5-lobed, with lobes incised nearly to midrib, these often again toothed or lobed. Flowers perfect, on stalks shorter than the calyx, in clusters at ends of branches. Calyx 5-lobed, 3 - 10 mm long, densely covered with star-shaped hairs, without subtending bractlets. Petals 5, 10 -20 mm long, distinct, notched at the apex. Stamens numerous, united, forming a tube around the styles, but with tips free. Styles united, stigmas free, headlike. Fruit a cluster of 10 - 15 kidney-shaped, single-seeded carpels with star-shaped hairs.

Common Name:

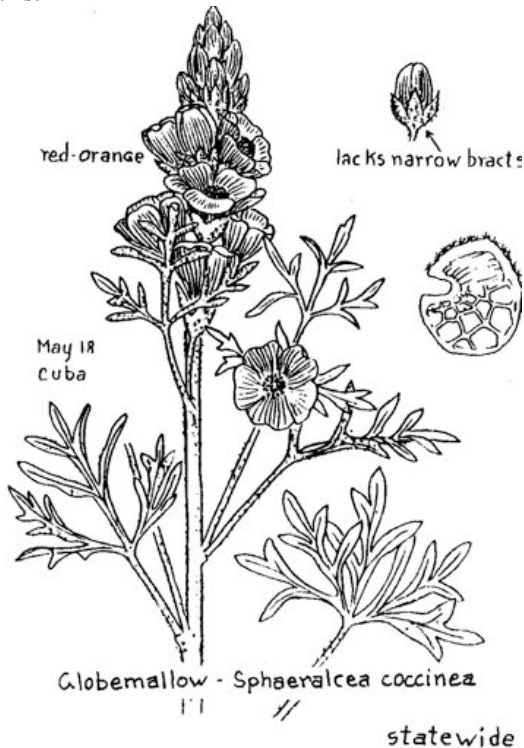
Common globemallow

Color:

Orange

Notes:

The genus name *Sphaeralcea* comes from the Greek *sphaera*, "sphere", and *alcea*, the genus name of domestic hollyhock. Globemallow flowers look like tiny orange hollyhock flowers. The fruit is hemispherical, presumably the origin of the common name. Besides domestic flowers, other important members of the Mallow Family include okra and cotton. Globemallow blooms from late June through September between 5000 and 8000 ft.



New Mexico Native



MALVACEAE – Mallow Family



Scientific Name:

Sphaeralcea leptophylla

Size:

20 - 50 cm

Description:

Erect to reclining perennial herb, stems often numerous. Herbage silvery with scale-like, star-shaped hairs. Leaves alternate, on petioles; blades with 3 linear to narrowly oblanceolate lobes 1 – 3 cm long, 1 – 4 mm wide originating from the same point, edges smooth. Flowers perfect, on stalks, in clusters at stem ends. Calyx 5 – 7 mm long, with star-shaped hairs, 5-lobed, subtended by 2 or 3 narrow bractlets. Petals 5, 8 – 12 mm long, often notched at the apex. Stamens numerous, united, forming a tube around the styles, but with tips free. Styles united, stigmas free, head-like. Fruit a cluster of 7 – 9 kidney-shaped carpels whose sides are coarsely wrinkled for at least two-thirds of their length.

Common Name:

Scaly globemallow

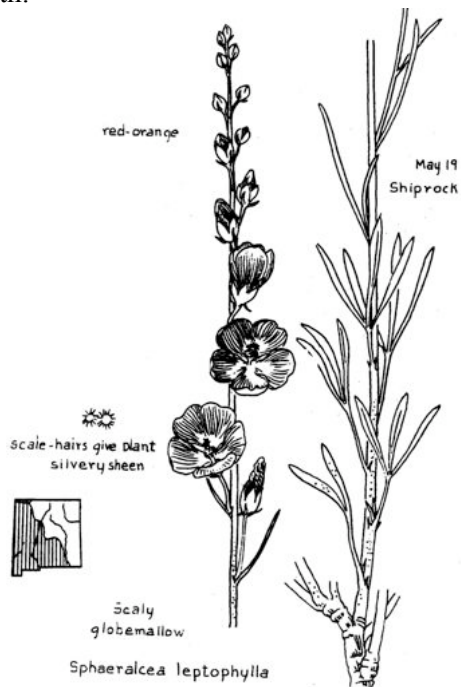
Color:

Red orange

Notes:

The species name *leptophylla* comes from the Greek *leptos*, “slender” and *phyllo*, “leaf” in reference to the extremely narrow segments of the leaves. The very narrow leaf segments and silvery color produced by scale-like, star-shaped hairs make this globe mallow easier to identify than most members of the genus. Scaly globemallow blooms from June into September between 4000 and 6500 ft.

New Mexico Native



MIMOSACEAE -- Mimosa Family



Scientific Name:
Calliandra humilis

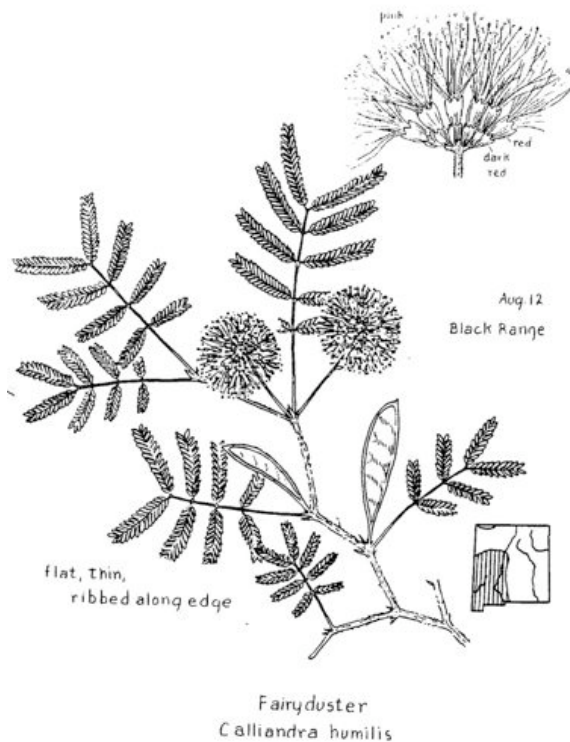
Size:
5 - 20 cm

Description:
Low perennial herb, stems branched, woody at the base, without spines. Herbage with soft, straight hairs. Leaves alternate, even-pinnate with 2 - 10 leaflets, each leaflet again even-pinnate with 10 - 18 pairs of linear pinnules 3 - 5 mm long, about 1 mm wide. Flowers perfect in spherical clusters on stalks 1 - 3 cm long from leaf axils. Calyx tubular, 2 mm long, 5-lobed, red. Five petals united into a tube about 6 mm long, 5-lobed, reddish. Stamens numerous, white, greatly protruding from the corolla. Fruit a flattened pod 4 - 7 cm long, with conspicuous seed lumps and a distinctly thickened margin.

Common Name:
Fairyduster, false mesquite

Color:
White or pink with red

Notes:
The genus name *Calliandra* comes from the Greek *calli*, "beautiful", and *andros*, "male parts" or stamens. In the puffball flower heads, it is only the long white stamens that are visible. The floral tube and supporting calyx are reddish and quite small at the center of the clusters. The plants are inconspicuous and only bloom when conditions are just right, so it is difficult to see them in bloom. Fairyduster blooms from June into August between 4000 and 9000 ft.



New Mexico Native



NYCTAGINACEAE -- Four-o'clock Family



Scientific Name:

Abronia fragrans

Common Name:

Sand verbena

Size:

30 - 90 cm

Color:

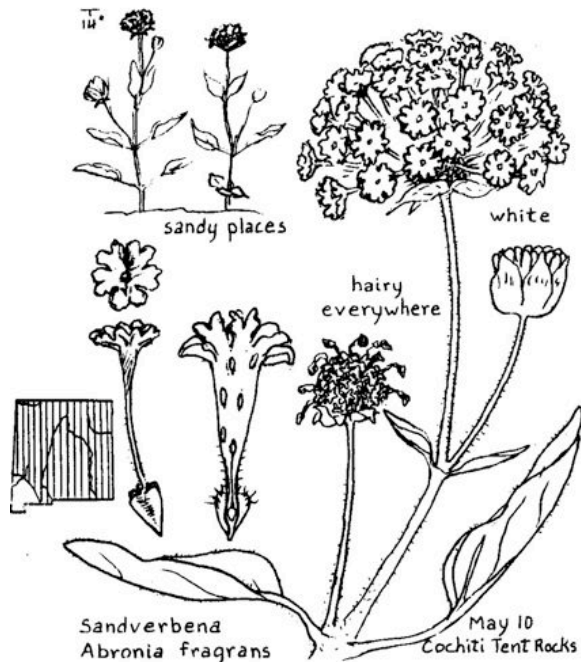
White to pinkish

Description:

Perennial herb, stems from erect to lying on the ground, with long, soft, sticky hairs. Leaves opposite, with petioles 1 - 4 cm long, ovate to ovate-oblong, 2 - 8 cm long, the pairs unequal, glabrous or with short, sticky hairs. Flowers regular, perfect, numerous, in heads subtended by distinct papery, ovate to obovate bracts 10 - 20 mm long, tapering gently to a point. Sepals united into a funnelform or trumpet-shaped tube, 15 - 25 mm long with a 5-lobed limb, all with tiny, sticky hairs. Petals absent. Stamens 3 - 5.

Notes:

Sand verbenas tend to grow in sandy soils. This species is often called sweet sand verbena because its flowers are very fragrant. The long floral tubes are a sign of pollination by butterflies and moths, which tend to have long tongues. *A. fragrans* blooms from late May into August between 4000 and 6500 ft.



New Mexico Native



NYCTAGINACEAE -- Four-o'clock Family



Scientific Name:

Allionia incarnata

Size:

Flat on ground

Description:

Perennial herb, stems growing along the ground, covered with sticky hairs. Leaves opposite, the pairs unequal, smooth-edged or wavy, ovate, 1 - 3 cm long, with short glandular hairs. Flowers radially symmetric, perfect, in clusters of 3, each cluster subtended by an involucre of 3 distinct segments borne on a stalk from a leaf axil. Sepals united into a bell-shaped cup 6 - 15 mm long. Petals absent. Stamens 1 - 7. Stigmas capitate. Fruit with margins strongly curved inward, without gland-tipped teeth.

Common Name:

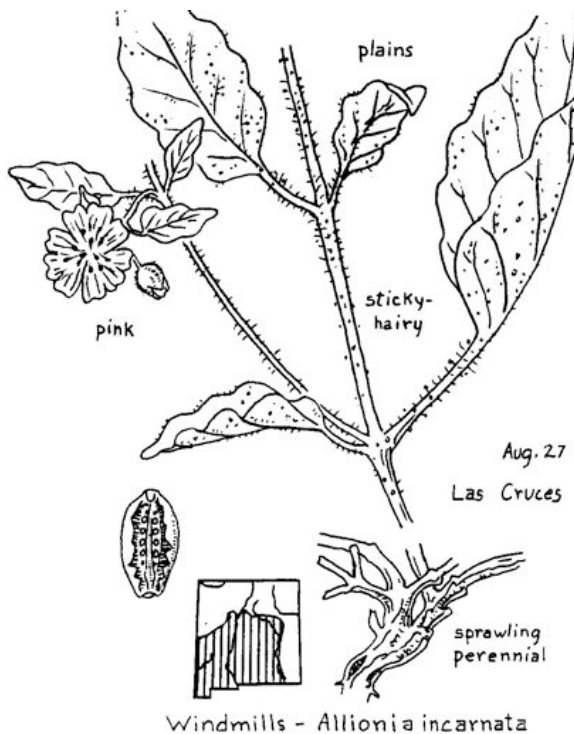
Windmills, Trailing four-o'clock

Color:

Magenta

Notes:

The flowers of this four-o'clock really open at sunrise and close in early afternoon, or later if the weather is cloudy. The plant grows hugging the ground. It is found in the dry plains approaching the Manzanos. It blooms from June through September between 3500 and 6500 ft.



New Mexico Native



NYCTAGINACEAE -- Four-o'clock Family



Scientific Name:

Mirabilis glabra

Size:

40 - 100 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Oxybaphus glaber*

Mostly erect perennial herb, stems with few, if any, branches, glabrous or with a few hairs lying flat. Leaves opposite, linear to linear-lanceolate, with smooth edges, gradually tapering to a point at the tip and narrowing towards the base, sessile or nearly so. Flowers 1 or 2 in a cluster, each cluster subtended by a 5-lobed glabrous to slightly hairy involucre. Sepals fused into a bell-shaped cup 7 - 8 mm long. Petals absent. Fruit 5-angled, mostly glabrous.

Common Name:

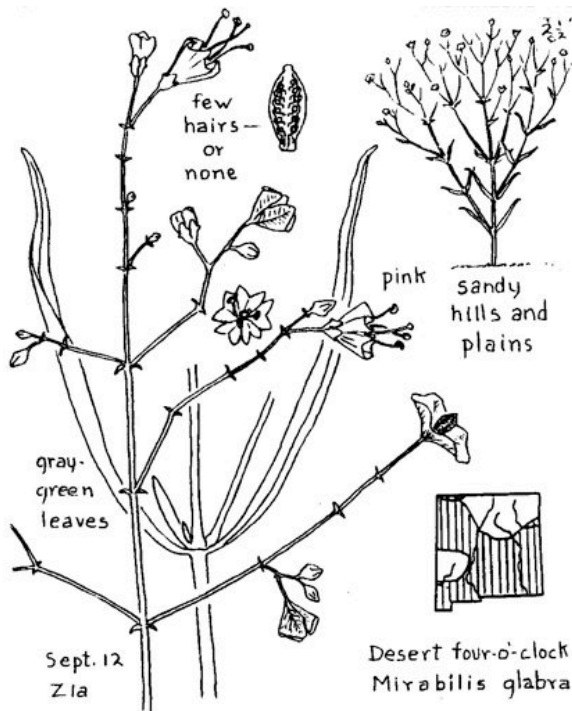
Desert four-o'clock, smooth four-o'clock

Color:

White to pale pink

Notes:

Several species are referred to as desert four-o'clock, but this one is unusual in that its flowers are white, uncommon in four-o'clocks. Its species name *glabra* means "without hair", and all parts of this plant are mostly without hair. It blooms from late June through August between 5000 and 7000 ft.



New Mexico Native



NYCTAGINACEAE -- Four-o'clock Family



Scientific Name:

Mirabilis linearis

Common Name:

Narrowleaf four-o'clock

Size:

40 - 100 cm

Color:

Pink to magenta

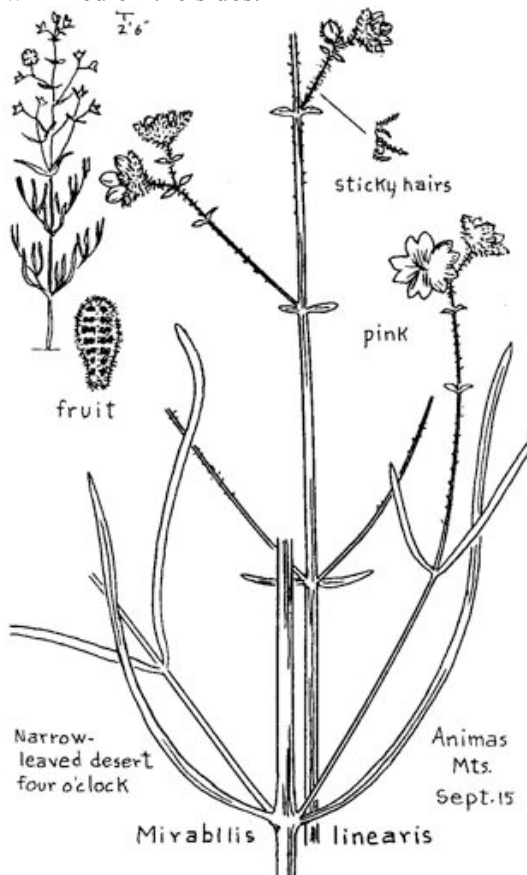
Description:

Synonym: *Oxybaphus linearis*

Mostly erect perennial herb, stems with little branching, upper stem with short sticky hairs or long soft hairs, mostly glabrous below. Leaves opposite, linear to linear-lanceolate, up to 10 cm long and 5 mm wide, sessile, or nearly so, glabrous or with short, sticky hairs. Flowers mostly 3 in a cluster, clusters subtended by a 5-lobed densely sticky hairy involucre. Sepals fused into a cup about 10 mm long. Petals absent. Fruit 4 - 5 mm long, transversely wrinkled on the sides.

Notes:

The species name *linearis* refers to the quite long, narrow leaves of this plant. The leaves occur in pairs, often unequal. The flowers occur mostly in clusters of 3 surrounded by a 5-lobed cup which is very sticky hairy. *M. linearis* blooms from July into September between 5000 and 9000 ft.



New Mexico Native



NYCTAGINACEAE -- Four-o'clock Family

Scientific Name:
Mirabilis multiflora

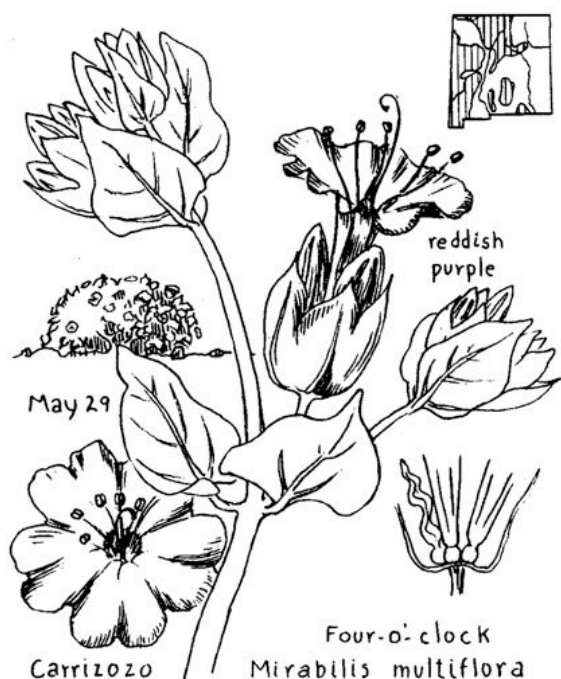
Size:
20 - 50 cm, trailing

Description:
Perennial herb, stems low, widely and loosely branched, erect to trailing, glabrous or with short, soft hairs. Leaves opposite, ovate, indented to rounded at the base, up to 7 cm long, with smooth edges, glabrous or with short, soft hairs, or sometimes with glandular hairs, petioles short. Flowers in groups of 5 - 8 subtended by a 5-lobed involucre 15 - 30 mm long. Involucres occur singly in leaf axils or in clusters. Sepals fused into a funnel-shaped to bell-shaped tube, 3 - 6 cm long. Petals absent. Stamens 5, unequal, protruding. Fruit oblong, glabrous.

Common Name:
Desert four-o'clock, Maravilla

Color:
Reddish-purple to magenta

Notes:
The genus name *Mirabilis* from Latin means "marvelous" which translates into Spanish as *Maravilla*. In the late afternoon the numerous flowers of this four-o'clock open, remaining open until the next morning, attracting its chief pollinators, hawk and sphinx moths. These plants have stout roots and can form large clumps whose blooming displays can be quite "marvelous". Desert four-o'clock is used by herbalists. It blooms from mid-June through September between 4000 and 7500 ft.



New Mexico Native



NYCTAGINACEAE -- Four-o'clock Family

Scientific Name:

Mirabilis oblongifolia

Size:

50 - 100 cm

Description:

Synonyms: *Mirabilis albida*

Mirabilis comata,

Oxybaphus comatus

Erect perennial herb, stems with few branches below the flower clusters, glabrous or with short hairs below, with longer soft hairs above. Leaves opposite, the pair unequal, deltoid-lanceolate to deltoid-ovate, up to 10 cm long, flat to indented at the base, blunt to pointed at the tip, glabrous or with a few short hairs. Flowers 1 or more in a cluster, clusters subtended by a 5-lobed, sticky-hairy involucre, the hairs often black and jointed. Sepals fused into a 5-lobed tube about 10 mm long, with a few long hairs. Petals absent. Fruit 3 - 5 mm long, strongly 5-angled, with short hairs.

Common Name:

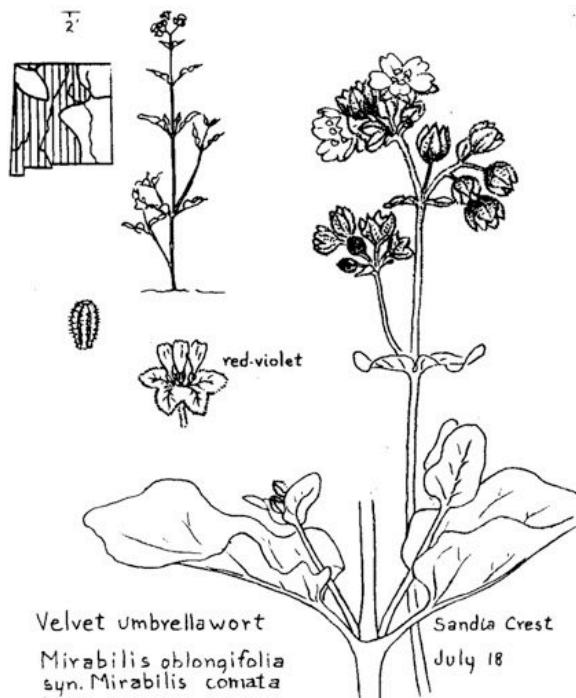
Velvet umbrellawort

Color:

Magenta

Notes:

The leaves of the velvet umbrellawort occur in pairs, but one leaf is usually larger than the other. The edges are somewhat wavy. The leaf bases of the pair often grow almost touching, giving the appearance that the stem grows through the leaves. As with many four-o'clocks, the flowers open in late afternoon and close by the middle of the next day. Velvet umbrellawort blooms from June through September between 5000 and 10000 ft.



New Mexico Native



NYCTAGINACEAE -- Four-o'clock Family



Scientific Name:

Mirabilis oxycbaphoides

Size:

30 - 60 cm

Description:

Perennial herb, stems ascending to trailing, much branched, with short, soft hairs or short, sticky hairs. Leaves opposite, ovate to deltoid-ovate, up to 7 cm long, indented or flattened at the base, edges smooth to wavy, with short sticky hairs or almost glabrous, with petioles. Flowers in groups of 3 subtended by an involucre 5 - 6 mm long, with 5 deeply cleft lobes. Sepals fused into a short funnel-shaped tube 7 - 9 mm long. Petals absent. Stamens 3. Fruit ellipsoid, glabrous, mostly smooth.

Common Name:

Wild four-o'clock, smooth spreading four-o'clock

Color:

Magenta to pink

Notes:

Wild four-o'clocks have slender stems which tend to trail along the ground or tangle into other vegetation giving a vine-like appearance. The floral tube is somewhat short and has only 3 stamens. They bloom from July into September between 6000 and 8500 ft.

New Mexico Native

