

Erythranthe patula (Pennell) G.L. Nesom

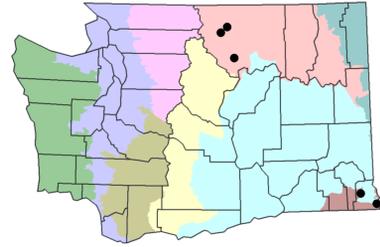
synonym: *Mimulus patulus* Pennell

stalk-leaved monkeyflower

Scrophulariaceae - figwort family

status: State Threatened, BLM strategic, USFS strategic

rank: G3Q / S1



General Description: Adapted from Meinke (1989): Conspicuously glandular-hairy annual, with glandular hairs on the stems, 1-2 dm tall. Leaves opposite, heart-shaped to broadly lance-ovate, margins strongly toothed with very small teeth. Blades narrow abruptly to the petioles, which usually equal or exceed the length of the blades.

Floral Characteristics: Flowers less than 13 (15) mm long (usually 7-9 mm); flower stalks erect and straight when fruiting. Calyx lobes equal, with needle-shaped, nonglandular cilia on the margins. Corolla yellow (often with some reddish spots), weakly bilaterally symmetrical to regular, never 2-lipped. Petal margins entire; palate ridges absent or inconspicuous and hairy. Anthers hairless. Flowers April to August.

Fruits: Capsules 5 mm long with numerous seeds.

Identification Tips: Hitchcock *et al.* (1955-1969) included this species in *Erythranthe washingtonensis* (as *Mimulus*). There is a description of *E. patula* (as *M. patulus*) in Peck (1961). This taxon could be mistaken for *E. washingtonensis* and annual forms of the widespread *E. guttata*. However, the corolla of *E. patula* is never 2-lipped, and the palate ridges are absent or inconspicuous, while the corollas of both *E. guttata* and *E. washingtonensis* are strongly 2-lipped, and their palate ridges are very conspicuous. Furthermore, the upper calyx tooth of *E. guttata* is always much longer than the lower teeth, unlike the calyx teeth of either *E. washingtonensis* or *E. patula*.

Range: Endemic to WA and northeast OR, where it is also rare.

Habitat/Ecology: Moist basalt, ephemeral seeps, on fine gravel in small drainages, and in relatively undisturbed canyon grasslands that are wet in winter and dry in summer. Elevations in WA: 300-1100 m (1000-3600 ft). Associated species include common monkeyflower (*Erythranthe guttata*), cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), Oregon twinpod (*Physaria oregona*), stoneseed (*Lithospermum* spp.), and spring draba (*Draba verna*).

Comments:

References: Argue 1986; Meinke 1989; Peck 1961; Whittall et al. 2006.



photo by Therese Ohlson