

Erythranthe washingtonensis (Gand.) G.L. Nesom

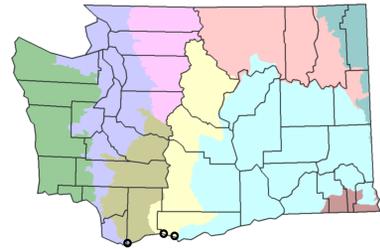
synonym: *Mimulus washingtonensis* Gand.

Washington monkeyflower

Scrophulariaceae - figwort family

status: State Possibly Extirpated, BLM strategic

rank: G4 / SX



General Description: Adapted from Whittall et al. (2006): Slender upright glandular-hairy annual 0.4-2 dm tall, stems round in cross section. Leaves 6-14 mm long, with ovate to nearly heart-shaped blades, slightly toothed, acute or nearly so, palmately or subpalmately veined; petioles shorter than the blades.

Floral Characteristics: Flowers axillary, pedicels long. Corollas yellow, often with reddish spots, (0.8) 1-2 cm long, 1.5-3 times the length of the calyx, strongly two-lipped, lower lip longer than the upper and deflexed from it, throat constricted at the mouth, ventrally pubescent inside. Calyx glandular-hairy, 4.5-8 mm long with nearly equal, short, acute teeth. Stamens 4. Stigmas fan-shaped; styles hairy under 10X magnification.

Fruits: Dry capsules. Flowers May to September; fruits develop throughout the season.

Identification Tips: Pubescence and fine red dotting on the palate of the corolla and acute, equal-length calyx teeth distinguish this species from *E. alsinoides*, which has a hairless corolla with a prominent maroon blotch at the base of the lower lip and a calyx with 2 longer, rounded lower teeth. Other annual *Erythranthe* species are viscid-villous with multicellular hairs; or highly branched and decumbent; or have strongly inflated mature calyces; or have a persistent basal rosette of leaves and corollas usually less than 1 cm long (*E. pulsiferae*); or corollas less than 8 mm long (*E. patula*); or stems 4-angled in cross section, hairless styles, and open-throated corollas (*E. ampliata*).

Range: Northeast OR and adjacent ID; historically known from Columbia River riparian areas in southern WA.

Habitat/Ecology: In OR known from wet basaltic cobbles; historical WA collections are from low-elevation, wet, open places.

Comments: There are no extant occurrences in WA.

References: Meinke 1989; Whittall et al. 2006.



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