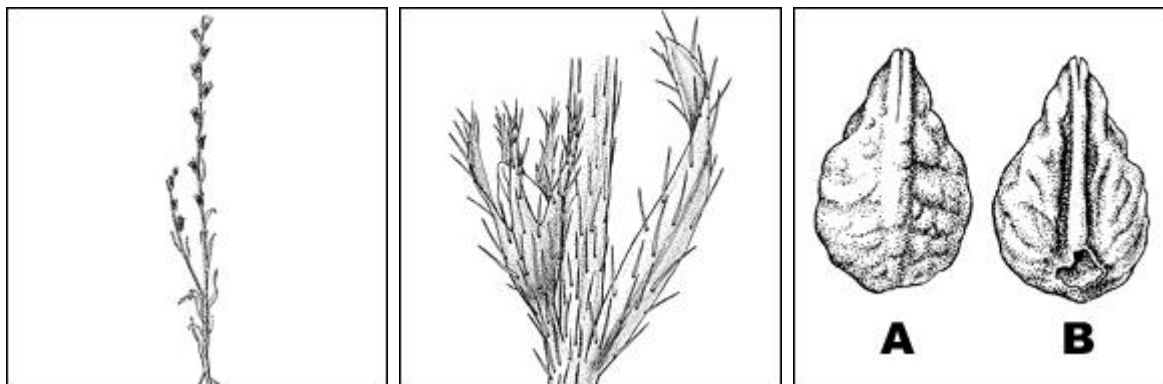


Shiny-fruited allocarya (*Plagiobothrys lamprocarpus*)



Oregon
Department
of Agriculture

ENDANGERED



Habit (left), stem with fruiting calyx and floral bract (center), and nutlets (dorsal side=A, ventral side=B, right) of shiny-fruited allocarya. Illustrations by B. Angell from Meinke 1982, used with the author's permission.

Family

Boraginaceae

Plant description

Shiny-fruited allocarya is a slender, erect annual with a simple, strigose stem 10-30 cm tall. The leaves are linear, 1-2 cm long, glabrous above and hispid below. Flowers are borne on very short pedicels and arranged in one-sided racemes bracted only towards the base. The fruiting calyx is somewhat thickened at the base, with narrowly lanceolate lobes 0.1-0.2 cm long. The corolla is very small and whitish. Nutlets are shiny, broadly ovate, 0.15 cm long by 0.1 cm broad, the apex incurving, the dorsum with broad keel and ridges, the ventral keel strongly developed, the lower portion in a deep groove, with 1-2 nutlets produced per flower.

Distinguishing characteristics

Shiny-fruited allocarya is distinguished from other annual *Plagiobothrys* species by its nutlets, which usually number just one or two per flower (rather than four, as is typical in the genus), and which have the ventral keel in a longitudinal groove.

When to survey

Surveys should be conducted in June during the recorded fruiting and flowering period for this species.

Habitat

Data from the type specimen of shiny-fruited allocarya describe the species from "moist places in an old road." No other habitat information is available.

Range

The species is known from only one location, which may now fall within the city limits of Grants Pass in southwestern Oregon.

Oregon counties

Josephine

Federal status

None—presumed extinct

Threats

Agricultural and urban development are possible threats to shiny-fruited allocarya.

Did you know?

The type specimen of shiny-fruited allocarya was collected by C. V. Piper in the vicinity of Grants Pass on June 2, 1921. The species has not been seen since this original collection and is likely extinct.

References

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