

Vascular Plants

ROUGH ANGELICA

Angelica scabrida

Carrot Family

Covered Species



Jan Nachlinger



Description: Perennial plant growing to 1.5 m (60 in.) tall. Stems rough, pubescent. Leaves large, basal leaves to 1 m (39 in.) in diameter, stem leaves to 40 cm (15.7 in.); all leaves pinnate with 9 leaflets arranged in groups of three; leaflets 8 - 16 cm (3 - 6 in.) long. Inflorescence in umbels (umbrella-like), with up to 40 flowers on stalks 2 - 12 mm (to 0.5 in.) long. Flower sepals 5, petals 5, white. Fruit a capsule, flattened, 8 - 14 mm (to 0.6 in.) long, narrow wings which are either rough or smooth at maturity. Time of flowering: July to August.

Habitat: Occurs in mixed conifer and aspen forest communities, near springs, gravelly washes, ephemeral streams, gullies, montane slopes, shady crevices, and avalanche chutes. Elevations: 2,000 - 2,800 m (6,600 - 9,200 ft).

Range: Endemic to the Spring Mountains. Occurs in Kyle Canyon in the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area, and in the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area.

Comments: Pedicels and major stalks are rough to the touch, hence the specific name *scabrida*.

CHARLESTON PUSSYTOES

Antennaria soliceps
Sunflower Family

Covered Species



Janet Bair

Description: Perennial plant forming mats to 45 cm (18 in.) wide. Stems short, to 3 cm (1.2 in.) tall, with creeping growth habit. Leaves basal, spatula-shaped, covered with dense white hairs (pubescent), younger leaves sparsely pubescent. Inflorescence a solitary flower head on each stalk, to 10 mm (0.4 in.) high. Flower head discoid, with up to 60 white florets (flowers). Fruit an achene, 6 mm (0.2 in.), with white pappus at tip. Time of flowering: July to August.

Habitat: Found in mountain meadows, scree slopes, open ridges, and north-facing cliffs, in alpine and bristlecone pine habitats, and in mountain riparian areas. Elevations: 2,650 - 3,535 m (8,700 - 11,600 ft).

Range: Endemic to the Spring Mountains; occurs at higher elevations along and below the ridgeline from Mummy Mountain to Griffith Peak.

Comments: The most distinguishing feature separating this species from other *Antennaria* is the large solitary flower head on each stalk.

STICKY RINGSTEM

Anulocaulis leiosolenus

Covered Species

Four-o'clock Family



Gayle Marrs-Smith

Description: Perennial herb to 100 cm (3.3 ft) tall. Leaves opposite, in 1-3 pairs in the lower portion of the plant, petioles (leaf stalks) to 10 cm (4 in.) long, blades round to 15 cm (6 in.) wide and long, leathery and rough textured. Inflorescence widely paniculate; flower stalks 60 - 100 cm (2 - 3.3 ft) high, comprising the upper three-quarters of the plant, internodes with sticky glutinous bands. Flowers pink to white, trumpet-shaped, about 3 cm (1.2 in.) long, and scattered about the widely branched top. Seeds conspicuously winged. Time of flowering: July to August.

Habitat: Found on gypsum soils on rolling hills and terraces in Mojave desert scrub and salt desert scrub. Frequently associated with Las Vegas bearpoppy. Elevations: 610 - 1,340 m (2,000 - 4,400 ft).

Range: Southwestern endemic of Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, with patchy distribution in southern Nevada. Known primarily east of Las Vegas, Frenchman Mountain, Muddy Mountains, and Gold Butte.

Comments: Sticky ringstem derives its name from the sticky glandular rings encircling the stem; plants are ungainly and spindly with large, fleshy leaves near the base.

LAS VEGAS BEARPOPPY

Arctomecon californica

Covered Species

Poppy Family



Janet Bair



Gayle Marrs-Smith

Description: Mound-forming perennial with a thick woody taproot. Leaves gray-green, in 10 cm (4 in.) high rosettes, wedge-shaped, tips three-toothed, covered with 1 cm (0.4 in.) white hairs. Inflorescence with several flowers on top; flowering stems may reach a height of 40 cm (16 in.). Flower petals 6, yellow, 2.5 - 4 cm (1 - 1.6 in.) long; stamens and styles united. Seed capsules 1.5 cm (0.6 in.) in length, opening by valves that appear lattice-like. Time of flowering: April to May.

Habitat: Found within Mojave desert scrub and salt desert scrub habitats on gypsum soils. Distribution is patchy, across low "badland" hills, on ridges and benches. Elevations: 400 - 820 m (1,300 - 2,700 ft)

Range: Endemic to the eastern Mojave Desert in southeastern Nevada and northwestern Arizona. The majority of populations occur in Clark County, Nevada, specifically in the Las Vegas Valley and on gypsum soils associated with the Colorado River drainage. Populations are also known to occur in northeastern Arizona.

Comments: This species has several yellow flowers per stem, and smaller seed capsules (1.5 cm) in comparison to white bearpoppy.

Special Remarks: This is a State of Nevada Critically Endangered Species. So far, attempts to transplant entire plants or grow plants from seeds to maturity have not been successful.

WHITE BEARPOPPY

Arctomecon merriamii

Covered Species

Poppy Family



WESTEC Services

Description: Perennial herb atop a stout taproot. Leaves basal, wedge-shaped with 3 - 5 apical lobes, 2.5 - 7.5 cm (1 - 2.9 in.) long, covered with long spreading hairs. Inflorescence with a solitary flower head; flowering stems several, to 35 cm (14 in.) in height. Flower petals 6, white, to 4 cm (1.6 in.) long. Fruit a capsule, to 3.5 cm (1.4 in.) long, opening by valves that appear lattice-like. Time of flowering: April to June.

Habitat: Found in salt desert scrub and Mojave desert scrub habitats. Populations are scattered, often growing in limestone and dolomite soils. Found on ridges, rocky slopes, gravelly canyon washes, and on old lakebeds derived from carbonate rock. Elevations: 610 - 1,890 m (2,000 - 6,200 ft).

Range: Mojave Desert endemic. In Nevada this species occurs in Clark County, extreme southwest corner of Lincoln County, and southern tip of Nye County. Also in Inyo County, California.

Comments: This species can be distinguished from Las Vegas bearpoppy by a single white flower on each stalk, and by the longer (3.5 cm) capsule.

ROSY KING SANDWORT

Arenaria kingii ssp. *rosea*

Covered Species

Pink Family



Jan Nachlinger

Description: Perennial herb from a woody rootstock, 10 - 20 cm (4 - 8 in.) high. Leaves needle-shaped, mostly basal, entire, 1 - 2 cm (to 0.8 in.) long. Inflorescence with several flowers on top, flowering stems few. Flower sepals 5, pubescent (hairy), with broad translucent margins; petals 5, pink, 4 - 7 mm (to 0.3 in.) long. Fruit a compressed capsule, 4 - 7 mm (to 0.3 in.) long. Time of flowering: June to early August.

Habitat: Occurs in bristlecone pine and mixed conifer forest habitats. Found on dry rocky hillsides on wooded slopes, on limestone ridges, and on carbonate-derived substrates. Elevations: 1,800 - 3,000 m (5,900 - 9,500 ft).

Range: Endemic to the Spring Mountains, Clark County, Nevada. Found on the east side of the range in Lee Canyon and Deer Creek.

Comments: When in flower, this species can be easily distinguished from other sandworts by its pink petals and the typically fewer stems.

MEADOW VALLEY SANDWORT

Arenaria stenomeris

Pink Family

Evaluation Species



Wesley Niles

Description: Densely clumped perennial, 10 - 20 cm (4 - 8 in.) tall. Stems smooth, lower nodes each bearing 3 leaves. Leaves 2 - 2.5 cm (0.8 - 1.0 in.) long, stiff, hairless, linear, with tips gradually tapered to a sharp point. Inflorescence a cyme, bears many small flowers. Flower sepals acute and taper-pointed, longer than mature fruit. Petals white, linear, about 1 mm wide. Fruit a capsule, 4 mm (0.16 in.) long. Time of flowering: May.

Habitat: Barren limestone cliffs, ledges, canyon walls, and steep rocky slopes on all aspects, above the creosote bush community. Elevations: 884 - 1,097 m (2,900 - 3,600 ft)

Range: Nevada endemic. Known from Clark County (Meadow Valley Range) and Lincoln County.

Comments: Distinguished from related forms by the taper-pointed sepals, linear petals, and capsule shorter than sepals.

ACKERMAN MILKVETCH

Astragalus ackermanii

Evaluation Species

Pea Family



Frank Smith

Description: Perennial herb, 10 - 15 cm (4 - 5.9 in.) high, tufted with woody base. Stems erect and ascending, simple or once branched. Leaves 5 - 12 cm (2 - 4.7 in.) long; leaflets 4 - 7 pairs, 2.5 - 7 mm (to 0.3 in.) long. Inflorescence loosely 2 - 5 flowered. Flowers bilateral (pea-like); sepals 6.3 - 7.5 mm (to 0.3 in.) long; petals reddish purple, turning bluish when drying, 12 - 14 mm (to 0.5 in.) long. Fruit a pod, erect and stipitate, with stipe 1 - 1.5 mm long. Time of flowering: late April to early June.

Habitat: Steep limestone cliffs, ledges, and crevices in canyons and washes. Found in mixed shrub, sagebrush and juniper woodland habitats. Elevations: 1,220 - 1,890 m (4,000 - 6,200 ft).

Range: Endemic to the Desert National Wildlife Range and Nellis Air Force Range in Clark and Lincoln counties, Nevada. Known from the Sheep and Pintwater ranges.

Comments: Distinguished from closely related milkvetches by its short stipe (1.5 mm versus 3 mm) on the pod.

CLOKEY MILKVETCH

Astragalus aequalis
Pea Family

Covered Species



WESTEC Services

Description: Herbaceous perennial, erect, to 70 cm (28 in.) high. Stems marked with fine longitudinal lines, covered with stiff hairs. Leaves alternate, 6 - 12 cm (2.4 - 4.8 in.) long, usually with 11 widely spaced leaflets, almost linear, blunt-tipped, and covered with hairs. Inflorescence simple, elongate, extending above leaves, with 6 to 12 bilateral (pea-like) flowers, 1 cm (0.4 in.) long. Flower petals yellow, lavender tinged, banner longer than wings, banner 12 mm (0.5 in.). Fruit a pod (legume), sessile, inflated, 3.5 - 4 cm (1.4 - 1.6 in.) long, straw or pinkish color, and speckled with purplish-brown. Time of flowering: May to June.

Habitat: In pinyon-juniper and mixed conifer habitats. This species occurs on flat to gently sloping areas, open ridges, gravelly hillsides, and limestone areas. Elevations: 1,830 - 2,560 m (6,000 - 8,400 ft).

Range: Endemic to the Spring Mountains, Clark County, Nevada. Known from Kyle and Lee canyons, Deer Creek, Harris Mountain, and other areas in the Spring Mountains.

Comments: Distinguishing features of this species are the long stem spacing between leaflets combined with the speckled, inflated pods.

SHEEP MOUNTAIN MILKVETCH

Astragalus amphioxys
var. *musimonum*

Evaluation Species

Pea Family



Frank Smith

Description: Low tufted perennial herb, to 2 cm (0.8 in.) tall, densely pubescent throughout with pick-shaped silvery hairs up to 1.2 mm long. Stems prostrate, very short, to 2 cm (0.8 in.) or exceptionally long to 7 cm (2.8 in.); internodes also short. Leaves 4 - 7 cm (1.6 - 2.8 in.) long; leaflets 11 - 17, to 7 mm (0.3 in.) long. Inflorescence a raceme with 5 - 9 flowers, flowering stalks 4 - 8 cm (1.6 - 3.2 in.) long. Flowers bilateral (pea-like); sepals fused, with white and some black hairs; petals pink-purple, with a large upper petal 10 - 13 mm (0.5 in.) long. Fruit a pod, ascending or incurved-ascending, 1.5 - 2 cm (0.6 - 0.8 in.) long, compressed, with a central ridge on the lower surface that is situated in a double groove. Valves of pod densely pubescent with appressed hairs, leathery and brownish. Time of flowering: April to June.

Habitat: Found on alluvial gravels, gentle slopes, roadsides, and disturbed areas in sagebrush, pinyon-juniper, blackbrush, and salt desert scrub communities. Elevations: 1,341 - 1,829 m (4,400 - 6,000 ft).

Range: Clark and Lincoln counties, Nevada. Known to occur in the Sheep, Las Vegas, Desert and East Desert ranges. Also known from Mohave County, Arizona.

Comments: Separated from other milkvech species by the shape of the pods. Formerly known as *Astragalus musimonum*.

BLACK WOOLYPOD

Astragalus funereus

Pea Family

Evaluation Species



Description: Herbaceous perennial plant with a woody rootstock. Stems prostrate (spreading), to 10 cm (4 in.) long. Plant stems and leaves covered with dense, white woolly hairs. Leaves pinnate, 2 - 6 cm (0.8-2.4 in.) long, with 7 - 17 ovate leaflets. Inflorescence 5 - 10 flowered, peduncle stout. Flowers bilateral (pea-like); sepals 5, fused, covered with prominent black hairs; petals pink-purple, banner 22 - 29 mm (0.8 - 1.2 in.) long, keel 21 - 28 mm (to 1.1 in.) long. Fruit a legume (pod), sessile, inflated, and covered with white long silken hairs. Time of flowering: March to May.

Habitat: Unstable, usually steep, gravelly slopes of volcanic tuff, or occasionally limestone screes. Elevations: 980 - 2,290 m (3,200 - 7,500 ft).

Range: In Clark County, Nevada, known from two occurrences in Kyle Canyon and Wheeler Pass in the Spring Mountains. Also known from Nye County, Nevada, and Inyo County, California.

Comments: Distinguished from other *Astragalus* species in the range by the presence of prominent black hairs on the fused sepals.

THREECORNER MILKVETCH

Astragalus geyeri var. *triquetrus*

Covered Species

Pea Family



Gayle Marris-Smith

Description: Annual plant, with somewhat flexuous (zigzag) stems 10 - 20 cm (4 - 8 in.) long. Leaves and stems are covered with a fine ashy pubescence (hairy). Leaves 3 - 5 cm (1.2 - 2 in.) long, leaflets 9, elliptical, 4 - 15 mm (to 0.6 in.) long. Inflorescence with bilateral (pea-like) flowers; petals white, to 5 mm (0.2 in.) long. Fruit a pod, curved, oblong, triangular in cross section, 1 mm or less wide, somewhat flattened. Time of flowering: April to May.

Habitat: Found in Mojave desert scrub communities, in open, deep sandy soils of washes or dunes, and in sandy soils formed from sedimentary formations adjacent to Lake Mead and its tributary valleys; in Nevada dependent on sand dunes or deep sand. Plants occur in low numbers at most locations, and may not germinate every year depending on rainfall. Elevations: 460 - 670 m (1,500 - 2,200 ft).

Range: Endemic to the southeastern Mojave Desert. Known in Clark County, Nevada, in the Dry Lake Valley, Overton Arm, Sandy Cove, and vicinity of Glendale and Riverside. Also found in Lincoln County, Nevada, and Mohave County, Arizona.

Comments: Germination appears to be dependent on above-average rainfall. This species is very rare and difficult to protect because it only germinates during favorable years. Range of this species somewhat overlaps with sticky buckwheat (*Eriogonum viscidulum*).

Special Remarks: This is a State of Nevada Critically Endangered Species.

CURVE-PODDED MOJAVE MILKVETCH

Astragalus mohavensis
var. *hemigyris*

Evaluation Species

Pea Family



Patrick Leary

Description: Herbaceous annual or short-lived perennial to 40 cm (15.7 in.) tall. Stems numerous, ascending or horizontal. Leaves 2 - 10 cm (0.8 - 4.0 in.) long, with silvery pubescence, one-pinnate; leaflets 5 to 11, to 15 mm (0.6 in.) long, elliptic and either blunt or somewhat indented at apex. Inflorescence longer than leaves, with up to 10 flowers. Flowers bilateral (pea-like); sepals fused, 5, pubescent with white and black hairs; petals purple, 6 - 8 mm (to 0.3 in.) long. Fruit a pod (legume), curved into a half-circle, to 3 cm (1.2 in.) long, with short beak, leathery, and strongly veined. Time of flowering: April to June.

Habitat: Occurs in carbonate gravels and derivative soils on terraced hills and ledges, open slopes, and along washes in creosote-bursage, blackbrush, and mixed scrub communities. Elevations: 914 - 1,707 m (3,000 - 5,600 ft).

Range: Nevada endemic; known from Clark, Lincoln, and Nye counties.

Comments: Curve-podded Mojave milkvetch, more commonly called halfring milkvetch, is similar to var. *mohavensis* but has slightly smaller flowers, and shorter, strongly curved or coiled pods.

Special Remarks: This is a State of Nevada Critically Endangered Species.

MOKIAK MILKVETCH

Astragalus mokiacensis

Pea Family

Evaluation Species

Gayle Marrs-Smith



Description: Perennial herb, 10 - 40 cm (4 - 15.7 in.) tall. Stems erect and ascending. Leaves 5 - 15 cm (2 - 5.9 in.) long; leaflets 11 to 19, obovate, 5 - 20 mm (0.8 in.) long. Inflorescence a very open raceme, with 10 - 25 flowers from near or above middle of peduncle. Flowers bilateral (pea-like); sepals fused, 6 - 9 mm (to 0.3 in.); petals pink-purple with banner 14 - 18 mm (to 0.7 in.) long. Fruit a pod, 5 - 6 mm (to 0.2 in.) in diameter, sessile, ascending, and narrowly ellipsoid, straight or gently curved. Time of flowering: April to June.

Habitat: Sandy soils. On bluffs, cliff terraces, gullied badlands, disturbed areas along streams. Elevations: 750 - 1,530 m (2,460 - 5,020 ft).

Range: Clark County, Nevada. Known to occur in the Gold Butte area: Grapevine Spring, north of Jumbo Peak, and Virgin Mountains. Also known from Arizona and Utah.

Comments: Flowering stage and pod maturation essential for correct identification since species is closely related to *A. preussii*.

CLOKEY EGGVETCH

Astragalus oophorus var. *clokeyanus*

Covered Species

Pea Family



Jen Nechlinger

Description: Low slender perennial herb, rarely hairy. Stems to 10 cm (4 in.) long and spreading. Leaves 4 - 14 cm (1.5 - 5.5 in.) long with 9 - 19 elliptical-shaped leaflets less than 1 cm (0.4 in.) long. Inflorescence loosely arranged with 4 -10 small flowers on a stalk. Flowers bilateral (pea-like); sepals 5, fused, bell shaped, hairless; petals bright purplish with whitish eyespot and wingtips, upper petals 5 mm (0.2 in.) wide. Fruit a papery pod, strongly inflated, 1 - 2 cm (0.8 in.) wide, splitting into two papery halves when mature. Time of flowering: late May to June.

Habitat: Found in pinyon-juniper and mixed conifer communities on ridges and open slopes, in washes and gravelly limestone soils. Elevations: 2,075 - 2,775 m (6,800 - 9,100 ft).

Range: Southern Nevada endemic, in Clark and Nye counties. Considered endemic to the Spring Mountains until recent discoveries on the Nellis Air Force Range. Known from the Spring Mountains (Lee Canyon, Carpenter Canyon, Wheeler Pass, and Cold Creek areas), and the Belted Range.

Comments: The stems and leaves are smooth in comparison to the hairy stems and leaves of other eggvetch species.

SPRING MOUNTAINS MILKVETCH

Astragalus remotus

Pea Family

Covered Species



Gayle Marrs-Smith

Description: Erect perennial, to 50 cm (20 in.) high. Stems with appressed hairs. Leaves 5 - 15 cm (2 - 6 in.) long, with 11 - 17 widely spaced leaflets 2 - 12 mm (to 0.5 in.) long. Inflorescence extending beyond leaves, with 4 - 8 flowers per stalk, ascending. Flowers bilateral (pea-like); sepals with black or black-white hairs; petals white with purple tips, 10 - 13 mm (to 0.5 in.). Pods erect, flattened, triangular shaped, 1.5 - 3 cm (0.6 - 1.2 in.) long. Time of flowering: April to early June.

Habitat: Found in juniper, sagebrush, blackbrush, and Mojave desert scrub communities. Occurs in gravelly soils, rocky hillsides, and active washes. Elevations: 900 - 1,700 m (2,950 - 5,550 ft).

Range: Endemic to the Spring Mountains, Clark County, Nevada. Known from the southeastern slopes of the Spring Mountains in the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, from Rocky Gap Road in Red Rock Canyon to Goodsprings.

Comments: Distinguished from other milkvetch species by its white flowers and widely spaced leaflets.

TRIANGULAR - LOBED MOONWORT

Botrychium ascendens

Evaluation Species

Adder's Tongue Family



Jan Nachlinger

Description: Small perennial fern to 10 cm (4 in.) tall. Stem divided into two segments, a single sterile frond (fern leaf), and a fertile sporophore (grape cluster). Frond bright yellow-green, once pinnatifid, up to six pairs of strongly ascending, narrowly triangular pinnae (leaflets) with deeply lacerated margins. Sporophore (sterile segment) longer than frond, branched, bears grape-like sporangia. Fertile late spring to summer.

Habitat: In Nevada this species is most commonly found in moist ground in deep shaded spring areas. Elevations: 2,710-3,400 m (8,890 - 11,155 ft).

Range: Clark County, Nevada. Known so far only from the Spring Mountains. Also known from British Columbia, Ontario, Yukon, Alaska, California, Montana, Oregon, and Wyoming.

Comments: Commonly referred to as upswept moonwort. Distinguished from other *Botrychium* species by its strongly ascending pinnae (45-90°) with lacerated margins and yellow-green color.

Special Remarks: Recent collections from the Spring Mountains reveal that there are at least six species of moonworts in the area, including *B. lineare*, a candidate species for federal listing.

DAINTY MOONWORT

Botrychium crenulatum
Adder's Tongue Family

Evaluation Species



Steve Wirt

Description: Perennial fern less than 10 cm (4 in.) tall. The single yellow green frond (fern leaf) is divided into an elongated fertile (spore-bearing) segment and a short sterile (vegetative) segment, both arising from a common stalk about half the length of the entire frond. Sterile segment once pinnatifid with broadly fan-shaped leaflets, distinct veins and crenulate margins. Fertile segment longer than sterile one, branched once to twice-pinnate, with grape-like sporangia. Fertile June to August.

Habitat: Wetland-dependent, commonly found in marsh and spring areas. Elevations: 2,500 - 3,399 m (8,200 - 11,150 ft).

Range: Known in the Spring Mountains from several springs. Also known to occur in Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Comments: Distinguishing features include broadly fan-shaped leaflets with crenulate margins and prominent veins.

Special Remarks: Recent collections from the Spring Mountains reveal that there are at least six species of moonworts in the area, including *B. lineare*, a candidate species for federal listing.

ALKALI MARIPOSA LILY

Calochortus striatus

Covered Species

Lily Family



WESTEC Services

Description: Perennial herb arising from a small underground storage bulb. Stems 2 - 3, slender, erect, to 30 cm (12 in.) in height. Leaves linear, as long as stems. Inflorescence in clusters with 2-8 flowers. Flower petals light purple, 20 - 30 mm (0.8 - 1.2 in.), striated with darker purple veins; lower half of petal sparsely hairy, with triangular gland at base. Fruit a capsule, 4 - 5 cm (1.8-2 in.) long, angled. Time of flowering: April to June.

Habitat: Riparian communities; in Nevada, restricted to alkaline meadows or seep areas. Elevations: 640 - 1,128 m (2,100 - 3,700 ft).

Range: Endemic to the Mojave Desert in California and Nevada. In Clark County, known only from two locations in the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area and Ash Meadows.

Comments: The conspicuously purple-lined petals and the triangular-shaped glands separate this species from any other in Clark County.

Special Remarks: Alkali mariposa lily has been rarely collected in Nevada, and population trends are unknown.

CLOKEY PAINTBRUSH

Castilleja martinii var. *clokeyi*

Covered Species

Figwort Family



Jan Nachlinger

Description: Perennial plant to 50 cm (20 in.) tall. Stems erect, unbranched, with glandular pubescence. Leaves alternate, sessile, glandular pubescent, 1 - 4 cm (0.4 - 1.6 in.) long; upper leaves with 3 - 5 broad lobes and wavy margins. Inflorescence showy due to the orange-red bracts below the flowers that resemble leaves. Flower sepals may be colored as bracts; petals greenish, 2.5 - 3.6 cm (1.0 - 1.4 in.), twice as long as sepals. Fruit a capsule, to 14 mm (0.5 in.) long. Time of flowering: May to August.

Habitat: In bristlecone pine, mixed conifer, and pinyon-juniper habitats, on dry gravelly slopes. Elevations: 1,980 - 3,120 m (6,500 - 10,250 ft).

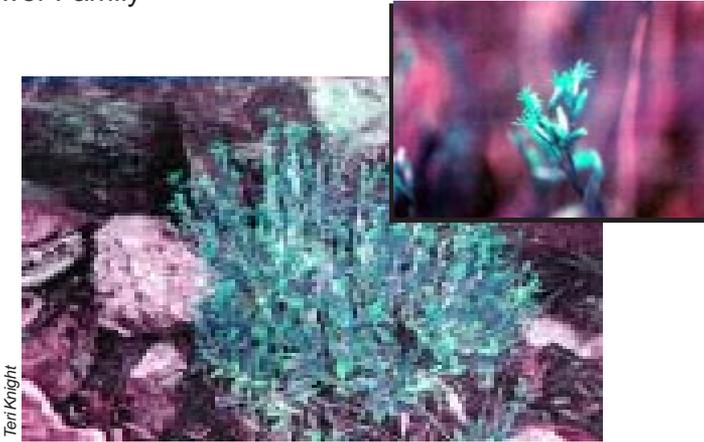
Range: Mountain ranges of southern Nevada. In Clark County, known from the Spring Mountains (Deer Creek, Macks, Kyle, Lee, and Clark canyons), and the Sheep Range. Also known from Nye County, Nevada, and Inyo County, California.

Comments: Can be distinguished from other *Castilleja* by its broader lobed leaves, glandular pubescence (glandular hairs), and petals being twice as long as sepals.

REMOTE RABBITBRUSH

Chrysothamnus eremobius
Sunflower Family

Evaluation Species



Terri Knight

Description: Low perennial shrub, to 30 cm (11.8 in.) tall, much branched from a woody caudex. Stems leafy, glabrous, dying back each year. Leaves 4 - 8 cm (1.6 - 3.1 in.) long, 10 - 25 mm (0.4 - 1.0 in.) wide, oblanceolate, entire, and nearly glabrous. Inflorescence congested with few discoid flower heads, to 8 mm (0.3 in.) tall. Phyllaries (bracts) 20 - 24, with green spots at tip. Ray florets absent; disk florets 5 - 6, yellow. Seed (achene) 3 mm (0.1 in.) long, covered with hairs. Time of flowering: August to September.

Habitat: Crevices or rubble of steep north-facing carbonate rock cliffs, in and just below the pinyon-juniper community. Elevations: 1,478 - 1,951 m (4,850 - 6,400 ft).

Range: Nevada endemic. Known only from the Sheep and Pintwater ranges, Clark and Lincoln counties, Nevada.

Comments: Similar to Charleston rabbitbrush (*C. gramineous*) in leaf and stems, but smaller flower heads (to 8 mm versus 17.5 mm), and keeled rather than unkeeled phyllaries. Leaves not resinous punctate.

CLOKEY THISTLE

Cirsium clokeyi
Sunflower Family

Covered Species



Janet Bair



Jan Nechlinger

Description: Biennial or perennial herb, 1 - 2 m (3.3 - 6.6 ft) tall. Stems striated, erect, and glabrous (without hair). Basal leaves spiny, to 29 cm (11.4 in.) long, crowded into whorls and sparsely hairy; stem leaves alternate and sessile. Inflorescence a discoid head, subtended by spiny bracts 2 - 3.5 cm (0.8 - 1.4 in.) long; ray florets absent, disk florets pale, rosy purple. Fruit an achene, 6.5 mm (0.26in.) long, with whitish pappus bristles. Time of flowering: July to August.

Habitat: Known to occur in alpine, bristlecone pine, and mixed conifer communities, on gravelly slopes, dry ridges, avalanche chutes, scree slopes, and around springs. Elevations: 2,774 - 3,350 m (9,100 - 11,000 ft).

Range: Endemic to the Spring Mountains, Clark County, Nevada. Found in Deer Creek, Lee Canyon, Kyle Canyon, and on high elevation ridges from Griffith Peak to Mummy Mountain.

Comments: Distinguished from other thistles in the Spring Mountains by the long spines equaling or surpassing flower heads. Said to be one of the most heavily armed thistles.

VIRGIN RIVER THISTLE

Cirsium virginense
Sunflower Family

Evaluation Species



Description: Spiny perennial herb, 6 - 20 dm (23.6 - 78 in.) tall, from taproot. Stems up to 15 dm (59 in.) tall with soft white wooly hairs. Leaves pubescent; basal leaves in rosettes, to 35 cm (13.8 in.) long, to 5 cm (2 in.) wide, unlobed, with spines 4 mm (0.16 in.) long; stem leaves to 15 cm (6 in.) long, decurrent (extending down) at base, dentate to pinnatifid. Inflorescence a cluster of discoid heads, to 2 cm (0.8 in.) tall, 1.2 - 3.2 cm (1.3 in.) wide. Phyllaries brownish to straw colored, ovate-lanceolate to narrower, spines up to 6 mm (0.2 in.) long. Ray florets absent; disk florets pink to lavender. Fruit an achene, light to dark brown, 4 mm (0.16 in.) long. Time of flowering: June to September.

Habitat: Open, moist, alkaline clay soils of seep and spring areas, and gypsum knolls; dependent on wetland habitats. Elevations: 380 - 660 m (1,246 - 2,165 ft).

Range: Virgin River drainage, Clark County, Nevada; also in Arizona and Utah.

Comments: Perennial habit, small flower head and long decurrent leaf bases are diagnostic for this species. *C. mohavense*, a close relative, is a biennial species which does not occur in Clark County, Nevada.

UNUSUAL CATSEYE

Cryptantha insolita
Forget-me-not Family

Evaluation Species



Jeanne R. Janish

Description: Biennial or short-lived perennial herb, to 40 cm (15.7 in.) tall. Stems 1 to 2, with appressed hairs and bristles. Leaves mostly basal, to 3 cm (1.2 in) long, spatula-shaped, covered with appressed spreading bristles. Inflorescence elongate, open, weakly bristly, crowded with flowers. Flower sepals to 9 mm (0.3 in.) long; petals white, with a corolla tube 3 - 4 mm (0.16 in.) long. Fruit 1 - 4 nutlets (one-seeded segments), 4 mm (0.16 in.) long, distinctly keeled on the outer face, with short tubercles (wart-like projections). Time of flowering: April to June.

Habitat: Presumed to occur on light-colored alkaline clay flats and low hills in creosote bush community. Elevations: 579 - 610 m (1,900 - 2,000 ft).

Range: Clark County, Nevada. Known only from the Las Vegas Valley.

Comments: This species is likely extirpated due to urban expansion in the Las Vegas Valley. Last known collection was in 1942. Requires mature fruit for identification.

Special Remarks: This is a State of Nevada Critically Endangered Species.

RIPLEY'S [SANICLE] BISCUITROOT

Cymopterus ripleyi var. *saniculoides*

Evaluation Species

Carrot Family



Description: Stemless perennial herb, to 15 cm (6 in.) tall. Leaves borne directly from the woody base. Leaf blades up to 5 cm (2 in.) long, palmately dissected into three lobes, each lobed once or twice more. Petioles (leaf stalks) to 10 cm (4 in.) long, purple-black in color. Inflorescence longer than leaf stalk, bearing a single globose umbel 5 - 9 mm (to 0.3 in.) in diameter. Flowers numerous and densely congested; sepals triangular; petals 5, purple. Fruit dry, to 7 mm (0.3 in.), wedge-shaped to obovate, hairy. Time of flowering: April to May.

Habitat: Found in desert washes and disturbed areas, in loose sandy, gravelly and somewhat alkaline soils; found in blackbrush, shadscale, and mixed scrub communities. Elevations: 960 - 2,048 m (3,150 - 6,720 ft).

Range: Nevada endemic. Known from Lincoln and Nye counties, Nevada.

Comments: This species has not been found in Clark County, but occurs close to the northern County line.

JAEGER WHITLOWGRASS

Draba jaegeri
Mustard Family

Covered Species



Janet Bair

Description: Low spreading, tufted perennial, to 6 cm (2.4 in.). Basal leaves whorled, narrow, egg-shaped, grayish cast, 4 - 6 mm (1.6 - 2.4 in.) long, 3 - 4 mm (1.2 - 1.6 in.) wide, covered with stellate hairs. Inflorescence a leafless stalk with clusters of flowers on top. Flower sepals 4, purplish; petals 4, white to yellowish, 5 - 6 mm (to 0.2 in.) long. Style conspicuously long, 3 - 5 mm (to 0.2 in.). Fruit a silicle, flattened, with round outline, 4 - 6 mm (to 0.2 in.) long, densely covered with stellate hairs. Time of flowering: June to August.

Habitat: Occurs in alpine and bristlecone pine communities between 2,940 and 3,410 m (9,650 and 11,200 ft) elevations, in alpine fell fields, talus rubble, rock crevices, and near or at timberline.

Range: Endemic to the Spring Mountains, Clark County, Nevada. Known from along and below the ridgeline between Griffith Peak and Mummy Mountain. Also occurs in upper Lee Canyon, Deer Creek, and Kyle Canyon.

Comments: Distinguished from other *Draba* by the leafless stalk of the inflorescence, stellate hairs, white flower petals, and by the long style.

CHARLESTON DRABA

Draba pauciflora

Covered Species

Mustard Family



Description: Low perennial herb, 4 - 12 cm (1.6 - 4.7 in.) tall. Stems 1 - 4, glabrous. Leaves mostly basal rosettes, leaves egg-shaped, faintly toothed, 3 - 5 mm (0.2 in.) long, covered with dense stellate hairs; stem leaves sparse. Inflorescence a raceme, 3-12 flowered. Flower sepals 4; petals 4, light yellow, turning white when older; style less than 1 mm long. Fruit flattened (silique), 5- 11 mm (to 0.4 in.) long. Time of flowering: June to July.

Habitat: Occurs in alpine and bristlecone pine communities, at and above timberline, on rock ledges and in moist areas such as seeps, avalanche chutes, and late-lying snow drifts. Elevations: 2,500 - 3,475 m (8,200 - 11,400 ft).

Range: Endemic to the Spring Mountains with all known populations in the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area, along Charleston Peak ridgeline, upper Kyle Canyon, and upper Lee Canyon.

Comments: Distinguished from *Draba jaegeri* by the yellow flower petals and the shorter than 2 mm style; also occurs in moist places. This species resembles *Draba brachistylis* which occurs at lower elevations.

SILVERLEAF SUNRAY

Enceliopsis argophylla
Sunflower Family

Evaluation Species



Description: Long-lived perennial with woody taproot, cluster of leaves, and flower stalks, to 45 cm (18 in.) tall. Leaves basal, 4 - 10 cm (1.5 - 4 in.) long, 2 - 7 cm (to 2.6 in.) wide, oblong-ovate to rhombic-ovate, covered with silvery fine down. Inflorescence with a solitary flower head on a leafless flower stalks. Flower heads radiate, to 10 cm (4 in.) across; ray florets 34 - 40, yellow, 2 cm (0.8 in.) long; disk florets yellow. Fruit an achene, small, dry, thin-walled, covered with silky hairs 2 mm (0.08 in.) long, bears two awns. Time of flowering: April to May.

Habitat: Dry, relatively barren areas of gypsum badlands, and in partially eroded soils containing gypsum. Elevations: 355 - 725 m (1,165 - 2,380 ft).

Range: In Clark County, Nevada, restricted to the Lake Mead area along the North Shore Road from Las Vegas Wash to Overton. Also known to occur in Utah and Arizona.

Comments: Silverleaf sunray is one of the most impressive members of the sunflower family to be found in the desert. Differs from Panamint daisy (*E. nudicaulis*) by its numerous and shorter ray florets of 2 cm (vs. 4 cm), wider flower head, and longer leaf blade of 10 cm (vs. 6 cm).

NEVADA WILLOWHERB

Epilobium nevadense
Evening-primrose Family

Evaluation Species



Jan Nechlinger

Description: Low shrubby perennial with woody rootstock, 12 - 25 cm (4.7 - 9.8 in.) tall. Stems prostrate, woody at base with dark brown exfoliating bark; herbaceous above, slender, straw colored, often purple tinged. Leaves nearly hairless, somewhat glaucous, green or purplish, with small teeth and tipped with a stout rigid gland; lower leaves opposite, obtuse, to 1.5 cm (0.6 in.) long, and to 3 mm (0.12 in.) wide; upper leaves alternate, narrower, and reduced. Inflorescence a loose raceme. Flowers sessile or on short glandular stalks; sepals glandular, reddish tinged, with teeth turned backwards when flowers open; petals rosy-purple, 6 - 7 mm (0.3 in.) long, notched at the tip; style 10 mm (0.4 in.) long, bearing four lobes. Fruit a capsule, glandular pubescent. Seeds small, brown, with a tuft of white hairs 5 mm (0.2 in.) long. Time of flowering: July to September.

Habitat: Limestone slopes with outcrops or talus. Elevations: 1,830 - 2,800 m (6,000 - 9,200 ft).

Range: Clark, Eureka, and Lincoln counties, Nevada. Known from Kyle and Fletcher canyons in the Spring Mountains. Also found in Washington County, Utah.

Comments: Distinguished from other *Epilobium* in the area by having a minute corolla tube, rosy-purple (not red) petals, and style with four lobes.

SHEEP FLEABANE

Erigeron ovinus
Sunflower Family

Evaluation Species



Gayle Marrs-Smith

Description: Perennial herb from a taproot and stout branching woody base, 5 - 15 cm (2 - 6 in.) tall. Stems densely pubescent (hairy). Leaves densely hairy like stems. Basal leaves obovate, to 7 cm (2.8 in.) long, 13 mm (0.5 in.) wide; stem leaves reduced, narrower, oblanceolate to linear. Inflorescence with strictly discoid flower heads, solitary, sometimes two. Ray florets absent; disk florets 4 - 6 mm (0.2 in.) long, pappus 15 - 25 firm bristles. Fruit an achene. Time of flowering: June to July, sometimes October after late summer rains.

Habitat: Found on limestone rock outcrops, and in crevices of north-facing cliffs, in pinyon-juniper and mixed conifer forest communities. Elevations: 1,890 - 2,560 m (6,200 - 8,400 ft).

Range: Nevada endemic. Known from the Sheep Range in Clark County, and Groom Range and Mount Irish in Lincoln County, Nevada.

Comments: Distinguished from *E. caespitosus* by the densely glandular flower heads, by longer hairs on stems and leaves, and by the lack of ray florets.

INCH HIGH FLEABANE

Erigeron uncialis var. *conjugans*

Covered Species

Sunflower Family



Jan Nachlinger

Description: Small herbaceous perennial, to 5 cm (2.0 in.) tall with a slender taproot. Leaves basal, whorled, elliptic to circular, to 4 cm (1.6 in.) long; leaf stalk with appressed hairs, often much longer than leaf. Inflorescence with solitary radiate flower head; peduncles (flower stalks) leafless, hairy. Flower heads bear 15 - 40 ray florets, white to light rose, 4 - 6 mm (to 0.2 in.) long; disk florets yellow, less than 4 mm (0.15 in.) long. Fruit an achene, short hairy and 2-nerved, to 10 mm (0.4 in.) long; pappus of many bristles. Time of flowering: June to July.

Habitat: Occurs in bristlecone pine, mixed conifer, pinyon-juniper, and sagebrush communities; restricted to crevices in faces of limestone cliffs and large boulders. Elevations: 2,225 - 3,500 m (7,300 - 11,500 ft).

Range: Southern Nevada endemic. Known from Clark, White Pine, and Nye counties. In Clark County known to occur in the Spring Mountains (Kyle, Lee, and Carpenter canyons and Deer Creek), and in the Sheep Range.

Comments: Distinguished from other *Erigeron* species by its appressed hairs on leaf stalk and lower part of flowering stalk. In the MSHCP this species is listed as ssp. *conjugans*.

FORKED [PAHRUMP VALLEY] BUCKWHEAT

Eriogonum bifurcatum

Covered Species

Buckwheat Family



Gayle Mars-Smith

Description: Low spreading annual plant, to 40 cm (16 in.) high and 30 - 150 cm (12 - 60 in.) across. Main flowering stem is short. Basal leaves round, blades to 3 cm (1.2 in.) long and wide, with dense white pubescence underneath. Inflorescence of forked branches, spreading widely, forming a flat-topped crown. Flowers with involucre (bracts); flowers 10 - 20, white with greenish to reddish midribs. Fruit a three-sided achene. Time of flowering: mid-May to mid-June.

Habitat: Salt desert scrub community with mostly barren, saline, heavy clay or silty hardpan soils; occurs on or near dry lakebeds, stabilized sand dunes, and associated mesquite woodlands. Elevations: 700 - 850 m (2,290 - 2,800 ft).

Range: Endemic to the Mojave Desert, along the border of Nevada and California. Occurs within limited areas in Pahrump Valley and Sandy Valley, Nevada, and in Steward Valley, California.

Comments: This is a short-lived (ephemeral) species, germinating only after above average precipitation events. The specific name refers to the forked branches of the inflorescence.

LAS VEGAS VALLEY BUCKWHEAT

Eriogonum corymbosum var.
glutiniosum

Buckwheat Family

Evaluation Species



Description: Perennial large shrub, round, compact, to 120 cm (47 in.) tall. Stems and branches smooth, not angled. Leaves tomentose, rounded at apex, blade 5 - 15 mm (to 0.6 in.) wide. Inflorescence cymose (broad and flat-topped) throughout with involucre (bracts) dichotomously arranged, tomentose to floccose, flowers bright to pale yellow and showy. Time of flowering: October to November.

Habitat: Fine-textured gypsum soils, occasional sandy or sandy clay soils. These habitat features apply specifically to the Las Vegas populations. Elevations: 579 - 1,170 m (1,900 - 3,839 ft).

Range: Clark County, Nevada, and in Arizona and Utah. In Clark County, this species is largely confined to the Las Vegas Valley area where it is disjunct from the remainder of its range.

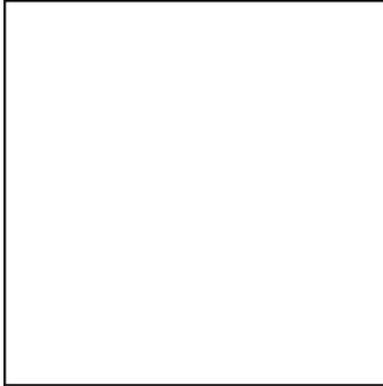
Comments: *E. corymbosum* var. *aureum*, as listed in the MSHCP, is a misapplied name for the Nevada geographic area; the current variety name is *glutiniosum*. However, recent studies show that the Las Vegas population may be part of the variety *nilesii*. Las Vegas Valley buckwheat populations have greatly declined due to urban development.

CLOKEY BUCKWHEAT

Eriogonum heermannii var. *clokeyi*

Evaluation Species

Buckwheat Family



No photo available at this time.

Description: Perennial shrub, densely branched, 10 - 60 cm (to 23.6 in.) tall. Stems smooth, glabrous, swollen at nodes. Leaves alternate, round to spatula shaped, to 17 mm (0.7 in.) long, hairy on one or both sides. Inflorescence a raceme, cushion-like and open. Flower sepals 1.5 mm long, white; petals lacking. Fruit an achene, 2.5 mm (0.1 in.) long. Time of flowering: June to September.

Habitat: Limestone outcrops, talus, scree, and gravelly washes and banks, in creosote, saltbush, and blackbrush communities. Elevations: 1,219 - 1,829 m (4,000 - 6,000 ft).

Range: Southern Nevada endemic, in Clark and Nye counties. Known from the Spring Mountains and Sheep Range.

Comments: Diagnostic features for var. *clokeyi* include a racemose inflorescence versus dichotomously branched (forked inflorescence); also lower flowers bloom first versus the terminal flowers first.

STICKY BUCKWHEAT

Eriogonum viscidulum

Buckwheat Family

Covered Species



Description: Tall erect, diffusely branched annual plant reaching 40 cm (16 in.) in height. Stems and branches finely glandular, sticky, and are often covered with adhering sand particles. Leaves basal, kidney-shaped. Inflorescence open and diffuse, peduncles slender, to 2.5 cm (1 in.) long. Individual flowers yellow, 2 mm (0.08 in.) long, smooth to sparsely hairy. Time of flowering: April to May.

Habitat: Occurs in low dunes, washes, beaches, and areas of aeolian accumulation, in loose sandy soils, at 460 - 760 m (1,500 - 2,500 ft) elevations within Mojave desert scrub community.

Range: Rare eastern Mojave endemic, known from Bunkerville and Riverside, in the Virgin River drainage from Sand Hollow Wash to confluence of the Colorado River at Middle Point, along Muddy River from Weiser Wash to confluence with the Virgin River. Range of *E. viscidulum* somewhat overlaps with *Astragalus geyeri* var. *triquetrus* because of similar habitat features.

Comments: The viscid (sticky) stems distinguish this species from other related annual buckwheat species.

Special Remarks: This is a State of Nevada Critically Endangered Species.

CLOKEY GREASEBUSH

Glossopetalon clokeyi

Covered Species

Crossosoma Family



Jan Nachlinger

Description: Perennial shrub, 15 - 20 cm (5.9 - 7.9 in.) high. Stems intricately branched, woody, branches dark green, angled, and spiny. Leaves oblong, alternate, 5 - 6 mm (0.2 in.) long, with continuous margins (entire), lack spiny tips. Inflorescence axillary with single flowers along stems. Flower sepals 5; petals 5, white, 3 mm (0.1 in.) long. Fruit a follicle that splits open to release seeds. Time of flowering: May to June.

Habitat: Mixed conifer community, in cracks and crevices on the northern side of vertical or near-vertical limestone cliffs. Elevations: 2,100 - 2,800 m (7,000 - 9,200 ft).

Range: Endemic to the Spring Mountains, Clark County, Nevada. Known from few sites in Kyle Canyon, and also in Carpenter Canyon and Robbers Roost.

Comments: Clokey greasebush can be distinguished from pungent greasebush (*G. pungens*) by its lack of spine-tipped leaves. This species was formerly known as *Forsellesia clokeyi*.

SMOOTH PUNGENT GREASEBUSH

Glossopetalon pungens var. *glabrum*

Covered Species

Crossosoma Family



Jan Nachlinger

Description: Perennial shrub, matted, 5 - 20 cm (2 - 7.9 in.) high. Stems low, glabrous (not hairy), diffusely branched. Leaves narrow, 7 - 8 mm (0.3 in.) long, glabrous, elliptical, tapered at the tip and terminating into a 1-mm spine. Inflorescence with solitary flowers, terminal (rather than axillary). Flower sepals 5, petals 5, white, 7 - 8 mm (0.3 in.) long. Fruit a brown leathery follicle with one seed. Time of flowering: April to June.

Habitat: Pinyon-juniper and sagebrush communities, in limestone and sandstone cliffs, and rocky slopes between 1,930 - 2,130 m (6,000 - 7,000 ft) elevations.

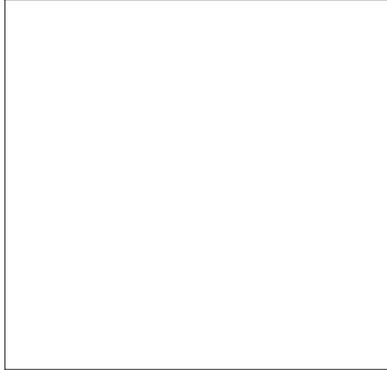
Range: Endemic to three mountain ranges in the eastern Mojave Desert. Known in Clark County from the Spring Mountains (Mount Potosi, Bridge Mountain) and the Sheep Range. Also known from Clark Mountain in San Bernardino County, California.

Comments: The name smooth dwarf greasebush is more commonly used. Distinguished from var. *pungens* by the absence of hairs on stems and leaves. This species was formerly known as *Forsellesia pungens* var. *glabra*.

PUNGENT DWARF GREASEBUSH

Glossopetalon pungens var. *pungens* Covered Species

Crossosoma Family



No Photo available at this time

Description: Low perennial shrub, matted, 5 - 20 cm (2 - 7.9 in.) high. Stems diffusely branched, scabrous-pubescent (hairy), but not spiny. Leaves narrow, 7 - 8 mm (0.3 in.) long, scabrous-pubescent, elliptical, tapered at the tip, and terminating into a 1-mm spine. Inflorescence with solitary flowers, terminal (rather than axillary). Flower sepals 5; petals 5, white, 7 - 8 mm (0.3 in.) long. Fruit a brown leathery follicle. Time of flowering: April to June.

Habitat: Pinyon-juniper and sagebrush communities, in limestone cliffs and rocky slopes between 1,830 - 2,130 m (6,000 - 7,000 ft) elevations.

Range: Known from the Sheep Range and Mount Sterling area in the Spring Mountains, Clark County, Nevada.

Comments: The name rough dwarf greasebush is more commonly used. Distinguished from var. *glabrum* by the presence of scabrous hairs on stems and leaves.

RED ROCK CANYON ASTER

Ionactis caelestis

Sunflower Family

Covered Species



Patrick Leary

Description: Herbaceous perennial with woody taproot. Stems ascending, green, slender, 12 - 25 cm (4.7 - 9.8 in.) tall, and covered with orange-yellow resin droplets. Leaves oblong, alternate, sessile, with orange-yellow resin droplets; lower leaves 4 - 6 mm (0.2 in.) long, upper ones small and bract-like. Inflorescence a radiate head. Ray florets 7 - 8, blue or blue-violet; disk florets 15 - 20, yellow. Fruit an achene. Time of flowering: July to August.

Habitat: Open mixed conifer forest. Potential habitat includes a large area of Aztec sandstone in the Red Rock escarpment. Known to occur in crevices of sandstone outcrops with ponderosa pine. Elevations: 1,800 - 1,950 m (6,000 - 6,500 ft).

Range: Endemic to the Red Rock Canyon area in the Spring Mountains, Clark County, Nevada. Known from a single population in the Red Rock Canyon National Recreation Area.

Comments: The species name *caelestis* means belonging to or coming from heaven.

HIDDEN IVESIA

Ivesia cryptocaulis

Rose Family

Covered Species



Janet Bair

Description: Herbaceous perennial, mat-forming, to 3 cm (1.2 in.) high. Stems with creeping growth habit, threadlike, glandular pubescent, with ascending tips. Leaves glandular pubescent, to 2.5 cm (1 in.) long, with 5 - 10 pairs of leaflets. Inflorescence terminal (at the tip) and flat-topped. Flowers petals 5, yellow, narrow, 5 - 10 mm (0.4 in.) long. Time of flowering: June to August.

Habitat: Alpine community. Occurs on talus and scree slopes, and on rocky ridgelines. Elevations: 3,300 - 3,500 m (10,800 - 11,480 ft).

Range: Endemic to the Spring Mountains. Known from Charleston Peak and Mummy Mountain. Hidden ivesia is one of few species growing at the highest elevations in the Spring Mountains.

Comments: Distinguished from *Ivesia jaegeri* by its small stature and creeping nature.

JAEGER IVESIA

Ivesia jaegeri

Rose Family

Covered Species



Janet Bair

Description: Herbaceous perennial. Stems finely pubescent, glandular, weak, decumbent or drooping, 5 - 12 cm (2 - 4.7 in.) long. Leaves mostly basal, one-pinnate with 4 – 8 pairs of leaflets; leaflets sparsely pubescent. Inflorescence a terminal cyme (at the tip), up to 10 flowers. Flowers 5 - 10 mm (0.4 in.) wide; sepals 5; petals 5, yellow, 2 mm (0.08 in.) long. Fruit an achene, 2 mm long, slightly ridged. Time of flowering: May to July.

Habitat: Bristlecone pine and mixed conifer communities. Occurs on bedrock and crevices of vertical and near-vertical cliff faces of limestone, sandstone, and dolomite outcrops. Elevations: 1,500 - 3,500 m (5,200 - 11,200 ft).

Range: In Clark County, Nevada, known from the Spring Mountains in Lee, Kyle, and Carpenter canyons, Deer Creek, La Madre Mountain and Mount Potosi. Also known from Clark Mountain, San Bernardino County, California.

Comments: This plant may appear fernlike upon first glance. Distinguished from *Ivesia cryptocaulis* by its drooping stems hanging over cliff faces.

HITCHCOCK BLADDERPOD

Lesquerella hitchcockii

Covered Species

Mustard Family



Jan Nachlinger

Description: Small perennial with woody rootstock. Stems 1 - 4 cm (0.4 - 1.6 in.) long, with stellate hairs. Leaves simple, pubescent, spatulate or oblanceolate, to 1.2 cm (0.47 in.) long. Inflorescence a raceme, few-flowered. Flower sepals 4, petals 4, pale yellow, to 7 mm (0.3 in.) long. Fruit a capsule (silique), reddish in color, round and smooth, 3 - 4 mm (0.15 in.) long. Time of flowering: June to August.

Habitat: Alpine, bristlecone pine, and mixed conifer communities, on flat or sloping ground, talus slopes, dry ridges, and rocky hillsides. Elevations: 2,500 - 3,475 m (8,200 - 11,400 ft).

Range: Known from Clark, Nye, and White Pine counties, Nevada. In Clark County, known to occur in the Spring Mountains along the Charleston Peak Trail and South Loop Trail, Kyle and Lee canyons, and Mummy Mountain; also occurs in the Sheep Mountains.

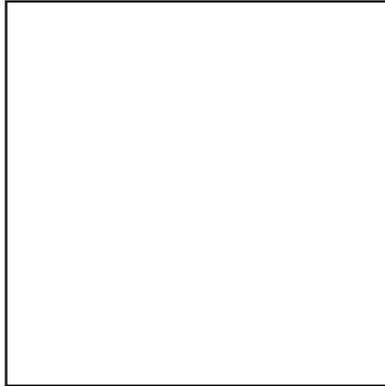
Comments: The round fruit and yellow, four-petaled flowers distinguish this plant from other similar-looking species.

DESERT [CLARK] PARSLEY

Lomatium graveolens var. *alpinum*

Evaluation Species

Carrot Family



No photo available at this time.

Description: Perennial herb with stout taproot, to 20 cm (8 in.) tall, bad-smelling. Stems ascending, well surpassing the leaves. Leaves basal, in clusters, with persistent old leaf bases, once pinnatifid; leaflets linear, less than 15 cm (6 in.). Inflorescence of compound umbels. Flower petals yellow or sometimes purple. Fruit oblong, 7 - 12 mm (to 0.5 in.) long, wings up to 1 mm wide. Time of flowering: late spring to summer.

Habitat: Open, rocky slopes at middle and upper elevations. Elevation recorded in Nevada: 2,400 m (7,875 ft).

Range: Known from the Sheep Range and Virgin Mountains, Clark County, Nevada; also in Utah.

Comments: In the MSHCP, this species is listed as *Lomatium graveolens* var. *clarkii*; however, the name var. *alpinum* is the accepted variety for the Nevada geographic area.

BLUE DIAMOND CHOLLA

Opuntia whipplei var. *multigeniculata*
Cactus Family

Covered Species



Glenn Clemmer

Description: Long-lived cactus, low shrub or mat forming, to 50 cm (20 in.) tall. Stems irregular, short, stout, with thick spiny joints. Covered with dense tan to yellow-pink spine clusters. Flowers greenish-yellow, developing into somewhat fleshy, more-or-less spineless yellow fruit. Time of flowering: May.

Habitat: Restricted to dry limestone hills, underlain by gypsum. This variety is known to occur mostly on north-facing slopes and on exposed ridges. It is part of a distinctive and unusual plant community of succulents, characterized by a wide diversity of cactus, yucca, and agave species. Elevations: 1,080 - 1,430 m (3,300 - 4,700 ft).

Range: This species was thought to be endemic to the Blue Diamond Hills of the Spring Mountains, Clark County, Nevada. Current inventory efforts and taxonomic studies may reveal a range extension in the future.

Comments: Can be distinguished from other varieties by its dense tan to yellow-pink spine clusters, which are much more whitish than other chollas.

Special Remarks: This rare variety is a State of Nevada Critically Endangered Species.

CHARLESTON PINWOOD LOUSEWORT

Pedicularis semibarbata
var. charlestonensis

Covered Species

Figwort Family



Jan Nachlinger

Description: Herbaceous perennial, partial root parasite. Stems mostly underground, to 20 cm (7.9 in.). Leaves basal, pinnatifid and longer than flowering stems. Inflorescence a spikate raceme, densely woolly, 3 - 12 mm (0.5 in.) tall. Flower sepals to 1.0 cm (0.4 in.) long, ciliate; petals yellow, bilateral, and club-shaped, 2 - 2.5 cm (0.8 - 1.0 in.) long. Fruit a capsule, to 1.0 cm (0.4 in.) long. Time of flowering: May to June.

Habitat: Mixed conifer forest and bristlecone pine communities. Dry slopes and conifer woods. Elevations: 2,560 - 3,000 m (8,400 - 9,800 ft).

Range: Endemic to Clark County, Nevada. Known from various locations in the Sheep Range and in the Spring Mountains (Harris Springs, Lee, Kyle, Carpenter, and Fletcher canyons).

Comments: Plants red when emerging from ground but fading to a green color when mature. No similar species present within its range.

WHITE-MARGINED BEARDTONGUE

Penstemon albomarginatus

Covered Species

Figwort Family



Gayle Marris-Smith

Description: Perennial herb, 15 - 30 cm (5.9 - 11.8 in.) tall, distinctively pale in color. Stem base generally buried in sand, stems glabrous. Leaves to 3 cm (1.2 in.) long, opposite, entire, spatulate to ovate shaped, with conspicuously callous-like white margins. Inflorescence a raceme with several flowers, glabrous. Flower sepal lobes with callous-like white margins; petals 1.2 - 1.8 cm (0.5 - 0.7 in.) long, lavender-pink with purple guidelines. Fruit a capsule. Time of flowering: March to May.

Habitat: Mojave Desert scrub, and to a lesser extent blackbrush community. Occurs on sand deposits on the leeward side of dry lakebeds, in flat wash bottoms of outwash canyons and occasionally on slopes above them. This species is dependent upon the maintenance of the sand transport system from dry lakebeds towards lower slopes. Elevations: 460 - 1,100 m (1,500 - 3,600 ft).

Range: East Mojave Desert endemic with one population in California, one in Arizona and in Nevada. In Clark County, known from Hidden Valley, Jean Lake, and Jean; also in Nye County.

Comments: This species is easily identified with its white-margined leaves and sepals.

YELLOW TWOTONE BEARDTONGUE

Penstemon bicolor ssp. *bicolor*

Evaluation Species

Figwort Family



Gayle Marrs-Smith

Description: Herbaceous short-lived perennial, to 120 cm (48 in.) tall. Stems thick. Leaves opposite, grayish, smooth, leathery, irregularly toothed; basal leaves petiolated; stem leaves sessile and clasping the stem. Inflorescence a raceme, strongly glandular pubescent. Flower sepals 5, fused; petals 5, bilateral, light creamy yellow, inflated above the basal portion. Sterile stamen longer than the petals, with long yellow hairs. Fruit a capsule with many black seeds. Time of flowering: April to June.

Habitat: Occurs in calcareous or carbonate soils in creosote-bursage, blackbrush, and mixed scrub communities. Found in active gravel washes, rock crevices, outcrops, or similar places receiving enhanced runoff. Elevations: 762 - 1,670 m (2,500 - 5,480 ft)

Range: Southern Nevada endemic. In Clark County, known from lower elevation areas in the Spring Mountains and the McCullough Range.

Comments: This species is similar to ssp. *roseus*, which has rosy petals rather than creamy yellow.

AMARGOSA [DEATH VALLEY] BEARDTONGUE

Penstemon fruticiformis
ssp. amargosae

Evaluation Species

Figwort Family



Gayle Marrs-Smith

Description: Perennial shrub, to 60 cm (24 in.) tall, many branched and wider than tall. Stems glabrous when young. Leaves thick, opposite, simple, generally entire, linear-lanceolate, 6 mm (0.2 in.) wide, with upward curled margins; lower leaves with winged petiole; stem leaves sessile. Inflorescence a raceme. Flowers to 2.7 cm (to 1.1 in.) long; sepals 5, fused; petals pale pink to whitish, inflated, with purplish nectar guides and lavender blue upper lobes; sterile stamen heavily bearded. Fruit a capsule with many seeds. Time of flowering: April to June.

Habitat: Quartzite and limestone soils, sandy or gravelly washes, in creosote, saltbush, and blackbrush communities. Elevations: 945 - 1,930 m (3,100 - 6,332 ft).

Range: Known from the Spring Mountains and Specter Range, Clark and Nye counties, Nevada. Also known from San Bernardino County, California.

Comments: This species is more commonly referred to as Death Valley Beardtongue.

CHARLESTON BEARDTONGUE

Penstemon leiophyllus var. *keckii*

Covered Species

Figwort Family



Janet Blair

Description: Herbaceous perennial with woody rootstock, 5 - 20 cm (2 - 7.9 in.) high. Stems branched, spreading upwards. Leaves opposite, entire, oblanceolate, upper ones sessile. Inflorescence a raceme (flowers on single stems). Flowers glandular, sepals 5, fused; petals light blue to violet, 1.8 - 2.3 cm (0.7 - 0.9 in.) long; staminode (non-functional stamen) strongly white bearded. Fruit a capsule, 7 - 11 mm (to 0.4 in.) long. Time of flowering: June to August.

Habitat: Bristlecone pine and mixed conifer forest communities at or near timberline, also with aspen. Known to occur on gravelly or rocky slopes, open meadows, and on ledges and talus slopes. Elevations: 2,130 - 3,400 m (7,000 - 11,200 ft).

Range: Endemic to the Spring Mountains. Known from upper Lee Canyon and Kyle Canyon, Mummy Mountain, Deer Creek, and high elevations along the Charleston ridgeline.

Comments: Distinguishable from other *Penstemon* species by its purple-blue colored flowers and its high elevation habitat.

JAEGER BEARDTONGUE

Penstemon thompsoniae ssp. *jaegeri*

Covered Species

Figwort Family



Jan Nachlinger

Description: Matted, semi-woody perennial, 5 - 15 cm (2 - 5.9 in.) tall. Stems spreading. Leaves elliptic, narrowing towards petiole, entire, ash-colored, with appressed hair, to 1.2 cm (0.5 in.) long. Inflorescence a raceme, leafy and glandular. Flower sepals 5, fused; petals dark blue to blue-violet, 1.2 - 1.4 cm (to 0.5 in.) long, glandular outside. Fruit a many-seeded capsule. Time of flowering: June to July.

Habitat: Mixed conifer forest and pinyon-juniper woodland communities. Gravelly limestone soils, banks and hillsides. Elevations: 1,920 - 2,830 m (6,300 - 9,300 ft).

Range: Endemic to Clark County, Nevada. Known to occur in the Spring Mountains: Mount Potosi, Deer and Trout creeks, and in Kyle, Lovell, Carpenter, and Lee canyons. Also known from the Sheep Range in Deadman Canyon.

Comments: Distinguishable from other *Penstemon* species by its blue-violet colored flowers, ash-colored leaves, and by the glandular pubescence.

PARISH PHACELIA

Phacelia parishii

Waterleaf Family

Covered Species



Frank Smith

Description: Small annual plant. Stems low spreading, branched at or near base, with glandular pubescence, to 15 cm (5.9 in.) long. Leaves near base, elliptic or elliptic-ovate in shape, margins entire or few-toothed. Inflorescence a terminal cyme, tending to be well removed from the leafy base. Flower petals small and inconspicuous, only shortly extending the sepals, lavender above the pale yellow base. Seeds about 25 per capsule. Time of flowering: April to June.

Habitat: Found on mostly barren alkaline flats (valley floors) and playas (lakebeds) in heavy and cracked clay soils with excessive concentrations of soluble salts. Elevations: 760 - 1,700 m (2,500 - 5,600 ft).

Range: In Clark County, Nevada, known from Indian Springs Valley and Three Lakes Valley. Historic populations in the Las Vegas Valley are probably extirpated. Species also known to occur in Nye, Lincoln, and White Pine counties in Nevada, and in San Bernardino County, California.

Comments: Because this species is an annual, populations may fluctuate from year to year in response to rain events.

PYGMY PORELEAF

Porophyllum pygmaeum
Sunflower Family

Evaluation Species



Teri Knight

Description: Perennial herb, 5 - 15 cm (2 - 6 in.) tall, strongly scented, with a slender woody rootstock. Stems one to many, simple or branched. Leaves linear, almost round in cross section, covered with conspicuous oil glands. Inflorescence terminal, with solitary discoid flower heads, 8 - 11 mm (0.43 in.). Phyllaries (bracts) 5-8, much longer than broad, and studded with oil glands. Ray florets absent; disk florets 25 - 75, pale yellow, often greenish or reddish tinged. Fruit an achene, narrowly cylindrical, 7 - 8 mm (0.3 in.) long, with 60 pappus bristles. Time of flowering: late April to May.

Habitat: Dry, open, relatively deep rocky limestone soils of alluvial fans and hillsides, often in slight depressions and other moisture-enhanced microsites, in blackbrush and mixed shrub communities. Elevations: 1,280 - 2,073 m (4,200 - 6,800 ft).

Range: Nevada endemic. Known to occur between Sheep and Desert ranges, in Clark and Nye counties, Nevada.

Comments: Distinguished from *P. gracile* by its smaller stature (15 cm tall versus 40 cm [15.7 in.]), and its smaller flower heads.

CLOKEY MOUNTAIN SAGE

Salvia dorrii var. *clokeyi*

Mint Family

Covered Species



Description: Low perennial fragrant shrub, 10 - 20 cm (4 - 7.9 in.) tall, mat forming and spreading. Stems often rooting at the nodes. Leaves opposite, silvery-gray in color, leaf blades entire, spatulate and gradually narrowing, 1.4 - 2.2 cm (0.5 - 0.9 in.) long. Inflorescence in clusters, subtended by conspicuous bracts, 0.5 - 1.2 cm (to 0.5 in.) long. Flower sepals 5, fused, purplish; petals 5, fused bilateral, purple-blue, 9 mm (0.3 in.) long. Stamens projecting beyond corolla lobes by 3 - 5 mm. Fruit a nutlet, gray to reddish brown. Time of flowering: May to July.

Habitat: Bristlecone pine, mixed conifer, and pinyon-juniper communities. This species is found typically on shallow gravelly soils derived from limestone, dolomite, and sandstone, along ridges and where bedrock outcrops occur, and in gravelly washes. Elevations: 2,130 - 3,050 m (7,000 - 10,000 ft).

Range: Southern Nevada endemic. Known to occur in the Spring Mountains and Sheep Range in Clark County, Nevada. Found in Macks, Lee, and Kyle canyons, Deer Creek area, Harris Saddle, and summit of Mount Wilson.

Comments: The woody nature, low-spreading and mat-forming habit make this plant easy to distinguish from other *Salvia* species.

CLOKEY CATCHFLY

Silene clokeyi

Pink Family

Covered Species



Janet Bair

Description: Perennial with several rhizomes from a taproot. Stems 1 - many, 5 - 12 cm (2 - 4.7 in.) tall, with swollen nodes, sparsely to moderately pubescent. Basal leaves narrowly oblanceolate; upper leaves opposite along the stem, almost linear, to 2.5 cm (1 in.) long. Inflorescence with a single flower head. Flower sepals 5, fused, somewhat inflated, with 10 green nerves, 1.2 - 1.5 cm (0.5 - 0.6 in.) long; petals 5, fused, pink to rose-purple, the upper petal blades expanded and bilobed. Fruit a many-seeded capsule. Time of flowering: July.

Habitat: Alpine and bristlecone pine communities. Known to occur on fellfields, steep eastern drop-offs on high ridgelines, and on limestone rocks. Elevations: 3,400 - 3,500 m (11,400 - 11,500 ft).

Range: Endemic to the Spring Mountains at high elevations. Known from several locations east of the Charleston Peak ridgeline and from Mummy Mountain.

Comments: Easy to distinguish when flowering with the pink to rose-purple flower petals, and solitary flowering heads.

CHARLESTON TANSY

Sphaeromeria compacta
Sunflower Family

Covered Species



Jane Bair

Description: Densely tufted, silver-silky perennial with cushion-like growth habit. Stems 2 - 5 cm (to 2 in.) tall. Leaves fan-shaped, to 1.5 cm (0.6 in.) long, divided with 4 - 9 lobes. Inflorescence with a single flower head. Phyllaries generally white, hairy, with dark-brown midrib. Ray florets 5 - 10, pale-yellow, strap-shaped; disk florets tubular and straw-colored. Fruit an achene, smooth, with 5 awl-shaped scales. Time of flowering: July to August.

Habitat: Alpine and bristlecone pine communities. Known to occur on talus and scree slopes, rocky ridgeline, and rock outcrops. Elevations: 3,300 - 3,600 m (10,800 - 11,900 ft).

Range: Endemic to the Spring Mountains, Clark County, Nevada. Known from the Charleston Peak ridgeline, the North Loop Trail, South Loop Trail, Upper Lee Canyon and Mummy Mountains.

Comments: The silvery herbage, cushion-forming nature, and fan-shaped leaves make this species easy to separate from others at high elevations.

CHARLESTON KITTENTAILS

Synthyris ranunculina

Figwort Family

Covered Species



Janet Bair

Description: Perennial herb with a woody rootstock, 8 cm (3.2 in.) tall. Leaves basal, petioled, kidney-shaped, smooth, palmately dissected into 5 to 7 lobes, each with 3 triangular teeth. Inflorescence a raceme, often curved as fruit develops. Flower sepals 4, oblong to lanceolate; petals blue to violet, fused at base, divided into 4 linear lobes, 4 mm long. Fruit wide, somewhat flattened, heart-shaped capsule with many seeds. Time of flowering: late June to August.

Habitat: Alpine, bristlecone pine, and mixed conifer forest communities. Occurs in high elevation springs and seeps, snow melt run-off and permanently damp areas. Elevations: 2,590 - 3,300 m (8,500 - 11,800 ft).

Range: Endemic to the Spring Mountains, Clark County, Nevada. Known from several sites in the upper Lee and Kyle canyons, and in the vicinity of Griffith Peak, Charleston Peak, and Mummy Mountain.

Comments: Distinct species in a small genus; may be distinguished from red alumroot (*Heucheria rubescens*) by the lack of cilia (hairs) along the margins of the leaf, and from heucheria leaf telesonix (*Telesonix jamesii*) by the darker green color and shine of the leaf.

CHARLESTON GROUNDDAISY

Townsendia jonesii var. *tumulosa*
Sunflower Family

Covered Species



Jan Nachlinger

Description: Herbaceous perennial with a woody base and rosette growth habit. Leaves basal, oblanceolate to spatulate, 2.5 cm (1 in.) long, and uniformly hairy. Inflorescence with solitary radiate flower heads. Ray florets 13 - 21, white, pink or violet, 1.2 cm (0.5 in.) long; disk florets often purplish at the tips. Fruit an achene, compressed, 2-3 ribbed, hairy, with up to 30 pappus bristles. Time of flowering: March to June.

Habitat: Bristlecone pine, mixed conifer, and pinyon-juniper communities. Known to occur in shallow gravelly soils along ridges, rocky outcrops, and slopes. Elevations: 2,000 - 2,950 m (6,600 - 9,700 ft).

Range: Endemic to southern Nevada. In Clark County, known from the Sheep Mountains and Spring Mountains (Bonanza Peak, Macks Canyon, Lee Canyon, Deer Creek, Kyle Canyon, Bridge Mountain, Mount Wilson, and Mount Potosi). Also occurring in Nye County.

Comments: Distinguished from related *Townsendia* species by shorter and wider leaves; could also be confused with Clokey fleabane (*Erigeron clokeyi*).

LIMESTONE [CHARLESTON] VIOLET

Viola purpurea var. *charlestonensis*

Covered Species

Violet Family



Jan Nachlinger

Description: Low herbaceous perennial with 1 - 8 stems, partially underground. Leaves thick with short dense white hairs, ashy above and purplish beneath, broadly ovate to narrower, blades 8 - 25 mm (to 1.0 in.) long. Inflorescence single stalk with solitary flower. Flower sepals 5, linear to spade shaped. Petals 5, unequal, yellow on the face; upper petals darkened on the back; lower petal with a short spur. Fruit a capsule, densely hairy, opening explosively and shooting seeds. Time of flowering: May to June.

Habitat: Mixed conifer forest and pinyon-juniper communities. Limestone hills, slopes, and dry washes. Elevations: 2,000 - 2,900 m (6,560 - 9,510 ft).

Range: Mojave Desert and Colorado Plateau endemic. In Clark County, Nevada, known to occur in the Spring Mountains in Lee Canyon, Kyle Canyon, Deer Creek, and Mud Springs.

Comment: The name Charleston violet is more commonly used. This species is the only yellow violet in the area.

WATCH LIST VASCULAR SPECIES

One-leaf Torrey milkvetch	<i>Astragalus calycosus</i> var. <i>monophyllidius</i>
Pincushion	<i>Coryphantha vivipara</i> ssp. <i>rosea</i> [<i>Escobaria vivipara</i> var. <i>rosea</i>]
Hoffman's cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha hoffmannii</i>
New York Mountains catseye	<i>Cryptantha tumulosa</i>
Chalk liveforever	<i>Dudleya pulverulenta</i>
Clokey fleabane	<i>Erigeron clokeyi</i>
Barrel cactus	<i>Ferocactus acanthodes</i> var. <i>leonti</i> [<i>Ferocactus cylindraceus</i> var. <i>lecontei</i>]
Nevada greasebush	<i>Glossopetalon nevadensis</i>
Beaver Dam scurfpea (breadroot)	<i>Pediomelum castoreum</i>
Rosy twotone beardtongue	<i>Penstemon bicolor</i> ssp. <i>roseus</i>
Utah spikemoss	<i>Selaginella utahensis</i>