Calandrinia breweri S. Watson, BREWER's RED mAIDS. Annual, taprooted, rosetted, several-stemmed at base, decumbent to ascending, in range $3-25 \mathrm{~cm}$ tall, flowering shoots radiating to 45 cm from base; shoots with basal leaves, cauline leaves, and leaflike bracts and bractlets, somewhat fleshy, $\pm$ glabrous. Stems (axes of inflorescences): angled with ridged edges, to 4 mm diameter, with 3 ridges descending from each leaf, fleshy, flexible. Leaves: helically alternate, simple, petiolate (basal leaves) and sessile with long-tapered base (cauline leaves and bracts), without stipules; petiole indistinct from blade; blade oblanceolate to spatulate, $15-90 \times 2.5-15 \mathrm{~mm}$, flat with wide-triangular fleshy base, longtapered at base, entire or minutely dentate on margins and often short-ciliate with coarse papillate hairs, acute at tip, midrib grooved on upper surface and slightly raised on lower surface. Inflorescence: leafy racemelike cyme, terminal, elongate, < 15-flowered, bracteate, appearing glabrous; bract at fork (on opposite side of pedicel) leaflike, papillateciliate on margins; bractlet subtending pedicel awl-like to lanceolate, at anthesis < 3 mm long, gradually increasing $3 \times$ in fruit, papillate-ciliate, the hairs milky; pedicel 2-ridged, $\pm$ 5 mm long becoming cylindric and spreading (recurved) and increasing to $15-23 \mathrm{~mm}$ long in fruit, with a ridge descending from each sepal, the ridges sometimes sparsely papillatehairy. Flower: bisexual, radial, in range $8-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ across, dish-shaped but closing tightly for fruit development, on a broad receptacle; after pollination, closed bud conspicuously deltate; sepals (bracteoles of some authors) 2, spreading closing $\pm$ erect and persistent, unequal, deltate, $4-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long increasing to $5.5-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ in fruit, outer sepal slightly > inner sepal with thin overlapping margins in bud folded over edges of inner sepal, keeled, entire, keel and margins papillate-ciliate, acuminate with margins fused at tip, venation obscure, strongly angular in fruit; petals (4-)5 (corolla lobed; petaloid sepals of some authors), fused only at base forming short tube; lobes obovate, $3.5-6 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, rose-magenta with darker veins and white at base; stamens 3-7, fused at base to adjacent filaments and to nectary disc; filaments erect, $\pm 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, rose-magenta with a flared, fleshy, white base; anthers dorsifixed, dithecal, 0.8-0.9 mm long, light orange, longitudinally dehiscent before anthesis tending to twist after dehiscence; pollen light orange; nectary disc at base of corolla, $0.1-0.3 \mathrm{~mm}$ tall, greenish; pistil 1; ovary superior, conic and somewhat 3-sided, 2 mm long, green, 1-chambered with numerous ovules attached to base; style ca. 1 mm long, translucent-white, 3-branched, the branches stigmatic, ascending later spreading, 0.3 mm long, papillate and thicker on margins. Fruit: capsule, dehiscent by 3 valves splitting ca. $1 / 3$ from top downward, $10-30+$-seeded, narrowly ovoid, to 12 mm long, projecting at least 2 mm beyond the longer sepal, straw-colored, valves with inrolled margins; seeds borne on long funiculi from base. Seed: lenticular with very short beak (tip of raphe), in range $0.9-1.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, glossy black, finely bumpy (tuberculate); lacking a fleshy strophiole covering the hilum. Late January-early May.

Native. Annual seldom recognized in range from its more common relative, growing in similar habitats. Calandrinia breweri has many features that overlap those of C. ciliata, but for rapid identification look for three: flower buds are conspicuously deltate, sepals in fruit are mostly shorter than seven millimeters long while having the capsule projecting about two millimeters from the longer sepal; and there are never more than seven stamens. Experts prefer that seeds be used for positive identification, because seeds of C. breweri are shorter ( $0.9-1.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ versus $1.2-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long) and have a bumpy surface (finely
tuberculate), as compared with the essentially smooth surface with cell contours on seed coats of C. ciliata.
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