Claytonia perfoliata Willd. subsp. mexicana (Rydb.) John M. Miller \& K. L. Chambers, MADREAN MINER'S LETTUCE. Annual, weakly taprooted, rosetted, acaulous with severalmany, spreading, ascending, or erect axillary inflorescences, (1-)5-35 cm tall; shoots with only basal leaves, somewhat fleshy, glabrous. Stems: condensed, < 10 mm long (remainder $=$ peduncle of flowering shoot), $\pm$ fleshy. Leaves: helically alternate, simple, long-petiolate, without stipules; petiole cylindric, $45-150 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, flaring at base, pale green but darker and slightly expanding approaching blade; blade ovate or obovate, rounded deltate, kidney-shaped, trowel-shaped (trullate), or somewhat narrowly rhombic to linear (diminutive plants), 10-53 $\times 4-75 \mathrm{~mm}$, broadly tapered to long-tapered at base, entire, slightly acuminate or acute to obtuse or rounded at tip, with pseudopalmate venation but veins not raised. Inflorescence: racemelike cyme or panicle of racemelike cymes (racemes), axillary, > leaves, (5-)12-55-flowered, 1-sided, bracteate, glabrous; peduncle (= stem of some authors) ascending, cylindric, in range < 25-300+ mm long, $0.7-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ diameter at base, whitish to pinkish (often etiolated), terminated by a bract encircling axis (perfoliate); perfoliate bract ( $=2$ fused cauline leaves of some authors) $\pm$ circular and funnel-shaped (heart-shaped to kidney-shaped), 5-80 mm long (measured flattened), often with 2 minute teeth, green, with smaller, sometimes free bract subtending rachis present, free bract lanceolate to asymmetrically ovate, $7-8 \times 2-4 \mathrm{~mm}$; rachis initially condensed with flower buds and first blossoms, flowers often in clusters of 5-8(16) or simply paired, internodes on axes $0.5-17 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; bractlet subtending pedicel absent; pedicel $1.5-4.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long increasing $2-3 \times$ in fruit, glossy. Flower: bisexual, radial, ca. $3-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ across; sepals 2 (bracteoles of some authors), opposite, subequal, ovate-deltate, $1.2-2.3 \times 1.4-1.9 \mathrm{~mm}$ increasing to 4 mm long in fruit, obtuse or rounded and sometimes minutely notched at tip, green or aging with reddish blotches above midpoint, glabrous, parallel-veined, persistent; petals 5 (petaloid sepals of some authors), fused ca. 0.1 mm at base, spreading, oblanceolate to lanceolate or oblong, 1.8-2.4(-3.5) $\times$ $0.7-1.1 \mathrm{~mm}$, white to pale pink, narrowly tapered at base, truncate to broadly obtuse or shallowly notched at tip; stamens 5 , opposite petals and fused to their bases for $\pm 0.3 \mathrm{~mm}$; filament free portions erect, slender, $0.6-1.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, translucent; anthers dorsifixed, dithecal, ca. 0.2 mm long, whitish, longitudinally dehiscent; pollen pale yellow; pistil 1, $1.5-1.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; ovary superior, spheroid, yellowish green, glabrous, 1-chambered with 3 ovules attached to base; style $\pm 0.3 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, translucent; stigmas 3 , ascending to spreading often touching anthers, equal or unequal, $\pm 0.6 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, whitish, papillate. Fruit: capsule, 3-valved, mostly 3-seeded, spheroid, 2-2.5 $\times 1.8-2.2 \mathrm{~mm}$, dehiscent top-to-bottom with margins rolling inward and forcibly expelling seeds, seeds attached to base; sepals persistent. Seed: compressed-ovoid to compressed-ellipsoid, 1.2-1.8 $\times 0.9-1.5$ mm , glossy dark reddish brown to very dark brown, smooth, with epidermal cells clearly visible and raised, having an appendage on micropyle (elaiosome) in notch, elaiosome $\pm$ 0.3 mm . Early January-late May.

Native. Annual extremely common during winter and spring throughout the range in many habitats, especially on moist and shady or partially shady habitats and beneath shrubs. Claytonia perfoliata is somewhat fleshy, and its shoots have been eaten like salad sprouts, hence the name miner's lettuce. The distinctive, funnel-shaped bract of this species, easily recognizable by amateurs, tends to have only very weakly developed teeth in this form.

Glossy seeds of $C$. perfoliata have raised cells. The common form in range is subspecies mexicana, but it is possible that among the diverse phenotypes observed, there may be other subspecies living locally that have not been recognized.
B. A. Prigge \& A. C. Gibson

