for *C. capillaris* by Chuang and Heckard (Heckard 1977), but was never formally published. In 1986, Chuang and Heckard published a revision of the genus, in which both *C. brunneus* and *C. capillaris* were treated as subspecies of *C. tenuis* (Chuang and Heckard 1986).

Cordylanthus tenuis ssp. capillaris is a branching herbaceous annual of the snapdragon family (Scrophulariaceae). The plant grows 30 to 40 centimeters (cm) (12 to 16 inches (in)) tall, with yellow-green hairless herbage that becomes purplish with age. The leaves are entire, or those of the primary stem three-parted, and threadlike. The floral bracts are three-parted up to two-thirds of their length, with fine marginal hairs on bracts and calyx. The tubular corolla is 1.5 cm (0.6 in) long and garnet-brown laterally, paler dorsally. Each capsule contains 10 to 16 seeds. The three-lobed outer bracts of Cordylanthus tenuis ssp. capillaris distinguish it from its nearest relative (C. tenuis ssp. brunneus) and from C. pilosus, another Cordylanthus found in the area. A further distinguishing character is that C. pilosus is densely hairy throughout.

Cordylanthus tenuis ssp. capillaris is known only from two locations: the type locality in western Sonoma County and a second occurrence a few miles to the west. A third population may occur on property adjacent to the second location, but permission for botanical surveys on that property has been consistently refused (Betty Guggolz, Milo Baker Chapter, California Native Plant Society, pers. comm., 1992). The total number of plants fluctuates from year to year, as is typical of annual plants. C. tenuis ssp. capillaris is threatened with potential residential development, garbage dumping, and roadside maintenance.

Calochortus tiburonensis (Tiburon mariposa lily) was discovered in 1971 by Robert West on Ring Mountain on the Tiburon Peninsula in Marin County, California. Albert Hill collected the type specimen on Ring Mountain the following year and published the description in 1973 (Hill 1973).

Calochortus tiburonensis is a bulbous perennial of the lily family (Liliaceae) with a single persistent, basal, linear-oblong leaf 30 to 60 cm (1 to 2 ft) long. The flowering stem, about 50 cm (20 in) tall, is usually branched and bears erect flowers in twos or threes at the ends of the branches. The three petals and three sepals are light yellow-green with reddish or purplish-brown markings. The capsule is triangular in cross-section and about 4 cm (2 in) long. The long slender hairs on the upper surface and margins of the petals and the lack of wings on the capsule distinguish *C*.

tiburonensis from the other two Calochortus species found on the Tiburon Peninsula, C. umbellatus and C. luteus.

Calochortus tiburonensis is known only from its type locality, where it grows on rocky serpentine slopes among annual and perennial herbs and grasses. The population, estimated at 40,000 individuals in 1991 (Larry Serpa, The Nature Conservancy, pers. comm., 1992), occurs on land that has been owned and managed by The Nature Conservancy since 1982. The occurrence of this plant in a single population, its proximity to human population centers, and intensive development activities renders it vulnerable to catastrophic events such as fire, disease or pest outbreak, severe drought, or other natural or humancaused disasters.

The type specimen of *Castilleja affinis* ssp. *neglecta* (Tiburon paintbrush) was collected by Katherine Brandegee in the early 1900s. The plant was described by Zeile in 1925 in Willis Jepson's *Manual of the Flowering Plants of California*.

Castilleja affinis ssp. neglecta is a semi-woody perennial of the snapdragon family (Scrophulariaceae), with erect, branched stems 30 to 60 cm (1 to 2 ft) tall and a sparse covering of soft, spreading hairs. The lance-shaped leaves have one or two pairs of narrow lobes. The conspicuous floral bracts are yellowish and sometimes red-tipped; the flowers are yellow to red and 18 to 20 millimeters (mm) (0.7 to 0.8 in) long. The simple (unbranched) hairs and the lack of glands below the inflorescence distinguish C. affinis spp. neglecta from other species of *Castilleja* on the Tiburon Peninsula (C. latifolia var. rubra and C. foliosa) (Howell 1970).

Castilleja affinis ssp. neglecta occurs in serpentine bunchgrass communities on north to west facing slopes. It is known from four populations in Marin County, three of which occur on the Tiburon Peninsula, one population in Napa County, and one population in Santa Clara County. The range of this plant is approximately 50 km (30 miles) from east to west and 112 km (70 miles) from north to south. Population sizes are small, ranging from 13 plants at a location in Santa Clara County (Roxanne Bittmann, California Natural Diversity Data Base, pers. comm., 1993) to 600 plants at Ring Mountain Preserve on the Tiburon Peninsula (Hunter 1989a). A total of approximately 1,500 plants exist. The Marin County populations are threatened by residential development, foot traffic, grazing, and soil slumping; the Napa County population is threatened by gravel mining and grazing.

Streptanthus niger (Tiburon jewelflower) was described by Edward L. Greene, from a type specimen he had collected at St. Hilary's Church in the town of Tiburon in Marin County (Greene 1886a). Greene later redefined the limits of *Euclisia*, formerly a subgenus of Streptanthus, treating it as a genus in its own right (Greene 1904). S. niger, as a member of the Euclisia group, was thus referred to as *E. niger*. Jepson (1925) returned Euclisia to subsection status and later authors followed his treatment. Munz treated S. niger as a subspecies of S. glandulosus in A California Flora (1959), and then returned it to *S. niger* in his supplement (1968), following Kruckeberg (1958).

Streptanthus niger is an annual herb of the mustard family (Brassicaceae) that reaches 30 to 60 cm (1 to 2 ft) in height. The lower leaves are toothed, the upper leaves less toothed or not at all. The sepals are a very dark purple; the petals have a purple claw and a white blade with a purple midvein. The zig-zag inflorescence pattern and the lack of hairs distinguish *S. niger* from its near relative *S. glandulosus*.

Streptanthus niger is found on shallow rocky serpentine soils on southwest-facing slopes on the Tiburon Peninsula of Marin County. Two populations are known from the southern end of the peninsula where they occur within 3 km (2 miles) of one another. Populations number from 50 to 2,000 plants (Hunter 1989b, Andrew Allen, Belvedere-Tiburon Landmarks Society, in litt., 1991). The plant is threatened by residential development, foot traffic, and road construction.

## Central Bay Species

The type specimen of *Clarkia* franciscana (Presidio clarkia) was collected by Peter Raven in 1956. *C. franciscana* was described by Harlan Lewis and Peter Raven (1958).

Clarkia franciscana is a slender, erect, herbaceous annual of the evening-primrose family (Onagraceae), 40 cm (16 in) tall with few, very small, and narrow leaves. The lavender-pink petals have a lighter basal portion and a reddish-purple basal spot. The slender capsule is 2 to 4 cm (1 to 2 in) long. C. franciscana can be distinguished from C. rubicunda, a related species that may occur in the same area, by its petals that have irregular teeth on the apical margin. C. rubicunda has petals that are rounded at the apex.

Clarkia franciscana is restricted to serpentine soils in grassland communities in San Francisco and Alameda Counties. Two populations are known from the Presidio in San Francisco. Three populations are known