Element Code: ?

Added to Rank 1B.1 of the CNPS Inventory on November 22, 2011

Rare Plant Status Review: *Drymocallis cuneifolia* var. *cuneifolia*Proposed New Add to Rank 1B.1, G5T1 / S1

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Changes made to the original document appear in blue text.

October 3, 2011

Background

Drymocallis cuneifolia var. cuneifolia is a perennial herb in the Rosaceae family, known only from California's San Bernardino Mountains. It is included in *The Jepson Manual, Second Edition* (available online at:

http://ucieps.berkeley.edu/tim2/review/treatments/rosaceae_all.html#82106), and will be included in the Flora of North America when the Rosaceae treatment is published (Ertter 2007). This taxon, like the genus, has undergone a number of taxonomic revisions since it was first collected in 1886 and was first described by Rydberg in 1898 as Drymocallis cuneifolia. Ertter (2007) composed an excellent summary of the taxonomic history of D. cuneifolia var. cuneifolia and var. ewanii, the only two varieties of this species. Drymocallis cuneifolia var. cuneifolia is distinguished from var. ewanii by its larger stem, longer basal leaves, and longer terminal leaflet that is fan shaped, not wedge-shaped to round (*TJM 2*, Ertter 2007). Both taxa, however, have small narrow corollas and elongate styles that are characteristic of *D. cuneifolia*, so they have been treated as varieties of a single species (Ertter 2007). While Ertter's 2007 treatment is certainly a great improvement over many previous treatments of the *Potentilleae* tribe, she notes that "the time frame for Flora of North America does not allow for the complete revision that Drymocallis clearly deserves." Thus, further revision of this taxon, based on "molecular analysis in combination with extensive studies of variation in the field" (Ertter 2007) is still a possibility. *Drymocallis cuneifolia* var. *cuneifolia* flowers from June to August.

Drymocallis cuneifolia var. cuneifolia occurs in riparian scrub and upper montane coniferous forest adjacent to creeks in the San Bernardino National Forest (Consortium of California Herbaria 2011). As it occurs on alluvial benches in an area with many rare carbonate endemics, it may have similar restrictions to its distribution (Ertter 2007). It has been found at elevations between 1800 and 2215 meters.

Drymocallis cuneifolia var. cuneifolia is a California endemic, known from only three occurrences in California's San Bernardino Mountains, in the San Bernardino National Forest. The type locality is very old (not documented since 1886), while the other occurrences were discovered less than ten years ago. The type collection, located "probably near Green Lead Mines" (S.B. Parish 1818 – NY436192) is about 4 miles from the recent occurrences, although the uncertainty about the location could mean that this historical occurrence is located elsewhere.

Drymocallis cuneifolia var. cuneifolia is threatened by road use and maintenance, and OHVs. It is also possibly threatened by hydrological alterations from road crossing and culverts (A. Sanders pers. comm. 2011). Threats to this taxon are unknown, but given While considering these threats, in addition that it is only known from two extant occurrences and one historical occurrence, it should be considered of conservation concern. Based on the available information, CNPS and CNDDB recommend that Drymocallis cuneifolia var. cuneifolia be added to California Rare Plant Rank 1B.1 of the CNPS Inventory.

Recommended Actions

CNPS: Add to CNPS 1B.1

CNDDB: Add to CNDDB G5T1 / S1

Please review the draft CNPS Inventory record below, respond Yes or No on the proposal to add this species to the Inventory and CNDDB, and provide any edits/comments. If responding No. please provide supporting information.

Draft CNPS Inventory Record

Drymocallis cuneifolia Rydb. var. cuneifolia wedgeleaf woodbeauty Rosaceae

Rank 1B.1

San Bernardino

Fawnskin (131C) 3411638, Keller Peak (106A) 3411721

Upper montane coniferous forest, riparian scrub / sometimes carbonate; elevation 1800-2215 meters.

Perennial herb. Blooms June-August.

Known only from the San Bernardino Mtns. Threatened by road construction and vehicles. Possibly threatened by hydrological alterations. Not in The Jepson Manual (1993). See Memoirs from the Department of Botany of Columbia College 2:204 (1898) for original description, and Journal of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas 1(1):31-46 (2007) for taxonomic treatment.