

**ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT
HERITAGE DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

Plant Abstract

Element Code: PDSCROJ0E0

Data Sensitivity: No

CLASSIFICATION, NOMENCLATURE, DESCRIPTION, RANGE

NAME: *Cordylanthus nevinii* A. Gray

COMMON NAME: Nevin bird's-beak; Nevin's bird's-beak; Nevin's bird's beak

SYNONYMS: *Adenostegia nevinii* (A. Gray) Greene

FAMILY: Scrophulariaceae

AUTHOR, PLACE OF PUBLICATION: A. Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts and Sci., 17: 229. 1882.

TYPE LOCALITY: United States of America. California. San Bernardino. San Bernardino Mountains, [ca. 5000 feet].

TYPE SPECIMEN: HT: GH-78213. J.C. Nevin, 1880.

TAXONOMIC UNIQUENESS: *Cordylanthus nevinii* is 1 of 18 species in the genus *Cordylanthus* in North America, and 1 of 5 in Arizona.

DESCRIPTION: Slender herbaceous annual with gray-green herbage, becoming tinged with light purplish red. Plants are freely paniculately branched, 20-80 cm (8-31.5 in) tall, densely glandular-puberulent with long soft hairs. Leaves are linear, alternate, 5-30 mm long. Lower leaves are crowded, mostly with 3 linear divisions, the upper remote, linear and shorter. Flowers are solitary, with 1-3 flowered heads in loose clusters, often inverted. Outer green to cream-colored bracts 1-3, 5-10 mm long, 3-lobed, tips wider, sometimes notched; inner bract 10-15 mm long, oblong-lanceolate, stiff hairy, the tip scabrous. The flower calyx is 10-15 mm long, often purplish, linear-lanceolate, slightly 2-toothed. The white, yellow-tipped corolla is 12-18 mm long, with 5-8 mm wide pouch, purple veined, glabrous; stamens 4, anthers sac 1 + bearded appendage. The capsules are 6 to 7 mm long; seeds are 2 mm long, finely wavy-striate, dark brown. (McDougall 1973; Munz 1974; Jepson 1993).

AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION: The terminal callosities of the lobes of the leaves and bracts in Arizona specimens, are less conspicuous than in California specimens (Kearney and Peebles, 1951).

ILLUSTRATIONS: Line drawing (Jaeger, 1969: Pl. 582, p. 247)

Color photo of flower (Christopher L. Christie 1996, *in*

http://elib.cs.berkeley.edu/cgi/img_query?enlarge=0000+0000+0502+1022)

Color photos of flower and plant (Hartmut Wisch 2004, in http://elib.cs.berkeley.edu/cgi/img_query?enlarge=0000+0000+0604+0295 and ...0296, & 0297)

Color photos of flower and plant (In <http://www.calflora.net/bloomingplants/nevinsbirdsbeak.html>)

TOTAL RANGE: From the high mountains from Piute Mountains and Mount Pinos in Kern County, California southward through the Peninsular Ranges of southern California to Sierra San Pedro Martir in Baja California Norte, Mexico, and disjunct in the Hualapai Mountains of western Arizona.

RANGE WITHIN ARIZONA: Hualapai Mountains, Mohave County.

SPECIES BIOLOGY AND POPULATION TRENDS

GROWTH FORM: Annual forb/herb.

PHENOLOGY: Flowers in late summer from July to September.

BIOLOGY:

HABITAT: In Arizona, found in mixed conifer and ponderosa pine forests. According to NatureServe (2001 and 2004), it is “found in dry slopes and gravelly hillsides in opening principally in jeffrey pine-oak forests.”

ELEVATION: Elevation ranges from 5,000 - 8,197 ft (1525-2500 m). The elevation from collections from the Hualapai Mts. of Arizona range from 6,920 – 7,320 ft (2111-2233 m).

EXPOSURE: Collected in Arizona on north-facing slope.

SUBSTRATE: Dry slopes and gravelly hillsides.

PLANT COMMUNITY: Mixed conifer and ponderosa pine forests. Associated species include: *Arctostaphylos pringlei* (Pringle manzanita), *A. pungens* (pointleaf manzanita), *Garrya flavescens* (yellowleaf silktassel), *Pinus ponderosa* (ponderosa pine).

POPULATION HISTORY AND TRENDS: Unknown.

SPECIES PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT STATUS: None

STATE STATUS: None

OTHER STATUS:

None (USDI, BLM AZ 2005)
[Bureau of Land Management Sensitive (USDI, BLM 2000)]

MANAGEMENT FACTORS:**PROTECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN:****SUGGESTED PROJECTS:**

LAND MANAGEMENT/OWNERSHIP: USFS – Coronado National Forest.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION**REFERENCES:**

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MAJOR KNOWLEDGEABLE INDIVIDUALS:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Cordylanthus nevinii is named after Reverend Joseph C. Nevin (1835-1913), of Los Angeles, a brilliant linguist and botanical collector who first collected this species along with W.S. Lyon, on Catalina Island. (Jaeger 1969).

Revised: 2002-05-16 (SMS)
2005-01-13 (SMS)

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Arizona Game and Fish Department. 20XX (= **year of last revision as indicated at end of abstract**). X...X (= **taxon of animal or plant**). Unpublished abstract compiled and edited by the Heritage Data Management System, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, AZ. X pp.