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TAXONOMIC OVERVIEW OF THE *CIRSIUM SCARIOSUM* GROUP (ASTERACEAE: CARDUEAE) FROM CALIFORNIA AND BAJA CALIFORNIA

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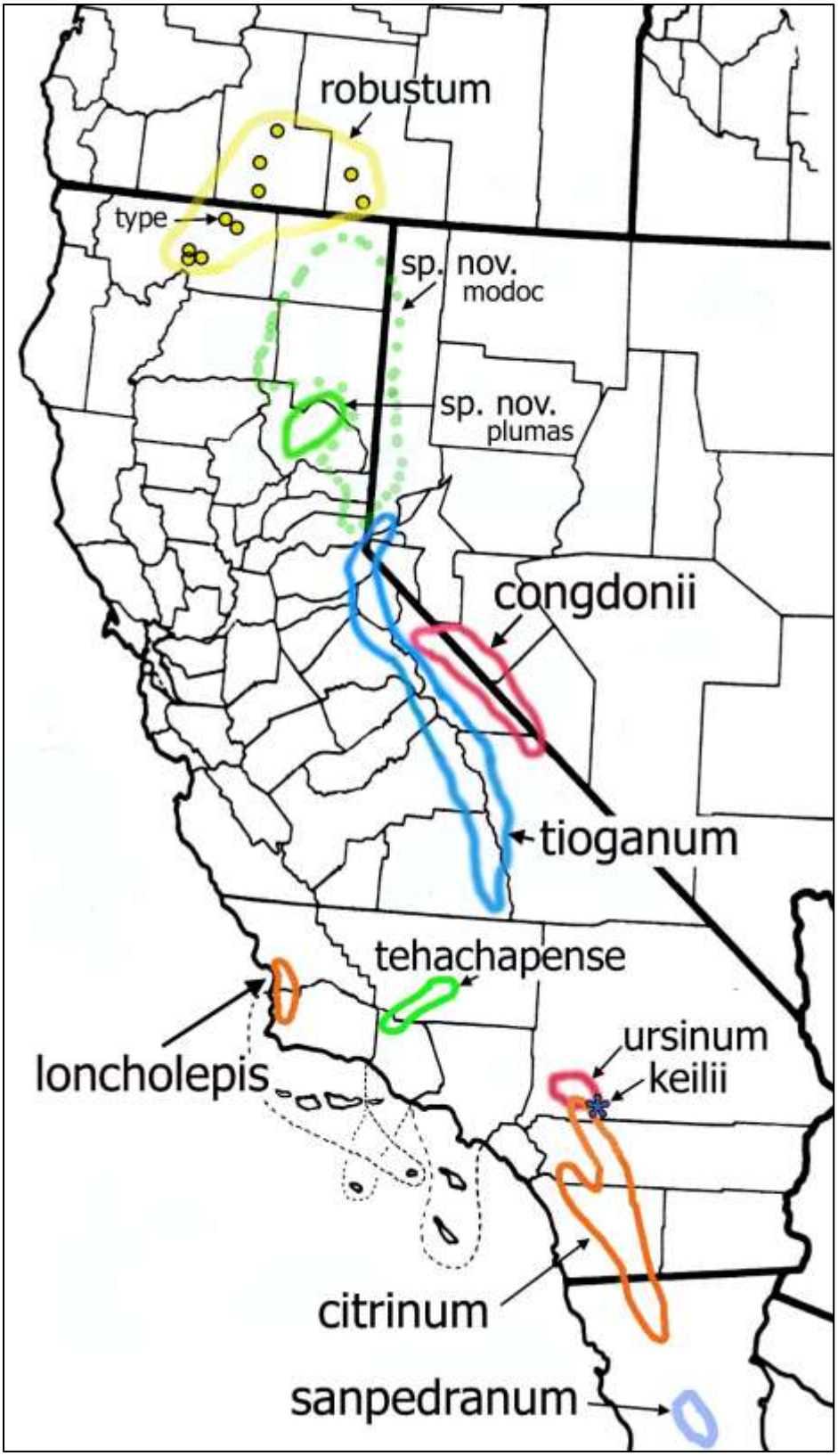
ABSTRACT

Two new acaulescent species are described from San Bernadino Co., California: **Cirsium keilii** Nesom, **sp. nov**., from high elevation in the the San Gorgonio Wilderness Area; **Cirsium ursinum** Nesom, **sp. nov.**, at lower elevations and more widely distributed but endemic to the county. Nomenclatural innovations: **Cirsium robustum** (Keil) Nesom, **comb. et stat. nov.**, and **Cirsium tehachapense** Nesom, **nom. nov.** (*Carduus validus* Greene, not *Cirsium validum* Formánek 1896). Two entities of the "Cirsium scariosum group" from northeastern California are tentatively pointed out as undescribed species.

In a taxonomic account of *Cirsium* in Baja California (Nesom 2026), two acaulescent species have been identified — *C. sanpedranum* Nesom and *C. citrinum* (Petrak) Nesom. They are allopatric, the former endemic to the Sierra San Martír, the latter mainly in the Sierra Juárez and continuing northward into California (San Diego, Riverside, and San Bernardino cos.; Nesom 2026). These plants were identified together as part of a polymorphic *C. foliosum* (Hook.) DC. by Howell (1968) and Wiggins (1980), later by Keil (2006) as *C. scariosum* var. *americanum* (A. Gray) Keil. The phylogenomic analysis of Ackerfield et al. (2020), however, indicates that such a broadly defined *C. scariosum* ("a variable taxon widely distributed in mountains and valleys of the western United States") is polyphyletic and provides evidence for considering (as indicated by the authors) the varietal taxa at specific rank.

Entities identified as *Cirsium scariosum* sensu lato in California and Baja California occur as allopatric population systems, each relatively restricted in its area of distribution (Map 1). The group includes species that are acaulescent or mostly so (6) and subacaulescent (4). Some of them (including the Baja California species) already have names either at specific or varietal rank (or both), but in addition to the two species recognized in Nesom (2026), two others are first described here at specific rank (*C. keilii*, *C. ursinum*), both from San Bernardino County. Two undescribed morphogeographic entities from northeastern California are pointed out and mapped in outline. *Cirsium tioganum* and *C. congdonii* both are typified by a collection from Mono County, *C. scariosum* var. *robustum* by a Siskyou County collection. Five taxa of the group (fide Ackerfield et al. 2020) from outside of California are not considered here: var. *americanum*, var. *coloradoense*, var. *scariosum*, var. *thorneae*, and var. *toiyabense*.

The present study arises from the necessity of looking more widely in order to identify Baja California species (Nesom 2026). A phylogenomic analysis of North American *Cirsium* and the wider *Cirsium scariosum* group is underway (Ackerfield et al. 2020) and the taxonomic overview here of the California members of this group may be useful in further study.



Map 1. Distribution of species of the *Cirsium scariosum* group in California and Baja California. Maps 2 and 3 give details for San Bernardino County. *Cirsium citrinum* is shown here with a continuous range, but see Map 2.

The *Cirsium scariosum* group of California

1. Plants subacaulescent. [*C. scariosum* in part, *C. loncholepis, C. robustum, C. tehachapense*, C. "sp. nov. plumas"]
1. Plants acaulescent or mostly so. [*C. citrinum, C. congdonii, C. keilii, C. sanpedranum, C. tioganum, C. ursinum*, C. "sp. nov. modoc"]

2. Flowers purple or blue-violet.

3. Leaves glabrous or glabrescent on both surfaces, the cobwebby pubescence of long hairs; flowers purple; Sierra Nevada ..... **Cirsium congdonii**
3. Leaves with persistently thinly tomentose surfaces, the pubescence of short hairs; flowers blue-violet; San Bernardino County ..... **Cirsium ursinum**

2. Flowers white.

4. Leaves thin-herbaceous. persistently pubescent.

5. Leaves adaxially sparsely to densely villous with long spreading hairs; outer phyllaries with a spinulose apex, apices of inner thin and dilated ..... **Cirsium "sp. nov. modoc"**
5. Both leaf surfaces sparsely and thinly flocculent; outer phyllaries with terminal spines absent or barely evident and to ca. 0.8 mm, inner without a thin-dilated apex; San Bernardino/San Diego/Riverside cos. and Baja California ..... **Cirsium citrinum**

4. Leaves thickened, glabrous to glabrescent.

6. Phyllaries lanceolate-ovate; Sierra County south to Tulare County ..... **Cirsium tioganum**
6. Phyllaries narrowly lanceolate; San Bernardino County ..... **Cirsium keilii**

1. CIRSIUM ROBUSTUM (Keil) Nesom, **comb. et stat. nov.** *Cirsium scariosum* var. *robustum* D.J. Keil, Sida 21: 215. 2004. **TYPE**: **USA**. **California**. Siskyou Co.: 10.5 km NE of Dorris, N side of Stateline Road, Hwy 161 to Tulelake, 5.2 km E of Hwy 97, T48N, R1E, Sec 15, 14 Jun 1977, *T.C. Fuller 20216* (holotype: CDA on 3 sheets; isotype: CDA).

Subacaulescent (to 0.8 m tall), flowers white, inner phyllaries with a thin and dilated apex. Siskiyou, Modoc, Klamath, and Lake counties. Mapped from collections cited in the protologue. Caulescent plants identified as var. *robustum* from Ash Creek State Wildlife Area in Modoc County apparently are a different entity and may represent an undescribed species (e.g., *Ahart 20945*; *Guardino 314*, *539*, *809*). Var. *toiyabense* Keil (mostly from Nevada and including more than one entity) is subacaulescent and similar in involucral morphology to *C. robustum*.

2. CIRSIUM "sp. nov. modoc"

Modoc, Lassen, Shasta, Plumas, and Washoe counties. .

Acaulescent, flowers white, involucres large. Inner phyllaries with apices thin and dilated, suggesting a relationship to *Cirsium robustum*. The southern limit of its distribution in Nevada, Placer, and El Dorado cos., California.

3. CIRSIUM "sp. nov. plumas"

Plumas and southern Lassen counties.

Subacaulescent (to ca. 0.2 m tall), flowers white. involucres large. Also similar to *Cirsium robustum* in phyllary morphology but distinct at least in leaf shape, vestiture, and armament and long-disjunct in geography.

4. CIRSIUM TIOGANUM (Congdon) Petrak, Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 35: 560. 1917. *Cnicus tioganus* Congdon, Erythea 7: 186. 1899. *Carduus tioganus* (Congdon) A. Heller, Muhlenbergia 1: 147. 1906. **LECTOTYPE** (Moore & Frankton, Canad. J. Bot. 45: 1736. 1967): **California**. Mono Co.: Bloody Cañon, 16 Aug 1894, *J.W. Congdon s.n.* (MIN; isolectotype: GH).

Acaulescent, flowers white. Sierran, from Sierra and Washoe cos. south to Fresno, Inyo, and Tulare cos.



Figure 1. *Cirsium tioganum*. Mono Co., NW of Bridgeport, iNaturalist photo by Zogador, 28 July 2026.



Figure 2. *Cirsium tioganum*. Fresno County.

10. CIRSIUM KEILII Nesom, **sp. nov. TYPE**: **California.** San Bernardino Co.: San Gorgonio Wilderness Area, High Meadow Springs in the upper watershed of Mill Creek, ca. 0.75 air mi WNW of Dollar Lake, 34.12472 N, 116.86664 W, 10,116 ft, sloping meadow with margins of *Pinus flexilis*, *P. contorta*, *Arctostaphylos patula*, *Chrysolepis sempervirens*, *Ribes roezlii*, and meadow of *Senecio triangularis*, *Carex senta*, *C. aurea*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Platanthera leucostachys*, *Barbarea orthoceras*, *Drymocallis glandulosa*, *Mimulus guttatus*, *Sisyrinchium bellum*, *Rumex salicifolius*, etc., common at meadow margins at head of meadow, 21 Jul 2016, *D.S. Bell 9960* (holotype: RSA; isotype: UCR).

Similar in acaulescent habit to *Cirsium ursinum* of San Bernadino County but different in its higher elevation habitats, glabrous vestiture, thicker and more heavily armed leaves, white flowers, and phyllaries with long-attenuate apices. Perhaps most closely related to *C. tioganum*.

Perennial or biennial herbs, taprooted, acaulescent. **Leaves** 6–9 cm long, ca. 15–25 mm wide, glabrous adaxially and abaxially, deeply pinnatifid with triangular lobes cut nearly to the narrow midregion, densely spinose, terminal spines 10–15 mm long. **Heads** sessile, clustered. **Involucres** 10–14 mm wide (pressed); outer phyllaries narrowly ovate-triangular, darkened distally, apex flattened, gradually narrowed to an apical, sometimes reflexing spine 3–4 mm long, without a glutinous dorsal ridge, inner ca. 20 mm long, erect, linear-triangular. **Corollas** white, 14–15 mm long, tube/throat 8–10 mm long, lobes linear, 5–6 mm long. **Achenes** not seen.

Flowering July-August. Wet meadows; ca. 9250-10,150 feet within a small, high-elevation area of the San Gorgonio Wilderness.

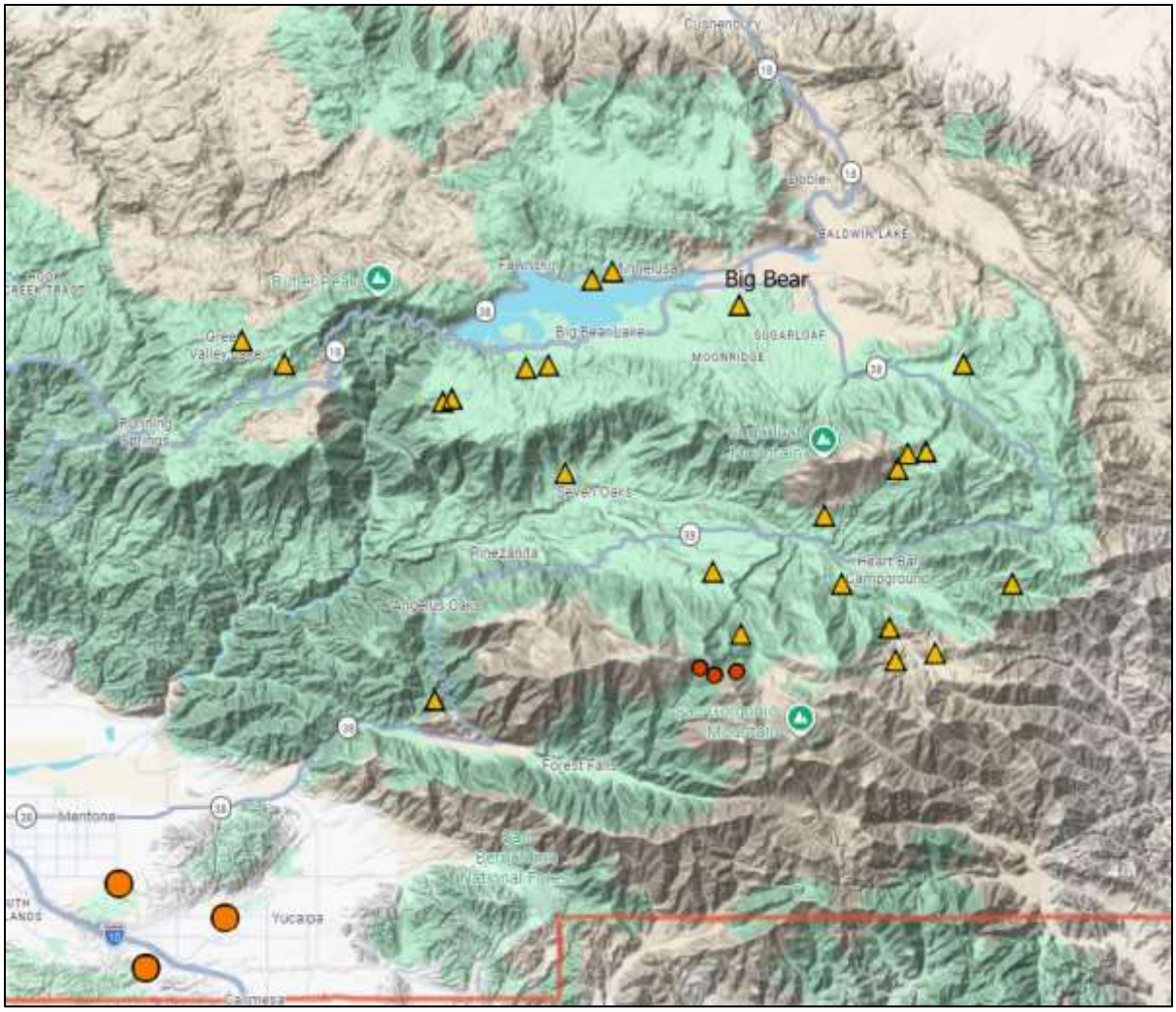
Named for David Keil, (OBI), now Emeritus Professor at California Polytechnic State University and Emeritus Director of Herbarium OBI. His collections and long-time studies of *Cirsium*, including the FNANM treatment (Keil 2006), have much furthered understanding of the genus.

Additional collections. San Bernardino Co.: San Gorgonio Wilderness Area: High Meadow Springs, at the head of a canyon on S-facing slope of the ridge W of Dollar Lake Saddle and Mt. San Gorgonio, upper end of meadow, 34.12468 N, 116.86678 W, wet meadow, 10,152 ft, with dense turf over fine dark loam held in place, despite fairly steep slopes of canyon bottom and sides, by extensive network of roots, springs feeding small streams that irrigate meadow, surrounding dry slopes with lodgepole pine forest with sparse understory of *Penstemon caesius*, *Carex rossii*, etc., uncommon perennial in local colonies toward edge of meadow, local in old disturbed places, all plants small like these, 31 Jul 2009, *Sanders 37140* (UCR, WC); rocky ledge above Dollar Lake, 34.12186 N, 116.85298 W, wet, sloping meadow about spring head, 9250 ft, 20 Jul 1977, *Thorne 49909* (RSA).

iNaturalist observation: San Gorgonio Wilderness, 34.12472 N, 116.8667815 W, Aug 2021, Aaron Echols.

A collection from near the area of *Cirsium keilii* but slightly lower in elevation, is mapped here as *C. ursinum*, but I have not seen the voucher: South Fork Meadows of the Santa Ana River and adjacent *Pinus jeffreyi-Abies concolor* forest, 34.13658 N, 116.84476 W, wet meadow, 7740-8000 ft, 12 Aug 1980, *Thorne 54682* (RSA).

Cirsium keilii is similar to *C. tioganum* in its high elevation habitats, relatively thick, deeply lobed, and heavily armed leaves, and its white flowers but distinct in its glabrous vestiture and narrower phyllaries. It seems likely that they are a sister pair, and the same relationship probably characterizes *C. ursinum* and *C. congdonii*.



Map 2. Distribution of *Cirsium keilii* (red circles), *C. ursinum* (triangles), and *C. citrinum* (orange circles). Collections of *C. keilii* have been made at ca. 9250-10,150 feet, *C. ursinum* at 6400-7800 (-8700) feet, *C. citrinum* at 1950-2500 feet. The orange boundary demarcates San Bernardino and Riverside counties.



Figure 3. *Cirsium keilii*. *Sanders 37140* (UCR).

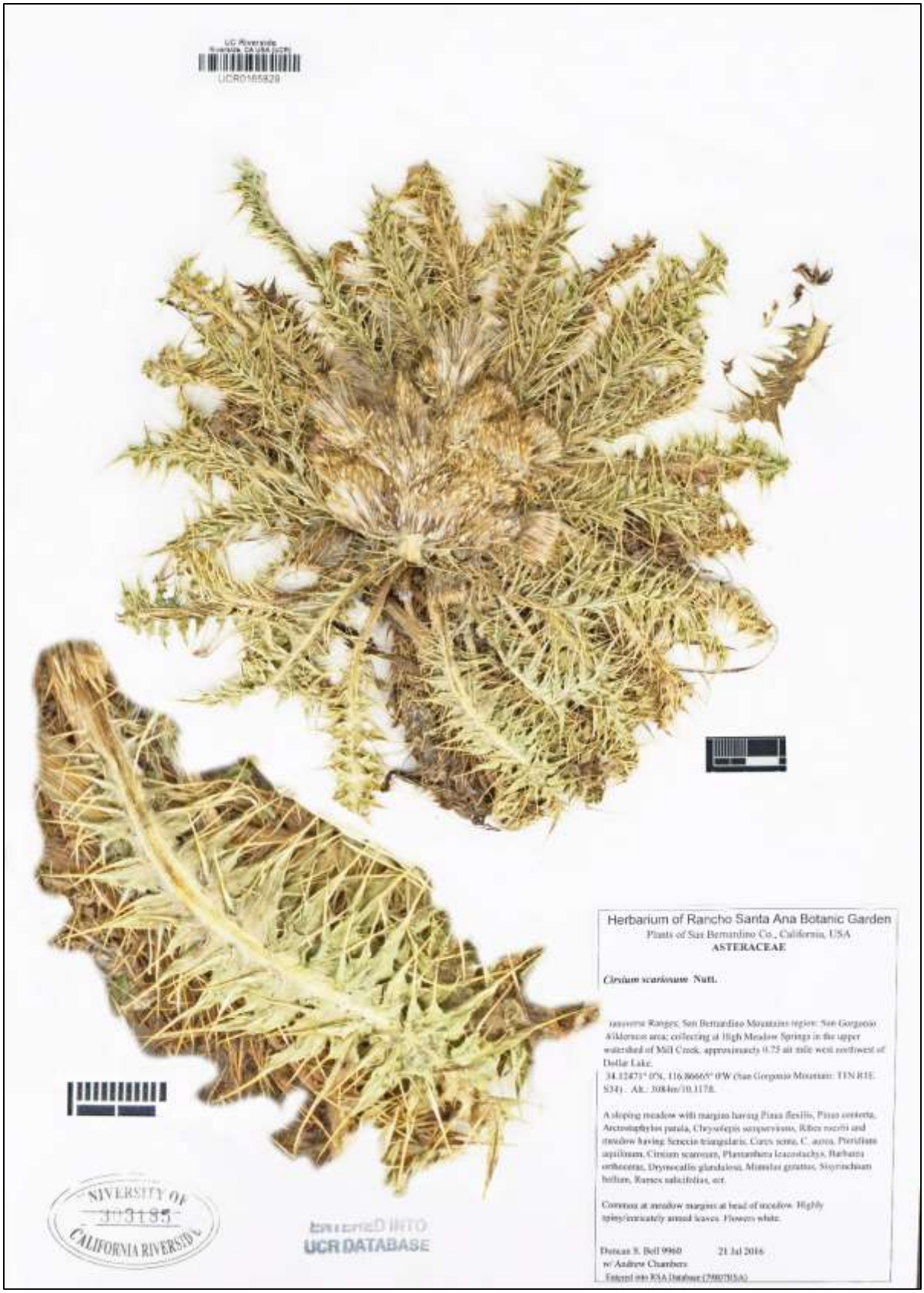


Figure 4. *Cirsium keilii*. *Bell 9960* (UCR), holotype.



Figure 5. *Cirsium keilii*. *Bell 9960* (RSA), isotype.



Figure 6. *Cirsium keilii*. *Bell 9960* (UCR), detail from isotype.



Figure 7. *Cirsium keilii*. *Bell 9960* (UCR), detail from isotype.



Figure 8. *Cirsium keilii*. *Bell 9960* (UCR), detail from isotype.



Fgure 9. *Cirsium keilii*. iNaturalist photo by Aaron Echols, 15 August 2021.

5. CIRSIUM CONGDONII Moore & Frankton, Canad. J. Bot. 45: 1738. 1967. *Cirsium scariosum* var. *congdonii* (Moore & Frankton) Keil, Sida 21: 215. 2004. **TYPE**: **California**. Mono Co.: 3.5 mi NW of Bridgeport, bottom of Bridgeport Valley along Hwy 395, edges of winter overflow of Buckeye Creek, 6505 ft, 28 Jul 1961, *R. Bacigalupi 8015* (holotype: DAO; isotype: JEPS).

Acaulescent, flowers purple to violet. Mono, Inyo, Mineral, and Esmeralda cos.



Figure 10. *Cirsium congdonii*. Mono County. iNaturalist photo by L.M. Cunningham, 8 July 2026. The color difference with *C. ursinum* is consistent, fide many iNaturalist photos (compare Figs. 13 and 14).



Figure 11. *Cirsium congdonii*. Mono Co., White Mts., iNaturalist photo by wonton soup, 18 July 2025.



Figure 12. *Cirsium congdonii*. Mono County

11. CIRSIUM URSINUM Nesom, **sp. nov. TYPE**: **USA**. **California**. San Bernardino Co.: San Bernardino Mountains, Bluff Lake, upper arid transition with Jeffrey pines in moist meadow, 7500 ft, "biennial with 8"-1' spread, flowers very light lavender," 30 Jun 1936, *C.B. Wolf 8060* (holotype: CAS-292703; isotypes: CAS-292700, RSA).

Similar to *Cirsium congdonii* in its consistently acaulescent habit, relatively thin-textured leaves, relatively small involucres, and bluish flowers; distinct in its blue-violet flowers (vs. purple), leaves with persistently tomentose surfaces (vs. glabrous or glabrescent), the pubescence of short hairs (vs. cobwebby with long hairs, sometimes persistently tomentose abaxially). The epithet alludes to Big Bear Lake in the heart of the San Bernardino Mountains.

Biennial or perennial herbs, taprooted, acaulescent. **Leaves** 4–6 cm long, 15–22 mm wide (lobe tips), oblanceolate to narrowly oblanceolate in outline, shallowly lobed to coarsely toothed, main spines 1–3 mm long, persistently thinly tomentose on both surfaces, more densely abaxially. **Heads** clustered, less commonly solitary, sessile or peduncles 1–2 mm. **Involucres** 16–18 mm wide (pressed); phyllaries narrowly oblong-lanceolate, light green but darkened distally or at the apex, terminal spine 3 mm long, in 5–7 series of unequal length, inner 18–22 mm long. **Corollas** light blue-violet, lobes 6 mm long, throat 6.5–7 mm long, tube, 12 mm long.

Flowering (May-)June-July(-August). Moist to wet meadows, often in vicinity of Jeffrey or yellow pines; 1950-2350 (-2650) meters.

These plants often have been identified *Cirsium congdonii*, presumably because of the bluish flowers, but *C. ursinum* is endemic to San Bernardino County. The difference in flower color is consistent. The two species probably are related as evolutionary sisters. *Fraga 3468* (RSA; San Bernardino County) served as the voucher for "Cirsium citrinum var. congdonii" in the phylogenomic study by Ackerfield et al. (2020).



Figure 13. *Cirsium ursinum*. iNaturalist photo by savsquatch, SW of Big Bear Lake, 18 June 2026.



Figure 14. *Cirsium ursinum*. iNaturalist photo by Mel Letterman, S side of Big Bear Lake, 14 June 2023.



Figure 15. *Cirsium ursinum*. San Bernardino Co., *Roos 348* (UCR).



Figure 16 *Cirsium ursinum*. San Bernardino Co., *Neel 105* (UCR).



Figure 17. *Cirsium ursinum*. San Bernardino Co., *Wood 1031* (UCR).



Figure 18. *Cirsium ursinum*. San Bernardino Co., *Parish s.n.* (CAS).



Figure 19. *Cirsium ursinum*. San Bernardino Co., *Wolf 8060* (CAS).

6. CIRSIUM LONCHOLEPIS Petrak, Beih. Bot. Centralbl., Abt. 2. 35: 375. 1917. *Cirsium scariosum* Nutt. var. *loncholepis* (Petrak) Keil, Aliso 28: 57. 2010. **TYPE**: **California**. Santa Barbara Co.: Near La Graciosa, 3 Jun 1906, *A. Eastwood 859* (holotype: "H.F." fide Petrak; isotype: CAS).

San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties. Flowering June-November. Dune swales, sandy lake shores; 10-30 meters.

Subacaulescent (to 1 meter tall), flowers white to yellowish. Keil's key (2012) separates var. *loncholepis* from var. *citrinum* by its longer main leaf spines, i.e., (3–)7–10(–12) mm vs. 2–7(–10) mm. Comparative involucral features are shown in Figures 20-24.



Figure 20. *Cirsium loncholepis*. San Luis Obispo County.



Figure 21. *Cirsium tehachapense*. Kern County.



Figure 22. *Cirsium tehachapense*. Ventura County.



Figure 23. *Cirsium citrinum*. San Diego County.



Figure 24. *Cirsium citrinum*. San Bernardino County.

7. CIRSIUM TEHACHAPENSE Nesom, **nom. nov.** *Carduus validus* Greene, Fl. Franciscana 4: 479. 1897. *Cirsium validum* Ackerfield & Keil, J. Syst. Evol. 58: 905. 2020 (nom. illeg., not *Cirsium validum* Formánek 1896). **TYPE**: **California**. Kern Co.: Tehachapi, 24 Jun 1889, *E.L. Greene s.n.* (holotype: ND-Greene).

Kern and Ventura counties; Tehachapi Mts./ Mt. Pinos area/ San Emigdio Range. Flowering June-August. Cienegas, springs with alkali sink scrub, grazed meadows, wet meadows near stream, fresh water marsh; ca. 1280-2450 meters.

Distinct from *C. loncholepis* in its different habitat at higher elevations, shorter stems (10–35 cm tall), phyllaries apically obtuse to rounded (Figs. 21, 22); flowers white. *Keil 29634F* (OBI), from Ventura County, served as the voucher for "Cirsium scariosum var. citrinum" in the phylogenomic study by Ackerfield et al. (2020).

8. CIRSIUM CITRINUM (Petrak) Nesom, Phytoneuron 2026-26: 6. 2026. *Cirsium quercetorum* var. *citrinum* Petrak, Beih. Bot. Centralbl., Abt. 2. 35: 363. 1917. *Cirsium scariosum* var. *citrinum* (Petrak) Keil, Sida 21: 215. 2004. **TYPE**: **California.** San Diego Co.: Warner's Hot Springs, 10 Apr 1913, *A. Eastwood 2629* (holotype: "H.F." fide Petrak; isotype: CAS).

Cirsium drummondii subsp. *latisquamum* Petrak, Beih. Bot. Centralbl., Abt. 2. 35: 358. 1917. **TYPE**: **California**. [Riverside Co.]: San Jacinto Mtn, June 1882, *S.B. & W.F. Parish 248* (holotype: "H.U.W." fide Petrak; isotypes: NDG, US). *Parish 248* (US) is from "Warner's Ranch, June 1880" and not the same collection as the one from San Jacinto Mtn, although it is the same species.

Petrak (1917, p. 530) described *Parish 45* ("H.P.") from San Bernardino County as "Cirsium quercetorum x californicum f. Parishii" He had earlier listed the species in synonymy as "Cirsium parishii Petrak in schedis 1913," perhaps referring to his Ph.D. dissertation at the University of Vienna.

Acaulescent and subacaulescent plants occur in *Cirsium citrinum*, the former more frequently. In the area of the type locality (Warner Hot Spring in San Bernardino Co.), subacaulescent plants are common. Acaulescent and subacaulescent plants sometimes occur in the same population in northern San Diego County, as observed on label notes (e.g., *Goeden s.n.*-RSA; *Elvin 5284*-IRVC) and Riverside Co. (*Thorne & Lathrop 39335*-MIN, RSA). Flowers white.

San Bernardino Co.: Flowering May-July. Wet meadows; 600-760 meters.

San Diego/Riverside cos.: Flowering (April-) May-June. Wet to marshy meadows, seepage in hillsides; 900-1700 meters.

Baja California (*C. citrinum*): Flowering (April-) May-June (-September). Marshy deltas, lake margins, dry lagunas, meadows and flats with sagebrush and pine; 1300-1700 meters.

Baja California (*C. sanpedranum*): Flowering May-July (-September). Sandy meadows, streamsides, open parks within pines, pine-fir forest; 2000-3000 meters.



Map 3. Distribution of *Cirsium citrinum*. Disjunct population systems occur in San Bernardino Co., Riverside Co., San Diego Co, and Baja California. A clear morphological rationale is lacking for treating these systems as taxonomically distinct, except, perhaps, for the San Bernardino plants and those from the Sierra San Pedro Martír in Baja California.

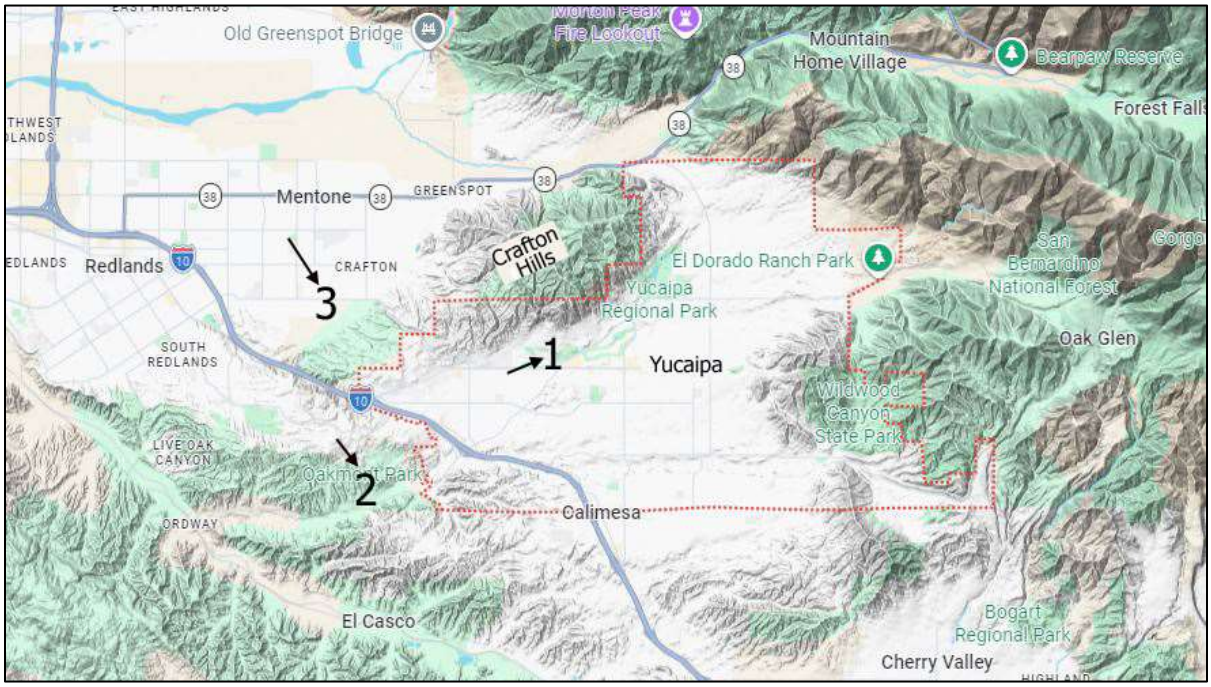
***Cirsium citrinum* in San Bernardino County**

Collections from 1899 to 1911 in the vicinity of Yucaipa in San Bernardino County (Figs. 25-30) are identified here as *Cirsium citrinum*, as the northernmost population system of the species, but the assessement is speculative. The Yucaipa plants all are subacaulescent and the low elevation habitat is distinct from plants of the species elsewhere —the heads are consistently large (involucres 40–60 mm wide), while those of *C. citrinum* elsewhere are more variable in size (25-45 mm wide).

San Bernardino Co.: Yucaipe Valley, near Redlands [LOC 3], May 1906, *Greata 570/571* (CAS, RENO, UC); Yucaipe, near Redlands [LOC 3], 600 m, 29 May 1911, *S.B. Parish 45* (DS, MIN, UC); cañon between Yucaipa and San Mateo [San Timoteo Canyon?] [LOC 2], 2000 ft, 6 Jul 1899, *Parish 9594* (CAS); Yucaipe School House [LOC 1], 760 m, 5/6 Jul 1899, *Parish 4594* (CAS, UC-2); Yucaipe meadows [LOC 3], 19 May 1906, *Parish 5742* (MIN).

The historic wooden Yucaipe School House (*Parish 4594*) was located in Oak Glen, northeast of Yucaipa, at about 1500 meters elevation, but the elevation of 760 meters given by Parish suggests that this was not the locality he was referring to. The placement of the map symbol is speculative.

The Yucaipa-Redlands area, originally with natural springs and eventually adapted for agriculture (prior to its conversion to residential), was named by the Serrano Indians as Yukaipa't (meaning "wetlands" or "green valley"). Many iNaturalist observations of *Cirsium* have been made in this area, from Redlands and Mentone to Yucaipa and eastward, but *Cirsium citrinum* is not among them. Most habitats of these plants apparently have been supplanted by residential areas (fide Google Earth and Google Maps).



Map 4. Distribution of *Cirsium citrinum* in the vicinity of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County. Localities 1, 2, and 3 match numbers in the collections cited. Label locality information is not precise and placement here of symbols is speculative.



Figure 25. *Cirsium citrinum*. Yucaipa area, San Bernardino County. *Parish 45* (DS). .



Figure 26. *Cirsium citrinum*. Yucaipa area, San Bernardino County. *Parish 45* (MIN). .



Figure 27. *Cirsium ctrinum*. Detail from *Parish 45* (MIN).



Figure 28. *Cirsium citrinum*. Detail from Parish 45 (MIN).



Figure 29. *Cirsium citrinum*. Yucaipa area, San Bernardino County. *Parish 5742* (MIN).



Figure 30. *Cirsium citrinum*. Yucaipa area, San Bernardino County. *Parish 4594* (DS).

The *Cirsium citrinum* subgroup (the "southern California race" of *C. scariosuum*)

Entities of the *Cirsium scariosum* group were treated by Keil (2006) as conspecific varieties. He identified the plants here as *C. loncholepis* and *C. tehachapense* (*Carduus validus*), also including those from San Diego and Riverside counties, within *C. scariosum* var. *citrinum* as the "southern California race" of *C. scariosuum*. He later (e.g. 2020, 2012) recognized the coastal var. *loncholepis* as distinct, based on his assessment that the plants "do not differ in any readily determined morphological characteristics but … do differ consistently in geography and/or ecology." Variability exists within each of the taxa but, in contrast to Keil's assessement, their recognition doesn't appear to be arbitrary because of intermediates. In addition to the geography and ecology, *C. loncholepis*, *C. tehachapense*, and *C. citrinum* differ among themselves, particularly in involucral morphology (Figs. 20-24), providing rationale for treating them at specific rank. On the other hand, additional evidence may favor Keil's view of treating the "southern California race" of *C. scariosuum*" as a single species with incompletely differentiated subgroups. The high-elevation plants of the Sierra San Pedro Martír in Baja California (*C. sanpedranum*) also belong in this group and might be included if *C. citrinum* were treated in the broad sense.

9. CIRSIUM SANPEDRANUM Nesom, Phytoneuron 2026-26: 7. 2026. **TYPE**: **MEXICO. Baja California**. Sierra San Pedro Martir, Vallecitos area, 1.7 mi N of turn to La Tasajera and 2.2 mi SE of Observatory Road, 30.998333 N, 115.450833 W, pine-aspen forest, 2380 m, 25 Jun 1996, *J. Rebman 3252* (holotype: SD).

Acaulescent. Flowers white. Based on geography and an assumption that the acaulescent habit is hereditary (as it seems), *Cirsium sanpedranum* belongs with the *C. citrinum*/*loncholepis* group.

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