This status review is being expedited through an agreement between the California Native Plant Society and the Center for Plant Conservation (CPC), with contributions from the state of California, CPC, and the California Plant Rescue initiative. Aside from being advanced as part of this agreement, the process, content, and information provided herein is not altered, modified, or developed differently in any way or form compared to other status reviews developed by CNPS.

Background and Taxonomy

*Lomatium kogholiini* K.M. Mason & Willie is a perennial herb in the Apiaceae known only from Mendocino County, California; the name *L. kogholiini* was first published in 2019 (Mason et al. 2019, CCH2 2023, iNaturalist 2023). It is not included in *The Jepson Manual* (Constance 1993) or the *Jepson eFlora* (Constance and Wetherwax 2017). The *Flora of North America* Apiaceae treatment has not yet been published (FNA 1993+). During work on the *Flora of North America*, Mason et al. (2019) investigated seemingly disjunct collections of *Lomatium congdonii* (CRPR 1B.2) from Red Mountain, which is over 275 km from other occurrences (Mason et al. 2019, CNDDB 2023). In addition to the *L. congdonii* records, other *Lomatium* collections from Red Mountain had been identified as *L. engelmannii* (CRPR 4.3) or *L. tracyi* (CRPR 4.3) (Mason et al. 2019, CCH2 2023). All three of these rare taxa are similar in appearance and grow on ultramafic substrates (Constance and Wetherwax 2017, Mason et al. 2019, CNPS 2023). The authors visited the site to examine living plants and collect vouchers for morphological and genetic analysis. Their results indicated that the plants at the site are a new species that needed a new species name; *Lomatium congdonii*, *L. engelmannii*, and *L. tracyi* do not occur on Red Mountain (Mason et al. 2019).

DNA analysis determined that *L. kogholiini* is most closely related to *L. congdonii* and *L. engelmannii*, and it is more distantly related to *L. tracyi* (Mason et al. 2019). *Lomatium kogholiini* differs morphologically from the other three species in leaf, inflorescence, and fruit characters. “The Wailaki Lomatium and the species most similar to it differed in several traits, including ray number and the size and oil tubes of the fruit…. Details of how the leaves were divided among species were the most useful traits for distinguishing the taxa but the hardest to communicate…. (Mason et al. 2019). *Lomatium kogholiini* and *L. congdonii* both have yellow petals (when fresh), while fresh petals of *L. engelmannii* and *L. tracyi* are generally white; additional details regarding petal color differences and confusion caused by differences in fresh versus dried petals are reported in Mason et al. (2019). Besides petal color, *Lomatium kogholiini* is differentiated from *L. engelmannii* and *L. tracyi* by its disjunct range and lack of bractlets (Mason et al. 2019). *Lomatium kogholiini* differs from *L. congdonii* in having 4–7 rays per umbel (vs. 6–18), green leaves (vs. green or gray-green), and 4–6 (vs. 2–4) oil tubes on the inner carpel faces (comissures) (Mason et al. 2019). The two species are also disjunct, with *L. congdonii* being restricted to ultramafic substrates in the central foothills of the Sierra Nevada (Constance and Wetherwax 2017). “‘Kogholiini’ (accent on the first i; kog-oh-LI-in-ee) is Wailaki for ‘daylight coming.’ The plant was found on Wailaki ancestral land. The Wailaki name was chosen to honor the connection between the plant and the Wailaki people, a name worthy of the
special standing of *Lomatium* in the herbal and native worlds. The phrase was found in the lyrics of an old traditional female puberty song” (Mason et al. 2019).

**Ecology**

*Lomatium kogholiini* occurs on ultramafic substrates (serpentinite and peridotite) from 450 to 1250 meters in elevation (Mason et al. 2019, CCH2 2023, iNaturalist 2023). It is found in “Open jeffrey pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*) plant communities with sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) … characteristically with *Pinus attenuata*, *Calocedrus decurrens*, *Arctostaphylos manzanita*, *Ceanothus pumilus*, *Quercus vacciniifolia*, *Allium falcifolium*, *Pedicularis densiflora*, and *Sedum eastwoodiae* [CRPR 1B.2]” (Mason et al. 2019, CCH2 2023). It flowers from April to June (Mason et al. 2019, CCH2 2023, iNaturalist 2023).

**Distribution and Abundance**

*Lomatium kogholiini* is known from approximately five occurrences on Red Mountain and adjacent Little Red Mountain in Mendocino County (Mason et al. 2019, CCH2 2023, iNaturalist 2023). Two of the occurrences are recent and three are historical. One occurrence is mostly on BLM land; the remaining occurrences are on private land, but most are adjacent to BLM parcels and probably extend onto BLM land. One occurrence is near CDFW’s Little Red Mountain Ecological Reserve, and the species may occur on protected CDFW lands. None of the occurrences have census data, but *Lomatium kogholiini* is “… both patchy and widely distributed …” on Red Mountain (Mason 2023 pers. comm.). Ultramafics on Red Mountain and Little Red Mountain cover approximately 3000 hectares (CDC 2015), and the discovery of additional occurrences is possible.

There are nine unique collections of *Lomatium congdonii*, *L. engelmannii*, or *L. tracyi* from Red Mountain and Little Mountain that were not examined by Mason et al. (2019) (CCH2 2023). These collections are probably *L. kogholiini* but need to be examined to confirm the identification (Mason 2023 pers. comm.). The locality descriptions of most of these collections are coarse, e.g., “Red Mountain,” and if all were reetermined as *L. kogholiini* they would add at most one or two additional occurrences. These collections are included in pink rows at the bottom of the location spreadsheet.

**Status and Threats**

*Lomatium kogholiini* currently has no conservation status (NatureServe 2023). No specific threat information exists for *Lomatium kogholiini*, but threats to other rare taxa on Red Mountain (*Eriogonum kelloggii* CRPR 1B.2, *Sedum eastwoodiae* CRPR 1B.2, and *Silene greenei* ssp. *angustifolia* CRPR 1B.2) include mining, logging, road maintenance, vehicles, and erosion (CNDDB 2023, CNPS 2023, Mason 2023 pers. comm., Wilson 2023 pers. comm.).

**Summary**

Based on the available information, CNPS and CNDDB recommend adding *Lomatium kogholiini* to California Rare Plant Rank 1B.2 of the CNPS Inventory. If knowledge on the distribution, threats, and rarity status of *Lomatium kogholiini* changes in the future, we will re-evaluate its status at that time.

**Recommended Actions**

CNPS: Add *Lomatium kogholiini* to CRPR 1B.2
Lomatium kogholiini

Draft CNPS Inventory Record

*Lomatium kogholiini* K.M. Mason & Willie
Wailaki lomatium
Apiaceae
USDA Plants Symbol: none
Synonym(s)/Other Name(s): none
CRPR 1B.2
Counties: Mendocino
States: California
Quad name (code): Leggett (3912376), Noble Butte (3912386)
General Habitat: Lower montane coniferous forest
Microhabitat Details:
Microhabitat: Serpentinite
Elevation: 450–1250 meters
Life form: Perennial herb
Bloom: April to June
Threats: Possibly threatened by mining, logging, road maintenance, vehicles, and erosion
Taxonomy: Previously identified as *L. congdonii*, *L. engelmannii*, or *L. tracyi*; differentiated by its lack of bractlets, 4–7 rays per umbel, green leaves, and 4–6 oil tubes on comissures.

Selected References:
- CNPS Status Review: Proposed addition to CRPR 1B.2, G1 / S1 (2023)

Literature Cited


**Personal Communications**

