**Fig. 1.** Geolocations of herbarium specimens are shown with point symbols representing verbatim species determination on herbarium sheets, and point color representing a morphology hybrid index between Aquilegia formosa (red) and Aquilegia flavescens (yellow).

**Fig. 2.** Geospatial morphology diagram (GMD) showing that geographic proximity to the alternative species predicts the extent of phenotypic discrimination. Red: Aquilegia formosa, yellow: A. flavescens. Data are from 258 herbarium specimens across the range of these species in western North America.

**Fig. 3.** **A**, Morphology hybrid index values for populations of Aquilegia formosa, A. flavescens, hybrids and Introgressed populations. Data are from natural populations sampled in the Pacific Northwest in the summers of 2017 and 2018. Yellow = Mt. Kobau “pure” A. flavescens; orange = Mission Ridge introgressed A. flavescens; purple = Cheops Mtn. introgressed A. flavescens; pink = Porcupine Ridge hybrids; green = Marble Range (“Adjacent Valley”) introgressed A. formosa; gray = Clearwater “pure” A. formosa; brown = Manning park “pure” A. formosa; blue-green = Robert’s Lake “pure” A. formosa. **B**, Sepal reflectance of natural populations of A. flavescens, A. formosa, hybrids, and introgressed populations. Colors are the same as above except green = Pavilion-Clinton Highway introgressed A. formosa.

**Fig. 4.** Hybrid Index values for type specimens of Aquilegia flavescens var. miniana collected in Central Idaho by Macbride and Payson in 1916. The specimens referenced in Flora of North America as typical A. flavescens are indicated by triangles. All isotypes and the holotype are from the same population at Challis Creek, Custer County. Paratype specimens are from nearby counties.