Washington Flora Checklist

A checklist of the Vascular Plants of Washington State
Hosted by the University of Washington Herbarium

Family: Liliaceae

29 terminal taxa (species, subspecies, and varieties).

The Washington Flora Checklist aims to be a complete list of the native and naturalized vascular plants of Washington State, with current classifications, nomenclature and synonymy.

Taxa included in the checklist:

- Native taxa whether extant, extirpated, or extinct.
- Exotic taxa that are naturalized, escaped from cultivation, or persisting wild.
- Waifs (e.g., ballast plants, escaped crop plants) and other scarcely collected exotics.
- Interspecific hybrids that are frequent or self-maintaining.
- Some unnamed taxa in the process of being described.

Family classifications follow APG IV for angiosperms, PPG I (J. Syst. Evol. 54:563-603. 2016.) for pteridophytes, and Christenhusz et al. (Phytotaxa 19:55-70. 2011.) for gymnosperms, with a few exceptions. Nomenclature and synonymy at the rank of genus and below follows the 2nd Edition of the Flora of the Pacific Northwest except where superceded by new information.

Accepted names are indicated with blue type, synonyms with gray type.
Native species and infraspecies are marked with **bold-face type**.
*Non-native and introduced taxa are preceded by an asterisk.

Please note: This is a working checklist, continuously updated. Use it at your discretion.

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Available online at https://burkeherbarium.org/waflora/

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Monocots:

Liliaceae [FNA26, HC, HC2] Lily Family

Taxonomy follows APG III (http://www.mobot.org/mobot/research/apweb/welcome.html). Members of Liliaceae s. l. have been placed in the Alstroemeriaceae, Amaryllidaceae, Asparagaceae, Melanthiaceae, Tofieldiaceae, and Xanthorrhoeaceae.

Calochortus [FNA26, HC, HC2]
Fl. Amer. Sept. 1: 240. 1814.
cats-ear, mariposa lily, sego lily, mariposa, star-tulip

Calochortus apiculatus Baker [FNA26, HC, HC2]
J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 14: 305. 1874.
Baker's mariposa lily, pointed mariposa lily, three-spot mariposa lily

Calochortus elegans Pursh [FNA26, HC, HC2]
Fl. Amer. Sept. 1: 240. 1814.
elegant cats-ear, northwestern mariposa lily, elegant sego-lily

var. *elegans* [FNA26, HC2]
Fl. Amer. Sept. 1: 240. 1814.
elegant cat's ear, northwest mariposa lily

Calochortus eurycarpus S. Watson [FNA26, HC, HC2]
Botany (Fortieth Parallel). 348. 1871.
big-pod mariposa lily, wide-fruited mariposa lily

Calochortus euumbellatus A. Nels.
Calochortus nitidus Douglas var. *eurycarpus* L.F. Hend.
Calochortus parviflorus Baker

Calochortus longebarbatus S. Watson [FNA26, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 17: 381. 1882.
long-bearded sego-lily

Calochortus longebarbatus S. Watson var. *longebarbatus* [FNA26]
Calochortus longebarbatus S. Watson var. *peckii* Ownbey [FNA26]

Calochortus lyallii Baker [FNA26, HC, HC2]
J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 14: 305. 1874.
Lyall's mariposa lily

Calochortus ciliatus B.L. Rob. & Seaton

Calochortus macrocarpus Douglas [FNA26, HC, HC2]
Trans. Hort. Soc. London. 7: 276, plate 8. 1828.
sagebrush mariposa lily, green-banded star-tulip

Mariposa macrocarpa (Douglas) Hoover

var. *macrocarpus* [FNA26, HC2]
Trans. Hort. Soc. London. 7: 276, plate 8. 1828.
sagebrush mariposa lily

Calochortus douglasianus Schult. f.

var. *maculosus* (A. Nelson & J.F. Macbr.) A. Nelson & J.F. Macbr. [FNA26, HC2]
Contr. Gray Herb. 56: 14. 1918.
sagebrush mariposa

Calochortus maculosus A. Nelson & J.F. Macbr.

Calochortus nitidus Douglas [FNA26, HC, HC2]
Trans. Hort. Soc. London. 7: 277, plate 9A. 1828.

broad-fruited mariposa lily

Calochortus pavonaceus Fern.

Calochortus subalpinus Piper [FNA26, HC, HC2]
Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 11: 195. 1906.
mountain mariposa, subalpine mariposa lily

Calochortus lobbii (Baker) Purdy

Clintonia [FNA26, HC, HC2]
Amer. Monthly Mag. & Crit. Rev. 2: 266. 1818.
beadlily, bluebead, clintonia

Clintonia uniflora (Menzies ex Schult.) Kunth [FNA26, HC, HC2]
Enum. Pl. 5: 159. 1850.
bride's-bonnet, queen's cup

Smilacina borealis (Aiton) Ker Gawl. var. *uniflora* Menzies ex Schult.
Smilacina uniflora (Menzies ex Schult.) Hook.

Erythronium [FNA26, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 305. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 145. 1754.
adder's-tongue, dogtooth-violet, fawn-lily, glacier-lily, trout-lily

Erythronium grandiflorum Pursh [FNA26, HC, HC2]
Fl. Amer. Sept. 1: 231. 1814.
yellow fawn-lily, glacier-lily
(see also *Erythronium idahoense*)

Erythronium parviflorum (S. Watson) Goodd.

var. *chrysandrum* (Applegate) Scoggan [HC2]
Fl. Canada pt. 1, 51. 1978.
yellow fawn-lily

Erythronium grandiflorum Pursh ssp. *chrysandrum* Applegate

var. *grandiflorum* [HC, HC2]
yellow fawn-lily, glacier-lily

Erythronium giganteum Lindl.
Erythronium grandiflorum Pursh ssp. *grandiflorum* [FNA26]

var. *pallidum* H. St. John [HC2]
Res. Stud. State Coll. Wash. 2: 113. 1931.
pale-anthered glacier-lily

Erythronium idahoense H. St. John & G.N. Jones [HC2]
Res. Stud. State Coll. Wash. 1: 91, fig. 1, tab. 5. 1929.
Idaho fawn-lily

Erythronium grandiflorum Pursh ssp. *candidum* Piper [FNA26]
Erythronium grandiflorum Pursh var. *candidum* (Piper) Abrams [HC]
Erythronium grandiflorum Pursh var. *idahoense* (H. St. John & G.N. Jones) R.J. Davis

Flowers: tepals white to creamy white, with yellow zone at base; anthers cream to yellow.

Erythronium montanum S. Watson [FNA26, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 26: 130. 1891.
avalanche-lily, white avalanche-lily

FNA26: "This species occurs in the Coast Ranges of southern British Columbia, and disjunctly to southern Vancouver Island, the Olympic Peninsula, and Cascade Mountains from Mount Rainier National Park in Washington to central Oregon."

Erythronium oregonum Applegate [FNA26, HC, HC2]
Madroño. 3: 99. 1935.

deer's tongue, giant fawn-lily, wild easter lily

ssp. *oregonum* [HC2]
Madroño. 3: 99. 1935.
giant fawn lily, wild easter lily, deer's tongue

FNA26: "Forms from the southern part of the range with cream-white tepals and pale anthers have been described as subsp. leucandrum. This species is closely related to E. revolutum and occasionally hybridizes with it where their ranges meet. In addition, E. citrinum and E. hendersonii are reported to hybridize with E. oregonum in the southern part of its range."

Erythronium quinaultense G.A. Allen [FNA26, HC2]
Syst. Bot. 26: 269, fig. 3. 2001.
Olympic fawn-lily, Quinault trout-lily

FNA26: "Erythronium quinaultense is a tetraploid species apparently derived from hybridization between E. montanum and E. revolutum. It is known only from the southwestern Olympic Peninsula."

Erythronium revolutum Sm. [FNA26, HC, HC2]
Cycl. 13: Erythronium no. 3. 1809.
coast fawn-lily, mahogany fawn-lily, pink fawn-lily

Erythronium johnsonii Bol.

Fritillaria [FNA26, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 303. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 144. 1754.
fritillary, riceroot

Fritillaria affinis (Schult. & Schult. f.) Sealy [FNA26, HC2]
Hooker?s Icon. Pl. 39: 239. 1980.
checker lily, chocolate lily, rice-root lily

Fritillaria camschatcensis (L.) Ker Gawl. var. *floribunda* (Benth.) B. Boivin
Fritillaria eximia Eastw.
Fritillaria lanceolata Pursh [HC]
Fritillaria lanceolata Pursh var. *gracilis* S. Watson
Fritillaria lanceolata Pursh var. *tristulis* A.L. Grant
Fritillaria multiflora Kellogg
Fritillaria mutica Lindl.
Fritillaria mutica Lindl. var. *gracilis* (S. Watson) Jeps.
Fritillaria phaeanthera Purdy
Lilium affine Schult. & Schult. f.

FNA26: "Fritillaria affinis has one of the broadest geographical distributions of all the North American species of the genus. It is also highly variable, which has resulted in the naming of several supposedly distinct species as well as some infraspecific taxa, all but one of which are in fact only poorly differentiated, and all of which are treated here as synonyms. Among the latter, F. lanceolata var. tristulis may actually merit formal recognition as a variety, but the new combination under F. affinis remains to be made. This entity is restricted to coastal grassland in Marin County, California, and has a perianth that is scarcely if at all mottled, and more than 50 small bulb scales. Fritillaria affinis has long been known by the name F. lanceolata, which is illegitimate because when Pursh described it, he cited Lilium camschatcense (= F. camschatcensis) as a synonym but did not adopt that epithet. Actually, his synonymic reference was based on a misidentification, even though he stated that an illustration of L. c

Fritillaria camschatcensis (L.) Ker Gawl. [FNA26, HC, HC2]
Bot. Mag. 30: under plate 1216. 1809.
black lily, Indian rice

Lilium camschatcense L.

Fritillaria pudica (Pursh) Spreng. [FNA26, HC, HC2]
Syst. Veg. 2: 64. 1825.
yellow bells, yellow fritillary, yellow mission bells

Lilium pudicum Pursh
Ochrocodon pudicus (Pursh) Rydb.

FNA26: "Fritillaria pudica is highly variable and has one of the widest distributions of all the North American species of the genus."

**Gagea*

Lilium [FNA26, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 302. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 143. 1754.
lily

Lilium columbianum Leichtlin [FNA26, HC, HC2]
J. Soc. Centr. Hort. France, sér. 2. 5: 98. 1871.
Columbia lily

Lilium canadense L. var. *parviflorum* Hook.
Lilium lucidum Kellogg
Lilium parviflorum (Hook.) W.G.Sm.

FNA26: "The author citations often seen for this species derive from Baker (1874), who published the name as Lilium columbianum "Hanson in hort., Leichtlin"•; this authority is given by various later writers as Hanson, or Baker, or Hanson ex Baker. However, Ducharte\\\\'s (1871) recapitulation of a letter from M. Leichtlin is apparently the first confirmed and valid publication of L. columbianum, and hence that citation is used here. This widespread lily is rather variable. In California plants the stamens are considerably less exserted than those of plants found farther north. Lilium columbianum may intergrade with L. kelloggii along Highway 199 at the border between California and Oregon; these plants are slightly fragrant, the stamens moderately exserted, and the bulb scales unsegmented. Lilium columbianum hybridizes with L. pardalinum subspp. wigginsii and vollmeri, and extensively with L. occidentale in Oregon."

Lloydia [FNA26, HC, HC2]
Fl. Germ. Excurs. 102. 1830.
[name conserved]
lloydia

Lloydia serotina (L.) Salisb. ex Rchb. [FNA26, HC, HC2]
Fl. Germ. Excurs. 102. 1830.
alp lily, alpine lily

Bulbocodium serotinum L.

var. *serotina* [FNA26, HC2]
Fl. Germ. Excurs. 102. 1830.
alpine lily

Lloydia serotina (L.) Salisb. ex Rchb. ssp. *serotina* [KZ99]

Prosartes [FNA26, HC2]
Proc. Linn. Soc. London. 1: 48. 1839.
fairy-bell

Prosartes hookeri Torr. [FNA26, HC2]
Pacif. Railr. Rep. 4(5): 144. 1857.
fairy-bells, Hooker's fairy-bells

Disporum hookeri (Torr.) G. Nicholson [HC]
Disporum hookeri (Torr.) G. Nicholson var. *oreganum* (S. Watson) Q. Jones [HC]
Disporum hookeri (Torr.) G. Nicholson var. *trachyandrum* (Torr.) Q. Jones
Disporum oreganum (S. Watson) W.T. Mill.
Disporum parvifolium (S. Watson) Britton
Disporum trachyandrum (Torr.) Britton
Prosartes hookeri Torr. var. *oregana* (S. Watson) Kartesz [KZ99]
Prosartes oregana S. Watson

FNA26: "The three geographical races recognized as varieties by Q. Jones (1951), i.e., var. hookeri (coastal California northwards), var. oreganum (northern California north and northwestward), and var. trachyandrum (Sierra Nevada northwest to Oregon), are highly variable and intergrade with respect to their

purportedly diagnostic differences in pubescence on the anthers, ovaries, and styles, and in the degree of stamen exsertion. This is especially true in their overlapping ranges in northern California and southern Oregon. Whereas the extremes may be distinctive, overall the varieties so intergrade that they are not here recognized. From this same area, where the Coastal, Sierra, and Cascade ranges meet, the purported, sterile hybrid Prosartes parvifolia was first reported. The few older collections attributed to P. parvifolia and recent dwarf ones of P. hookeri from this area are similar, especially those from serpentine substrata, and the known variation in P. hookeri unquestionably encompasses the morphology described for P. parvifolia. The recently discovered population of Prosartes hookeri in the Porcupine Mountains of upper Michigan (E. G. Voss 1972?1985, vol. 1) is a noteworthy disjunction for this otherwise western species."

Prosartes smithii (Hook.) Utech, Shinwari & Kawano [FNA26, HC2]
Taxon. 43: 364. 1994.
Smith's fairy-bells

Disporum smithii (Hook.) Piper [HC]
Prosartes menziesii D. Don
Uvularia smithii Hook.

Prosartes trachycarpa S. Watson [FNA26, HC2]
Botany (Fortieth Parallel). 344. 1871.
wartberry fairy-bells

Disporum trachycarpum (S. Watson) Benth. & Hook. f. [HC]
Disporum trachycarpum (S. Watson) Benth. & Hook. f. var. *subglabrum* E.H. Kelso

Streptopus [FNA26, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 200. 1803.
twisted-stalk

Streptopus amplexifolius (L.) DC. [FNA26, HC, HC2]
Fl. Franç. ed. 3. 3: 174. 1805.
cucumber root, clasp-leaf twisted-stalk, clasping twisted-stalk

Streptopus amplexifolius (L.) DC. ssp. *americanus* (Schult. & Schult. f.) Á. Löve & D. Löve
Streptopus amplexifolius (L.) DC. var. *americanus* Schult. & Schult. f. [HC]
Streptopus amplexifolius (L.) DC. var. *amplexifolius* [KZ99]
Streptopus amplexifolius (L.) DC. var. *chalazatus* Fassett [HC]
Streptopus amplexifolius (L.) DC. var. *denticulatus* Fassett
Streptopus amplexifolius (L.) DC. var. *grandiflorus* Fassett
Streptopus fassettii Á. Löve & D. Löve
Tortipes amplexifolius (L.) Small
Uvularia amplexifolia L.

FNA26: "Several poorly defined races described by N. C. Fassett (1935) as varieties based chiefly on minute difference in leaf-margin serration are not here recognized."

Streptopus lanceolatus (Aiton) Reveal [FNA26, HC2]
Phytologia. 74: 187. 1993.
rosy twisted-stalk

Streptopus curvipes Vail
Streptopus lanceolatus (Aiton) Reveal var. *curvipes* (Vail) Reveal [KZ99]
Streptopus roseus Michx. [HC]
Streptopus roseus Michx. ssp. *curvipes* (Vail) Hultén
Streptopus roseus Michx. var. *curvipes* (Vail) Fassett [HC]
Uvularia lanceolata Aiton

FNA26: "Streptopus lanceolatus has replaced the long-used name S. roseus, based on the recent lectotypification (J. L. Reveal 1993d) of Aiton\\'s Uvularia lanceolata. This widespread North American species has been divided into four intergrading varieties or races (N. C. Fassett 1935) based on variation in rhizome internode lengths and density of leaf-margin ciliation. These include var. roseus in the southern Appalachians, var. longipes in the western Great Lakes region, var. lanceolatus (= var. perspectus Fassett) in the northeast, and var. curvipes in the west."

Streptopus streptopoides (Ledeb.) Frye & Rigg [FNA26, HC, HC2]

N.W. Fl. 109. 1912.

small twisted-stalk

Kruhsea streptopoides (Ledeb.) Kearney

Streptopus streptopoides (Ledeb.) Frye & Rigg ssp. *brevipes* (Baker) Calder & Roy L. Taylor

Streptopus streptopoides (Ledeb.) Frye & Rigg var. *brevipes* (Baker) Fassett [HC]

FNA26: "The North American plants, usually referred to var. brevipes (N. C. Fassett 1935), differ from the typical Asiatic ones in lacking leaf-margin ciliation (F. H. Utech and S. Kawano 1975, 1976b; H. Takahashi 1976)."

**Tulipa* [FNA26]

Sp. Pl. 1: 305. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 145. 1754.