Washington Flora Checklist

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

Family: Malvaceae

19 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and synonymy at the rank of genus and below follows the 2nd Edition of the Flora of the Pacific Northwest except where superceded by new information.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.

Created from the Washington Flora Checklist database on August 28th, 2025 at 1:55pm PT.
Available online at https://burkeherbarium.org/waflora/

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Dicots:

Malvaceae [HC, HC2] Mallow Family

**Abutilon* [HC2]
Indian mallow

**Abutilon theophrasti* Medik. [HC2, JPM]
Malvenfam. 28. 1787.
velvetleaf

Noxious.

**Alcea* [HC2]
hollyhock

**Gossypium* [HC2]

**Hibiscus* [HC, HC2]
rosemallow

Iliamna [HC, HC2]
globemallow

Iliamna longisepala (Torr.) Wiggins [HC, HC2]
Leafl. Bot. Observ. Crit. 1(15): 206. 1906.
long-sepal globemallow

Iliamna rivularis (Douglas) Greene [HC, HC2]
Leafl. Bot. Observ. Crit. 1: 206. 1906.
streambank globemallow

Iliamna rivularis (Douglas) Greene var. *diversa* (A. Nelson) Wiggins [HC]
Iliamna rivularis (Douglas) Greene var. *rivularis* [HC]
Sphaeralcea rivularis (Douglas) Torr.

**Malva* [HC, HC2]
cheeses, cheeseweed, mallow

**Malva moschata* L. [HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 690. 1753.
musk mallow

**Malva neglecta* Wallr. [HC, HC2]
Sylloge Plantarum Novarum 1: 140-142. 1824.
dwarf mallow

Malva rotundifolia L., misapplied

**Malva parviflora* L. [HC, HC2]
Demonstr. Pl. 18. 1753.
cheeseweed, alkali mallow, small-whorl mallow

**Malva pusilla* Sm. [HC2]
English Botany 4: pl. 241. 1795.
low mallow

**Malva sylvestris* L. [HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 689. 1753.
common mallow, high mallow

Malvella [HC2]
alkali-mallow

Malvella leprosa (Ortega) Krapov. [HC2, JPM]
Bonplandia (Corrientes) 3(5): 59. 1970.
alkali-mallow

Sida hederacea (Douglas ex Hook.) Torr. ex A. Gray [HC]
Sida leprosa (Ortega) K. Schum. var. *hederacea* (Douglas) K. Schum. ex Clement

Sidalcea [HC, HC2]
checker-mallow, sidalcea

**Sidalcea campestris* Greene [HC, HC2]
Bulletin of the California Academy of Sciences 1(3): 76-77. 1885.
meadow checker-mallow, meadow sidalcea

Sidalcea asplenifolia Greene
Sidalcea sylvestris A. Nelson

Native only to the Willamette Valley area (Multnomah and Washington to Benton and Linn counties). WA specimens were collected by Piper in late 1800s near Seattle. These specimens are considered likely introductions. Piper and Beattie\'s 1915 "Flora of the Northwest Coast contains this note for S. campestris: "In moist meadows, Willamette Valley, Oregon. S. asplenifolia Greene found at Seattle in hay meadows is apparently the same and perhaps was introduced with grass seed." The lack of specimens for this species from WA over the last 100 years strongly suggests that it is likely not part of the contemporary flora. It is best considered an occasional garden escape.

Sidalcea hendersonii S. Watson [HC, HC2]
Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 23(2): 262. 1888.
Henderson's checker-mallow

Sidalcea hirtipes C.L. Hitchc. [HC, HC2]
Perenn. Sp. Sidalcea 42-44, map 2. 1957.
bristly-stem checker-mallow

Rare in Washington.

Sidalcea nelsoniana Piper [HC, HC2]
Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 32(12): 41. 1919.
Nelson's checker-mallow

Known from Cowlitz and Lewis counties.

Sidalcea oregana (Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray) A. Gray [HC, HC2]
Oregon checker-mallow

var. *calva* C.L. Hitchc. [HC, HC2]
Perenn. Sp. Sidalcea 61, map 3. 1957.
Oregon checkermallow

Listed as rare by WNHP.

var. *oregana* [FNA12, HC, HC2]
Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Science, new series 4(1): 20. 1849.
Oregon checkermallow

Sidalcea oregana (Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray) A. Gray ssp. *oregana*
Sidalcea oregana (Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray) A. Gray var. *maxima* (M. Peck) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]
Sidalcea oregana (Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray) A. Gray var. *procera* C.L. Hitchc. [HC]

FNA12: "Subspecies oregana is variable; it intergrades with subsp. spicata and Sidalcea setosa. C. L. Hitchcock (1957) accepted five varieties within the typical subspecies; morphological intergrades exist. A case can be made for recognition of var. calva C. L. Hitchcock, which has been listed as endangered both federally and in Washington, where it is endemic. These plants are generally robust, sparsely appressed-hairy with four-rayed hairs, the leaves are generally nearly glabrous and fleshy-textured, and the calyx lobes are subglabrous and ciliate. Found in the Wenatchee Mountains,

an area of high endemism, var. calva does not appear to be much different from other, nearly glabrous populations elsewhere; it appears to be the only variety with a chromosome count of 2n = 60. This treatment does not accept both subspecies and varieties within Sidalcea; therefore, it has been placed here into synonymy with the wide-ranging, variable typical subspecies. Subspecies oregana can generally be distinguished from the other subspecies by its more-open inflorescences that are elongated in fruit, its multistemmed clumps as much as 30 cm in diameter, its generally stellate-hairy to glabrescent stem bases, its generally uniformly stellate-hairy calyces, its somewhat reticulate-roughened mericarps, and its bracts that are generally equal to or shorter than the young flower buds. Subspecies oregana appears to be the source of commonly sold cultivars. It has been listed as sensitive in Montana and as rare in British Columbia."

Sidalcea virgata Howell [HC, HC2]
Fl. N.W. Amer. 1: 101. 1897.
virgate checker-mallow, virgate checkerbloom

Sidalcea malviflora (DC.) A. Gray ex Benth. ssp. *virgata* (Howell) C.L. Hitchc. [KZ99]
Sidalcea malviflora (DC.) A. Gray ex Benth. var. *virgata* (Howell) Dimling

Extirpated from Washington according to WNHP. One specimen (Ed Alverson, 1987) at WTU from a population in Thurston County. Otherwise only known from Oregon.

Sphaeralcea [HC, HC2]
globe-mallow

Sphaeralcea grossulariifolia (Hook. & Arn.) Rydb. [HC, HC2]
Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 40(2): 58. 1913.
gooseberry-leaved globemallow

Sphaeralcea grossulariaefolia (Hook. & Arn.) Rydb. [HC], orthographic variant
Sphaeralcea grossulariifolia (Hook. & Arn.) Rydb. ssp. *grossulariifolia* [KZ99]
Sphaeralcea grossulariifolia (Hook. & Arn.) Rydb. var. *moorei* S.L. Welsh

Sphaeralcea munroana (Douglas ex Lindl.) Spach [HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 22(2): 292. 1887.
Munro's globemallow, white-stemmed globemallow

Sphaeralcea munroana (Douglas ex Lindl.) Spach ssp. *munroana* [JPM]

**Tilia* [HC2]
small-leaved linden

**Tilia cordata* Mill. [HC2]
Gard. Dict., ed. 8. n. 1. 1768.
small-leaved linden