Washington Flora Checklist

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

Family: Selaginellaceae

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and synonymy at the rank of genus and below follows the 2nd Edition of the Flora of the Pacific Northwest except where superceded by new information.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

Selaginellaceae [FNA2, HC, HC2] Spike-Moss Family

Selaginella [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Prodr. Aethéogam. 101. 1805.
lesser-clubmoss, spike-moss

Selaginella douglasii (Hook. & Grev.) Spring [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Bruxelles. 10: 138. 1843.
Douglas' clubmoss, lesser clubmoss

Lycopodium douglasii Hook. & Grev.

FNA2: "Selaginella douglasii , with no close relatives in the flora, is easy to identify by its shiny green leaves when young, turning shiny light brown when old, with an orange to red spot at the base, or totally reddish. Its closest relative is the Mexican S . delicatissima Linden ex A. Braun."

Selaginella oregana D.C. Eaton [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Bot. California. 2: 350. 1880.
festoon spikemoss, Oregon spikemoss

FNA2"Pendent on trunks and branches of mossy trees (Acer macrophyllum Pursh, Populus trichocarpa Torrey & A. Gray ex Hooker, and Alnus rubra Bongard) or on deep-shaded and moist rocky banks; of conservation concern; 0--200 m; B.C.; Calif., Oreg., Wash. Selaginella oregana , one of the most distinct species in the flora, is easily distinguished by its usually long, epiphytic-pendent stems, slightly loose strobili, and curled branches (in dry specimens). In the flora, S . oregana is most closely related to S . underwoodii . It is sometimes confused with S . wallacei (see discussion), and it shares some characteristics with the Mexican species, S . extensa L. Underwood. In S . oregana , very often where a branch fork occurs, one of the branches is arrested (R. M. Tryon 1955). The strobili of S . oregana are among the longest in the flora, and they often show several novel features. Very often the apex of a strobilus undergoes a period of vegetative growth, thus becoming a vegetative shoot, and after an interval the apex reverts to the fertile condition, forming a strobilus again. In other cases, the strobilus forks, giving rise to two new strobili."

Selaginella scopulorum Maxon [FNA2, HC2]
Amer. Fern J. 11: 36. 1921.
cliff spikemoss, Rocky Mountain spikemoss

Selaginella densa Rydb. [FNA2, HC, HC2], misapplied
Selaginella densa Rydb. var. *scopulorum* (Maxon) R.M. Tryon [HC]
Selaginella engelmannii Hieron. var. *scopulorum* (Maxon) C.F. Reed

FNA2: "Selaginella scopulorum is a member of the S . densa complex, in which there is a clear need for more systematic studies. Some specimens of S . scopulorum from Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado have more conspicuous whitish bristles than those elsewhere and are difficult to distinguish from S. densa."

Selaginella wallacei Hieron. [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Hedwigia. 39: 297. 1900.
Wallace's spikemoss

FNA2: "Selaginella wallacei is extremely variable depending on its habitat (R. M. Tryon 1955). Plants in dry, exposed conditions have short stems, form compact mats with tightly appressed leaves adnate to the stem, and have a rather keeled, abruptly bristled apex. Plants from moist habitats have long stems, form rather moderately long-creeping mats, and have less appressed, decurrent, fleshy leaves, with a more plane-attenuate apex that gradually tapers into a bristle. Plants from exposed, dry conditions sometimes are confused with S . scopulorum , but they have a keeled apex with well-defined ridges on the abaxial groove whereas in S . scopulorum the leaf apex is Â± plane and attenuate, and the ridges on the abaxial groove are not prominent. Plants from moist habitats somewhat resemble plants of S. underwoodii. R. M. Tryon (1955) found strobili 9 cm long in Selaginella wallacei , the longest strobili known within subg. Tetragonostachys and comparable only to those of S. oregana."