# Washington Flora Checklist

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

## Family: Oxalidaceae

6 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and synonymy at the rank of genus and below follows the 2nd Edition of the Flora of the Pacific Northwest except where superceded by new information.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 font; synonyms with black font.
Native species and infraspecies are marked with **boldface** font.

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

Created from the Washington Flora Checklist Database on March 28th, 2024 at 6:33am PST.
Available online at https://burkeherbarium.org/waflora/

Comments and questions should be addressed to the checklist administrators:
David Giblin (dgiblin@uw.edu)
Peter Zika (zikap941@gmail.com)

**Suggested citation:**

Weinmann, F., P.F. Zika, D.E. Giblin, B. Legler. 2002+. Checklist of the Vascular Plants of Washington State. University of Washington Herbarium. https://burkeherbarium.org/waflora/. Accessed 28 Mar 2024.

# Dicots:

## Oxalidaceae [HC, HC2] Wood-Sorrel Family

**Synonyms:** (none)

**References:** (none)

***Oxalis*** [HC, HC2]
lady's-sorrel, oxalis, wood-sorrel

*Oxalis corniculata* L. [HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 435.
creeping yellow wood-sorrel

FNA12:"Oxalis corniculata in the flora area is recognized by a combination of its small flowers (petals yellow, 4?8 mm); sparsely hairy, herbaceous stems creeping and rooting at nodes; and stipules with free flanges and apical auricles. Peduncles and leaves (one to three) are produced at the nodes, short erect stems less commonly so. Specimens have been seen documenting its distribution in the United States as listed above; it may also occur in intervening areas.

The typical form of Oxalis corniculata is strictly annual with consistently herbaceous, prostrate stems. At least some populations in western Oregon are distinctly more erect, with decumbent-ascending stems, than those of the eastern United States. In contrast, stems of O. dillenii characteristically are initially erect but may become decumbent to prostrate, occasionally rooting at the nodes; they almost always become more or less woody. Stems arising from nodes of laterally oriented stems characteristically are erect. In most of the United States, O. corniculata usually occurs in urban and highly disturbed habitats, but along the Gulf Coast it occasionally grows in less obviously disturbed sites and might be native there. However, assignment of nativity awaits a clearer understanding of patterns of variation within what is recognized as a highly variable species.

Variants of Oxalis corniculata and closely similar forms occur in Mexico, the West Indies, Central America, and South America, as well as in other parts of the world, including the flora area. Plants with bronze-purple to maroon leaves and hairy capsules have been recognized as var. atropurpurea (for example, in Florida, D. B. Ward 2004; in California, L. Abrams and R. S. Ferris 1923?1960, vol. 3). Variety atropurpurea in Malaysia has features of a distinct species, differing from typical O. corniculata in karyotype as well as in floral and vegetative morphology and is isolated by post-pollination reproductive barriers (B. R. Nair and P. Kuriachan 2004). Australasian variants sometimes identified as O. corniculata recently have been treated at specific rank (for example, P. J. de Lange et al. 2005). In view of the significant variation in ploidy level reported for the species, formal recognition of these and probably still other segregates may be justified."

*Oxalis dillenii* Jacq. [HC, HC2]
Oxalis 28.
slender yellow wood-sorrel

*Oxalis corniculata* L. var. *dillenii* (Jacq.) Trel.

***Oxalis oregana*** Nutt. [HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 1(2): 211.
redwood-sorrel, Oregon wood-sorrel

*Oxalis stricta* L. [HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 435.
upright yellow wood-sorrel

*Oxalis ambigua* Jacq.
*Oxalis bushii* Small
*Oxalis coloradensis* Rydb.
*Oxalis cymosa* Small

*Oxalis europaea* Jord.
*Oxalis fontana* Bunge
*Oxalis interior* (Small) Fedde
*Oxalis rufa* Small

***Oxalis suksdorfii*** Trel. [HC, HC2]
Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History 4: 89.
western yellow wood-sorrel

*Oxalis corniculata* L. var. *macrantha* Trel., misapplied
*Oxalis pumila* Nutt.
*Xanthoxalis suksdorfii* (Trel.) Small

Rare.

***Oxalis trilliifolia*** Hook. [HC, HC2]
Flora Boreali-Americana 1(3): 118.  (as trilliifolium).
great wood-sorrel, trillium-leaf wood-sorrel

*Hesperoxalis trilliifolia* (Hook.) Small