Washington Flora Checklist

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

Family: Primulaceae

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and synonymy at the rank of genus and below follows the 2nd Edition of the Flora of the Pacific Northwest except where superceded by new information.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

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

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Dicots:

Myrsinaceae (see Primulaceae)

Primulaceae [FNA8, HC, HC2] Primrose Family

Synonyms:
Myrsinaceae [FNA8, JPM2] (Myrsine Family)
Theophrastaceae [FNA8] (Joewood Family)

FNA8: "As typically described (e.g., A. Cronquist 1981; V. H. Heywood 1978), Primulaceae were clearly polyphyletic, closely related to Myrsinaceae and Theophrastaceae. M. Källersjö et al. (2000) and B. Ståhl and A. A. Anderberg (2004) removed the nonrosette terrestrial members from Primulaceae in the broad sense and placed them in the Myrsinaceae, which are further distinguished by leaves and calyx often dotted with yellow or dark streaks, flowers with relatively shorter corolla tubes, seeds immersed in placentae, and wood devoid of rays or with multiseriate rays only. Maesa, consisting entirely of trees found in the Eastern Hemisphere tropics, also has semi-inferior ovaries, pedicels with two bracts, and wood with both uniseriate and multiseriate rays; it, too, was removed from Primulaceae/Myrsinaceae and placed in its own family (Källersjö et al.). The families Primulaceae in the narrow sense, Myrsinaceae, Theophrastaceae (including Samolaceae), and Maesaceae then form a monophyletic clade within Ericales (P. F. Stevens, http://www.mobot.org/MOBOT/research/APweb/), sharing some features, most notably flowers with sympetalous corollas, stamens in a single series and opposite the petals, free-central placentation, bitegmic, tenuinucellate ovules, and plants generally with tannins and saponins. Additional evidence (L. Martins et al. 2003) indicates that Androsace and Primula may not be monophyletic; more work is needed to resolve these issues. The work of M. Källersjö et al. (2000) showed that Douglasia should remain separate from Androsace, and Dodecatheon should remain separate from Primula, although Dodecatheon clearly is derived from Primula subg. Auriculastrum. Alternative views suggesting more inclusive concepts of Primula and Androsace have been offered by I. Trift et al. (2002), A. R. Mast et al. (2004), and G. M. Schneeweiss et al. (2004). The phylogenetic position of Cyclamen, a scapose taxon currently included in Myrsinaceae, has not been resolved. Our understanding of Primulaceae is still in flux, and future taxonomic realignments at the familial and generic levels are to be expected."

References: (none)

Androsace [FNA8, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 141. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 69. 1754.
androsace, fairy-candelabra, rock-jasmine

Androsace filiformis Retz. [FNA8, HC, HC2]
Observ. Bot. 2: 10.
slender-stem rock-jasmine

Androsace capillaris Greene

FNA8: "Androsace filiformis grows in wetlands and is easily identified by the tiny flowers and delicate, filiform inflorescence that give the plants a graceful appearance. No other North American Androsace occurs in wetlands. Androsace filiformis occurs widely across Europe and Asia (including the Russian Far East) and in the western continental United States, with a notable gap in Alaska and Canada."

Androsace laevigata (A. Gray) Wendelbo [WTU]
smooth douglasia, cliff dwarf-primrose

Douglasia laevigata A. Gray
Douglasia laevigata A. Gray ssp. *ciliolata* (Constance) Calder & Roy L. Taylor
Douglasia laevigata A. Gray var. *ciliolata* Constance
Douglasia laevigata A. Gray var. *laevigata*

FNA8: "Although the first collection of Douglasia laevigata was from the "Mountains near Mt. Hood," the

original description of the species was based on plants collected in the Columbia River gorge, which thus represent the nomenclaturally typical variety (L. Constance 1938), even though that entity constitutes an ecological variant with almost glabrous leaves and loose umbels known only from the gorge. The widespread form, var. ciliolata, has more compact umbels and larger, more toothed, conspicuously ciliolate leaves. Because intermediate forms occur commonly, and even the type specimen of D. laevigata has cilia, the infraspecific taxa are not recognized here."

Androsace nivalis (Lindl.) Wendelbo [WTU]
snow douglasia

Douglasia dentata S. Watson
Douglasia nivalis Lindl.
Douglasia nivalis Lindl. var. *dentata* (S. Watson) A. Gray
Douglasia nivalis Lindl. var. *nivalis*

FNA8: "Previous treatments of Douglasia nivalis have recognized two varieties that differ in the degree of dentation on leaf margins. The most common is var. nivalis, with almost entire leaf blade margins, found in the Wenatchee Mountains and north to Chelan and Douglas counties. Variety dentata has more distinctly toothed leaves and is known only from the Wenatchee Mountains. Because there is a great deal of overlapping variation, particularly in the Wenatchee Mountains, those varieties are not given formal recognition here."

Androsace septentrionalis L. [FNA8, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 142.
northern fairy-candelabra, rock-jasmine

Androsace septentrionalis L. ssp. *subumbellata* (A. Nelson) G.T. Robbins [KZ99]
Androsace septentrionalis L. var. *subumbellata* A. Nelson

FNA8: "Androsace septentrionalis is broadly distributed and ruderal, occurring from low elevations at high latitudes to the alpine tundra in the Rocky Mountains. It is the most common species of Androsace across western North America and is variable in morphology, depending on elevation, exposure, and light. This plasticity has resulted in a plethora of infraspecific names. Most infraspecific taxa show little geographic coherence, and variants representing all the infraspecific taxa can be found throughout the range of this species, sometimes mixed within single populations. High-elevation individuals tend to have very short scapes and a diminutive growth habit; lowland individuals begin flowering when the scapes are barely developed, and elongate throughout anthesis, ultimately often producing robust individuals with relatively tall scapes. Shaded areas produce plants with "long" pedicels; exposed areas produce plants with "very short" ones. The location and degree of glands and other hairs can vary widely as well. The most readily identifiable morphotype is subsp. glandulosa, seen most commonly in Arizona, southern Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas; even in it, nonglandular individuals occur together with glandular plants. Given the lack of coherence in morphological variation within A. septentrionalis and its environmental variation, it seems best to view the complex as a single, highly variable species."

Cyclamen [HC2]
cyclamen, sowbread

Cyclamen hederifolium Aiton [HC2]
Sp. Pl., ed. 4 [Willdenow] 1(2): 810.
ivy-leaf cyclamen

Dodecatheon [FNA8, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 144. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 71. 1754.
shooting star

Douglasia [FNA8, HC, HC2]
Quart. J. Sci. Lit. Arts. [24]: 385. 1827.
Douglasia

Lysimachia [FNA8, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 146. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 72. 1754.
loosestrife, milkwort, saltwort, starflower

Anagallis [FNA8, HC]
Centunculus [HC]
Glaux [HC]
Trientalis [FNA8, HC]

Lysimachia arvensis (L.) U. Manns & Anderb. [FNA, HC, HC2]
Willdenowia 39(1): 51.
scarlet pimpernel

Anagallis arvensis L. [FNA8, HC]
Anagallis arvensis L. ssp. *arvensis*
Anagallis arvensis L. var. *caerulea* (L.) Gouan
Anagallis caerulea L.

FNA8: "The flowers close on cloudy days and as evening approaches, hence the name weatherglass. P. E. Gibbs and S. Talavera (2001) found that Anagallis arvensis self-pollinates as the petals close. This is the most variable species of Anagallis, with reddish flowers once thought to be common in more northerly latitudes and blue flowers in southern areas. There are numerous intermediate color forms. The blue form has been the source of confusion in the nomenclature of this taxon. Linnaeus described the blue form of A. arvensis as A. caerulea. Schreber used A. coerulea (note the spelling) as did Lamarck for a related taxon that is now included within A. foemina Miller. Subsequent authors submerged A. caerulea/coerulea into A. arvensis as a forma, variety, or subspecies, incorrectly crediting either Schreber or Lamarck. L. F. Ferguson (1972) distinguished A. foemina Miller (including Schreber\\\'s A. coerulea), which consistently produces blue flowers, as a separate entity differing, in part, by petals having few to no marginal hairs, which, when present, have elongate terminal cells (in A. arvensis the petal margins have numerous gland-tipped, globose hairs), and by having flowering pedicels equaling or shorter than the subtending leaf."

Lysimachia ciliata L. [FNA8, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 147.
fringed yellow-loosestrife

Lysimachia greeneana Hand.-Mazz.
Lysimachia longipedicellata (Lunell) Hand.-Mazz.
Lysimachia membrenacea (Greene) Hand.-Mazz.
Nummularia ciliata (L.) Kuntze
Steironema ciliata (L.) Baudo
Steironema longipedicellatum (Lunell) Lunell
Steironema membranaceum Greene
Steironema pumilum Greene

Lysimachia europaea (L.) U. Manns & Anderb. [FNA, HC2]
Willdenowia 39(1): 51.
arctic starflower, northern starflower

Trientalis arctica Fisch. ex Hook. [HC]
Trientalis europaea L. [FNA8]
Trientalis europaea L. ssp. *arctica* (Fisch. ex Hook.) Hultén [ILBC]
Trientalis europaea L. var. *aleutica* Tatewaki & Kobayashi
Trientalis europaea L. var. *arctica* (Fisch. ex Hook.) Ledeb.

FNA8: "The Alaskan populations of Trientalis europaea have been segregated as T. arctica or T. europaea var. aleutica, based primarily on the number and size of leaves. E. Hultén (1927-1930, vol. 4) reduced these to T. europaea subsp. arctica; he indicated that they (along with populations from eastern Siberia) are merely "geographic races." He later (1968) mapped them as discrete entities. Other taxonomists (e.g., S. L. Welsh 1974) found intermediates, which I corroborated by examination of herbarium specimens. I believe that a conservative approach is warranted until additional research is undertaken."

Lysimachia hybrida Michx. [FNA8, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 126. 1803.
lance-leaved yellow loosestrife, lowland loosestrife, Mississippi loosestrife, lowland yellow-loosestrife

Lysimachia ciliata L. var. *validula* (Greene) Kearney & Peebles
Lysimachia lanceolata Walter ssp. *hybrida* (Michx.) J.D. Ray

Lysimachia lanceolata Walter var. *hybrida* (Michx.) A. Gray [HC]
Lysimachia lunellii (Greene) Hand.-Mazz.
Lysimachia validula (Greene) Hand.-Mazz.
Nummularia hybrida (Michx.) Farw.
Steironema laevigatum Howell
Steironema lanceolatum (Walter) A. Gray var. *hybridum* (Michx.) A. Gray
Steironema lunellii Greene
Steironema validulum Greene
Steironema verticillatum Greene

Whited specimen from late 1800s from Ellensburg at OSC; Coffey specimen from 1970s collected at junction of Wilson Creek and Yakima River in Ellensburg at GA.

Lysimachia latifolia (Hook.) Cholewa [FNA, HC, HC2]
Phytoneuron 2014-28: 1.
broad-leaved starflower, western starflower

Alsinanthemum europaeum (L.) Greene var. *latifolium* (Hook.) Greene
Trientalis borealis Raf. ssp. *latifolia* (Hook.) Hultén [IFBC]
Trientalis europaea L. var. *latifolia* (Hook.) Torr.
Trientalis latifolia Hook. [FNA8, HC]

FNA8: "Specimens from a disjunct population in central Yukon (E. Hultén 1968; W. J. Cody 1996) were not examined."

Lysimachia maritima (L.) Galasso, Banfi & Soldano [FNA8, HC2]
Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. Mus. Civico Storia Nat. Milano. 146: 229.
sea milkwort

Glaucoides maritima (L.) Lunell
Glaux maritima L. [HC]
Glaux maritima L. var. *angustifolia* B. Boivin
Glaux maritima L. var. *macrophylla* B. Boivin
Glaux maritima L. var. *obtusifolia* Fernald

FNA8: "Infraspecific taxa have been proposed based on habit, leaf shape, and capsule size. Because many intermediates exist throughout the range, and extremes can be found growing together, I follow most floras in not recognizing further division."

Lysimachia minima (L.) U. Manns & Anderb. [FNA, HC2]
Willdenowia 39(1): 52.
chaffweed

Anagallidastrum exiguum Bubani
Anagallis minima (L.) E.H.L. Krause [FNA8]
Centunculus minimus L. [HC]
Micropyxis exigua (Bubani) Lunell

FNA8: "Canadian populations of Anagallis minima are found in the Columbia River region of southeastern British Columbia to the South Saskatchewan River region of Alberta and Saskatchewan."

Lysimachia nummularia L. [FNA8, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 148.
creeping-Jenny

FNA8: "Lysimachia nummularia is part of a Eurasian complex of 38 species centered on the Indian subcontinent, whose boundaries are not well understood. North American populations of this species rarely, if ever, produce capsules. Plants of eastern Asia are reported to produce fruit; seed viability is unknown. The species reproduces by vegetative means, often forming extensive mats."

Lysimachia punctata L. [FNA8, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 147.
large yellow-loosestrife

Lysimachia terrestris (L.) Britton, Sterns & Poggenberg [FNA8, HC, HC2]
Prelim. Cat. 34.

swampcandles

Lysimachia bulbifera Curtis
Lysimachia racemosa Lam.
Lysimachia stricta Aiton
Lysimachia terrestris (L.) Britton, Sterns & Poggenberg var. *ovata* (E.L. Rand & Redfield) Fernald
Viscum terrestre L.

FNA8: "Lysimachia terrestris has been introduced in cranberry bogs and is occasionally found on muddy lake shores of the Pacific Northwest (British Columbia, Oregon, Washington). A fairly widespread hybrid between Lysimachia terrestris and L. thyrsiflora has been widely reported and named L. ×commixta Fernald. The parents may or may not be found in the vicinity of hybrid populations, which can form extensive colonies through vegetative reproduction of rhizomes or bulblets. J. D. Ray (1956) indicated that the hybrids are "relatively infertile," with abnormal pollen grains."

Lysimachia thyrsiflora L. [FNA8, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 147.
tufted yellow-loosestrife

Lysimachia capitellata Raf.
Lysimachia subcapitata Raf.
Lysimachusa thyrsiflora (L.) Pohl
Naumburgia thrysiflora (L.) Rchb.
Nummularia thrysiflora (L.) Kuntze
Thyrsanthus palustris Schrank

FNA8: "Lysimachia thyrsiflora is known to hybridize readily with L. terrestris (see discussion under the latter)."

Lysimachia vulgaris L. [FNA8, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 146.
garden yellow-loosestrife

Noxious weed.

Primula [FNA8, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 142. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 70. 1754.
primrose

Primula austrofrigidum (K.L. Chambers) A.R. Mast & Reveal [WTU]
frigid shooting star, Tillamook

Dodecatheon austrofrigidum K.L. Chambers

FNA8: "Dodecatheon austrofrigidum occurs mainly in the mountains near the coast of Washington from the southern Olympic Peninsula (Grays Harbor and Pacific counties) to northwestern Oregon (Clatsop and Tillamook counties). The populations are widely scattered and always with relatively few individuals. At higher elevations (e.g., ca. 1200 m atop Saddle Mountain, Tillamook County), D. austrofrigidum occurs in moist, grassy turf. At lower elevations in the same area, it occurs on stream banks in the narrow zone between the high- and low-water mark, persisting in cracks of basaltic rocks. The degree of denticulation of the leaves appears to vary among populations; some larger plants have toothed leaf blades even prior to anthesis."

Primula conjugens (Greene) A.R. Mast & Reveal [WTU]
desert shooting star, slimpod shooting star

Dodecatheon conjugens Greene
Dodecatheon conjugens Greene ssp. *conjugens*
Dodecatheon conjugens Greene ssp. *viscidum* (Piper) H.J. Thomp.
Dodecatheon conjugens Greene var. *beamishiae* B. Boivin
Dodecatheon conjugens Greene var. *conjugens*
Dodecatheon conjugens Greene var. *viscidum* (Piper) H. Mason ex H. St. John
Dodecatheon viscidum Piper
Primula conjugens (Greene) A.R. Mast & Reveal var. *viscida* (Piper) A.R. Mast & Reveal

Primula hendersonii (A. Gray) A.R. Mast & Reveal [WTU]

broad-leaved shooting star, Henderson's shooting star

Dodecatheon hansenii (Greene) H.J. Thomp.
Dodecatheon hendersonii A. Gray
Dodecatheon hendersonii A. Gray ssp. *cruciatum* (Greene) H.J. Thomp.
Dodecatheon hendersonii A. Gray ssp. *parvifolium* (R. Knuth) H.J. Thomp.
Dodecatheon hendersonii A. Gray var. *hansenii* Greene

FNA8: "Dodecatheon hendersonii occurs from southern Vancouver Island in the coastal ranges to west-central California (as far as San Benito County) and is disjunct into the San Bernardino Mountains in southern California. To the east, the species is found on the Siskiyou Mountains and in the Sierra Nevada of California to Tulare County. A Macoun (s.n., DAO) specimen supposedly gathered at Yale, British Columbia, may be misattributed (K. I. Beamish 1955); all other known localities are from Vancouver Island. Inasmuch as bulblets and mature capsules are rarely collected, it is difficult to clearly distinguish between var. hendersonii and var. hansenii. The former may be broadly characterized as plants bearing bulblets at anthesis with sparsely glandular scapes, pedicels, and, sometimes, calyces. The calyx of var. hendersonii is usually greenish with purple or reddish speckles. The most distinctive characteristics of this phase are a filament tube that is 1-2.5 mm wide and acute anther apices. It is found mainly along the coast from British Columbia to southern Oregon and in scattered locations in coastal California, with disjunct populations in the foothills of the central Sierra Nevada, and in the mountains of southern California. Variety hansenii is glabrous, lacks bulblets, and the calyx typically is green; it usually is found inland in the Siskiyou Mountains and the Sierra Nevada and scattered populations occur in the coastal ranges of northern California. The filaments in var. hansenii are broader, being tubes 1.5-4 mm wide, and anther apices are obtuse. Capsules of var. hendersonii are usually operculate; those of var. hansenii appear to be consistently valvate. The 2n = 66 plants appear to be primarily individuals that produce little or no pollen."

Primula jeffreyi (Van Houtte) A.R. Mast & Reveal [WTU]
Jeffrey's shooting star, tall mountain shooting star

Dodecatheon jeffreyi Van Houtte
Dodecatheon jeffreyi Van Houtte ssp. *pygmaeum* (H.M. Hall) H.J. Thomp.
Dodecatheon jeffreyi Van Houtte var. *viviparum* (Greene) Abrams

FNA8: "Dodecatheon jeffreyi is found in montane places in the Sierra Nevada of California and western Nevada and on the northern coastal ranges and Siskiyou Mountains of northern California and southwestern Oregon. It occurs in the Cascade Ranges of Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia northward to the Kenai Peninsula region of south-central Alaska, often near the coast and especially on the off-shore islands. It is also widely scattered in the mountains of northeastern Oregon, central and northern Idaho, and western Montana, with isolated stations on the Olympic Peninsula of Washington. A single collection (J. Major 2927, GTNP) from Moose Basin, Grand Teton National Park, is the only record from Wyoming."

Primula latiloba (A. Gray) A.R. Mast & Reveal [WTU]
white shooting star

Dodecatheon dentatum Hook.
Dodecatheon dentatum Hook. ssp. *dentatum*
Dodecatheon latilobum (A. Gray) Elmer ex R. Knuth
Dodecatheon meadia L. var. *latilobum* A. Gray
Primula latilobum (A. Gray) A.R. Mast & Reveal

FNA8: "Dodecatheon dentatum occurs mainly on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range from south-central British Columbia to central Washington, with disjunct populations near the Columbia River in southwestern Washington, the Columbia River Gorge, northeastern Oregon, and northern Idaho. In Idaho, this species occasionally forms hybrids with D. pulchellum var. pulchellum (Oberle 262, MO)."

Primula pauciflora (Greene) A.R. Mast & Reveal [WTU]
A.R.Mast & Reveal, Brittonia 59(1): 81.
pretty shooting star

Dodecatheon pulchellum (Raf.) Merr.
Exinia pulchella Raf.

var. ***cusickii*** (Greene) A.R. Mast & Reveal [WTU]

Cusick's shooting star, sticky shooting star

Dodecatheon cusickii Greene
Dodecatheon pulchellum (Raf.) Merr. ssp. *cusickii* (Greene) Calder & Roy L. Taylor
Dodecatheon pulchellum (Raf.) Merr. var. *cusickii* (Greene) Reveal

FNA8: "Variety cusickii is densely glandular-pubescent to glandular-puberulent. It occurs from northeastern Oregon to southeastern British Columbia, thence across Idaho to western Montana, with a disjunct population at Birdseye, Wyoming (A. Nelson 9610, 4 May 1911; DS, RM-mixed with Dodecatheon conjugens). Its range is well within that of var. pulchellum. The whole plant (leaves, scapes, pedicels, and calyx) is densely glandular, unlike D. conjugens var. viscidum, which usually has sparsely and minutely glandular-puberulent pedicels, leaves, and scapes that are (typically) glandular-pubescent proximally. Plants from Alberta and Saskatchewan assigned previously to var. cusickii are var. viscidum."

var. ***macrocarpa*** (A. Gray) A.R. Mast & Reveal [WTU]
Alaskan shooting star

Dodecatheon pulchellum (Raf.) Merr. ssp. *macrocarpum* (A. Gray) Roy L. Taylor & MacBryde
Dodecatheon pulchellum (Raf.) Merr. var. *macrocarpum* (A. Gray) Reveal

var. ***pauciflora*** [WTU]
dark-throated shooting star

Dodecatheon pauciflorum Greene
Dodecatheon pauciflorum Greene var. *monanthum* Greene
Dodecatheon pauciflorum Greene var. *watsonii* (Tidestr.) C.L. Hitchc.
Dodecatheon pulchellum (Raf.) Merr. ssp. *monanthum* (Greene) H.J. Thomp. ex Munz
Dodecatheon pulchellum (Raf.) Merr. ssp. *pauciflorum* (Greene) Hultén
Dodecatheon pulchellum (Raf.) Merr. ssp. *pulchellum*
Dodecatheon pulchellum (Raf.) Merr. ssp. *watsonii* (Tidestr.) H.J. Thomp.
Dodecatheon pulchellum (Raf.) Merr. var. *pulchellum*
Dodecatheon pulchellum (Raf.) Merr. var. *shoshonense* (A. Nelson) Reveal
Dodecatheon pulchellum (Raf.) Merr. var. *watsonii* (Tidestr.) B. Boivin
Dodecatheon radicatum Greene
Dodecatheon radicatum Greene ssp. *monanthum* (Greene) H.J. Thomp.
Dodecatheon radicatum Greene ssp. *watsonii* (Tidestr.) H.J. Thomp.

FNA8: "Variety pulchellum is the most widespread and common variant of the species. It ranges from south-eastern Alaska and western Canada, to southeastern Manitoba, to Lassen County, California, northern and eastern Arizona, New Mexico, and northern Mexico. Scattered populations are found in western North Dakota (Burke County) and in western Nebraska (Morrill County). A collection at Fort Lewis, Thurston County, Washington (D. Thysell 705, WTU), may be an introduction."

Primula poetica (L.F. Hend.) A.R. Mast & Reveal [WTU]
narcissus shooting star, poet's shooting star

Dodecatheon poeticum L.F. Hend.

FNA8: "Dodecatheon poeticum grows mainly in the Columbia River gorge and on the eastern edge of the Cascade Range in Washington, and in Oregon. Nearby one can find D. conjugens var. conjugens and D. pulchellum var. cusickii, features of which (the rugose connective of the former, the glandular condition of the latter) are combined in D. poeticum. The distinct filaments of var. conjugens readily distinguish that taxon from D. poeticum; distinction between D. poeticum and D. pulchellum var. cusickii is difficult. The former has maroon pollen sacs; var. cusickii has yellow ones. Plants with all of the features of D. poeticum rarely have the smooth connective typical of D. pulchellum. H. J. Thompson (1953) suggested that D. poeticum (a tetraploid) might be the product of an allopolyploid involving var. cusickii and D. hendersonii (both diploids). The leaves of Dodecatheon poeticum are occasionally slightly toothed and relatively broad (e.g., K. L. Chambers 2080, OSC) and resemble the leaves of D. dentatum, a species that flowers in the Gorge typically after D. poeticum. Rootstocks with bulblets are rarely seen on herbarium specimens."

Primula tetrandra (Suksd. ex Greene) A.R. Mast & Reveal [WTU]
alpine shooting star

Dodecatheon alpinum (A. Gray) Greene

FNA8: "Dodecatheon alpinum is found in widely scattered locations in the San Jacinto Mountains, Transverse Ranges, Sierra Nevada, northern coastal ranges, and the Siskiyou Mountains of California, southwestern Oregon, and west-central Nevada, and in the Cascade Ranges to just north of the Columbia River in Skamania and Yakima counties of Washington. It may be seen on scattered basin ranges in the Intermountain West of Nevada (e.g., East Humboldt, Jarbidge, Ruby, Snake) and western Utah (Deep Creek Mountains), and in some desert ranges of southern Oregon as far east as the Steens Mountains in Harney County; it is disjunct to the Blue and Wallowa mountains of northeastern Oregon. There are other disjunct populations in the northern Wasatch and Uinta mountains of northern and northeastern Utah, and even more widely scattered populations in the southern Wasatch and Tushar mountains. The species has also been found at Warm Springs in Millard County. Isolated populations occur on the Pine Valley Mountains, Utah, and around the Grand Canyon and Mogollon Rim areas of Arizona as far south as Greenlee County. Narrow-leaved plants that are sparsely glandular-pubescent are sometimes found at higher elevations in the Sierra Nevada, making a distinction between Dodecatheon alpinum and D. jeffreyi occasionally arbitrary. A specimen from Deschutes County, Oregon (C. L. Hitchcock and J. S. Martin 4919, UTC, WTU) has leaf blades to 3.5 cm wide."

Samolus [FNA8, HC2]

Sp. Pl. 1: 171. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 78. 1754.
brookweed, water pimpernel

Samolus parviflorus Raf. [FNA8, HC2]

Amer. Monthly Mag. & Crit. Rev. 2: 176.
water pimpernel

Samolus floribundus Kunth
Samolus valerandi L. ssp. *parviflorus* (Raf.) HultTn [KZ99]

FNA8: "Confirmed Canadian populations of Samolus parviflorus appear to be limited to the Atlantic coastal areas and the Ottawa region of the Saint Lawrence Seaway, with a historical record (1903) known from southern Saskatchewan. A report from British Columbia (www.natureserve.org, 2006) is erroneous; no specimens exist at DAO or UBC as reported. The name Samolus floribundus has sometimes been applied to this taxon. The publication date for S. floribundus is February 1818, making it later than S. parviflorus, published in January of that same year. Some taxonomists include this species within the European S. valerandi; that species has larger flowers and capsules, fewer racemes, and staminodes occurring in clusters of one to three. No specimens have been found of true European S. valerandi in the flora area; previous specimens labeled as S. valerandi are native species, usually S. parviflorus. Samolus parviflorus is occasionally sold as an aquarium plant ("underwater salad")."

Theophrastaceae (see Primulaceae)