

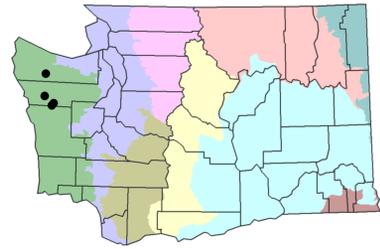
Erythronium quinaultense G.A. Allen

Quinault fawn-lily

Liliaceae - lily family

status: State Threatened, USFS sensitive

rank: G1G2 / S1S2



General Description: Adapted from Flora of North America (1993+): Perennial herb with nodding flowers, from a deep, narrowly ovoid bulb. Leaves in a basal pair, lanceolate to ovate, 12-20 cm long, blades green or faintly mottled with white or brown, margins somewhat wavy.

Floral Characteristics: Peduncle leafless, 12-25 cm high; inflorescence with 1-3 flowers. Tepals 6, white, shading to pink at outer margins and tips, becoming more pink with age, with a yellow band at the base, lanceolate to narrowly ovate, 30-50 mm, inner tepals with small auricles at the base. Stamens 12-24 mm long. Filaments white, flattened, linear to lanceolate, 1-2 mm wide; anthers yellow. Stigma with slender, usually recurved lobes 1-5 mm long. Flowers in May.

Fruits: Capsules oblong to obovoid, 3-6 cm long.

Identification Tips: This species is not in Hitchcock & Cronquist (1973). *E. quinaultense* is an intermediate hybrid between *E. montanum* and *E. revolutum*. It closely resembles *E. oregonum* but has a yellow band at the base of the tepals in place of the continuous yellow base of *R. oregonum*, which also usually has more mottled basal leaves. *E. revolutum* has uniformly violet to pink tepals, leaf blades distinctly mottled with irregular streaks of brown or white, and is generally found in river bottoms. *E. montanum* has white to creamy white tepals, linear filaments less than 0.8 mm wide, and generally grows at higher elevations than *E. quinaultense*.

Range: Endemic to the southwestern Olympic Peninsula.

Habitat/Ecology: Openings, road edges, and rock ledges in coniferous forests at elevations of 300-900 m (960-2900 ft). Associated species include Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Pacific silver fir (*Abies amabilis*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*), red huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*), oval-leaf blueberry (*Vaccinium alaskense*), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), deer fern (*Blechnum spicant*), beargrass (*Xerophyllum tenax*), and redwood-sorrel (*Oxalis oregana*).

Comments: *Erythronium quinaultense* is 1 of at least 2 rare tetraploid *Erythronium* species of hybrid origin in the coastal Pacific Northwest. Globally, this species is known from fewer than 5 occurrences, all from the Olympic Peninsula.

References: Allen 2001; Flora of North America 1993+, vol. 26.



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