

Species Excluded From the Flora of British Columbia (2012)
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Taxon	Family	Exclude Y/N	Year first noted	Comments
<i>Abronia umbellata</i> Lam. subsp. <i>acutalata</i> (Standl.) Tillett	Nyctaginaceae	Y		"Examination of morphology and chloroplast DNA failed to show any difference between subsp. <i>acutalata</i> and subsp <i>breviflora</i> (Karoly ex Kaye 2002), so northern plants are now assigned to subsp <i>breviflora</i> ." - Fairbarns in BEN 428.
<i>Agoseris elata</i> (Nutt.) Greene	Asteraceae	Y		Plants originally identified as this species taken from Manning Park have been annotated to <i>Agoseris aurantiaca</i> var. <i>aurantica</i> by Gary Baird in 2008. Though the yellow flowers seem distinct and some question whether these plants are really <i>A. aurantiaca</i> .
<i>Allium geyeri</i> S. Wats. var. <i>geyeri</i>	Liliaceae	Y		Included in The Vascular Plants of British Columbia Part 4 (1994), but based on misidentifications of <i>A. geyeri</i> var. <i>tenerum</i> .
<i>Allium validum</i> S. Wats.	Liliaceae	Y		Reported in IFBC Vol 6 (2001), but there are no herbarium records to substantiate the occurrence of this species in BC.
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Y Correction	1993	Plants cultivated for vegetable greens spread within the garden they were grown (Lomer 93-231 @ UBC), but not known outside of garden settings, though there have been some mislabeled specimens going by this name.
<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i> (Moq.) Sauer	Amaranthaceae	Y		A collection from railroad tracks in Vancouver (Lomer 88-152 @ UBC) has been tentatively identified as this species, but it may be <i>A. rudis</i> . No confirmed vouchers.
<i>Amsinckia retrorsa</i> Suksd.	Boraginaceae	Y		Included in IFBC Vol 2 (1998), but this entity is not considered a significant form and has been merged into <i>A. menziesii</i> .
<i>Androsace filiformis</i> Retz.	Primulaceae	Y		Included in The Vascular Plants of British Columbia Part 3 (1991),, but no herbarium specimens exist to substantiate the occurrence of this species in BC.
<i>Apocynum sibiricum</i> Jacq. var. <i>salignum</i> (Greene) Fern.	Apocynaceae	Y		Included in The Vascular Plants of British Columbia Part 1 (1989), but now included in <i>A.cannabinum</i> L.
<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i> Nutt. subsp. <i>incompta</i> D.D. Keck	Asteraceae	Y		Reported in IFBC Vol 1 (1998), but apparently this is a more southern variety that does not occur in BC. The specimens so named were <i>Artemisia michauxiana</i> .
<i>Astragalus convallarius</i> Greene	Fabaceae	Y		Reported in IFBC Vol 3 (1999), but the only specimen was re-identified to <i>A. miser</i> as noted in IFBC Vol 8 (2002), Errata, p. 55.
<i>Astragalus curvicaupus</i> (A.Heller) I.F. Macbr.	Fabaceae	Y Correction		"Cited by Henry (1915) (as <i>Astragalus speirocarpus</i> A. Gray var. <i>falciformis</i> A. Gray) but no BC material available." - IFBC.
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> R. Brown	Chenopodiaceae	Y	1896	This Australian subshrub was collected in Victoria (J.R. Anderson 286 @ V) and mapped from there in Flora North America, Vol 4, but was actually taken from a garden.

<i>Botrychium matricariifolium</i> (A. Braun ex Dowell) A. Braun ex Koch	Ophioglossaceae	Y		Included in The Vascular Plants of British Columbia, Part 3, based on misidentifications. This is an eastern North American species that does not range west into BC.
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> (Michx.) Torr.	Poaceae	Y		The dot on the map for BC in Flora North America was based on a specimen that was grown in a nursery at the Experimental Station in Kamloops (Bungle s.n. @ UBC).
<i>Bromus anomalus</i> Rupr.	Poaceae	Y		This species has been redefined to include plants restricted to Texas and Mexico following Flora North America. Our plants are called <i>Bromus porteri</i> .
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> Roth	Poaceae	Y		A specimen fitting the description of this species has been collected near Vancouver (Lomer 92-40 @ UBC), but we are following Pavlick & Anderton, 2007, and including such plants in the common <i>B. rigidus</i> . In this case <i>B. diandrus</i> is the name used.
<i>Bupleurum americanum</i> Coult. & Rose	Apiaceae	Y	1881	The only collection of this species (Dawson 2117,857,9156 @ CAN) was probably taken from the Alberta side of Kootenay Pass. Until a specimen can be confirmed from BC we have decided to exclude this species. It may occur in extreme SE BC.
<i>Byronia dioica</i> Jacq.	Cucurbitaceae	Y	1993	This Eurasian perennial gourd was collected once in a city park, Vancouver, but it may have been planted though it did not appear to be so. (Lomer 93-95 @ UBC) It did not persist.
<i>Camassia quamash</i> (Pursh) Greene ssp. <i>azurea</i> (Heller) Gould	Liliaceae	Y		Included in IFBC Vol 6, but this subspecies is endemic to Washington and does not occur in BC. Our plants so named were subspecies <i>maxima</i> .
<i>Cardamine debilis</i> D. Don.	Brassicaceae	Y Correction		The collection from Moberly River in NE BC (TMC Taylor 715 @ UBC) has been reidentified to <i>Cardamine umbellata</i> in 2007.
<i>Carex projecta</i> Mack.	Cyperaceae	Y Correction		First reported by Eastham (1947) based on a collection from SE BC, but the specimen was actually <i>Carex bebbii</i> .
<i>Carex saximontana</i> Mack.	Cyperaceae	Y		Plants referred to this species in IFBC Vol 6 are now considered to be <i>Carex cordillerana</i> . <i>Carex saximontana</i> occurs to the east of BC.
<i>Carex subfusca</i> Boott	Cyperaceae	Y	1941	There is a collection under this name from the Second Narrows Bridge, North Vancouver (Eastham s.n. @ UBC), but this specimen is better as <i>Carex pachystachya</i> .
<i>Carex tinctoria</i> (Fern.) Fern.	Cyperaceae	Y Correction		Reports of this eastern North American species were based on misidentified specimens of <i>C. bebbii</i> and <i>C. feta</i> . (FNA Vol 23 p. 370).
<i>Castanea dentata</i> (Marsh.) Borkh.	Fagaceae	Y		"Reports of this eastern North American species (Taylor and MacBryde 1977) refer to horticultural plantings in our region." - IFBC
<i>Castilleja pallescens</i> (A. Gray) Greenm.	Scrophulariaceae	Y		Included in The Vascular Plants of British Columbia, Part 3 (1991), but based on misidentifications of other species, mostly <i>Castilleja lutescens</i> .
<i>Chaenactis douglasii</i> (Hook.) Hook. & Arn var. <i>alpina</i> A. Gray	Asteraceae	Y		Included in The Vascular Plants of British Columbia Part 1 (1989) as <i>Chaenactis alpina</i> , but based on a misidentification of an atypical specimen of <i>C. douglasii</i> var. <i>douglasii</i> as noted in IFBC Vol. 1, p. 210.

<i>Chenopodium foliosum</i> (Moench) Aesch.	Chenopodiaceae	Y		Reported from Redstone, Chilcotin by Frank Lomer in BEN #64, 1993. This was a misidentification. The Eastham specimen at UBC was an unusual <i>Monolepis nuttalliana</i> with a note on the label: "flower clusters bright red".
<i>Chenopodium urbicum</i> L.	Chenopodiaceae	Y		Reported from S BC in IFBC, Vol 2. All specimens seen under this name have been reidentified, mostly to <i>C. album</i> . It may occur here, but most likely as a waif.
<i>Cirsium arvense</i> (L.) Scop. var. <i>integrifolium</i> Wimm. & Grab.	Asteraceae	Y Correction		We agree with Keil (2006) that there is little value in recognizing variants within this species. Plants with unlobed and virtually spineless leaves have been observed, esp. in the Okanagan.
<i>Clarkia purpurea</i> (Curtis) Nels. & Macbr. ssp. <i>viminea</i> (Dougl.) H.& M. Lewis	Onagraceae	Y		Included in IFBC Vol 3, but based on a misidentification of <i>C. purpurea</i> ssp. <i>quadrivulnera</i> as noted in IFBC Vol 8, p. 58, 60.
<i>Corispermum hyssopifolium</i> L.	Chenopodiaceae	Y		Included in IFBC Vol 2, but this is an Asian species that has not been collected in BC. Our <i>Corispermum</i> species are similar, but unrelated native North American plants.
<i>Cryptantha fendleri</i> (A. Gray) Greene	Boraginaceae	Y		Included in IFBC Vol 2, but based on a misidentification as noted in IFBC Vol 8, p. 43. The relevant specimen was <i>C. watsonii</i> .
<i>Cryptantha nubigena</i> (Greene) Payson	Boraginaceae	Y		Included in The Vascular Plants of British Columbia Part 2, but based on a misidentification of <i>C. celosioides</i> .
<i>Cytisus monspessulanus</i> L.	Fabaceae	Y Correction		Synonym for <i>Genista monspessulana</i> (L.) L. Johnson
<i>Delphinium depauperatum</i> Nutt. in T.& G.	Ranunculaceae	Y		Included in The Vascular Plants of British Columbia Part 3 (1991), but based on a misidentification of <i>D. nuttallianum</i> .
<i>Douglasia alaskana</i> (Cov. & Standl. ex Hulten) S. Kelso	Primulaceae	Y		Included in IFBC Vol 4 (1991), but based on a misidentification of <i>D. gormanii</i> . It occurs near the BC border in SW Yukon.
<i>Douglasia montana</i> A. Gray	Primulaceae	Y		Included in The Vascular Plants of British Columbia Part 3 (1991), but no herbarium specimens exist to substantiate the occurrence of this species in BC. It approaches the BC border in Waterton Lakes National Park in Alberta.
<i>Douglasia nivalis</i> Lindl.	Primulaceae	Y		Included in The Vascular Plants of British Columbia Part 3 (1991), but no herbarium specimens exist to substantiate the occurrence of this species in BC. This species is known only in Washington State, north to about Ferry County.
<i>Draba alpina</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Y		
<i>Drosera intermedia</i> Hayne	Droseraceae	Y		A Bella Bella specimen (Richardson s.n. @ McGill) was reidentified to <i>Drosera anglica</i> . Specimens from Liard Hotsprings appear to be hybrids between <i>D. anglica</i> and <i>D. rotundifolia</i> (<i>Drosera</i> x <i>obovata</i> Mert. & Koch. Better specimens are needed to confirm.
<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i> (L.) A. Gray	Dryopteridaceae	Y ?	1987	This eastern fern was collected once in 1987 at Meager Creek Hotsprings (A. Rose s.n. @ UBC). Its presence there is hard to explain. Three plants were found in moist woods and cannot be re-located.
<i>Echinochloa crus-pavonis</i> (Kunth) Schult.	Poaceae	Y		Reported from BC in Flora North America Vol 25, but the specimen it was based upon was reidentified to <i>Poa bulbosa</i> (Taylor s.n. @ UBC).

<i>Eleocharis compressa</i> Sullivan var. <i>acutisquamata</i> (Buckley) S.G. Smith	Cyperaceae	Y		This taxon was reported for BC by Smith in Flora North America Vol 23 based on a single specimen (FROM ???) that is intermediate with <i>E. elliptica</i> . Until a good specimen can be found it is best to exclude this taxon from BC for now.
<i>Eleocharis tenuis</i> (Willd.) J.A. Schult.	Cyperaceae	Y		Included in IFBC Vol 6, but BC plants are now considered to be <i>Eleocharis elliptica</i> . <i>E. tenuis</i> is an eastern North American species.
<i>Ellisia nyctelea</i> (L.) L.	Hydrophyllaceae	Y		Included in The Vascular Plants of British Columbia, Part 2, but based on misidentifications of <i>Nemophilla parviflora</i> . It occurs east of our range in Alberta.
<i>Elodea bifoliata</i> H. St. John	Hydrocharitaceae	Y		Included for BC in Flora North America Vol 22, but the relevant collection from Queen Elizabeth Park, Vancouver was based on <i>Elodea nuttallii</i> . (See BEN 336). <i>E. bifoliata</i> may occur in SE BC.
<i>Epilobium glareosum</i> G.N. Jones	Onagraceae	Y		Included in The Vascular Plants of British Columbia, Part 2, but this entity is not considered a significant form and is merged into <i>E. clavatum</i> .
<i>Erigeron subtrinervis</i> Rydb. ex Porter & Britton	Asteraceae	Y		Apparently all reports of this species in BC refer to the common <i>Erigeron speciosus</i> . <i>Erigeron subtrinervis</i> occurs well south of our area.
<i>Eriogonum pauciflorum</i> Pursh	Polygonaceae	Y		Cited by Henry 1915 (as <i>E. multiceps</i>) from South Kootenay Pass, and the basis of inclusion in IFBC Vol 4, but this species is a prairie plant, unknown in Alberta, and it is unlikely to occur here.
<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i> (L.) Nutt. var. <i>graminifolia</i>	Asteraceae	Y Correction		This more eastern variety, apparently is common in the Columbia River valley eastern BC and introduced in cranberry bogs in Greater Vancouver. It is excluded in the present treatment because the differences in leaf widths between it and the western var. <i>major</i> are slight.
<i>Fumaria bastardii</i> Boreau	Fumariaceae	Y		All collections of this species in BC have been reidentified to <i>Fumaria martinii</i> .
<i>Galium mexicanum</i> Kunth ssp. <i>asperulum</i> (A. Gray) Dempster	Rubiaceae	Y		Included in IFBC Vol 4, but the only specimen (Mission in the Fraser Valley in 1954) was based on a misidentification of <i>Galium mollugo</i> (Faris Jr. 155 @ UBC).
<i>Galium multiflorum</i> Kell.	Rubiaceae	Y		Included in IFBC Vol 4, but no specimen can be found. It is presumed to have been a misidentification of <i>Galium boreale</i> . Not expected to range this far north of Washington.
<i>Gastroidium phleoides</i> (Nees & Meyen) C.E. Hubb.	Poaceae	Y		Reported for BC in FNA Vol 24, but this report was in error. (Michael Piep, Intermountain Herbarium (UTC), personal communication).
<i>Genista hispanica</i> L.	Fabaceae	Y	1998	Cultivated shrub was collected on an island in Departure Bay, Nanaimo (Lomer 98-14A). It apparently persisted from planting and has not spread.
<i>Genista monspessulana</i> (L.) L.A.S. Johnson	Fabaceae	Y Correction	2003	Cultivated shrub [Syn. <i>Cytisus monspessulanus</i> L., <i>Teline monspessulana</i> (L.) K. Koch] was reported for BC by Hitchcock et al. (1961), but the only collection seen (Lomer 4758 @ UBC) was an escape from private plantings on North Pender Island.
<i>Hackelia arida</i> (Piper) I.M. Johnst.	Boraginaceae	Y Correction		Attributed to the province by Boivin (1966-1967) from Rock Creek, but based on a misidentification of <i>H. ciliata</i> .
<i>Halimolobos mollis</i> (Hook.) Rollins	Brassicaceae	Y		Included in The Vascular Plants of British Columbia, Part 1, but no BC specimens under this name were found. It can be expected in northern BC near the Yukon border.

<i>Hordeum depressum</i> (Scribn. & J.G. Sm.) Rydb.	Poaceae	Y		Included in IFBC Vol 7, but based on misidentifications of <i>H. brachyantherum</i> and <i>H. marinum</i> ssp. <i>gussonianum</i> . It is not known north of Washington.
<i>Hottonia palustris</i> L.	Primulaceae	Y	2005	Eurasian aquatic perennial (water violet) was collected in a private pond on Saltspring Island (Yearsley s.n. @ UBC), but it is believed to have been planted.
<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i> L.	Clusiaceae	Y	1938	Eurasian perennial collected once in East Robson, west of Castlegar: "Found in a consignment of supposedly native plants". (Eastham s.n. @ UBC).
<i>Juncus orthophyllus</i> Coville	Juncaceae	Y Correction		Reported for BC in Flora North America Vol 22, and Scoggan (1978), but based on misidentified specimens of <i>Juncus covillei</i> .
<i>Lamium maculatum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Y		Included in The Vascular Plants of British Columbia Part 2 (1990), but no specimens have been found of this common garden species.
<i>Lepidium lasiocarpum</i> Nutt.	Brassicaceae	Y		"Cited by Henry (1915), but no specimens seen." - IFBC
<i>Leymus arenarius</i> (L.) Hochst.	Poaceae	Y		A collection was made of this ornamental grass from Saanichton, Vancouver Island in 1939 (Foster s.n. @ UBC), but the label said "probably from experimental plants at Research Station". We have decided to exclude it.
<i>Ligusticum verticillatum</i> (Hook.) J.M. Coult. & Rose ex Rose	Apiaceae	Y		Included in IFBC Vol 1 ((1998), but all collections of this species in BC have been reidentified to <i>Ligusticum canbyi</i> .
<i>Lonicera etrusca</i> Santi	Caprifoliaceae	Y		All BC collections of this European twining honeysuckle have been re-identified to either the native <i>Lonicera hispidula</i> or the introduced <i>L. periclymenum</i> .
<i>Lotus nevadensis</i> (S. Wats.) Greene var. <i>douglasii</i> (Greene) Ottley	Fabaceae	Y		Reported for BC in Henry (1915) and all floras for our area since that time, but no voucher can be found and it is best to exclude this species as it seems unlikely to occur north of Washington. The original report was most likely an error.
<i>Lupinus minimus</i> Dougl. ex Hook.	Fabaceae	Y		Reports of this species in BC refer to <i>L. lepidus</i> or were misidentifications. It occurs to the south of BC in Washington.
<i>Lupinus vallicola</i> Heller ssp. <i>apricus</i> (Greene) D. Dunn	Fabaceae	Y		Reports of this species in BC (T.M.C. Taylor 1974) were based on misidentifications of <i>L. bicolor</i> ?????
<i>Lupinus wyethii</i> S. Wats.	Fabaceae	Y		The relevant specimen (xxx @ V) has based on a misidentification of <i>Lupinus latifolius</i> .
<i>Medicago orbicularis</i> (L.) All.	Fabaceae	Y Correction		Reports of this species were based on Macoun collections on ballast from Nanaimo and Esquimalt. The specimens (Macoun 91608 (mixed sheet) & 5100 @ CAN) have been reidentified to <i>Medicago polymorpha</i> with spineless fruit.
<i>Melica geyeri</i> Munro	Poaceae	Y Correction		Reported by Eastham (1947) from Vancouver Island, but based on a misidentification of <i>Melica subulata</i> .
<i>Minuartia macrocarpa</i> (Pursh) Ostenf.	Caryophyllaceae	Y		Reports of this species in BC were based on misidentifications of <i>Minuartia arctica</i> .
<i>Minuartia yukonensis</i> Hult.	Caryophyllaceae	Y		Included in IFBC Vol 6, but the only two BC collections have been re-identified to <i>M. rubella</i> and <i>M. biflora</i> .

Miscanthus sinensis Anderss.	Poaceae	Y	1993	This large ornamental Asian grass was collected once in a ditch in Surrey, but likely persisted from a planting that was long ago overgrown. (Lomer 93-240 @ UBC)
Oxytropis arctica R. Brown	Fabaceae	Y		Included in IFBC Vol 3, but based on a misidentification of <i>O. campestris</i> var. <i>davisii</i> . <i>O. arctica</i> is not known S of the Yukon.
Oxytropis campestris (L.) DC. var. columbiana (St. John) Barneby	Fabaceae	Y		Included in IFBC Vol 3, but BC plants under this name are now considered to be <i>O. campestris</i> var. <i>spicata</i> . The var. <i>columbiana</i> is currently known only in Flathead Co., Montana. ?????
Penstemon cusickii A. Gray	Scrophulariaceae	Y		Included in The Vascular Plants of British Columbia Part 3 (1991), but based on a misidentification of <i>Penstemon fruticosus</i> .
Penstemon attenuatus Dougl. ex Lindl.	Scrophulariaceae	Y		"Cited in Taylor (1974) and Taylor and MacBryde (1977), but probably based on misidentifications of <i>P. albertinus</i> ." - IFBC Vol 5.
Phacelia mollis J.F. Macbr.	Hydrophyllaceae	Y		Included in IFBC Vol 3, but no vouchers can be found. It is endemic to Alaska and the Yukon, but may occur in extreme NW BC.
Phleum phleoides (L.) H. Karsten	Poaceae	Y		This Eurasian grass appears to be unknown in North America. It was wrongly included in Flora North America Vol 24 as occurring in Coquitlam. That collection (Lomer 90-53 @ UBC) was <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> .
Phlox alyssifolia Greene	Polemoniaceae	Y		Included in The Vascular Plants of British Columbia, Part 2, 1990, but the only record of this species was from the Alberta side of Crowsnest Pass.
Phlox hoodii Richards.	Polemoniaceae	Y		Included in IFBC Vol 4, but based on misidentifications of <i>P. diffusa</i> and <i>P. caespitosa</i> . It occurs east of our range in Alberta.
Primula nutans Georgi	Primulaceae	Y		Included in IFBC Vol 4, but based on a misidentification of <i>P. egalikensis</i> . It occurs near the BC border in SW Yukon.
Primula stricta Hornem.	Primulaceae	Y		Included in IFBC Vol 4. but based on misidentifications of <i>P. egalikensis</i> . It occurs far to the east of our range in NWT.
Puccinellia maritima (Huds.) Parl.	Poaceae	Y Correction		This European seashore grass was mapped from Vancouver Island in Flora North America Vol 24, p. 463, but was apparently based on a misidentified specimen of <i>Puccinellia nutkaensis</i> at V.
Quercus rubra L.	Fagaceae	Y		"All collections of this eastern North American species, reported by Taylor and MacBryde (1977) refer to horticultural plantings in our region." - IFBC
Ranunculus verecundus B.L. Rob. ex Piper	Ranunculaceae	Y		
Ribes montigenum McClatchie	Grossulariaceae	Y		Collections under this name have been re-identified to <i>R. lacustre</i> . It occurs south of our range in Washington.
Salix alba L	Salicaceae	Y		Apparently all reports of this species in BC refer to hybrid willows, mostly <i>Salix x fragilis</i> . Variants of <i>Salix alba</i> are frequently cultivated, but no documented specimens of the true species have been observed.
Salix lemmonii Bebb	Salicaceae	Y		Apparently all collections from the Victoria area of this more southern species are best considered forms of <i>Salix geyeriana</i> or perhaps hybrids involving <i>Salix geyeriana</i> . - George Argus
Salvia sylvestris L.	Lamiaceae	Y Correction		Cited from ballast in Nanaimo by Scoggan (1979) but the relevant collection seems to be <i>Salvia plebeia</i> .
Samolus valerandi L.	Primulaceae	Y		Included in The Vascular Plants of British Columbia Part 3 (1991), but no herbarium vouchers have been found.
Saxifraga radiata Small	Saxifragaceae	Y		See <i>Saxifraga sibirica</i> .

<i>Saxifraga sibirica</i> L.	Saxifragaceae	Y Correction		This northern saxifrage (syn. = <i>Saxifraga radiata</i> , <i>S. exilis</i>) was reported by Krajina from the Spatsizi Plateau (Syesis Vol 9, 1976), but no voucher can be found. It may some day be found in northern BC.
<i>Senecio serra</i> Hook.	Asteraceae	Y Correction		Included in The Vascular Plants of British Columbia, Part 1, 1989, but based on a misidentification of <i>S. triangularis</i> .
<i>Sparganium glomeratum</i> (Beurling ex Laest.) L. Neum.	Sparganiaceae	Y		Included in The Vascular Plants of British Columbia Part 4 (1994), but based on a misidentification.
<i>Spergularia diandra</i> (Guss.) Held. & Sart.	Caryophyllaceae	Y Correction		This European plant, listed by Eastham (1947) and included for BC in Flora North America (2005) was based on a misidentification of <i>S. salina</i> .
<i>Stellaria americana</i> (Porter ex B.L. Robinson) Standley	Caryophyllaceae	Y		Reported for the Ashnola Valley in Vascular Plants of BC Part 1, but this must have been based on a misidentification because the species is endemic to extreme SW Alberta and NW Montana. It is possible it could occur in SE BC.
<i>Stellaria simcoei</i> (T.J. Howell) C.L. Hitchc.	Caryophyllaceae	Y		Included in The Vascular Plants of British Columbia, Part 1, but this entity is not considered a significant form and is included in <i>S. calycantha</i> .
<i>Teline monspessulana</i> (L.) K. Koch	Fabaceae	Y Correction		Misspelled <i>Telene monspessulana</i> (L.) Koch. in IFBC Vol 3 Excluded. It is a synonym for <i>Genista monspessulana</i> (L.) L. Johnson
<i>Thelypodium laciniatum</i> (Hook.) Endl. ex Valp. var. <i>milleflorum</i> (A. Nels.) Pays.	Brassicaceae	Y		Included in IFBC Vol 2, but based on misidentifications of var. <i>laciniatum</i> as noted in IFBC Vol 8 Errata, p. 48. The var. <i>milleflorum</i> occurs south of BC.
<i>Thermopsis montana</i> Nutt.	Fabaceae	Y		Included in The Vascular Plants of British Columbia Part 2 (1990), but all specimens have been reidentified to <i>Thermopsis rhombifolia</i> .
<i>Thymus praecox</i> Opiz ssp. <i>arcticus</i> (Durand) Jalas	Lamiaceae	Y		Included in IFBC Vol 3, but no specimens found. All <i>Thymus</i> collections were either <i>T. serpyllum</i> which occasionally escapes from gardens or <i>T. pulegioides</i> which is apparently well established in natural sites near Terrace.
<i>Townsendia exscapa</i> (Richardson) Porter	Asteraceae	Y		Included in The Vascular Plants of British Columbia Part 1 (1989), but all specimens have been reidentified to <i>Townsendia hookeri</i> .
<i>Vallisneria spiralis</i> L.	Hydrocharitaceae	Y		This European aquatic species is very similar to our native <i>Spiralis americana</i> . It seems possible that some or even most populations identified as <i>S. americana</i> from southern BC are this European introduction. Needs a specimen review.