

Washington Flora Checklist

A checklist of the Vascular Plants of Washington State

Hosted by the University of Washington Herbarium

Family: Cleomaceae

2 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synonymy at the rank of genus and below follows the [2nd Edition of the Flora of the Pacific Northwest](#) except where superseded by new information.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 May 19th, 2024 at 12:20pm 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)

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Dicots:

Cleomaceae [FNA7, HC2] Spiderflower Family

Synonyms: (none)

References: (none)

Peritoma [FNA7, HC2]

Prodr. 1: 23. 1824.

beeplant, cleome, spiderflower

Peritoma lutea (Hook.) Raf. [FNA7, HC2]

Sylva Tellur. 112.

Cleome lutea Hook. [HC]

Cleome lutea Hook. var. *lutea* [KZ99]

Cleomella lutea (Hook.) Roalson & J.C.Hall

Peritoma serrulata (Pursh) DC. [FNA7, HC2]

Prodr. 1: 237. (as serrulatum).

Cleome serrulata Pursh [HC]

Cleomella serrulata (Pursh) Roalson & J.C.Hall

FNA7: " Most collections of *Peritoma serrulata* from the northeastern and midwestern United States apparently represent non-persistent waifs or garden escapes. The species has been cultivated as a source of nectar for honeybees since ca. 1880 (L. H. Bailey 1900-1902). It shows considerable variation in fruit size, even within populations. The variation may reflect environmental influences, especially water availability, rather than genetics (H. H. Iltis 1952).

The seeds and leaves of *Peritoma serrulata* are consumed by the Navajo as food and provide a source of black dye. The leaves have been used as a remedy for insect bites, inflammation, and intestinal upsets (L. S. M. Curtin 1947)."

Polanisia [FNA7, HC, HC2]

Amer. J. Sci. 1: 37. 1819.

clammyweed