Washington Flora Checklist

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

Family: Crassulaceae

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and synonymy at the rank of genus and below follows the 2nd Edition of the Flora of the Pacific Northwest except where superceded by new information.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

Crassulaceae [FNA8, HC, HC2] Stonecrop Family

Synonyms: (none)

References: (none)

Crassula [FNA8, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 282. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 136. 1754.
pygmy-weed

Tillaea [HC]

Crassula aquatica (L.) Schönland [FNA8, HC2]
Nat. Pflanzenfam. 51[III,2a]: 37.
wrinkle-seed pygmyweed, water pygmy weed

Crassula saginoides (Maxim.) M. Bywater & Wickens [KZ99]
Crassula vaillantii (Willd.) Roth., misapplied
Hydrophila vaillantii House
Tillaea angustifolia Nutt. var. *bolanderi* S. Watson
Tillaea aquatica L. [HC]
Tillaea bolanderi (S. Watson) Greene
Tillaea drummondii Torr. & A. Gray var. *bolanderi* (S. Watson) Jeps.
Tillaea vaillantii A. Gray, invalid name
Tillaeastrum pringlei Rose

FNA8: "The typical form of Crassula aquatica, with very short fruiting pedicels, grows chiefly in coastal salt marsh. It is rare and widely scattered in Alaska and Canada (W. J. Cody 1954), scarcely more common southward. M. Bywater and G. E. Wickens (1984) separated C. saginoides by pedicels elongate in fruit, sometimes to ca. 2 cm. It grows mostly inland and sometimes to 3000 meters, but from the specimens that they annotated, the ranges are not distinct. N. L. Britton and J. N. Rose (1905) and W. L. Jepson (1923-1925) have separated it, at least varietally, under other names, but most authors have included it without comment or at most have called it doubtfully distinct. I call it merely a phase of C. aquatica not needing a formal name (R. V. Moran 1992b). A typical strand plant is depicted in the lower left corner of the illustration panel on this page."

Crassula connata (Ruiz & Pav.) A. Berger [FNA8, HC2]
Nat. Pflanzenfam. ed. 2. 18a: 389.
pygmy weed

Crassula connata (Ruiz & Pav.) A. Berger var. *subsimplex* (S. Watson) M. Bywater & Wickens [JPM2]
Crassula erecta (Hook. & Arn.) A. Berger
Tillaea connata Ruiz & Pav.
Tillaea erecta Hook. & Arn.
Tillaea leptosepala Benth.

FNA8: "M. Bywater and G. E. Wickens (1984) proposed five varieties, four partly in the flora area, where they have largely overlapping ranges and overlapping characteristics. Further, some supposed differences probably result from local and year-to-year rainfall differences. Although probably having some genetic basis, these varieties seem too poorly defined to be useful (R. V. Moran 1992b). S. L. Hatch et al. (1990) were first to report Crassula connata in Texas, from a 1968 collection (F. B. Jones 7292), suggesting that it may be a recent arrival there. It was first discovered in British Columbia and Washington in 1977 (A. Ceska and O. Ceska 1980) and is treated as a rare native species by the heritage program in British Columbia and the Washington Natural Heritage Program, where it has a habitat typical of other southern disjunct natives (A. Ceska, pers. comm.)."

Crassula tillaea Lester-Garl. [FNA8, HC2]
Fl. Jersey. 87.
mossy stonecrop

Tillaea muscosa L.

FNA8: "First found in California in 1925 (J. T. Howell 1942), Crassula tillaea is now widespread and locally common, often mingling with C. connata. It has been spreading northward, being first found in Oregon in 1984 (D. H. Wagner 1991), in Washington in 1999 (A. L. Jacobson et al. 2001), and in British Columbia in 2002 (P. F. Zika 2002); it has not yet been found growing with C. connata in this part of its range (A. Ceska, pers. comm.)."

Rhodiola [FNA8, HC2]

Sp. Pl. 2: 1035. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 457. 1754.
roseroot

Rhodiola integrifolia Raf. [FNA8, HC2]

Atlantic J. 1: 146.
king's crown, midsummer-men, roseroot

Sedum integrifolium (Raf.) A. Nelson

ssp. ***integrifolia*** [FNA8, HC2]

Atlantic J. 1(4): 146.
king's crown, roseroot

Sedum alaskanum (Rose) Rose ex Hutch.
Sedum roseum (L.) Scop. ssp. *integrifolium* (Raf.) Hultén [JPM], orthographic variant

FNA8: "The plants treated here as Rhodiola integrifolia and R. rosea are part of a difficult polymorphic complex of arctic to cool-temperate North America and Eurasia and of high mountains southward. Some authors have included them all in R. rosea [or Sedum rosea (Linnaeus) Scopoli], often with subspecies or varieties; N. L. Britton and J. N. Rose (1905) earlier divided them into two to several species. For this complex C. H. Uhl (1952) cited six published chromosome counts from Greenland through Eurasia to Japan, all n = 11 or 2n = 22; he found the same numbers in seven collections from northeastern North America (all these Rhodiola rosea proper). From Eurasia, according to R. L. Taylor and G. A. Mulligan (1968), races with 2n = 16 and 33 also are known. On the other hand, for endemics in Minnesota and New York and for five plants from New Mexico and California, Uhl found n = 18 or 2n = 36, and Taylor and Mulligan likewise found 2n = 36 in plants of Moresby Island, British Columbia. With the support of five more counts, but with none for the large area of Oregon and Wyoming to the Bering Sea, R. T. Clausen (1975) separated the 36-chromosome plants as Sedum integrifolium. More counts of 2n = 36 have since appeared, including one from Sutwick Island, off the Alaska Peninsula (Á. Löve 1979). In middle North America, Rhodiola integrifolia and R. rosea are geographically distinct. The local endemic subsp. leedyi of the former grows in Minnesota, midway between the western subspecies of R. integrifolia and the eastern R. rosea, and grows in New York state within 100 km of R. rosea. Otherwise, the ranges of the two species are over 2000 km apart in the south and nearly 3000 km in the north. Rhodiola integrifolia also is the prevailing plant in eastern Asia, where it has been named Sedum atropurpureum N. S. Turczaninow (E. Hultén 1941-1950, vol. 5), and R. rosea seems to extend (although not verified by chromosome counts) from eastern Asia to far-western Alaska, on the coast of the Bering Sea. Although saying that Sedum integrifolium differs from S. rosea in many ways besides the chromosome number, R. T. Clausen (1975) found few absolute distinctions. His best key characters were those used here, petal width of staminate flowers, largely supported by flower color. Although questions remain unanswered, it seems best for now to follow Clausen in keeping the two species for North America. Over its broad range, Rhodiola integrifolia is quite variable (e.g., see E. Hultén 1941-1950, vol. 5). R. T. Clausen (1975) noted that in some populations pistillate plants outnumber staminate; in others staminate may be six times as many as pistillate. He distinguished two outlying endemics as subspp. leedyi and neomexicana, also kept as subspecies here. He also proposed subsp. procer[a] for tall robust plants of Colorado, New Mexico, and (less typical) California, all within the range of subsp. integrifolia and all with the same chromosome number. Some of his plants look remarkably different from the usual dwarf forms of subsp. integrifolia that grow at the same high elevations. He did not include in subsp. procera (and apparently did not see alive) the tall plants often found inland in Alaska and northwestern Canada, which would be Sedum frigidum Rydberg according to Hultén. Thus the racial situation is much more complex than the naming of only two peripheral subspecies might suggest."

Sedum [FNA8, HC, HC2]

Sp. Pl. 1: 430. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 197. 1754.
stonecrop
(see also *Rhodiola*)

Sedum acre L. [FNA8, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 432. 1753.
mossy stonecrop

Sedum elrodii M.E. Jones

Sedum album L. [FNA8, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 432.
white stonecrop

FNA8: "Sedum album was first reported as naturalized in the United States in 1934."

Sedum brevifolium DC. [HC2]
Soc. Agr. Dept. Seine 11: 79.
short-leaved stonecrop

Recently collected in King County, where fully naturalized on a montane rocky bald north of Interstate 90 east of North Bend. The bald is adjacent to rock climbing routes, suggesting propagules may have arrived with climbers. The plants form reproducing populations across a several hectare area of balds and rock faces.

Sedum divergens S. Watson [FNA8, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 17: 372.
Pacific stonecrop, spreading stonecrop

Amerosedum divergens (S. Watson) Á. Löve & D. Löve

FNA8: "Leaves of Sedum divergens are close-set, thick, and turgid. This species occurs in scattered and disjunct populations from the coastal mountains of Alaska (D. F. Murray 1980) and British Columbia to the northern Cascade Mountains and Olympic Mountains of Washington; Lake Peak, Josephine County, Oregon; and Klamath Mountains near Mount Robson in Alberta and British Columbia."

Sedum forsterianum Sm. [HC2]
Engl. Bot. 26: t. [1 Oct 1807-1 Apr 1808].
Forster's stonecrop

Sedum lanceolatum Torr. [FNA8, HC, HC2]
Ann. Lyceum Nat. Hist. New York. 2: 205.
lance-leaved stonecrop
(see also *Sedum rupicola*)

Amerosedum nesioticum (G.N. Jones) Á. Löve & D. Löve
Sedum lanceolatum Torr. ssp. *lanceolatum* [KZ99]
Sedum lanceolatum Torr. ssp. *nesioticum* (G.N. Jones) R.T. Clausen [KZ99]
Sedum lanceolatum Torr. var. *lanceolatum* [FNA8, HC]
Sedum lanceolatum Torr. var. *nesioticum* (G.N. Jones) C.L. Hitchc. [FNA8, HC]
Sedum nesioticum G.N. Jones
Sedum stenopetalum Pursh var. *subalpinum* Fröd.

Sedum leibergii Britton [FNA8, HC, HC2]
N. Amer. Fl. 22: 73.
Leiberg's stonecrop

Amerosedum leibergii (Britton) Á. Löve & D. Löve
Sedum divaricatum S. Watson

Sedum oreganum Nutt. [FNA8, HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 1: 559.
Oregon stonecrop

Gormania oregana (Nutt.) Britton
Sedum oreganum Nutt. ssp. *oreganum* [KZ99]
Sedum oreganum Nutt. ssp. *tenue* R.T. Clausen

Sedum oreganum Nutt. var. *oreganum* [FNA8]
Sedum oreganum Nutt. var. *tenue* (R.T. Clausen) H. Ohba [FNA8]

Sedum rupicola G.N. Jones [FNA8, HC2]
Res. Stud. State Coll. Wash. 2: 125.
lance-leaved stonecrop

Sedum lanceolatum Torr. var. *rupicola* (G.N. Jones) C.L. Hitchc., orthographic variant
Sedum lanceolatum Torr. var. *rupicolum* (Jones) Hitchc. [HC]

FNA8: "The leaves of Sedum rupicola detach very easily and the fallen ones sprout and produce plantlets from their bases. R. T. Clausen (1975) considered S. rupicola to be most closely related to S. lanceolatum. He recognized it as a species because, although it sometimes grows sympatrically with S. lanceolatum, the two do not hybridize, and because S. rupicola flowers a week earlier and grows in soils of higher pH than does S. lanceolatum. The general morphological differences are: in S. rupicolum leaves of sterile shoots are ovate and detach easily, sepals have obtuse apices, petals have minutely mucronate tips (0.1 mm), and nectaries are deep yellow; in S. lanceolatum leaves of sterile shoots are linear-lanceolate and do not detach easily, sepals have acute apices, petal apices are long-acuminate (0.8 mm), and nectaries are pale yellow."

Sedum spathulifolium Hook. [FNA8, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 227.
broadleaf stonecrop, spatula-leaf stonecrop

Sedum pruinosum Britton
Sedum spathulifolium Hook. ssp. *pruinosum* (Britton) R.T. Clausen & C.H. Uhl
Sedum spathulifolium Hook. ssp. *spathulifolium* [KZ99]
Sedum spathulifolium Hook. var. *pruinosum* (Britton) B. Boivin [FNA8]
Sedum spathulifolium Hook. var. *spathulifolium* [FNA8]

Sedum stenopetalum Pursh [FNA8, HC, HC2]
Fl. Amer. Sept. 1: 324.
wormleaf stonecrop

Amerosedum stenopetalum (Pursh) Á. Löve & D. Löve
Sedum douglasii Hook.

ssp. ***stenopetalum*** [HC2, KZ99]
wormleaf stonecrop

Sedum monanthum Suksd.
Sedum stenopetalum Pursh ssp. *monanthum* (Suksd.) R.T. Clausen [KZ99]
Sedum stenopetalum Pursh var. *monanthum* (Suksd.) H. Ohba [FNA8]
Sedum stenopetalum Pursh var. *stenopetalum* [FNA8]

Sedum thartii L.P. Hébert [HC2]
Rev. Cytol. Biol. Vég. Bot. 6(3?4): 211 (1983), nom. nov., as \'stat. nov.\': (1983).
Thart's stonecrop

Sedum rupestre L. [FNA8], misapplied

Sporadically naturalized on road cuts and other disturbed areas in western Washington and southwestern B.C. FNA8: "Most naturalized records of S. rupestre in North America have been incorrectly named S. reflexum." Gallo and Zika (2014) determined that the names Sedum rupestre and S. reflexum are misapplied to North American plants; our plants can be assigned to Sedum thartii and S. forsterianum.