Washington Flora Checklist

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

Family: Papaveraceae

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and synonymy at the rank of genus and below follows the 2nd Edition of the Flora of the Pacific Northwest except where superceded by new information.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

Created from the Washington Flora Checklist Database on May 19th, 2024 at 2:05pm PST.
Available online at https://burkeherbarium.org/waflora/

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Dicots:

Fumariaceae (see Papaveraceae)

Papaveraceae [FNA3, HC, HC2] Poppy Family

Synonyms:
Fumariaceae [FNA3, HC] (Fumitory Family)

References: (none)

Chelidonium [FNA3, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 505. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 224, 1754.
greater celandine

Chelidonium majus L. [FNA3, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 505.
devil's milk, swallow wort

Chelidonium majus L. var. *majus* [FNA, KZ99, AJ]

Not in H&C; escaped from gardens but questionably naturalized in WA

Corydalis [FNA3, HC, HC2]
Fl. France, ed. 3. 4: 637. 1805.
corydalis

Corydalis aquae-gelidae M. Peck & W.C. Wilson [FNA3, HC, HC2]
Leafl. W. Bot. 8(2): 39-40.
marsh corydalis

Corydalis aqua-gelidae M. Peck & W.C. Wilson ex M. Peck [FNA3], orthographic variant
Corydalis caseana A. Gray ssp. *aquae-gelidae* (M. Peck & W.C. Wilson) Zetterl. & Lidén [KZ99]

Corydalis aurea Willd. [FNA3, HC, HC2]
Enum. Pl. 2: 740.
golden corydalis, scrambled eggs

Capnoides aureum (Willd.) Kuntze

ssp. ***aurea*** [FNA3, HC2]
Enum. Pl. 2: 740.
golden corydalis, scrambled eggs

FNA3: "Corydalis aurea subsp. aurea intergrades at times with C . aurea subsp. occidentalis , but usually the two can be distinguished readily when fruiting." C. aurea ssp. occidentalis is not reported from WA by FNA3.

Corydalis scouleri Hook. [FNA3, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 36, plate 14.
Scouler's fumewort

FNA3: "Corydalis scouleri is restricted to cool, wet habitats from northwestern Oregon northward to Vancouver Island. It is most easily distinguished from Corydalis caseana by the usually highly developed crests and absence of wings on its outer petals. The stigma is essentially triangular (versus rectangular in C . caseana), and the capsule shape (typically obovoid) is rarely approached in C . caseana."

Dicentra [FNA3, HC, HC2]
Linnaea. 8: 457, 468. 1833.

bleedingheart

Dicentra cucullaria (L.) Bernh. [FNA3, HC, HC2]
Linnaea. 8: 457, 468.
Dutchman's-breeches

Dicentra cucullaria (L.) Bernh. var. *occidentalis* (Rydb.) M. Peck
Dicentra occidentalis (Rydb.) Fedde
Fumaria cucullaria L.

FNA3: "The western populations of Dicentra cucullaria appear to have been separated from the eastern ones for at least a thousand years. The western plants are generally somewhat coarser, which apparently led Rydberg to designate the western populations as a separate species. Plants from the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, however, are virtually indistinguishable from those of the West, and much of the variation (which is considerable) within the species probably involves phenotypic response to the environment, or represents ecotypes within the species."

Dicentra formosa (Haw.) Walp. [FNA3, HC, HC2]
Repert. Bot. Syst. 1: 118.
Pacific bleedingheart

Dicentra saccata (Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray) Walp.
Fumaria formosa Haw.

ssp. ***formosa*** [FNA3, HC2]
Repert. Bot. Syst. 1: 118.
Pacific bleedingheart

H&C does not recognize subspecific taxa. FNA3: "Andrews has been cited almost universally as the author of Fumaria formosa . However, Haworth\\\\\'s authorship of the sixth volume of Andrews\\\\\' Botanists\\\\\' Repository (in which this species was originally described) generally has been overlooked, and it was actually Haworth who first delineated F . formosa (W. T. Stearn 1944). Early attempts to cross Dicentra formosa with D . eximia (2 n = 16) failed, possibly because the D . formosa parents were tetraploids. Several later hybrids between the two species received plant patents and have become widely marketed throughout the flora area and elsewhere (K. R. Stern 1961, 1968; K. R. Stern and M. Ownbey 1971). Both subspecies, as well as hybrids between them and Dicentra eximia , are widely cultivated."

Dicentra uniflora Kellogg [FNA3, HC, HC2]
Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 4: 141. 1871.
long-horn steer's-head

Eschscholzia [FNA3, HC, HC2]
Horae Phys. Berol. 73. 1820 - [For Johann F. G. von Eschscholtz,. 1793.
poppy

Eschscholzia californica Cham. [FNA3, HC, HC2]
Horae Phys. Berol. 73, plate 15.
California poppy

Eschscholzia californica is native in Oregon.

ssp. *californica* [FNA3, HC2]
Horae Phys. Berol. 73, plate 15.
California poppy

Eschscholzia californica Cham. var. *peninsularis* (Greene) Munz
Eschscholzia californica Cham. var. *scrocea* (Benth.) Jeps.
Eschscholzia procera Greene

FNA3: "Widely planted in North America and elsewhere as an ornamental, roadside, and reclamation plant, with many color forms in the horticultural trade, it often escapes but usually does not persist. This species is highly variable (more than 90 infraspecific taxa have been described), not only among different plants and locations but also within individual plants over the course of the growing season, especially in petal size and color (see W. L. Jepson 1909-1943, vol. 1, part 7, pp. 564-569)."

Fumaria [FNA3, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 699. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 314, 1754.
fumitory, ramping-fumitory

Fumaria muralis Sond. ex W.D.J. Koch [HC2]
Syn. Fl. Germ. Helv., ed. 2. 1017. 1845.
common fumitory, wall fumitory

Urban weed known from Whatcom, King, and Pacific Counties, as well as Vancouver, BC. Specimens from our area were misidentified as F. officinalis, a species with smaller flowers and rugose fruits.

Fumaria officinalis L. [FNA3, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 700. 1753.
common fumitory

Fumaria officinalis L. ssp. *officinalis*

Fumaria reuteri Boiss. [HC2]
Diagn. Pl. Orient. ser. 1, 8: 13. 1849.
few-flower fumitory, Martin's fumitory

Two records from King County, Washington, as an urban weed.

Meconella [FNA3, HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 1: 64. 1838.
meconella

Meconella oregana Nutt. [FNA3, HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 1: 64.
white fairy-poppy

Listed as threatened in WA. FNA3: "Flowers of Meconella oregana often display irregularities such as fusion, loss, or addition of parts (W. R. Ernst 1962)."

Papaver [FNA3, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 506. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 224, 1754.
poppy

Stylomecon [FNA3]

Papaver argemone L. [FNA3, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 506.
long prickly-head poppy

Papaver dubium L. [FNA3, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 1196.
long-headed poppy

FNA3: "In its native range, Papaver dubium is a tetraploid complex of five subspecies whose morphologies and distributions intersect to a considerable degree (J. W. Kadereit 1989, 1990). Probably several, if not all, of these entities have been introduced in North America, but it is fruitless to try to distinguish them here, where the species has arrived as a crop weed and the subspecies have no geographic integrity. Papaver dubium sometimes seems to intergrade with P . rhoeas , at least in North America. The most readily evident character for distinguishing them reliably is the nature of the distal pubescence on the peduncles--whether spreading or appressed."

Papaver rhoeas L. [FNA3, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 507.
corn poppy

FNA3: "J. W. Kadereit (1990) suggested that Papaver rhoeas originated on the east coast of the Mediterranean, probably derived from one or more of the other species of the section that are native in that region, and only after (and because) "suitable habitats in sufficient extent were provided by man." Various forms with pale pink or white, unspotted, sometimes doubled petals are grown for ornament, notably the Shirley poppies. In North America, the species escapes from cultivation fairly readily and has been introduced also as a crop weed. Excluded species: Papaver dahlianum Nordhagen, Bergens Mus. Årbok 2:

46. 1931 Papaver radicatum Rottbfll subsp. dahlianum (Nordhagen) Rändel We regard this species as being restricted to arctic Europe, a narrower circumscription than U. Rändel\'s (1977). Papaver microcarpum de Candolle, Syst. Nat. 2: 71. 1821"

Papaver somniferum L. [FNA3, HC, HC2]

Sp. Pl. 1: 508.

opium poppy

FNA3: "Unknown in the wild, Papaver somniferum probably came originally from southeastern Europe and/or southwestern Asia. It has been cultivated for centuries as the source of opium (and its modern derivatives heroin, morphine, and codeine), and also for edible seeds and oil. Various color forms with laciniate and/or doubled petals are grown for ornament. Widely introduced from cultivation and also as a crop weed, it should be expected elsewhere in the flora."

Parameconopsis

Parameconopsis cambrica (L.) Grey-Wilson [WTU]

Gen. Meconopsis 367.

Welsh poppy

Meconopsis cambrica (L.) Vig.