

Washington Flora Checklist

A checklist of the Vascular Plants of Washington State

Hosted by the University of Washington Herbarium

Family: Aristolochiaceae

1 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synonymy at the rank of genus and below follows the [2nd Edition of the Flora of the Pacific Northwest](#) except where superseded by new information.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 5th, 2024 at 10:19pm PST.
Available online at <https://burkeherbarium.org/waflora/>

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Dicots:

Aristolochiaceae [FNA3, HC, HC2] Birthwort Family

Synonyms: (none)

References: (none)

Asarum [FNA3, HC, HC2]

Sp. Pl. 1: 442. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 201, 1754.
wild ginger

Asarum caudatum Lindl. [FNA3, HC, HC2]

Edwards's Bot. Reg. 17: footnote after plate 1399.
wild ginger

Asarum caudatum Lindl. var. *caudatum* [KZ99]

FNA3: "In most populations of *Asarum caudatum*, the distal portion of the sepal is spreading or weakly reflexed and 30-75 mm. A single population south of Mt. Shasta, California, has the distal sepals strongly reflexed and unusually short, often as little as 1.1 cm. Flowers of these plants superficially resemble those of *A. lemmonii*; they differ in being horizontal, not descending as in *A. lemmonii*, and in the filiform-attenuate sepals. Native Americans used *Asarum caudatum* medicinally to treat headaches, intestinal pain, knee pain, indigestion, boils, tuberculosis, and colic, and as a general tonic (D. E. Moerman 1986)."