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 <u>APG IV</u> 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 <u>2nd Edition of the Flora of the Pacific Northwest</u> except where superceded by new information.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 5th, 2024 at 3:15pm PST. Available online at https://burkeherbarium.org/waflora/

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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.

yellow beeplant, yellow spiderflower

Cleome lutea Hook. [HC]

Cleome lutea Hook. var. lutea [KZ99]

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

Prodr. 1: 237. (as serrulatum).

guaco Rocky Mountain bee-plant, Rocky Mountain beeplant, guaco, stinkweed

Cleome serrulata Pursh [HC]

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