

Flora of the Pacific Northwest Checklist

A checklist of the Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest
Hosted by the University of Washington Herbarium

Family: Commelinaceae

2 terminal taxa (species, subspecies, and varieties).

The Flora of the Pacific Northwest Checklist aims to be a complete list of the native and naturalized vascular plants of the Pacific Northwest, 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synonymy at the rank of genus and below follows the [2nd Edition of the Flora of the Pacific Northwest](#) except where superseded by new information.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 type**, synonyms with **gray type**.

Native species and infraspecies are marked with **bold-face type**.

*Non-native and introduced taxa are preceded by an asterisk.

Please note: This is a working checklist, continuously updated. Use it at your discretion.

Created from the Flora of the PNW Checklist database on June 4th, 2026 at 10:26am PT.

Available online at <https://burkeherbarium.org/pnwflora/>

Comments and questions should be addressed to the checklist administrators:

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Monocots:

Commelinaceae [FNA22, HC2] Spiderwort Family

FNA22: "The flowers lack nectar and are ephemeral, lasting only a few hours. Their structure is seldom preserved in dried specimens. In the absence of well-pressed flowers, mature buds can be readily dissected in situ, and the arrangement and degree of development of the androecium and gynoecium easily determined."

**Commelina* [FNA22, HC2]

Sp. Pl. 1: 40. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed.; 5:25, 1754.

**Commelina communis* L. [FNA22, HC2]

Sp. Pl. 1: 40. 1753.

Asiatic dayflower

Commelina communis L. var. *communis*

Commelina willdenowii Kunth

There is no evidence that this species is established in the WA flora. FNA22: "*Commelina communis* var. *ludens* (Miquel) C. B. Clarke is distinguished by its darker flowers, antherodes with maroon centers (instead of entirely yellow), distalmost cyme less well developed and usually not producing a flower, and spathes proportionally broader. I have not found it possible to separate this regularly from *C. communis* var. *communis*, which also occurs in the flora. A variegated form of *C. communis* var. *ludens*, forma *aureostriata* MacKeever, occurs spontaneously and has been noted from Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Texas, and Virginia."

**Murdannia* [FNA22, HC2]

Illustrations of the Botany ... of the Himalayan Mountains ... 403, plate 95, fig. 3. 1840.

[name conserved]

**Murdannia keisak* (Hassk.) Hand.-Mazz. [FNA22, HC2]

Symb. Sin. 7: 1243. 1936.

wart-removing-herb

Aneilema keisak Hassk.

FNA22: "I agree with C. P. Dunn and R. R. Sharitz (1990) that this species is still expanding its range since its introduction early this century."