

# Flora of the Pacific Northwest Checklist

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

## Family: Grossulariaceae

35 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synonymy at the rank of genus and below follows the [2nd Edition of the Flora of the Pacific Northwest](#) except where superseded by new information.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 10:27am PT.

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

Comments and questions should be addressed to the checklist administrators:

David Giblin ([dgiblin@uw.edu](mailto:dgiblin@uw.edu))

Peter Zika ([zikap941@gmail.com](mailto:zikap941@gmail.com))

### Suggested citation:

LASTNAME, F., OTHER PEOPLE. 2023+. Checklist of the Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest. University of Washington Herbarium. <https://burkeherbarium.org/pnwflora/>. Accessed Jun 4, 2026.

## Dicots:

### Grossulariaceae [FNA8, HC, HC2] Currant Family

FNA8: "Weigend, M. 2007. Grossulariaceae. In: K. Kubitzki et al., eds. 1990+. The Families and Genera of Vascular Plants. 9+ vols. Berlin etc. Vol. 9, pp. 168-176."

#### *Ribes* [FNA8, HC, HC2]

Sp. Pl. 1: 200. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 94. 1754.  
currant, gooseberry

#### *Ribes acerifolium* Howell [FNA8, HC2]

Erythea. 3: 34. 1895.  
maple-leaf currant

*Ribes howellii* Greene [HC], rejected name

FNA8: "Ribes acerifolium K. Koch (1869), which was believed to block the use of *R. acerifolium* Howell, was not validly published. Consequently, the name *R. howellii* Greene, proposed as a substitute name, is superfluous; it appears in many floras and on many herbarium specimens."

#### *Ribes americanum* Mill. [FNA8, HC, HC2]

Gard. Dict. ed. 8. Ribes no. 4. 1768.  
black currant

#### *Ribes aureum* Pursh [FNA8, HC, HC2]

Fl. Amer. Sept. 1: 164. 1813.  
golden currant

#### var. *aureum* [FNA8, HC2]

Fl. Amer. Sept. 1: 164. 1813.  
golden currant

*Chrysobotrya aurea* (Pursh) Rydb.

FNA8: "Ribes aureum was introduced into cultivation in Europe early in the nineteenth century (F. V. Coville 1903). It is a major host of pinyon blister rust in Arizona, Colorado, and Utah, and of pinyon leaf rust in New Mexico (E. P. Van Arsdel and B. W. Geils 2004). Ribes aureum is a variable complex and the varieties may seem to intergrade. In California, var. aureum occurs in sagebrush scrub or coniferous forests at higher elevations (800-2600 m) than var. gracillimum; the sepals of var. aureum are longer than those of var. gracillimum (5-8 mm versus 3-4 mm), and its hypanthium is noticeably shorter relative to the sepals. Leaves of var. aureum are more highly lobed and are sparsely glandular in the Pacific Northwest and less lobed and more densely glandular in the southwest (H. D. Hammond, pers. comm.). In most of its range, var. villosum is so conspicuously villous as to be unmistakable; in the west some plants with strikingly long hypanthia are scarcely villous."

#### \*var. *villosum* DC. [FNA8, HC2]

Prodr. 3: 483. 1828.

*Ribes odoratum* H.L. Wendl. [HC]

#### *Ribes binominatum* A. Heller [FNA8, HC2]

Cat. N. Amer. Pl. ed. 2. 5. 1900.  
trailing gooseberry

#### *Ribes bracteosum* Douglas [FNA8, HC, HC2]

Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 233. 1832.  
California black currant, stink currant

FNA8: "Ribes bracteosum occurs along the Pacific Coast from southeastern Alaska to northern California. Its thin leaves have a sweetish, disagreeable odor and the conspicuous bracts bear acicular, mostly persistent processes near the base along the slightly winged, stipular margins."

***Ribes cereum*** Douglas [FNA8, HC, HC2]

Trans. Hort. Soc. London. 7: 512. 1830.

wax currant

**var. *cereum*** [FNA8, HC, HC2]

Trans. Hort. Soc. London 7(4): 512-514. 1830.

wax currant

*Ribes cereum* Douglas var. *inebrians* (Lindl.) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]

*Ribes cereum* Douglas var. *pedicellare* A. Gray

*Ribes inebrians* Lindl.

*Ribes reniforme* Nutt.

*Ribes viscidulum* A. Berger

**var. *colubrinum*** C.L. Hitchc. [FNA8, HC, HC2]

Vasc. Pl. Pacif. N.W. 3: 69, plate [p. 72], fig. s.n. [upper right center]. 1961.

wax currant

***Ribes divaricatum*** Douglas [FNA8, HC, HC2]

Trans. Hort. Soc. London. 7: 515. 1830.

coast black gooseberry, straggly gooseberry

*Grossularia divaricata* (Douglas) Coville & Britton

**var. *divaricatum*** [FNA8, HC2]

Trans. Hort. Soc. London. 7: 515. 1830.

coast black gooseberry

*Ribes divaricatum* Douglas var. *glabriflorum* Koehne

*Ribes divaricatum* Douglas var. *rigidum* M. Peck

*Ribes suksdorfii* A. Heller

**var. *pubiflorum*** Koehne [FNA8, HC2]

Deut. Dendrol. 200. 1893.

***Ribes erythrocarpum*** Coville & Leiberger [FNA8, HC, HC2]

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 10: 132. 1896.

***Ribes hudsonianum*** Richardson [FNA8, HC, HC2]

Narr. Journey Polar Sea (ed. 2). 734. 1823.

Hudson Bay currant, northern black currant, western black currant

*Ribes hudsonianum* Richardson var. *hudsonianum* [HC]

*Ribes hudsonianum* Richardson var. *petiolare* (Douglas) Janczewski [HC]

*Ribes petiolare* Douglas

FNA8: "Plants of *Ribes hudsonianum* with leaf blades that are pubescent abaxially and mostly lack sessile glands, and have ovaries with sessile glands, have been recognized as var. *hudsonianum*; those with leaf blades that are shaggy-hairy abaxially and sessile-glandular, and have ovaries lacking such glands, have been named var. *petiolare*. Variety *hudsonianum* has a more northern distribution; var. *petiolare* is western. Where their ranges overlap, for instance in Saskatoon, pubescence density varies continuously and does not correlate with presence or absence of glands (V. L. Harms, pers. comm.). *Ribes hudsonianum* is a major host of blister rust; in early literature it is referred to as *R. petiolare* (E. P. Van Arsdel and B. W. Geils 2004). It has a strong, sweetish, unpleasant odor, and bears its leaves on long shoots."

***Ribes inerme*** Rydb. [FNA8, HC, HC2]

Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 1: 202. 1900.

whitestem gooseberry

*Grossularia inermis* (Rydb.) Coville & Britton

**var. *inerme*** [FNA8, HC2]

Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 1: 202. 1900.

whitestem gooseberry

*Grossularia inermis* (Rydb.) Coville & Britton var. *pubescens* A. Berger

*Ribes divaricatum* Douglas var. *inerme* (Rydb.) McMinn

*Ribes inerme* Rydb. var. *subarmatum* M. Peck  
*Ribes valicola* Greene ex Rydb.

**var. *klamathense*** (Coville) Jeps. [FNA8, HC2]  
Man. Fl. Pl. Calif.,. 472. 1925.  
Klamath gooseberry

*Ribes klamathense* (Coville) Fedde [HC]

***Ribes lacustre*** (Pers.) Poir. [FNA8, HC, HC2]  
Encycl., Suppl. 2: 856. 1812.  
swamp currant, bristly black gooseberry, swamp gooseberry

*Limnobotrya lacustris* (Pers.) Rydb.  
*Ribes lacustre* (Pers.) Poir. var. *parvulum* A. Gray  
*Ribes oxyacanthoides* L. var. *lacustre* Pers.

FNA8: "The petals and stamens are inserted on the rim of the pink nectary disc in *Ribes lacustre*."

***Ribes laxiflorum*** Pursh [FNA8, HC, HC2]  
Fl. Amer. Sept. 2: 731. 1813.  
trailing black currant

*Ribes coloradense* Coville

FNA8: "*Ribes laxiflorum* flowers have stamens with reddish filaments."

***Ribes lobbii*** A. Gray [FNA8, HC, HC2]  
Amer. Naturalist. 10: 274. 1876.  
gummy gooseberry, Lobb's gooseberry, Oregon gooseberry

*Grossularia lobbii* (A. Gray) Coville & Britton

FNA8: "*Ribes lobbii* occurs in mountains from southwestern British Columbia to northwestern California. It is unusual in having anthers that are warty or capitate-papillate with red glands abaxially."

***Ribes menziesii*** Pursh [FNA8, HC, HC2]  
Fl. Amer. Sept. 2: 732. 1813.  
Menzies's gooseberry, prickly gooseberry

***Ribes montigenum*** McClatchie [FNA8, HC, HC2]  
Erythea. 5: 38. 1897.  
alpine prickly currant, mountain gooseberry, western prickly gooseberry

*Limnobotrya montigena* (McClatchie) Rydb.  
*Ribes lacustre* (Pers.) Poir. var. *molle* A. Gray  
*Ribes lentum* (M.E. Jones) Coville & Rose  
*Ribes nubigenum* McClatchie

FNA8: "The lobed, yellowish, pinkish, or red nectary discs and purplish red filaments of *Ribes montigenum* are striking."

\****Ribes nigrum*** L. [FNA8, HC, HC2]  
Sp. Pl. 1: 201. 1753.  
cultivated black currant

FNA8: "*Ribes nigrum* is the source of the cultivated black currant. It has a strong, unpleasant odor."

***Ribes niveum*** Lindl. [FNA8, HC, HC2]  
Edwards's Bot. Reg. 20: plate 1692. 1834.  
Snake River gooseberry, snow gooseberry

***Ribes oxyacanthoides*** L. [FNA8, HC, HC2]  
Sp. Pl. 1: 201. 1753.  
Canada gooseberry

**var. *cognatum*** (Greene) Morin [FNA8, HC2]  
J. Bot. Res. Inst. Texas. 1: 1015. 2007.  
northern gooseberry, umatilla gooseberry, Umatilla gooseberry

*Grossularia cognata* (Greene) Coville & Britton  
*Ribes cognatum* Greene [HC]  
*Ribes oxyacanthoides* L. ssp. *cognatum* (Greene) Q.P. Sinnott

**var. *hendersonii*** (C.L. Hitchc.) P.K. Holmgren [FNA8, HC2]

Intermount. Fl. 3(A): 16. 1997.

Henderson's gooseberry

*Ribes hendersonii* C.L. Hitchc. [HC]

**var. *irriguum*** (Douglas) Jancz. [FNA8, HC2]

Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève. 35: 388. 1907.

Idaho gooseberry

*Grossularia irrigua* (Douglas) Coville & Britton  
*Grossularia nonscripta* A. Berger  
*Ribes divaricatum* Douglas var. *irriguum* (Douglas) A. Gray  
*Ribes irriguum* Douglas [HC]  
*Ribes leucoderme* A. Heller  
*Ribes nonscripta* (A. Berger) Standl.  
*Ribes oxyacanthoides* L. ssp. *irriguum* (Douglas) Q.P. Sinnott [ILBC]  
*Ribes oxyacanthoides* L. var. *leucoderme* (A. Heller) Jancz.

**var. *oxyacanthoides*** [FNA8, HC2]

northern gooseberry

**var. *setosum*** (Lindl.) Dorn [FNA8, HC2]

Vasc. Pl. Wyoming. 297. 1988.

*Ribes setosum* Lindl. [HC]

***Ribes roezlii*** Regel [FNA8, HC2]

Gartenflora. 28: 226, plate 982, figs. 1-3. 1879.

shinyleaf gooseberry

**var. *cruentum*** (Greene) Rehder [FNA8, HC2]

Stand. Cycl. Hort. 5: 2962. 1916.

*Ribes cruentum* Greene [HC]

**\**Ribes rubrum*** L. [FNA8, HC2]

Sp. Pl. 1: 200. 1753.

northern red currant

*Ribes rubrum* L. var. *sativum* Rchb.  
*Ribes sativum* (Rchb.) Syme [HC]  
*Ribes sylvestre* (Lam.) Mertens & Koch  
*Ribes vulgare* Lam.

FNA8: "The leaves of *Ribes rubrum* are rather thick. Cultivated red currants may have originated from a cross between *R. rubrum* and *R. spicatum* E. Robson, a rare species native in northern Britain (R. Mabey 1996). Many of the state and province records of occurrence may be the result of repeated escape from cultivation rather than true naturalization."

***Ribes sanguineum*** Pursh [FNA8, HC, HC2]

Fl. Amer. Sept. 1: 164. 1813.

blood currant, red currant, red flowering currant

**var. *glutinosum*** (Benth.) Loudon [FNA8, HC2]

Arbor. Frutic. Brit. 988. 1838.

**var. *sanguineum*** [FNA8, HC2]

Fl. Amer. Sept. 1: 164 [1813]. 1814.

blood currant, red currant, red flowering currant

*Ribes sanguineum* Pursh var. *deductum* Jeps.  
*Ribes sanguineum* Pursh var. *melanocarpum* (Greene) Jeps.

FNA8: "Ribes sanguineum is widely cultivated. It begins to bloom very early in the season, providing a nectar source for pollinators when little else is available."

**Ribes triste** Pall. [FNA8, HC, HC2]

Nova Acta Acad. Sci. Imp. Petrop. Hist. Acad. 10: 378. 1797.  
American red currant, swamp red currant, wild red currant

*Ribes rubrum* L. var. *alaskanum* (A. Berger) B. Boivin  
*Ribes rubrum* L. var. *propinquum* (Turcz.) Trautv. & C.A. Mey.  
*Ribes triste* Pall. var. *albinervium* (Michx.) Fernald

**Ribes velutinum** Greene [FNA8, HC, HC2]

Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci. 1: 83. 1885.  
desert gooseberry, Goodding's gooseberry

*Grossularia velutina* (Greene) Coville & Britton  
*Ribes gooddingii* M. Peck  
*Ribes velutinum* Greene var. *glanduliferum* (A. Heller) Jeps.  
*Ribes velutinum* Greene var. *gooddingii* (M. Peck) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]  
*Ribes velutinum* Greene var. *velutinum* [HC]

**Ribes viscosissimum** Pursh [FNA8, HC, HC2]

Fl. Amer. Sept. 1: 163. 1813.  
Hall's sticky currant, mountain currant

*Ribes viscosissimum* Pursh var. *hallii* (Janczewski) Janczewski [HC]  
*Ribes viscosissimum* Pursh var. *viscosissimum* [HC]

FNA8: "All parts of *Ribes viscosissimum* are very fragrant. Its leaves are thick and rough. Plants with glabrous or sparsely stipitate-glandular ovaries have been recognized as var. *hallii* and are found only in California and Oregon. Plants with strongly stipitate-glandular and softly pubescent ovaries are var. *viscosissimum* and are more widespread. W. C. Martin and C. R. Hutchins (1980) indicated that *R. viscosissimum* is to be expected in New Mexico; no occurrence there has been confirmed."

**Ribes watsonianum** Koehne [FNA8, HC, HC2]

Deut. Dendrol. 197. 1893.  
Mount Adams gooseberry, spring gooseberry, watsn gooseberry

*Grossularia watsoniana* (Koehne) Coville & Britton

FNA8: "*Ribes watsonianum* occurs in the Cascade Range of Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia, and in Alberta. Analysis of combined datasets of ITS, ETS, psbA-trnH, and chloroplast restriction sites placed *R. watsonianum* as sister to sect. *Grossularia* (L. M. Schultheis and M. J. Donoghue 2004)."

**Ribes wolfii** Rothr. [FNA8, HC, HC2]

Amer. Naturalist. 8: 358. 1874.  
Winaha currant, Wolf's currant

*Ribes mogollonicum* Greene

FNA8: "*Ribes mogollonicum* is included here in *R. wolfii* because the two taxa, morphologically, seem to overlap completely. A. E. Selters and D. E. Soltis (2003) placed *R. mogollonicum* near *R. viscosissimum* and *R. erythrocarpum*."