

# Washington Flora Checklist

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

### Family: Asparagaceae

21 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synonymy at the rank of genus and below follows the [2nd Edition of the Flora of the Pacific Northwest](#) except where superseded by new information.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 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 Washington Flora Checklist database on June 5th, 2026 at 12:20am PT.

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

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:

Weinmann, F., P.F. Zika, D.E. Giblin, B. Legler. 2022+. Checklist of the Vascular Plants of Washington State. University of Washington Herbarium. <https://burkeherbarium.org/waflora/>. Accessed Jun 5, 2026.

# Monocots:

**Agavaceae:** see Asparagaceae

---

## Asparagaceae [HC2] Asparagus Family

### Synonyms:

Agavaceae [FNA26]

Taxonomy follows APG III (<http://www.mobot.org/mobot/research/apweb/welcome.html>).

### \**Asparagus* [FNA26, HC, HC2]

Sp. Pl. 1: 313. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 147. 1754.  
asparagus

### \**Asparagus officinalis* L. [FNA26, HC, HC2]

Sp. Pl. 1: 313. 1753.  
asparagus

*Asparagus officinalis* L. ssp. *officinalis*

*Asparagus officinalis* L. ssp. *prostratus* (Dumort.) Corb.

### *Brodiaea* [FNA26, HC, HC2]

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot. 10: 2. 1811.

[name conserved]

brodiaea

(see also *Dichelostemma*, *Triteleia*)

### *Brodiaea coronaria* (Salisb.) Engl. [FNA26, HC, HC2, JPM2]

Notizbl. Königl. Bot. Gart. Berlin. 2: 317. 1899.

crown brodiaea, harvest brodiaea

*Brodiaea coronaria* (Salisb.) Engl. ssp. *coronaria* [FNA26]

*Brodiaea synandra* (A. Heller) Jeps.

FNA splits *B. coronaria* into two subspecies (ssp. *coronaria* and ssp. *rosea*), however the most recent treatment in Jepson Manual 2nd Edition elevates ssp. *rosea* to the rank of species. We follow that treatment here. See notes under *B. coronaria*.

### *Brodiaea rosea* (Greene) Baker [HC2]

Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 20: 214. 1896.

Indian Valley brodiaea

*Brodiaea coronaria* (Salisb.) Engl. ssp. *rosea* (Greene) T.F.Niehaus [FNA26]

### var. *rosea* [HC2]

Indian Valley brodiaea

*Brodiaea rosea* (Greene) Baker ssp. *rosea*

The original Jepson Manual (1951), Abrams's Illustrated Flora of the Pacific States, the most recent Jepson Manual (2012), and Preston (2013) all recognize *B. rosea* at the rank of species. The primary difference used by these authors to distinguish from *B. coronaria* is flower color (rose vs. violet-purple) and staminode shape (bottle-shape vs. oblong). Based on specimens at WTU flower color appears less reliable than staminode shape. Whether to treat this taxon at the rank of species, subspecies, or as a synonym of *B. coronaria* is unclear, however here we follow the predominant treatment for this taxon, which is to recognize it at the rank of species.

**Camassia** [FNA26, HC, HC2]

Edwards's Bot. Reg. 18: plate 1486. 1832.  
[name conserved]  
camas

**Camassia cusickii** S. Watson [FNA26, HC, HC2]

Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 22: 479. 1887.  
Cusick's camas

Recently (2017) documented in Klickitat County.

**Camassia leichtlinii** (Baker) S. Watson [FNA26, HC, HC2]

Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 20: 376. 1885.  
great camas

**ssp. suksdorfii** (Greenm.) Gould [FNA26, HC2]

Amer. Midl. Naturalist. 28: 723. 1942.  
Suksdorf's great camas

*Camassia leichtlinii* (Baker) S. Watson var. *suksdorfii* (Greenm.) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]  
*Camassia suksdorfii* Greenm.  
*Quamasia suksdorfii* (Greenm.) Piper

Taxonomy follows FNA.

**Camassia quamash** (Pursh) Greene [FNA26, HC, HC2]

Man. Bot. San Francisco. 313. 1894.  
common camas

**ssp. azurea** (A. Heller) Gould [FNA26, HC2]

Amer. Midl. Naturalist. 28: 733. 1942.  
blue camas, prairie camas

*Camassia azurea* A. Heller  
*Camassia quamash* (Pursh) Greene var. *azurea* (A. Heller) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]

**ssp. breviflora** Gould [FNA26, HC2]

Amer. Midl. Naturalist. 28: 737, figs. 7, 10a, b. 1942.  
eastern camas, small-flowered camas

*Camassia quamash* (Pursh) Greene var. *breviflora* (Gould) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]

**ssp. maxima** Gould [FNA26, HC2]

Amer. Midl. Naturalist. 28: 732, fig. 7. 1942.  
dark camas

*Camassia quamash* (Pursh) Greene var. *maxima* (Gould) C.L. Hitchc. [HC, KZ99]

Found west of the Cascades.

**ssp. quamash** [FNA26, HC2]

Man. Bot. San Francisco. 313. 1894.  
common camas

*Camassia quamash* (Pursh) Greene ssp. *teapeae* (H. St. John) H. St. John [KZ99]  
*Camassia quamash* (Pursh) Greene var. *quamash* [HC]

Found east of the Cascades in Washington.

\***Convallaria** [FNA26, HC2]

Sp. Pl. 1: 314. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 383. 1754.

**Dichelostemma** [FNA26, HC2]

Enum. Pl. 4: 469. 1843.  
snake-lily

**Dichelostemma congestum** (Sm.) Kunth [FNA26, HC2]

Enum. Pl. 4: 470. 1843.

fork-toothed ookow

*Brodiaea congesta* Sm. [HC]  
*Hookera congesta* (Sm.) Jeps.

FNA26: "Dichelostemma congestum can be recognized by its congested racemose inflorescence and deeply bifid perianth appendages that stand away from the anthers to form a corona."

\**Hyacinthoides* [FNA26, HC2]

Enum. 2. 1759.  
bluebells

\**Hyacinthoides xmassartiana* Geerinck [HC2]

Belg. J. Bot. 129(1): 83. 1997.  
common bluebell, garden bluebell, hybrid bluebell

*Hyacinthoides xvariabilis* P.D. Sell [Stace 1997]

\**Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (L.) Chouard [FNA26, HC2]

Bull. Soc. Bot. France. 81: 625. 1934.  
English bluebells

*Hyacinthoides nonscripta* (L.) Chouard, orthographic variant

*Maianthemum* [FNA26, HC, HC2]

Prim. Fl. Holsat. 14. 1780.  
[name conserved]  
false lily-of-the-valley, false Solomon's seal

*Smilacina* [HC]

*Maianthemum dilatatum* (Alph. Wood) A. Nelson & J.F. Macbr. [FNA26, HC, HC2]

Bot. Gaz. 61: 30. 1916.  
wild lily-of-the-valley, may-lily, two-leaf false Solomon's seal

*Maianthemum bifolium* (L.) F.W. Schmidt var. *dilatatum* Alph. Wood

*Maianthemum bifolium* (L.) F.W. Schmidt var. *kamtschaticum* (J.F. Gmel.) Jeps.

*Maianthemum kamtschaticum* (J.F. Gmel.) Nakai

*Unifolium dilatatum* (Alph. Wood) Greene

*Unifolium kamtschaticum* (J.F. Gmel.) Gorman

FNA26: "Variation in the gross morphology, karyology, and ecology of the North American populations has been documented (S. Kawano et al. 1971) and compared with that of disjunct populations in Japan (S. Kawano et al. 1968b)."

*Maianthemum racemosum* (L.) Link [FNA26, HC2]

Enum. Hort. Berol. Alt. 1: 343. 1821.  
large false Solomon's seal, false spikenard

*Smilacina racemosa* (L.) Desf. [HC]

*ssp. amplexicaule* (Nutt.) LaFrankie [FNA26, HC2]

J. Arnold Arbor. 67: 418. 1986.  
plumed Solomon's seal, plumed spikenard

*Maianthemum amplexicaule* (Nutt.) W.A. Weber

*Maianthemum racemosum* (L.) Link var. *amplexicaule* (Nutt.) Dorn

*Smilacina amplexicaulis* Nutt.

*Vagnera amplexicaulis* (Nutt.) Greene

*Maianthemum stellatum* (L.) Link [FNA26, HC2]

Enum. Hort. Berol. Alt. 1: 343. 1821.  
star-flowered Solomon's seal

*Convallaria stellata* L.

*Smilacina liliacea* (Greene) Wynd

*Smilacina sessilifolia* Nutt. ex Baker

*Smilacina stellata* (L.) Desf. [HC]  
*Unifolium liliaceum* Greene  
*Unifolium sessilifolium* (Nutt. ex Baker) Greene  
*Unifolium stellatum* (L.) Greene  
*Vagnera liliacea* (Greene) Rydb.  
*Vagnera sessilifolia* (Nutt. ex Baker) Greene  
*Vagnera stellata* (L.) Morong

\**Muscari* [FNA26, HC2]

Gard. Dict. Abr., ed. 4 vol. 2. 1754.  
grape-hyacinth

\**Muscari armeniacum* Leichtlin ex Baker [HC2, Stace 1997]

The Gardeners' Chronicle ser. 2, 9(2). 1878.  
Armenian grape-hyacinth, garden grape-hyacinth

\**Muscari botryoides* (L.) Mill. [FNA26, HC2]

Gard. Dict., ed. 8 Muscari no. 1. 1768.  
common grape-hyacinth

\**Ornithogalum* [FNA26, HC2]

Sp. Pl. 1: 306. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 145. 1754.  
ornithogale, star-of-Bethlehem

\**Ornithogalum umbellatum* L. [FNA26, HC2]

Sp. Pl. 1: 307. 1753.  
nap-at-noon, garden star-of-Bethlehem

FNA26: "Planted as a garden ornamental, *Ornithogalum umbellatum* produces many offsetting bulblets that are transported in soil and can become rampant weeds. Adding to the vegetative vigor of this species may be its aneuploid-polyploid karyology (T. W. J. Gadella and L. van Raamsdonk 1981; L. van Raamsdonk 1984). The flowers are noteworthy for their regularity in opening just before noon and closing again before sunset. Two digitalis-like glycosides, convallatoxin and convallalloside, poisonous to humans and livestock, are found throughout the plant, but are concentrated in the bulbs and the flowers (W. H. Blackwell 1990; K. F. Lampe and M. A. McCann 1985; D. G. Spoerke Jr. and S. C. Smolinske 1990)."

*Triteleia* [FNA26, HC2]

Edwards's Bot. Reg. 15: under plate 1293. 1830.  
brodiaea, triplet-lily, triteleia

*Triteleia grandiflora* Lindl. [FNA26, HC2]

Edwards's Bot. Reg. 15: under plate 1293. 1830.  
blue-lily, blue umber lily, large-flowered tritelia

**var. *grandiflora*** [HC2]

blue-lily, Douglas' brodiaea, blue umber lily, large-flowered tritelia

*Brodiaea douglasii* S. Watson [HC]

*Triteleia grandiflora* Lindl. ssp. *grandiflora* [JPM]

FNA26: "*Triteleia grandiflora* is the type species of the genus and, along with *T. hyacinthina*, is its most widely distributed member. Found throughout the region between the Cascade Range and the northern Rocky Mountains, in sagebrush steppe and adjacent woodlands, it is easily recognized by the shape of the perianth, which is rounded at the base instead of tapered as in other *Triteleia* species. M. E. Barkworth (1975, 1977) studied variation

**var. *howellii*** (S. Watson) Hoover [HC2]

Amer. Midl. Naturalist 25: 80. 1941.  
bi-colored triteleia, Howell's large-flowered triteleia, Howell's triteleia

*Brodiaea douglasii* S. Watson var. *howellii* (S. Watson) M. Peck [Peck]

*Brodiaea howellii* S. Watson [HC]

*Triteleia bicolor* (Suksd.) A. Heller

*Triteleia grandiflora* Lindl. ssp. *howellii* (S. Watson) Hoover [JPM]

*Triteleia howellii* (S. Watson) Greene [ILBC6]

***Triteleia hyacinthina*** (Lindl.) Greene [FNA26, HC2]

Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci. 2: 142. 1886.

white brodiaea, fool's-onion, wild hyacinth

*Brodiaea dissimulata* M. Peck [Peck]

*Brodiaea hyacinthina* (Lindl.) Baker [HC]

*Hesperocordum hyacinthinum* Lindl. [Abrams]