Washington Flora Checklist

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

Family: Asteraceae

467 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and synonymy at the rank of genus and below follows the 2nd Edition of the Flora of the Pacific Northwest except where superceded by new information.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.

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

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Dicots:

Asteraceae [FNA19, HC2] Aster Family

Synonyms:
Compositae [HC]

Many taxonomic and nomenclatural changes have occurred within Asteraceae since the publication of Hitchcock and Cronquist (1973). The Flora of North America project(FNA) published the Asteraceae volumes in 2007, and that has served as the primary literature resource for the taxonomy and nomenclature provided here. Some of the introduced taxa in Washington belonging to this family are not included in the FNA volumes. Many of these can be found in Stace's New Flora of the British Isles (1997). Ken Chambers and Scott Sundberg provided a treatment of the Asteraceae for the Oregon Flora Project (OFP), and some of their taxonomic decisions are followed here rather than what is provided in FNA.

Achillea [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 896. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 382. 1754.
yarrow

Achillea millefolium L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 899. 1753.
milfoil, yarrow

Achillea borealis Bong.
Achillea lanulosa Nutt. var. *eradiata* (Piper) M. Peck
Achillea lanulosa Nutt. var. *lanulosa*
Achillea millefolium L. ssp. *lanulosa* (Nutt.) Piper [HC]
Achillea millefolium L. var. *alpicola* (Rydb.) Garrett [HC]
Achillea millefolium L. var. *borealis* (Bong.) Farw.
Achillea millefolium L. var. *californica* (Pollard) Jeps. [HC]
Achillea millefolium L. var. *lanulosa* (Nutt.) Piper [HC]
Achillea millefolium L. var. *litoralis* Ehrendorfer ex Nobs
Achillea millefolium L. var. *millefolium*
Achillea millefolium L. var. *occidentalis* DC.
Achillea millefolium L. var. *pacifica* (Rydb.) G.N. Jones

**Achillea ptarmica* L. [FNA19, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 898. 1753.
pearl yarrow

FNA19 lists this species as occurring in WA. No voucher, reported by R. Old in Kz99. FNA19: "Achillea ptarmica is naturalized from Eurasia. "Double-flowered" plants originated as cultivars; apparently, they persist outside of cultivation."

Adenocaulon [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Bot. Misc. 1: 19, plate 15. 1829.
pathfinder, trail plant

Adenocaulon bicolor Hook. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Bot. Misc. 1: 19, plate 15. 1829.
pathfinder, trailplant

Ageratina [FNA21, HC2]
Hist. Nat. Vég. 10: 286. 1841.
snakeroot

Ageratina occidentalis (Hook.) R.M. King & H. Rob. [FNA21, HC2]
Phytologia. 19: 224. 1970.
western boneset, western snakeroot

Eupatorium occidentale Hook. [HC]

Agoseris [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Fl. Ludov. 58. 1817.
false-dandelion, mountain-dandelion

Agoseris apargioides (Less.) Greene [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Pittonia. 2: 177. 1891.
seaside agoseris

var. *maritima* (E. Sheldon) G.I. Baird [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sida. 21: 716. 2004.
seaside agoseris

Agoseris apargioides (Less.) Greene ssp. *maritima* (E. Sheldon) Q. Jones
Agoseris maritima E. Sheldon

Agoseris aurantiaca (Hook.) Greene [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Pittonia. 2: 177. 1891.
orange agoseris

var. *aurantiaca* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
orange agoseris, slender agoseris

Agoseris angustissima Greene
Agoseris arachnoidea Rydb.
Agoseris aurantiaca (Hook.) Greene ssp. *aurantiaca*
Agoseris gracilens (A. Gray) Greene
Agoseris greenei (A. Gray) Rydb.
Agoseris howellii Greene
Agoseris nana Rydb.
Agoseris prionophylla Greene
Agoseris subalpina G.N. Jones
Agoseris vulcanica Greene

FNA19:"Variety aurantiaca is widespread in the western cordillera and is disjunct in Quebec. Two morphologic trends occur within this variety. Plants of wetter habitats represent the typical var. aurantiaca; those of drier habitats resemble what past authors have called Agoseris gracilens (including A. gracilens var. greenei). There is a weak geographic trend to this variation, with the aurantiaca phase occurring mostly along the Rocky Mountains axis and the gracilens phase mostly along the Cascade Mountains-Sierra Nevada axis. In their extremes they appear distinct, but their intergradation is so complete that separation becomes arbitrary. Putative hybrids between var. aurantiaca and A. glauca, A. grandiflora, A. monticola, and A. parviflora have been collected. Corolla color in var. aurantiaca is variable but most commonly orange. Pink-flowered forms occur sporadically. They have been recognized as Agoseris lackschewitzii. Recognition of pink forms is unmerited; if it were, the older name A. carnea would have priority."

var. *carnea* P. Lesica [HC2]
Journal of Botanical Research Institute of Texas 6(1): 25-27. 2012.
pink agoseris

Agoseris lackschewitzii Douglas M. Hend. & R.K. Moseley

Agoseris ×elata (Nutt.) Greene [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Pittonia. 2: 177. 1891.
tall agoseris, tall goat-chicory

Agoseris laciniata (Nutt.) Greene

Agoseris glauca (Pursh) Raf. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Herb. Raf. 39. 1833.
pale agoseris, short-beaked agoseris
(see also *Agoseris agrestis*, *Agoseris monticola*)

var. *dasycephala* (Torr. & A. Gray) Jeps. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Man. Fl. Pl. Calif. 1005. 1925.

pale agoseris, pale goat-chicory

Agoseris glauca (Pursh) Raf. var. *aspera* (Rydb.) Cronquist

FNA19: "Variety dasycephala occurs primarily at high elevations in the western cordillera, extending eastward onto the northern prairies, and disjunctively in the Canadian arctic (Caribou Hills). It is more readily distinguished from var. glauca southward, where the two varieties are Â± elevationally separated. Difficulty in separating them occurs northward, where they are nearer each other and pockets of complete introgression occur, e.g., southeastern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta. Hybrids with Agoseris aurantiaca and A. parviflora also occur. Variety dasycephala contains regional phases that exhibit a step-clinal distribution. The large number of synonyms reflects the variation. As circumscribed here, var. dasycephala encompasses most of what has been called Agoseris glauca var. agrestis (see discussion under var. glauca)."

var. *glauca* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Herb. Raf. 39. 1833.

Agoseris ×agrestis Osterh. [HC2]
Agoseris lacera Greene
Agoseris lapathifolia Greene
Agoseris longissima Greene
Agoseris microdonta Greene
Agoseris procera Greene
Agoseris vicinalis Greene

FNA19: "Variety glauca is usually found at lower elevations from the northern prairies westward to valleys and basins of the North American cordillera. Misidentification is often due to falsely assuming this variety is strictly glabrous. Some regional phases have a high percentage of individuals with weakly puberulent peduncles and/or phyllaries. In addition, var. glauca intergrades with var. dasycephala in some locations."

Agoseris grandiflora (Nutt.) Greene [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Pittonia. 2: 178. 1891.
large-flowered agoseris

Stylopappus grandiflorus Nutt.

var. *grandiflora* [FNA19, HC2]
Pittonia. 2: 178. 1891.
large flowered agoseris, large flower goat-chicory

Agoseris cinerea Greene
Agoseris grandiflora (Nutt.) Greene var. *intermedia* (Greene) Jeps.
Agoseris grandiflora (Nutt.) Greene var. *plebeia* (Greene) G.L. Wittrock
Agoseris intermedia Greene
Agoseris marshallii (Greene) Greene
Agoseris obtusifolia (Suksd.) Rydb.
Agoseris plebeia (Greene) Greene

FNA19: "Variety grandiflora is most commonly found east of the Cascade Mountains and southward into California and occurs primarily in grassland, steppe, or chaparral. It has regional phases, especially southward in its range. These appear more or less distinct but they so completely intergrade that their separation becomes arbitrary. Variety grandiflora rarely forms intermediates with other species; putative hybrids with A. apargioides have been collected. It is one of the suspected parental taxa of A. ×elata, especially the Sierra Nevada populations."

var. *leptophylla* G.I. Baird [FNA19, HC2]
Sida. 21: 267. 2004.
Puget Sound agoseris

FNA19: "Variety leptophylla is most commonly found west of the Cascade Mountains from Vancouver Island through the Puget Sound and Willamette Valley to the Siskiyou-Klamath Mountains region of southwestern Oregon and northwestern California. It also occurs sporadically in mesic forest areas on the eastern slopes of the Cascade Mountains, and disjunctively in the Selkirk-Clearwater Mountains region of British Columbia and northern Idaho. In the Selkirk-Clearwater Mountains region, Columbia

River Gorge, southern Willamette Valley, and Siskiyou-Klamath Mountains region var. grandiflora and var. leptophylla are sympatric and appear to be introgressive. In those regions, intermediate specimens are not uncommon. It may be one of the parental taxa of A. ×elata (which see), especially the Puget Sound-Willamette Valley populations."

Agoseris heterophylla (Nutt.) Greene [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Pittonia. 2: 178. 1891.
annual agoseris

Agoseris heterophylla (Nutt.) Greene ssp. *heterophylla*

var. *heterophylla* [FNA19, HC, HC2]

Agoseris heterophylla (Nutt.) Greene ssp. *normalis* Piper

Agoseris monticola Greene [FNA19, HC2]
Pittonia. 4: 37. 1899.
mountain agoseris, Sierra Nevada agoseris

Agoseris glauca (Pursh) Raf. var. *monticola* (Greene) Q. Jones [HC]

FNA19: "Agoseris monticola occurs mainly in the Sierra Nevada and sporadically eastward in the Great Basin (Jarbridge and Ruby Mountains) and northward to the Cascade Range and Blue Mountains of Oregon. It appears to be allied with A. glauca and has been treated as a variety of the latter. Ecologically, it approaches A. glauca var. dasycephala; the two are morphologically and geographically separate from each other. Intermediates between A. monticola and A. aurantiaca, A. glauca, and A. parviflora are known."

Agoseris retrorsa (Benth.) Greene [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Pittonia. 2: 178. 1891.
spear leaved agoseris, spear leaf goat-chicory

Macrorhynchus angustifolius Kellogg
Macrorhynchus retrorsus Benth.

Ambrosia [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 987. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 425. 1754.
bursage, burweed, ragweed

Ambrosia acanthicarpa Hook. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 309. 1833.
flat spine bur-ragweed, annual bursage, bur ragweed

Franseria acanthicarpa (Hook.) Coville

**Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 988. 1753.
annual ragweed, common ragweed

Ambrosia artemisiifolia L. var. *elatior* (L.) Descourtilz
Ambrosia artemisiifolia L. var. *paniculata* (Michx.) Blank.
Ambrosia elatior L.
Ambrosia glandulosa Scheele
Ambrosia monophylla (Walter) Rydb.

FNA21: "Hybrids between Ambrosia psilostachya and A. artemisiifolia have been called A. ×intergradiens W. H. Wagner." FNA21: "The name Ambrosia ×helenae Rouleau applies to hybrids between A. artemisiifolia and A. trifida."

Ambrosia chamissonis (Less.) Greene [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Man. Bot. San Francisco. 188. 1894.
silver beachweed, beach bur, cutleaf beach bur, silver bur-ragweed

Ambrosia chamissonis (Less.) Greene var. *bipinnatisecta* (Less.) J.T. Howell [HC]
Ambrosia chamissonis (Less.) Greene var. *chamissonis* [HC]
Franseria chamissonis Less. ssp. *bipinnatisecta* (Less.) Wiggins & Stockw.
Franseria chamissonis Less. ssp. *chamissonis*

Franseria chamissonis Less. var. *bipinnatisecta* Less.
Franseria chamissonis Less. var. *chamissonis*

Ambrosia psilostachya DC. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Prodr. 5: 526. 1836.
perennial ragweed, western ragweed

Ambrosia psilostachya DC. var. *californica* (Rydb.) S.F. Blake
Ambrosia psilostachya DC. var. *coronopifolia* (Torr. & A. Gray) Farw.
Ambrosia psilostachya DC. var. *lindheimeriana* (Scheele) Blank.
Ambrosia rugelii Rydb.

FNA21: "Hybrids between Ambrosia psilostachya and A. artemisiifolia have been called A. ×intergradiens W. H. Wagner."

Ambrosia trifida L. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 987. 1753.
giant ragweed

Ambrosia aptera DC.
Ambrosia trifida L. var. *integrifolia* (Muhl. ex Willd.) Torr. & A. Gray
Ambrosia trifida L. var. *texana* Scheele
Ambrosia trifida L. var. *trifida* [HC]

Anaphalis [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Prodr. 6: 271. 1838.
pearly-everlasting

Anaphalis margaritacea (L.) Benth. & Hook. f. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Gen. Pl. 2: 303. 1873.
pearly everlasting

Anaphalis margaritacea (L.) Benth. & Hook. f. var. *occidentalis* Greene
Anaphalis margaritacea (L.) Benth. & Hook. f. var. *subalpina* (A. Gray) A. Gray
Gnaphalium margaritaceum L.

Anisocarpus [FNA21, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 388. 1841.
anisocarpus

Anisocarpus madioides Nutt. [FNA21, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 388. 1841.
woodland tarplant, woodland tarweed

Madia madioides (Nutt.) Greene [HC]

Antennaria [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Fruct. Sem. Pl. 2: 410, plate 167, fig. 3. 1791.
everlasting, pussy-toes

Antennaria alpina (L.) Gaertn. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Fruct. Sem. Pl. 2: 410. 1791.
alpine pussytoes

Antennaria alpina (L.) Gaertn. var. *canescens* Lange
Gnaphalium alpinum L.

The application of this species concept to plants in Washington warrants further consideration. . FNA19: "Excluded names: Some Antennaria names are based on early-generation interspecific hybrids, including: A. ×rousseaui A. E. Porsild = ? A. alpina × A. rosea Antennaria alpina is one of the more morphologically variable agamic complexes in the genus. Some taxonomists have argued that true Antennaria alpina does not occur in North America, because none of the North American material exactly matches the type of A. alpina, which is from Lapland (M. O. Malte 1934; A. E. Porsild 1965). If one uses a strict typological species concept, then this is true; I recognize that this species complex is composed of innumerable apomictic clones and am circumscribing a broad species concept for A. alpina. The potential morphologic

overlap between the A. media and A. alpina complexes is a major taxonomic problem. The chief difference between members of the two complexes is the presence of prominent flags on cauline leaves in A. alpina and their absence in A. media. Antennaria alpina of North America is gynoecious and characterized by its dark green to black phyllaries and conspicuous flags on the distal cauline leaves. The basal leaves vary from glabrous, as in the type material, to pubescent. The primary progenitors of the A. alpina complex include A. aromatica, A. densifolia, A. friesiana subsp. alaskana, A. friesiana subsp. neoalaskana, A. monocephala subsp. monocephala, and A. pulchella."

Antennaria anaphaloides Rydb. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 1: 409. 1900.
tall pussytoes

Antennaria anaphaloides Rydb. var. *straminea* B. Boivin
Antennaria pulcherrima (Hook.) Greene ssp. *anaphaloides* (Rydb.) W.A. Weber
Antennaria pulcherrima (Hook.) Greene var. *anaphaloides* (Rydb.) G.W. Douglas

Antennaria corymbosa E.E. Nelson [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Bot. Gaz. 27: 212. 1899.
flat topped pussytoes, meadow pussytoes

Antennaria acuta Rydb.
Antennaria dioica (L.) Gaertn. var. *corymbosa* (E.E. Nelson) Jeps.
Antennaria hygrophila Greene
Antennaria nardina Greene

Scarcely different from A. rosea. FNA19: "Antennaria corymbosa is characterized by linear-oblanceolate basal leaves and white-tipped phyllaries, each with a distinct black spot near the base of the scarious portion. A form with black phyllaries (A. acuta) occurs sporadically throughout the range of the species (R. J. Bayer 1988). Antennaria corymbosa is a sexual progenitor of the A. rosea complex."

Antennaria dimorpha (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 2: 431. 1843.
cushion pussytoes, low pussytoes

Antennaria dimorpha (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray var. *integra* L.F. Hend.
Antennaria dimorpha (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray var. *latisquama* (Piper) M. Peck
Antennaria dimorpha (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray var. *macrocephala* D.C. Eaton
Antennaria dimorpha (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray var. *nuttallii* D.C. Eaton
Antennaria latisquama Piper
Antennaria macrocephala (D.C. Eaton) Rydb.
Gnaphalium dimorphum Nutt.

Antennaria flagellaris (A. Gray) A. Gray [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 17: 212. 1882.
stoloniferous pussytoes, whip pussytoes

Antennaria dimorpha (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray var. *flagellaris* A. Gray

Antennaria geyeri A. Gray [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts, n. s. 4: 107. 1849.
Geyer's pussytoes, pinewoods pussytoes

FNA19: "Antennaria geyeri is distinctive because it has woody upright branches and is not stoloniferous. It lacks basal leaves at flowering and has heads that are often described as subdioecious (central flowers are often bisexual). As the only member of the Geyerae group, A. geyeri is not closely related to any other species of Antennaria; it bears strong similarities to some species of Anaphalis (R. J. Bayer 1990; Bayer et al. 1996)."

Antennaria howellii Greene [FNA19, HC2]
Pittonia. 3: 174. 1897.
Howell's pussytoes

ssp. *howellii* [FNA19, HC2]
Pittonia. 3: 174. 1897.
Howell's pussytoes

Antennaria neglecta Greene ssp. *howellii* (Greene) Hultén
Antennaria neglecta Greene var. *howellii* (Greene) Cronquist [HC]
Antennaria neodioica Greene ssp. *howellii* (Greene) Bayer

ssp. *neodioica* (Greene) R.J. Bayer [FNA19, HC2]
Brittonia. 41: 397. 1989.
northern pussytoes

Antennaria howellii Greene ssp. *petaloidea* (Fernald) R.J. Bayer [FNA19]
Antennaria neglecta Greene var. *attenuata* (Fernald) Cronquist [HC]
Antennaria neglecta Greene var. *neodioica* (Greene) Cronquist
Antennaria pedicellata Greene

Antennaria lanata (Hook.) Greene [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Pittonia. 3: 288. 1898.
woolly pussytoes

Antennaria carpathica (Wahlenb.) Hook. var. *lanata* Hook., orthographic variant

Antennaria luzuloides Torr. & A. Gray [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 2: 430. 1843.
silvery-brown pussytoes, woodrush pussytoes

ssp. *luzuloides* [FNA19, HC2]
silvery brown pussytoes, woodrush pussytoes

Antennaria argentea Benth. ssp. *argentea*
Antennaria luzuloides Torr. & A. Gray var. *luzuloides*

Antennaria media Greene [FNA19, HC2]
Pittonia. 3: 286. 1898.
alpine pussytoes, Rocky Mountain pussytoes

Antennaria alpina (L.) Gaertn. var. *media* (Greene) Jeps. [HC]

FNA19: "The main distinction between A. media and A. alpina is flags on distal cauline leaves present in A. alpina and mostly absent in A. media (Bayer 1990d). Phyllaries of the pistillate plants in A. alpina tend to be acute; they are blunter in A. media. At some point, it may be preferable to follow W. L. Jepson ([1923?1925]) and some later authors and treat A. media as a subspecies of A. alpina. Antennaria media appears to be an autopolyploid derivative of A. pulchella; genes from A. pulchella may have introgressed into the A. alpina and A. parvifolia complexes indirectly through A. media."

Antennaria microphylla Rydb.
Bull. Torrey Bot. Club. 24: 303. 1897.
little-leaf pussytoes

Antennaria microphylla Lunell var. *solstitialis* Lunell

FNA19: "Antennaria microphylla is a primary sexual progenitor of the A. rosea polyploid agamic complex (R. J. Bayer 1990b). A. Cronquist (1955) included A. rosea within his circumscription of A. microphylla. It is preferable to recognize sexual diploids as distinct from their morphologically discrete hybrid apomictic derivatives. Antennaria microphylla is always dioecious and has stems distally stipitate-glandular and white phyllaries; A. rosea is always gynoecious and has stems without glandular hairs and phyllaries only occasionally white. Some authors (A. E. Porsild 1950; E. H. Moss 1959; Porsild and W. J. Cody 1980) have recognized A. nitida as distinct; comparisons of the nomenclatural types of the two show that they are conspecific. Antennaria microphylla has allelopathic properties (G. D. Manners and D. S. Galitz 1985)."

Antennaria monocephala DC. [FNA19, HC2]
Prodr. 6: 269. 1838.
pygmy pussytoes, single-headed pussytoes

Recently (2017) photographed in Glacier Peak Wilderness. Identification confirmed by Jamie Fenneman at UBC.

Antennaria parvifolia Nutt. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 406. 1841.
little-leaf pussytoes, Nuttall's pussytoes

Antennaria pulcherrima (Hook.) Greene [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Pittonia. 3: 176. 1897.
showy pussytoes

Antennaria pulcherrima (Hook.) Greene ssp. *eucosma* (Fernald & Wiegand) R.J. Bayer [FNA19]
Antennaria pulcherrima (Hook.) Greene ssp. *pulcherrima* [FNA19]
Antennaria pulcherrima (Hook.) Greene var. *pulcherrima*

Antennaria pulvinata Greene
Pittonia 3: 287. 1898.
little-leaf pussytoes, rosy pussytoes, white pussytoes

Antennaria rosea Greene ssp. *pulvinata* (Greene) R.J. Bayer [FNA19]

Antennaria racemosa Hook. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 330. 1834.
Hooker's pussytoes, raceme pussytoes

Antennaria rosea Greene [WTU]
Pittonia. 3: 281. 1898.
little-leaf pussytoes, rosy pussytoes, white pussytoes

Antennaria bracteosa Rydb.
Antennaria concinna E.E. Nelson
Antennaria nitida Greene
Antennaria rosea Greene ssp. *arida* (E.E. Nelson) R.J. Bayer [FNA19]
Antennaria rosea Greene ssp. *confinis* (Greene) R.J. Bayer [FNA19]
Antennaria rosea Greene ssp. *rosea* [FNA19]
Antennaria rosea Greene var. *nitida* (Greene) Breitung
Antennaria solstitialis Lunell

FNA19: "Antennaria microphylla is a primary sexual progenitor of the A. rosea polyploid agamic complex (R. J. Bayer 1990b). A. Cronquist (1955) included A. rosea within his circumscription of A. microphylla. It is preferable to recognize sexual diploids as distinct from their morphologically discrete hybrid apomictic derivatives. Antennaria microphylla is always dioecious and has stems distally stipitate-glandular and white phyllaries; A. rosea is always gynoecious and has stems without glandular hairs and phyllaries only occasionally white. Some authors (A. E. Porsild 1950; E. H. Moss 1959; Porsild and W. J. Cody 1980) have recognized A. nitida as distinct; comparisons of the nomenclatural types of the two show that they are conspecific. Antennaria microphylla has allelopathic properties (G. D. Manners and D. S. Galitz 1985)."

Antennaria stenophylla (A. Gray) A. Gray [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 17: 213. 1882.
narrowleaved pussytoes

Antennaria alpina (L.) Gaertn. var. *stenophylla* A. Gray
Antennaria leucophaea Piper

Antennaria umbrinella Rydb. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Bull. Torrey Bot. Club. 24: 302. 1897.
brown-bract pussytoes, umber pussytoes

**Anthemis* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 893. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 381. 1754.
chamomile, dogfennel, mayweed
(see also *Cota*)

**Anthemis arvensis* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 894. 1753.
corn chamomile, field chamomile

Anthemis arvensis L. var. *arvensis*

**Anthemis cotula* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 894. 1753.
mayweed chamomile, stinking chamomile, dogfennel

**Arctium* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 816. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 357. 1754.
burdock, clotbur

**Arctium lappa* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 816. 1753.
great burdock, greater burdock

**Arctium minus* (Hill) Bernh. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Syst. Verz. 154. 1800.
common burdock, lesser burdock

Arnica [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 884. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 376. 1754.
arnica

Arnica chamissonis Less. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Linnaea. 6: 238. 1831.
leafy arnica, meadow arnica, narrowleaf arnica, silvery arnica, leafy leapordbane

Arnica chamissonis Less. ssp. *chamissonis* [HC]
Arnica chamissonis Less. ssp. *foliosa* (Nutt.) Maguire [HC]
Arnica chamissonis Less. ssp. *incana* (A. Gray) Maguire
Arnica chamissonis Less. var. *andina* (Nutt.) Ediger & T.M. Barkl.
Arnica chamissonis Less. var. *chamissonis*
Arnica chamissonis Less. var. *foliosa* (Nutt.) Maguire [HC]
Arnica chamissonis Less. var. *incana* (A. Gray) Hultén [HC]
Arnica chamissonis Less. var. *interior* Maguire [HC]
Arnica chamissonis Less. var. *maguirei* (A. Nels.) Maguire [HC]

Arnica cordifolia Hook. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 331. 1834.
heart-leaf arnica, heart-leaf leopardbane

Arnica cordifolia Hook. var. *cordifolia* [HC]
Arnica cordifolia Hook. var. *pumila* (Rydb.) Maguire [HC]

Arnica discoidea Benth. [FNA21, HC]
Pl. Hartw. 319. 1849.
rayless arnica, rayless leopardbane

Arnica discoidea Benth. var. *eradiata* (A. Gray) Cronquist [HC]
Arnica grayi A. Heller
Arnica parviflora A. Gray ssp. *alata* (Rydb.) Maguire
Arnica parviflora A. Gray ssp. *parviflora*

Arnica fulgens Pursh [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Fl. Amer. Sept. 2: 527. 1813.
hillside arnica, orange arnica, shining leopardbane

Arnica gracilis Rydb. [FNA21, HC2]
Bull. Torrey Bot. Club. 24: 297. 1897.
slender arnica, slender leopardbane

Arnica latifolia Bong. var. *gracilis* (Rydb.) Cronquist [HC]

Arnica lanceolata Nutt. [FNA21, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 407. 1841.
clasping arnica, stream bank arnica

ssp. *prima* (Maguire) Strother & S.J. Wolf [FNA21, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. (1993+). 21: 373. 2006.
clasping arnica, streambank arnica, streambank leopardbane

Arnica amplexicaulis Nutt. [HC]
Arnica amplexicaulis Nutt. ssp. *amplexicaulis*

Arnica amplexicaulis Nutt. var. *amplexicaulis* [HC]
Arnica amplexicaulis Nutt. var. *piperi* H. St. John & F.A. Warren [HC]
Arnica amplexifolia Rydb. ssp. *prima* Maguire

Arnica latifolia Bong. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, Sér. 6, Sci. Math. 2: 147. 1832.
broad-leaved arnica, mountain arnica, daffodil leopardbane
(see also *Arnica gracilis*)

Arnica latifolia Bong. var. *latifolia* [HC]

Arnica longifolia D.C. Eaton [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Botany (Fortieth Parallel). 186. 1871.
longleaf arnica, seep spring arnica, spear-leaf leopardbane

Arnica longifolia D.C. Eaton ssp. *myriadenia* (Piper) Maguire

Arnica mollis Hook. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 331. 1834.
cordilleran arnica, hairy arnica, cordilleran leopardbane

Arnica nevadensis A. Gray [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 19: 55. 1883.
Nevada arnica, Sierra arnica, Sierran leopardbane

Arnica tomentella Greene

Arnica ovata Greene [FNA21, HC2]
Pittonia. 4: 161. 1900.
sticky arnica, sticky-leaf arnica

Arnica ×diversifolia Greene [HC]

Arnica parryi A. Gray [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Amer. Naturalist. 8: 213. 1874.
Parry's arnica

Arnica angustifolia Vahl ssp. *eradiata* A. Gray
Arnica parryi A. Gray ssp. *parryi*
Arnica parryi A. Gray ssp. *sonnei* (Greene) Maguire
Arnica parryi A. Gray var. *parryi* [HC]
Arnica parryi A. Gray var. *sonnei* (Greene) Cronquist

Arnica rydbergii Greene [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Pittonia. 4: 36. 1899.
Rydberg's arnica, subalpine arnica, subalpine leopardbane

Arnica sororia Greene [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Ottawa Naturalist. 23: 213. 1910.
bunch arnica, twin arnica, twin leopardbane

Arnica fulgens Pursh var. *sororia* (Greene) G.W. Douglas & Ruyle-Douglas

Artemisia [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 845. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 367. 1754.
artemisia, mugwort, sagebrush, wormwood

Picrothamnus [FNA19]
Sphaeromeria [FNA19]

**Artemisia absinthium* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 848. 1753.
absinthe, old-man, wormwood

Artemisia absinthium L. var. *absinthium*

**Artemisia annua* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 847. 1753.

sweet Annie, sweet sagewort, annual wormwood

Artemisia arbuscula Nutt. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 398. 1841.
dwarf sagebrush, low sagebrush

ssp. *arbuscula* [FNA19, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 398. 1841.
little sagebrush, low sagebrush

Artemisia arbuscula Nutt. var. *arbuscula* [HC]

FNA19:"The relatively large heads of Artemisia arbuscula subsp. arbuscula suggest a relationship with A. cana; the extreme morphologic variability of this subspecies from east to west may be the result of hybridization with various subspecies within the A. cana complex."

Artemisia biennis Willd. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Phytographia. 11. 1794.
biennial wormwood

Artemisia biennis Willd. var. *biennis*

FNA19: "Artemisia biennis is naturalized and weedy in the eastern portion of its range. It is morphologically similar to A. annua, differing primarily in the coarser leaf lobes and larger heads that are sessile in axils of leaflike bracts. Artemisia biennis is considered native to the northwest United States; it may be introduced in other parts of its range. The type specimen is a horticultural specimen from New Zealand."

Artemisia campestris L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 846. 1753.
Pacific sagewort, northern wormwood

var. *borealis* (Pall.) M. Peck [HC2]
Man. Pl. Oregon 768. 1941.
northern wormwood

Artemisia borealis Pall. [FNA19]
Artemisia borealis Pall. ssp. *borealis* [FNA19]
Artemisia borealis Pall. ssp. *richardsoniana* (Besser) Korobkov [FNA19]
Artemisia campestris L. ssp. *borealis* (Pall.) H.M. Hall & Clem. [HC]
Artemisia campestris L. var. *purshii* (Besser) Cronquist [HC]

var. *scouleriana* (Besser) Cronquist [HC, HC2]
Leaflets of Western Botany 7(2): 20. 1953.
Pacific sagewort, Scouler's wormwood

Artemisia campestris L. ssp. *pacifica* (Nutt.) H.M. Hall & Clem. [FNA19]

var. *wormskioldii* (Besser ex Hook.) Cronquist [HC, HC2]
Leafl. W. Bot. 6: 43. 1950.
Columbia Islands sagewort, Wormskiold's wormwood sagewort

Artemisia cana Pursh [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Fl. Amer. Sept. 2: 521. 1813.
hoary sagebrush, silver sagebrush

ssp. *bolanderi* (A. Gray) G.H. Ward [FNA19, HC2]
Contr. Dudley Herb. 4: 192. 1953.
Bolander's hairy sagebrush

Artemisia douglasiana Besser [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 323. 1833.
Douglas's mugwort, Douglas's sagewort, Douglas's wormwood

Artemisia vulgaris L. var. *douglasiana* (Besser) H. St. John

Artemisia dracunculus L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 849. 1753.
dragon sagewort, tarragon, dragon wormwood

Artemisia dracunculus L. ssp. *dracunculus*
Artemisia dracunculus L. var. *dracunculus* [HC]

Artemisia frigida Willd. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 3: 1838.
prairie sagebrush, prairie sagewort

Artemisia furcata M. Bieb. [FNA19, HC2]
Fl. Taur.-Caucas. 3: 567. 1819.
three-forked mugwort, forked wormwood

Artemisia furcata M. Bieb. var. *furcata*
Artemisia furcata M. Bieb. var. *heterophylla* (Besser) Hultén
Artemisia trifurcata Willdenow. ex Spreng. [HC]

FNA19: "Artemisia furcata extends from the islands of the Bering Sea into southern and interior Alaska, parts of Canada (disjunct in British Columbia and the northernmost Rocky Mountains of Alberta), and on Mt. Rainier in Washington. The array of names applied to A. furcata shows the taxonomic confusion arising from a myriad of morphologic variants that may indicate introgression with other species."

Artemisia ludoviciana Nutt. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Gen. N. Amer. Pl. 2: 143. 1818.
western mugwort, prairie sage

ssp. *candicans* (Rydb.) D.D. Keck [FNA19, HC2]
Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4. 25: 447. 1946.
gray sagewort

Artemisia ludoviciana Nutt. var. *latiloba* Nutt. [HC]

ssp. *incompta* (Nutt.) D.D. Keck [FNA19, HC2]
Publ. Carnegie Inst. Wash. 520: 327. 1940.
intermediate sagewort, mountain wormwood

Artemisia ludoviciana Nutt. var. *incompta* (Nutt.) Cronquist [HC]

ssp. *lindleyana* (Besser) Lesica [HC2]
J. Bot. Res. Inst. Texas 6(1): 26 2012.
Lindley's western mugwort, Lindley's prairie sage

Artemisia lindleyana Besser. [HC]

ssp. *ludoviciana* [FNA19, HC2]
Nouv. Mém. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou 3: 38. 1834.
western mugwort, Louisiana sagewort, silver wormwood

Artemisia diversifolia Rydb.
Artemisia gnaphaloides Nutt.
Artemisia ludoviciana Nutt. var. *ludoviciana* [HC]

Artemisia michauxiana Besser [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 324. 1833.
Michaux's mugwort, lemon sagewort, Michaux's wormwood

Artemisia vulgaris L. var. *michauxiana* (Besser) H. St. John

FNA19: "Members of the Artemisia ludoviciana complex with deeply lobed leaves are sometimes confused with A. michauxiana, and there is evidence that plants hybridize in some locations. Artemisia michauxiana is distinguished by its glabrous, bright green to yellow-green foliage and lemony-sweet fragrance."

Artemisia norvegica Fr. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Novit. Fl. Svec. 56. 1817.
mountain sagewort, boreal wormwood

ssp. *saxatilis* (Besser) H.M. Hall & Clem. [FNA19, HC2]
Publ. Carnegie Inst. Wash. 326: 58. 1923.
mountain sagewort

Artemisia arctica Less. ssp. *arctica*

Artemisia norvegica Fr. var. *saxatilis* (Besser) Jeps. [HC]
Artemisia saxatalis Less.

Artemisia rigida (Nutt.) A. Gray [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 19: 49. 1883.
scabland sagebrush, stiff sagebrush

Artemisia spiciformis Osterh. [FNA19, HC2]
Bull. Torrey Bot. Club. 27: 507. 1900.
snowfield sagebrush, spiked sagebrush

Artemisia tridentata Nutt. ssp. *spiciformis* (Osterh.) Kartesz & Gandhi

FNA19: "Often confused with Artemisia rothrockii, A. spiciformis has been recognized only recently as a widespread, high-elevation sagebrush of late-lying snowfields. Molecular analysis has not yet determined the degree to which this species intergrades with A. cana subsp. viscidula and A. tridentata subsp. vaseyana, the presumed parents of this putative hybrid. Because snow-field sagebrush produces fertile seeds and forms a stable community type, it is treated here as a distinct species."

**Artemisia stelleriana* Besser [FNA19, HC2]
Nouv. Mém. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou. 3: 79, plate 5. 1834.
dusty miller, old-woman, beach wormwood, Steller's wormwood

Artemisia suksdorfii Piper [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Bull. Torrey Bot. Club. 28: 42. 1901.
coastal mugwort, Suksdorf's sagewort, coastal wormwood

Artemisia vulgaris L. var. *littoralis* Suksd.

Artemisia tilesii Ledeb. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg Hist. Acad. 5: 568. 1814.
Aleutian mugwort, Cascade wormwood

Artemisia elatior (Torr. & A. Gray) Rydb.
Artemisia hookeriana Besser
Artemisia tilesii Ledeb. ssp. *elatior* (Torr. & A. Gray) Hultén
Artemisia tilesii Ledeb. ssp. *unalaschcensis* (Besser) Hultén
Artemisia tilesii Ledeb. var. *elatior* Torr. & A. Gray
Artemisia tilesii Ledeb. var. *unalaschcensis* Besser [HC]

FNA19: "Artemisia tilesii has a bewildering array of variation in leaf and inflorescence morphology that has been separated into four infraspecific taxa recognized in some floras. I am unable to separate these taxa consistently and am including them within a broad circumscription of the species."

Artemisia tridentata Nutt. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 398. 1841.
big sagebrush

ssp. *tridentata* [FNA19, HC2]
big sagebrush

Artemisia tridentata Nutt. var. *tridentata*

ssp. *vaseyana* (Rydb.) Beetle [FNA19, HC2]
Rhodora. 61: 83. 1959.
mountain big sagebrush, Vasey sagebrush

Artemisia tridentata Nutt. var. *vaseyana* (Rydb.) B. Boivin

ssp. *wyomingensis* Beetle & A.M. Young [FNA19, HC2]
Rhodora. 67: 405. 1965.
Wyoming sagebrush

Artemisia tridentata Nutt. var. *wyomingensis* (Beetle & A.M. Young) S.L. Welsh
Seriphidium tridentatum (Nutt.) W.A. Weber ssp. *wyomingense* (Beetle & A.M. Young) W.A. Weber

FNA19: "Subspecies wyomingensis is the common sagebrush of rocky or fine-grained soils from valleys to high plateaus in the Great Basin. It is an allopolyploid that may be derived from the

populations of subsp. tridentata with which it occurs. Identification is based primarily on the shorter leaves of subsp. wyomingensis, its usually shorter stature, and its shorter flowering branches that are retained from year to year. Wyoming sagebrush may be increasing in abundance in response to increased grazing pressure and drought in the high valleys of the Great Basin."

Artemisia tripartita Rydb. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 1: 432. 1900.
cut-leaf sagebrush, threetip sagebrush

ssp. *tripartita* [FNA19, HC2]
cutleaf sagebrush, threetip sagebrush

**Artemisia vulgaris* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 848. 1753.
mugwort, lobed wormwood

Artemisia vulgaris L. var. *selengensis* (Turcz. ex Besser) Maxim.
Artemisia vulgaris L. var. *vulgaris*

Askellia [HC2]
elegant hawksbeard

Askellia pygmaea (Ledeb.) Sennikov [HC2]
Komarovia 5(2): 86. 2008.
low hawksbeard

Crepis nana Richardson [FNA19, HC]
Crepis nana Richardson ssp. *nana* [HC]
Crepis nana Richardson ssp. *ramosa* Babc. [HC]
Crepis nana Richardson var. *lyratifolia* (Turcz.) Hultén
Crepis nana Richardson var. *ramosa* (Babc.) Cronquist

FNA19: "Crepis nana occurs in North America and northern Asia. It is recognized by the tufted, cespitose habit, elongate roots and rhizomes, and occurrence in alpine habitats. In the typical form, the plants are tufted, the stems are not leafy, and the heads are borne among the leaves. Taller specimens with elongated, leafy branches and heads borne well beyond the basal leaves are sometimes recognized as subsp. ramosa; these characteristics appear to be part of the normal range of variation for the species. Crepis nana is closely related to C. elegans, differing mainly in the shape of the cypselae. The cypselae of C. nana are almost always more columnar, wider at bases, and with broader ribs, than those of C. elegans."

Baccharis [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 860. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 370. 1754.
baccharis

Baccharis pilularis DC. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Prodr. 5: 407. 1836.
chaparral broom, coyote brush

ssp. *consanguinea* (DC.) C.B. Wolf [FNA20, HC2]
Occas. Pap. Rancho Santa Ana Bot. Gard. 1: 21. 1935.
chaparral broom

Baccharis pilularis DC. var. *consanguinea* (DC.) Kuntze [HC]

Balsamorhiza [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 349. 1840.
balsamroot

Balsamorhiza ×bonseri H. St. John [HC2]
hybrid balsamroot
(= *Balsamorhiza rosea* × *Balsamorhiza sagittata*)

Balsamorhiza careyana A. Gray [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts, n. s. 4: 81. 1849.

Carey's balsamroot

Balsamorhiza careyana A. Gray var. *careyana* [HC]
Balsamorhiza careyana A. Gray var. *intermedia* Cronquist [HC]

Balsamorhiza careyana A. Gray × ***Balsamorhiza hookeri*** Nutt.
hybrid balsamroot

Balsamorhiza deltoidea Nutt. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 351. 1840.
deltoid balsamroot, Puget balsamroot

Balsamorhiza hookeri Nutt. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 349. 1840.
hairy balsamroot, hare's head balsamroot, Hooker's balsamroot

Balsamorhiza hirsuta Nutt. [HC]
Balsamorhiza hirsuta Nutt. var. *lagocephala* W.M. Sharp
Balsamorhiza hookeri Nutt. var. *hirsuta* (Nutt.) A. Nelson
Balsamorhiza hookeri Nutt. var. *hookeri* [HC]
Balsamorhiza hookeri Nutt. var. *lagocephala* (W.M. Sharp) Cronquist [HC]

FNA19: "At one time or another, most species of subg. Balsamorhiza have been synonymized under B. hookeri. Nevertheless, a number of taxa are justifiably segregated as species by their morphologic differences and geographic restrictions. One might logically choose either of two taxonomies: recognizing only two species in the entire genus, one representing subg. Artorhiza and the other subg. Balsamorhiza, or recognizing each slightly differing population as a species. Either course results in an unsatisfactory classification. The present classification is a compromise. A knotty problem persists. A central cluster of populations from eastern Washington to southeastern California display a number of minor and locally discrete morphologies. They tend to be less isolated from each other than are the peripheral populations, although some tend to mimic the latter ones in one or more characteristics. Their evolutionary history may be involved with past hybridizations with each other or with species of subg. Artorhiza, gene drift, and polyploidy. At present, it appears impossible to reach a satisfactory classification."

Balsamorhiza hookeri Nutt. × ***Balsamorhiza sagittata*** (Pursh) Nutt.
hybrid balsamroot

Balsamorhiza incana Nutt. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 350. 1840.
hoary balsamroot, woolly balsamroot

Balsamorhiza rosea A. Nelson & J.F. Macbr. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Bot. Gaz. 56: 478. 1913.
rosy balsamroot

Balsamorhiza sagittata (Pursh) Nutt. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 350. 1840.
arrowleaf balsamroot

Balsamorhiza serrata A. Nelson & J.F. Macbr. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Bot. Gaz. 56: 479. 1913.
serrrate balsamroot, toothed balsamroot

Balsamorhiza ×terebinthacea (Hook.) Nutt. [HC2]
wormwood balsamroot

Chambers & Sundberg use this epithet for any cross between B. deltoidea, B. careyana, and B. sagittata, the three deltoid-leaved taxa; see Weber (1953)

Balsamorhiza ×tomentosa Rydb. [HC2]
wooly hybrid balsamroot

**Bellis* [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 886. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 378. 1754.
bellis, daisy

**Bellis perennis* L. [FNA20, HC, HC2]

Sp. Pl. 2: 886. 1753.
English daisy, lawn daisy

Bidens [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 831. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 362. 1754.
beggar-ticks, bur-marigold, sticktight

Bidens amplissima Greene [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Pittonia. 4: 268. 1901.
Vancouver Island beggar-ticks

Biden cernua L. var. *elata* Torr. & A. Gray
Bidens elata (Torr. & A. Gray) Sherff

Bidens beckii Torr. ex Spreng. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Neue Entd. 2: 135. 1821.
Beck's water marigold

Megalodonta beckii (Torr. ex Spreng.) Greene
Megalodonta beckii (Torr. ex Spreng.) Greene var. *beckii*
Megalodonta beckii (Torr. ex Spreng.) Greene var. *hendersonii* Sherff
Megalodonta beckii (Torr. ex Spreng.) Greene var. *oregonensis* Sherff

Bidens cernua L. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 832. 1753.
nodding beggar-ticks, bur-marigold

Bidens cernua L. var. *cernua*
Bidens cernua L. var. *elliptica* Wiegand
Bidens cernua L. var. *minima* (Huds.) Pursh

**Bidens connata* Muhl. ex Willd. [FNA21, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 3: 1718.
purplestem beggars-ticks, swamp beggar-ticks

FNA21:"Bidens connata may be better treated as part of B. tripartita."

Bidens frondosa L. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 832. 1753.
leafy beggar-ticks, devil's pitchfork, sticktight

**Bidens tripartita* L. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 831. 1753.
three-lobed beggar-ticks

FNA21:"Plants with cypsela mid-nerves strongly developed (cypselae more or less strongly 4-angled and, often, tuberculate) that are treated below as Bidens connata have been included in B. tripartita, perhaps rightly so. And some botanists have included (or advocated inclusion of) B. eatonii, B. heterodoxa, and/or B. infirma in B. tripartita, as well, perhaps rightly so."

**Bidens vulgata* Greene [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Pittonia. 4: 72. 1899.
tall beggar-ticks, western sticktight

Considered Introduced in OR & Native in BC.

Blepharipappus [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 316. 1833.
eyelash tarweed

Blepharipappus scaber Hook. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 316. 1833.
blepharipappus, rough eyelashweed

Blepharipappus scaber Hook. ssp. *laevis* (A. Gray) D.D. Keck
Blepharipappus scaber Hook. ssp. *scaber*
Blepharipappus scaber Hook. var. *scaber* [HC]

FNA21: "Blepharipappus scaber is unusual among self-incompatible, continental tarweeds for occurring widely in western North America and having a relatively limited distribution in the California Floristic Province."

**Boltonia* [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Sert. Angl. 27. 1789.
Doll's-daisy

**Boltonia asteroides* (L.) L'Hér. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Sert. Angl. 27. 1789.
white doll's daisy

*var. *recognita* (Fernald & Griscom) Cronquist [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Bull. Torrey Bot. Club. 74: 149. 1947.
white doll's daisy

Boltonia latisquama A. Gray var. *microcephala* Fernald & Griscom
Boltonia latisquama A. Gray var. *occidentalis* A. Gray
Boltonia latisquama A. Gray var. *recognita* Fernald & Griscom
Boltonia recognita (Fernald & Griscom) G.N. Jones

Brickellia [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sketch Bot. S. Carolina. 2: 290. 1823.
brickellbush, brickellia, thoroughwort

Brickellia grandiflora (Hook.) Nutt. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 287. 1840.
tasselflower brickellbush, large flowered tasselflower, large flowered thoroughwort

Brickellia grandiflorum Hook.

Brickellia microphylla (Nutt.) A. Gray [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Smithsonian Contr. Knowl. 3(5): 85. 1852.
small-leaved brickellbush

var. *microphylla* [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Smithsonian Contr. Knowl. 3(5): 85. 1852.
small-leaved brickellbush, small-leaved brickellia

Brickellia microphylla (Nutt.) A. Gray var. *watsonii* (B.L. Rob.) S.L. Welsh
Brickellia watsonii B.L. Rob.

Brickellia oblongifolia Nutt. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 288. 1840.
narrow-leaved brickellbush, narrow-leaved thoroughwort

var. *oblongifolia* [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 288. 1840.
narrowleaf brickellia

Cacaliopsis [FNA20, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 19: 50. 1883.
cacaliopsis, silvercrown

Cacaliopsis nardosmia (A. Gray) A. Gray [FNA20, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 19: 50. 1883.
silvercrown luina, tall silvercrown

Cacalia nardosmia A. Gray
Cacaliopsis nardosmia (A. Gray) A. Gray ssp. *glabrata* (Piper) Piper
Luina nardosmia (A. Gray) Cronquist [HC]
Luina nardosmia (A. Gray) Cronquist var. *glabrata* (Piper) Cronquist [HC]

**Calendula* [FNA19, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 921. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 393. 1754.

Canadanthus [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 250. 1995.
mountain aster

Canadanthus modestus (Lindl.) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 251. 1995.
few-flowered aster, great northern aster

Aster major (Hook.) Porter
Aster modestus Lindl. [HC]
Aster modestus Lindl. var. *major* (Hook.) Muenscher
Aster sayianus Nutt.
Aster unalaschensis Less. ex Bong. var. *major* Hook.
Weberaster modestus (Lindl.) Á. Löve & D. Löve

**Carduus* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 820. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 358. 1754.
plumeless thistle

**Carduus acanthoides* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 821. 1753.
plumeless thistle, spiny plumeless thistle

*ssp. *acanthoides* [FNA19, HC2]

**Carduus nutans* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 821. 1753.
musk thistle, nodding thistle

**Carduus pycnocephalus* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. Ed. 2,. 2: 1151. 1763.
shore thistle

*ssp. *pycnocephalus* [FNA19, HC2]
Sp. Pl. Ed. 2,. 2: 1151. 1753.
Italian plumeless thistle

**Carduus tenuiflorus* Curtis [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Fl. Londin. 2(6,61): plate 55. 1789.
slender flowered thistle, winged plumeless thistle

Carduus pycnocephalus L. var. *tenuiflorus* (Curtis) Fiori

FNA 19: "Carduus tenuiflorus has been reported from New Jersey, Texas, and Washington; I have not seen specimens from those states. Carduus pycnocephalus and C. tenuiflorus are similar annuals with small, usually tightly clustered heads. The number of heads per capitulescence is usually ultimately greater in C. tenuiflorus, but early season plants of this species often have only a few heads. At the end of the growing season the fruiting heads of C. tenuiflorus are aggregated in dense, subspheric clusters. Stem wings tend to be more pronounced in C. tenuiflorus. Fresh corollas of C. pycnocephalus are rose-purple whereas those of C. tenuiflorus have a more pinkish tinge, but this difference is subtle and not reliable on herbarium material. The phyllaries of C. tenuiflorus are membranous-margined, more or less glabrate, and lack the short, stiff, upwardly appressed trichomes of C. pycnocephalus. All published chromosome counts for Carduus tenuiflorus from both Old and New World material are the same. The two species sometimes grow in mixed populations and at times appear to intergrade. Hybridization has been reported in Europe (S. W. T. Batra et al. 1981) and is suspected to occur in California. Hybrids between C. pycnocephalus and C. tenuiflorus have been designated Carduus ×theriotii Rouy."

**Carthamus* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 830. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 361. 1754.
distaff thistle

**Centaurea* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 909. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 389. 1754.
centaurea, knapweed, star-thistle

(see also *Rhaponticum*)

Cnicus [HC]

**Centaurea benedicta* (L.) L. [FNA19, HC2]
Sp. Pl. Ed. 2,. 2: 1296. 1763.
blessed thistle

Cnicus benedictus L. [HC]

FNA19:"Recent molecular phylogenetic studies (A. Susanna et al. 1995; N. Garcia-Jacas et al. 2000, 2001) have begun to clarify relationships within Centaurea and between Centaurea and other genera. Some taxa traditionally included within Centaurea (e.g., the two native North American species, Centaurea americana and C. rothrockii) fall outside the redefined generic boundaries and are here treated in Plectocephalus. Others usually placed into segregate genera (e.g., Cnicus benedictus) are firmly nested within Centaurea..... Although Cnicus has usually been recognized as a distinctive monotypic genus, it has been merged into Centaurea by various authors (e.g., K. Bremer 1994; G. Wagenitz and F. H. Hellwig 1996). Recent molecular systematic studies (N. Garcia-Jacas et al. 2000) provide additional evidence that it is nested within Centaurea."

**Centaurea calcitrapa* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 917. 1753.
purple star-thistle, red star-thistle

FNA19 includes WA within the range of this species.

**Centaurea cyanus* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 911. 1753.
bachelor's button, garden cornflower

**Centaurea diffusa* Lam. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Encycl. 1: 675. 1785.
diffuse knapweed, tumble knapweed, white knapweed

**Centaurea ×gerstlaueri* Erdner [FNA, HC2]
Mitt. Bayer. Bot. Ges. xxxiv. 425, ex Bot. Centralbl.xcviii. 604. 1905.
hybrid knapweed, meadow knapweed, protean knapweed
(= *Centaurea jacea* × *Centaurea nigra or Centaurea jacea* × *nigrescens*)

Centaurea debeauxii Godr. & Grenier ssp. *thuillieri* Dostál
Centaurea ×moncktonii C.E. Britton [FNA19]
Centaurea nigra L. × *Centaurea jacea* L.
Centaurea pratensis Thuill. [HC], superfluous renaming (illegitimate)

FNA19: "Centaurea ×moncktonii is native to Europe or originated in North America from European ancestry. Meadow knapweeds represent an array of mutually interfertile intermediates derived by hybridization and backcrossing among the various cytotypes of the Centaurea jacea complex. The plants variously combine features of C. jacea and C. nigra, and perhaps C. nigrescens as well. The hybrid complex includes both diploids and tetraploids. Extremes approach the parental types. Meadow knapweeds are often present without either parent in the immediate vicinity. They are considered to be noxious weeds in British Columbia, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Centaurea pratensis J. L. Thuillier, sometimes applied to plants that belong here, is not a legitimate name." Chambers and Sundberg (2000) treat as C. pratensis Thuill., which is C. jacea × nigra.

**Centaurea iberica* Trevir. ex Spreng. [FNA19, HC2]
Syst. Veg. 3: 406. 1826.
Iberian knapweed, Iberian star-thistle

FNA19:"Iberian star thistle is considered to be a noxious weed in several states of the western United States. Weed control measures in Oregon and Washington have apparently eradicated the species in those states. Centaurea iberica is very similar to C. calcitrapa, from which it differs by its pappose cypselae and often more robust habit." Chambers and Sundberg (2000) give author as Spreng. WA report is MT database Kz99, are there specimens?

**Centaurea jacea* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 914. 1753.

brown knapweed, brownray knapweed

**Centaurea macrocephala* Mussin-Puschkin [FNA19, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 3: 2298. 1803.
globe knapweed

**Centaurea melitensis* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 917. 1753.
tocalote

**Centaurea montana* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 911. 1753.
mountain bluet, mountain cornflower, montane star-thistle

**Centaurea nigra* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 911. 1753.
black knapweed, lesser knapweed

**Centaurea nigrescens* Willd. [FNA19, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 3: 2288. 1803.
short fringed knapweed, Tyrol knapweed

Centaurea dubia Suter [HC]
Centaurea dubia Suter ssp. *nigrescens* (Willd.) Hayek
Centaurea dubia Suter ssp. *vochinensis* (Bernh. ex Rchb.) Hayek
Centaurea jacea L. ssp. *nigrescens* (Willd.) Celakovsky
Centaurea transalpina Schleich. ex DC.
Centaurea vochinensis Bernh. ex Rchb.

FNA19: Tyrol knapweed is considered to be a noxious weed in Washington and Oregon. In recent years there has been much controversy regarding the name(s) to be applied to the North American Tyrol knapweeds. The names Centaurea vochinensis, C. nigrescens, and C. dubia have all been used in twentieth-century North American floras, and J. T. Kartesz and C. A. Meacham (1999) have accepted C. transalpina as well. R. J. Moore (1972) tentatively accepted two species, C. nigrescens and C. dubia, placing C. transalpina and C. vochinensis as synonyms through application beneath both species. Moore discussed the considerable similarities and practical difficulties of differentiating the taxa. H. A. Gleason and A. Cronquist (1991) recognized C. dubia as including C. nigrescens and C. vochinensis. E. G. Voss (1972?1996, vol. 3) recognized C. nigrescens as including C. dubia and C. vochinensis. Kartesz and Meacham accept C. nigrescens as a species, including C. vochinensis; they also accept C. transalpina with C. dubia as a synonym. In our investigation of the North American Tyrol knapweeds we have not been able to distinguish more than one (admittedly variable) entity. At the species level the correct name for this taxon is Centaurea nigrescens. Centaurea dubia Suter, sometimes applied to plants that belong here, is not a valid name."

**Centaurea solstitialis* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 917. 1753.
yellow star-thistle

**Centaurea stoebe* L. [FNA19, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 914. 1753.
spotted knapweed

*ssp. *australis* (A. Kern) Greuter [FNA, HC2]
Willdenowia 33(1): 56. 2003.
spotted knapweed

Centaurea biebersteinii DC., misapplied
Centaurea maculosa Lam. [HC], misapplied
Centaurea paniculata L., misapplied
Centaurea stoebe L. ssp. *micranthos* (S.G. Gmel. ex Gugler) Hayek [FNA19]

FNA19 includes a brief reference to this taxon in the text for C. stoebe. BC flora uses this interpretation, noting it is closely related to C. paniculata, but Chambers and Sundberg (2000) think the use of C. bieb. for our plants may be misapplied, and "needs further study".

**Centaurea trichocephala* M. Bieb. ex Willd. [FNA19, HC2]

Sp. Pl., ed. 4 [Willdenow] 3(3): 2286. 1803.
featherhead knapweed

FNA19: "A population of Centaurea trichocephala M. Bieberstein ex Willdenow (featherhead or hairy-head knapweed) was found in the late 1970s in a degraded pasture in eastern Washington (B. F. Roché and C. T. Roché 1991). A weed-control program was instituted, and the plants were successfully eradicated. Although it is apparently not established anywhere in North America, C. trichocephala is listed as a noxious weed in Oregon. These plants resemble C. phrygia in having elongate, pectinate-fringed phyllary appendages. In C. trichocephala the linear-filiform, featherlike appendages are much narrower than the phyllary bodies. Plants of the species spread by horizontal roots. According to Roché and Roché, C. trichocephala is apparently self-sterile; the Oregon plants spread clonally and formed no seeds."

**Centaurea ×varnensis* Velen. [HC2]
Fl. Bulg. 313. 1891.
hybrid diffuse knapweed, sand knapweed
(= *Centaurea diffusa* × *Centaurea stoebe ssp. micranthos*)

Centaurea ×psammogena G. Gáyer

This name appears at the bottom of the description for C. diffusa. Both the International Plant Names Index (IPNI) and TROPICOS show this name published as "Centaurea psammogena Gayer". IPNI indicates that the name represents a taxon of hybrid origin.

**Centromadia* [FNA21, HC2]
Fl. Francisc. 4: 424. 1897.
spikeweed

**Centromadia pungens* (Hook. & Arn.) Greene [FNA21, HC2]
Man. Bot. San Francisco. 196. 1894.
common spikeweed

Hemizonia pungens (Hook. & Arn.) Torr. & A. Gray [HC]

*ssp. *pungens* [FNA21, HC2]
Man. Bot. San Francisco. 196. 1894.
common spikeweed, western spikeweed

Hemizonia pungens (Hook. & Arn.) Torr. & A. Gray ssp. *septentrionalis* D.D. Keck
Hemizonia pungens (Hook. & Arn.) Torr. & A. Gray var. *pungens* [HC]
Hemizonia pungens (Hook. & Arn.) Torr. & A. Gray var. *septentrionalis* (D.D. Keck) Cronquist [HC]

Noxious in WA. FNA21: "Subspecies pungens is circumscribed broadly to include subsp. maritima and subsp. septentrionalis based on morphologic and molecular data (B. G. Baldwin, unpubl.). As treated here, Centromadia pungens subsp. pungens occurs widely in central and northern California, and it is putatively introduced in southwestern California and outside the state."

Chaenactis [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Prodr. 5: 659. 1836.
chaenactis, false-yarrow

Chaenactis douglasii (Hook.) Hook. & Arn. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Bot. Beechey Voy. 354. 1839.
hoary chaenactis, hoary false-yarrow

var. *douglasii* [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Bot. Beechey Voy. 354. 1839.
dustymaidens, hoary false yarrow

Chaenactis douglasii (Hook.) H. & A var. *achilleaefolia* (H. & A.) A. Nels. [HC]
Chaenactis douglasii (Hook.) Hook. & Arn. var. *achilleifolia* (Hook. & Arn.) A. Gray
Chaenactis douglasii (Hook.) Hook. & Arn. var. *glandulosa* Cronquist [HC]
Chaenactis douglasii (Hook.) Hook. & Arn. var. *montana* M.E. Jones [HC]
Chaenactis douglasii (Hook.) Hook. & Arn. var. *rubricaulis* (Rydb.) Ferris
Chaenactis pedicularia Greene
Chaenactis ramosa Stockw. [HC]

FNA21: "Most of the diploid elements of var. douglasii are distinctive and are connected by a morphologically continuous series of polyploids (usually assigned to var. achilleifolia). Some diploid forms (including var. rubricaulis and Chaenactis ramosa) appear repeatedly and discontinuously in suitable habitats. In particular, forms named var. montana seem to arise wherever the species reaches sufficient elevation. Such populations have no historic or genetic cohesion to justify their recognition as a collective taxon, even though their reduced stature may become genetically fixed in each instance. (Variety alpina, recognized below with hesitation, may be just an extreme such case.) " Possibly not a syn, Kz99, BC & Chambers and Sundberg (2000) differ

Chaenactis thompsonii Cronquist [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Vasc. Pl. Pacif. N.W. 5: 123, fig. [p. 125]. 1955.
Thompson's pincushion

FNA21: "Chaenactis thompsonii appears to be sister to C. evermannii; it is known from the mountains of central and northwestern Washington. The similar habits of C. thompsonii and C. ramosa (= C. douglasii var. douglasii) appear to result from convergent evolution in the distinctive habitat of their type localities (Wenatchee Mountains), not from a close genetic relationship as suggested by Cronquist."

**Chondrilla* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 796. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 348. 1754.
gum-succory, skeletonweed

**Chondrilla juncea* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 796. 1753.
hogbite, rush skeletonweed, gum succory

FNA19: "Chondrilla juncea is native to the Mediterranean region of Europe, North Africa, and Asia Minor. It is a weed in North America (not listed as noxious at the federal level). Its deep and extensive root system competes strongly for soil moisture and nutrients and makes control difficult because it helps the plants survive drought, cultivation, grazing, and most selective herbicides. The large, stiff branches and stems interfere with harvesting. The species is said to be "the most serious weed of Australian wheat-growing regions" (F. D. Panetta and J. Dodd 1987). It also infests millions of acres in California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Chondrilla juncea is an obligate apomict; its seeds are formed by a parthenogenetic process (E. Battaglia 1949). Nevertheless, the species is highly variable in morphology and biochemical traits."

Chrysothamnus [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 323. 1840.
rabbit-brush
(see also *Ericameria*)

Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus (Hook.) Nutt. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 324. 1840.
green rabbit-brush

ssp. *lanceolatus* (Nutt.) H.M. Hall & Clem. [FNA20, HC2]
Publ. Carnegie Inst. Wash. 326: 181. 1923.
sticky-leaf rabbitbrush, yellow rabbitbrush

Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus (Hook.) Nutt. var. *lanceolatus* (Nutt.) Greene [HC]
Ericameria viscidiflora (Hook.) L.C. Anderson ssp. *lanceolata* (Nutt.) L.C. Anderson

ssp. *viscidiflorus* [FNA20, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 324. 1840.
sticky flowered rabbitbrush, sticky-leaf rabbitbrush, yellow rabbitbrush

Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus (Hook.) Nutt. ssp. *pumilus* (Nutt.) H.M. Hall & Clem.
Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus (Hook.) Nutt. ssp. *stenophyllus* (A. Gray) H.M. Hall & Clem.
Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus (Hook.) Nutt. var. *pumilus* (Nutt.) Jeps.
Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus (Hook.) Nutt. var. *stenophyllus* (A. Gray) H.M. Hall [HC]
Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus (Hook.) Nutt. var. *viscidiflorus* [HC]
Ericameria viscidiflora (Hook.) L.C. Anders. ssp. *viscidiflora*
Ericameria viscidiflora (Hook.) L.C. Anderson var. *stenophylla* (A. Gray) L.C. Anderson

**Cichorium* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 813. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 354. 1754.
chicory

**Cichorium intybus* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 813. 1753.
chicory, wild succory

Cirsium [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Gard. Dict. Abr. ed. 4. vol. 1. 1754.
thistle

**Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Fl. Carniol. ed. 2. 2: 126. 1772.
creeping thistle

Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop. var. *arvense* [HC]
Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop. var. *horridum* Wimm. & Grab. [HC]
Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop. var. *mite* Wimm. & Grab.

Cirsium brevifolium Nutt. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 421. 1841.
Palouse thistle

Cirsium palousense (Piper) Piper

Cirsium brevistylum Cronquist [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Leafl. W. Bot. 7: 26. 1953.
clustered thistle, short-styled thistle

FNA19: "Cirsium brevistylum occurs in the coast ranges and adjacent coastal slope from southwestern British Columbia to southern California. In the Pacific Northwest its range extends inland to the northern Rocky Mountains of southern British Columbia, Idaho, and northwestern Montana, and the Blue and Wallowa ranges of eastern Oregon. It is absent from the central and southern Cascade Range. In older literature the name Cirsium edule was widely misapplied to this species. A. Cronquist (1953) pointed out that the type of C. edule has corolla and style features quite different from those of the plants that had been called by that name and established the name C. brevistylum, based upon the notably short styles of this species. Hybrids of C. brevistylum with C. edule have been named C. ×vancouveriense R. J. Moore & C. Frankton."

Cirsium edule Nutt. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 420. 1841.
edible thistle

var. *edule* [FNA19, HC2]
edible thistle, Indian thistle, Macoun's thistle

Carduus macounii Greene
Cirsium edule Nutt. var. *macounii* (Greene) D.J. Keil [FNA19]
Cirsium hallii (A. Gray) M.E. Jones [HC]
Cirsium macounii (Greene) Petr.

var. *wenatchense* D.J. Keil [FNA19, HC2]
Sida. 21: 213. 2004.
Wenatchee thistle

FNA19: "Variety wenatchense is known only from the Wenatchee Mountains of central Washington. Little is known of its ecology." FNA key separates out this variety on the basis of th heads being mostly borne singly and peduncles 10?30 cm.

Cirsium hookerianum Nutt. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 418. 1841.
Hooker's thistle, white thistle

Cirsium inamoenum (Greene) D.J. Keil [FNA19, HC2]
Sida. 21: 214. 2004.

Greene's thistle

Cirsium wallowense M. Peck

var. *inamoenum* [FNA19, HC2]
Sida. 21: 214. 2004.
Greene's thistle

Cirsium neomexicanum A. Gray [FNA19, HC2], misapplied
Cirsium subniveum Rydb. [HC]

Known from a single collection in Garfield County. FNA19: "Plants of northeastern Oregon, southeastern Washington, and adjacent western Idaho often have large heads and densely tomentose foliage. These were named Cirsium wallowense by Peck. Similar plants occur sporadically in other portions of the range of Cirsium inamoenum var. inamoenum and I chose not to recognize these northwestern populations as a third variety. Additional study might clarify the relationships of these plants."

**Cirsium palustre* (L.) Scop. [FNA19, HC2]
Fl. Carniol. ed. 2. 2: 128. 1772.
marsh thistle

Cirsium remotifolium (Hook.) DC. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Prodr. 6: 655. 1838.
few-leaf thistle, Pacific fringed thistle, remote-leaved thistle, weak thistle

Carduus remotifolius Hook.
Cirsium callilepis (Greene) Jeps. [HC]
Cirsium callilepis (Greene) Jeps. var. *oregonense* (Petr.) J.T. Howell [HC]
Cirsium remotifolium (Hook.) DC. ssp. *remotifolium*
Cirsium remotifolium (Hook.) DC. var. *odontolepis* Petr. [FNA19]
Cirsium remotifolium (Hook.) DC. var. *remotifolium* [FNA19]
Cirsium remotifolium (Hook.) DC. var. *rivulare* Jeps. [FNA19]

FNA19: "Variety remotifolium occurs primarily west of the Cascade Range in Washington and Oregon and on coastal-facing slopes in northwestern California. Intermediates with var. odontolepis are known through much of that range." "Cirsium remotifolium occurs from the Coast Ranges and valleys of the Pacific Northwest to the western slopes of the Cascade and Klamath ranges, south in the California North Coast Ranges to the San Francisco Bay region. It is closely related to the C. clavatum complex of the Rocky Mountains region. Both have a similar growth habit and some forms variably express the character of broadly scarious, lacerate-toothed phyllary margins. Gray, in naming Cnicus carlinoides var. americanus, included as syntypes both California and Colorado specimens. F. Petrak (1917) treated both the West Coast plants and those of the Rocky Mountains as Cirsium subsect. Americana, recognizing C. remotifolium with several infraspecific taxa plus two other species, C. callilepis and C. amblylepis from the West Coast, and four additional species from the Rocky Mountains. A. Cronquist (1955) rejected Petrak\\\'s subspecies, treating C. remotifolium in a restricted sense, limited to plants of Washington and Oregon without dilated phyllary tips, and circumscribed C. centaureae broadly to include the Rocky Mountains and West Coast plants with dilated phyllary tips. Because of the frequent presence of dilated phyllary tips in C. remotifolium in the restricted sense, Cronquist acknowledged the likelihood of past introgression with C. centaureae in the broad sense. J. T. Howell (1960b) recognized three species: Cirsium remotifolium, C. acanthodontum, and C. callilepis, the latter with four varieties collectively corresponding to the West Coast representatives of C. centaureae (in the sense of Cronquist). Because of the great similarity of the various West Coast plants and their intergradation, I see no value in recognizing two or more species. The West Coast and Rocky Mountains plants are clearly related, but are separated by the Great Basin region and there is little chance of current genetic interchange. As is often the case with American Cirsium, genetic enrichment from past hybridization with other nearby species within their respective areas has likely been fertile ground for evolutionary diversification. Different species have contributed genes in the Pacific states and in the Rockies. I have chosen to recognize two geographically-based species complexes, each with intergrading races here treated as varieties. I treat the West Coast plants as C. remotifolium and the Rocky Mountains plants as C. clavatum."

Cirsium scariosum Nutt. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 420. 1841.

elk thistle, meadow thistle

Cirsium hookerianum Nutt. var. *scariosum* (Nutt.) B. Boivin
Cirsium magnificum (A. Nelson) Petr. [HC]
Cirsium scariosum Nutt. var. *americanum* (A. Gray) D.J. Keil [FNA19]
Cirsium scariosum Nutt. var. *citrinum* (Petr.) D.J. Keil [FNA19]
Cirsium scariosum Nutt. var. *coloradense* (Rydb.) D.J. Keil [FNA19]
Cirsium scariosum Nutt. var. *congdonii* (R.J. Moore & Frankton) D.J. Keil [FNA19]
Cirsium scariosum Nutt. var. *robustum* D.J. Keil [FNA19]
Cirsium scariosum Nutt. var. *scariosum* [FNA19]
Cirsium scariosum Nutt. var. *thorneae* S.L. Welsh [FNA19]
Cirsium scariosum Nutt. var. *toiyabense* D.J. Keil [FNA19]
Cirsium tioganum (Congdon) Petr. var. *tioganum*

Cirsium undulatum (Nutt.) Spreng. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Syst. Veg. 3: 374. 1826.
wavy leaf thistle

Cirsium undulatum (Nutt.) Spreng. var. *undulatum*

FNA19: "Cirsium undulatum is widely distributed in the wstern half of North America from the dry plains and plateaus of the Pacific Northwest eastward across the Great Plains to Manitoba and the Dakotas and south to Texas, New Mexico, and northwestern Mexico. It occurs in scattered localities in the Rocky Mountains and northeastern Great Basin region. At least some of the few widely scattered records from the eastern United States are probably introductions. Cirsium undulatum is both widespread and variable. Plants of the Great Plains region tend to be low-growing with a few large heads and elongate corollas. Plants of the Pacific Northwest are usually taller and produce smaller, more numerous heads with shorter corollas. A detailed study of this species might reveal races worthy of recognition as infraspecific taxa. Wavyleaf thistle is listed by California as a noxious weed. However, most reports of Cirsium undulatum in California are based upon misidentifications of C. canescens. Cirsium undulatum is known to hybridize with C. flodmanii, C. hookerianum, and C. scariosum var. coloradense. J. T. Howell (1960b) reported that C. undulatum was suspected to hybridize with C. brevifolium in the Pacific Northwest."

**Cirsium vulgare* (Savi) Ten. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Fl. Napol. 5: 209. 1835.
bull thistle, common thistle

Carduus vulgare Savi

Columbiadoria [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 71: 249. 1991.
goldenweed

Columbiadoria hallii (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 71: 249. 1991.
Columbia River daisy, Hall's goldenweed

Haplopappus hallii A. Gray [HC]

FNA20:"Columbiadoria hallii is known from the vicinity of the eastern Columbia River Gorge. It occurs also "at scattered stations [south] in the Cascades to the Calapooia Mountains," where the plants "are not precisely like the others, and may prove to be varietally distinct" (A. Cronquist 1955, p. 216)."

Conyza [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Syn. Gen. Compos. 203. 1832.
conyza, horseweed

**Conyza bonariensis* (L.) Cronquist [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Bull. Torrey Bot. Club. 70: 632. 1943.
South American conyza
(see also *Conyza sumatrensis* var. *sumatrensis*)

Conyza canadensis (L.) Cronquist [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Bull. Torrey Bot. Club. 70: 632. 1943.

Canadian fleabane, horseweed

Conyza canadensis (L.) Cronquist var. *canadensis*
Conyza canadensis (L.) Cronquist var. *glabrata* (A. Gray) Cronquist

FNA20:"Conyza canadensis is thought to be native to North America and is now widely adventive, e.g., in South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. Plants with stems glabrous and phyllaries red-tipped are sometimes treated as var. pusilla; similar plants with stems glabrous and phyllaries stramineous (not red-tipped) are sometimes treated as var. glabrata."

Coreopsis [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 907. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 388. 1754.
coreopsis, tickseed

**Coreopsis grandiflora* Hogg ex Sweet [FNA21, HC2]
Brit. Fl. Gard. 2: plate 175. 1826.
bigleaf tickseed

**Coreopsis grandiflora* Hogg ex Sweet × *Coreopsis lanceolata* L. [HC2]

**Coreopsis lanceolata* L. [FNA21, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 908. 1753.
lance-leaved tickseed

Not in H&C. Recently (2008) collected in San Juan County.

Coreopsis tinctoria Nutt. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia. 2: 114. 1821.
calliopsis, Columbia coreopsis

Coreopsis atkinsoniana Douglas ex Lindl. [HC]
Coreopsis tinctoria Nutt. var. *atkinsoniana* (Douglas ex Lindl.) H.M. Parker ex E.B. Sm.
Coreopsis tinctoria Nutt. var. *tinctoria*

FNA21:"Coreopsis tinctoria is widely grown in public and residential gardens, and commercially (for cut flowers), and has become widely established in the flora area. As here circumscribed, Coreopsis tinctoria includes plants that others (without agreement among themselves) have treated as distinct species or infraspecific taxa: C. atkinsoniana (plants mostly 50?150+ cm, seldom branched from bases; cypselae 2.5?3 mm, "narrowly" winged; pappi 0.1?0.2 mm; mostly Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington), C. cardaminefolia (plants mostly 20?50 cm, seldom branched at bases; cypselae 2 mm, "narrowly to widely" winged; pappi 0 or 0.1?0.2 mm; mostly Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas), and C. tinctoria var. similis (plants mostly 10?30 cm, usually branched from bases; cypselae 2?3 mm, "widely" winged; pappi 0.2?1 mm; Texas and Mexico)."

**Cota* [FNA19, HC2]
Fl. Sicul. Syn. 2: 866. 1845.
chamomile

**Cota austriaca* (Jacq.) Sch. Bip. [HC2]
Oesterr. Bot. Wochenbl. 4: 155. 1854.
Austrian chamomile

Anthemis austriaca Jacq. [Stace 1997]

**Cota tinctoria* (L.) J. Gay ex Guss. [FNA19, HC2]
Fl. Sicul. Syn. 2: 867. 1845.
golden chamomile, yellow chamomile

Anthemis tinctoria L. [HC, Stace 1997]

This species is not included in FNA19.

**Cotula* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 891. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 380. 1754.
cotula

**Cotula coronopifolia* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]

Sp. Pl. 2: 892. 1753.
brass buttons, common brass buttons

Crepis [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 805. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 350. 1754.
hawksbeard
(see also *Askellia*)

Crepis acuminata Nutt. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 437. 1841.
long-leaved hawksbeard, tapertip hawksbeard

Crepis acuminata Nutt. ssp. *acuminata* [HC]

Crepis atribarba A. Heller [FNA19, HC2]
Bull. Torrey Bot. Club. 26: 314. 1899.
slender hawksbeard

Crepis atrabarba Heller [HC], orthographic variant
Crepis atrabarba A. Heller ssp. *atrabarba* [HC], orthographic variant
Crepis atrabarba A. Heller ssp. *originalis* Babc. & Stebbins [HC], orthographic variant
Crepis atribarba A. Heller ssp. *atribarba*
Crepis atribarba A. Heller ssp. *originalis* (Babc. & Stebbins) Babc. & Stebbins

FNA19: "Crepis atribarba is generally recognized by the deeply pinnately lobed leaves with linear lobes, fine tomentulose indument on stems and leaves, setose phyllaries, and dark green, strongly ribbed cypselae. It is a variable mixture that includes polyploid, apomictic forms and hybrids with C. acuminata and other species. The typical form is recognized by its short stature, narrow pinnately lobed, tomentulose leaves, stems with 3?10 heads, and phyllaries with scattered, black, eglandular setae. Larger, more robust forms with stems 30?70 cm, 10?30+ heads, narrower involucres, and few or no black setae have been recognized as subsp. originalis. The latter was considered by E. B. Babcock (1947) to represent the original diploid form of the species; it is difficult to distinguish in practice."

Crepis bakeri Greene [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Erythea. 3: 73. 1895.
Baker's hawksbeard

Crepis bakeri Greene ssp. *bakeri* [FNA19, HC]
Crepis bakeri Greene ssp. *cusickii* (Eastw.) Babc. & Stebbins [FNA19]
Crepis bakeri Greene ssp. *idahoensis* Babc. & Stebbins [FNA19, HC]

FNA19: "Crepis bakeri is generally recognized by the low stature, dense rosettes of pinnately lobed leaves with coarsely dentate lobes, tomentose stems and leaves, stipitate-glandular hairs distally on stems, relatively large involucres, and densely flowered heads. It is considered closely related to C. occidentalis. Three somewhat weakly defined subspecies were recognized by E. B. Babcock (1947)."

Crepis barbigera Leiberg ex Coville [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 3: 565, plate 26. 1896.
bearded hawksbeard

FNA19: "Crepis barbigera is recognized by its relatively tall stature, deeply pinnately lobed leaves, tomentulose stems, and phyllaries with coarse, green, eglandular setae. It is a complex of polyploid, apomictic forms, combining characteristics of C. atribarba, C. acuminata, and C. modocensis, from which the species is presumed to have been derived by intercrossing (E. B. Babcock 1947)."

**Crepis capillaris* (L.) Wallr. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Linnaea. 14: 657. 1840.
smooth hawksbeard

Crepis capillaris (L.) Wallr. var. *capillaris*

FNA19:"Crepis capillaris is recognized by its shallow root system, dense rosettes of coarsely dentate or pinnately lobed leaves, erect slender stems, auriculate-based cauline leaves, relatively small heads, phyllaries with double rows of black setae, and fluffy white pappi. It is weedy and can become a serious lawn pest. It is one of only three species of Crepis with 2n = 6; E. B. Babcock (1947) considered it to be advanced in the genus." Reports of var. agrestis Atkinson & Sharpe (1993) are not supported by a

specimen.

Crepis intermedia A. Gray [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Syn. Fl. N. Amer. 1(2): 432. 1884.
gray hawksbeard, intermediate hawksbeard, limestone hawksbeard

Crepis modocensis Greene [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Erythea. 3: 48. 1895.
low hawksbeard, Modoc hawksbeard

Crepis modocensis Greene ssp. *glareosa* (Piper) Babc. & Stebbins [FNA19]
Crepis modocensis Greene ssp. *modocensis* [FNA19, HC]
Crepis modocensis Greene ssp. *rostrata* (Coville) Babc. & Stebbins [FNA19, HC]
Crepis modocensis Greene ssp. *subacaulis* (Kellogg) Babc. & Stebbins [FNA19]
Crepis rostrata Coville

**Crepis nicaeensis* Balbis ex Pers. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Syn. Pl. 2: 376. 1807.
French hawksbeard, Turkish hawksbeard

FNA19:"Crepis nicaeensis is distinguished by the annual or biennial habit, shallow root system, hispid stems, and glabrate phyllaries enclosing outer cypselae. It is similar in habit to C. biennis, which differs in its larger heads and 13?20-ribbed cypselae; it is considered closely related to C. capillaris (E. B. Babcock 1947)."

Crepis occidentalis Nutt. [FNA19, HC, HC2, JPM]
J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia. 7: 29. 1834.
western hawksbeard

Crepis occidentalis Nutt. ssp. *conjuncta* Babc. & Stebbins [FNA19, HC]
Crepis occidentalis Nutt. ssp. *costata* (A. Gray) Babc. & Stebbins [FNA19, HC]
Crepis occidentalis Nutt. ssp. *occidentalis* [FNA19, HC]
Crepis occidentalis Nutt. ssp. *pumila* (Rydb.) Babc. & Stebbins [FNA19, HC]
Crepis occidentalis Nutt. var. *costata* A. Gray

Taxonomy follows Stebbins in Jepson Manual in not recognizing subspecies in species of Crepis that are largely apomictic. FNA19 does recognize four subspecies. FNA19:"Crepis occidentalis is recognized by the old, brown leaf bases persisting on caudices, by stems, leaves, and phyllaries gray-tomentose, and by loose, corymbiform arrays with relatively few, relatively large heads. It is widespread and polymorphic. Some specimens have coarse setae or black, stipitate glands on the phyllaries in addition to the tomentose indument, the stipitate glands sometimes extending proximally on stems. Four intergrading subspecies were recognized by E. B. Babcock (1947). The sexual diploid forms are found in subsp. occidentalis and occur in northern California and adjacent Nevada. The other subspecies are polyploid and apomictic (Babcock)."

Crepis runcinata (E. James) Torr. & A. Gray [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 2: 487. 1843.
dandelion hawksbeard, meadow hawksbeard

ssp. *glauca* (Nutt.) Babc. & Stebbins
Publ. Carnegie Inst. Wash. 504: 98. 1938.

ssp. *hispidulosa* (Howell ex Rydb.) Babc. & Stebbins
Publ. Carnegie Inst. Wash. 504: 96. 1938.
dandelion hawksbeard

Crepis runcinata (E. James) Torr. & A. Gray var. *hispidulosa* Howell ex Rydb.

ssp. *imbricata* Babc. & Stebbins
Publ. Carnegie Inst. Wash. 504: 102, fig. 11. 1938.

ssp. *runcinata* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 2: 487. 1843.
dandelion hawksbeard

**Crepis setosa* Haller f. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Arch. Bot. (Leipzig). 1(2): 1. 1797.

bristly hawksbeard, rough hawksbeard

FNA19:"Crepis setosa is recognized by its annual habit, shallow roots, coarsely setose stems, leaves, and involucres, the relatively large runcinate leaves, sagittate-laciniate cauline leaves, finely beaked cypselae, and white, fine pappus bristles."

**Crepis tectorum* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 807. 1753.
annual hawksbeard, narrow leaf hawksbeard, rooftop hawksbeard

Crocidium [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 335, plate 118. 1834.
crocidium, spring-gold

Crocidium multicaule Hook. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 335, plate 118. 1834.
gold-star, spring-gold

**Crupina* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Ann. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 16: 157. 1810.
crupina

**Crupina vulgaris* Pers. ex Cass. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Dict. Sci. Nat. ed 2. 12: 68. 1818.
bearded creeper, crupina

Cyclachaena [FNA21, HC2]
Index Seminum (Frankfurt). 1836: 4. 1838.
marsh-elder

**Cyclachaena xanthiifolia* (Nutt.) Fresenius [FNA21, HC2]
Index Seminum (Frankfurt). 1836: 4. 1836.
carelessweed, burweed marsh-elder, tall marsh-elder

Iva xanthifolia Nutt. [HC]
Iva xanthiifolia Nutt.

FNA21: "Cyclachaena xanthiifolia is thought to be native to North American prairies and is evidently adventive east of the Mississippi River and in western states. It was recorded once from California as a weed in commercially grown carrots (specimen in CAS)."

Dieteria [FNA20, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 300. 1840.
tansyaster

Dieteria canescens (Pursh) Nutt. [FNA20, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 300. 1840.
hoary-aster

Machaeranthera canescens (Pursh) A. Gray [HC]

var. *incana* (Lindl.) D.R. Morgan & R.L. Hartm. [FNA20, HC2]
Sida. 20: 1396. 2003.
hoary-aster, tall hoary-aster

Aster attenuatus (Howell) Frye & Rigg ex M. Peck, illegitimate name
Dieteria incana (Lindl.) Torr. & A. Gray
Diplopappus incanus Lindl.
Machaeranthera canescens (Pursh) A. Gray var. *incana* (Lindl.) A. Gray
Machaeranthera incana (Lindl.) Greene

**Doronicum* [FNA20, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 885. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 377. 1754.
leopard's bane

**Doronicum willdenowii* (Rouy) A.W.Hill [New Flora of the British Isles, 2nd Edition]
Index Kew. Suppl. 6: 71. 1926.
Willdenow's leopard-bane
(= *Doronicum pardalianches x Doronicum plantagineum*)

Collected in 2022 in King County.

Eatonella [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 19: 19. 1883.
Eatonella

Eatonella nivea (D.C. Eaton) A. Gray [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 19: 19. 1883.
white Eatonella, white false tickhead

Burielia nivea D.C. Eaton

FNA21 does not show this species occurring in WA, however there are specimens from WA at WTU.

**Echinops* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 814. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 356. 1754.
globe-thistle

*ssp. *ruthenicus* (M. Bieb.) Nyman [FNA19, HC2]
Consp. Fl. Eur. 2: 399. 1879.
southern globe thistle

Echinops ruthenicus M. Bieb. [HC]

No specimens of this taxon are known from Washington, despite being reported in WA by Abrams and Kartesz. Until a specimen is produced from WA, this taxon will not be considered part of the flora.

**Erechtites* [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Fl. Ludov. 65. 1817.
burnweed, fireweed

**Erechtites minimus* (Poir.) DC. [FNA20, HC2]
Prodr. 6: 437. 1838.
Australian burnweed, toothed coast burnweed

Erechtites minima (Poir.) DC. [HC], orthographic variant
Erechtites prenanthoides (A. Richardson) DC.
Senecio minimus Poir. [JPM2]

Ericameria [FNA20, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 318. 1840.
goldenbrush, rabbit-brush

Ericameria bloomeri (A. Gray) J.F. Macbr. [FNA20, HC2]
Contr. Gray Herb. 56: 36. 1918.
Bloomer's goldenweed, rabbitbrush goldenweed

Haplopappus bloomeri A. Gray [HC]
Haplopappus bloomeri A. Gray var. *angustatus* A. Gray
Haplopappus bloomeri A. Gray var. *bloomeri*
Haplopappus bloomeri A. Gray var. *sonnei* Greene

Intergrades with E. greenei.

Ericameria greenei (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 68: 153. 1990.
Greene's goldenweed, Greene's heath goldenweed

Haplopappus bloomeri A. Gray var. *greenei* (A. Gray) Cronquist
Haplopappus greenei A. Gray [HC]
Haplopappus greenei A. Gray var. *greenei*

Haplopappus greenei A. Gray var. *mollis* A. Gray

Ericameria nauseosa (Pall. ex Pursh) G.L. Nesom & G.I. Baird [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 75: 84. 1993.
common rabbit-brush

Chrysothamnus nauseosus (Pall. ex Pursh) Britton [HC]

var. *nana* (Cronquist) G.L. Nesom & G.I. Baird [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 75: 87. 1993.
little rabbitbrush

Chrysothamnus nauseosus (Pall. ex Pursh) Britton ssp. *nanus* (Cronquist) D.D. Keck
Chrysothamnus nauseosus (Pall. ex Pursh) Britton var. *nanus* Cronquist [HC]

var. *speciosa* (Nutt.) G.L. Nesom & G.I. Baird [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 75: 87. 1993.
rubber rabbitbrush

Chrysothamnus nauseosus (Pall. ex Pursh) Britton ssp. *albicaulis* (Nutt.) H.M. Hall & Clem.
Chrysothamnus nauseosus (Pall. ex Pursh) Britton ssp. *speciosus* (Nutt.) H.M. Hall & Clem.
Chrysothamnus nauseosus (Pall. ex Pursh) Britton var. *albicaulis* (Nutt.) Rydb. [HC]
Chrysothamnus nauseosus (Pall. ex Pursh) Britton var. *speciosus* (Nutt.) H.M. Hall

Ericameria resinosa Nutt. [FNA20, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 319. 1840.
Columbia goldenweed, Columbian heath goldenweed

Haplopappus resinosus (Nutt.) A. Gray [HC]

Erigeron [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 863. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 371. 1754.
daisy, erigeron, fleabane

Erigeron acris L. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 863. 1753.
bitter fleabane
(see also *Erigeron elatus*, *Erigeron nivalis*)

var. *kamtschaticus* (DC.) Herder [FNA20, HC2]
Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou. 38: 392. 1865.
Kamchatka bitter fleabane

Erigeron acris L. ssp. *politus* (Fr.) Schinz & R. Keller
Erigeron acris L. var. *asteroides* (Andrz. ex Besser) DC. [HC]
Trimorpha acris (L.) Gray var. *asteroides* (Andrz. ex Besser) G.L. Nesom

Erigeron aliceae Howell [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Fl. N.W. Amer. 317. 1900.
Alice's fleabane, Eastwood's fleabane

Erigeron annuus (L.) Pers. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Syn. Pl. 2: 431. 1807.
annual fleabane, eastern daisy fleabane, sweet scabrous fleabane

Aster annuus L.
Erigeron annuus (L.) Pers. var. *discoideus* (Vict. & J. Rouss.) Cronquist

Erigeron aureus Greene [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Pittonia. 2: 16. 1891.
golden fleabane

Erigeron aureus Greene var. *acutifolius* Raup

FNA20: "Erigeron aureus var. acutifolius has leaves apically acute (versus rounded to broadly obtuse, sometimes emarginate, in the typical form) and is known only from the type locality, a peat bog in British Columbia (Peace River District). It was not listed or otherwise recognized in a recent flora of that province (G. W. Douglas et al. 1998?2002, vol. 1). Erigeron ×arthurii B. Boivin was described as "sp. nov." and was

noted to have originated as a hybrid between E. acris and E. aureus. It was treated by E. H. Moss and J. G. Packer (1983) as a hybrid. Specimens cited by Boivin are from widely separated localities in southwestern British Columbia and adjacent Alberta. It was included at specific rank in the treatment by A. C. Budd et al. (1987) but not by H. J. Scoggan (1978?1979, part 4) or G. W. Douglas et al. (1998?2002, vol. 1)."

Erigeron basalticus Hoover [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Leafl. W. Bot. 4: 40. 1944.
basalt fleabane

Erigeron bloomeri A. Gray [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 6: 540. 1865.
Bloomer's fleabane, scabland fleabane

var. *bloomeri* [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 6: 540. 1865.
Bloomer's fleabane, scabland fleabane

Erigeron caespitosus Nutt. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 307. 1840.
tufted fleabane

FNA20: "Erigeron caespitosus as recognized here is highly variable and perhaps justifiably could be divided into more than one taxon. Plants at lower elevations tend to produce tall stems branching above the middle and long, white rays. At higher elevations, especially in Idaho, western Montana, Utah, and Wyoming, stems tend to be shorter and simple and the rays commonly are blue to violet. In the Bitterroot Mountains (Ravalli and Deerlodge counties, Montana), short-stemmed, blue-rayed plants also have strigose cauline vestiture (in contrast to typically deflexed-hirtellous stems); these vestiture variants occur in the same area with plants apparently similar in all other features. Strigose populational variants also occur in Saskatchewan and Yukon, and E. abajoensis, largely distinguished by strigose cauline vestiture, might be considered a regional variant of E. caespitosus. In eastern Idaho and southwestern Montana, plants of E. caespitosus are commonly encountered with cauline leaves obovate and distinctly subclasping. Plants with strongly 3-nerved basal leaves occur in Carbon and Gallatin counties, Montana.

Erigeron chrysopsidis A. Gray [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Syn. Fl. N. Amer. 1(2): 210. 1884.
dwarf yellow fleabane

var. *chrysopsidis* [FNA20, HC, HC2]
In A. Gray et al., Syn. Fl. N. Amer. 1(2): 210. 1884.
dwarf yellow fleabane, golden fleabane

Erigeron chrysopsidis A. Gray ssp. *chrysopsidis* [HC]

Erigeron compositus Pursh [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Fl. Amer. Sept. 2: 535. 1813.
cutleaf daisy, dwarf mountain fleabane, fernleaf fleabane, trifid mountain fleabane

Erigeron compositus Pursh var. *compositus* [HC]
Erigeron compositus Pursh var. *discoideus* A. Gray [HC]
Erigeron compositus Pursh var. *glabratus* Macoun [HC]
Erigeron trifidus Hook. [HC2], misapplied

FNA20: "Correlations among ploidal level, breeding systems, and morphologic variation have been studied in detail in Erigeron compositus. Five informally designated population systems of diploids are geographically restricted (all of the northwestern United States and adjacent Canada) and primarily sexual, compared to the polyploids, which are agamospermous and apparently of hybrid origin, at least in some cases (R. D. Noyes et al. 1995; Noyes and D. E. Soltis 1996). Reduction in ray floret laminae usually is correlated with polyploidy. Plants with 1-ternately lobed leaves have been identified as var. glabratus, an element of variation that does not have a geographic pattern. Among closely related species, Erigeron compositus is the only one that produces strongly thickened caudex branches; occasional collections show a tendency toward the slender, loose branches characteristic of the other species."

Erigeron corymbosus Nutt. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 308. 1840.

foothill fleabane, longleaf fleabane

Erigeron davisii (Cronquist) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Sida. 21: 22. 2004.
Davis's daisy, Davis's fleabane

Erigeron engelmannii A. Nelson var. *davisii* (Cronquist) Cronquist [HC]

Specimens from southeastern WA.

Erigeron disparipilus Cronquist [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Brittonia. 6: 194. 1947.
Snake River fleabane, white cushion fleabane

Erigeron divergens Torr. & A. Gray [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 2: 175. 1841.

Erigeron divergens Torr. & A. Gray var. *divergens* [HC2]

FNA20: "Polyploidy and agamospermy apparently are common in Erigeron divergens and contribute to the variability and, probably to some extent, the polymorphism characteristic of this species. Diploids appear to be scattered through the range of the species, at least in its southern part."

Erigeron eatonii A. Gray [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Notes Compositae. 91. 1880.
Eaton's fleabane

var. *villosus* (Cronquist) Cronquist [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Vasc. Pl. Pacif. N.W. 5: 175. 1955.
Eaton's shaggy fleabane

Erigeron eatonii A. Gray ssp. *villosus* Cronquist

Erigeron elatus (Hook.) Greene [FNA20, HC2]
Pittonia. 3: 164. 1897.
swamp fleabane

Erigeron acris L. var. *elatus* (Hook.) Cronquist [HC]
Trimorpha acris (L.) A. Gray var. *elatus* (Hook.) G.L. Nesom
Trimorpha elata (Hook.) G.L. Nesom

Reported from WA in FNA. Currently no specimens exist in Pacific Northwest herbaria.

Erigeron filifolius (Hook.) Nutt. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 308. 1840.
Peck's threadleaf fleabane

Erigeron filifolius (Hook.) Nutt. var. *filifolius* [HC]
Erigeron filifolius (Hook.) Nutt. var. *robustior* M. Peck [HC]

FNA20: "The densely white-strigose stem bases, linear-filiform leaves relatively unreduced distally, and relatively few heads with coiling, usually blue rays are distinctive for Erigeron filifolius. Proximal leaves are not clustered as a basal rosette; they are inserted on closely spaced nodes that are slightly more separated distally. Plants identified as var. robustior (with more ray florets, fewer heads, and thicker stems, centered in Oregon and Washington) intergrade with the typical form and apparently are separated arbitrarily."

Erigeron flettii G.N. Jones [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Bot. Surv. Olympic Penins. 244. 1936.
Flett's fleabane, Olympic Mt. fleabane

FNA20: "Erigeron flettii differs from E. grandiflorus in having fewer, wider, consistently white rays, broadly spatulate basal leaves with bases constricted into narrow petioles longer than the blades and apices rounded or obtuse, less dense involucral vestiture, and strongly barbellate pappus bristles. It is known only from the Olympic Mountains."

Erigeron glacialis (Nutt.) A. Nelson [FNA20, HC2]
Bot. Gaz. 37: 270. 1904.
glacier fleabane

var. *glacialis* [FNA20, HC2]
Bot. Gaz. 37: 270. 1904.
subalpine fleabane

Erigeron peregrinus (Banks ex Pursh) Greene ssp. *callianthemus* (Greene) Cronquist [HC]
Erigeron peregrinus (Banks ex Pursh) Greene ssp. *callianthemus* (Torr. & A. Gray) Cronquist
Erigeron peregrinus (Banks ex Pursh) Greene var. *angustifolius* (A. Gray) Cronquist [HC]
Erigeron peregrinus (Banks ex Pursh) Greene var. *callianthemus* (Greene) Cronquist
Erigeron peregrinus (Banks ex Pursh) Greene var. *eucallianthemus* Cronquist [HC]
Erigeron peregrinus (Banks ex Pursh) Greene var. *scaposus* (Torr. & A. Gray) Cronquist [HC]

Plants previously included within E. peregrinus (except E. peregrinus var. thompsonii) are now included within E. glacialis var. glacialis.

Erigeron howellii (A. Gray) A. Gray [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Syn. Fl. N. Amer. 1(2): 209. 1884.
Howell's fleabane

Erigeron salsuginosus (Richardson ex R. Br.) A. Gray var. *howellii* A. Gray

Erigeron inornatus (A. Gray) A. Gray [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Notes Compositae. 88. 1880.
California rayless fleabane

var. *inornatus* [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Notes Compositae. 88. 1880.
California rayless fleabane

Erigeron leibergii Piper [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Bull. Torrey Bot. Club. 28: 41. 1901.
Leiberg's fleabane

Erigeron linearis (Hook.) Piper [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 11: 567. 1906.
desert yellow daisy, lineleaf fleabane

Diplopappus linearis Hook.
Erigeron peucephyllus A. Gray

Erigeron lonchophyllus Hook. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 2: 18. 1834.
short-rayed fleabane, spear-leaved fleabane

Erigeron acris L. ssp. *racemosus* (Nutt.) Clem. & E.G. Clem.
Trimorpha lonchophylla (Hook.) G.L. Nesom

Erigeron nivalis Nutt. [FNA20, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 311. 1841.
northern daisy

Erigeron acris L. ssp. *debilis* (A. Gray) Piper
Erigeron acris L. var. *debilis* A. Gray [HC]
Trimorpha acris (L.) Gray var. *debilis* (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom

FNA20: "Erigeron nivalis usually has been treated as an infra-specific taxon within E. acris; the two are broadly sympatric in the northwestern United States and Canada without obvious intergrades. Both occur over a wide range of elevations and in similar habitats. Erigeron nivalis probably occurs in Nevada; it has not been taxonomically distinguished there. Erigeron scotteri was regarded by E. H. Moss and J. G. Packer (1983) as a synonym of E. acris (presumably var. debilis = E. nivalis; the heads are relatively small and borne singly)."

Erigeron oreganus A. Gray [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 19: 2. 1883.
Gorge fleabane, Oregon fleabane

Erigeron peregrinus (Banks ex Pursh) Greene [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Pittonia. 3: 166. 1897.

wandering fleabane
(see also *Erigeron glacialis*)

var. *peregrinus* [FNA20, HC2]
Pittonia. 3: 166. 1897.
wandering daisy

Erigeron peregrinus (Banks ex Pursh) Greene ssp. *peregrinus* [HC]
Erigeron peregrinus (Banks ex Pursh) Greene var. *dawsonii* Greene [HC]
Erigeron peregrinus (Banks ex Pursh) Greene var. *peregrinus* [FNA20, HC2], misapplied

var. *thompsonii* (S.F. Blake ex J.W. Thomp.) Cronquist [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Brittonia. 6: 144. 1947.
Thompson's wandering fleabane

Erigeron thompsonii S.F. Blake ex J.W. Thomp.

Erigeron philadelphicus L. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 863. 1753.
Philadelphia fleabane

var. *glaber* J.K. Henry [FNA20, HC2]
Ottawa Naturalist. 31: 57. 1917.
smooth Philadelphia fleabane

var. *philadelphicus* [FNA20, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 863. 1753.
Philadelphia fleabane

Erigeron piperianus Cronquist [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Brittonia. 6: 197. 1947.
Piper's fleabane

Erigeron poliospermus A. Gray [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Syn. Fl. N. Amer. 1(2): 210. 1884.
hairy-seeded daisy, cushion fleabane

var. *cereus* Cronquist [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Brittonia. 6: 194. 1947.
Kittitas fleabane

FNA20:"Variety cereus grows in Chelan, Douglas, Grant, and Kittitas counties, apparently occurring as an enclave within the range of the typical variety. The vestiture and elongate proximal internodes of var. cereus are distinctive even within the group of species most closely related to Erigeron poliospermus; intergrades with typical E. poliospermus in vestiture and habit appear to be relatively common. Analogous variants occur within E. concinnus and are recognized at varietal rank."

var. *poliospermus* [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Brittonia. 6: 194. 1947.
hairy seeded daisy, cushion fleabane

Erigeron pumilus Nutt. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Gen. N. Amer. Pl. 2: 147. 1818.
shaggy fleabane

var. *intermedius* (Cronquist) S.L. Welsh [FNA20, HC2]
Brittonia. 6: 180. 1947.
shaggy fleabane

Erigeron pumilus Nutt. ssp. *intermedius* Cronquist [HC]
Erigeron pumilus Nutt. var. *euintermedius* Cronquist [HC]
Erigeron pumilus Nutt. var. *gracilior* Cronquist [HC]

FNA20: "Variety gracilior was described by A. Cronquist (1947) as "plants slender, the larger stems either not more than 1.5 mm thick near the base or bearing fewer than 5 heads." Such plants occur mostly in the southern part of the variety\'s range (mostly Idaho and Oregon, some in Washington); while the gracile tendency seems real, many arbitrary identifications must be made if two taxa are

recognized."

var. *pumilus* [FNA20, HC2]
Gen. N. Amer. Pl. 2: 147. 1818.
shaggy fleabane

Erigeron pumilus Nutt. ssp. *pumilus* [HC]

Erigeron salishii G.W. Douglas & Packer [FNA20, HC2]
Canad. J. Bot. 66: 414, fig. 1. 1988.
Salish fleabane, Star Peak fleabane

Often confused with E. trifidus, or E. compositus.

Erigeron speciosus (Lindl.) DC. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
in A. P. de Candolle and A. L. P. P. de Candolle, Prodr. 5: 284 1836.
showy daisy, showy fleabane, splendid fleabane

Erigeron speciosus (Lindl.) DC. var. *macranthus* (Nutt.) Cronquist [HC]
Erigeron speciosus (Lindl.) DC. var. *speciosus* [HC]
Erigeron subtrinervis Rydb. ex Porter & Britton ssp. *conspicuus* (Rydb.) Cronquist
Erigeron subtrinervis Rydb. ex Porter & Britton var. *conspicuus* (Rydb.) Cronquist [HC]
Stenactis speciosa Lindl.

Taxonomy follows Flora of North America not recognizing varieties; FNA 20 (Nesom): "Plants glabrous and glandular on the phyllaries, stems, and leaves have been recognized as var. macranthus; they intergrade with hairier forms and do not show a coherent geographic pattern."

Erigeron strigosus Muhl. ex Willd. [HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl., ed. 4 [Willdenow] 3(3): 1956.
branched fleabane, daisy fleabane

var. *septentrionalis* (Fernald & Wiegand) Fernald [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Rhodora. 44: 340. 1942.
prairie fleabane

Erigeron strigosus Muhl. ex Willd. ssp. *septentrionalis* (Fernald & Wiegand) Wagenitz

FNA considers this taxon to be native. FNA20: "The distributional data given here are highly provisional; the author has not attempted to sort this taxon accurately, if it can be. According to A. Cronquist (1947), var. septentrionalis is scattered mostly in the northern half of the continent and (1994) is "found chiefly in New England and adjacent Canada." It is "morphologically transitional" to Erigeron annuus (A. Cronquist 1994) and, as implied by the synonymy, may be more appropriately treated as part of E. annuus (D. Frey et al. 2003). As noted by Fernald in the original description, the stems may be nearly glabrous or lightly hispid, in contrast to the more densely strigose to strigillose ones of typical E. strigosus." Cronquist (1955, Vol 5) believes western plants called this are hybrids (E. annuus × strigosus), and var. septentrionalis is native in e US.

var. *strigosus* [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 3: 1956.
branching fleabane, daisy fleabane

Erigeron annuus (L.) Pers. ssp. *strigosus* (Muhl. ex Willd.) Wagenitz

FNA considers this taxon native. Introduced (in OR, Chambers and Sundberg (2000), uncertain if native in BC (Douglas et al. 1998 Reported in WA by Creso (1984)

Erigeron subtrinervis Rydb. ex Porter & Britton [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Mem. Torrey Bot. Club. 5: 328. 1894.
three-veined fleabane

FNA20: "Erigeron subtrinervis is variable in vestiture, perhaps reflecting gene exchange with E. speciosus. Erigeron speciosus var. mollis (A. Gray) S. L. Welsh may be a recurrent hybrid; it is identified here within E. subtrinervis."

Eriophyllum [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Gen. Sp. Pl. 28. 1816.

woolly sunflower

Eriophyllum lanatum (Pursh) J. Forbes [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Hort. Woburn. 183. 1833.
Oregon sunshine, common woolly sunflower

var. *integrifolium* (Hook.) Smiley [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 9: 378. 1921.
Oregon sunshine

FNA21: "Variety integrifolium intergrades with var. lanatum in Oregon and Washington near the Columbia River. The intermediate populations that have been analyzed are polyploid (J. S. Mooring 2001)."

var. *lanatum* [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Gen. Sp. Pl. 28. 1816.
common woolly sunflower

var. *leucophyllum* (DC.) W.R. Carter [FNA21, HC2]
Prelim. Cat. Fl. Vancouver. 82. 1921.
common woolly sunflower

Eucephalus [FNA20, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 298. 1840.
aster

Eucephalus engelmannii (D.C. Eaton) Greene [FNA20, HC2]
Pittonia. 3: 54. 1896.
Engelmann's aster

Aster engelmannii (D.C. Eaton) A. Gray [HC]

Eucephalus glaucescens (A. Gray) Greene [FNA20, HC2]
Pittonia. 3: 56. 1896.
Klickitat aster

Aster engelmannii (D.C. Eaton) A. Gray var. *glaucescens* A. Gray
Aster glaucescens (A. Gray) S.F. Blake [HC]

FNA20: "Eucephalus glaucescens is known from the vicinity of Mt. Adams in Klickitat, Skamania, and Yakima counties. Intermediates with E. ledophyllus have been reported."

Eucephalus ledophyllus (A. Gray) Greene [FNA20, HC2]
Pittonia. 3: 55. 1896.

Aster ledophyllus (A. Gray) A. Gray [HC]
Doellingeria ledophylla (A.Gray) Semple, Brouillet & G.A.Allen

var. *ledophyllus* [FNA20, HC2]
Pittonia. 3: 55. 1896.
Cascade aster

Aster ledophyllus (A. Gray) A. Gray var. *ledophyllus* [HC]

Eucephalus paucicapitatus (B.L. Rob.) Greene [FNA20, HC2]
Pittonia. 3: 56. 1896.
Olympic Mountain aster

Aster paucicapitatus (B.L. Rob.) B.L. Rob. [HC]

Eurybia [FNA20, HC2]
Dict. Sci. Nat. ed. 2. 16: 46. 1820.
aster

Eurybia conspicua (Lindl.) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 259. 1995.
western showy aster

Aster conspicuus Lindl. [HC]

Eurybia integrifolia (Nutt.) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 260. 1995.
thickstem aster

Aster amplexifolius Rydb.
Aster integrifolius Nutt. [HC]

FNA20:"Eurybia integrifolia is found in mountain ranges bordering the Basin and Range Province, from the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges in the west to the Rocky Mountains and Colorado Plateau in the east."

Eurybia merita (A. Nelson) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 260. 1995.
subalpine aster

Aster meritus A. Nelson
Aster sibiricus L. ssp. *meritus* (A. Nelson) G.W. Douglas [ILBC1]
Aster sibiricus L. var. *meritus* (A. Nelson) Raup [HC]

FNA20: "Eurybia sibirica has often been confused at its southern range limit with E. merita, from which it differs by its often more low-cespitose habit (versus more erect habit, but smaller individuals may be similar in this respect), usually more serrate leaves (versus subserrate to nearly entire), and subequal, foliaceous, purplish phyllaries (versus unequal, non-foliaceous, purple-margined). At the southern end of its range, near the Canada?United States border, E. sibirica is usually found at higher elevations than its congener, there at its northern limit. Aster sibiricus forma albinus Lepage is merely a color variant of the species and is not recognized here."

Eurybia radulina (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 261. 1995.
rough-leaved aster

Aster radulinus A. Gray [HC]

Eurybia sibirica (L.) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 261. 1995.
arctic aster

Aster sibiricus L. [HC]
Aster sibiricus L. ssp. *sibiricus*

FNA20: "Eurybia sibirica has often been confused at its southern range limit with E. merita, from which it differs by its often more low-cespitose habit (versus more erect habit, but smaller individuals may be similar in this respect), usually more serrate leaves (versus subserrate to nearly entire), and subequal, foliaceous, purplish phyllaries (versus unequal, non-foliaceous, purple-margined). At the southern end of its range, near the Canada?United States border, E. sibirica is usually found at higher elevations than its congener, there at its northern limit. Aster sibiricus forma albinus Lepage is merely a color variant of the species and is not recognized here."

Euthamia [FNA20, HC2]
Dict. Sci. Nat. ed. 2. 37: 471. 1825.
grass-leaved goldenrod

**Euthamia graminifolia* (L.) Nutt. [FNA20, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 325. 1840.
fragrant goldenrod, grass-leaved goldenrod

Euthamia graminifolia (L.) Nutt. var. *major* (Michx.) Moldenke
Solidago graminifolia (L.) Salisb. [HC]
Solidago graminifolia (L.) Salisb. var. *major* (Michx.) Fernald [HC]

WA report in Abrams and FNA20, however no voucher at WTU.

Euthamia occidentalis Nutt. [FNA20, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 326. 1840.
western goldenrod, western goldentop

Euthamia californica Gand.
Euthamia linearifolia Gand.
Solidago occidentalis (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray [HC]

Eutrochium [FNA21, HC2]
New Fl. 4: 78. 1838.
Joe-pye weed

Eutrochium maculatum (L.) E.E. Lamont [FNA21, HC2]
Sida. 21: 902. 2004.
spotted Joe-pye weed

Eupatoriadelphus maculatus (L.) R.M. King & H. Rob.
Eupatorium maculatum L. [HC]

var. *bruneri* (A. Gray) E.E. Lamont [FNA21, HC2]
Sida. 21: 902. 2004.
Joepyeweed, Joe-pye weed

Eupatorium maculatum L. ssp. *bruneri* (A. Gray) G.W. Douglas
Eupatorium maculatum L. var. *bruneri* (A. Gray) Breitung [HC]

(Douglas et al. 1998) state probably introduced in BC.

**Filago* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 927, 1199. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 397. 1754.
filago

**Filago arvensis* L. [HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: add. 1753.
field cottonrose, field filago

Logfia arvensis (L.) Holub [FNA19]
Oglifa arvensis (L.) Cass.

FNA: "Logfia arvensis appears to be basal or nearly so in Logfia and Filagininae (J. D. Morefield 1992); only 2?4 epappose florets are present in most heads.....The earliest specimen confirmed from the flora area was from Bonner County, Idaho, in 1934."

**Filago vulgaris* Lam. [FNA19, HC2]
Fl. Franç. 2: 61. 1779.
German filago

Filago germanica L., homonym (illegitimate)

voucher? only WA report in Atkinson & Sharpe (1993) some BC records of this from the Gulf Islands have been annot. to F. pyramidata

Gaillardia [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Observ. Phys. 29: 55. 1786 (as Gaillarda); Hist. Acad. Roy. Sci. Mém. Math. Phys. (Paris, 4to) 1786: 5. 1788.
blanket-flower, gaillardia

Gaillardia aristata Pursh [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Fl. Amer. Sept. 2: 573. 1813.
blanket flower, great-flowered gaillardia

**Galinsoga* [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Fl. Peruv. Prodr. 110, plate 24. 1794.
garden pest, quickweed

*var. *parviflora* [FNA21, HC2]
Icon. 3: 41, plate 281. 1795.
small flowered galinsoga, gallant soldier

**Galinsoga quadriradiata* Ruiz & Pav. [FNA21, HC2]
Syst. Veg. Fl. Peruv. Chil. 1: 198. 1798.

ciliate galinsoga, shaggy galinsoga, quickweed

Galinsoga ciliata (Raf.) S.F. Blake [HC]

Gamochaeta [FNA19, HC2]
Chlor. Andina. 1: 151. 1856.
cudweed

Gamochaeta ustulata (Nutt.) Holub [FNA19, HC2]
Folia Geobot. Phytotax. 11: 83. 1976.
purple cudweed, spoon-leaf cudweed, featherweed

Gamochaeta purpurea (L.) Cabrera [FNA19], misapplied
Gnaphalium purpureum L. var. *ustulatum* (Nutt.) B. Boivin

FNA Volume 19:"Gamochaeta ustulata usually has been included in G. purpurea; it differs mostly in its longer duration, thicker and shorter stems, larger, more compact arrays of larger, brown heads, and aspects of phyllary morphology."

Gnaphalium [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 850. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 368. 1754.
cudweed, everlasting
(see also *Gamochaeta*, *Pseudognaphalium*)

Gnaphalium palustre Nutt. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 403. 1841.
lowland cudweed, western marsh cudweed

Filaginella palustris (Nutt.) Holub
Gnaphalium heteroides Klatt
Gnaphalium palustre Nutt. var. *nanum* Jeps.

Gnaphalium uliginosum L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 856. 1753.
marsh cudweed

FNA19: "Gnaphalium uliginosum is native to Europe; it is not clear whether some or all of the North American plants may have been introduced into the flora."

Grindelia [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin Mag. Neuesten Entdeck. Gesammten Naturk. 1: 259. 1807.
grindelia, gumplant, gumweed, resinweed

Grindelia integrifolia DC. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Prodr. 5: 315. 1836.
Puget Sound gumweed, Willamette Valley gumweed
(see also *Grindelia hirsutula*)

Grindelia integrifolia DC. var. *integrifolia* [HC]

FNA20: "But for the stipitate-glandular apices of the phyllaries, plants of Grindelia integrifolia are very much like some plants treated here in G. hirsutula. Taxonomic status for plants that have been called G. integrifolia should be reconsidered."

Grindelia nana Nutt. [JPM2, OFP]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. ser. 2, 7: 314. 1840.
Idaho gumweed, low gumweed

Grindelia nana Nutt. ssp. *nana*

var. *discoidea* (Nutt.) A. Gray [OFP]
Syn. Fl. N. Amer. 1(2): 119. 1884.
Columbia gumweed, rayless gumweed

Grindelia columbiana (Piper) Rydb. [HC]
Grindelia nana Nutt. ssp. *columbiana* Piper

Endemic to the Columbia River Gorge in Washington and Oregon.

var. *nana* [Revised HC2, Flora of Oregon]
low gumweed

Grindelia hirsutula Hook. & Arn. [FNA, HC2, OFP, JPM2], misapplied

Grindelia squarrosa (Pursh) Dunal [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. 5: 50. 1819.
curlycup gumweed, serrate resinweed
(see also *Grindelia hirsutula*)

Grindelia squarrosa (Pursh) Dunal var. *squarrosa* [HC]

Oregon Flora Project: "Although G. squarrosa is similar to G. nana in the form of its inflorescence and can sometimes be difficult to distinguish, the two species are rather distantly related and are unlikely to hy-bridize. Grindelia squarrosa appears to be increasing throughout its range and taking over areas that were occupied until recently by G. nana (and other species in other states)."

var. *serrulata* (Rydb.) Steyerm. [OFP]
curlycup gumweed, serrate resinweed
(see also *Grindelia hirsutula*)

Oregon Flora Project: "Although G. squarrosa is similar to G. nana in the form of its inflorescence and can sometimes be difficult to distinguish, the two species are rather distantly related and are unlikely to hy-bridize. Grindelia squarrosa appears to be increasing throughout its range and taking over areas that were occupied until recently by G. nana (and other species in other states)."

Grindelia stricta DC. [JPM2, OFP]
Prodr. [A. P. de Candolle] 7(1): 278. 1838.
Oregon gumweed

Grindelia integrifolia DC. [HC2, JPM2, OFP], misapplied

Grindelia hirsutula is misapplied in Washington. Coastal specimens of this species are referential to G. stricta and G. integrifolia, and interior specimens are referential to G. nana.

var. *stricta* [JPM2, OFP]

Grindelia stricta DC. ssp. *stricta*

Grindelia hirsutula is misapplied in Washington. Coastal specimens of this species are referential to G. integrifolia, and interior specimens are referential to G. nana.

**Guizotia* [FNA21, HC2]
Dict. Sci. Nat. ed. 2. 59: 237, 247, 248. 1829.

**Guizotia abyssinica* (L. f.) Cass. [FNA21, HC2]
Dict. Sci. Nat. ed. 2. 59: 248. 1829.

Polymnia abyssinica L. f.

FNA21: "In the flora area, Guizotia abyssinica has been recorded sporadically at widely scattered stations (evidently often from birdseed wastes); it may be persistently established at relatively few stations."

Gutierrezia [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Gen. Sp. Pl. 30. 1816.
matchbrush, matchweed, snakeweed

Gutierrezia sarothrae (Pursh) Britton & Rusby [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Trans. New York Acad. Sci. 7: 10. 1887.
kindlingweed, matchweed, broom snakeweed

FNA20: "Gutierrezia sarothrae is often abundant in overgrazed pastures."

Helenium [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 886. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 377. 1754.
sneezeweed

Helenium autumnale L. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 886. 1753.
common sneezeweed, large flowered sneezeweed

Helenium autumnale L. var. *autumnale*
Helenium autumnale L. var. *grandiflorum* Torr. & A. Gray [HC]
Helenium autumnale L. var. *montanum* (Nutt.) Fernald [HC]

Helianthella [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 2: 333. 1842.
helianthella, little-sunflower

Helianthella uniflora (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 2: 334. 1842.
Rocky Mountain helianthella

var. *douglasii* (Torr. & A. Gray) W.A. Weber [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 2: 334. 1842.
Douglas helianthella, false sunflower

FNA20: "Two infraspecific taxa within Helianthella uniflora may be distinguished; they have been named at varietal rank. Variety douglasii has stems hirsute; involucres (15?)20?25(?30) mm diam.; outer phyllaries rarely elongated, margins ciliate, abaxial faces sparsely puberulent; ray laminae 30?40 mm; and 2n = 30. It grows in grasslands in the northern Rocky Mountains and on the east side of the Cascade Range (B.C.; Idaho, Oreg., Wash.) at 300?2500 m where it flowers May?Jul." See Weber (1952)

Helianthus [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 904. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 386. 1754.
sunflower

Helianthus annuus L. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 904. 1753.
common sunflower

Helianthus annuus L. ssp. *lenticularis* (Douglas ex Lindl.) Cockerell

FNA21: "Helianthus annuus is widely distributed, including weedy, cultivated, and escaped plants. It is the only native North American species to become a major agronomic crop. Despite its considerable variability, attempts have failed to produce a widely adopted infraspecific system of classification. Forms with red-colored ray laminae, known from cultivation and occasionally seen escaped, trace their ancestry to a single original mutant plant. It hybridizes with many of the other annual species."

**Helianthus ciliaris* DC. [FNA21, HC2]
Prodr. 5: 587. 1836.
blueweed

Helianthus cusickii A. Gray [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 21: 413. 1886.
Cusick's sunflower, turniproot sunflower

Helianthus nuttallii Torr. & A. Gray [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 2: 324. 1842.
Nuttall's sunflower

ssp. *nuttallii* [FNA21, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 2: 324. 1842.
cordilleran sunflower, Nuttall's sunflower

Helianthus nuttallii Torr. & A. Gray var. *nuttallii* [HC]

**Helianthus petiolaris* Nutt. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia. 2: 115. 1821.
prairie sunflower

Helianthus petiolaris Nutt. var. *petiolaris*

*ssp. *petiolaris* [FNA21, HC2]
prairie sunflower

**Helianthus tuberosus* L. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 905. 1753.
Jerusalem artichoke

Hemizonella [FNA21, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 9: 189. 1874.
miniature tarweed

Hemizonella minima (A. Gray) A. Gray [FNA21, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 9: 189. 1874.
smallhead tarplant, least tarweed, small-head tarweed, smallhead tarweed

Hemizonia minima A. Gray
Madia minima (A. Gray) D.D. Keck [HC]

FNA21: "Hemizonella minima is self-compatible, like most other tarweeds that are distributed widely in western North America."

Heterotheca [FNA20, HC2]
Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris. 1817: 137. 1817.
camphorweed, goldaster

Heterotheca oregona (Nutt.) Shinners [FNA20, HC2, OFP]
Field & Lab. 19: 71. 1951.
Oregon goldenaster

Chrysopsis oregona (Nutt.) A. Gray [HC]
Chrysopsis oregona (Nutt.) A. Gray var. *oregona*

var. *oregona* [FNA20, HC2]
Oregon goldenaster

Heterotheca villosa (Pursh) Shinners [FNA20, HC2]
Field & Lab. 19: 71. 1951.
hairy goldaster

Chrysopsis villosa (Pursh) Nutt. ex DC. [HC]

var. *foliosa* (Nutt.) V.L. Harms [FNA20, HC2]
Wrightia. 4: 15. 1968.
leafy goldenaster

Chrysopsis villosa (Pursh) Nutt. ex DC. var. *foliosa* (Nutt.) Cronquist [HC]
Chrysopsis villosa (Pursh) Nutt. ex DC. var. *foliosa* (Nutt.) D.C. Eaton, orthographic variant

Voucher? OR reports in Peck (1961) misapplied (Chambers and Sundberg 2000). FNA20: "Variety foliosa is most common at the base of the Front Range in Colorado and Wyoming; it occurs scattered across the northern part of its range in the mountains and western prairies. Plants that are glandular but otherwise like var. foliosa are presumed here to be hybrids with either var. minor or var. nana. Variety foliosa is most similar to var. ballardii."

var. *minor* (Hook.) Semple [FNA20, HC2]
Novon. 4: 54. 1994.
hairy goldenaster, hispid goldenaster

Chrysopsis villosa (Pursh) Nutt. ex DC. var. *hispida* (Hook.) A. Gray [HC]
Heterotheca villosa (Pursh) Shinners var. *hispida* (Hook.) V.L. Harms

FNA20:"Variety minor is distinguished by its usually narrowly to broadly oblancelate distal cauline leaves (sometime oblong or ovate) and moderately glandular and hispido-strigose indument. The leaf bases are usually narrowly to broadly cuneate or attenuate (rarely rounded). Distal leaf faces usually have about 10?50 hairs/mm 2 and about 4?20 glands/mm 2 . The variety is the most variable in the species and includes some local distinctive morphotypes that grade into other forms. Plants intermediate between this and all other varieties occur in areas where the ranges are sympatric, and

they make infraspecific taxonomy of the species difficult. The variety has been incorrectly referred to as var. hispida (a later synonym) in most floras. The status of Heterotheca barbata (Rydberg) Semple (Chrysopsis barbata Rydberg), the Spokane goldenaster, is uncertain. J. C. Semple (1996) treated it as a separate species to draw attention to the problem; a detailed description based on the type and detailed illustrations were included. It is known from the type collection along the Spokane River Valley east of Spokane, Idaho, and two down-river, atypical collections (Benton and Spokane counties, Washington). It flowers in July (sometimes August). It is similar to H. villosa var. minor, but differs in having lanceolate-elliptic distal cauline leaves (34?38 × 8?9 mm) that are little reduced distally, long branches (each with one to a few large heads), and disc corollas with a few, very long hairs on the tube. Further work is needed to increase the number of specimens available for a detailed comparison with H. villosa var. minor in order to clarify whether H. barbata warrants species level recognition, should be included in H. villosa as a variety, or placed in synonymy under var. minor."

var. *villosa* [FNA20, HC2]
Field & Lab. 19: 71. 1951.
hairy goldaster, hairy goldenaster

Chrysopsis villosa (Pursh) Nutt. ex DC. var. *villosa* [HC]

Hieracium [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 799. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 350. 1754.
hawkweed

Hieracium albiflorum Hook. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 298. 1833.
white hawkweed, white-flowered hawkweed

**Hieracium aurantiacum* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 801. 1753.
orange hawkweed

**Hieracium caespitosum* Dumort. [FNA19, HC2]
Fl. Belg. 62. 1827.
meadow hawkweed, yellow king devil

Hieracium pratense Tausch [HC]

**Hieracium flagellare* Willd. [FNA19, HC2]
Enum. Pl. suppl.: 54. 1814.
whip hawkweed

Hieracium flagellare Willd. var. *amauracron* (Missback & Zahn) Lepage [KZ99]
Hieracium flagellare Willd. var. *cernuiforme* (Naegeli & Peter) Lepage [KZ99]
Hieracium ×flagellare Willd. var. *flagellare* [KZ99]
Hieracium flagellare Willd. var. *pilosius* Lepage [KZ99]

FNA19: "The type of Hieracium flagellare may have resulted from a cross between plants of H. caespitosum and H. pilosella (A. Cronquist 1980)." Although generally treated as a hybrid, this plant is often found in the absence of both of its parents, and is a widespread weed in eastern North America (Lepage 1967). Recently collected in San Juan County.

**Hieracium ×floribundum* Wimm. & Grab. [HC2]
flowery hawkweed

Also written as Hieracium floribundum.

**Hieracium glomeratum* Froel. [HC2]
Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 7(1): 207. 1838.
yellow devil hawkweed

**Hieracium lachenalii* C.C. Gmel. [HC2]
Fl. Bad. 3: 322. 1808.
common hawkweed, English hawkweed, European hawkweed

Hieracium vulgatum Fr. [FNA19, HC], misapplied

FNA19: "The correct name for the species here called Hieracium vulgatum may be H. lachenallii C. C.

Gmelin (E. Lepage 1971; E. G. Voss 1972?1996, vol. 3)." Weedy on the west side of the Cascades (Zika 2002), where first collected in 1966.

Hieracium longiberbe Howell [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Fl. N.W. Amer. 395. 1901.
long-bearded hawkweed

FNA19: "Hieracium longiberbe is known only from along the Columbia River."

**Hieracium maculatum* Sm. [HC2, Stace 1997]
Baier. Fl. 2: 319. 1789.
mottled hawkweed

**Hieracium murorum* L. [FNA19, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 802. 1753.
wall hawkweed

**Hieracium pilosella* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 800. 1753.
mouse-ear hawkweed

Hieracium pilosella L. var. *nivea* Muell.Arg. [KZ99]
Hieracium pilosella L. var. *pilosella* [KZ99]
Pilosella officinarum F.W. Schultz & Sch. Bip.

**Hieracium piloselloides* Vill. [FNA19, HC2]
Prosp. Hist. Pl. Dauphiné. 34. 1779.
tall hawkweed

Hieracium florentinum All.

FNA19: "Plants called Hieracium praealtum Villars ex Gochnat (at least those called H. praealtum var. decipiens W. D. J. Koch) reputedly differ from members of H. piloselloides in having blades of their proximal leaves stellate-pubescent abaxially (M. L. Fernald 1950); such plants may be found in the flora and may merit taxonomic recognition."

**Hieracium sabaudum* L. [FNA19, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 804. 1753.
autumn hawkweed, savoy hawkweed

Hieracium laevigatum Willd., misapplied

Hieracium scouleri Hook. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 298. 1833.
hound-tongue hawkweed, Scouler's hawkweed

Hieracium albertinum Farr [HC]
Hieracium chapacanum Zahn
Hieracium cusickii Gand.
Hieracium cynoglossoides Arv.-Touv. [HC]
Hieracium scouleri Hook. var. *albertinum* (Farr) G.W. Douglas & G.A. Allen
Hieracium scouleri Hook. var. *griseum* A. Nelson
Hieracium scouleri Hook. var. *scouleri*

**Hieracium ×stoloniflorum* Waldst. & Kit. [HC2]
Descr. Icon. Pl. Hung. 3: 303, t. 273. 1806.
forked hawkweed
(= *Hieracium aurantiacum* × *Hieracium pilosella*)

Hieracium ×stoloniflorum Waldst. & Kit. var. *cayouetteanum* Lepage [KZ99]
Hieracium ×stoloniflorum Waldst. & Kit. var. *laurentianum* Lepage [KZ99]
Hieracium ×stoloniflorum Waldst. & Kit. var. *stoloniflorum* [KZ99]

Hieracium triste Willd. ex Spreng. [FNA19, HC2]
Syst. Veg. 3: 640. 1826.
alpine hawkweed, slender hawkweed

Hieracium gracile Hook. [HC]

Hieracium gracile Hook. var. *densifloccosum* (Zahn) Cronquist
Hieracium gracile Hook. var. *detonsum* (A. Gray) A. Gray
Hieracium gracile Hook. var. *gracile*
Hieracium triste Willd. ex Spreng. var. *gracile* (Hook.) A. Gray

Hieracium umbellatum L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 804. 1753.
narrowleaf hawkweed, umbellate hawkweed

Hieracium canadense Michx. [HC]
Hieracium kalmii L.
Hieracium umbellatum L. ssp. *umbellatum*

FNA19: "The circumscription of Hieracium umbellatum adopted here is supported by research done by others, especially G. A. Guppy (1978) and E. Lepage (1960). Hieracium canadense var. kalmii (Linnaeus) Scoggan, referable here, is an illegitimate name."

Hulsea [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Pacif. Railr. Rep. 6(3): 77, plate 13. 1858.
alpinegold, hulsea

Hulsea nana A. Gray [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Pacif. Railr. Rep. 6(3): 76, plate 13. 1858.
small alpinegold, small hulsea

Hulsea nana A. Gray var. *larsenii* A. Gray

FNA19: "Densely lanate or woolly plants of Hulsea nana are referable to var. larsenii. Such plants may occur in distinct populations but can be found together with sparsely lanate and strictly glandular plants. The distribution of lanate to woolly plants appears associated with higher levels of insolation."

Hymenopappus [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Hymenopappus. plate. 1788.
hymenopappus

Hymenopappus filifolius Hook. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 317. 1833.
Columbia cut-leaf, fineleaf hymenopappus

var. *filifolius* [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Columbia cutleaf

**Hypochaeris* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 810. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 352. 1754.
cats-ear

**Hypochaeris glabra* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 811. 1753.
smooth cat's-ear

FNA19: "Hypochaeris glabra is usually distinguishable by its annual habit and relatively small size, slender and shallow roots, fine stems, often glabrous leaves, and beakless, truncate outer cypselae. Occasional specimens are larger and have induments characteristics of H. radicata; they can be distinguished by the dimorphic cypselae."

**Hypochaeris radicata* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 811. 1753.
hairy cat's-ear, rough cat's-ear

FNA19: "Hypochaeris radicata is recognized by the coarse, perennial habit, stout roots, coarsely hirsute leaves and phyllaries, yellow corollas, and monomorphic, beaked cypselae. It is weedy and invasive in some areas."

**Inula* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 881. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 375. 1754.

inula

**Inula helenium* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 881. 1753.
elecampane, inula

Known in WA from a single collection in Stevens County.

Ionactis [FNA20, HC2]
Pittonia. 3: 245. 1897.
ankle-aster

Ionactis stenomeres (A. Gray) Greene [FNA20, HC2]
Pittonia. 3: 246. 1897.
Rocky Mountain ankle-aster, Rocky Mountain aster

Aster stenomeres A. Gray [HC]

Iva [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 988. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 426. 1754.
poverty-weed
(see also *Cyclachaena*)

Iva axillaris Pursh [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Fl. Amer. Sept. 2: 743. 1813.
deeproot, poverty weed

Iva axillaris Pursh ssp. *robustior* (Hook.) Bassett

**Jacobaea* [HC2]
ragwort

**Jacobaea maritima* (L.) Pelser & Meijden [HC2]
Heukels\' Fl. Nederland 677. 2005.
silver ragwort

**Jacobaea vulgaris* Gaertn. [HC2]
Fruct. Sem. Pl. 2: 445. 1791.
tansy ragwort

Senecio jacobaea L. [FNA20, HC]

FNA20: "Senecio jacobaea is a weed introduced from Europe and now well established in places of cool, damp summers. It is toxic to livestock and legally noxious in most states and provinces where it occurs. The Russian botanist E. Wiebe (2000) resuscitated Jacobaea for plants that are treated here as Senecio jacobaea, S. erucifolius, and S. cannabifolius. Phylogenetic studies may confirm the utility of recognizing Jacobaea as a distinct genus; to do so here would be premature."

Jaumea [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Syn. Pl. 2: 397. 1807.
jaumea

Jaumea carnosa (Less.) A. Gray [FNA21, HC, HC2]
U.S. Expl. Exped. 17: 360. 1874.
fleshy jaumea, marsh jaumea

Coinogyne carnosa Less.

Lactuca [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 795. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 348. 1754.
lettuce
(see also *Mycelis*)

Mulgedium [FNA19]

Lactuca biennis (Moench) Fernald [FNA19, HC, HC2]

Rhodora. 42: 300. 1940.
tall blue lettuce, wild blue lettuce

Sonchus biennis Moench

FNA19: "The type of Lactuca terrae-novae Fernald is probably conspecific with that of L. biennis. The type of L. biennis may be conspecific with that of L. floridana."

**Lactuca canadensis* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 796. 1753.
Canadian wild lettuce, Florida blue lettuce

**Lactuca ludoviciana* (Nutt.) Riddell [FNA19, HC, HC2]
W. J. Med. Phys. Sci. 8: 491. 1835.
Louisiana lettuce, prairie lettuce, western lettuce

**Lactuca saligna* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 796. 1753.
least lettuce, willow lettuce

**Lactuca sativa* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 795. 1753.
garden lettuce

**Lactuca serriola* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Cent. Pl. II. 29. 1756.
prickly lettuce

Lactuca scariola L. var. *integrata* Gren. & Godr.
Lactuca scariola L. var. *scariola*

Lactuca tatarica (L.) C.A. Mey. [HC2]
Verz. Pfl. Casp. Meer. (C.A. von Meyer). 56. 1831.
blue lettuce

ssp. *pulchella* (Pursh) Stebbins [HC2]
Madroño 5: 123. 1939.
blue lettuce

Lactuca pulchella (Pursh) DC. [HC]
Lactuca tatarica (L.) C.A. Mey. var. *pulchella* (Pursh) Breitung
Mulgedium oblongifolium (Nutt.) Reveal
Mulgedium pulchellum (Pursh) G. Don [FNA19]

FNA19: "The type of Mulgedium pulchellum may be conspecific with that of M. tataricum (Linnaeus) de Candolle, a Eurasian species. Or, if "perennial" plus "Fl. blue" constitutes sufficient description for valid publication of the name Lactuca oblongifolia Nuttall (1813), then a new combination in Mulgedium based on that name may be appropriate for what is here called M. pulchellum."

**Lactuca virosa* L. [FNA19, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 795. 1753.
great lettuce, tall lettuce, wild lettuce

Lagophylla [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 390. 1841.
hareleaf, rabbitleaf

Lagophylla ramosissima Nutt. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 391. 1841.
slender hareleaf, common rabbitleaf

Lagophylla ramosissima Nutt. ssp. *ramosissima*

FNA21: "Lagophylla ramosissima occurs widely in dry, often disturbed or poor soils of the California Floristic Province, Great Basin, and Pacific Northwest. Plants with heads in glomerate arrays have been treated as L. congesta or L. ramosissima subsp. congesta; W. C. Thompson (1983, p. 21) concluded that L. congesta represents an "extreme morphological variant of L. ramosissima" unworthy of taxonomic

recognition." Chambers and Sundberg (2000) question if ssp. congesta (Greene) D.D. Keck in CA is a good taxon

**Lapsana* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 811. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 353. 1754.
nipplewort

**Lapsana communis* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 811. 1753.
common nipplewort

FNA19: "Lapsana communis is widely distributed in North America. It is easily recognized by the abruptly constricted lyrate leaves with relatively large terminal lobes, heads of relatively small flowers with yellow corollas, keeled phyllaries, and epappose cypselae. It is aggressively weedy and often found in shady disturbed sites. The milky juice of L. communis is said to be soothing to sensitive skin, particularly on the nipples of nursing mothers."

Lasthenia [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Opusc. Phytol. 3: 88. 1834.
goldfields

Lasthenia glaberrima DC. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Prodr. 5: 664. 1836.
smooth goldfields, smooth lasthenia

Lasthenia maritima (A. Gray) M.C. Vasey [FNA21, HC2]
Madroño. 32: 139. 1985.
maritime goldfields, seaside goldfields

Baeria maritima (A. Gray) A. Gray
Baeria minor (DC.) Ferris ssp. *maritima* (A. Gray) Ferris
Lasthenia minor (DC.) Ornduff var. *maritima* (A. Gray) Cronquist [HC]

FNA21: "Lasthenia maritima is a self-pollinating, "guano endemic" of seabird nesting grounds. It is typically found on offshore islands and rocks from the Farallon Islands, California, to the northern tip of Vancouver Island, British Columbia and rarely occurs on the mainland."

Lasthenia minor (DC.) Ornduff [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 40: 80. 1966.
coastal goldfields

Baeria minor (DC.) Ferris

FNA21 lists this as endemic to California, however Eugene Kozloff collected a plant in 1990 annotated to this name by Robert Ornduff. This determination was confirmed by D. Giblin in 2008 after comparison with L. maritima and L. minor specimens.

Layia [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Prodr. 7: 294. 1838.
layia, tidytips

Layia glandulosa (Hook.) Hook. & Arn. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Bot. Beechey Voy. 358. 1839.
white layia, white daisy tidytips

Layia glandulosa (Hook.) Hook. & Arn. ssp. *glandulosa*
Layia glandulosa (Hook.) Hook. & Arn. ssp. *lutea* D.D. Keck

FNA21: "Layia glandulosa occurs in deserts of western North America, extending to the Pacific coast in central and southern California. As treated here (provisionally) and previously, L. glandulosa corresponds to a paraphyletic group; molecular phylogenetic data have indicated that L. discoidea is most closely related to a subset of lineages in L. glandulosa, including yellow-rayed populations previously recognized as subsp. lutea or var. lutea (B. G. Baldwin, unpubl.). Report of L. glandulosa from British Columbia has not been confirmed."

**Leontodon* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 798. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 349. 1754.
hawkbit

**Leontodon autumnalis* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 798. 1753.
autumn hawkbit

Leontodon autumnalis L. ssp. *autumnalis*

FNA19: "Leontodon autumnalis is recognized by the usually branched stems with (1)2-5 heads, peduncles bracteate proximal to heads, non-beaked cypselae, and pappi wholly of plumose bristles. It is now established in eastern North America and is sporadic in the west. Specimens with coarsely hirsute phyllaries have been recognized as var. pratensis; intermediates occur and the characteristic does not seem to correlate with other characters." Stace (1997) notes distinctness of subspp. & vars. need study

**Leontodon saxatilis* Lam. [FNA19, HC2]
Fl. Franç. 2: 115. 1779.
hairy hawkbit

**ssp. saxatilis* [FNA19, HC2]
Fl. Franç. 2: 115. 1779.
lesser hawkbit

Leontodon leysseri (Wallr.) G. Beck
Leontodon nudicaulis Mérat [HC]
Leontodon nudicaulis Mérat ssp. *taraxacoides* (Vill.) Schinz & Thell. [HC]
Leontodon taraxacoides (Vill.) Mérat ssp. *taraxacoides*

**Leucanthemum* [FNA19, HC2]
Gard. Dict. Abr. ed. 4. vol. 2. 1754.
daisy

**Leucanthemum ×superbum* (Bergmans ex J.W. Ingram) D.H. Kent [FNA19, HC2]
Watsonia 18(1): 89. 1990.
Shasta daisy

voucher? WA report A. Jacobson (pers. comm.) Seattle area reseeding in gardens, truly naturalized? FNA19: "The name Shasta daisy of horticulture is associated also with Leucanthemum ×superbum (Bergmans ex J. Ingram) Bergmans ex D. H. Kent, which is generally thought to have been derived from hybrids between L. maximum and L. lacustre. Cultivars of "Shasta daisy" number in the dozens, including "single," "double," "quill," and "shaggy" forms; they may be encountered as waifs or persisting from abandoned plantings."

**Leucanthemum vulgare* Lam. [FNA19, HC2]
Fl. Franç. 2: 137. 1779.
oxeye daisy

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum L. [HC]
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum L. var. *pinnatifidum* Lecoq & Lamotte

**Logfia* [FNA19, HC2]
Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris. 1819: 143. 1819 (as "genre ou sous-genre"). in F. Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat. ed. 2, 23: 564. 1822.
cottonrose, cottonweed

**Logfia gallica* (L.) Cosson & Germain [FNA19, HC2]
Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot., sér. 2. 20: 291. 1843.
daggerleaf cottonweed

**Logfia minima* (Sm.) Dumort. [FNA19, HC2]
Fl. Belg. 68. 1827.
little cottonrose

Filago minima (Sm.) Pers.

Luina [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Hooker?s Icon. Pl. 12: 35, plate 1139. 1873.
luina
(see also *Cacaliopsis*, *Rainiera*)

Luina hypoleuca Benth. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Hooker?s Icon. Pl. 12: 36, plate 1139. 1873.
littleleaf luina, silverback luina, littleleaf silverback

Lygodesmia [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Edinburgh New Philos. J. 6: 311. 1829.
rush-pink, skeletonplant
(see also *Pleiacanthus*)

Lygodesmia juncea (Pursh) D. Don ex Hook. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 295. 1833.
rush skeletonplant

FNA19: "Lygodesmia juncea is the most widespread species of the genus, occurring throughout the High Plains region of North America. It is easily distinguished by its bushy habit, greatly reduced cauline leaves, relatively small heads and involucres, and phyllaries lacking appendages. Mature cypselae are rarely found on this species, and the plants are presumably sterile and reproduce mainly by vegetative means. Many specimens have round galls to 10 mm diameter on the stems, produced by solitary wasps and apparently unique to this species."

Madia [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sag. Stor. Nat. Chili. 136, 354. 1782.
madia, tarweed
(see also *Anisocarpus*, *Hemizonella*)

Madia citriodora Greene [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Bull. Torrey Bot. Club. 9: 63. 1882.
lemon-scented tarplant, lemon tarweed, lemon-scented tarweed

Madia elegans D. Don ex Lindl. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Edwards?s Bot. Reg. 17: plate 1458. 1831.
common madia, autumn showy tarweed

Madia elegans D. Don ex Lindl. ssp. *densiflora* (Greene) D.D. Keck
Madia elegans D. Don ex Lindl. ssp. *elegans*
Madia elegans D. Don ex Lindl. ssp. *vernalis* D.D. Keck
Madia elegans D. Don ex Lindl. var. *densifolia* (Greene) Jeps. [HC]
Madia elegans D. Don ex Lindl. var. *elegans* [HC]

FNA21: "Madia elegans occurs widely in California outside the deserts and in southwestern Oregon and locally in western Nevada and Washington. It is unusually variable in morphology, ecology, and phenology. Molecular data have indicated that D. D. Keck\'s (1959) infraspecific taxonomy for M. elegans needs revision."

Madia exigua (Sm.) A. Gray [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 8: 391. 1872.
threadstem madia, little tarplant, little tarweed

FNA21: "Madia exigua occurs in seasonally dry situations in much of western North America outside the warm deserts. Morphologically, M. exigua is somewhat similar to Hemizonella minima, which (unlike M. exigua) has subumbellate arrays of heads and obcompressed, sparsely hairy ray cypselae."

Madia glomerata Hook. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 2: 24. 1834.
mountain tarplant, cluster tarweed, mountain tarweed

Madia gracilis (Sm.) D.D. Keck [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Madroño. 5: 169. 1940.
grassy tarplant, common tarweed, slender tarweed

Madia gracilis (Sm.) D.D. Keck ssp. *gracilis*

Hybridizes with M. citriodora, M. sativa

Madia sativa Molina [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sag. Stor. Nat. Chili. 136. 1782.
Chilean tarplant, coast tarweed

Madia capitata Nutt.
Madia sativa Molina ssp. *capitata* (Nutt.) Piper
Madia sativa Molina ssp. *sativa*
Madia sativa Molina var. *congesta* Torr. & A. Gray [HC]
Madia sativa Molina var. *sativa* [HC]

Matricaria [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 890. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 380. 1754.
chamomile, matricaria, mayweed
(see also *Tripleurospermum*)

**Matricaria chamomilla* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 891. 1753.
wild chamomile, scented mayweed

Matricaria recutita L.

FNA19: "Although the name Matricaria chamomilla has been considered to be misapplied (e.g., S. Rauschert 1974; A. Cronquist 1994; E. G. Voss 1972?1996, vol. 3), W. L. Applequist (2002) argued convincingly that the name is indeed correctly applied to the taxon described here. Among the North American material, specimens with coronate ray cypselae (var. chamomilla), or wholly without coronas [var. recutita (Linnaeus) Grierson] have been encountered but none with fully coronate cypselae (var. coronata J. Gay ex Boissier), even though synonymy under this name includes M. courrantiana, reported for Texas and New Mexico (specimens not seen). The varieties may not be worth recognizing (Applequist; Q. O. N. Kay 1976) and are not treated formally here." Rauschert (1974) transferred this from Matricaria to Chamomilla

Matricaria discoidea DC. [FNA19, HC2]
Prodr. 6: 50. 1838.
pineapple weed

Chamomilla discoidea (DC.) J. Gay ex A. Braun
Chamomilla suaveolens (Pursh) Rydb.
Matricaria matricarioides (Less.) Porter [HC], illegitimate name
Santolina suaveolens Pursh

FNA19: "Matricaria discoidea has been used as a medicinal and aromatic plant by Native American tribes (D. E. Moerman 1998). It also is considered a weed, and it is resistant to a photosystem II inhibitor herbicide in the United Kingdom (www.weedscience.org). It is a northwestern North American native that has spread to eastern and northern North America and elsewhere (E. McClintock 1993b; E. G. Voss 1972?1996, vol. 3; A. Cronquist 1994). NatureServe (www.natureserve.org) and Natural Resources Conservation Service (plants.usda.gov) erroneously present M. discoidea as introduced on the continent. Its natural habitat is ill-defined because the species has become ruderal even in its native range. For discussion of the nomenclature of this taxon, see S. Rauschert (1974); K. N. Gandhi and R. D. Thomas (1991); Cronquist; and Voss. Matricaria matricarioides (Lessing) Porter cannot be applied to the American taxon; M. matricarioides was originally published as Artemisia matricarioides Lessing, a new name for Tanacetum pauciflorum Richardson (see S. Rauschert 1974), itself a synonym of T. huronense Nuttall. W. Greuter (pers. comm.), who accepts M. discodea, considers Rauschert\'s treating Artemisia matricarioides as homotypic with T. pauciflorum as equivalent to a lectotype designation."

**Mauranthemum* [FNA19, HC2]
Taxon. 44: 377. 1995.

Micropus californicus Fisch. & C.A. Mey. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Index Seminum (St. Petersburg). 2: 42. 1836.
cottontop, Q-tips

var. *californicus* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
cottontop, Q-tips

Photographed in Klickitat County by R.L. Carr in 2015: http://web.ewu.edu/ewflora/Asteraceae/Micropus%20californicus.html

Microseris [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Philos. Mag. Ann. Chem. 11: 388. 1832.
microseris
(see also *Nothocalais*, *Uropappus*)

Apargidium [HC]

Microseris bigelovii (A. Gray) Sch. Bip. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Jahresber. Pollichia. 22?24: 308. 1866.
coast microseris, coastal silverpuffs

FNA19: "Microseris bigelovii is the most characteristically coastal of the annual taxa and the only one to include plants with obtuse, spatulate leaves (K. Bachmann et al. 1984). A statistical analysis of its morphologic variation was published by Bachmann (1992). It sometimes has been collected at inland sites at 500?600 m, where the cypselae may have been introduced by domestic animals. The northern populations near Victoria, British Columbia, and the San Juan Islands, Washington, are disjunct from the main range, which extends from Oregon to Santa Barbara County, California."

Microseris borealis (Bong.) Sch. Bip. [FNA19, HC2]
Jahresber. Pollichia. 22?24: 310. 1866.
apargidium, bog microseris, northern silverpuffs

Apargia borealis Bong.
Apargidium boreale (Bong.) Torr. & A. Gray [HC]
Scorzonella borealis (Bong.) Greene

Microseris laciniata (Hook.) Sch. Bip. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Jahresber. Pollichia. 22?24: 309. 1866.
cut-leaved microseris

ssp. *laciniata* [FNA19, HC2]
Jahresber. Pollichia. 22?24: 309. 1866.
cutleaf microseris, cut leaved scorzonella

Scorzonella laciniata (Hook.) Sch. Bip. var. *laciniata*
Scorzonella laciniata (Hook.) Sch. Bip. var. *pratensis* (Greene) Jeps.
Scorzonella procera (A. Gray) Greene

FNA19: "Subspecies laciniata occurs principally away from the coast, in interior valleys and hills, rarely reaching high elevations. The width of the outer phyllaries is a convenient way to separate it from subsp. leptosepala, with which it intergrades in the Klamath Mountains and at various sites east of the Cascade Range."

ssp. *leptosepala* (Nutt.) K.L. Chambers [FNA19, HC2]
Contr. Dudley Herb. 5: 61. 1957.
cut-leaved silverpuffs, cutleaf silverpuffs

Microseris leptosepala (Nutt.) A. Gray

FNA19: "Subspecies leptosepala is known from the Klamath Mountains of California and Oregon and rare northward."

Microseris nutans (Hook.) Sch. Bip. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Jahresber. Pollichia. 22?24: 309. 1866.
nodding microseris, nodding scorzonella, nodding silverpuffs

Microseris nutans (Hook.) Sch. Bip. ssp. *nutans*
Scorzonella nutans Hook.
Scorzonella nutans Hook. var. *major* (A. Gray) M. Peck

**Mycelis* [FNA19, HC2]

Dict. Sci. Nat. ed. 2. 33: 483. 1824.
mycelis

**Mycelis muralis* (L.) Dumort. [FNA19, HC2]
Fl. Belg. 60. 1827.
wall lettuce

Lactuca muralis (L.) Gaertn. [HC]

Nabalus [HC2]
nabalus, rattlesnake-root

Nabalus hastatus (Less.) A.Heller [WTU]
Muhlenbergia 1: 8. 1900.
western white lettuce, western rattlesnake-root

Nabalus alatus Hook.
Prenanthes alata (Hook.) D. Dietr.
Prenanthes lessingii Hultén
Sonchus hastatus Less.

Nestotus Urbatsch & Neubig [FNA20, HC2]
Sida. 21: 1650. 2005.
mock goldenweed

Nestotus stenophyllus (A. Gray) R.P. Roberts, Urbatsch & Neubig [FNA20, HC2]
Sida. 21: 1652. 2005.
narrowleaf goldenweed

Haplopappus stenophyllus A. Gray [HC]
Stenotus stenophyllus (A. Gray) Greene

Nothocalais [FNA19, HC2]
Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci. 2: 54. 1886.
false dandelion

Nothocalais alpestris (A. Gray) K.L. Chambers [FNA19, HC2]
Contr. Dudley Herb. 5: 66. 1957.
alpine lake agoseris

Agoseris alpestris (A. Gray) Greene
Agoseris barbellulata Greene
Microseris alpestris (A. Gray) Q. Jones ex Cronquist [HC]

Nothocalais troximoides (A. Gray) Greene [FNA19, HC2]
Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci. 2: 55. 1886.
weevil prairie dandelion, false agoseris

Microseris troximoides A. Gray [HC]
Scorzonella troximoides (A. Gray) Jeps.

**Onopordum* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 827. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 359. 1754.
cotton-thistle

**Onopordum acanthium* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 827. 1753.
cotton thistle, Scotch thistle, Scots thistle

*ssp. *acanthium* [FNA19, HC2]
cotton thistle

Oreostemma [FNA20, HC2]
Pittonia. 4: 224. 1900.
mountain-crown

Oreostemma alpigenum (Torr. & A. Gray) Greene [FNA20, HC2]
Pittonia. 4: 224. 1900.
alpine aster

Aster alpigenus (Torr. & A. Gray) A. Gray [HC]

var. *alpigenum* [FNA20, HC2]
Pittonia. 4: 224. 1900.
alpine aster, tundra mountaincrown

Aster alpigenus (Torr. & A. Gray) A. Gray ssp. *alpigenus*
Aster alpigenus (Torr. & A. Gray) A. Gray var. *alpigenus* [HC]

Packera [FNA20, HC2]
Bot. Not. 128: 520. 1976.
butterweed, groundsel

Packera bolanderi (A. Gray) W.A. Weber & Á. Löve [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 49: 45. 1981.
Bolander's groundsel

Senecio bolanderi A. Gray [HC]

var. *harfordii* (Greenm.) Trock & T.M. Barkley [FNA20, HC2]
Sida. 18: 386. 1998.
Harford's groundsel, Harford's ragwort

Senecio bolanderi A. Gray var. *harfordii* (Greenm.) T.M. Barkley [HC]
Senecio harfordii Greenm.

Packera cana (Hook.) W.A. Weber & Á. Löve [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 49: 46. 1981.
woolly groundsel

Senecio canus Hook. [HC]
Senecio howellii Greene
Senecio purshianus Nutt.

Packera contermina (Greenm.) J.F. Bain [FNA20, HC2]
Novon. 9: 457. 1999.
dwarf arctic butterweed

Packera cymbalaria (Pursh) W.A. Weber & Á. Löve [FNA], misapplied

In Washington, Senecio cymbalaria, now Packera cymbalaria, are misapplied names referential to a species distributed in the Arctic.

FNA20: "Packera contermina grows in rocky areas and produces relatively short rhizomes and abundant thin fibrous roots. In mesic sites, the rhizomes are more robust and the fibrous roots are fewer. This taxon has been treated as part of P. cymbalaria or P. subnuda. Morphologic and cytologic data lend support to its recognition at species rank."

Packera flettii (Wiegand) W.A. Weber & Á. Löve [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 49: 46. 1981.
Flett's groundsel

Senecio flettii Wiegand [HC]

Packera indecora (Greene) Á. Löve & D. Löve [FNA20, HC2]
Bot. Not. 128: 520. 1976.
rayless mountain butterweed, elegant groundsel

Senecio indecorus Greene [HC]

Packera macounii (Greene) W.A. Weber & Á. Löve [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 49: 47. 1981.

Puget butterweed, long-rayed groundsel, Macoun's groundsel, Siskiyou Mountain ragwort

Senecio macounii Greene [HC]

FNA20: "Packera macounii is similar in overall morphology to P. cana. Leaves of P. macounii are narrower and frequently revolute. It is often cited as being collected on serpentine soils; it is not restricted to them. Senecio fastigiatus Nuttall (1840) is a later homonym of S. fastigiatus Schweinitz ex Elliott (1823), a name of uncertain application." Chambers and Sundberg (2000) note this species is weakly separated from S. canus in sw OR

Packera pauciflora (Pursh) Á. Löve & D. Löve [FNA20, HC2]
Bot. Not. 128: 520. 1976.
rayless alpine butterweed, rayless alpine groundsel

Senecio pauciflorus Pursh [HC]

FNA20: "Heads of Packera pauciflora are usually discoid. Its range and habitat overlap those of P. indecora; the two can be difficult to distinguish."

Packera paupercula (Michx.) Á. Löve & D. Löve [FNA20, HC2]
Bot. Not. 128: 520. 1976.
Canadian butterweed, balsam groundsel

Senecio pauperculus Michx. [HC]
Senecio pauperculus Michx. var. *thompsoniensis* (Greenm.) B. Boivin [HC]

FNA20": "Ecologically and morphologically, Packera paupercula is the most variable species of the genus in North America. Some "phases" have been treated as separate species, subspecies, varieties, forms, and races. Variation within P. paupercula hints at some interesting evolutionary relationships; characteristics used to separate taxa overlap. Much of the morphologic variation in this species may be due to hybridization and introgression. I do not recognize any of the infraspecific taxa that have been proposed."

Packera porteri (Greene) C. Jeffrey [FNA20, HC2]
Kew Bull. 47: 101. 1992.
Porter's groundsel

Senecio porteri Greene [HC]

FNA20: "Multiple collections of Packera porteri are known from Colorado; single collections are known from Oregon (1899; collector indicated few plants were seen) and Washington (1996)." Specimen at Kansas State University.

Packera pseudaurea (Rydb.) W.A. Weber & Á. Löve [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 49: 48. 1981.
streambank butterweed

Senecio pseudaureus Rydb. [HC]

var. *pseudaurea* [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 49: 48. 1981.
stream bank butterweed, falsegold groundsel

Senecio pseudaureus Rydb. ssp. *pseudaureus*
Senecio pseudaureus Rydb. var. *pseudaureus* [HC]

Packera streptanthifolia (Greene) W.A. Weber & Á. Löve [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 49: 48. 1981.
Rocky Mountain butterweed, cleftleaf groundsel, Rocky Mountain groundsel

Packera cymbalarioides W.A. Weber & A. Löve, invalidly published
Senecio cymbalarioides Nutt. var. *suksdorfii* (Greenm.) M. Peck
Senecio leonardii Rydb.
Senecio streptanthifolius Greene [HC]
Senecio streptanthifolius Greene var. *laetiflorus* (Greene) J.F. Bain
Senecio streptanthifolius Greene var. *wallowensis* J.F. Bain

FNA20: "Packera streptanthifolia is widespread and variable throughout the Western Cordillera. It includes

weakly defined phases that have been treated as distinct species or as varieties. Characteristics used to delimit those taxa often overlap and are difficult to score; some "phases" grade into each other. Northern populations are sometimes segregated as a distinct taxon (e.g., Senecio streptanthifolia var. borealis; J. F. Bain 1988)." Chambers and Sundberg (2000) follow Bain (1988) in recognizing varieties, but here we do not, following Douglas et al. (1998) and the species concept of Weber

Packera subnuda (DC.) Trock & T.M. Barkley [FNA20, HC2]
Sida. 18: 635. 1999.
alpine meadow butterweed, few-leaved groundsel

Packera buekii Trock & T.M. Barkley
Senecio aureus L. var. *subnudus* (DC.) A. Gray
Senecio cymbalarioides Buek [HC]
Senecio subnudus DC.

var. *subnuda* [FNA20, HC2]
Sida. 18: 635. 1999.
cleftleaf groundsel

Packera ovina (Greene) J.F. Bain
Senecio ovinus Greene

FNA20: "Plants of Packera subnuda var. subnuda are scapiform and usually have a single head."

Petasites [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Gard. Dict. Abr. ed. 4. vol. 3. 1754.
butterbur, coltsfoot

Petasites frigidus (L.) Fr. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Summa Veg. Scand. 182. 1845.
alpine butterbur, sweet coltsfoot

var. *frigidus* [FNA20, HC2]
Summa Veg. Scand. 182. 1845.
alpine butterbur, arctic butterbur, sweet coltsfoot

Petasites frigidus (L.) Fr. var. *nivalis* (Greene) Cronquist [HC]

var. *palmatus* (Aiton) Cronquist [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Rhodora. 48: 124. 1946.
western coltsfoot

Nardosmia palmata (Aiton) Hook.
Petasites arcticus A.E. Porsild
Petasites frigidus (L.) Fr. ssp. *arcticus* (A.E. Porsild) Cody
Petasites palmatus (Aiton) A. Gray
Petasites palmatus (Aiton) A. Gray ssp. *speciosus* (Nutt.) Toman
Petasites speciosus (Nutt.) Piper
Tussilago palmata Aiton

var. *sagittatus* (Pursh) Cherniawsky & R.J. Bayer [FNA20, HC2]
Canad. J. Bot. 76: 2070.
arrowhead sweet coltsfoot, arrowleaf coltsfoot

Petasites sagittatus (Pursh) A. Gray [HC]

The taxonomy of this complex, including Petasites frigidus and P. sagittatus, is disputed. Cherniawsky and Bayer (1998a,b,c) have shown the group has diverged only recently, and proposed a series of varieties with broadly overlapping ranges. We prefer the classification of H&C and JPM, and maintain P. sagittatus as a full species.

var. ×*vitifolius* (Greene) Cherniawsky & R.J. Bayer [FNA20, HC2, KZ99]
Canad. J. Bot. 76: 2072. 1999.
hybrid coltsfoot, Wenatchee coltsfoot

Petasites nivalis Greene ssp. *vitifolius* (Greene) J. Toman
Petasites trigonophyllus Greene

Petasites ×vitifolius Greene [HC]
Petasites warrenii H. St. John

FNA20: "Petasites frigidus var. ×vitifolius often grows in association with one or both putative parents (P. frigidus var. palmatus and P. frigidus var. sagittatus)." Bogle (1961, 1968) produced this hybrid through artificial crosses.

**Petasites japonicus* (Siebold & Zucc.) Maxim. [HC2, ILBC1]
Award 34th Demidovian Prize 212. 1866.
Japanese sweet coltsfoot

Petasites japonicus (Siebold & Zucc.) Maxim. var. *giganteus* (F. Schmidt ex Trautv.) G. Nicholson [HC2]
Petasites japonicus (Siebold & Zucc.) Maxim. var. *japonicus*

**Picris* [FNA19, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 792. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 347. 1754.
oxtongue, picris

**Picris hieracioides* L. [FNA19, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 792. 1753.
hawkweed ox-tongue

Picris hieracioides L. ssp. *hieracioides*

Pleiacanthus [FNA19, HC2]
Fl. Rocky Mts. 1069. 1917.
skeletonweed

**Pleiacanthus spinosus* (Nutt.) Rydb. [FNA19, HC2]
Fl. Rocky Mts. 1069. 1917.
thorny skeletonweed

Lygodesmia spinosa Nutt. [HC]

Collected once (2009) in Yakima County. Uncertain as to whether a relictual native stand or an introduction. Closest populations are in central Oregon and southern Idaho.

Pseudognaphalium [FNA19, HC2]
Trudy Bot. Inst. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. 1. Fl. Sist. Vyssh. Rast. 9: 33. 1950.
cudweed

Pseudognaphalium californicum (DC.) Anderb. [FNA19, HC2]
Opera Bot. 104: 147. 1991.
California cudweed, California everlasting

Gnaphalium californicum DC. [HC]

FNA19 does not show this species occurring in WA. Specimen at WTU from Grays Harbor County (1998).

**Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum* (L.) Hilliard & B.L. Burtt [FNA19, HC2]
Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 82: 206. 1981.
weedy cudweed, red-tip rabbit-tobacco, jersey rabbit tobacco

Gnaphalium luteo-album L. [HC], orthographic variant
Gnaphalium luteoalbum L.

Pseudognaphalium macounii (Greene) Kartesz [FNA19, HC2]
Synth. N. Amer. Fl. nomencl. innov. 30. 1999.
sticky cudweed, winded cudweed, Macoun's rabbit-tobacco, Macoun's rabbit tobacco

Gnaphalium macounii Greene
Pseudognaphalium viscosum (Kunth) Anderb. [FNA19], misapplied

FNA20: "Pseudognaphalium macounii is recognized by its stipitate-glandular, proximally glabrescent stems, bicolor and decurrent leaves, relatively large and many-flowered heads, and hyaline, shiny phyllaries." Reported in WA by Creso (1984); Chambers and Sundberg (2000) separate from viscosum but BC flora lumps them. WTU voucher needs check of identity.

Pseudognaphalium stramineum (Kunth) Anderb. [FNA19, HC2]
Opera Bot. 104: 148. 1991.
cotton batting cudweed

Gnaphalium chilense Spreng. [HC]
Gnaphalium stramineum Kunth
Pseudognaphalium stramineum (Kunth) W.A. Weber, invalid name

FNA19 lists this species as occurring in WA. FNA19: "Pseudognaphalium stramineum is probably native from South America to western North America; it is adventive in sandy fields on the Atlantic coastal plain, where it flowers May?Aug."

Pseudognaphalium thermale (E.E. Nelson) G.L. Nesom [FNA19, HC2]
Sida. 21: 781. 2004.
slender cudweed, northwestern rabbit-tobacco

Gnaphalium canescens DC. ssp. *thermale* (E.E. Nelson) Stebbins & D.J. Keil
Gnaphalium microcephalum Nutt. ssp. *thermale* (E.E. Nelson) G.W. Douglas
Gnaphalium microcephalum Nutt. var. *thermale* (E.E. Nelson) Cronquist [HC]
Pseudognaphalium canescens (DC.) Anderb. ssp. *thermale* (E.E. Nelson) Kartesz
Pseudognaphalium microcephalum (Nutt.) Anderb. [FNA19], misapplied

Psilocarphus [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 340. 1840.
woolly-heads, woolly-marbles

Psilocarphus brevissimus Nutt. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 340. 1840.
dwarf woolly-marbles

var. *brevissimus* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 340. 1840.
dwarf woollyheads

Psilocarphus globiferus Nutt.

FNA19: "Variety brevissimus occupies nearly the full range of the genus (uncommon west of the Cascade Range); some occurrences toward the northeast appear to be recent introductions."

Psilocarphus elatior (A. Gray) A. Gray [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Syn. Fl. N. Amer. ed. 2. 1: 448. 1886.
tall woollyheads

Psilocarphus oregonus Nutt. var. *elatior* A. Gray

perhaps best treated as a geographic subspecies of P. brevissimus (Chambers and Sundberg 2000). FNA19: "Psilocarphus elatior occurs west of the Cascade Range from California to Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and in scattered areas eastward (northwestern Montana, mountains surrounding the border area common to Oregon, Washington, and Idaho). Reports of P. elatior from Alberta and Saskatchewan were based on relatively erect forms of P. brevissimus var. brevissimus. Psilocarphus elatior has been of conservation concern in Canada (J. M. Illingworth and G. W. Douglas 1994). Where sympatric, Psilocarphus elatior tends to inhabit relatively dry or seasonally flooded sites in more mesic coastal or montane climates and P. brevissimus var. brevissimus occurs mainly in wetter, seasonally inundated sites in semiarid climates. Some specimens appear to be intermediate; further study may show the two taxa to be better treated as varietally distinct. See also under P. brevissimus var. multiflorus."

Psilocarphus oregonus Nutt. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 341. 1840.
Oregon woollyheads

FNA19: "Psilocarphus oregonus occurs from west-central California through most of Oregon to southeastern Washington, western Idaho, and northern Nevada. Relatively narrow-leaved, montane forms of P. tenellus account for reports of P. oregonus from the southern Sierra Nevada to Baja California; further study may show these to be intermediates between the two taxa."

Psilocarphus tenellus Nutt. [FNA19, HC, HC2]

Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 341. 1840.
slender woollyheads

Psilocarphus tenellus Nutt. var. *tenellus* [HC]

Pyrrocoma [FNA20, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 306, plate 107. 1833.
goldenweed

Pyrrocoma carthamoides Hook. [FNA20, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 307, plate 107. 1803.
large-flowered goldenweed

Haplopappus carthamoides (Hook.) A. Gray [HC]

var. *carthamoides* [FNA20, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 307, plate 107. 1803.
Columbia goldenweed, rayless goldenweed

Haplopappus carthamoides (Hook.) Gray ssp. *carthamoides*
Haplopappus carthamoides (Hook.) A. Gray ssp. *rigidus* (Rydb.) H.M. Hall
Haplopappus carthamoides (Hook.) Gray var. *carthamoides* [HC]

FNA20: "Variety carthamoides is recognized by its relatively robust stems, large leaves and involucres, and overlapping, oblong to obovate phyllaries."

var. *cusickii* (A. Gray) Kartesz & Gandhi [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 71: 60. 1991.
narrowhead goldenweed

Haplopappus carthamoides (Hook.) A. Gray ssp. *cusickii* (A. Gray) H.M. Hall
Haplopappus carthamoides (Hook.) A. Gray var. *cusickii* A. Gray [HC]

FNA20: "Variety cusickii is recognized by its generally smaller size, and campanulate to turbinate involucres with loose, lanceolate phyllaries."

Pyrrocoma hirta (A. Gray) Greene [FNA20, HC2]
Erythea. 2: 69. 1894.
hairy goldenweed, sticky goldenweed

Haplopappus hirtus A. Gray [HC]
Haplopappus hirtus A. Gray var. *hirtus* [HC]

var. *sonchifolia* (Greene) Kartesz & Gandhi [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 71: 60. 1991.
large sticky goldenweed

Haplopappus hirtus A. Gray ssp. *sonchifolius* (Greene) H.M. Hall
Haplopappus hirtus A. Gray var. *sonchifolius* (Greene) M. Peck [HC]

FNA20: "Variety sonchifolia is recognized by its wider leaves and its preference for moist habitats. More study is needed to determine the status of this taxon."

Pyrrocoma liatriformis Greene [FNA20, HC2]
Leafl. Bot. Observ. Crit. 2: 17. 1909.
Palouse goldenweed

Haplopappus integrifolius Porter ex A. Gray ssp. *liatriformis* (Greene) H.M. Hall
Haplopappus integrifolius Porter ex A. Gray ssp. *scaberulus* (Greene) H.M. Hall
Haplopappus liatriformis (Greene) H. St. John [HC]
Haplopappus racemosus (Nutt.) Torr. ssp. *liatriformis* (Greene) D.D. Keck

FNA20: "Pyrrocoma liatriformis is one of the dominants of virgin Palouse prairies and appears to be threatened. It is recognized by its hirsute stems, leaves, and phyllaries, and the small, pedunculate heads."

Pyrrocoma scaberula Greene [HC2]
Leaflets of Botanical Observation and Criticism 2(1): 19. 1909.
palouse goldenweed

Rainiera [FNA20, HC2]
Pittonia. 3: 291. 1898.
rainiera

Rainiera stricta (Greene) Greene [FNA20, HC2]
Pittonia. 3: 291. 1898.
false silverback

Luina stricta (Greene) B.L. Rob. [HC]

**Ratibida* [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Fl. Ludov. 73. 1817.
prairie coneflower, Mexican-hat

**Rhaponticum* [HC2], conserved name
hardheads, maral root

**Rhaponticum repens* (L.) Hidalgo [HC2]
Ann. Bot. (Oxford) n.s., 97(5): 714. 2006.
hardheads, creeping knapweed

Acroptilon repens (L.) DC. [FNA19]
Centaurea repens L. [HC]

FNA19: "In most American floristic literature Acroptilon has been included within Centaurea, from which it differs by the subbasal rather than lateral attachment scars on the cypselae and the absence of sterile outer florets. The chromosome base number. = 13 is higher than that in most species of Centaurea in the strict sense. Molecular phylogenetic studies of the relationships of Cynareae genera (A. Susanna et al. 1995) support the segregation of Acroptilon from Centaurea."

Rigiopappus [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 6: 548. 1865.

Rigiopappus leptocladus A. Gray [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 6: 548. 1865.
bristlehead, false wireweed

Rudbeckia [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 906. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 387. 1754.
coneflower, rudbeckia

Rudbeckia alpicola Piper [FNA21, HC2]
Erythea. 7: 173. 1899.
showy black-eyed Susan, Washington showy black-eyed Susan, Wenatchee Mountain showy black-eyed Susan

Rudbeckia occidentalis Nutt. var. *alpicola* (Piper) Cronquist [HC]

**Rudbeckia hirta* L. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 907. 1753.
black-eyed Susan

*var. *pulcherrima* Farw. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Rep. (Annual) Michigan Acad. Sci. 6: 209. 1904.
black-eyed Susan

**Rudbeckia laciniata* L. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 906. 1753.
green-headed black-eyed Susan, tall black-eyed Susan

*var. *ampla* (A. Nelson) Cronquist [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Vasc. Pl. Pacif. N.W. 5: 280. 1955.
tall black-eyed Susan

Rudbeckia ampla A. Nelson

FNA21: "Cultivars of Rudbeckia laciniata are grown as ornamentals. The cultivar "?golden-glow\\' is widely planted and occasionally escapes cultivation."

Rudbeckia occidentalis Nutt. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 355. 1840.
western black-eyed Susan, western chocolate black-eyed Susan
(see also *Rudbeckia alpicola*)

Rudbeckia occidentalis Nutt. var. *occidentalis* [HC]

Saussurea [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Ann. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 16: 156, 196, plates 10?13. 1810.
saw-wort

Saussurea americana D.C. Eaton [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Bot. Gaz. 6: 283. 1881.
American sawwort

Senecio [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 866. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 373. 1754.
butterweed, groundsel, ragwort
(see also *Jacobaea*, *Packera*)

Senecio elmeri Piper [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Erythea. 7: 173. 1899.
Elmer's ragwort

Senecio fremontii Torr. & A. Gray [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 2: 445. 1843.
dwarf mountain butterweed

Senecio ductoris Piper

var. *fremontii* [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 2: 445. 1843.
dwarf mountain groundsel

Senecio hydrophiloides Rydb. [FNA20, HC2]
Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 1: 441. 1900.
sweet marsh butterweed, stout meadow groundsel

Senecio foetidus Howell [HC]
Senecio foetidus Howell var. *foetidus* [HC]
Senecio foetidus Howell var. *hydrophiloides* (Rydb.) T.M. Barkley ex Cronquist [HC]
Senecio oreganus Howell

FNA20: "Plants of Senecio hydrophiloides from toward the western end of the range tend to have the heads more or less congested and eradiate and stems loosely clustered; plants from toward the eastern edge tend to have heads loosely arrayed and radiate and stems single. The two forms have been recognized as weakly defined species (or varieties), the former as Senecio foetidus and the latter as S. hydrophiloides. They intergrade so completely that they are best treated as a single, variable taxon. The use of the epithet foetidus for the broadly conceived single species was based on a bibliographic misunderstanding; the correct epithet is hydrophiloides (T. M. Barkley 1978; A. Cronquist 1994). In 1900, Thomas Howell gave the name Senecio oreganus to a collection from Lake Labish, near Salem, Oregon. The area has seen much disturbance and development since Howell\'s time, and the plant appears to be extinct in the region. The collection is difficult to exclude from S. hydrophiloides, and the collection is here regarded as an odd outlier of S. hydrophiloides, which is known chiefly from east of the Cascade uplift. Howell\'s collection and therefore the name S. oreganus also have been treated within S. sphaerocephalus (T. M. Barkley 1978; A. Cronquist 1955); that attribution appears to be in error. The "type" materials are now in the herbarium of Oregon State University in Corvallis."

Senecio hydrophilus Nutt. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 411. 1841.
alkali marsh butterweed, water groundsel, alkali marsh ragwort

Senecio hydrophilus Nutt. var. *pacifica* Greene

Senecio integerrimus Nutt. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Gen. N. Amer. Pl. 2: 165. 1818.
one-stemmed butterweed, western groundsel

var. *exaltatus* (Nutt.) Cronquist [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Leafl. W. Bot. 6: 48. 1950.
one-stemmed butterweed, lambs-tongue groundsel, tall western groundsel

Senecio integerrimus Nutt. var. *vaseyi* (Greenm.) Cronquist [HC]
Senecio vaseyi Greenm.

FNA20: "Variety exaltatus is the most widespread and variable variety of the species. Eradiate plants of var. exaltatus have been recognized as var. vaseyi; there appears to be no populational integrity to the eradiate condition." Chambers and Sundberg (2000) note this is very similar to S. hydrophiloides and differs only in the pubescence.

var. *ochroleucus* (A. Gray) Cronquist [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Leafl. W. Bot. 6: 48. 1950.
white western groundsel

Senecio exaltatus Nutt. ssp. *ochraceus* Piper

Chambers and Sundberg (2000) note the flower color cannot be determined on older herbarium sheets, but the cordate or sub-cordate leaves are unique

Senecio lugens Richardson [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Narr. Journey Polar Sea. 748. 1823.
black-tipped groundsel

Senecio integerrimus Nutt. var. *lugens* (Richardson) B. Boivin

Senecio neowebsteri S.F. Blake [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Leafl. W. Bot. 8: 143. 1957.
Olympic Mountain ragwort

Senecio serra Hook. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 333. 1834.
tall butterweed, butterweed groundsel

var. *serra* [FNA20, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 333. 1834.
tall butterweed, butterweed groundsel

Senecio andinus Nutt.
Senecio lanceolatus Torr. & A. Gray
Senecio millikenii Eastw.
Senecio serra Hook. var. *altior* Jeps.
Senecio solidago Rydb.

**Senecio sylvaticus* L. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 868. 1753.
wood groundsel, woodland groundsel, woodland ragwort

FNA20: "Senecio sylvaticus is a Eurasian weed that favors cool, wet climates. It is well established in coastal areas of the Pacific Coast and in parts of Newfoundland and Quebec; elsewhere in the flora, it appears to be sporadic."

Senecio triangularis Hook. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 332, plate 115. 1834.
arrowleaf groundsel, arrowleaf ragwort

Senecio triangularis Hook. var. *angustifolius* G.N. Jones [HC]

FNA20: "Plants of Senecio triangularis with narrow, subentire leaves that taper to the petioles are occasionally encountered in acid bogs in Oregon and Washington and less frequently elsewhere. They are regarded as edaphic variants; they have been recognized as var. angustifolius." Var. angustifolius of

southern OR & CA is distinct (Chambers and Sundberg, 2000).

var. *triangularis* [HC, HC2]
arrowleaf groundsel, arrowleaf ragwort

**Senecio viscosus* L. [FNA20, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 868. 1753.
sticky ragwort

FNA 20: "Senecio viscosus is a smelly, Eurasian weed now widely scattered in areas of cool damp climates, often as a casual waif. The viscid hairs trap wind-blown particles of sand, dust, and soot, which give the surfaces varying textures and colors."

**Senecio vulgaris* L. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 867. 1753.
common groundsel, old man in the spring

Sericocarpus [FNA20, HC2]
Gen. Sp. Aster. 10, 148. 1832.
white-topped aster

Sericocarpus oregonensis Nutt. [FNA20, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 302. 1840.
Oregon white-topped aster

Aster oregonensis (Nutt.) Cronquist [HC]

ssp. *oregonensis* [FNA20, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 302. 1840.
Oregon white-topped aster

Aster oregonensis (Nutt.) Cronquist ssp. *oregonensis*
Sericocarpus oregonensis Nutt. var. *oregonensis*

Sericocarpus rigidus Lindl. [FNA20, HC2]
Fl. Bor. Amer. 2: 14. 1834.
Columbian white-topped aster, Columbian whitetop aster, rigid white-topped aster

Aster curtus Cronquist [HC]

**Silybum* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Fam. Pl. 2: 116, 605. 1763.
milk-thistle

**Silybum marianum* (L.) Gaertn. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Fruct. Sem. Pl. 2: 378. 1791.
milk-thistle

Solidago [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 878. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 374. 1754.
goldenrod
(see also *Euthamia*)

**Solidago altissima* L. [FNA20, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 878. 1753.
Great Plains goldenrod, late goldenrod

*ssp. *altissima* [FNA20]
late goldenrod

Known from several locations in Grant County.

*ssp. *gilvocanescens* (Rydb.) Semple [FNA20, HC2]
Sida. 20: 1606. 2003.
Great Plains goldenrod, tall goldenrod

Solidago canadensis L. var. *gilvocanescens* Rydb. [HC]

Solidago elongata Nutt. [FNA20, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 327. 1841.
Cascade Canada goldenrod, West Coast goldenrod

Solidago canadensis L. ssp. *elongata* (Nutt.) D.D. Keck
Solidago lepida DC. var. *caurina* (Piper) M. Peck
Solidago lepida DC. var. *elongata* (Nutt.) Fernald

FNA20: "This species can be similar to S. lepida, which usually has much larger distal cauline leaves."

Solidago lepida DC. [FNA20, HC2]
Prodr. 5: 339. 1836.
western Canada goldenrod

Solidago canadensis L. var. *lepida* (DC.) Cronquist
Solidago canadensis L. var. *subserrata* (DC.) Cronquist [HC]

FNA20: "Solidago lepida is the only member of subsect. Triplinerviae that is nearly always minutely, sometimes sparsely, stipitate-glandular in the arrays. These glands can be very small and visible only with 30?70× magnification. The enlarged head of the stalked gland may be little bigger than a pollen grain. The species occurs in the west from the Aleutian Islands and central Alaska south just into northern California, and in the Rocky Mountains to Arizona and New Mexico. Its range extends across Canada to Newfoundland, the Gaspé (Quebec), and northern New Brunswick. It also appears to be introduced at scattered locations across the Canadian prairies."

var. *lepida* [FNA20, HC2]
In A. P. de Candolle and A. L. P. P. de Candolle, Prodr. 5: 339. 1836.
western Canada goldenrod

FNA20: "Variety lepida can be difficult to distinguish from Solidago elongata in the Cascades and coastal areas of southern British Columbia and Washington. Involucre height increases with ploidy level."

var. *salebrosa* (Piper) Semple [FNA20, HC2]
Sida. 20: 1611. 2003.
Canada goldenrod, meadow goldenrod, Rocky Mountains Canada goldenrod

Solidago canadensis L. ssp. *salebrosa* (Piper) D.D. Keck
Solidago canadensis L. var. *salebrosa* (Piper) M.E. Jones [HC]
Solidago gigantea Aiton [FNA20, HC, HC2], misapplied

FNA20: "FNA20: "Variety salebrosa strongly resembles Solidago canadensis, and is found throughout most of the Rocky Mountains in the United States and adjacent Canada. It has been included in S. canadensis by many authors (e.g., A. Cronquist 1994). In extreme forms the array is broader than tall with long, arching proximal branches. Hairier plants can be similar in appearance to S. altissima; the latter is usually not glandular and is much hairier. Glabrate plants of var. salebrosa can be difficult to distinguish from hexaploid S. gigantea near and in the mountains from Alberta south to New Mexico. Glabrate plants in the mountains often treated as S. gigantea are glandular and belong in S. lepida var. salebrosa. Small-headed diploids found in the Rocky Mountains from southern British Columbia to Colorado are usually sparsely glandular and could be confused with short-array forms of S. elongata." Check WTU colls for specimens of S. altissima, reported N to BC by Semple (1993)

Solidago missouriensis Nutt. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia. 7: 32. 1834.
Missouri goldenrod

Solidago missouriensis Nutt. var. *extraria* A. Gray [HC]
Solidago missouriensis Nutt. var. *fasciculata* Holz. [HC]
Solidago missouriensis Nutt. var. *missouriensis* [HC]
Solidago missouriensis Nutt. var. *tolmieana* (A. Gray) Cronquist [HC]

FNA20: "Solidago missouriensis was often introduced along railroad lines farther east. It is a highly variable species. In the east, it can be similar to S. juncea and is not always easily distinguished where ranges overlap. In the west, it can similar to smaller plants of S. spectabilis. It is distinguished from the related species by its usually 3-nerved proximal leaves and the usually thin, elongate rhizomes. Across the prairies the species is known to be diploid only (2n = 18). In the Rocky Mountains, tetraploids (2n = 36) are

common, the diploids infrequent. A number of varieties have been described. Shorter, often larger-headed plants (tetraploids when known) from the Rocky Mountains have been treated as var. missouriensis (including var. extraria). Taller, more leafy-stemmed plants, mostly from the eastern half of the range, but occasionally west to Washington, have been treated as var. fasciculata. Plants from Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico with long, linear leaves have been treated as var. tenuissima. Larger-headed plants with narrow bracts from prairies west of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington have been treated as var. tolmieana. A. Cronquist (1994) opted not to recognize varieties, noting that all appeared to grade continuously into each other. A detailed study of the species is needed."

Solidago multiradiata Aiton [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Hort. Kew. 3: 218. 1789.
northern goldenrod, Rocky Mountain goldenrod

Solidago multiradiata Aiton ssp. *scopulorum* (A. Gray) W.A. Weber
Solidago multiradiata Aiton var. *scopulorum* A. Gray [HC]

FNA20: "Solidago multiradiata is the North American species most closely related to S. virgaurea, the type species of the genus, native to mostly arctic and alpine regions of Eurasia. Plants of S. multiradiata from the Rocky Mountains have been treated as var. scopulorum; they differ so little from those of other parts of the range that recognition of the variety without further support does not appear justified."

Solidago simplex Kunth [FNA20, HC2]
Nov. Gen. Sp. 4(fol.): 81. 1818; 4(qto.): 103. 1820.
sticky goldenrod

var. *nana* (A. Gray) G.S. Ringius [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 70: 397. 1991.
dwarf goldenrod

Solidago spathulata DC. var. *nana* (A. Gray) Cronquist [HC]

var. *simplex* [FNA20, HC2]
In A. von Humboldt et al., Nov. Gen. Sp. 4(fol.): 81. 1818; 4(qto.): 103. 1820.
sticky goldenrod

Solidago decumbens Greene
Solidago spathulata DC. ssp. *glutinosa* (Nutt.) D.D. Keck
Solidago spathulata DC. var. *neomexicana* (A. Gray) Cronquist [HC]

FNA20: "Variety simplex is found in western North America and is disjunct along the shores of the upper Great Lakes and in southern Quebec."

Solidago spathulata DC. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Prodr. 5: 339. 1836.
coast goldenrod, dune goldenrod

Solidago spathulata DC. var. *spathulata* [HC]

**Soliva* [FNA19, HC2]
Fl. Peruv. Prodr. 113, plate 24. 1794.
burrweed

**Soliva sessilis* Ruiz & Pav. [FNA19, HC2]
Syst. Veg. Fl. Peruv. Chil. 113, plate 24. 1798.
lawn burrweed, common soliva, prickly soliva

Soliva pterosperma (Juss.) Less.

**Sonchus* [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 793. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 347. 1754.
sow-thistle

**Sonchus arvensis* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 793. 1753.
field sow-thistle, perennial sow-thistle

*ssp. *arvensis* [FNA19, HC2]

corn sow-thistle, field sow-thistle, perennial sow-thistle

Sonchus arvensis L. var. *arvensis*

*ssp. *uliginosus* (M. Bieb.) Nyman [FNA19, HC2]
Consp. Fl. Eur. 433. 1879.
field sow-thistle, marsh sow-thistle, wet ground sow-thistle

Sonchus arvensis L. var. *glabrescens* Günther
Sonchus uliginosus M. Bieb. [HC]

**Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Herb. Brit. 1: 47. 1769.
prickly sow-thistle, spiny leaf sow-thistle

Sonchus oleraceus L. var. *asper* L.

*ssp. *asper* [HC2]
prickly sow-thistle

**Sonchus oleraceus* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 794. 1753.
common sow-thistle

Stenotus [FNA20, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 334. 1840.
mock goldenweed

Stenotus lanuginosus (A. Gray) Greene [FNA20, HC2]
Erythea. 2: 72. 1894.

Haplopappus lanuginosus A. Gray [HC]
Nestotus lanuginosus (A.Gray) G.L.Nesom

var. *lanuginosus* [FNA20, HC2]
Erythea. 2: 72. 1894.

Haplopappus lanuginosus Gray var. *lanuginosus* [HC]
Nestotus lanuginosus (A.Gray) G.L.Nesom var. *lanuginosus*

Stephanomeria [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 427. 1841.
wirelettuce

Stephanomeria exigua Nutt. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 428. 1841.
small wirelettuce

ssp. *exigua* [FNA19]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 428. 1841.
skeletonplant, small wirelettuce

Stephanomeria paniculata Nutt. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 428. 1841.
stiff-branched stephanomeria, stiff-branched wirelettuce

Stephanomeria tenuifolia (Raf.) H.M. Hall [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 3: 256. 1907.
wire lettuce, narrowleaf stephanomeria

Stephanomeria minor (Hook.) Nutt. var. *minor*
Stephanomeria tenuifolia (Raf.) H.M. Hall var. *myrioclada* (D.C. Eaton) Cronquist [HC]
Stephanomeria tenuifolia (Raf.) H.M. Hall var. *tenuifolia* [HC]

FNA19: "Stephanomeria tenuifolia is distributed over an immense region and is the most widespread species of the genus. It shows remarkable variability in the form and dimensions of its stems and branches. Plants described as S. myrioclada, from the northeasternmost corner of Nevada, present an architecture of relatively numerous, almost threadlike, densely crowded stems (1.5?4 dm) and branches with an irregularly

dichotomous pattern. Continuous variation occurs from this form to another in the same region and elsewhere in which the stems are longer (3?7 dm), sparingly branched, and flexuous. The extreme variability in vegetative architecture may be adaptive and deserves further study."

Symphyotrichum [FNA20, HC2]
Gen. Sp. Aster. 9, 135. 1832.
aster

**Symphyotrichum ×amethystinum* (Nutt.) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 294. 1995.
amethyst aster, hybrid aster

Aster amethystinus Nutt.

FNA20: "Symphyotrichum ×amethystinum is the F 1 hybrid between S. ericoides and S. novae-angliae, encountered sometimes throughout the area where the two parental species co-occur. It is morphologically intermediate; it has non-spiny, sparsely stipitate-glandular phyllaries and rose-violet rays in mid-sized heads. Forma leucerythros Bemis and forma leucos Bemis have been described within this hybrid and may represent recombinants or normal population color variants."

Symphyotrichum ascendens (Lindl.) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 276. 1995.
intermountain aster, long-leaved aster, western American aster, western aster

Aster adscendens Lindl.
Aster ascendens Lindl.
Aster chilensis Nees ssp. *adscendens* (Lindl.) Cronquist [HC]

Aster adscendens orth. error in Abrams FNA20: "Symphyotrichum ascendens is widely distributed in the Great Basin. It is an allopolyploid derived from the hybrid between S. spathulatum (x = 8) and S. falcatum (x = 5). Chromosome numbers differ markedly in their geographic distribution, 2n = 26 prevailing in the southwestern part of the range, and 2n = 52 in the northeastern part (G. A. Allen 1985) Backcrosses to both parental species or hybrids with related taxa are sometimes seen where the ranges overlap."

Symphyotrichum boreale (Torr. & A. Gray) Á. Löve & D. Löve [FNA20, HC2]
Taxon. 31: 358. 1982.
northern bog aster, rush aster, slender white aster

Aster borealis (Torr. & A. Gray) Provancher
Aster junciformis Rydb. [HC]
Aster laxiflorus Lindl. var. *borealis* Torr. & A. Gray

Symphyotrichum bracteolatum (Nutt.) G.L. Nesom [HC2, JPM2]
Phytologia 77(3): 276. 1994.
bracted aster, Eaton's aster, Oregon aster

Aster eatonii (A. Gray) Howell [HC]
Symphyotrichum eatonii (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom [FNA20]

Jepson 2nd: "The name S. bracteolatum has nomenclatural priority over S. eatonii (Brummitt 2011 Taxon 60:230)."

Symphyotrichum campestre (Nutt.) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 276. 1995.
western meadow aster

Aster campestris Nutt. [HC]
Aster campestris Nutt. var. *bloomeri* (A. Gray) A. Gray [HC]
Aster campestris Nutt. var. *campestris* [HC]
Symphyotrichum campestre (Nutt.) G.L. Nesom var. *bloomeri* (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom
Symphyotrichum campestre (Nutt.) G.L. Nesom var. *campestre*

FNA20: "Two poorly defined varieties of Symphyotrichum campestre have been described. Variety campestre has glabrous or sparsely strigose leaves and occurs in southern British Columbia, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. Bloomer?s Aster, var. bloomeri, has moderately strigose leaves and occurs in California, Nevada, and Oregon. The varieties are not sufficiently

distinct to warrant recognition. Symphyotrichum ×columbianum (Piper) G. L. Nesom (syn. Aster columbianus Piper, A. multiflorus Aiton var. columbianus (Piper) S. F. Blake, Virgulus ×columbianus (Piper) Reveal & Keener) is the hybrid between S. campestre and S. ericoides subsp. pansum."

Symphyotrichum chilense (Nees) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 277. 1995.
common California aster, Pacific aster
(see also *Symphyotrichum ascendens*, *Symphyotrichum hallii*)

Aster chilensis Nees [HC]
Aster chilensis Nees ssp. *chilensis* [HC]
Aster chilensis Nees var. *chilensis*
Symphyotrichum chilense (Nees) G.L. Nesom var. *chilense*

FNA20: "Symphyotrichum chilense is restricted to coastal habitats from southwestern British Columbia to central California. It is almost entirely coastal in Oregon, Washington, and southern British Columbia, where it is mainly hexaploid (2n = 48). In Oregon, where it is sympatric with S. subspicatum, the latter is mainly duodecaploid (2n = 96). The distinction does not hold in British Columbia, however, where S. subspicatum is both 2n = 48 and 96, and where S. chilense is less common (G. A. Allen 1984). The species was erroneously thought by Nees to occur in Chile. The plants named Aster chilensis var. medius Jepson are hybrids of S. chilense and S. lentum."

Symphyotrichum ciliatum (Ledeb.) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 277. 1995.
alkali American aster, rayless alkali aster, rayless annual aster

Aster brachyactis S.F. Blake [HC]

Symphyotrichum ×columbianum (Piper) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
hybrid aster

Aster columbianus Piper

Symphyotrichum ericoides (L.) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 280. 1995.
heath-leaved aster, tufted white prairie aster

var. *pansum* (S.F. Blake) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 280. 1995.
little gray aster, tufted white prairie aster, white heath aster

Aster ericoides L. ssp. *pansus* (S.F. Blake) A.G. Jones
Aster ericoides L. var. *pansus* (S.F. Blake) B. Boivin
Aster pansus (S.F. Blake) Cronquist [HC]

FNA21: "Variety pansum is reported to be rare in extreme western Kansas and Ontario (where it is introduced), extreme northeastern Arizona, and northwestern New Mexico. It has been introduced along railroads farther east. A. G. Jones (1978) treated this taxon as a subspecies with two varieties. Plants forming clumps with many, erect to arching, stout, usually densely hispido-strigose stems were called var. pansum; these occur mostly in British Columbia, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Plants in clusters with few, decumbent or ascending, slender, usually sparsely strigose stems were recognized by Jones as var. stricticaule; these are encountered mostly on the prairies and in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains from Alberta to Manitoba, Utah, and Wyoming."

Symphyotrichum foliaceum (Lindl. ex DC.) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 282. 1995.
alpine leafybract aster, Canby's leafybract aster, Cusick's American aster, Cusick's aster, Henderson's aster, Kootenai aster, leafy aster, leafy-bracted aster, Parry's aster

Aster cusickii A. Gray
Aster foliaceus Lindl. ex DC. [HC]
Aster foliaceus Lindl. ex DC. var. *apricus* A. Gray [HC]
Aster foliaceus Lindl. ex DC. var. *canbyi* A. Gray [HC]
Aster foliaceus Lindl. var. *cusickii* (A. Gray) Cronquist [HC]
Aster foliaceus Lindl. ex DC. var. *foliaceus* [HC]
Aster foliaceus Lindl. ex DC. var. *frondeus* A. Gray

Aster foliaceus Lindl. ex DC. var. *lyallii* (A. Gray) Cronquist [HC]
Aster foliaceus Lindl. ex DC. var. *parryi* (D.C. Eaton) A. Gray [HC]
Aster hendersonii Fernald
Symphyotrichum cusickii (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom [FNA20]
Symphyotrichum foliaceum (Lindl. ex DC.) G.L. Nesom var. *apricum* (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom [FNA20]
Symphyotrichum foliaceum (Lindl. ex DC.) G.L. Nesom var. *canbyi* (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom [FNA20]
Symphyotrichum foliaceum (Lindl. ex DC.) G.L. Nesom var. *foliaceum* [FNA20]
Symphyotrichum foliaceum (Lindl. ex DC.) G.L. Nesom var. *parryi* (D.C. Eaton) G.L. Nesom [FNA20]
Symphyotrichum hendersonii (Fernald) G.L. Nesom [FNA20]

Symphyotrichum frondosum (Nutt.) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 282. 1995.
alkali aster, short rayed aster, short-rayed alkali aster

Aster frondosus (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray [HC]
Brachyactis frondosa (Nutt.) A. Gray

Symphyotrichum hallii (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 283. 1995.
Hall's aster

Aster chilensis Nees ssp. *hallii* (A. Gray) Cronquist [HC]
Aster hallii A. Gray

FNA20: "Symphyotrichum hallii is restricted to open habitats of the Puget Trough of western Washington and the Willamette Valley of western Oregon, with outlying stations in the Columbia Gorge and central Washington. Some of the polyploid races appear to be alloploids involving the sympatric S. subspicatum, with larger leaves and fewer, larger heads with violet rays."

Symphyotrichum jessicae (Piper) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 283. 1995.
Jessica's aster, Palouse aster

Aster jessicae Piper [HC]

FNA20: "Symphyotrichum jessicae is known only from the Palouse and Clearwater river drainages of eastern Washington and adjacent northwestern Idaho."

Symphyotrichum laeve (L.) Á. Löve & D. Löve [FNA20, HC2]
Taxon. 31: 359. 1982.
Geyer's aster, smooth aster

Aster laevis L. [HC]

var. *geyeri* (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 284. 1995.
Geyer's smooth aster

Aster geyeri (A. Gray) Howell
Aster laevis L. var. *geyeri* A. Gray [HC]

Symphyotrichum lanceolatum (Willd.) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 284. 1995.
marsh aster, western willow aster

var. *hesperium* (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 284. 1995.
lance-leaved aster, panicled aster, white panicled aster

Aster hesperius A. Gray [HC]

FNA20: "This variety has been treated mostly as a distinct species in floras. Character ranges overlap considerably with var. lanceolatum, and it is often difficult to distinguish the two entities where their distributions overlap. In areas of sympatry, the two taxa hybridize to form septaploid plants (2n = 56)."

**Symphyotrichum novae-angliae* (L.) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 287. 1995.
New England aster

Aster novae-angliae L. [HC]

FNA20: "Symphyotrichum novae-angliae is escaped from cultivation and introduced in Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and has been reported as an ephemeral escape in British Columbia. It possibly escaped from cultivation elsewhere. The Michaelmas daisy is widely sold in the horticultural trade, where cultivars have been developed. Forms have been described that correspond to color genetic variants within natural populations {Aster novae-angliae forma roseus (Desfontaines) Britton; A. novae-angliae forma geneseensis House}; they are not recognized here. Symphyotrichum novae-angliae resembles Canadanthus modestus, but the ranges of the two do not overlap, and the latter has sparsely hairy cypselae with dark ribs. Symphyotrichum novae-angliae hybridizes with S. ericoides, forming the F 1 intersectional hybrid S. ×amethystinum."

**Symphyotrichum novi-belgii* (L.) G.L. Nesom [FNA20]
Phytologia. 77: 287. 1995.
New York aster

See "A taxonomic revision of the genera Antennaria and Symphyotrichum (Asteraceae) in British Columbia, Canada, with additional perspectives on the role of taxonomy within the biological sciences" by Jamie Fenneman (https://open.library.ubc.ca/soa/cIRcle/collections/ubctheses/24/items/1.0378325) for additional information on the occurrence of this species in the Pacific Northwest.

**Symphyotrichum pilosum* (Willd.) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 289. 1995.
hairy aster

Aster pilosus Willd. [HC]

*var. *pilosum* [FNA20, HC2]
hairy aster

Aster pilosus Willd. var. *pilosus* [HC]

Symphyotrichum spathulatum (Lindl.) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 291. 1995.
western aster, western mountain aster

Aster occidentalis (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray [HC]
Aster occidentalis (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray var. *intermedius* A. Gray [HC]
Aster occidentalis (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray var. *occidentalis* [HC]
Aster spathulatus Lindl. var. *spathulatus*
Aster vallicola Greene
Symphyotrichum spathulatum (Lindl.) G.L. Nesom var. *intermedium* (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom [FNA20]
Symphyotrichum spathulatum (Lindl.) G.L. Nesom var. *spathulatum* [FNA20]
Symphyotrichum spathulatum (Lindl.) G.L. Nesom var. *yosemitanum* (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom [FNA20]

Symphyotrichum subspicatum (Nees) G.L. Nesom [FNA20, HC2]
Phytologia. 77: 293. 1995.
Douglas' aster, Douglas's aster

Aster bulteri Rydb.
Aster douglasii Lindl.
Aster maccallae Rydb.
Aster subspicatus Nees [HC]
Aster subspicatus Nees var. *grayi* (Suksd.) Cronquist
Aster subspicatus Nees var. *subspicatus*
Symphyotrichum subspicatum (Nees) G.L. Nesom var. *grayi* (Suksd.) G.L. Nesom
Symphyotrichum subspicatum (Nees) G.L. Nesom var. *subspicatum*

See FNA Volume 20 for description of taxonomic boundaries for this species. FNA20: "Symphyotrichum subspicatum is a weedy, highly polyploid species, probably of allopolyploid derivation from different combinations of species including S. chilense, S. eatonii, S. foliaceum, S. laeve, and S. spathulatum. Hybrids with S. hallii are known from western Oregon. The species passes into S. foliaceum in southeastern Alaska."

Tanacetum [FNA19, HC, HC2]

Sp. Pl. 2: 843. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 366. 1754.
tansy
(see also *Artemisia*)

**Tanacetum balsamita* L. [FNA19, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 845. 1753.
costmary

Balsamita major Desf.
Chrysanthemum balsamita (L.) Baillon [HC]

Tanacetum bipinnatum (L.) Sch. Bip. [FNA19, HC2]
Tanaceteen. 48. 1844.
camphor tansy, dune tansy

Tanacetum bipinnatum (L.) Sch. Bip. ssp. *huronense* (Nutt.) Breitung
Tanacetum camphoratum Less.
Tanacetum douglasii DC. [HC]

FNA19: "The circumscription of Tanacetum bipinnatum adopted here includes not only T. huronense (see E. Hultén 1941?1950, vol. 10, 1968) but T. camphoratum and T. douglasii as well (see D. W. Kyhos and P. H. Raven 1982; C. J. Mickelson and H. H. Iltis 1966). Subspecies bipinnatum has been distinguished from subsp. huronense by having heads borne singly or 2?4 together versus (1?)3?12(?20+) in corymbiform arrays, phyllary margins dark brown versus pale brown, and laminae of ray corollas mostly 3?7 mm versus 1?3 mm. Relatively low plants, 10?20(?40 cm) from dune habitats along the southern shore of Lake Athabasca, Saskatchewan, with mostly 1?4, lanate cauline leaves and 1(?2) heads per flowering stem have been called T. huronense var. floccosum."

**Tanacetum parthenium* (L.) Sch. Bip. [FNA19, HC2]
Tanaceteen. 55. 1844.
featherfew, feverfew

Chrysanthemum parthenium (L.) Bernh. [HC]

FNA19:"Tanacetum parthenium is widely cultivated throughout North America."

**Tanacetum vulgare* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 844. 1753.
common tansy

FNA20: "Tanacetum vulgare escapes from and/or persists after cultivation. In the flora area, it is naturalized mostly in the northeastern and Pacific Coast states and provinces and sporadically elsewhere."

Taraxacum [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Prim. Fl. Holsat. 56. 1780.
dandelion

Taraxacum alaskanum Rydb. [FNA19, HC2]
Bull. Torrey Bot. Club. 28: 512. 1901.
dwarf alpine dandelion

Taraxacum kamtschaticum Dahlst.

First collected in WA in Skagit County in 2019.

Taraxacum ceratophorum (Ledeb.) DC. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Prodr. 7: 146. 1838.
horned dandelion

Taraxacum eriophorum Rydb. [HC]
Taraxacum officinale F.H. Wigg. ssp. *ceratophorum* (Ledeb.) Schinz ex Thell.
Taraxacum paucisquamosum M. Peck
Taraxacum sibiricum Dahlst.

FNA19: "Taraxacum ceratophorum is the most widespread native dandelion in North America, ranging from the low Arctic and boreal zone to the western Cordilleras, in the montane and alpine zones. This complex has been subdivided into many microspecies in North America, most of which appear unworthy of

recognition." See Douglas et al. (1998) for review of taxonomic treatments, complicated by apomixis, polyploidy, and hybridization

**Taraxacum erythrospermum* Andrz. ex Besser [FNA19, HC2]
Enum. Pl. 75. 1822.
red-seeded dandelion

Taraxacum laevigatum (Willd.) DC. [HC]
Taraxacum laevigatum (Willd.) DC. var. *erythrospermum* (Andrz. ex Besser) J. Weiss
Taraxacum officinale F.H. Wigg. var. *erythrospermum* (Andrz. ex Besser) Bab.
Taraxacum scanicum Dahlst.

FNA19: "Early leaves of Taraxacum erythrospermum sometimes may be broadly winged along the midvein, making distinction from T. officinale difficult; usually, its later leaves become more deeply lobed with time. The name Taraxacum laevigatum has been used for L. erythrospermum in North America, following H. Handel-Mazzetti (1907). L. H. Shinners (1949) questioned that usage. The name is listed in the index of Flora Europaea (A. J. Richards and P. D. Sell 1973) as an unassigned synonym; it could be related to three different entities of sect. Spectabilia. And, it is not mentioned by other modern students of the group. Therefore, (1) given that the North American entity has not been identified with a particular Eurasian taxon; (2) to avoid using a microspecies name such as T. scanicum; and (3) despite the lack of typification of the name, I am using T. erythrospermum as a place holder until nomenclatural issues are resolved. This clearly associates the taxon with the section to which it belongs."

**Taraxacum officinale* F.H. Wigg. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Prim. Fl. Holsat. 56. 1780.
common dandelion

Taraxacum officinale F.H. Wigg. ssp. *vulgare* (Lam.) Schinz & R. Keller

FNA19: " Taraxacum officinale is the most widespread dandelion in temperate North America, though its abundance decreases in the arid south. It is a familiar weed of lawns and roadsides. It is also the species most commonly used for medicinal and culinary purposes (e.g., E. Small and P. M. Catling 1999).

Phenotypic and genotypic variation of this species have been studied in North America (L. M. King 1993; King and B. A. Schaal 1990; J. C. Lyman and N. C. Ellstrand 1998; O. T. Solbrig 1971; R. J. Taylor 1987), but results of those studies did not lead to the recognition of microspecies.

Specimens of Taraxacum officinale with deeply lobed leaves are sometimes difficult to distinguish from those of T. erythrospermum when fruits are missing (see also R. J. Taylor 1987). Usually, however, early leaves of the former are much less deeply lobed than those of the latter, which are more consistently lacerate throughout development, though broadly winged initially. The two taxa are easily distinguished in fruit, the red cypselae of T. erythrospermum standing out from the dull olive ones of T. officinale.

In northeastern North America, Taraxacum officinale and T. lapponicum often are confused, which has led to reports of the common dandelion farther north than I have been able to verify (it has yet to be collected from the Nunavik region of Quebec, for instance). The characters in the key above help separate the two taxa.

The typification by A. J. Richards (1985) would leave the common dandelion of both Europe and North America without a valid name (J. Kirschner and J. ?tepánek 1987). For the time being, with the nomenclatural situation still not resolved, I am following traditional usage of the name Taraxacum officinale.

Taraxacum scopulorum (A. Gray) Rydb. [FNA19, HC2]
Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 1: 455. 1900.
alpine dandelion

Taraxacum lyratum (Ledeb.) DC. [HC], misapplied

First collected in WA in Whatcom County in 1934. Determination confirmed in 2019.

Tetradymia [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Prodr. 6: 440. 1838.
horse-brush

Tetradymia canescens DC. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Prodr. 6: 440. 1838.
gray horsebrush, spineless horsebrush

Tetradymia inermis Nutt.

Tonestus [FNA20, HC2]
Bot. Gaz. 37: 262. 1904.
serpentweed

Tonestus lyallii (A. Gray) A. Nelson [FNA20, HC2]
Bot. Gaz. 37: 262. 1904.
Lyall's goldenweed, Lyall's serpentweed

Haplopappus lyallii A. Gray [HC]

FNA20: "Tonestus lyallii is widespread in the central Rocky Mountains and ranges of the Pacific Northwest, and is known in the Great Basin from collections in the Ruby Mountains in Elko County, Nevada. Populations documented from the Coast Range in Siskyou and Trinity counties, California, are disjunct from those in Oregon and Washington by more than 700 km."

Townsendia [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 2: 16, plate 119. 1834.
townsend daisy, townsendia

Townsendia florifera (Hook.) A. Gray
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts xvi. 84. 1880.
showy Townsend daisy, showy townsendia

Townsendia florifer (Hook.) A. Gray
Townsendia florifer (Hook.) A. Gray var. *florifer*
Townsendia florifera (Hook.) A. Gray var. *watsonii* (A. Gray) Cronquist

Tragopogon [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 789. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 346. 1754.
goatsbeard, salsify

**Tragopogon dubius* Scop. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Fl. Carniol. ed. 2. 2: 95. 1772.
yellow salsify

FNA19: "Tragopogon dubius,/i> is naturalized across much of North America. It typically grows in sites drier than those where T. pratensis is found."

**Tragopogon floccosus* Waldst. & Kit. [HC2]
Descriptiones et Icones Plantarum Rariorum Hungariae 2: 116, t. 112. 1861.
woolly goatsbeard

Tragopogon mirus Ownbey [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Amer. J. Bot. 37: 497. 1950.
remarkable goatsbeard

FNA19: "Tragopogon mirus is allotetraploid, formed from T. dubius and T. porrifolius. It originated (probably repeatedly) in the United States (eastern Washington, adjacent Idaho, and near Flagstaff, Arizona). F1 hybrids between T. dubius and T. porrifolius resemble T. mirus but are less robust, have low pollen stainability, and set few, if any, seeds. Tragopogon mirus does not occur in Europe, but T. dubius and T. porrifolius may occasionally hybridize there when sympatric."

Tragopogon miscellus Ownbey [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Amer. J. Bot. 37: 498. 1950.
hybrid goatsbeard

FNA19: "Tragopogon mirus is allotetraploid, formed from T. dubius and T. porrifolius. It originated (probably repeatedly) in the United States (eastern Washington, adjacent Idaho, and near Flagstaff, Arizona). F1 hybrids between T. dubius and T. porrifolius resemble T. mirus but are less robust, have low pollen stainability, and set few, if any, seeds. Tragopogon mirus does not occur in Europe, but T. dubius

and T. porrifolius may occasionally hybridize there when sympatric."

**Tragopogon porrifolius* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 789. 1753.
oyster plant, purple salsify

FNA19: "Tragopogon porrifolius is occasionally cultivated in Europe and naturalized across much of North America. It grows typically in sites drier than those of T. pratensis and in sites shadier and/or moister than those of T. dubius. As currently circumscribed, it may not be monophyletic, and nomenclatural changes for the populations here may be required. In North America, T. porrifolius hybridizes with both T. dubius and T. pratensis (= T. ×neohybridus Farwell, described from North America, and T. ×mirabilis Rouy, described from Europe)."

**Tragopogon pratensis* L. [FNA19, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 789. 1753.
Jack-go-to-bed-at-noon, meadow salsify

Tragopogon pratensis L. ssp. *pratensis*

FNA19: "Tragopogon pratensis is naturalized across much of North America. The circumscription and infraspecific taxonomy of T. pratensis in Europe are debated, and the name T. pratensis may prove to be inaccurately assigned to the introduced populations in North America." ssp. taxonomy needs more study, using key in Stace (1997)

**Tripleurospermum* [FNA19, HC2]
Tanaceteen. 31. 1844.
mayweed

**Tripleurospermum inodorum* (L.) Sch. Bip. [FNA19, HC2]
Tanaceteen. 32. 1844.
false chamomile, false mayweed, scentless mayweed

Matricaria inodora L. [HC]
Matricaria maritima L. ssp. *inodora* (L.) Soó
Matricaria perforata Mérat
Tripleurospermum maritimum (L.) W.D.J. Koch ssp. *inodorum* (L.) Applequist
Tripleurospermum perforatum (Mérat) M. Lainz

FNA19: "Tripleurospermum inodorum has been classified as a noxious weed (class C) in the state of Washington and is considered invasive in other states (it is resistant to some herbicides); it is a weed of cereals in western Canada. W. L. Applequist (2002) has shown that the name Matricaria inodora is not a superfluous new name for M. chamomilla as earlier stated by S. Rauschert (1974). Therefore, the appropriate name under Tripleuro-spermum is T. inodorum. She also considered its type to belong in T. maritimum and formally recognized it there as subsp. inodorum, on the basis of hybridization with other T. maritimum subspecies (A. Vaarama 1953); on the same basis, however, Hämet-Ahti maintained the species distinction between T. inodorum and T. maritimum, while making T. phaeocephalum a subspecies of the latter. Q. O. N. Kay (1994), in a more extensive review of the literature and of hybridization data, also maintained T. inodorum and T. maritimum as distinct species, a conclusion followed here. From the standpoint of weed science, taxonomic merging of T. inodorum and T. maritimum has the inconvenience of grouping under a single specific name taxa that have different physiologies, ecologies, weed potentials, and, possibly, reactions to weed control measures. The name Matricaria inodora var. agrestis Weiss was not validly published."

**Tussilago* [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 865. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 372. 1754.
coltsfoot

**Tussilago farfara* L. [FNA20, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 865. 1753.
coltsfoot, tussilago

FNA20: "Flowering heads of Tussilago farfara close at night (laminae of ray corollas arch and roll inward). The species is becoming an invasive weed in some areas."

Uropappus [FNA19, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 424. 1841.
silverpuffs

Uropappus lindleyi (DC.) Nutt. [FNA19, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 425. 1841.
Lindley's false silverpuffs

Microseris lindleyi (DC.) A. Gray [HC]
Microseris linearifolia (Nutt.) Schultz Bipontinus
Uropappus linearifolius Nutt.

FNA19: "Uropappus lindleyi was placed in Microseris (K. L. Chambers 1955) because of two allotetraploid species formed by hybridization with annual members of that genus. A number of morphologic features, including narrow, acuminate leaves with villous-ciliate margins, erect heads, relatively long outer phyllaries, cypselae often short-beaked, and pappi of white, lustrous scales suggest a connection with Nothocalaïs, especially N. troximoides. Phylogenetic studies of chloroplast DNA variation (R. K. Jansen et al. 1991b; J. Whitton et al. 1995) link Uropappus with Nothocalaïs and Agoseris as a sister clade to Microseris. Consequently, Jansen et al. separated Uropappus from Microseris and placed the two allotetraploid species in Stebbinsoseris."

Wyethia [FNA21, HC, HC2]
J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia. 7: 39, plate 5. 1834.
mule's-ears, wyethia

Wyethia amplexicaulis (Nutt.) Nutt. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 352. 1840.
northern mule's ears, smooth dwarf sunflower

Wyethia angustifolia (DC.) Nutt. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s. 7: 352. 1840.
narrowleaf mule's ears, narrowleaf wyethia

Alarconia angustifolia DC.
Wyethia angustifolia (DC.) Nutt. var. *angustifolia*
Wyethia angustifolia (DC.) Nutt. var. *foliosa* (Congdon) H.M. Hall

Xanthium [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 987. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 424. 1754.
cocklebur

Xanthium orientale L. [WTU]
cocklebur, common cocklebur

Xanthium strumarium L.
Xanthium strumarium L. var. *canadense* (Mill.) Torr. & A. Gray
Xanthium strumarium L. var. *glabratum* (DC.) Cronquist
Xanthium strumarium L. var. *oviforme* (Wallr.) M. Peck
Xanthium strumarium L. var. *pensylvanicum* (Wallr.) M. Peck
Xanthium strumarium L. var. *strumarium*
Xanthium strumarium L. var. *wootonii* (Cockerell) W.C. Martin & C.R. Hutchins, invalidly published

Xanthium strumarium is a misapplied name referential to plants occurring in Eurasia, southeast Asia, and northern Africa. It is not known from North America..

**Xanthium spinosum* L. [FNA21, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 987. 1753.
spiny clotbur, spiny cocklebur

Xanthium ambrosioides Hook. & Arn.
Xanthium spinosum L. var. *inerme* Bel

FNA21: "Some authors have contended that Xanthium spinosum originated in South America and is introduced and/or naturalized everywhere else that it is found." Considered native to California in Jepson Manual (1993).

Compositae: see Asteraceae