Washington Flora Checklist

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

Family: Brassicaceae

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and synonymy at the rank of genus and below follows the 2nd Edition of the Flora of the Pacific Northwest except where superceded by new information.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

Created from the Washington Flora Checklist database on August 23rd, 2025 at 1:42am PT.
Available online at https://burkeherbarium.org/waflora/

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Dicots:

Brassicaceae [FNA7, HC2] Mustard Family

Synonyms:
Cruciferae [HC]

Our taxonomy and nomenclature follows the treatments of Flora of North America Vol. 7 (2010) and Rollins (1993a, 1993b, 1993c), unless otherwise noted.

**Alliaria* [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Enum. 161. 1759.
garlic mustard

**Alliaria petiolata* (M. Bieb.) Cavara & Grande [FNA7, HC2]
Bull. Orto Bot. Regia Univ. Napoli. 3: 418. 1913.
garlic mustard

Alliaria officinalis Andrz. ex M. Bieb. [HC]

**Alyssum* [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 650. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 293. 1754.
alyssum

**Alyssum alyssoides* (L.) L. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Syst. Nat. ed. 10. 2: 1130. 1759.
small alyssum, pale madwort

**Alyssum desertorum* Stapf [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Denkschr. Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss., Wien. Math.-Naturwiss. Kl. 51: 302. 1886.
desert alyssum

Arabidopsis [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Fl. Sachsen. 1: 538. 1842.
[name conserved]
mouse-ear cress, thale cress

Arabidopsis kamchatica (Fisch. ex DC.) K. Shimizu & Kudoh [HC2]
Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 56(2): 167. 2005.
kamchatka rockcress, lyre-leaved rockcress, western rockcress
(= *Arabidopsis halleri ssp. gemmifera* × *Arabidopsis lyrata ssp. petraea*)

Arabidopsis lyrata (L.) O?Kane & Al-Shehbaz [FNA7], misapplied
Arabidopsis lyrata (L.) O?Kane & Al-Shehbaz ssp. *kamchatica* (Fisch. ex DC.) O?Kane & Al-Shehbaz [FNA7]
Arabis kamchatica (Fisch. ex DC.) Ledeb. [KZ99]
Arabis lyrata L. var. *kamchatica* Fisch. ex DC. [HC]
Arabis lyrata L. var. *occidentalis* S. Watson

FNA7: "G. A. Mulligan (1996) treated subsp. kamchatica as a species of Arabis; R. C. Rollins (1993) treated it as a variety of A. lyrata."

**Arabidopsis thaliana* (L.) Heynh. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Fl. Sachsen. 1: 538. 1842.
mouse-ear cress, thalecress

Arabis [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 664. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 298. 1754.
rockcress
(see also *Arabidopsis*, *Boechera*, *Turritis*)

*_Arabis caucasica_ Willd. [FNA7, HC2]
Enum. Pl., Suppl. 45. 1814.
mountain rockcress

In Washington known only as a garden escape in San Juan County.

Arabis crucisetosa Constance & Rollins [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 49: 147. 1936.
crosshaired rockcress

FNA7: "Arabis crucisetosa is known from Idaho, Lewis, and Nez Perce counties in Idaho, from Wallowa County in Oregon, and from Asotin County in Washington."

Arabis eschscholtziana Andrz. [FNA7, HC2]
Fl. Altaica. 3: 25. 1831.
hairy rockcress, Pacific coast rockcress

Arabis hirsuta (L.) Scop. [HC], misapplied
Arabis hirsuta (L.) Scop. var. *eschscholtziana* (Andrz.) Rollins [HC]
Arabis hirsuta (L.) Scop. var. *glabrata* Torr. & A. Gray [HC]

FNA7: " G. A. Mulligan (1996) recognized Arabis eschscholtziana as a distinct species; R. C. Rollins (1941, 1993) treated it as a variety of A. hirsuta. As discussed under A. pycnocarpa, A. hirsuta does not occur in North America, and the characters separating all three species (see key to species), as well as the different ploidy levels, support Mulligan\\'s conclusion. Both M. Hopkins (1937) and R. C. Rollins (1941, 1993) recognized the glabrous or subglabrate forms native to North America as a distinct variety, var. glabrata; G. A. Mulligan (1996) did not accord such forms any taxonomic status. Glabrous and subglabrate forms occur in both Arabis eschscholtziana and A. pycnocarpa and sometimes even within a population that has moderately to densely pubescent forms. I support Mulligan\\'s view in not recognizing the glabrous forms as an infraspecific taxon."

Arabis furcata S. Watson [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 17: 362. 1882.
Cascade rockcress, Columbia Gorge rockcress, fork-haired rockcress

Arabis furcata S. Watson var. *furcata* [KZ99]
Arabis suksdorfii Howell

Although accepted by Rollins (1993b), A. furcata var. olympica, a Washington endemic, is known only from the type collection, which apparently was from a single depauperate and anomalous plant and may be synonymous with A. hirsuta var. glabrata (VPPN2; Buckingham et al. 1995). FNA7: "Arabis furcata is known in Washington from Chelan, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan, Skamania, and Yakima counties, and in Oregon from Clackamas, Hood River, Multnomah, and Wasco counties."

Arabis nuttallii (Kuntze) B.L. Rob. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Syn. Fl. N. Amer. 1(1,1): 160. 1895.
Nuttall's rockcress

Arabis bridgeri M.E. Jones
Arabis macella Piper [Abrams]
Erysimum nuttallii Kuntze

Arabis olympica Piper [FNA7, HC2]
Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 16: 208. 1913.
Olympics rockcress

Arabis furcata S. Watson var. *olympica* (Piper) Rollins [Rollins 1993a]

FNA7: "Arabis olympica, which is known from two collections, J. B. Flett s.n. (holotype, US; isotype, WS) and N. Buckingham 1577 (WS) that were made from Jefferson and Clallam counties, respectively, was reduced by R. C. Rollins (1936, 1941, 1993) to a variety of A. furcata. An examination of the type collections of both species reveals that they are distinct. Although the fruits and seeds of A. olympica are not fully mature, they are clearly different in width and orientation from those of A. furcata at the same developmental stage. The striking differences in fruit width and orientation, stem indument, and seed and flower size support their maintenance as distinct species. Although both species grow in Washington, the range of A. olympica seems to be restricted to Clallam and Jefferson counties and is disjunct from Chelan,

Kittitas, and Yakima counties, where A. furcata grows."

*Armoracia B. Mey. & Scherbius [FNA7, HC2]
Oekon. Fl. Wetterau. 2: 426. 1800.
horseradish

*Armoracia rusticana P. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb. [FNA7, HC2]
Oekon. Fl. Wetterau. 2: 426. 1800.
horseradish

Rorippa armoracia (L.) A.S. Hitchc. [HC]

Athysanus [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci. 1: 72. 1885.
athysanus, sandweed

Athysanus pusillus (Hook.) Greene [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci. 1: 72. 1885.
sandweed

Athysanus pusillus (Hook.) Greene var. *glabrior* S. Watson
Thysanocarpus oblongifolius Nutt.
Thysanocarpus pusillus Hook.

*Aubrieta [FNA7, HC2]
Fam. Pl. 2: 420. 1763.

Aubrieta deltoidea (L.) DC. [FNA7, HC2]
Syst. Nat. 2: 294. 1821.
rockcress

Barbarea [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Hortus Kew. 4: 109. 1812.
[name conserved]
wintercress

Barbarea orthoceras Ledeb. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Index Seminum (Dorpat). 2. 1824.
American wintercress rocket, yellow rocket

Barbarea americana Rydb. [Abrams]
Barbarea orthoceras Ledeb. var. *dolichocarpa* Fernald [Peck]
Barbarea stricta Andrz. [FNA7], misapplied
Campe orthoceras (Ledeb.) A. Heller

Barbarea verna (Mill.) Asch. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Fl. Brandenb. 1: 36. 1860.
Belle Isle cress, landcress, early yellow rocket, early wintercress

Barbarea praecox (Sm.) R. Br.
Campe verna (Mill.) A. Heller
Erysimum praecox Sm.
Erysimum vernum Mill.

*Barbarea vulgaris W.T. Aiton [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Hortus Kew. 4: 109. 1812.
yellow rocket, bitter wintercress

Barbarea arcuata (Opiz ex C. Presl) Rchb.
Barbarea vulgaris W.T. Aiton var. *arcuata* (Opiz ex C. Presl) Fr.
Barbarea vulgaris W.T. Aiton var. *brachycarpa* Rouy & Foucaud [Peck]
Erysimum arcuatum Opiz ex C. Presl
Erysimum barbarea L.

Berteroa [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. 7: 232: 290. 1821.
berteroa

Berteroa incana (L.) DC. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Syst. Nat. 2: 291. 1821.
hoary alyssum

Alyssum incanum L.

Boechera [FNA7, HC2]
Bot. Not. 128: 513. 1976.
rockcress

Boechera atrorubens (Suksd. ex Greene) Windham & Al-Shehbaz [FNA7, HC2]
Harvard Pap. Bot. 11: 64. 2006.
dark-red-flowered rockcress

Arabis atrorubens Suksd. ex Greene [Abrams]
Arabis sparsiflora Nutt. var. *atrorubens* (Suksd. ex Greene) Rollins [HC]

FNA7: "Boechera atrorubens is often treated as a variety of B. sparsiflora (e.g., R. C. Rollins 1993), it is readily separated from that species by having proximal stems sparsely (versus densely) pubescent with much smaller (0.15 versus 1.5 mm) trichomes. The two taxa rarely grow in proximity and, in areas where they are sympatric, B. atrorubens is further distinguished by its narrower (1.5-2 versus 2-5 mm) petals that are dark reddish purple to indigo (versus lavender or white)."

Boechera calderi (G.A. Mulligan) Windham & Al-Shehbaz [FNA7, HC2]
Harvard Pap. Bot. 11: 259. 2007.
Calder's rockcress

Arabis calderi G.A. Mulligan

FNA7: "Morphological evidence suggests that Boechera calderi is an apomictic species that arose through hybridization between B. lyallii and B. stricta (see M. D. Windham and I. A. Al-Shehbaz 2007 for detailed comparison)."

Boechera cascadensis Windham & Al-Shehbaz [FNA7, HC2]
Harvard Pap. Bot. 11: 260. 2007.
Cascades rockcress

Arabis microphylla Nutt. var. *thompsonii* Rollins [KZ99]

FNA7: "Morphological evidence suggests that Boechera cascadensis is an apomictic species that arose through hybridization between B. microphylla and B. paupercula (see M. D. Windham and I. A. Al-Shehbaz 2007 for detailed comparison). It is known from two collections: the type specimens from Kittitas County, Washington, and a more recent collection from Baker County, Oregon."

Boechera cusickii (S. Watson) Al-Shehbaz [FNA7, HC2]
Novon. 13: 384. 2003.
Cusick's rockcress

Arabis cusickii S. Watson [HC]

FNA7: "Peripheral populations of Boechera cusickii in south-central Idaho and northern Nevada have a higher proportion of branched hairs, possibly resulting from hybridization with B. sparsiflora."

Boechera divaricarpa (A. Nelson) Á. Löve & D. Löve [FNA7, HC2]
Bot. Not. 128: 513. 1976.
spreading-pod rockcress

Arabis ×*divaricarpa* A. Nelson [HC, Rollins 1993a]
Arabis divaricarpa A. Nels. var. *divaricarpa* [VPPNW2]

FNA7: "The name Arabis (Boechera) divaricarpa has been applied to nearly every hybrid containing a genome derived from B. stricta. This presents a serious barrier to understanding the evolution of Boechera and also is contrary to the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, because some names usually placed in synonymy (i.e., B. grahamii and B. brachycarpa) have priority at species level (M. D. Windham

and I. A. Al-Shehbaz 2007b). To address this problem, we treat the following as distinct species: B. acutina, B. grahamii (= B. brachycarpa of R. D. Dorn 2001), and B. pratincola (all considered synonyms of A. divaricarpa by R. C. Rollins 1993), and B. calderi, B. elkoensis, and B. quebecensis (taxa described after 1993). Detailed comparison among these taxa are provided by Windham and Al-Shehbaz (2007, 2007b). The narrow concept of B. divaricarpa advocated here encompasses apomictic triploid populations containing three distinct genomes, one each derived from B. retrofracta, B. sparsiflora, and B. stricta. If the species is defined more broadly, the name B. grahamii has priority."

Boechera drepanoloba (Greene) Windham & Al-Shehbaz [FNA7, HC2]
Harvard Pap. Bot. 11: 263. 2007.

Arabis drepanoloba Greene
Arabis drummondii A. Gray var. *oreophila* (Rydb.) M. Hopkins
Arabis lemmonii S. Watson var. *drepanoloba* (Greene) Rollins [HC]
Arabis oreophila Rydb.

Reported to occur in WA according to FNA; no specimens seen, though one at WWB.

Boechera grahamii (Lehm.) Windham & Al-Shehbaz [FNA7, HC2]
Harvard Pap. Bot. 12: 241. 2007.
Graham's rockcress

Arabis dacotica Greene

NA7: "Morphological evidence suggests that Boechera grahamii is an apomictic species that arose through hybridization between B. collinsii and B. stricta. Previous authors have assigned these specimens to Arabis (Boechera) divaricarpa (see M. D. Windham and I. A. Al-Shehbaz 2007b for detailed comparison); if these taxa are treated as conspecific, the name B. grahamii has priority."

Boechera lemmonii (S. Watson) W.A. Weber [FNA7, HC2]
Phytologia. 51: 370. 1982.
Lemmon's rockcress
(see also *Boechera drepanoloba*, *Boechera paddoensis*)

Arabis lemmonii S. Watson [HC, Peck]
Arabis lemmonii S. Watson var. *lemmonii* [HC]

FNA7: "Boechera lemmonii is easily recognized by its combination of secund fruits, mat-forming habit, purplish sepals, and obovate-oblanceolate cauline leaves. Both sexual and apomictic collections are known; further study is needed to determine whether they truly are conspecific. The taxa traditionally treated as Arabis (Boechera) lemmonii vars. depauperata, drepanoloba, and paddoensis are apomictic hybrids here recognized as distinct species (see M. D. Windham and I. A. Al-Shehbaz 2007 for detailed comparison)."

Boechera lyallii (S. Watson) Dorn [FNA7, HC2]
Vasc. Pl. Wyoming ed. 3. 376. 2001.
Lyall's rockcress, murry's rockcress

Arabis lyallii S. Watson [HC]
Arabis lyallii S. Watson var. *lyallii* [KZ99]
Arabis murrayi G.A. Mulligan

FNA7: "Completely glabrous individuals of B. lyallii are sometimes confused with B. davidsonii, but they are easily distinguished by the absence of persistent leaf bases on caudex branches, erect and appressed (versus ascending) fruits, and biseriate to sub-biseriate (versus uniseriate) seeds. Both sexual and apomictic collections are known; further study is needed to determine whether they truly are conspecific."

Boechera microphylla (Nutt.) Dorn [FNA7, HC2]
Vasc. Pl. Wyoming ed. 3. 376. 2001.
little-leaf rockcress, small-leaved rockcress

Arabis microphylla Nutt. [HC]
Arabis microphylla Nutt. var. *microphylla* [HC]

FNA7: "Boechera microphylla is recognizable by its minute (0.05-0.1 mm), 4-8-rayed leaf trichomes, mat-forming habit, simple and 2-rayed trichomes on stems proximally, and ascending fruits. Both sexual and apomictic collections are known; further study is needed to determine whether they truly are

conspecific. The taxa traditionally treated as Arabis (Boechera) microphylla vars. macounii and thompsonii are here recognized as B. macounii and B. cascadensis, respectively (see M. D. Windham and I. A. Al-Shehbaz 2007 for detailed comparison)."

Boechera paddoensis (Rollins) Windham & Al-Shehbaz [FNA7, HC2]
Harvard Pap. Bot. 11: 268. 2007.
Mt. Adams rockcress

Arabis lemmonii S. Watson var. *paddoensis* Rollins [HC]

FNA7: "Morphological evidence suggests that Boechera paddoensis is an apomictic species that arose through hybridization between B. lemmonii and B. lyallii (see M. D. Windham and I. A. Al-Shehbaz 2007 for detailed comparison). Boechera paddoensis is known only from the mountains of central Washington and northeastern Oregon."

Boechera pauciflora (Nutt.) Windham & Al-Shehbaz [FNA7, HC2]
Harvard Pap. Bot. 11: 268. 2007.
Columbia rockcress, few-flowered rockcress, small-flowered rockcress

Arabis sparsiflora Nutt. var. *columbiana* (Macoun) Rollins [HC]
Arabis sparsiflora Nutt. var. *subvillosa* (S. Watson) Rollins [HC]
Boechera holboellii (Hornem.) Á. Löve & D. Löve [FNA7], misapplied
Check which accepted taxa occur in StateProvince.
Boechera pinetorum (Tidestr.) Windham & Al-Shehbaz [FNA7, HC2], misapplied

FNA7: "Morphological evidence suggests that Boechera pauciflora is an apomictic species that arose through hybridization between B. retrofracta and B. sparsiflora. Specimens of B. pauciflora are commonly identified as Arabis holboellii var. pinetorum (= B. pinetorum), a superficially similar species restricted to the northern Sierra Nevada and southern Cascade Range (see M. D. Windham and I. A. 2007 for detailed comparison). Arabis elegans A. Nelson (1900), not Tineo & Lojacono (1886) is an illegitimate name, sometimes found in synonymy with Boechera pauciflora." "Most authors (e.g., R. C. Rollins 1993; R. D. Dorn 2001; S. L. Welsh et al. 2003; N. H. Holmgren 2005b) have treated Boechera pinetorum as a variety of Arabis (Boechera) holboellii. Under this guise, the name has been applied to a vast array of plants collected throughout western North America. This includes a diversity of sexual diploids plus nearly every hybrid containing a genome from B. retrofracta. Based on re-examination of the type collection, we have adopted a much narrower concept of the species. Morphological evidence suggests that B. pinetorum is an apomictic triploid hybrid containing three different genomes, derived from B. rectissima, B. retrofracta, and B. sparsiflora. Plants closely resembling the type of B. pinetorum are confined to the northern Sierra Nevada and adjacent southern Cascades. The majority of collections previously associated with the epithet pinetorum represent B. pauciflora (see M. D. Windham and I. A. Al-Shehbaz 2007 for detailed comparison)."

Boechera paupercula (Greene) Windham & Al-Shehbaz [FNA7, HC2]
Harvard Pap. Bot. 11: 75. 2006.
small-flowered rockcress

Arabis lyallii S. Watson var. *nubigena* (J.F. Macbr. & Payson) Rollins

FNA7: "Boechera paupercula is usually subsumed under Arabis (Boechera) lyallii but is amply distinct (see M. D. Windham and I. A. Al-Shehbaz 2006 for detailed comparison)."

Boechera pendulocarpa (A. Nelson) Windham & Al-Shehbaz [FNA7, HC2]
Harvard Pap. Bot. 11: 77. 2006.
dangle-pod rockcress

Arabis holboellii Hornem. var. *pendulocarpa* (A. Nelson) Rollins [HC]
Boechera holboellii (Hornem.) Á. Löve & D. Löve [FNA7], misapplied
Check which accepted taxa occur in StateProvince.

FNA7: "Though often treated as a variety of Arabis (Boechera) holboellii (e.g., R. C. Rollins 1993), B. pendulocarpa is easily distinguished from that species by having simple and 2-4-rayed (versus 4-8-rayed) trichomes proximally on stems, cauline leaves without auricles, fruiting pedicels gently (versus sharply) recurved, and shorter (2-)2.5-3.8 (versus 3.5-6.5) cm, non-secund fruits. The two taxa have allopatric distributions, with B. pendulocarpa found in the mountains of western North America and B. holboellii apparently confined to Greenland. Recent use of the name A. (Boechera) exilis for this taxon (e.g., G. A.

Mulligan 1996; R. D. Dorn 2001; N. H. Holmgren 2005b) is based on misinterpretation of the type (M. D. Windham and I. A. Al-Shehbaz 2006)."]

Boechera polyantha (Greene) Windham & Al-Shehbaz [FNA7, HC2]
Harvard Pap. Bot. 11: 78. 2006.
many-flowered rockcress

Boechera puberula (Nutt.) Dorn [FNA7, HC2]
Brittonia. 55: 3. 2003.
Blue Mountain rockcress, hoary rockcress

Arabis puberula Nutt. [HC]

FNA8: "Boechera puberula is a diploid species that appears to intergrade with both B. retrofracta and B. subpinnatifida. The glabrous-fruited specimens discussed by R. C. Rollins (1993) represent apomictic hybrids with other species, primarily B. pendulocarpa."

Boechera retrofracta (Graham) Á. Löve & D. Löve [FNA7, HC2]
Taxon. 31: 125. 1982.
reflexed rockcress

Arabis exilis A. Nelson [ILBC2]
Arabis holboellii Hornem. var. *retrofracta* (Graham) Rydb. [HC]
Arabis holboellii Hornem. var. *secunda* (Howell) Jeps. [ILBC2]
Arabis retrofracta Graham
Arabis secunda Howell [Abrams]
Boechera holboellii (Hornem.) Á. Löve & D. Löve [FNA7], misapplied
Check which accepted taxa occur in StateProvince.

FNA7: "Though often treated as a variety of Arabis (Boechera) holboellii (e.g., R. C. Rollins 1993; G. A. Mulligan 1996; N. H. Holmgren 2005b), B. retrofracta is easily distinguished from that species by having narrower (0.9-1.8 versus 2-2.5 mm), mostly non-secund fruits that are almost always appressed to rachises. The two taxa have allopatric distributions, with B. retrofracta found on the North American continent (mostly west of the Great Plains) and B. holboellii apparently confined to Greenland. Boechera retrofracta has formed hybrids with at least 12 other species. Besides differing in macromorphological characters, all those hybrids are distinct from B. retrofracta in the strict sense in having wider (20-30 versus 13-16 Âµm), spheroid pollen grains with asymmetric colpi. Arabis kochii Blankinship is an illegitimate name, sometimes found in synonymy with Boechera retrofracta."

Boechera sparsiflora (Nutt.) Dorn [FNA7, HC2]
Vasc. Pl. Wyoming ed. 3. 376. 2001.
elegant rockcress, slender rockcress
(see also *Boechera atrorubens*, *Boechera pauciflora*)

Arabis arcoidea A. Nelson
Arabis campyloloba Greene [Abrams]
Arabis peramoena Greene
Arabis polytricha Greene
Arabis sparsiflora Nutt. [HC]
Arabis sparsiflora Nutt. var. *peramoena* (Greene) Rollins
Arabis sparsiflora Nutt. var. *sparsiflora* [HC]

FNA7: "As circumscribed by R. C. Rollins (1993), Boechera sparsiflora included six varieties encompassing three sexual diploids and a number of apomictic hybrids. The most distinctive of those elements are recognized here as the separate species B. arcuata, B. atrorubens, B. californica, and B. pauciflora. The narrow circumscription of B. sparsiflora adopted here includes only sexual diploids. It is distinguished from other taxa previously assigned to it by having proximal stems densely pubescent with predominantly simple (some 2-rayed) trichomes to 1.5 mm, usually glabrous distal stems, and ascending fruiting pedicels with spreading, usually simple trichomes (rarely glabrous)."

Boechera stricta (Graham) Al-Shehbaz [FNA7, HC2]
Novon. 13: 389. 2003.
Canadian rockcress, Drummond's rockcress

Arabis albertina Greene

Arabis connexa Greene
Arabis drummondii A. Gray [HC]

FNA7: "Arabis drummondii is the correct name for this species in that genus; the epithet stricta has priority in Boechera. This very distinctive species is easily recognized by having basal leaves with branched trichomes, all sessile and 2-rayed (malpighiaceous). It is also the most promiscuous, having formed apomictic hybrids with at least 15 other species of Boechera."

Boechera suffrutescens (S. Watson) Dorn [FNA7, HC2]
Brittonia. 55: 3. 2003.
woody rockcress

Arabis suffrutescens S. Watson [HC]

FNA7: "Boechera suffrutescens is recognizable by its prominently suffrutescent habit and wide (greater than 3 mm), reflexed fruits. Both sexual and apomictic collections are known; further study is needed to determine whether they truly are conspecific. The taxon previously known as Arabis suffrutescens var. horizontalis appears to be of hybrid origin; it is treated here as a distinct species (see M. D. Windham and I. A. Al-Shehbaz 2007 for detailed comparison)."

**Brassica* [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 666. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 299. 1754.
cabbage, mustard
(see also *Sinapis*)

**Brassica juncea* (L.) Czern. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Consp. Pl. Charcov. 8. 1859.
brown mustard, leaf mustard

Brassica japonica (Thunb.) Siebold ex Miq.
Brassica juncea (L.) Czern. var. *crispifolia* L.H. Bailey [VPPNW2]
Brassica juncea (L.) Czern. var. *juncea* [VPPNW2]
Sinapis juncea L.

FNA7: "Brassica juncea is cultivated in North America primarily as a vegetable and condiment, and is currently being developed as an oilseed crop in western Canada. Its greatest diversity of forms occurs in Asia, where the species is widely cultivated as a vegetable and as an oilseed crop (I. A. Al-Shehbaz 1985). Two main variants are distinguished on the basis of seed color: oriental mustard is yellow-seeded, and brown or Indian mustard is brown-seeded. The species is an allotetraploid derived from hybridization between B. nigra (n = 8) and B. rapa (n = 10). Its center of origin is uncertain but is most likely the Middle East, with possibly independent multiple origins within overlapping ranges of the putative parental taxa (S. I. Warwick and A. Francis 1994)."

**Brassica napus* L. [FNA7, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 666. 1753.
rapeseed

Brassica napobrassica (L.) Mill.

Known in Washington mostly from old collections in Bingen, Klickitat Co. FNA7: "Brassica napus is both a crop and a sporadically occurring naturalized weed in North America, grown in two forms recognized by some as subspecies. Subspecies napus (rape, rapeseed, or canola) is an annual with slender roots widely cultivated as an oil crop and is the most commonly naturalized. Subspecies rapifera Metzger [= subsp. napobrassica (Linnaeus) Hanelt] (rutabaga, swede, or Swedish turnip) is a biennial with fleshy roots that rarely escapes from cultivation. Brassica napus is an allotetraploid derived from hybridization between the B. oleracea complex (n = 9) and B. rapa (n = 10). Its center of origin is uncertain but likely Mediterranean Europe, with molecular data supporting evidence of multiple independent origins between the parental taxa B. oleracea and B. rapa and its related n = 9 species (Song K. et al. 1993). Specimens from West Virginia have not been observed."

**Brassica nigra* (L.) W.D.J. Koch [WTU]
Deutschl. Fl. ed. 3. 4: 713. 1833.
black mustard

Mutarda nigra Bernh.

Sinapis nigra L.

**Brassica oleracea* L. [FNA7, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 667. 1753.
cabbage, wild cabbage

Brassica oleracea L. var. *oleracea* [Stace 1997]

FNA7: "Brassica oleracea is widely cultivated worldwide as a vegetable crop, and its various forms are generally recognized as varieties instead of subspecies; these include var. acephala de Candolle (kale and collards), var. botrytis Linnaeus (cauliflower), var. capitata Linnaeus (cabbage), var. gemmifera Zenk (Brussels sprouts), var. gongylodes Linnaeus (kohlrabi), and var. italica Plenk (broccoli). It also occurs sporadically as a weedy escape from cultivation and seems unlikely to persist for long periods of time. It is reported to be naturalized on coastal cliffs (maritime slopes) in the northern Central Coastal Region and the central and southern North Coastal Region in California (Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura counties) (J. T. Howell et al. 1958; Howell 1970; H. G. Baker 1972; R. C. Rollins 1993b)."

**Brassica rapa* L. [FNA7, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 666. 1753.
common mustard, field mustard, wild turnip

Brassica campestris L. [HC]
Brassica rapa L. ssp. *campestris* (L.) Clapham [Stace 1997]
Brassica rapa L. var. *rapa* [KZ99]

**Cakile* [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Gard. Dict. Abr. ed. 4. vol. 1. 1754.
searocket

**Cakile edentula* (Bigelow) Hook. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 59. 1830.
American sea-rocket

**var. edentula* [FNA7, HC2, KZ99]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. (Hooker) 1(2): 59. 1830.
American sea-rocket

Cakile edentula (Bigelow) Hook. var. *californica* (A. Heller) Fernald [Peck]

C. edentula, dispersed by the sea, moved 2000 miles, from its point of introduction in San Francisco, to Kodiak Island, Alaska, in 50 years (Barbour & Rodman 1970).

**Cakile maritima* Scop. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Fl. Carniol. ed. 2. 2: 35. 1772.
European sea-rocket

Bunias cakile L.

FNA7: "Subspecies maritima is naturalized in Pacific North America (M. G. Barbour and J. E. Rodman 1970); it is also reported on the eastern shores of Chesapeake Bay, Maryland."

**ssp. maritima* [FNA7, HC2]
Fl. Carniol. ed. 2. 2: 35. 1772.
European sea-rocket

**Camelina* [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Stirp. Austr. Fasc. 1: 17. 1762.
falseflax

**Camelina microcarpa* Andrz. ex DC. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Syst. Nat. 2: 517. 1821.
hairy false flax, littlepod false flax

Camelina sativa (L.) Crantz ssp. *microcarpa* (Andrz. ex DC.) Em. Schmid

**Capsella* [FNA7, HC, HC2]

Pfl.-Gatt. 85. 1792.
[name conserved]
shepherd's-purse

**Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Pfl.-Gatt. 85. 1792.
shepherd's-purse

Capsella rubella Reut.

FNA7: "According to M. Coquillat (1951), Capsella bursa-pastoris is the second most common weed on earth, after Polygonum aviculare."

Cardamine [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 654. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 295. 1754.
bittercress, toothwort

Cardamine angulata Hook. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 44. 1829.
angled bittercress, seaside bittercress

Cardamine angulata Hook. var. *alba* Torr. & A. Gray
Cardamine angulata Hook. var. *hirsuta* O.E. Schulz
Cardamine angulata Hook. var. *pentaphylla* O.E. Schulz
Dentaria grandiflora Raf.

Cardamine bellidifolia L. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 654. 1753.
alpine bittercress

Cardamine bellidifolia L. var. *bellidifolia* [HC]
Cardamine bellidifolia L. var. *pachyphylla* Coville & Leiberg [HC]

Cardamine breweri S. Watson [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 10: 339. 1875.
Brewer's bittercress

Cardamine breweri S. Watson var. *breweri* [HC]
Cardamine breweri S. Watson var. *leibergii* (Holz.) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]
Cardamine breweri S. Watson var. *orbicularis* (Greene) Detling [HC]
Cardamine breweri S. Watson var. *oregana* (Piper) Detling
Cardamine callosicrenata Piper
Cardamine foliacea Greene
Cardamine oregana Piper

Cardamine cordifolia A. Gray [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts, n. s. 4: 8. 1849.
heart-leaved bittercress, large mountain bittercress, Lyall's bittercress

Cardamine cordifolia A. Gray var. *cordifolia* [HC]
Cardamine cordifolia A. Gray var. *lyallii* (S. Watson) A. Nelson & J.F. Macbr. [HC]
Cardamine lyallii S. Watson

FNA7: "Cardamine cordifolia is highly variable in leaf morphology, especially in leaf width, depth of the cordate base, and indumentum. This variation occurs throughout the species range and is rather weakly or not at all correlated with geography. In the absence of a detailed biosystematic study over the entire species range, we follow N. H. Holmgren (2005b) in not recognizing any infraspecific taxa, instead of accepting the three rather poorly defined varieties recognized by R. C. Rollins (1993)."

**Cardamine flexuosa* With. [FNA7, HC2]
Arr. Brit. Pl. ed. 3. 3: 578. 1796.
wavy bittercress

Cardamine flexuosa With. ssp. *debilis* O.E. Schulz
Cardamine flexuosa With. var. *debilis* (O.E. Schulz) T.Y. Cheo & R.C. Fang
Cardamine hirsuta L. ssp. *flexuosa* (With.) F.B. Forbes & Hemsl.

Cardamine scutata Thunb. ssp. *flexuosa* (With.) H. Hara

Easily mistaken for native C. pensylvanica. FNA7: "According to J. Lihová et al. (2006), the populations referred to Cardamine flexuosa in North America comprise two taxa of different polyploid origins and evolutionary histories: tetraploid C. flexuosa (2n = 32), native to Europe, and the octoploid taxon informally called "Asian C. flexuosa" (2n = 64), native to eastern Asia. For the latter, the name C. flexuosa subsp. debilis can be used. Nevertheless, these two taxa should be recognized at species level and the correct name for the Asian species should be sought. Based on available data, both taxa occupy the same habitats in North America, but the Asian taxon is much more widespread. The occurrence of European C. flexuosa was, until now, confirmed only for Washington, where both taxa have been recorded. More detailed studies of the North American distributions of both these weeds are needed."

**Cardamine hirsuta* L. [FNA7, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 655. 1753.
hairy bittercress, shotweed

Common weed in lowland western Washington, easily mistaken for native C. oligosperma.

Cardamine nuttallii Greene [FNA7, HC2]
Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci. 2: 389. 1887.
beautiful bittercress, Nuttall's toothwort, slender toothwort

Cardamine californica (Nutt.) Greene var. *gemmata* (Greene) O.E. Schulz
Cardamine nuttallii Greene var. *covilleana* (O.E. Schulz) Rollins
Cardamine nuttallii Greene var. *dissecta* (O.E. Schulz) Rollins
Cardamine nuttallii Greene var. *gemmata* (Greene) Rollins [KZ99]
Cardamine nuttallii Greene var. *nuttallii* [Rollins 1993a]
Cardamine pulcherrima Greene [HC]
Cardamine pulcherrima Greene var. *pulcherrima* [HC]
Cardamine pulcherrima Greene var. *tenella* (Pursh) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]
Cardamine quercetorum Howell
Dentaria tenella Pursh var. *pulcherrima* (Greene) Detling [Peck]

FNA7: "The infraspecific taxonomy of Cardamine nuttallii has been based almost entirely on the division and margin of rhizomal leaves. The treatments by O. E. Schulz (1903), L. E. Detling (1937), and R. C. Rollins (1993), though utilizing the same characters, varied considerably, especially in the application of names to varieties. The absence of rhizomal leaves on most specimens makes varietal determination an almost impossible task. Furthermore, leaf morphology is so highly variable that it is not useful for formally recognizing some of the other variants in the species. We therefore prefer to not subdivide the species."

Cardamine occidentalis (S. Watson) Howell [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Fl. N.W. Amer. 50. 1897.
western bittercress

Cardamine neglecta Greene
Cardamine pratensis L. ssp. *occidentalis* S. Watson

Washington reports and specimens (WTU) called Cardamine penduliflora appear to be Cardamine occidentalis. They lack the diagnostic long petals and prolonged fruit beak of C. penduliflora, a western Oregon endemic.

**Cardamine occulta* Hornem. [HC2]
wood bittercress

Cardamine debilis D. Don, misapplied

Recently established in landscaping in King County, WA. Also known from Vancouver, BC, and as a greenhouse weed in Corvallis, OR. Often confused with or synonymized under C. flexuousa, a polyploid native to western Asia derived from C. amara x C. hirsuta. By contrast, c. occulta is apparently a polyploid derived from C. amara x C. parviflora and a third unknown species. The name Cardamine debilis has been misapplied to C. occulta in North America.

Cardamine oligosperma Nutt. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 1: 85. 1838.
few-seeded bittercress, little western bittercress
(see also *Cardamine umbellata*)

Cardamine oligosperma Nutt. var. *oligosperma* [HC]

Cardamine pensylvanica Muhl. ex Willd. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 3: 486. 1801.
Pennsylvania bittercress, quaker bittercress

Cardamine flexuosa With. ssp. *pensylvanica* (Muhl. ex Willd.) O.E. Schulz
Cardamine hirsuta L. var. *pensylvanica* (Muhl. ex Willd.) P.W. Graff
Dracamine pensylvanica (Muhl. ex Willd.) Nieuwl.

**Cardamine pratensis* L. [FNA7, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 656. 1753.
cuckooflower

Cardamine pratensis L. var. *pratensis* [Rollins 1993a]

FNA7: "The taxonomy of Cardamine pratensis in North America requires further detailed study. Most, if not all, populations of this species were introduced from Europe. Some specimens resemble the European C. dentata Schultes (high polyploid, characterized by all leaves, including distalmost, pinnate with petiolate and sometimes deciduous leaflets) and these populations might be native."

Cardamine umbellata Greene [FNA7, HC2]
Pittonia. 3: 154. 1897.
Siberian bittercress, umbellate bittercress

Cardamine oligosperma Nutt. var. *kamtschatica* (Regel) Detling [HC]

FNA7: "Recent molecular data (J. Lihová et al. 2006) indicate that Cardamine umbellata, often treated as a variety of C. oligosperma, represents a distinct lineage more closely related to taxa from New Zealand; this does not exclude C. oligosperma as one of the possible parents of this polyploid."

Caulanthus [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Botany (Fortieth Parallel). 27, plate 3. 1871.
wild cabbage, caulanthus

Caulanthus lasiophyllus (Hook. & Arn.) Payson [FNA7, HC2]
Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 9: 303. 1923.
wild cabbage, California mustard

Caulanthus lasiophyllus (Hook. & Arn.) Payson var. *lasiophyllus* [Rollins 1993a]
Guillenia lasiophylla (Hook. & Arn.) Greene [JPM]
Thelypodium lasiophyllum (Hook. & Arn.) Greene [HC]
Thelypodium lasiophyllum (Hook. & Arn.) Greene var. *inalienum* B.L. Rob. [Abrams]
Thelypodium lasiophyllum (Hook. & Arn.) Greene var. *utahense* (Rydb.) Jeps. [Abrams]

FNA7: "Caulanthus lasiophyllus is highly variable in flower size, leaf morphology, fruit morphology (length, width, curvature, presence or absence of indumentum) and orientation, number of ovules per ovary, and plant height. This species is badly in need of thorough studies at both populational and molecular levels, and it is very likely that some varieties recognized by E. B. Payson (1923), such as var. rigidus, may well represent distinct species or subspecies." Last collections made in Washington in the 1940s, are held at PSM, and need verification.

**Chorispora* [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. 7: 237. 1821.
[name conserved]
chorispora, blue mustard

**Chorispora tenella* (Pall.) DC. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Syst. Nat. 2: 435. 1821.
crossflower, blue mustard

Chorisporum tenellum (Pall.) R. Br.
Raphanus tenellus Pall.

Cochlearia [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 647. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 292. 1754.

scurvygrass, spoonwort

Cochlearia groenlandica L. [FNA7, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 647. 1753 1753.
Danish scurvy-grass, spoonwort

Cochlearia arctica Schltdl. ex DC.
Cochlearia fenestrata R. Br.
Cochlearia officinalis L. [HC], misapplied
Cochlearia officinalis L. ssp. *oblongifolia* (DC.) Hultén [VPPNW2]
Cochlearia officinalis L. var. *arctica* (D.F.K. Schltdl. ex DC.) Gelert

FNA7: "R. C. Rollins (1993) treated the North American plants with 2n = 14 as members of Cochlearia officinalis. That species is a strictly European tetraploid with 2n = 24. In our opinion, plants of the arctic and subarctic C. groenlandica complex represent an evolutionary lineage with x = 7, which is entirely distinct from that including the European C. officinalis and its relatives with x = 6. The systematic relationships of the x = 7 group to the 2n = 14 Icelandic plants of the C. pyrenaica complex are still unresolved. The North American plants are extremely variable in flower size, petal shape, and fruit shape and size. They are much in need of detailed cytological, morphological, and molecular studies. Cochlearia groenlandica is known in California from nesting areas on off-shore rocks in Del Norte County; in Oregon it occurs on ocean bluffs in Coos and Curry counties (A. Liston, pers. comm.). It appears to be naturally occurring in both states."

**Conringia* [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Enum. 160. 1759.
hare's-ear mustard

**Conringia orientalis* (L.) Dumort. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Fl. Belg. 123. 1827.
hare's-ear mustard, treacle mustard

**Crambe maritima* L. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 671. 1753.
sea-kale

Recently (2025) collected in Kitsap County.

Cusickiella [FNA7, HC2]
J. Jap. Bot. 63: 68. 1988.
cusickiella

Cusickiella douglasii (A. Gray) Rollins [FNA7, HC2]
J. Jap. Bot. 63: 69. 1988.
alkali false whitlow-grass, Douglas' whitlow-grass

Draba douglasii A. Gray [HC]

Descurainia [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Hist. Nat. Îsles Canaries. 3(2,3): 72. 1836.
[name conserved]
tansymustard

Descurainia incana (Bernh. ex Fisch. & C.A. Mey.) Dorn [FNA7, HC2, JPM]
Vasc. Pl. Wyoming. 296. 1988.
mountain tansymustard

Descurainia richardsonii O.E. Schulz [HC]
Descurainia richardsonii O.E. Schulz var. *macrosperma* O.E. Schulz [HC]
Descurainia richardsonii O.E. Schulz var. *richardsonii* [HC]

Descurainia incisa (Engelm. ex A. Gray) Britton [FNA7, HC2]
Mem. Torrey Bot. Club. 5: 173. 1894.
cut-leaved tansymustard

ssp. *incisa* [FNA7, HC2]

Mem. Torrey Bot. Club. 5: 173 1894.
cut-leaved tansymustard

Descurainia incana (Bernh. ex Fisch. & C.A. Mey.) Dorn ssp. *incisa* (Engelm. ex A. Gray) Kartesz & Gandhi [KZ99]
Descurainia incana (Bernh. ex Fisch. & C.A. Mey.) Dorn ssp. *viscosa* (Rydb.) Kartesz & Gandhi [KZ99]
Descurainia incisa (Engelm. ex A. Gray) Britton ssp. *viscosa* (Rydb.) Rollins
Descurainia richardsonii O.E. Schulz ssp. *incisa* (Engelm. ex A. Gray) Detling [Abrams]
Descurainia richardsonii O.E. Schulz ssp. *viscosa* (Rydb.) Detling [Peck]
Descurainia richardsonii O.E. Schulz var. *sonnei* (B.L. Rob.) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]
Descurainia richardsonii O.E. Schulz var. *viscosa* (Rydb.) M. Peck [HC]

Here we follow the treatment in FNA that recognizes two subspecies - incisa and paysonii, the latter of which is out of our area. FNA authors describe D. incisa as being highly variable in almost all features, likely the result of hybridization with other members of the genus with which it shares a common range.

Descurainia longepedicellata (E. Fourn.) O.E. Schulz [FNA7, HC2]
Pflanzenr. 86[IV,105]: 324. (as longipedicellata). 1924.
mountain tansymustard, narrow tansymustard, sticky tansymustard

Descurainia incisa (Engelm. ex A. Gray) Britton ssp. *filipes* (A. Gray) Rollins [Rollins 1993a]
Descurainia pinnata (Walter) Britton ssp. *filipes* (A. Gray) Detling [KZ99]
Descurainia pinnata Britton var. *filipes* (A. Gray) M. Peck [HC]

FNA7: " L. E. Detling (1939) treated Descurainia longepedicellata as subsp. filipes of D. pinnata, whereas R. C. Rollins (1993) and N. H. Holmgren (2005b) treated it as a subspecies and variety, respectively, of D. incisa. Molecular data, both nuclear and plastidic (B. E. Goodson 2007), place the three taxa in different, well-supported clades. R. C. Rollins (1993) and N. H. Holmgren (2005b) reported 2n = 28 and 42 for Descurainia longepedicellata (as D. pinnata var. filipes), but these counts are not vouchered. Rollins indicated that the taxon range extends into California and New Mexico; we have not seen material from those states. Descurainia longepedicellata resembles D. incisa subsp. paysonii in having long fruiting pedicels and linear leaf lobes with entire margins. The latter is easily distinguished by being canescent (versus not canescent) and having fruits strongly curved inward (versus straight). Because the two taxa are not closely related (B. E. Goodson 2007), the similarities in fruiting pedicels and distalmost leaf segments represent convergence."

Descurainia nelsonii (Rydb.) Al-Shehbaz & Goodson [FNA7, HC2]
Harvard Pap. Bot. 12: 422. 2007.
Nelson's tansymustard, sagebrush tansymustard

Descurainia pinnata (Walter) Britton ssp. *nelsonii* (Rydb.) Detling [Rollins 1993a]
Descurainia pinnata Britton var. *nelsonii* (Rydb.) M. Peck [HC]

FNA7: " Descurainia nelsonii was treated by L. E. Detling (1939) and R. C. Rollins (1993) as a subspecies of D. pinnata, but the latter in the sense of these authors is not monophyletic, comprising instead either four or two unrelated species, respectively. ITS molecular data (B. E. Goodson 2007) suggest that D. nelsonii is most closely related to D. longepedicellata and D. paradisa. It can be distinguished from the latter species by its linear fruits with cuneate tips; D. paradisa has obovoid fruits with rounded tips. Descurainia nelsonii resembles D. pinnata subsp. brachycarpa in the orientation of fruiting pedicels and in having short styles (to 0.3 mm) and small seeds (to 1 × 0.5 mm). It differs in being branched (versus simple) at base and in having smaller flowers (petals 0.7-1 versus 1.5-2.6 mm), fewer ovules (6-12 versus 16-40) per ovary, linear (versus subclavate) fruits, and uniseriate (versus biseriate) seeds."

Descurainia pinnata (Walter) Britton [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Mem. Torrey Bot. Club. 5: 173. 1894.
western tansymustard
(see also *Descurainia longepedicellata*, *Descurainia nelsonii*)

ssp. *brachycarpa* (Richardson) Detling [FNA7, HC2]
Amer. Midl. Naturalist. 22: 509. 1939.
shortpod tansymustard, western tansymustard

Descurainia brachycarpa (Richardson) O.E. Schulz

Descurainia pinnata Britton var. *brachycarpa* (Richardson) Fernald [HC]
Descurainia pinnata Britton var. *intermedia* (Rydb.) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]

***Descurainia sophia* (L.) Webb ex Prantl [FNA7, HC, HC2]**
Nat. Pflanzenfam. 55(III,2): 192. 1891.
flixweed

***Diplotaxis* [FNA7, HC, HC2]**
Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. 7: 243. 1821.
wall rocket

***Diplotaxis tenuifolia* (L.) DC. [FNA7, HC2]**
Syst. Nat. 2: 632. 1821.
slimleaf wall rocket

Draba **[FNA7, HC, HC2]**
Sp. Pl. 2: 642. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 291. 1754.
draba, whitlow-grass, whitlow-wort
(see also *Cusickiella*)

Draba albertina **Greene [FNA7, HC2]**
Pittonia. 4: 312. 1901.
Alaska draba, slender whitlow-grass

Draba crassifolia Graham var. *albertina* (Greene) O.E. Schulz
Draba crassifolia Graham var. *nevadensis* C.L. Hitchc.
Draba stenoloba Ledeb. var. *nana* (O.E. Schulz) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]

Draba aurea **Vahl ex Hornem. [FNA7, HC, HC2]**
Fors. Oecon. Plantel. ed. 2. 599. 1806.
golden draba, golden whitlow-grass

Draba aurea Vahl ex Hornem. var. *aurea* [VPPNW2]
Draba aurea Vahl ex Hornem. var. *aureiformis* (Rydb.) O.E. Schulz
Draba aurea Vahl ex Hornem. var. *leiocarpa* (Payson & H. St. John) C.L. Hitchc. [VPPNW2]

FNA7: "Draba aurea is extremely variable in plant size, number of cauline leaves, number of bracteate flowers, style length, and fruit size, shape, orientation, twisting, and indumentum. Much of the variation in the number of bracts, style length, fruit twisting, and growth habit occurs in Greenland, where the type specimen was collected and where the species is found near sea level. The highly deviant chromosome counts (e.g., 2n = 40 + 1, 64, 82) listed by R. C. Rollins (1993) and S. I. Warwick and I. A. Al-Shehbaz (2006) are mostly unvouchered and have to be disregarded; counts of 2n = ca. 80 have been re-assigned to Draba glabella. Published (G. A. Mulligan 2002) and unpublished counts made by Mulligan and M. D. Windham from Alaska, British Columbia, Colorado, Quebec, Utah, and Yukon indicate that the most common chromosome number of D. aurea is 2n = 74 (or 72). This suggests that the species is an allopolyploid (hexaploid or higher), incorporating genomes from both euploid and aneuploid lineages (M. A. Beilstein and Windham 2003). Detailed cytological and molecular studies are much needed to fully understand this widely distributed and highly variable species."

Draba aureola **S. Watson [FNA7, HC, HC2]**
Bot. California. 2: 430. 1880.
alpine whitlow-grass, great alpine whitlow-grass, Mt. Lassen whitlow-grass

Draba aureola S. Watson var. *paniculata* L.F. Hend.

Draba cana **Rydb. [FNA7, HC2]**
Bull. Torrey Bot. Club. 29: 241. 1902.
lance-leaved draba

Draba breweri S. Watson var. *cana* (Rydb.) Rollins
Draba lanceolata Royle [HC], misapplied

Listed in FNA7 as occurring in WA but no specimens from WA currently known. FNA7: "The limits of Draba cana have long been confused, and the species was treated as a synonym of the Himalayan D. lanceolata Royle (M. L. Fernald 1934; C. L. Hitchcock 1941) or as a variety of the western North American D. breweri

(R. C. Rollins 1993). However, G. A. Mulligan (1971) clearly demonstrated that all three are distinct and should be maintained."

Draba crassifolia Graham [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Edinburgh New Philos. J. 7: 182. 1829.
Rocky Mountain draba, thick-leaved draba, snowbed whitlow-grass

Draba crassifolia Graham var. *parryi* (Rydb.) O.E. Schulz
Draba parryi Rydb.

FNA7: "M. D. Windham (2004) presented morphological and chromosomal data suggesting that Draba crassifolia is an allopolyploid produced by hybridization between D. albertina and D. fladnizensis. Although the species is distinctive in large part, some individuals can be difficult to place and there is evidence of rare backcrossing (Windham, unpubl.)."

Draba densifolia Nutt. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 1: 104. 1838.
Nuttall's draba, dense-leaf whitlow-grass

Draba caeruleomontana Payson & H. St. John [Abrams]
Draba caeruleomontana Payson & H. St. John var. *piperi* Payson & H. St. John
Draba nelsonii J.F. Macbr. & Payson [Abrams]
Draba pectinata (S. Watson) Rydb.
Draba sphaerula J.F. Macbr. & Payson [Abrams]

Draba incerta Payson [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Amer. J. Bot. 4: 261. 1917.
whitlow-wort, Yellowstone draba whitlow-wort

Draba exalata E. Ekman
Draba incerta Payson var. *incerta* [Rollins 1993a]
Draba incerta Payson var. *laevicapsula* (Payson) Payson & H. St. John
Draba incerta Payson var. *peasei* (Fernald) Rollins
Draba laevicapsula Payson
Draba peasei Fernald

Draba lonchocarpa Rydb. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 1: 181. 1900.
lancefruit draba, whitlow-wort

Draba lonchocarpa Rydb. var. *denudata* O.E. Schulz
Draba lonchocarpa Rydb. var. *exigua* O.E. Schulz [HC]
Draba lonchocarpa Rydb. var. *lonchocarpa* [HC, Rollins 1993a]
Draba lonchocarpa Rydb. var. *semitonsa* Payson & H. St. John
Draba lonchocarpa Rydb. var. *vestita* O.E. Schulz
Draba nivalis Lilj. ssp. *lonchocarpa* (Rydb.) Hultén
Draba nivalis Lilj. var. *denudata* (O.E. Schulz) C.L. Hitchc.
Draba nivalis Lilj. var. *elongata* S. Watson [Peck]
Draba nivalis Lilj. var. *exigua* (O.E. Schulz) C.L. Hitchc.

FNA7: "Draba lonchocarpa is a highly variable species within which O. E. Schulz (1927), G. A. Mulligan (1974), and R. C. Rollins (1993) recognized three to five varieties. By contrast, C. L. Hitchcock (1941) united it with D. nivalis and recognized six varieties (see 68. D. nivalis for differences). Some of the infraspecific taxa of D. lonchocarpa are based on trivial characteristics and are listed in the synonymy above without further comment. The most problematic are briefly discussed below. Authors recognizing var. vestita claim that it differs from var. lonchocarpa by having pubescent (versus glabrous) stems and pedicels, 1- or 2-leaved (versus 0 or 1-leaved) scapes, and fruits appressed (versus not appressed) to the rachises. These characteristics do not appear to be strongly correlated. A case in point is the holotype sheet of var. semitonsa, which includes plants with puberulent or glabrous fruits, as well as with pubescent and glabrous stems that are 0-4-leaved. Leafless and densely pubescent scapes are found in Trelease 3913 (MO), whereas completely glabrous, 0-2-leaved stems, and fully appressed fruits are found in Calder 5617a (DAO). Other exceptions can be cited, though the vast majority of the plants examined have leafless, glabrous scapes. An examination of the type collections of var. thompsonii, Thompson 9512 (holotype, UC; isotypes, DS, GH, MO, NY, RSA, US), clearly shows that the taxon usually has oblong to

lanceolate fruits 2-3.2 mm wide, as opposed to linear fruits less than 2 mm wide in var. lonchocarpa. Indeed, a casual observation would immediately justify the recognition of var. thompsonii. Both fruit types can be found in plants of the same population (e.g., the RSA isotype) or even on the same plant (e.g., Thompson 10816, MO). Furthermore, fruits to 2.5 mm wide occur sporadically in various parts of the species range. For these reasons, and in the absence of a comprehensive study of the species, we choose to not recognize var. thompsonii at present."

**Draba nemorosa* L. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 643. 1753.
woods draba, woodland whitlow-grass

Draba dictyota Greene
Draba nemoralis Ehrh.
Draba nemorosa L. var. *leiocarpa* Lindblom
Tomostima nemorosa (L.) Lunell

Draba novolympica Payson & H. St. John [FNA7, HC2]
Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 43: 113. 1930.
Olympic draba, Payson's draba, Payson's whitlow-grass

Draba paysonii J.F. Macbr. var. *treleasii* (O.E. Schulz) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]

FNA7: "Draba novolympica is the same taxon that C. L. Hitchcock (1941) and R. C. Rollins (1993) called D. paysonii var. treleasei, and G. A. Mulligan (2002) called D. paysonii. The two are amply distinct and should be recognized as separate species. Draba novolympica is easily distinguished from D. paysonii by having fruit valves pubescent with 2-6-rayed (occasionally some simple) trichomes 0.05-0.4 mm, sepals 1.5-2.5 mm, petals 2-3.5(-4) × 1.5-2 mm, fruits (2.5-)3-4(-5) × 1.5-3.5 mm, styles 0.2-0.6(-0.8) mm, and ovules 1.2-1.8 × 0.8-1.1 mm. By contrast, D. paysonii has fruit valves pubescent with simple and 2-rayed (some 4- or 5-rayed) trichomes (0.2-)0.4-1 mm, sepals 2.8-3.5 mm, petals (4-)5-6 × (1.5-)2-3 mm, fruits (5-)6-9 × (3-)3.5-5 mm, styles (0.6-)0.8-1.2 mm, and ovules 1.7-2.2 × 1-1.4 mm. Both R. C. Rollins (1993) and N. H. Holmgren (2005b) indicated that Draba novolympica (as D. paysonii var. treleasei) occurs in Alaska and Yukon, but we have not seen any material from there, and it is likely that their records were based on misidentified plants. Previous reports of D. paysonii from Canada (e.g., G. A. Mulligan 1971b) pertain instead to D. novolympica."

Draba platycarpa Torr. & A. Gray [FNA7, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 1: 108. 1838.
broad-pod whitlow-grass

Draba cuneifolia Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray var. *platycarpa* (Torr. & A. Gray) S. Watson [HC]
Draba viperensis H. St. John

FNA7: "Draba platycarpa is occasionally treated as a variety of D. cuneifolia, but is amply distinct from that species (R. L. Hartman et al. 1975)."

Draba praealta Greene [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Pittonia. 3: 306. 1898.
tall whitlow-grass

Draba cascadensis Payson & H. St. John [Abrams]
Draba columbiana Rydb.
Draba dolichopoda O.E. Schulz
Draba lonchocarpa Rydb. var. *daseycarpa* O.E. Schulz
Draba yellowstonensis A. Nelson

Draba reptans (Lam.) Fernald [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Rhodora. 36: 368. 1934.
Carolina whitlow-grass

Arabis reptans Lam.
Draba reptans (Lam.) Fernald ssp. *stellifera* (O.E. Schulz) Abrams [Abrams]
Draba reptans (Lam.) Fernald var. *micrantha* (Nutt.) Fernald [Abrams]
Draba reptans (Lam.) Fernald var. *reptans* [HC]
Draba reptans (Lam.) Fernald var. *stellifera* (O.E. Schulz) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]
Tomostima caroliniana (Walter) Raf.

FNA7: "Draba reptans is often confused with D. cuneifolia, but the two are easily separated. The rachises and pedicels of D. reptans are usually glabrous (rarely with a few isolated trichomes); those of D. cuneifolia are always densely pubescent. Interestingly, both species show parallel variations in chromosome number; it is currently unclear whether this variation is real or the result of misidentified specimens and/or erroneous counts."

Draba ruaxes Payson & H. St. John [FNA7, HC2]
Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 43: 117. 1930.
coast mountain draba, coast mountain whitlow-grass

Draba ventosa A. Gray var. *ruaxes* (Payson & H. St. John) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]

FNA7: "C. L. Hitchcock (1941) treated Draba ruaxes as a variety of D. ventosa; as demonstrated by G. A. Mulligan (1971b), the two are quite distinct. Draba ruaxes is an outcrossing hexaploid with well-formed anthers and pollen, and abundant, simple trichomes on leaves, stems, sepals, and fruits. By contrast, D. ventosa is an apomictic triploid with abortive anthers and/or pollen, and no simple trichomes anywhere on the plant."

Draba stenoloba Ledeb. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Fl. Ross. 1: 154. 1841.
Alaska whitlow-grass
(see also *Draba albertina*)

Draba acinacis H. St. John
Draba hirta L. var. *siliquosa* Cham. & Schltdl.
Draba nemorosa L. var. *stenoloba* (Ledeb.) M.E. Jones [HC]
Draba stenoloba Ledeb. var. *oligantha* (Greene) O.E. Schulz
Draba stenoloba Ledeb. var. *stenoloba* [HC, Rollins 1993a]

FNA7: "Draba stenoloba is occasionally confused with D. albertina, but is easily recognized by having exclusively 2-4-rayed (versus mostly simple) trichomes on stems proximally. It is rarely encountered and apparently confined to the Pacific Northwest. In contrast, D. albertina is common and widespread in the mountains of western North America."

Draba taylorii G.A.Mulligan & Al-Shehbaz [HC2]
Harvard Pap. Bot. 18(2): 114, fig. 8. 2013.
Taylor's draba, Taylor's whitlow-grass

Draba thompsonii (C.L. Hitchc.) G.A. Mulligan & Al-Shehbaz [HC2]
Harvard Pap. Bot. 18(2): 117. 2013.
Thompson's draba

Draba lonchocarpa Rydb. var. *thompsonii* (C.L. Hitchc.) Rollins [HC]
Draba nivalis Lilj. var. *thompsonii* C.L. Hitchc.

**Draba verna* L. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 642. 1753.
spring whitlow-grass

Draba verna L. var. *aestivalis* Lej. [Peck]
Draba verna L. var. *boerhaavii* H.C. Hall [HC]
Draba verna L. var. *verna* [HC]
Erophila verna (L.) DC. ssp. *spathulata* Walters
Erophila verna (L.) DC. var. *praecox* (Steven) Diklic [Stace 1997]
Erophila verna (L.) DC. var. *verna* [Stace 1997]

Autogamy and aneuploidy lead to establishment of many uniform and slightly differing populations, which Rollins (1993b) does not recognize taxonomically. FNA7: "Draba verna represents a highly variable and taxonomically difficult complex within which species, subspecies, varieties, and forms have been named (O. E. Schulz 1927); only those synonyms pertaining to North America are listed above. Most of the taxonomic difficulties are the results of disploidy, autogamy, and hybridization. The morphological extremes are connected by intermediate forms in every conceivable character. Furthermore, there appears to be no correlation between morphology, cytology, geography, and ecology to support the division of this complex into meaningful taxa. A complex cytological picture was presented by Ø. Winge (1940), including the highest count of 2n = 94, which has not been confirmed by subsequent botanists. Erophila vulgaris de

Candolle is an illegitimate name for Draba verna."

*_Eruca_ [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Gard. Dict. Abr., ed. 4. vol. 1. 1754.
garden-rocket, rocket-salad

*_Eruca vesicaria_ (L.) Cav. [FNA7, HC2]
Descr. Pl. 426. 1802.
arugula

*ssp. _sativa_ (Mill.) Thell. [FNA7, HC2]
Ill. Fl. Mitt.-Eur. 4: 201. 1918.
garden rocket

Brassica eruca L.
Eruca sativa Mill. [HC]

P. Miller coined E. sativa in 1754, preceeding Garsault\\'s E. sativa in 1767. FNA7: "Subspecies sativa, widely naturalized and cultivated, was first introduced as a weed in North America in Flathead County, Montana, in 1898, with additional reports from 1900 to the 1920s as a seed contaminant of alfalfa fields in the United States. Subspecies vesicaria and pinnatifida (Desfontaines) Emberger & Maire are endemic to Spain and North Africa and have escaped from cultivation in Europe; they seem not to have become adventive in North America (R. C. Rollins 1993). Recent molecular studies by S. I. Warwick and L. D. Black (1993) support the treatment of subsp. vesicaria and its presumed derivative subsp. sativa as a single species; subsp. pinnatifida is maintained as Eruca pinnatifida (Desfontaines) Pomel. The earliest cultivation of subsp. sativa dates back to the ancient Romans and Greeks. It is currently grown in Europe and North America as a salad plant and in Asia for cooking oil and as food for animals. The oil is also used as an industrial lubricant and for cosmetic and medicinal purposes (I. A. Al-Shehbaz 1985). The seed cake and the entire plant are used as fodder for domestic animals. The oil is high in erucic acid and glucosinolates and is known to cause various skin allergies."

*_Erucastrum_ [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Fl. Sicul. 92. 1826.
dog mustard

*_Erucastrum gallicum_ (Willd.) O.E. Schulz [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 54(Beibl. 119): 56. 1916.
dog mustard, hairy rocket

Erucastrum pollichii Schimp. & Spenner
Sisymbrium gallicum Willd.

FNA7: "A European native, Erucastrum gallicum was first recorded for North America from Massachusetts and Wisconsin (see J. O. Luken et al. 1993 for history of introduction and spread). It is naturalized in all the provinces of Canada and in parts of the United States, particularly the Midwest. It is an allopolyploid, with the n = 7 component from Diplotaxis erucoides/ D. cossoniana and n = 8 from the E. nasturtiifolium complex (S. I. Warwick and L. D. Black 1993). I have not seen specimens from Maryland."

Erysimum [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 660. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 296. 1754.
wallflower

Erysimum arenicola S. Watson [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 26: 124. 1891.
sand-dwelling wallflower

Cheiranthus arenicola (S. Watson) Greene
Erysimum arenicola S. Watson var. _arenicola_ [HC]
Erysimum arenicola S. Watson var. _torulosum_ (Piper) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]
Erysimum torulosum Piper

FNA7: "Erysimum arenicola is distributed at the higher elevations of northern Oregon northward into the Olympic and Cascade mountains in Washington and Vancouver Island. Both G. B. Rossbach (1958) and R. C. Rollins (1993) recognized Erysimum arenicola as a distinct species. It is closely related to E. perenne

and both can be easily distinguished from E. capitatum, with which they hybridize where their ranges meet, by the strongly torulose (versus not torulose) fruits and the longer styles 1.5-5.5 versus 0.2-2.5(-3) mm."

Erysimum capitatum (Douglas ex Hook.) Greene [FNA7, HC2, Peck]
Fl. Francisc. 269. 1891.
sand dune wallflower, western wallflower

Erysimum asperum (Nutt.) DC. [FNA7, HC, HC2], misapplied

var. *capitatum* [FNA7, HC2]
Fl. Francisc. 2: 269-270. 1891.
prairie rocket, rough wallflower

Cheiranthus angustatus Greene
Erysimum asperum (Nutt.) DC. var. *capitatum* (Douglas ex Hook.) B. Boivin
Erysimum asperum (Nutt.) DC. var. *elatum* (Nutt.) Torr.

FNA7: "Although its overall distribution is extensive, var. capitatum has been collected only sporadically outside the main range in western Idaho, western Nevada, and the Pacific states. There is some local differentiation in California that has been recognized formally. For example, some populations in the Mohave desert in Kern, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino counties, as well as disjunct ones in eastern San Luis Obispo County, differ from typical var. capitatum by having yellow petals, fruits to 3.3 mm wide, and seeds to 4 × 2 mm; these were recognized by G. B. Rossbach (1958) and R. C. Rollins (1993) as var. bealianum. Variety angustatum, which is highly localized in Contra Costa County and was recognized by both Rossbach and Rollins, differs from typical var. capitatum by having elongated (versus not elongated) woody caudices, 4-angled (versus latiseptate) fruits, and much-branched (versus moderately-branched or simple) fruiting racemes."

**Erysimum cheiranthoides* L. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 661. 1753.
treacle mustard, wormseed wallflower

Cheiranthus cheiranthoides (L.) A. Heller
Cheirnia cheiranthoides (L.) Link

**Erysimum cheiri* (L.) Crantz [FNA7, HC2]
Cl. Crucif. Emend. 116. 1769.
Aegean wallflower

Cheiranthus cheiri L. [Flora Europaea]

Erysimum occidentale (S. Watson) B.L. Rob. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Syn. Fl. N. Amer. 1(1,1): 144. 1895.
pale wallflower, western wallflower

Cheiranthus occidentalis S. Watson
Cheirinia occidentalis (S. Watson) Tidestr.

FNA7: "Erysimum occidentale is restricted to sand deposits along or near the Columbia River and its tributaries. It is distributed in Gilliam, Hood River, Morrow, Sherman, and Umatilla counties in Oregon, and in Franklin, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Walla Walla, and Yakima counties in Washington."

**Erysimum repandum* L. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Demonstr. Pl. 17. 1753.
spreading wallflower

Cheirinia repanda (L.) Link

**Euclidium* [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Hortus Kew. 4: 74. 1812.
[name conserved]
euclidium

**Euclidium syriacum* (L.) W.T. Aiton [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Hortus Kew. 4: 74. 1812.
euclidium, Syrian mustard

Anastatica syriaca L.
Bunias syriaca (L.) M. Bieb.

***Hesperis* [FNA7, HC, HC2]**
Sp. Pl. 2: 663. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 297. 1754.
rocket

***Hesperis matronalis* L. [FNA7, HC, HC2]**
Sp. Pl. 2: 663. 1753.
mother-of-the-evening, dame's rocket

***Hirschfeldia* [FNA7, HC2]**
Methodus. 264. 1794.
shortpod mustard

***Hirschfeldia incana* (L.) Lagr.-Foss. [FNA7, HC2]**
Fl. Tarn Garonne. 19. 1847.
Mediterranean hoary mustard, short-podded mustard, summer mustard

Sinapis incana L.

***Hornungia* [FNA7, HC2]**
Deutschl. Fl. 1: 33. 1837.

Hutchinsia [HC]

***Hornungia procumbens* (L.) Hayek [FNA7, HC2]**
Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 30: 480. 1925.
hutchinsia, prostrate hutchinsia, ovalpurse

Bursa procumbens (L.) Kuntze
Capsella procumbens (L.) Fr.
Hutchinsia procumbens (L.) Desv. [HC, Rollins 1993a]
Hymenolobus procumbens (L.) Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray
Lepidium procumbens L.
Noccaea procumbens (L.) Rchb.
Thlaspi procumbens (L.) Wallr.

FNA7: "Hornungia procumbens is highly variable, especially in fruit size and shape, number of seeds per fruit, indumentum, plant size, and shape and number of leaf divisions. Many of its morphological extremes were recognized at specific and infraspecific ranks, and more than 40 synonyms exist."

***Idahoa* [FNA7, HC, HC2]**
Bot. Gaz. 56: 474. 1913.
scalepod

***Idahoa scapigera* (Hook.) A. Nelson & J.F. Macbr. [FNA7, HC, HC2]**
Bot. Gaz. 56: 474. 1913.
flatpod, scalepod

Platyspermum scapigerum Hook.

***Isatis* [FNA7, HC, HC2]**
Sp. Pl. 2: 670. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 301. 1754.
woad

***Lepidium* [FNA7, HC, HC2]**
Sp. Pl. 2: 643. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 291. 1754.
hoarycress, peppergrass, pepperweed

Cardaria [HC]
Coronopus [HC]

***Lepidium appelianum* Al-Shehbaz [FNA7, HC2]**

Novon. 12: 7. 2002.
globepodded hoarycress, whitetop

Cardaria pubescens (C.A. Mey.) Jarm. [HC]
Cardaria pubescens (C.A. Mey.) Jarm. var. *elongata* Rollins [Peck]
Hymenophysa pubescens C.A. Mey.

FNA7: "Lepidium appelianum has become a noxious weed in most of its range in North America."

**Lepidium campestre* (L.) W.T. Aiton [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Hortus Kew. 4: 88. 1812.
field cress, field peppergrass, pepperwort

Neolepia campestre (L.) W.A. Weber
Thlaspi campestre L.

**Lepidium chalepense* L. [FNA7, HC2]
Cent. Pl. II. 23. 1756.
chalapa hoarycress, lens-podded hoarycress, Asian white-top

Cardaria chalapensis (L.) Hand.-Maz. [HC], orthographic variant
Cardaria chalepensis (L.) Hand.-Mazz.
Cardaria draba (L.) Desv. ssp. *chalapensis* (L.) O.E. Schulz [ILBC2], orthographic variant
Cardaria draba (L.) Desv. var. *repens* (Schrenk) O.E. Schulz [VPPNW2]
Lepidium draba L. ssp. *chalapensis* (L.) Thell. [Stace 1997]
Lepidium repens (Schrenk) Boiss. [Abrams]

FNA7: "From the synonymy above, it is evident that the disposition of Lepidium chalepense has varied: more than one species (e.g., R. C. Rollins 1940; G. A. Mulligan and C. Frankton 1962), one species (e.g., Rollins 1993), a variety of Lepidium (Cardaria) draba (N. H. Holmgren 2005b), or a synonym of the latter species (C. L. Hitchcock 1936). In our opinion, the differences in fruit morphology and chromosome number justify its recognition as a distinct species."

Lepidium densiflorum Schrad. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Index Seminum (Göttingen). 1832: 4. 1832.
common peppergrass, elongate peppergrass, hairy-fruited peppergrass, large-fruited peppergrass, prairie peppergrass

Lepidium densiflorum Schrad. var. *densiflorum* [HC, Rollins 1993a]
Lepidium densiflorum Schrad. var. *elongatum* (Rydb.) Thell. [HC, Rollins 1993a]
Lepidium densiflorum Schrad. var. *macrocarpum* G.A. Mulligan [HC, Rollins 1993a]
Lepidium densiflorum Schrad. var. *pubicarpum* (A. Nelson) Thell. [HC, Rollins 1993a]
Lepidium elongatum Rydb.
Lepidium neglectum Thell.
Lepidium pubicarpum A. Nelson

FNA: "North American records of Lepidium apetalum Willdenow mostly represent misidentifications of L. densiflorum. The latter has obovate fruits widest beyond the middle, whereas L. apetalum has elliptic fruits widest at the middle. The number and limits of the varieties recognized in Lepidium densiflorum, as well as the characters used to delimit them, vary among authors (A. Thellung 1906; C. L. Hitchcock 1936; G. A. Mulligan 1961; R. C. Rollins 1993; N. H. Holmgren 2005b). The variation almost always does not correlate with geography, and the recognition of varieties in this species is neither practical nor very useful. All of those authors admitted that these varieties are "very weak at best" (Rollins, p. 554). Of them, perhaps var. pubicarpum (including var. elongatum) might merit recognition. It is distributed in almost all of the Mountain and Pacific states and is distinguished from the other varieties solely by the presence of trichomes or minute papillae on the fruit valves. The density of these trichomes ranges from moderate and covering the entire valve surface to very sparse and represented by individual papillate trichomes restricted to the valve margin. Furthermore, the length of these trichomes may vary from ca. 0.01 to 0.3 mm. In some species (e.g., L. dictyotum) both glabrous- and pubescent-fruited forms occur, yet none of the above authors gave formal recognition to both forms. It is not known if both glabrous and puberulent fruits occur within the same population in L. densiflorum. The species is autogamous, but nothing is known about the rates of gene flow between and within populations." Rollins, 1993: "The original area of L. densiflorum sens. lat. is impossible to know because of its weedy tendencies. Many of the localities where it now occurs are probably outside of its native range." The varieties of L. densiflorum are poorly defined and may not be

taxonomically distinct.

Lepidium dictyotum A. Gray [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 7: 329. 1868.
alkali peppergrass, veiny peppergrass

Lepidium dictyotum A. Gray var. *dictyotum* [HC, Rollins 1993a]

**Lepidium didymum* L. [FNA7, HC2]
Syst. Nat. ed. 12. 2: 433. 1767; Mant Pl. 1: 92. 1767.
lesser swinecress, lesser wartcress

Coronopus didymus (L.) Sm. [HC]

**Lepidium draba* L. [FNA7, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 645. 1753.
heart-podded hoarycress, hoary pepperwort

Cardaria draba (L.) Desv. [HC]
Cardaria draba (L.) Desv. ssp. *draba* [ILBC2]
Lepidium draba L. ssp. *draba* [Stace 1997]

**Lepidium heterophyllum* Benth. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Cat. Pl. Pyrénées. 95. 1826.
purple-anther pepperweed, Smith's pepperweed

**Lepidium latifolium* L. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 644. 1753.
dittander, broad-leaved peppergrass, broad-leaved pepperwort

Cardaria latifolia (L.) Spach

Lepidium nitidum Nutt. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 1: 116. 1838.
shining peppergrass

Lepidium leiocarpum Hook. & Arn.
Lepidium nitidum Nutt. var. *howellii* C.L. Hitchc.
Lepidium nitidum Nutt. var. *nitidum* [Rollins 1993a]
Lepidium nitidum Nutt. var. *oreganum* (Howell ex Greene) C.L. Hitchc.

**Lepidium oblongum* Small [FNA7, HC2]
Fl. S.E. U.S. 468, 1331. 1903.
oblong pepperweed

Lepidium oxycarpum Torr. & A. Gray [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 1: 116. 1838.
forked pepperwort, sharpfruited pepperwort

Nasturtium oxycarpum (Torr. & A. Gray) Kuntze

FNA7: "Lepidium oxycarpum apparently did not persist in British Columbia following its introduction there over 110 years ago (G. A. Mulligan 2002b). That record is based on Macoun s.n. (GH, MO, NY, US), which was collected on 31 May 1893 from the vicinity of Victoria, Vancouver Island." Rollins, 1993: "Apparently introduced to southern Vancouver Island. It was collected in the vicinity of Victoria, British Columbia in 1893, but we have not seen any recent collections".

**Lepidium perfoliatum* L. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 643. 1753.
clasping-leaved peppergrass, round-leaved peppergrass, yellow-flowered peppergrass

Nasturtium perfoliatum (L.) Besser

Lepidium ramosissimum A. Nelson [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Bull. Torrey Bot. Club. 26: 124. 1899.
branched peppergrass

Lepidium ramosissimum A. Nelson var. *bourgeauanum* (Thell.) Rollins
Lepidium ramosissimum A. Nelson var. *ramosissimum*

FNA7: "As noted by R. C. Rollins (1993, p. 581), the varieties of Lepidium ramosissimum are "weak at best." They are based largely on the branching habit and, most importantly, on the presence versus absence of trichomes on the fruit valve. In some collections (e.g., Scoggan 4233, GH; Boivin et al., 13221, GH), both puberulent- and glabrous-fruited forms occur. It is almost certain that the same situation exists not only in other populations of this species, but in other North American Lepidium. It is also clear that some populations might consist entirely of one of the two forms, but it is highly unlikely that this variation has any geographical basis. Therefore, we believe that the separation of varieties solely on the basis of presence or absence of the fruit trichomes is taxonomically meaningless."

**Lepidium strictum* (S. Watson) Rattan [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Syn. Fl. N. Amer. 1(1,1): 129. 1895.
upright peppergrass

Recently collected (May 2016) at Port Townsend, Jefferson County, Washington. Also known as an historical waif near Portland, Oregon. More common in California.

Lepidium virginicum L. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 645. 1753.
tall pepperweed

ssp. *menziesii* (DC.) Thell. [FNA7, HC2]
Mitt. Bot. Mus. Univ. Zürich. 28: 230. 1906.
coastal peppergrass, hairy peppergrass

Lepidium bernardinum Abrams
Lepidium hirsutum Rydb.
Lepidium idahoense A. Heller [Abrams]
Lepidium menziesii DC. [Abrams]
Lepidium virginicum L. var. *medium* (Greene) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]
Lepidium virginicum L. var. *menziesii* (DC.) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]
Lepidium virginicum L. var. *pubescens* (Greene) Thell. [HC]
Lepidium virginicum L. var. *robinsonii* (Thell.) C.L. Hitchc.

ssp. *virginicum* [FNA7, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 645. 1753.
tall peppergrass

Lepidium virginicum L. var. *linearifolium* Farw.
Lepidium virginicum L. var. *virginicum* [HC]

**Lobularia* [FNA7, HC, HC2]
J. Bot. Agric. 3: 162. 1815.
[name conserved]
sweet alyssum

**Lobularia maritima* (L.) Desv. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
J. Bot. Agric. 3: 162. 1815.
sweet alyssum

Alyssum maritimum (L.) Lam.
Clypeola maritima L.
Koniga maritima (L.) R. Br. [Abrams]

**Lunaria* [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 653. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 294. 1754.
honesty

**Lunaria annua* L. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 653. 1753.
honesty, money plant

Lunaria biennis Moench
Lunaria inodora Lam.

FNA7: "Lunaria annua is cultivated for its attractive flowers but especially for the infructescences, which

are used in dry bouquets after removal of the fruit valves and seeds."

Matthiola [FNA7, HC2]
Hortus Kew. 4: 119. 1812. (as Mathiola), name and orthography conserved.

Matthiola incana (L.) W.T. Aiton [FNA7, HC2]
Hortus Kew. 4: 119. (as Mathiola). 1812.
hoary stock

Matthiola longipetala (Vent.) DC. [FNA7, HC2]
Syst. Nat. 2: 174. 1821.

Mutarda
Syst. Verz. (Bernhardi) 184. 1800.

Nasturtium [FNA7, HC2]
Hortus Kew. 4: 110. 1812.
watercress

Nasturtium microphyllum Boenn. ex Rchb. [FNA7, HC2]
Fl. Germ. Excurs. 683. 1832.
onerow watercress

Recently collected in Klickitat County (2012).

Nasturtium officinale W.T. Aiton [FNA7, HC2]
Hortus Kew. 4: 110. 1812.
watercress

Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum (L.) Hayek [HC]
Sisymbrium nasturtium-aquaticum L.

Neslia [FNA7, HC, HC2]
J. Bot. Agric. 3: 162. 1815.
[name conserved]

Neslia paniculata (L.) Desv. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
J. Bot. Agric. 3: 162. 1815.
ball mustard

Myagrum paniculatum L.

Noccaea [FNA7, HC2]
Suppl. Meth. 89. 1802.
claspleaf pennycress, perfoliate pennycress

Microthlaspi [FNA7, HC2]

Noccaea fendleri (A. Gray) Holub [FNA7, HC2]
Preslia. 70: 108. 1998.
wild candytuft, Fendler's pennycress

Thlaspi alpestre L., misapplied
Thlaspi fendleri A. Gray [HC]

ssp. glauca (A. Nelson) Al-Shehbaz & M. Koch [FNA7, HC2]
Syst. Bot. 29: 382. 2004.
wild candytuft

Thlaspi cochleariforme DC. [VPPNW2]
Thlaspi fendleri A. Gray var. *glaucum* (A. Nelson) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]
Thlaspi fendleri A. Gray var. *hesperium* (Payson) C.L. Hitchc. [VPPNW2]
Thlaspi glaucum (A. Nelson) A. Nelson [Abrams]
Thlaspi montanum L. var. *montanum* [Rollins 1993a]

FNA7: "Subspecies glauca, which is the most morphologically variable and most widespread North

American taxon in Noccaea, corresponds to Thlaspi montanum var. montanum in the sense of P. K. Holmgren (1971) and R. C. Rollins (1993). As indicated above, that variety is a strictly European taxon."

**Noccaea perfoliata* (L.) Al-Shehbaz [WTU]
Harvard Pap. Bot. 19(1): 44. 2014.
perfoliate pennycress

Microthlaspi perfoliatum (L.) F.K. Mey.
Thlaspi perfoliatum L.

Phoenicaulis [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 1: 89. 1838.
daggerpod

Phoenicaulis cheiranthoides Nutt. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 1: 89. 1838.
daggerpod

Arabis pedicellata A. Nelson
Parrya cheiranthoides (Nutt.) Jeps.
Phoenicaulis cheiranthoides Nutt. ssp. *glabra* (Jeps.) Abrams [Abrams]
Phoenicaulis cheiranthoides Nutt. ssp. *heiranthoides* [Abrams]
Phoenicaulis cheiranthoides Nutt. ssp. *lanuginosa* (S. Watson) Abrams [Abrams]
Phoenicaulis cheiranthoides Nutt. var. *cheiranthoides* [VPPNW2]
Phoenicaulis cheiranthoides Nutt. var. *lanuginosa* (S. Watson) Rollins [VPPNW2]
Phoenicaulis pedicellata (A. Nelson) A. Heller

Physaria [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Gen. Amer. Bor. 1: 162. 1848.
bladderpod, double bladderpod, twinpod

Lesquerella [HC]

Physaria alpestris Suksd. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
W. Amer. Sci. 15: 58. 1906.
alpine twinpod, Washington twinpod

Lesquerella alpestris (Suksd.) G.A. Mulligan

Physaria didymocarpa (Hook.) A. Gray [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Gen. Amer. Bor. 1: 162. 1848.
common twinpod

ssp. *didymocarpa* [FNA7, HC2]
Gen. Amer. Bor. 1: 162. 1848.
common twinpod

Physaria didymocarpa (Hook.) A. Gray var. *didymocarpa* [HC]

Physaria douglasii (S. Watson) O?Kane & Al-Shehbaz [FNA7, HC2]
Novon. 12: 322. 2002.
Columbia bladderpod, Douglas' bladderpod

Lesquerella douglasii S. Watson [HC]

ssp. *douglasii* [FNA7, HC2]
Novon. 12: 322. 2002.
Douglas's bladderpod

ssp. *tuplashensis* (Rollins, K.A. Beck & Caplow) O?Kane & Al-Shehbaz [FNA7, HC2]
Novon. 12: 322. 2002.
White Bluffs bladderpod

Lesquerella tuplashensis Rollins, K. A. Beck & Caplow

FNA7: "It is possible that subsp. tuplashensis is simply an ecotype, or that its phenotype is in response

to its severe habitat on the White Bluffs of the Columbia River."

Physaria geyeri (Hook.) A. Gray [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Gen. Amer. Bor. 1: 162. 1848.
Geyer's twinpod

Coulterina geyeri (Hook.) Kuntze
Lesquerella geyeri (Hook.) G.A. Mulligan
Vesicaria geyeri Hook.

ssp. *geyeri* [FNA7, HC2]
Gen. Amer. Bor. 1: 162. 1848.
double bladderpod, Geyer's twinpod bladderpod, Geyer's twinpod

Physaria geyeri (Hook.) A. Gray var. *geyeri* [HC]

Physaria occidentalis (S. Watson) O?Kane & Al-Shehbaz [FNA7, HC2]
Novon. 12: 326. 2002.
western bladderpod

Lesquerella occidentalis (S. Watson) S. Watson [HC]

ssp. *occidentalis* [FNA7, HC2]
Novon. 12: 326. 2002.
western bladderpod

Lesquerella cusickii M.E. Jones [Abrams]
Lesquerella occidentalis (S. Watson) S. Watson ssp. *cusickii* (M.E. Jones) Maguire & A.H. Holmgren
Lesquerella occidentalis (S. Watson) S. Watson ssp. *occidentalis*
Lesquerella occidentalis (S. Watson) S. Watson var. *cusickii* (M.E. Jones) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]
Lesquerella occidentalis (S. Watson) S. Watson var. *occidentalis* [HC]

Physaria oregona S. Watson [FNA7, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 17: 363. 1882.
Oregon twinpod

Coulterina oregona (S. Watson) Kuntze
Lesquerella oregona (S. Watson) G.A. Mulligan
Physaria oregana S. Watson [HC], orthographic variant

Polyctenium [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Leafl. Bot. Observ. Crit. 2: 219. 1912.
combleaf

Polyctenium fremontii (S. Watson) Greene [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Leafl. Bot. Observ. Crit. 2: 219. 1912.
combleaf

Smelowskia fremontii S. Watson

FNA7: "Polyctenium fremontii is highly variable in fruit size and the compactness of the fruiting raceme, but in habit, flower size and color, leaf morphology, indumentum, fruiting pedicel length and orientation, number of ovules per ovary, and basically every other aspect of the plants, it is quite constant. If one examines only the types of those two taxa and that of P. fremontii, it seems that perhaps two or three taxa might be recognized. Upon careful study of extensive material, one realizes that only one taxon, instead of three or more, is represented. The alleged differences between P. fremontii and P. williamsiae in characters other than fruit morphology do not hold. As for fruit size, it was said to be 2-4 × 2-2.5 mm in P. williamsiae and (4-)6-13(-20) × 1-2 mm in P. fremontii. Fruit lengths in material annotated by Rollins as P. fremontii are 2-7 mm in Tiehm 8108 and 3.5-11 mm in Ertter 5726, both at GH. Furthermore, the compactness of the infructescence can be equally variable, and in the holotype of var. confertum there are 12-15 pedicels along 1 cm in the middle of the rachis, whereas in Ertter 5726 (GH) there are 6-12. On one sheet, Schoolcraft 1287 (GH), compact and lax racemes and relatively short (3 mm) and longer (7 mm) fruits are represented. The variation in fruit length and width depends largely upon the number of ovules maturing into seeds, and in plants with very short fruits, including the type collection of P. williamsiae, none of the ovules matured into seeds, whereas in those with longest and narrowest fruits almost all ovules matured into seeds. Regardless of how long the fruit is or how many ovules mature into seeds, the ovule

number is fairly constant throughout the range of the species. In my opinion, except for the type species of Polyctenium, all of the other taxa recognized in this genus do not represent biologically distinct entities. To my knowledge, Polyctenium fremontii is known from counties in California (Lassen, Modoc, Mono, Siskiyou), Idaho (Gooding), Nevada (Churchill, Douglas, Humboldt, Lyon, Mineral, Washoe), and Oregon (Crook, Deschutes, Harney, Klamath, Lake, Malheur)."

**Raphanus* [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 669. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 300. 1754.
radish

**Raphanus raphanistrum* L. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 669. 1753.
jointed charlock, wild radish

FNA7: "North American representatives of Raphanus raphanistrum are referable to subsp. raphanistrum. Four other subspecies are restricted to Europe."

**Raphanus sativus* L. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 669. 1753.
garden radish

FNA7: "Raphanus sativus is an important crop plant that is cultivated and/or weedy in most temperate regions worldwide. It is unknown as a wild plant, but suggested to be derived from R. raphanistrum subsp. landra, which is endemic to the Mediterranean region (L. J. Lewis-Jones et al. 1982)."

Rorippa [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Fl. Carniol. 520. 1760.
yellowcress
(see also *Armoracia*, *Nasturtium*)

**Rorippa austriaca* (Crantz) Besser [FNA7, HC2]
Enum. Pl. 103. (as Roripa). 1821.
Austrian yellowcress field-cress

Camelina austriacum (Crantz) Pers.
Cochlearia austriaca (Crantz) Ledeb.
Myagrum austriacum (Crantz) Jacq.
Nasturtium austriacum Crantz

This species is classified as a noxious weed in WA, however few supporting specimens have been seen. Some reports (KZ99; a R. Old pers. comm.) may be based on Rorippa × armoracoides (Tausch) Fuss, the hybrid between R. austriaca and R. sylvestris (L.) Besser, which has been called Rorippa prostrata (Bergeret) Schinz & Thell. in the North American literature.

Rorippa columbiae (S. Watson) Howell [FNA7, HC2]
Fl. N.W. Amer. 40. (as Roripa). 1897.
Columbia yellowcress cress

Nasturtium columbiae (S. Watson) Suksd.
Nasturtium sinuatum Nutt. var. *columbiae* S. Watson
Radicula columbiae (S. Watson) Greene
Rorippa calycina (Engelm.) Rydb. var. *columbiae* (S. Watson) Rollins [HC]
Rorippa sinuata (Nutt.) Hitchc. var. *columbiae* (S. Watson) Howell

Rorippa curvipes Greene [FNA7, HC2]
Pittonia. 3: 97. (as Roripa). 1896.
blunt-leaved yellowcress, truncate yellowcress

Rorippa curvipes Greene var. *curvipes*
Rorippa curvipes Greene var. *truncata* (Jeps.) Rollins
Rorippa obtusa (Nutt.) Britton [HC], misapplied
Rorippa teres (Michx.) Stuckey [FNA7], misapplied

Rorippa curvisiliqua (Hook.) Bessey ex Britton [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Mem. Torrey Bot. Club. 5: 169. 1894.

western yellowcress

Nasturtium curvisiliqua (Hook.) Nutt.
Rorippa curvisiliqua (Hook.) Bessey ex Britton var. *curvisiliqua* [HC]
Rorippa curvisiliqua (Hook.) Bessey ex Britton var. *lyrata* (Nutt.) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]
Rorippa curvisiliqua (Hook.) Bessey ex Britton var. *nuttallii* (S. Watson) Stuckey [KZ99]
Rorippa curvisiliqua (Hook.) Bessey ex Britton var. *orientalis* Stuckey [KZ99]
Rorippa curvisiliqua (Hook.) Bessey ex Britton var. *procumbens* Stuckey [KZ99]
Sisymbrium curvisiliqua Hook.

FNA7: "Rorippa curvisiliqua is a highly variable species divided artificially by R. L. Stuckey (1972) into seven varieties. They were only reluctantly recognized by R. C. Rollins (1993) and N. H. Holmgren (2005b), though these authors felt, and I concur, that it is impossible to determine any of them reliably. A collection from New Brunswick, Blaney s.n. (DAO, MO, NBM, UNB), Northumberland County, 2 Sep 2004, was most likely introduced by migratory birds."

Rorippa palustris (L.) Besser [FNA7, HC2]
Enum. Pl. 27. (as Roripa). 1821.
bog yellowcress, marsh yellowcress

Rorippa islandica (Oeder ex Murray) Borbás [HC], misapplied
Rorippa islandica (Oeder ex Murray) Borbás var. *fernaldii* Butters & Abbe [Peck]
Rorippa palustris (L.) Besser var. *palustris* [Rollins 1993a]

ssp. *hispida* (Desv.) Jonsell [FNA7, HC2, KZ99]
Symb. Bot. Upsal. 19(2): 159. 1968.
hipsid bog yellowcress

Rorippa islandica (Oeder ex Murray) Borbás var. *hispida* (Desv.) Butters & Abbe [HC]
Rorippa palustris (L.) Besser var. *hispida* (Desv.) Rydb. [JPM]

ssp. *palustris* [FNA7, HC2]
bog yellowcress

Rorippa islandica (Oeder ex Murray) Borbás var. *glabrata* (Lunell) Butters & Abbe [HC]
Rorippa islandica (Oeder ex Murray) Borbás var. *islandica* [HC], misapplied
Rorippa islandica (Oeder ex Murray) Borbás var. *occidentale* (Wats.) Butters & Abbe [HC], orthographic variant
Rorippa islandica (Oeder ex Murray) Borbás var. *occidentalis* (S. Watson) Butters & Abbe
Rorippa palustris (L.) Besser ssp. *fernaldiana* (Butters & Abbe) Jonsell [KZ99]
Rorippa palustris (L.) Besser ssp. *occidentalis* (S. Watson) Abrams [KZ99]
Rorippa palustris (L.) Besser var. *fernaldiana* (Butters & Abbe) Stuckey [Rollins 1993a]
Rorippa palustris (L.) Besser var. *occidentalis* (S. Watson) Rollins [JPM]

Rorippa sinuata (Nutt.) Hitchc. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Key Spring Fl. Manhattan. 18. (as Roripa). 1894.
spreading yellowcress

Rorippa sphaerocarpa (A. Gray) Britton [HC2, FNA7]
Mem. Torrey Bot. Club. 5: 170. 1894.
roundfruit yellowcress

Recently (2018) collected along the Columbia River in Skamania County.

**Rorippa sylvestris* (L.) Besser [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Enum. Pl. 27. (as Roripa). 1821.
creeping yellowcress

Rorippa tenerrima Greene [FNA7, HC2]
Erythea. 3: 46. (as Roripa). 1895.
Modoc yellowcress
(see also *Rorippa curvipes*)

Sandbergia [FNA7, HC2]
Leafl. Bot. Observ. Crit. 2: 136. 1911.

Sandbergia perplexa (L.F. Hend.) Al-Shehbaz [FNA7, HC2]
Harvard Pap. Bot. 12: 426. 2007.
puzzling halimolobos

Halimolobos perplexa (L.F. Hend.) Rollins [HC], orthographic variant
Halimolobos perplexa (L.F. Hend.) Rollins var. *lemhiensis* C.L. Hitchc. [HC], orthographic variant
Halimolobos perplexa (L.F. Hend.) Rollins var. *perplexa* [HC, Rollins 1993a], orthographic variant
Sisymbrium perplexum L.F. Hend.
Sophia perplexa (L.F. Hend.) Rydb.

FNA7: "I have seen limited material of var. lemhiensis, and all the differences given by R. C. Rollins (1993) to separate it from var. perplexa (e.g., style and pedicel length, density of indumentum) are quantitative characters that show continuous, uncorrelated variation. Sandbergia perplexa is known from counties in Idaho (Adams, Butte, Custer, Idaho, Lemhi, Valley), Montana (Beaverhead), and Washington (Douglas)."

Sandbergia whitedii (Piper) Greene [FNA7, HC2]
Leafl. Bot. Observ. Crit. 2: 137. 1911.
fissurewort, whited's halimolobos fissurewort

Arabis whitedii Piper
Halimolobos whitedii (Piper) Rollins [HC, Rollins 1993a]

FNA7: "In Washington state, Sandbergia whitedii appears to be restricted to Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, and Okanogan counties."

**Sinapis* [FNA7, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 668. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 299. 1754.

Rhamphospermum

**Sinapis arvensis* L. [WTU]
Sp. Pl. 2: 668. 1753.
charlock, corn mustard, wild mustard

Brassica arvensis Rabenh., homonym (illegitimate)
Brassica kaber (DC.) L.C. Wheeler [HC]
Brassica kaber (DC.) L.C. Wheeler var. *pinnatifida* (Stokes) L.C. Wheeler [Peck]
Brassica sinapistrum Boiss.
Mutarda arvensis (L.) D.A.German
Sinapis kaber DC.

Sisymbrium [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 657. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 296. 1754.
hedgemustard, tumblemustard

Schoenocrambe [HC]

**Sisymbrium altissimum* L. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 659. 1753.
Jim Hill mustard, tumble mustard, tall rocket

Sisymbrium linifolium (Nutt.) Nutt. [FNA7, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 1: 91. 1838.
lava cress, rush mustard, flax-leaved plains mustard, Salmon River plains mustard

Erysimum glaberrimum Hook. & Arn.
Nasturtium linifolium Nutt.
Schoenocrambe linifolia (Nutt.) Greene [HC]

FNA7: "N. H. Holmgren (2005b) recognized Sisymbrium linifolium and others (see 86. Hesperidanthus) in Schoenocrambe even though the molecular evidence (S. I. Warwick et al. 2002) overwhelmingly shows that the latter is nested within Sisymbrium, whereas the species of Hesperidanthus are not closely related. Indeed, I. A. Al-Shehbaz et al. (2006) placed Hesperidanthus and Sisymbrium in different tribes. This is an example where the superficial resemblances in fruit morphology are the result of convergence and can easily mislead to erroneous taxonomy."

*_Sisymbrium loeselii_ L. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Cent. Pl. I. 18. 1755.
false London rocket, Loesel's tumblemustard

*_Sisymbrium officinale_ (L.) Scop. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Fl. Carniol. ed. 2. 2: 26. 1772.
hedge mustard

Erysimum officinale L.
Sisymbrium officinale (L.) Scop. var. _leiocarpum_ DC. [VPPNW2]
Sisymbrium officinale (L.) Scop. var. _officinale_ [VPPNW2]

Smelowskia [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Icon. Pl. 2: 17, plate 151. 1830.
[name conserved]
smelowskia

Smelowskia americana Rydb. [FNA7, HC2]
Bull. Torrey Bot. Club. 29: 239. 1902.
alpine smelowskia, Siberian smelowskia

Smelowskia calycina (Stephan) C.A. Mey. [HC, Peck], misapplied
S. calycina is restricted to Asia.
Smelowskia calycina (Stephan) C.A. Mey. var. _americana_ (Regel & Herder) W.H. Drury & Rollins [HC]

FNA7: " Both R. C. Rollins (1993) and N. H. Holmgren (2005b) listed 2n = 44 for Smelowskia americana (as S. calycina var. americana), but no such number is known for any species of the genus (S. I. Warwick and I. A. Al-Shehbaz 2006). It is most likely that the first two authors erred in reporting 2n = 22 for the species. The latter count is likely to represent a dysploid reduction of tetraploid populations based on x = 6. Previous North American authors (e.g., W. H. Drury Jr. and R. C. Rollins 1952; Rollins 1993; N. H. Holmgren 2005b) believed that the central Asian Smelowskia calycina and the North American plants also attributed to it are conspecific. S. I. Warwick et al. (2004b) clearly demonstrated that they are different species. The North American plants, S. americana, are easily distinguished from S. calycina by having readily caducous instead of persistent calyces. As recognized by Rollins (1993), the North American S. calycina represented three distinct taxa (S. americana, S. media, S. porsildii) none of which belongs to that species."

Smelowskia ovalis M.E. Jones [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. ser. 2. 5: 624. 1895.
short-fruited smelowskia

Smelowskia ovalis M.E. Jones var. _ovalis_

FNA7: "Smelowskia ovalis appears to be rare in Oregon, common at Mt. Lassen (Shasta County, California), and widespread at high elevations in Washington."

Streptanthella [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Fl. Rocky Mts. 364, 1062. 1917.
streptanthella

Streptanthella longirostris (S. Watson) Rydb. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Fl. Rocky Mts. 364. 1917.
long-beaked fiddle mustard, streptanthella

Streptanthella longirostris (S. Watson) Rydb. var. _derelicta_ J.T. Howell [Abrams]

FNA7: "Streptanthella longirostris is most widely distributed in southern California, Nevada, and southern and central Utah, and appears to be restricted elsewhere: Colorado (Mesa, Montezuma, Montrose, San Miguel), Idaho (Butte), Montana (Carbon), New Mexico (San Juan), Washington (Franklin, Grant), and Wyoming (Fremont, Natrona, Sweetwater, Uinta)."

*_Strigosella_ [FNA7, HC2]
Diagn. Pl. Orient. 3(1): 22. 1854.

Subularia [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 642. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 290. 1754.
awlwort

Subularia aquatica L. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 642. 1753.
water awl-wort

ssp. *americana* G.A. Mulligan & Calder [FNA7, HC2]
Rhodora. 66: 132, plate 1295, fig. 1. 1964.
awlwort

Subularia aquatica L. var. *americana* (G.A. Mulligan & Calder) B. Boivin [KZ99]

FNA7: "Subspecies americana appears to be the sole representative of Subularia in North America. It differs from subsp. aquatica, which is restricted to northern Europe and Russia, by having persistent (versus caducous) sepals, fruiting pedicels ascending at 30-50Âº (versus 50-90Âº) angles, and broadly ellipsoid to broadly obovoid (versus ellipsoid) fruits. G. A. Mulligan and J. A. Calder (1964) indicated that plants slightly intermediate between the two subspecies grow sporad-ically in North America, and it is not known whether they represent hybrids."

**Teesdalia* [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Hortus Kew. 4: 83. 1812.
shepherd's cress

**Teesdalia nudicaulis* (L.) W.T. Aiton [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Hortus Kew. 4: 83. 1812.
shepherd's cress

Iberis nudicaulis L.

Thelypodium [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Gen. Pl. 11: 876. 1839.
thelypody
(see also *Caulanthus*)

Thelypodium howellii S. Watson [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 21: 445. 1886.
Howell's thelypody

ssp. *howellii* [FNA7, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 21: 445. 1886.
Howell's thelypody

Thelypodium integrifolium (Nutt.) Endl. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Repert. Bot. Syst. 1: 172. 1842.
entire-leaved thelypody

ssp. *integrifolium* [FNA7, HC2]
entire-leaved thelypody

Pleurophragma lilacinum (Greene) Rydb.
Thelypodium lilacinum Greene
Thelypodium lilacinum Greene var. *subumbellatum* Payson

Thelypodium laciniatum (Hook.) Endl. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Repert. Bot. Syst. 1: 172. 1842.
cut-leaf thelypody, thick-leaved thelypody
(see also *Thelypodium milleflorum*)

Thelypodium laciniatum (Hook.) Endl. var. *laciniatum* [HC]
Thelypodium laciniatum (Hook.) Endl. var. *streptanthoides* (Leiberg ex Piper) Payson [HC]

Thelypodium milleflorum A. Nelson [FNA7, HC2]
Bot. Gaz. 52: 263. 1911.
many flowered thelypody

Thelypodium laciniatum (Hook.) Endl. var. *milleflorum* (A. Nelson) Payson [HC]

Thelypodium sagittatum (Nutt.) Endl. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Repert. Bot. Syst. 1: 172. 1842.
slender thelypody

ssp. *sagittatum* [FNA7, HC2]
In W. G. Walpers, Repert. Bot. Syst. 1: 172. 1842.
sagittate thelypody, slender thelypody

**Thlaspi* [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 645. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 292. 1754.
pennycress
(see also *Microthlaspi*, *Noccaea*)

**Thlaspi arvense* L. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 646. 1753.
fanweed, field pennycress

Teruncius arvensis (L.) Lunell

FNA7: "Thlaspi arvense is a cosmopolitan weed of Eurasian origin."

Thysanocarpus [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 69, plate 18, fig. A. 1830.
fringepod, lacepod

Thysanocarpus curvipes Hook. [FNA7, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 69, plate 18, fig. A. 1830.
sand fringepod, lacepod

Thysanocarpus curvipes Hook. var. *elegans* (Fisch. & C.A. Mey.) B.L. Rob. [Peck]
Thysanocarpus curvipes Hook. var. *longistylus* Jeps. [Abrams]

FNA7: "Thysanocarpus curvipes is the most widespread and variable species in the genus. Variants have been named as varieties or species, but they grade into each other imperceptibly. Notable among these are var. elegans, a form with incised or perforate fruit wings, and var. eradiatus, a form with rayless, entire wings. Some of these may be the result of hybridization with other taxa. For instance, var. elegans has large fruits and occurs in the vicinity of T. radians, the largest-fruited member of the genus. Furthermore, fruits of var. elegans often have pointed hairs like those usually found on fruits of T. radians; such hairs are not found on fruits of any other members of the genus. Thysanocarpus curvipes includes both diploid and tetraploid populations (M. D. Windham, unpubl.), but these do not appear to segregate into recognizable groups. Although the variation in T. curvipes is considerable, its great complexity prevents recognition of infraspecific taxa at this time."

Turritis [FNA7, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 666. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 298. 1754.
towermustard

Turritis glabra L. [FNA7, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 666. 1753.
tower mustard

Arabis glabra (L.) Bernh. [HC]
Arabis glabra (L.) Bernh. var. *furcatipilis* M. Hopkins
Arabis glabra (L.) Bernh. var. *glabra* [ILBC2]

Cruciferae: see Brassicaceae