Washington Flora Checklist

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

Family: Caryophyllaceae

104 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and synonymy at the rank of genus and below follows the 2nd Edition of the Flora of the Pacific Northwest except where superceded by new information.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 font; synonyms with black font.
Native species and infraspecies are marked with **boldface** font.

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

Created from the Washington Flora Checklist Database on November 23rd, 2024 at 1:32am PST.
Available online at https://burkeherbarium.org/waflora/

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Dicots:

Caryophyllaceae [FNA5, HC, HC2] Pink Family

Synonyms: (none)

The treatment here follows Flora of North America, Volume 5.

References: (none)

Agrostemma [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 435. 1753. Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 198. 1754.
corn campion, corncockle

Agrostemma githago L. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 435.
common corncockle

Lycnhis githago (L.) Scop.

var. *githago* [FNA5, HC2]
common corncockle

Arenaria [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 423. 1753. Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 193. 1754.
sandwort
(see also *Cherleria*, *Eremogone*, *Moehringia*, *Sabulina*)

Arenaria paludicola B.L. Rob. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 29: 298.
marsh sandwort

Alsine palustris Kellogg
Minuartia paludicola (B.L. Rob.) House

Extripated in WA, WDNR [KZ]. FNA: "Arenaria paludicola is federally listed as endangered, and now is known only from a few sites in San Luis Obispo County; urban development and resultant habitat conversion have impacted it significantly. Historical collections of A. paludicola are known from other areas of the California coast and from Washington."

Arenaria serpyllifolia L. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 423.
thyme-leaf sandwort

var. *serpyllifolia* [FNA5, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 423.
thyme-leaf sandwort

Arenaria serpyllifolia L. ssp. *serpyllifolia* [FMR]

FNA shows A. serpyllifolia var. tenuior is not reported from WA, but states it "is to be expected elsewhere" than the states listed.

Atocion [HC2]
catchfly

Atocion armeria (L.) Raf. [HC2]
Autik. Bot. 29.
sweet William catchfly

Silene armeria L. [FNA5, HC]

FNA5: "The long-tubular, clavate calyx enclosing the unusually long carpophore helps to distinguish Silene armeria. It is an occasional and adventive garden escape."

Cardionema [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Prodr. 3: 372. 1828.
sandmat

Cardionema ramosissimum (Weinm.) A. Nelson & J.F. Macbr. [WTU]
Bot. Gaz. 56: 473.
sandcarpet, sandmat

Cardionema ramosissima (Weinm.) A. Nelson & J.F. Macbr.
Loeflingia ramosissima Weinm.

Cerastium [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 437. 1753. Gen. Pl. ed. 5. 199. 1754.
cerastium, chickweed, mouse-ear chickweed
(see also *Dichodon*)

Cerastium arvense L. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 438.
starry cerastium, field chickweed, field mouse-ear chickweed

ssp. ***strictum*** Gaudin [FNA5, HC2]
Fl. Helv. 3: 245.
field chickweed

See FNA Volume 5 for extensive description of C. arvense ssp. strictum regarding plasticity of growth, distribution, and lack of interfertility with C. arvense ssp. arvense, and C. beeringianum.

Cerastium beeringianum Cham. & Schltdl. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Linnaea. 1: 62.
alpine chickweed

Cerastium alpinum L. var. *beeringianum* Regel
Cerastium alpinum L. var. *capillare* (Fernald & Wiegand) B. Boivin
Cerastium beeringianum Cham. & Schltdl. ssp. *beeringianum* [KZ99]
Cerastium beeringianum Cham. & Schltdl. ssp. *earlei* (Rydb.) Hultén [KZ99]
Cerastium beeringianum Cham. & Schltdl. var. *capillare* Fernald & Wiegand [JPM]
Cerastium beeringianum Cham. & Schltdl. var. *glabratum* Hultén
Cerastium beeringianum Cham. & Schltdl. var. *grandiflorum* Hultén
Cerastium berringianum Cham. & Schltdl. [HC], orthographic variant
Cerastium buffumiae A. Nelson
Cerastium earlei Rydb.
Cerastium fischerianum Ser. ex DC. var. *beeringianum* (Cham. & Schltdl.) Hultén
Cerastium pilosum Greene, homonym (illegitimate)
Cerastium pulchellum Rydb.
Cerastium scammamiae Polunin
Cerastium variabile Goodd.
Cerastium vulgatum L. var. *beeringianum* (Cham. & Schltdl.) Fenzl

Rare in WA; difficult to distinguish from dwarf mountain forms of C. arvense. FNA5: "Cerastium beeringianum is distinguished from C. alpinum by the absence of the long, silvery, flexuous, translucent, glistening hairs of that species. Cerastium beeringianum\\\\\\'s pubescence consists of straight, strigose, multicellular, somewhat fuscous hairs of several lengths, many of those in the mid and distal stem and inflorescence being glandular and viscid. The nodes and the leaves, at least in the mid and distal stem, typically have long, strigose, eglandular, fuscous hairs; those on the adaxial surface of the leaf being appressed, and those on the nodes retrorse. However, plants from the many small, isolated populations on the mountains of western North America show a great deal of variation. Some of these populations tend to be subglabrous, lacking most of the long hairs normally found on this species. Others are small, delicate plants with slender divaricate pedicels and smaller capsules and seeds. Though names have been given to several of these variants, they frequently intergrade, and much of the variation is greatly influenced by the environment."

Cerastium brachypetalum Pers. [FNA5, HC2]
Syn. Pl. 1: 520.

gray mouse-ear chickweed

Cerastium brachypetalum Pers. ssp. *brachypetalum*
Cerastium brachypetalum Pers. var. *tauricum* (Spreng.) Murbeck
Cerastium tauricum Spreng.

FNA5:"The wholly herbaceous bracts of Cerastium brachypetalum distinguish it from C. fontanum subsp. vulgare, C. semidecandrum, and C. pumilum; the ciliate petal and filament bases distinguish it from C. diffusum and C. glomeratum. Cerastium brachypetalum differs from all those species in the long, silvery hairs that give it a grayish appearance. In Europe C. brachypetalum is more variable and eight subspecies have been recognized, two of which?subsp. brachypetalum and subsp. tauricum?occur in North America. However, they differ only in the absence or presence of glandular hairs, an insufficient distinction for recognition at the subspecific level."

Cerastium brachypodum (Engelm. ex A. Gray) B.L. Rob. [FNA5, HC2]
Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 5. (Sig. 10): 150. 27 Apr.
short-stalk mouse-ear chickweed

Cerastium adsurgens Greene
Cerastium brachypodum (Engelm. ex A. Gray) B.L. Rob. var. *compactum* B.L. Rob.
Cerastium nutans Raf. var. *brachypodum* Engelm. ex A. Gray

Cerastium dichotomum L. [FNA5, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 438.
forked mouse-ear chickweed

Cerastium siculum Guss. [HC], misapplied

FNA5: "Cerastium dichotomum is a rare weed of arable land and roadsides."

Cerastium fontanum Baumg. [FNA5, HC2]
Enum. Stirp. Transsilv. 1: 425.
common mouse-ear chickweed

ssp. *vulgare* (Hartm.) Greuter & Burdet [FNA5, HC2]
Willdenowia. 12: 37.
common chickweed, mouse-ear chickweed

Cerastium caespitosum Gilib.
Cerastium fontanum Baumg. ssp. *triviale* (Link) Jalas
Cerastium triviale Link
Cerastium vulgare Hartm.
Cerastium vulgatum L. [HC]
Cerastium vulgatum L. var. *hirsutum* Fr.

Cerastium glomeratum Thuill. [FNA5, HC2]
Fl. Env. Paris, ed. 2. 226.
sticky mouse-ear chickweed

Cerastium acutatum Suksd.
Cerastium fulvum Raf.
Cerastium viscosum L. [HC]

Cerastium nutans Raf. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Précis Découv. Somiol. 36.
nodding mouse-ear chickweed

var. ***nutans*** [FNA5, HC2]
Précis Découv. Somiol. 36.
nodding chickweed

Cerastium longipedunculatum Muhl. ex Britton
Cerastium nutans Raf. var. *occidentale* B. Boivin

Cerastium pumilum Curtis [FNA5, HC2]
Fl. Londin. 2(6,69): plate 30.
dwarf mouse-ear chickweed

Cerastium glutinosum Fr.
Cerastium pumilum Curtis ssp. *glutinosum* (Fr.) Jalas

Cerastium semidecandrum L. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 438.
five-stamen mouse-ear chickweed

Cerastium tomentosum L. [FNA5, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 440.
snow-in-summer

Cherleria [HC2]
sandwort

Cherleria biflora (L.) A. J. Moore & Dillenb. [HC2]
Willdenowia 47(1): 9.
two-flowered sandwort

Minuartia biflora (L.) Schinz & Thell. [FNA5]

Cherleria obtusiloba (Rydb.) A. J. Moore & Dillenb. [HC2]
Willdenowia 47(1): 12.
alpine sandwort

Arenaria obtusiloba (Rydb.) Fernald [HC]
Minuartia obtusiloba (Rydb.) House [FNA5]

Corrigiola [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 271. 1753. Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 132. 1754.
strapwort

Corrigiola litoralis L. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 271.
strapwort

ssp. *litoralis* [FNA5, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 271. Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 132. 1754.
strapwort

Dianthus [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 409. 1753. Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 191. 1754.
pink

Dianthus armeria L. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 410.
Deptford pink

ssp. *armeria* [FNA5, HC2]
Deptford pink

Dianthus barbatus L. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 409.
sweet William

ssp. *barbatus* [FNA5, HC2]
sweet William

Dianthus deltoides L. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 411.
maiden pink

ssp. *deltoides* [FNA5, HC2]
maiden pink

Dichodon [HC2]
mouse-ear chickweed

Dichodon viscidus (M. Bieb.) Holub [WTU]
Folia Geobotanica & Phytotaxonomica 9.

Cerastium anomalum Waldst. & Kit.
Cerastium dubium (Bastard) Guépin
Stellaria dubia Bastard

Shildneck, P. and A. G. Jones. 1986. Cerastium dubium (Caryophyllaceae) new for the eastern half of North America (a comparison with sympatric Cerastium species, including cytological data). Castanea 51: 49-55.

Engellaria
Acta Bot. Mex. 128(e1846): 4.

Engellaria obtusa (Engelm.) Iamonico [WTU]
Acta Bot. Mex. 128(e1846): 6.
blunt-sepaled starwort

Alsine obtusa (Engelm.) Rose
Alsine viridula Piper
Alsine washingtoniana (B.L. Rob.) A. Heller
Stellaria obtusa Engelm.
Stellaria viridula (Piper) St. John
Stellaria washingtoniana B.L. Rob.

Eremogone [FNA5, HC2]
Vers. Darstell. Alsin. 13, unnumbered plate. 1833.
sandwort

Eremogone aculeata (S. Watson) Ikonn. [FNA5, HC2]
Novosti Sist. Vyssh. Rast. 10: 139.
needle-leaf sandwort, prickly sandwort

Arenaria aculeata S. Watson [HC]
Arenaria fendleri A. Gray var. *aculeata* (S. Watson) S.L. Welsh
Arenaria pumicola Coville & Leiberg var. *californica* Maguire

[FNA lists Eremogone aculeata as present in Washington. WTU has specimens from OR, ID, and MT but none from WA. Examination of specimens from closely related taxa for possible misidentifications is warranted.

Eremogone capillaris (Poir.) Fenzl [FNA5, HC2]
Vers. Darstell. Alsin. 37.
mountain sandwort, thread-leaved sandwort

Arenaria capillaris Poir. [HC]

var. ***americana*** (Maguire) R.L. Hartm. & Rabeler [FNA5, HC2]
Sida. 21: 239.
fescue sandwort, thread-leaved sandwort

Arenaria capillaris Poir. ssp. *americana* Maguire [KZ99]
Arenaria capillaris Poir. var. *americana* (Maguire) R.J. Davis [HC]
Eremogone americana (Maguire) Ikonn.

Arenaria nardifolia [misapplied, HC]

Eremogone congesta (Nutt.) Ikonn. [FNA5, HC2]
Novosti Syst. Vyssh. Rast. 10: 139.
ballhead sandwort, capitate sandwort

Arenaria congesta Nutt. [HC]

var. ***cephaloidea*** (Rydb.) R.L. Hartm. & Rabeler [FNA5, HC2]
Sida. 21: 239.
ballhead sandwort, sharptip sandwort

Arenaria cephaloidea Rydb.
Arenaria congesta Nutt. var. *cephaloidea* (Rydb.) Maguire [HC]

var. ***congesta*** [FNA5, HC2]
Novosti Syst. Vyssh. Rast. 10: 139.
ballhead sandwort

Arenaria congesta Nutt. var. *congesta* [HC]

var. ***prolifera*** (Maguire) R.L. Hartm. & Rabeler [FNA5, HC2]
Sida. 21: 239.
ballhead sandwort

Arenaria congesta Nutt. var. *glandulifera* Maguire [HC]
Arenaria congesta Nutt. var. *prolifera* Maguire [HC]

Eremogone franklinii (Douglas ex Hook.) R.L. Hartm. & Rabeler [FNA5, HC2]
Sida. 21: 240.
Franklin's sandwort

Arenaria franklinii Douglas ex Hook. [HC]

var. ***franklinii*** [FNA5, HC2]
Sida. 21: 240.
Franklin's sandwort

Arenaria franklinii Douglas ex Hook. var. *franklinii* [HC]

var. ***thompsonii*** (M. Peck) R.L. Hartm. & Rabeler [FNA5, HC2]
Sida. 21: 240.
Thompson's sandwort

Arenaria franklinii Douglas ex Hook. var. *thompsonii* M. Peck [HC]

Gypsophila [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 406. 1753. Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 191. 1754.
baby's-breath

Gypsophila paniculata L. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 407.
baby's-breath

State Listed Noxious Weed.

Herniaria [FNA5, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 218. 1753. Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 103. 1754.
rupturewort

Herniaria hirsuta L. [FNA5, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 218.
hairy rupturewort

Recently (2016) collected in Spokane and Pierce counties, WA.

var. *cinerea* (DC.) Loret & Barrandon [FNA5, HC2]
Fl. Montpellier. 243.
hairy rupturewort

Holosteum [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 88. 1753. Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 39. 1754.
jagged chickweed

Holosteum umbellatum L. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 88.
jagged-chickweed

FNA5: "The first collection from the western United States was made in 1926 and the species has since spread to various disturbed sites in the Pacific Northwest. Several plants in two recent collections from

Oregon (e.g., Joyal 463, OSC) are infected with an ovary smut (Microbotryum sp.), the first evidence of such infection on Holosteum in North America known to us."

ssp. *umbellatum* [FNA5, HC2]
jagged chickweed

Honckenya [FNA5, HC2]
Neues Mag. Aerzte. 5: 206. 1783.
sea purslane, seabeach sandwort

Honkenya [HC], orthographic variant

Honckenya peploides (L.) Ehrh. [FNA5, HC2]
Neues Mag. Aerzte. 5: 206.
sea purslane, seabeach sandwort

Honkenya peploides L. [HC], orthographic variant

ssp. ***major*** (Hook.) Hultén [FNA5, HC2]
Fl. Aleut. Isl. 171.
sea purslane, seabeach sandwort

Arenaria peploides L. ssp. *major* (Hook.) Calder & Roy L. Taylor
Arenaria peploides L. var. *major* Hook.
Arenaria peploides L. var. *maxima* Fernald
Arenaria peploides L. var. *oblongifolia* (Torr. & A. Gray) S. Watson
Honckenya oblongifolia Torr. & A. Gray
Honckenya peploides (L.) Ehrh. var. *major* (Hook.) Abrams

Lepyrodiclis [FNA5, HC2]
Gen. Pl. 13: 966. 1840.
false jagged-chickweed

Lepyrodiclis holosteoides (C.A. Mey.) Fenzl ex Fisch. & C.A. Mey. [FNA5, HC2]
Enum. Pl. Nov. 1: 93, 110.
False jagged-chickweed

Gouffeia holosteoides C.A. Mey.

Loeflingia [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 35. 1753. Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 22. 1754.
loeflingia, pygmyleaf

Loeflingia squarrosa Nutt. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 1: 174.
spreading pygmyleaf

Loeflingia pusilla Curran
Loeflingia squarrosa Nutt. ssp. *artemisiarum* Barneby & Twisselm.
Loeflingia squarrosa Nutt. ssp. *cactorum* Barneby & Twisselm.
Loeflingia squarrosa Nutt. ssp. *texana* (Hook.) Barneby & Twisselm.
Loeflingia squarrosa Nutt. var. *artemisiarum* (Barneby & Twisselm.) Dorn
Loeflingia texana Hook.

Rare, WNDR. FNA5 (Hartman and Rabeler): "R. C. Barneby and E. C. Twisselmann (1970) recognized four subspecies of Loeflingia squarrosa, for the most part allopatric. After a reevaluation of the characters used in their key, we feel that those entities are best regarded as geographical races of the species. This is justified largely by both the overlap in expressions of and the lack of correlation of the characters."

Lychnis [HC, HC2]
campion
(see also *Silene*)

Lychnis coronaria (L.) Desr. [HC, HC2]
Encycl. [J. Lamarck & al.] 3(2): 643.

rose campion

Agrostemma coronaria L.
Silene coronaria (L.) Clairville [FNA5]

FNA5: "Silene coronaria is commonly cultivated and occasionally escapes."

Moehringia [FNA5, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 359. 1753. Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 170. 1754.
sandwort

Moehringia lateriflora (L.) Fenzl [FNA5, HC2]
Vers. Darstell. Alsin. 18, 38.
blunt-leaf sandwort, bluntleaf sandwort

Arenaria lateriflora L. [HC]
Arenaria lateriflora L. var. *angustifolia* H. St. John
Arenaria lateriflora L. var. *lateriflora*
Arenaria lateriflora L. var. *taylorae* H. St. John
Arenaria lateriflora L. var. *tenuicaulis* Blank.

FNA5: "Four varieties of Moehringia laterifolia have been described based on variation in leaf width and pubescence; they have been little used, and the variation appears not to be correlated with geography."

Moehringia macrophylla (Hook.) Fenzl [FNA5, HC2]
Vers. Darstell. Alsin. 18, 38.
large-leaf sandwort

Arenaria macrophylla Hook. [HC]

Moenchia [FNA5, HC2]
Neues Mag. Aerzte. 5: 203. 1783.
[name conserved]
upright chickweed

Moenchia erecta (L.) P. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherbius [FNA5, HC2]
Oekon. Fl. Wetterau. 1: 219.
upright chickweed

Sagina erecta L.

ssp. *erecta* [FNA5, HC2]
upright chickweed

Myosoton [FNA5, HC2]
Methodus. 225. 1794.
water chickweed

Myosoton aquaticum (L.) Moench [FNA5, HC2]
Methodus. 225.
giant chickweed, water chickweed

Alsine aquatica (L.) Britton
Cerastium aquaticum L.
Stellaria aquatica (L.) Scop. [HC]

Polycarpon [FNA5, HC2]
Syst. Nat. ed. 10. 2: 859, 881, 1360. 1759. (as Polycarpa), 881, 1360. 1759.
manyseed

Polycarpon tetraphyllum (L.) L. [FNA5, HC2]
Syst. Nat. ed. 10. 2: 881.
fourleaf allseed, fourleaf manyseed

ssp. *tetraphyllum* [FNA5, HC2]
fourleaf allseed, fourleaf manyseed

Recently collected (2016) in the Ballard neighborhood in north Seattle, where well established as a weed along a several hundred meter stretch of road side. Also known from southwest British Columbia and western Oregon.

Pseudostellaria jamesiana (Torr.) W.A. Weber & R.L. Hartm. [WTU]
Phytologia. 44: 314.
sticky chickweed, sticky starwort

Alsine glutinosa A. Heller
Arenaria jamesiana (Torr.) Shinners
Schizotechium jamesianum (Torr.) Arabi, Rabeler & Zarre
Stellaria jamesiana Torr. [HC]
Torreyostellaria jamesiana (Torr.) Gang Yao, B.Xue & Z.Q.Song

Sabulina [HC2]
sandwort

Sabulina basaltica B.S. Legler [HC2]
PhytoKeys 81: 79-102.
basalt sandwort, Olympic sandwort

Arenaria rossii R. Br. ex Richardson [HC], misapplied
Arenaria rossii R. Br. ex Richardson var. *rossii* [HC], misapplied
Minuartia elegans (Cham. & Schltdl.) Schischk. [FNA5], misapplied
Minuartia rossii (R. Br. ex Richardson) Graebn. [FNA5], misapplied

Sabulina macra (A. Nelson & J.F. Macbr.) Dillenb. & Kadereit [HC2]
Taxon 63(1): 86.
slender sandwort, slender stitchwort

Alsinopsis tenella (J. Gay) A. Heller
Arenaria macra A. Nelson & J.F. Macbr.
Arenaria stricta Michx. [HC]
Arenaria stricta Michx. ssp. *macra* (A. Nelson & J.F. Macbr.) Maguire
Arenaria stricta Michx. var. *puberulenta* (M. Peck) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]
Greniera tenella J. Gay
Minuartia tenella (J. Gay) Mattf. [FNA5]

Sabulina nuttallii (Pax) Dillenb. & Kadereit [HC2]
Taxon 63(1): 87.
Nuttall's sandwort

Arenaria nuttallii Pax [HC]
Minuartia nuttallii (Pax) Briquet [FNA5]
Minuopsis nuttallii (Pax) W.A. Weber

var. ***fragilis*** (Maguire & A.H. Holmgren) Dillenb. & Kadereit [HC2]
Taxon 63(1): 87.
brittle sandwort, brittle stichwort

Arenaria nuttallii Pax ssp. *fragilis* Maguire & A.H. Holmgren
Arenaria nuttallii Pax var. *fragilis* (Maguire & A.H. Holmgren) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]
Minuartia nuttallii (Pax) Briquet ssp. *fragilis* (Maguire & A.H. Holmgren) McNeill
Minuartia nuttallii (Pax) Briquet var. *fragilis* (Maguire & A.H. Holmgren) Rabeler & R.L. Hartm. [FNA5]

var. ***nuttallii*** [HC2]
Nuttall's sandwort

Arenaria nuttallii Pax var. *nuttallii* [HC]
Arenaria pungens Nutt., homonym (illegitimate)
Minuartia nuttallii (Pax) Briq. ssp. *nuttallii*
Minuartia nuttallii (Pax) Briquet var. *nuttallii* [FNA5]
Minuopsis pungens (Nutt.) Mattf.

Sabulina pusilla (S. Watson) Dillenb. & Kadereit [HC2]
Taxon 63(1): 87.

annual sandwort, dwarf sandwort, dwarf stitchwort

Alsinopsis pusilla (S. Watson) Rydb.
Arenaria pusilla S. Watson [HC]
Minuartia pusilla (S. Watson) Mattf. [FNA5]

Sabulina rubella (Wahlenb.) Dillenb. & Kadereit [HC2]
Taxon 63(1): 87.
boreal stitchwort

Alsine rubella Wahlenb.
Arenaria hirta (Wormskjöld) Hartm. var. *rubella* (Wahlenb.) Hartm.
Arenaria propinqua Richardson
Arenaria rubella (Wahlenb.) Sm. [HC]
Arenaria verna L. var. *propinqua* (Richardson) Fernald
Arenaria verna L. var. *pubescens* (Cham. & Schltdl.) Fernald
Arenaria verna L. var. *rubella* (Wahlenb.) S. Watson
Minuartia rubella (Wahlenb.) Hiern [FNA5]
Tryphane rubella (Wahlenb.) Rchb.

FNA5: "We follow Ö. Nilsson (2001) in not recognizing infraspecific taxa that have been described based at least partly on pubescence. Variety propinqua has been applied to glabrous plants, which occur infrequently and sporadically throughout the range of the species. Where they do occur they are often intermixed with sparsely stipitate-glandular plants. This glabrous variety is rarely encountered in western North America."

Sabulina sororia B.S. Legler [HC2]
Phytokeys 81: 79-102.
Twin Sisters sandwort

Arenaria rossii R. Br. ex Richardson [HC], misapplied
Arenaria rossii R. Br. ex Richardson var. *rossii* [HC], misapplied
Minuartia elegans (Cham. & Schltdl.) Schischk. [FNA5], misapplied
Minuartia rossii (R. Br. ex Richardson) Graebn. [FNA5], misapplied

Sagina [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 128. 1753. Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 62. 1754.
pearlwort

Sagina apetala Ard. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Animadv. Bot. Spec. Alt. 2: 22, fig. 1.
annual pearlwort

Sagina apetala Ard. var. *barbata* Fenzl ex Ledeb.

Sagina decumbens (Elliott) Torr. & A. Gray [FNA5, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 1: 177.
western pearlwort

ssp. ***occidentalis*** (S. Watson) G.E. Crow [FNA5, HC2]
Rhodora. 80: 68.
western pearlwort

Sagina occidentalis S. Watson [HC]

FNA5: "Except by geography, subsp. occidentalis is very difficult to distinguish from subsp. decumbens. In plants of subsp. occidentalis the sepals tend to be more orbiculate and the capsules, prior to dehiscence, tend to be more globose. Extremely variable, subsp. decumbens generally can be recognized on the basis of presence of tuberculate seeds (60% frequency) and 80% have a combination of tuberculate seeds and glandular-pubescent pedicels and calyx bases. But when seeds are smooth, seeing the reticulate ridge pattern requires high magnification, and while SEM readily clarifies the differences, its use is hardly practical. Subspecies decumbens has a greater tendency to possess purple sepal tips or sepal margins, and purplish coloration frequently at the nodes."

Sagina maxima A. Gray [FNA5, HC2]
Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts, n. s. 6: 382.

stick-stemmed pearlwort

ssp. ***crassicaulis*** (S. Watson) G.E. Crow [FNA5, HC2]
Rhodora. 80: 79.
stick-stemmed pearlwort

Sagina crassicaulis S. Watson [HC]

No varietal distinction of S. crassicaulis in HC

ssp. ***maxima*** [FNA5, HC2]
stick-stemmed pearlwort

Sagina crassicaulis S. Watson var. *litoralis* (Hultén) Hultén
Sagina litoralis Hultén

FNA5 reports this taxon from Washington.

Sagina procumbens L. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 128.
bird-eye pearlwort

Sagina procumbens L. var. *compacta* Lange

Sagina saginoides (L.) H. Karsten [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Deut. Fl. 539.
alpine pearlwort, arctic pearlwort

Sagina linnaei C. Presl
Sagina micrantha (Bunge) Fernald
Sagina saginoides (L.) H. Karsten var. *hesperia* Fernald
Spergula saginoides L.

Saponaria [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 408. 1753. Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 191. 1754.
soapwort

Saponaria ocymoides L. [FNA5, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 409.
rock soapwort

Saponaria officinalis L. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 408.
bouncing-bet

Scleranthus [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 406. 1753. (as Schleranthus); Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 190. 1754.
knawel

Scleranthus annuus L. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 406.
annual knawel

ssp. *annuus* [FNA5, HC2]
annual knawel

Silene [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 416. 1753. Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 193. 1754.
[name conserved]
campion, catchfly, wild pink, silene
(see also *Atocion*)

Silene acaulis (L.) Jacq. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Enum. Stirp. Vindob. 78, 242.
moss campion

Cucubalus acaulis L.

Silene acaulis (L.) Jacq. ssp. *exscapa* (All.) DC.
Silene acaulis (L.) Jacq. var. *exscapa* (All.) DC. [HC]
Silene acaulis (L.) Jacq. var. *subacaulescens* (F.N. Williams) Fernald & H. St. John [HC]
Silene exscapa All.
Xamilensis acaulis (L.) Tzvelev

FNA5: "Silene acaulis is a variable species, and most workers have recognized infraspecific taxa in North America: subsp. acaulis (subsp. exscapa and subsp. arctica), which is predominantly arctic; and subsp. subacaulescens, which extends down the Rocky Mountains from Alaska to Arizona and New Mexico. In subsp. acaulis, the leaves are flat and short and the flowers are subsessile and smaller in size. Subspecies subacaulescens is typically a larger, less-compact plant with longer, narrower leaves and larger, pedunculate flowers. However, in many populations, these two variants are poorly differentiated, and in others both occur together, connected by intermediates. Silene acaulis is widely distributed in arctic and alpine Europe."

Silene antirrhina L. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 419.
sleepy catchfly

FNA5: "The ... varieties and forms of Silene antirrhina ... were named on the basis of stature and flower color, but none appear to be worthy of recognition. The species is very plastic, being greatly affected by moisture, exposure, and nutrients."

Silene bernardina S. Watson [FNA5, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 24: 82.
Palmer's catchfly

Silene bernardina S. Watson ssp. *bernardina* [KZ99]
Silene bernardina S. Watson var. *maguirei* Bocquet [KZ99]
Silene bernardina S. Watson var. *rigidula* (B.L. Rob.) Tiehm [KZ99]
Silene bernardina S. Watson var. *sierrae* (C.L. Hitchc. & Maguire) Bocquet [KZ99]
Silene shockleyi S. Watson

FNA5: "Silene bernardina is the earliest valid name for this species. Watson had previously (1875) named it S. montana, and that name was taken up by C. L. Hitchcock and B. Maguire (1947), who cited S. bernardina as a subspecies of S. montana. Unfortunately, the epithet montana is pre-occupied in Silene by S. montana Arrondeau (1863), an unrelated European species. The situation was further complicated by Watson in 1877, when he used the name Lychnis montana for another unrelated species now transferred to Silene and called S. hitchguirei. Silene bernardina varies in leaf width, pubescence, and flower color. The broader-leaved and more sparsely pubescent forms have been referred to subsp. bernardina, and the more-common, narrower-leaved, more-densely pubescent, and viscid forms have been referred to subsp. maguirei. Some forms of Silene bernardina can be difficult to distinguish from S. verecunda, S. sargentii, and S. oregana. Silene verecunda differs in its smaller, clavate calyx and in its petals being only shortly two-lobed. Silene sargentii is a small, densely cespitose, high-alpine species with very narrow, linear leaves (1-2 mm wide), shortly two-lobed petals, and seeds with much larger papillae around the margins. In S. oregana the petals are larger (two times the calyx) and deeply divided into many very narrow segments; the claw and the filaments are glabrous; the leaves, particularly the basal ones, are broader; and the inflorescences are narrower, with the more numerous flowers arranged on short, ascending branches; also, the calyx lobes are ovate and obtuse instead of lanceolate and acute."

Silene conoidea L. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 418.
conoid catchfly

FNA5: "Similar to Silene conica but larger in all its parts, S. conoidea is a rare adventive weed with showy flowers and inflated fruiting calyces."

Silene csereii Baumg. [FNA5, HC2]
Enum. Stirp. Transsilv. 3: 345. (as cserei).
biennial campion

Silene cserei Baumg. [HC], orthographic variant

FNA5: "Often confused with Silene vulgaris, S. csereii may be readily separated by the long, racemose

primary branches of its inflorescence, the elliptic calyx that is constricted at both ends, tightly enclosing the capsule and lacking obvious reticulate venation, and the purple filaments."

Silene dichotoma Ehrh. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Beitr. Naturk. 7: 143.
forked catchfly

ssp. *dichotoma* [FNA5, HC2]
forked catchfly

Silene dioica (L.) Clairville [FNA5, HC2]
Man. Herbor. Suisse. 146.
red catchfly

Lychnis dioica L. [HC]

FNA5: "Silene dioica is closely related to S. latifolia and completely interfertile with it. The two species hybridize wherever they grow in close proximity, and the offspring (S. Â´hampeana Meusel & K. Werner) usually have pale pink flowers. Silene dioica and S. latifolia are difficult to separate in herbarium material unless flower color has been noted. The characters that distinguish S. dioica are the usually dense, long, and soft pubescence covering at least the distal portion of the plant; the broad, almost globose, thin, and brittle capsule with revolute teeth; and the softer, thinner, usually broader leaves. Occasionally, double-flowered plants are encountered as garden escapes."

Silene douglasii Hook. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 88.
Douglas's catchfly, Douglas's silene

var. ***douglasii*** [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 88.
Douglas's catchfly

Silene douglasii Hook. var. *monantha* (S. Watson) B.L. Rob. [HC]

var. ***rupinae*** Kephart & Sturgeon [FNA5, HC2]
Madroño. 40: 96, fig. 2.
Douglas's catchfly

Silene gallica L. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 417.
windmill pink

Silene latifolia Poir. [FNA5, HC2]
Voy. Barbarie. 2: 165.
white campion, evening catchfly

Lychnis alba Mill. [HC]
Silene alba (Mill.) E.H.L. Krause
Silene latifolia Poir. ssp. *alba* (Mill.) Greuter & Burdet

Silene menziesii Hook. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 90, plate 30.
Menzies's catchfly

Silene menziesii Hook. var. *menziesii* [HC]
Silene menziesii Hook. var. *viscosa* (Greene) C.L. Hitchc. & Maguire [HC]

FNA5:"Silene menziesii is quite variable in the extent to which the inflorescence is developed and in its pubescence. This, coupled with the functionally dioecious nature of the species, has spawned a plethora of names, none of which appear to warrant recognition."

Silene noctiflora L. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 419.
night-flowering catchfly

Melandrium noctiflorum (L.) Fr.

FNA5: "Silene noctiflora is sometimes confused with S. latifolia, but they are very different species. Silene

noctiflora differs in having perfect flowers with long, very narrow calyx teeth and an elliptic, fruiting calyx that is narrow at the mouth and constricted around the capsule base. It also has three styles and a capsule that dehisces by six teeth; S. latifolia has (four or) five styles and a capsule that dehisces by five bifid teeth. The flowers of S. noctiflora, as its name indicates, are nocturnal and moth-pollinated."

Silene oregana S. Watson [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 10: 343.
Oregon catchfly

Silene filisecta M. Peck
Silene gormanii Howell

FNA5: "The creamy white laciniate petals are the best field (and herbarium) guide to distinguishing this species from Silene parryi and S. scouleri, both of which have 2-4-lobed petals that are usually dingy cream to greenish or purple tinged."

Silene paradoxa L. [HC2]
Hist. Pl. Pyrenées 246.

Silene parryi (S. Watson) C.L. Hitchc. & Maguire [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Revis. N. Amer. Silene. 36.
Parry's, Parry's silene

Silene douglasii Hook. var. *macounii* (S. Watson) B.L. Rob.
Silene macounii S. Watson

FNA5: "Silene parryi is very similar to S. douglasii, but the latter is normally eglandular with a characteristic short, gray, retrorse pubescence. The two species may hybridize, accounting for the occurrence of populations of S. douglasii with some glandular pubescence in the inflorescence. Silene parryi is closely related also to S. scouleri, but the latter is normally readily distinguished by its pink flowers; taller stature; long, narrow, many-flowered inflorescences; and fusiform fruiting calyces that are constricted around the carpophore. However, some depauperate specimens of S. scouleri from montane habitats are difficult to place. Also, small plants of S. parryi from alpine habitats can easily be mistaken for S. grayi. The anthers of S. parryi are often smutted with Microbotryum violaceum (Persoon) G. Deml & Oberwinker [= Ustilago violacea (Persoon) Roussel], e.g., in the type collection of S. tetonensis."

Silene scouleri Hook. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 88.
Scouler's catchfly, Scouler's siliene

ssp. ***hallii*** (S. Watson) C.L. Hitchc. & Maguire [FNA5, HC2]
Revis. N. Amer. Silene. 26.
Hall's catchfly, Hall's silene

Silene hallii S. Watson

FNA includes WA within the distribution of S. scouleri ssp. hallii. FNA5: "The main center of distribution of subsp. hallii is Colorado, but plants referable to or approaching this subspecies occur along the Rocky Mountains from New Mexico to southern British Columbia and Alberta."

ssp. ***scouleri*** [FNA5, HC2]
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 88.
Scouler's catchfly, Scouler's silene

Silene scouleri Hook. var. *pacifica* (Eastw.) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]
Silene scouleri Hook. var. *scouleri* [HC]

Silene seelyi C.V. Morton & J.W. Thomp. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Torreya. 33: 70.
Seely's silene

Anotites seelyi (C.V. Morton & J.W. Thomp.) W.A. Weber

Rare.

Silene spaldingii S. Watson [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. 10: 344.
Spalding's catchfly, Spalding's silene

Rare.

Silene suksdorfii B.L. Rob. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Bot. Gaz. 16: 44, plate 6, figs. 9-11.
Cascade catchfly, Suksdorf's catchfly

FNA5: "Silene suksdorfii appears to be closely related to S. parryi but differs in its broadly winged seeds, smaller size, cespitose habit, and the prominent purple-septate hairs of the calyx, although the latter occasionally are present in S. parryi. It is very similar to, and in Idaho appears to intergrade with, another alpine species, S. sargentii, which has linear leaves and lacks the purple septa in the hairs and the broad wing on the seeds. It is similar also to S. hitchguirei; see discussion under that species."

Silene vulgaris (Moench) Garcke [FNA5, HC2]
Fl. N. Mitt.-Deutschland, ed. 9. 46.
bladder campion

Silene cucubalus Wibel [HC]
Silene inflata Sm.
Silene latifolia Rendle & Britten var. *pubescens* (DC.) Farw.

FNA5: "Silene vulgaris is less variable in North America than in its native Europe, where five subspecies are recognized on the basis of capsule size, petal color, leaf shape, and habit. All North American material appears to belong to subsp. vulgaris, although a few collections from sandy habitats tend to have unusually narrow leaves. Similar plants from Europe have been named var. litoralis (Ruprecht) Jalas and subsp. angustifolia Hayek."

Spergula [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 440. 1753. Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 199. 1754.
spurry

Spergula arvensis L. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 440.
corn spurry

Spergula arvense L. var. *sativa* (Boenn.) Rchb. [FMR]

FNA5: "Spergula arvensis is often a significant weed in sandy crop lands, but it is sometimes used as a forage crop in areas with poor, sandy soils; it was intentionally introduced to Crawford County, Michigan, in 1888 (O. Clute and O. Palmer 1893)."

Spergularia [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Fl. ech. 94. 1819.
[name conserved]
sandspurry

Spergularia bocconei (Scheele) Graebn. [HC, HC2]
5(1, Lief. 11): 849.
Bocconi's sandspurry

Spergularia bocconi (Scheele) Graebn. [FNA5], orthographic variant
Spergularia bocconii (Scheele) Graebn. [HC], orthographic variant

Spergularia canadensis (Pers.) G. Don [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Gen. Hist. 1: 426.
Canada sandspurry

var. ***occidentalis*** R. Rossbach [FNA5, HC2]
Rhodora. 42: 116.
Canadian sandspurry

Spergularia diandra (Guss.) Heldr. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Pl. Atticae. unnumbered.
alkali sandspurry

Spergularia salsuginea Fenzl

Spergularia macrotheca (Hornem.) Heynh. [FNA5, HC, HC2]

Alph. Aufz. Gew. 689.
beach sandspurry

var. ***macrotheca*** [FNA5, HC2]
Alph. Aufz. Gew. 689.
beach sandspurry

Spergularia rubra (L.) J. Presl & C. Presl [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Fl. ech. 94.
red sandspurry

Arenaria rubra L.

FNA5: "Spergularia rubra was collected in 1901 on ballast in Alabama (Mohr, DS), the only record in the southeastern United States. It is the most widely distributed Spergularia species found outside of saline areas in the flora and has been in North America since at least the 1860s."

Spergularia salina J. Presl & C. Presl [FNA5, HC2]
Fl. ech. 95.
saltmarsh sandspurry

Spergularia marina (L.) Griseb. [HC]
Spergularia marina (L.) Griseb. var. *tenuis* (Greene) R. Rossbach
Spergularia salina J. Presl & C. Presl var. *tenuis* (Greene) Jeps.

FNA5: "While Spergularia salina may be native in coastal areas and some inland saline sites in much of the cited range, populations in the Great Lakes region are introduced where, as in S. media, highway and sidewalk salt runoff has created favorable habitats. Variety tenuis has been distinguished from var. salina by some authors as follows: cyme crowded versus lax, sepals 1.6-3.8 mm versus 2.4-5 mm, mature capsules 3-4.4 mm versus 3.6-6.4 mm, respectively. Due to the extreme overlap in morphologic features as well as geographic ranges, var. tenuis is not recognized here. The name Spergularia marina var. leiosperma (Kindberg) Gurke has been applied to plants with smooth seeds but, as pointed out by R. P. Rossbach (1940), separation of plants with smooth versus papillose seeds is not practical. Some authors believe that the correct name for this species is Spergularia marina."

Stellaria [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 421. 1753. Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 193. 1754.
chickweed, starwort, stitchwort
(see also *Myosoton*, *Pseudostellaria*)

Stellaria alsine Grimm [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Nova Acta Phys.-Med. Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol. Nat. Cur. 3(app.): 313.
bog stitchwort

FNA5: "Stellaria alsine is presumed to be native in eastern North America but has been introduced elsewhere in North America and Chile."

Stellaria borealis Bigelow [FNA5, HC2]
Fl. Boston., ed. 2. 182.
boreal starwort, boreal stitchwort

ssp. ***borealis*** [FNA5, HC2]
Fl. Boston., ed. 2. 182.
boreal starwort

New taxon

Stellaria calycantha (Ledeb.) Bong. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, Sér. 6, Sci. Math. 2: 127.
northern bog starwort
(see also *Stellaria borealis*)

Stellaria calycantha (Ledeb.) Bong. var. *calycantha* [HC]
Stellaria simcoei (Howell) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]

Stellaria crispa Cham. & Schltdl. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Linnaea. 1: 51.

crisped starwort

Alsine crispa (Cham. & Schltdl.) Holz.
Stellaria borealis Bigelow var. *crispa* (Cham. & Schltdl.) Fenzl ex Torr. & A. Gray

Stellaria graminea L. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 1: 422.
grass-leaf starwort

Alsine graminea (L.) Britton

FNA5: "In Europe, both diploid and tetraploid cytotypes of Stellaria graminea occur with occasional triploid hybrids. Only the tetraploid form has been found in North America, except for a triploid colony in Newfoundland. This species is often confused with S. longifolia but differs in its stems, which are very angular, glabrous, and not scabrid; the narrowly triangular leaves on the flowering stems; the smooth leaf margins; the stiff, triangular, prominently 3-veined sepals; and the larger, rugulose seeds. The sterile overwintering shoots of Stellaria graminea have broader elliptic to elliptic-lanceolate leaf blades measuring 5-15 × 1.5-4 mm. They are broadest near the middle. This state of the plant has been named var. latifolia Petermann. Usually S. graminea has perfect flowers but occasionally plants that are entirely staminate-sterile are encountered. The flowers in these are partially fertile depending on the occurrence of cross- pollination."

Stellaria humifusa Rottb. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Skr. Kiøbenhavnske Selsk. Laerd. Elsk. 10: 447, plate 4, fig. 14.
saltmarsh starwort

Alsine humifusa (Rottb.) Britton
Stellaria humifusa Rottb. var. *marginata* Fenzl
Stellaria humifusa Rottb. var. *oblongifolia* Fenzl
Stellaria humifusa Rottb. var. *suberecta* B. Boivin

FNA5: "Stellaria humifusa is often confused with S. crassifolia, but has thicker stems and fleshy leaves that wrinkle and tend to turn brownish when dried. Also, in S. crassifolia the long pedicels are very slender and sharply angled below the capsule."

Stellaria longifolia Muhl. ex Willd. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Enum. Pl. 479.
long-leaved starwort

Stellaria longipes Goldie [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Edinburgh Philos. J. 6: 327.
longstalk starwort

ssp. ***longipes*** [FNA5, HC2]
Edinburgh Philos. J. 6: 327.
Goldie's starwort

Stellaria longipes Goldie var. *altocaulis* (Hultén) C.L. Hitchc. [HC]
Stellaria longipes Goldie var. *longipes* [HC, JPM]

Stellaria media (L.) Vill. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Hist. Pl. Dauphiné. 3: 615.
common chickweed

Alsine media L.
Stellaria apetala Ucria ex Roem.
Stellaria media (L.) Vill. var. *procera* Klatt & Richter

Stellaria neglecta Weihe ex Bluff & Fingerh. [FNA5, HC2]
Comp. Fl. German. 1: 560.
greater chickweed

Alsine neglecta (Weihe) Á. Löve & D. Löve
Stellaria media (L.) Vill. ssp. *neglecta* (Weihe) Gremli

FNA5: "Formerly, Stellaria neglecta was rare in North America, but during the last ten to 15 years it has spread rapidly and become weedy. It is very like larger forms of S. media (see note under that species),

but usually differs in having larger flowers, sepals, and seeds; having a larger number of stamens; and having seeds with acute conic tubercles. Flowers are self-compatible but usually are pollinated by flies."

Stellaria nitens Nutt. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Fl. N. Amer. 1: 185.
shiny starwort

Stellaria praecox A. Nelson

Stellaria pallida (Dumort.) Crépin [FNA5, HC2]
Man. Fl. Belgique, ed. 2. 19.
lesser chickweed

Alsine pallida Dumort.
Stellaria boraeana Jordan
Stellaria media (L.) Vill. ssp. *pallida* (Dumort.) Asch. & Graebn.

FNA5: "Stellaria pallida is automatically self-pollinated and often cleistogamous. It usually can be distinguished from apetalous forms of S. media by its smaller size, yellowish green color, its small sepals and small, pale seeds. Also the base and tip of the sepals occasionally are dark-red pigmented."

[WTU]
Nomencl. Bot. ed. 2, 2: 637. 1841, based on S. brachypetala Bongard, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. -Petersbourg, Sér. 6, Sci. Math. 2: 126. 1832 (as brachipetala), not Bunge 1830
Sitka starwort

Stellaria borealis Bigelow ssp. *sitchana* (Steud.) Piper & Beattie
Stellaria calycantha (Ledeb.) Bong. var. *bongardiana* (Fernald) Fernald
Stellaria calycantha (Ledeb.) Bong. var. *sitchana* (Steud.) Fernald

FNA5: "Subspecies sitchana is sturdier than subsp. borealis and is readily distinguished by its leaf blades, which are narrowly lanceolate and widest at the base, and by its narrowly triangular, 3-veined sepals. It is a western taxon associated mainly with the slopes of the Coast Ranges and the Rocky Mountains. On the eastern side of its range and in the Aleutian Islands it tends to intergrade with subsp. borealis."

Stellaria umbellata Turcz. [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou. 15: 173.
umbrella starwort

Alsine baicalensis Coville
Stellaria gonomischa B. Boivin
Stellaria weberi B. Boivin

Vaccaria [FNA5, HC, HC2]
Gen. Pl. 3. 1776.
cowcockle, cowherb

Vaccaria hispanica (Mill.) Rauschert [FNA5, HC2]
Feddes Repert. 73: 52.
cowcockle

Saponaria vaccaria L.
Vaccaria segetalis (Necker) Garcke ex Asch. [HC]