Washington Flora Checklist

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

Family: Cleomaceae

2 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 <u>APG IV</u> 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 <u>2nd Edition of the Flora of the Pacific Northwest</u> except where superceded by new information.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 November 29th, 2025 at 10:37pm PT. Available online at https://burkeherbarium.org/waflora/

Comments and questions should be addressed to the checklist administrators: David Giblin (dgiblin@uw.edu)
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Dicots:

Cleomaceae [FNA7, HC2] Spiderflower Family

Cleomella lutea (Hook.) Roalson & J.C.Hall [WTU]

Phytotaxa 205(3): 138. 2015. yellow beeplant, yellow spiderflower

Cleome lutea Hook. Cleome lutea Hook. var. lutea Peritoma lutea (Hook.) Raf.

Cleomella serrulata (Pursh) Roalson & J.C.Hall [WTU]

Phytotaxa 205(3): 140. 2015. Rocky Mountain beeplant, stinkweed

Cleome serrulata Pursh Peritoma serrulata (Pursh) DC.

FNA7: "Most collections of Peritoma serrulata from the northeastern and midwestern United States apparently represent non-persistent waifs or garden escapes. The species has been cultivated as a source of nectar for honeybees since ca. 1880 (L. H. Bailey 1900-1902). It shows considerable variation in fruit size, even within populations. The variation may reflect environmental influences, especially water availability, rather than genetics (H. H. Iltis 1952).

The seeds and leaves of Peritoma serrulata are consumed by the Navajo as food and provide a source of black dye. The leaves have been used as a remedy for insect bites, inflammation, and intestinal upsets (L. S. M. Curtin 1947)."

Polanisia [FNA7, HC, HC2]

Amer. J. Sci. 1: 37. 1819. clammyweed