Washington Flora Checklist

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

Family: Nymphaeaceae

3 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 except where superceded by new information.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/

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Dicots:

Nymphaeaceae [FNA3, HC, HC2] Water-Lily Family

Nuphar [FNA3, HC, HC2]

Fl. Graec. Prodr. 1: 361. 1809. cow-lily, yellow water-lily

Nuphar polysepala Engelm. [FNA3, HC2]

Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis. 2: 282. 1865. yellow pond lily, spatterdock

Nuphar lutea (L.) Sm., misapplied

Nuphar lutea (L.) Sm. ssp. polysepala (Endelmann) E.O. Beal [KZ99]

Nuphar polysepalum Engelm. [HC]

FNA3:Plants intermediate between Nuphar polysepala and N . variegata occur in eastern British Columbia."

Nymphaea [FNA3, HC, HC2]

Sp. Pl. 1: 510. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 227, 1754. water-lily

*Nymphaea odorata Aiton [FNA3, HC, HC2]

Hort. Kew. 2: 227. 1789.

American water-lily, fragrant water-lily

Nymphaea tetragona Georgi [FNA3, HC, HC2]

Bemerk. Reise Russ. Reich. 1: 220. 1775. pygmy water-lily

Possibly extirpated. FNA3: "Although broadly distributed in the northwest part of the flora, Nymphaea tetragona is apparently not common over the Canadian portion of its range. It was collected once in extreme northwestern Washington but is believed to be extirpated there. True N . tetragona is absent from northeastern North America and, now, from the conterminous United States, where this name has usually been applied to what is here segregated as N . leibergii . In size and shape of leaves and flowers the two taxa are very similar. They differ in the leaf mottling often present in developing leaves of N . tetragona but absent in N . leibergii ; the distinctly tetragonal appearance of the receptacle in N . tetragona ; and in the longer carpellary appendages, the presence usually of more stamens, and purple-colored stamens and pistils in N . tetragona . Only in living plants is it apparent that leaves of N . leibergii are thicker with impressed veins abaxially compared to the relatively thin leaves with raised veins in N . tetragona . Although distinctions in sepal and petal apices (often acute in N . tetragona and often rounded in N . leibergii) were the basis for the establishment of Castalia leibergii , the characters are variable in both taxa and thus of limited utility in distinguishing them."