Washington Flora Checklist

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

Family: Aristolochiaceae

1 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 except where superceded by new information.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 August 28th, 2025 at 1:55pm PT. Available online at https://burkeherbarium.org/waflora/

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Dicots:

Aristolochiaceae [FNA3, HC, HC2] Birthwort Family

Asarum [FNA3, HC, HC2]

Sp. Pl. 1: 442. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 201, 1754. wild ginger

Asarum caudatum Lindl. [FNA3, HC, HC2]

Edwards\'s Bot. Reg. 17: footnote after plate 1399. 1831. wild ginger

Asarum caudatum Lindl. var. caudatum [KZ99]

FNA3: "In most populations of Asarum caudatum, the distal portion of the sepal is spreading or weakly reflexed and 30-75 mm. A single population south of Mt. Shasta, California, has the distal sepals strongly reflexed and unusually short, often as little as 1.1 cm. Flowers of these plants superficially resemble those of A. lemmonii; they differ in being horizontal, not descending as in A. lemmonii, and in the filiform-attenuate sepals. Native Americans used Asarum caudatum medicinally to treat headaches, intestinal pain, knee pain, indigestion, boils, tuberculosis, and colic, and as a general tonic (D. E. Moerman 1986)."