Washington Flora Checklist

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

Family: Hydrocharitaceae

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and synonymy at the rank of genus and below follows the 2nd Edition of the Flora of the Pacific Northwest except where superceded by new information.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

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Available online at https://burkeherbarium.org/waflora/

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Monocots:

Hydrocharitaceae [FNA22, HC, HC2] Frogbit Family, Tapegrass Family, Waterweed Family

Synonyms:
Najadaceae [FNA22, HC] (Naiad Family, or Water-nymph Family)
Vallisneriaceae [Abrams]

FNA editors insisted on following Cronquist (1981) in recognizing Najadaceae, and the author's introduction to Najadaceae in FNA (Haynes 2000) protested Cronquist's treatment was outdated, citing recent papers investigating seed coat (Shaffer-Fehre 1991) and molecular relationships (Les & Haynes 1995). That evidence places Najadaceae within Hydrocharitaceae. Here we combine the two, as in JPM.

**Egeria* [FNA22, HC2]

Annales des Sciences Naturelles, Botanique. sér. 3, 11: 79. 1849.
brazilian waterweed

**Egeria densa* Planch. [FNA22, HC2]

Annales des Sciences Naturelles, Botanique. sér. 3, 11: 80. 1849.
Brazilian waterweed, South American waterweed

Elodea densa (Planch.) Casp. [HC]

FNA22: "Egeria densa is native to southeastern Brazil and has been widely sold in the aquarium trade, often becoming established in nature. Only staminate plants of E. densa have been observed outside its native range. Reproduction, then, occurs entirely by vegetative methods. No differentiated vegetative reproductive structures (turions, bulbils, etc.) are known (C. D. K. Cook and K. Urmi-König 1984b); however, the species is known to live temporarily under ice. The leaves of Egeria densa, which are only two cell-layers thick, are much used to demonstrate plant-cell structure and cytoplasmic streaming in introductory botany courses."

Elodea [FNA22, HC, HC2]

Flora Boreali-Americana. 1: 20. 1803.
ditchmoss, waterweed
(see also *Egeria*)

Elodea canadensis Michx. [FNA22, HC, HC2]

Flora Boreali-Americana. 1: 20. 1803.
Canadian waterweed, common waterweed, Rocky Mountain waterweed

Elodea brandegeeae H. St. John
Elodea planchonii Casp. [Abrams]

Elodea nuttallii (Planch.) H. St. John [FNA22, HC, HC2]

Rhodora. 22:29. 1920.
Nuttall's waterweed, western waterweed

Anacharis nuttallii Planch.

**Hydrilla* [FNA22, HC2]

Memoires de la Classe des Sciences Mathematiques et Physiques de L'Institut National de France. 12(2): 9, 61, 73, plate 2a?k. 1814.

**Hydrilla verticillata* (L. f.) Royle [FNA22, HC2]

Illustrations of the Botany ... of the Himalayan Mountains ... 1: 376. 1839.
hydrilla, water-thyme

Serpicula verticillata L. f.

FNA22: "Hydrilla verticillata is widely distributed in the Eastern Hemisphere but it is uncertain as to where it

is truly native. It grows in a variety of aquatic habitats ranging from acidic to basic, oligotrophic to eutrophic, fresh to brackish, and from a few centimeters to a meter or more if light penetrates that deeply. Growth and spread often are rapid. Stem fragments become rooted by fine, unbranched adventitious roots and soon produce vegetative reproductive structures from both subterranean and erect stems. Tubers produced on subterranean stems are pale brown; those produced on erect stems are dark olive-green and covered with short, stiff scales. Both types germinate quickly to produce new stems."

**Hydrocharis* [FNA22, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 1036. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5; 458, 1754.

**Hydrocharis morsus-ranae* L. [FNA22, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 1036. 1753.
European frog-bit

Known from Meadow Lake in Snohomish County.

**Limnobium* [FNA22, HC2]
Memoires de la Classe des Sciences Mathematiques et Physiques de L'Institut National de France. 12(2): 66. 1814.

**Limnobium laevigatum* (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Heine [HC2]
Adansonia, n.s. 8(3): 315. 1968.
smooth frogbit

Recently (2016) collected in Pacific County.

Najas [FNA22, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 1015. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5; 445, 1754.
water-nymph

Najas canadensis Michx. [HC2]
Flora Boreali-Americana 2: 220. 1803.
Canadian water-nymph

Rather cryptic taxon for which historic and contemporary collections have been made.

Najas flexilis (Willd.) Rostk. & W.L.E. Schmidt [FNA22, HC, HC2]
Flora Sedinensis. 382. 1824.
nodding water-nymph, slender water-nymph, wavy water-nymph

Caulinia flexilis Willd.
Najas caespitosus (Maguire) Reveal

FNA22: "In habit, Najas flexilis is most similar to N. guadalupensis. When seeds are present, N. flexilis can be separated easily from the latter species by the glossy, smooth, yellowish seeds that are widest above the middle. In the northern United States and in Canada, N. flexilis is by far the most common species of Najas, although in the Ohio and surrounding areas, it is disappearing as eutrophication (depletion of oxygen from lakes) continues (W. A. Wentz and R. L. Stuckey 1971)."

Najas guadalupensis (Spreng.) Magnus [FNA22, HC, HC2]
Beitrage zur Kenntniss der Gattung Najas. 8. 1870.
Guadalupe water-nymph

Caulinia guadalupensis Spreng.

ssp. *guadalupensis* [FNA22, HC2]
Beitrage zur Kenntniss der Gattung Najas. 8. 1870.
Guadalupe naias, common water-nymph, Guadalupe water-nymph

We follow FNA in accepting the subspecies, but they seem poorly defined along arbitrary size diffences in the seeds, stems, and leaves.

**Vallisneria* [FNA22, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 1015. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5; 446, 1754.
wild celery, tapegrass

*_Vallisneria americana_ Michx. [FNA22, HC, HC2]

Flora Boreali-Americana. 2: 220. 1803.

wild celery, American eelgrass, tapegrass

Vallisneria americana Michx. var. _americana_ [Crow & Hellquist 2000]

Vallisneria neotropica Vict.

Vallisneria spiralis L. [HC], misapplied

FNA22: "Vallisneria americana plus various species of Sagittaria, Sparganium, and Blyxa aubertii form usually sterile basal rosettes of long, linear leaves in shallow water in North America. Vallisneria can easily be separated from the others by the following combination of char acter states: base of leaves nearly flat in cross section, broad band of lacunae along each side of midvein, roots without cross septa, and absence of milky juice. The three other genera have a different combinations for these characters. Vallisneria spiralis Linnaeus has been reported in some of the older literature as being represented in North America. These reports are all based on a misapplication of the name V. spiralis and are actually V. americana. In warmer waters of southeastern United States are some populations of Vallisneria with much larger leaves that have been given the name V. neotropicalis. After considerable study of populations in the field, the plants formerly known as V. neotropicalis were determined to be just larger individuals of V. americana (R. M. Lowden 1982)."

Najadaceae: see Hydrocharitaceae

Vallisneriaceae: see Hydrocharitaceae