Flora Conservanda: New England.
The New England Plant Conservation Program (NEPCoP)
List of Plants in Need of Conservation.

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Abstract. The New England Plant Conservation Program (NEPCoP) regional rare plant list, "Flora Conservanda: New England," identifies vascular plant taxa in need of regional conservation. In 1993, NEPCoP established a Listing Committee consisting of representatives of each of the six state Natural Heritage Programs (NHPs) and additional scientists. The most current information on the rare vascular flora of each state, stored at the respective NHPs, was used as the basis of the NEPCoP List. The List comprises 576 taxa in five divisions: Division 1–Globally Rare Taxa (57 taxa); Division 2–Regionally Rare Taxa (273 taxa) ; Division 3–Locally Rare Taxa (75 taxa); Division 4–Historic Taxa (55 taxa); and Division Indeterminate (IND.)–116 taxa.

Key Words: NEPCoP, New England, conservation, endangered species, plants, regional plant program, Flora Conservanda, regional conservation list

Flora Conservanda: New England.

The New England Plant Conservation Program (NEPCoP), a voluntary collaboration of botanists, state and federal agencies, and conservation organizations in each of the New England states, was initiated by the New England Wild Flower Society (NEWFS) in 1991. The goals of NEPCoP are to prevent the extirpation and promote the recovery of the endangered flora of New England (New England Wild Flower Society 1992). The Program provides regional coordination for state-based plant conservation efforts to make best use of limited resources. NEPCoP was initiated for several reasons: 1) on a global and regional scale, plant species are under extreme threat; 2) a lack of public awareness concerning the importance of plants has contributed to plant endangerment; and 3) there is inadequate support for plant conservation activities from both the public and private sector.

The Program is administered by a Regional Advisory Council, Task Forces in the six New England states, and NEWFS. The Council, consisting of representatives from each state Task Force, members of the Board of Trustees at NEWFS, and other representatives from other conservation organizations, convenes as necessary to monitor and advise the overall Program. The Council sets policy for regional plant conservation, oversees development of the "Flora Conservanda: New England," and selects priority species for conservation action throughout the region.

State Task Forces are the heart of the program. Each Task Force, comprised of individuals knowledgeable of the state's flora, selects populations of priority species to be surveyed and directs conservation actions. The Task Forces meet at least once annually to discuss progress and set conservation agendas.

NEPCoP integrates in situ with ex situ conservation methods.
1) In situ methods. The best method for conserving plants is to protect the habitats where wild populations occur. Protection of land in itself, however, may not ensure the perpetuation of plant populations. Changes in habitats over time may necessitate management in order to preserve rare species. Members of each state's Task Force survey occurrences of rare plants, identify threats, and make suggestions for future management.
2) Ex situ methods. As a complement to protection and management of wild plant populations, plant propagules are collected from selected populations for seed banking, research, and public education. A seed bank of endangered species has been established at Garden in the Woods, the botanic garden of the New England Wild Flower Society in Framingham, Massachusetts, as a backup in the event of catastrophic loss in the wild. Seeds are collected from vulnerable populations of priority species as determined by each state Task Force. The number of populations sampled depends on many factors including the size and number of occurrences within each state, the type of land ownership, and each species' potential for successful seed banking.

An important part of the seed banking process is research on the propagation and cultivation of rare plant species. As seeds are tested for banking, the optimal propagation methods for each species are researched, and any plants produced can be made available for research. Most importantly, this propagation research provides information that can be applied to management of wild populations as well as propagules for reintroduction if deemed necessary. In addition, plants obtained through propagation research become part of the collection of the New England Garden of Rare and Endangered Plants, also maintained at the Garden in the Woods. This collection is an educational display for the public and a genetic resource for conservation and research.

Realizing that continual monitoring of all regional rare plant populations will not be accomplished by the currently limited number of professionals, NEPCoP has instituted a pilot program of Volunteer Rare Plant Monitors. This program, at present in Massachusetts only, trains volunteers to survey rare plant occurrences. The initial results have been impressive and the expansion of this program both within Massachusetts and throughout the region is anticipated.

New England states have had a strong interest in conservation of the native flora for many years. Connecticut passed a law in 1868 to protect the Hartford Fern, Lygodium palmatum (Mehrhoff 1980), which may be the earliest legal attempt at conservation of plants for aesthetic interest rather than for utilitarian reasons.

The New England Botanical Club (NEBC) formed its first conservation committee, the Natural Areas Criteria Committee, in 1971. The Endangered Species Committee was an offshoot of this initiative and in 1975 began the preparation of individual state reports of rare and endangered vascular plants with the support of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. These reports included: Maine (Eastman 1978), New Hampshire (Storks and Crow

1978), Vermont (Countryman 1978), Massachusetts (Coddington and Field 1978), Rhode Island (Church and Champlin 1978), and Connecticut (Mehrhoff 1978).

These state lists served as a basis for the NEBC regional list (Crow et al. 1981). This regional list included 479 taxa, the majority of which were either "E/T" (Endangered/Threatened - 337 taxa) or "R" (Rare - 133 taxa). Taxa designated as "E/T" were documented from 10 or fewer towns and "R" were documented from 10 to 20 towns. In addition, other designations, such as federal status or consideration, were included. Occurrences for each taxon within each state were noted by a variety of designations.

The 1981 list was "based, in large part, on historical records documented by specimens in herbaria" (Crow et al. 1981). Prior to this publication there had been little concerted effort to collect or document regionally rare taxa, and the NEBC committee was faced with the daunting task of determining which taxa were rare throughout the region. This was accomplished using the first-hand knowledge of state experts, information culled from the literature, and selective checking of herbarium records. Often, there was no way to ascertain the current status of a taxon with only specimens and literature.

Beginning in 1978, The Nature Conservancy facilitated the establishment of state Natural Heritage Programs (or their equivalent) in each of the New England states. Similar programs already existed in some states. These Programs undertook and encouraged intensive field work in their respective states, resulting in many new or updated records for rare taxa. Because of this field work, many individual state lists were refined to reflect the more current status information. Some taxa remained elusive or showed a decline while others were shown to be more common and were removed from state lists. During the 1980s, most New England states formulated state laws regarding rare or endangered plants (see Appendix I for current state laws).

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEPCoP "FLORA CONSERVANDA: NEW ENGLAND"

Purposes. In order to guide regional efforts, NEPCoP first needed to identify species and populations of regional conservation concern. Towards this end, a Listing Committee of the Regional Advisory Council was formed to develop and maintain a regional list of plants known as "Flora Conservanda: New England" (often referred to as the NEPCoP List).

In addition to identifying taxa and populations of regional conservation concern, the NEPCoP List is intended to promote the resolution of nomenclatural and taxonomic vagaries or problems and to suggest priorities for protection at both the species and population levels. It is hoped that it will aid the development of priorities for research, protection, and recovery on a regional basis, and help states to coordinate their individual species conservation efforts. The NEPCoP List differs from state and federal lists in two ways: first, it provides a regional (New England) perspective on the conservation status of each taxon; second, it has no legal standing. (Legal protection or status, however, may be afforded a taxon within an individual state or through the federal government.)

The NEPCoP List focuses on taxa that are globally and regionally rare (Divisions 1 and 2). It also identifies taxa that may be common throughout a significant portion of the region, but that have occurrences of conservation importance owing to their biological, ecological or (potential) genetic significance (Division 3). It further identifies taxa which are considered historic in the region (Division 4) as well as those which may be rare throughout New England, but for which taxonomic or distributional information is insufficient to determine status (Division IND.).

The List is intended to be useful to the following: 1) NEPCoP State Task Forces in selecting species for conservation; 2) scientists in focusing efforts on critical species; 3) federal, state, and local government agencies and private land conservation organizations in identifying the most important taxa to protect and manage within the region; and 4) the public in supporting conservation efforts.

Methods. "Flora Conservanda: New England" was developed by a Listing Committee consisting of representatives of each of the six state Natural Heritage Programs (NHPs), and several other botanists familiar with the regional flora. The most current information regarding the distribution and status of the rare vascular plants of

each state is stored in their respective NHPs in a comprehensive Biological and Conservation Database (BCD) developed by The Nature Conservancy. The records maintained in the state databases constituted the basis for developing "Flora Conservanda: New England."

Each NHP monitors (tracks) a large number of species considered to be rare within its state. The initial compilation of the six state lists combined with the NEBC list (Crow et al. 1981) resulted in the identification of more than 1100 taxa. Approximately 200 additional taxa were reviewed by the Committee, as well. By developing strict definitions for the inclusion of a taxon within one of the five Divisions of "Flora Conservanda: New England," the Committee succeeded in identifying 576 taxa of highest regional concern out of a total of approximately 3024 indigenous or partly indigenous taxa in New England (Seymour 1969).

Determination for listing is based on the number of Element Occurrences (EO) within each state. The term was devised by The Nature Conservancy and is used in conservation as an alternative to "population." Populations of organisms often are difficult to delineate without intensive research, and use of the term "population" often implies that its limits are known. Somewhat broader in scope, an occurrence is defined as follows: " For species..... element occurrences represent the full occupied habitat (or previously occupied habitat) that contributes, or potentially contributes, to the persistence of the species at that location. EOs are separated from each other by substantial barriers to movement or dispersal, or by specific distances defined for each element across either unsuitable, or suitable but apparently unoccupied habitat." (The Nature Conservancy, Conservation Science Division, in association with the Network of Natural Heritage Programs and Conservation Data Centers 1997).

The state NHPs have made every attempt to verify the records included in the NEPCoP List. In some cases, certain occurrences were revisited during the development of the List with the intent of assessing current status and updating existing NHP files.

Herbarium specimens have been crucial to the preparation of "Flora Conservanda: New England" as vouchered records of occurrences included in the List. An herbarium specimen collected in New England exists for every taxon included in the NEPCoP List. These specimens have helped clarify taxonomic and distributional issues, and they exist as a permanent record of a plant's existence at a particular site and time.

All data included within "Flora Conservanda: New England" are current as of December 1995; in some cases, discoveries made during the 1996 field season are included. Occurrence numbers included in Divisions 1, 2, and 3 and IND. are for occurrences verified as extant since 1970. The database used for "Flora Conservanda: New England" was developed by BG-BASE, Inc., Holden Arboretum, Kirtland, Ohio.

The List is dynamic, and it is the intent of the Regional Advisory Council to update it every five years. To facilitate this process, the state NHPs are actively seeking information on the status of listed taxa. Corrections, comments, and additional information pertaining to any taxon already listed, or warranting listing, are solicited by the NHPs and NEPCoP.

Nomenclature. Precise nomenclature for each taxon was of paramount concern for the Listing Committee because of the diverse audience of anticipated users and the plethora of potential identification manuals and field guides. No single reference is used by botanists, conservationists, government officials, and wildflower enthusiasts throughout New England. The late Arthur Cronquist's recent manual (Gleason and Cronquist 1991) likely will become a standard reference, but nomenclature in this manual does not in all instances match names used in some recent state checklists, i.e., "Checklist of the Vascular Plants of Maine" (Campbell et al. 1995). Furthermore, some state Natural Heritage Programs use names suggested by the national office of The Nature Conservancy which follows Kartesz (1994).

NEPCoP's Regional Advisory Committee adopted the following policy for nomenclature (New England Wild Flower Society 1992):

1) The primary source is to be the Flora of North America (FNA), a multi-year, multi-volume endeavor. As of this writing, only the volume covering the Pteridophyta and Pinophyta has been published (Flora of North America Editorial Committee 1993). A second volume, covering the Magnoliidae and Hamamelidae of Cronquist (1981), is in press.

2) Secondary sources are to be the authors of taxonomic treatments for future volumes of FNA. Although changes in nomenclature are possible through the editing and review phases of the preparation of each volume, it is expected that most of these names are likely to pass the rigorous review of the FNA Editorial Committee and their reviewers. Consequently, for difficult taxonomic groups, every effort was made to contact authors of future treatments of FNA (see Acknowledgments). In some instances, however, authors have not yet been selected by the FNA editorial committee. When the nomenclature to be used in future FNA treatments coincided with that of a published source, the existing publication is cited as the primary source of the name.

3) The tertiary source for nomenclature is Gleason and Cronquist (1991), the most recent floristic manual available for New England. Although most of this work provides an acceptable taxonomic reference, treatments such as those for Viola and Scirpus (sensu lato) pose problems. Viola novae-angliae and Scirpus ancistrochaetus, acknowledged by other sources including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, have been included in other wide-ranging, polymorphic taxa in this manual. Similarly, other treatments do not follow current thought: e.g., the use of Lycopodium instead of the separate genera Lycopodium, Diphasiastrum, Huperzia, Lycopodiella, and Pseudolycopodiella (as cited by Flora of North America Editorial Committee 1993) or Habenaria as opposed to the currently widely accepted Platanthera.

Three important references were not chosen as standards for nomenclature, although they are often cited in the NEPCoP List. Merritt Lyndon Fernald's Gray's Manual of Botany (Fernald 1950), although still used by many field botanists because of its thoroughness, is not current in nomenclature, taxonomy, or descriptions of plant distribution. The Flora of New England (Seymour 1969) was derived primarily from the study of herbarium specimens, and although it is extremely helpful in visualizing plant distribution, it essentially follows the taxonomic treatments found in Gray's Manual of Botany (Fernald 1950). A Synonymized Checklist of the Vascular Flora of the United States, Canada, and Greenland (Kartesz 1994) had not been published at the time this project was started. Moreover, most of the intended audience for the NEPCoP List is not likely to have easy access to this work, which does not contain keys to aid in field identification. Fortunately, many of the names used in the NEPCoP List are the same as in Kartesz (1994), which is an especially valuable reference because of its nomenclatural accuracy.

To increase the utility of "Flora Conservanda: New England," identification manuals and widely reviewed regional floristic treatments are cited either as the primary name or in synonymy in order to facilitate field identification. Either the primary name or its synonym(s) usually can be found in at least one manual that contains a key. Each entry includes preferred synonyms used by one or more of the six New England states. The synonymy is not intended to be complete. An Index to all names and synonyms used in the NEPCoP List follows the Appendices.

FORMAT OF THE NEPCoP LIST

Divisions of the List. "Flora Conservanda: New England" is divided into five divisions:

Division 1: Globally Rare Taxa occurring in New England. Taxa included in this Division are listed as Globally Rare (G1 through G3 or T1 through T3) by The Nature Conservancy (adapted from Master 1991 and The Nature Conservancy 1996; see Global Rank -GRank -explanations under Notes below or in Appendix II). Usually only a few occurrences of these taxa exist within our region, but New England does contain the majority of occurrences for a few of these highly ranked taxa. In some cases, taxa with GRanks that normally would place them in this division have taxonomic or other issues that make their current status in New England unclear, and the majority of these taxa have been placed in other divisions. GRanks for taxa in this division appear in the Notes section under each taxon in the list.

Division 2: Regionally Rare Taxa. These taxa have fewer than 20 current occurrences (seen since 1970) within New England. This division includes taxa which are rare throughout their range in all of New England as well as taxa that reach the edge of their distributional range in our region. It is important to conserve these edge-of-range occurrences as part of New England's natural heritage as well as to avoid further shrinkage of these species' entire ranges. A taxon with more than 20 occurrences in New England might also be included in Division 2 if a substantial number of occurrences contain small numbers of individuals making them more vulnerable to extirpation. These taxa are denoted as 2(a). All taxa in Division 2 have GRanks of G4 or G5 (see Appendix II for definitions).

Division 3: Locally Rare Taxa. These taxa may be common in part of New England, but have one or more occurrences of biological, ecological, or possible genetic significance. For this division, only selected occurrences in a particular state are listed, not the entire taxon's occurrences throughout New England. A taxon may be listed as Division 3 in one or more states (designated by an *), but is not considered to be regionally rare. An occurrence could be designated as Division 3 in a state if:

1) The occurrence is disjunct to such a degree that genetic isolation is likely (i.e., separated from other populations by more than 50 miles).
2) An occurrence represents an ecological anomaly for the taxon within the New England region (for example, an acid bog occurrence of a species that normally grows under calcareous conditions).
3) A significant number of a taxon's occurrences have demonstrably declined within the state (in which case the entire state's occurrences are considered to be in Division 3).

Note: The current distribution immediately outside New England, i. e., New York state and the Canadian provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, was also considered in determination of disjunction. For example, an occurrence of a taxon in northern Maine that is disjunct from southern New England occurrences would not qualify for Division 3 if it was within 50 miles of an occurrence in New Brunswick or Quebec.

Division 4: Historic Taxa. Taxa that once existed in New England, but that have not been seen since 1970. The purpose of this division is to generate interest in re-locating these taxa if they still exist and to illustrate the level at which species have been lost from the region.

Division Indeterminate (IND.): Indeterminate Taxa. These taxa are under review for inclusion in one of the above divisions, but issues of taxonomy (at least for New England occurrences), nomenclature, or status in the wild are not clearly understood. The purpose of this division is to stimulate interest in taxonomic research and/or field surveys for these taxa.

Structure of the List. The NEPCoP List is divided into 8 columns. Taxa are listed alphabetically by family, alphabetically by genus within each family, and alphabetically by species within each genus.

Column 1 contains the name of the taxon, the author, and source of the name (number in parentheses). Synonyms are listed in italics below the taxon with the source of the name (number in parentheses) and the state using the synonym [in brackets]. For example:

ALISMATACEAE
Echinodorus tenellus (Martius) Buchenau (11)
Echinodorus parvulus (15) [MA]
Echinodorus tenellus var. *parvulus* (14) [CT]

Column 2, with the heading DIV, contains the NEPCoP Division. This may be 1,2,3*,4, or IND. (see Divisions of the List above).

Columns 3-8 contain State Data (next six columns under abbreviated names of the states).
Under each state are three blocks separated by vertical bars. If no data are present in any of the three blocks the taxon is not known to occur in that state. An asterisk is used when a state has occurrences of a taxon listed in Division 3.

The first block contains the number of currently extant (seen since 1970) occurrences of the taxon in that state. If the number of occurrences is more than 20, but not precisely known, a "+" is placed in this block. Typically, taxa with a "+" are considered common in the state and thus are not tracked by the NHP. Occurrences discovered or known prior to 1970, but not verified since 1970, are not considered current (but could possibly still be extant). If

the taxon once was native in a state, but is not currently considered extant (not seen since 1970), it is designated with "H."

The second block contains the official State endangerment status of the taxon, (Endangered, Threatened, etc...). Depending on the state, this status may have a legal designation. Since the same code may have different meanings in different states, refer to the State status codes in Appendix I for the definition of these terms in each state. Please note that the codes used by some states have been modified in this List for consistency and clarity.

The third block contains the State Rank (SRank) as defined by The Nature Conservancy (adapted from Master 1991 and The Nature Conservancy 1996). This generalized ranking is based on the number of individuals , number of occurrences, and other factors contributing to the vulnerability of a taxon within each state. The SRank codes used in this List are cited in Appendix III, but the most commonly used codes are:

S1 = generally 1-5 occurrences in the state.
S2 = generally 6-20 occurrences in the state.
S3 = generally 21-100 occurrences in the state.
S4 = generally 101-1000 occurrences in the state.
SE = an exotic (non-native) species in the state.
SH = Historic - occurred historically (as a native species) in the state, but is not currently known to be extant in the state.
SU = State Unrankable -the status of the taxon is not known. In many instances where a taxon is ranked "SU," the number of occurrences of the taxon (if any) is not known.
SX = taxon is presumed extirpated in the state.

Notes under a taxon. Explanatory notes and additional information are added where necessary beneath the state data blocks. Included in this section is the taxon's Global Ranking or GRank. A species is given a Global Rank identified by a G followed by a number or symbol, and a subspecies or variety has a T followed by a number or symbol. (For example, Eupatorium leucolepis var. novae-angliae has a GRank of G5T1, which means that the species is secure globally, G5, but that the variety is critically imperiled globally, T1). In this List, GRanks are given only for those taxa with a GRank containing G1, G2, G3 or T1, T2, T3 (or a combination thereof). If no GRank is given, the taxon has a GRank of G4 or G5. See Appendix II for a complete list of GRank codes used in this List. Most commonly used ranks are:

G1= Critically imperiled globally (typically 5 or fewer occurrences globally).
G2 = Imperiled globally (typically 6 to 20 occurrences globally).
G3 = rare or uncommon but not imperiled globally (typically 21 to 100 occurrences globally).
G#G# = Numeric range rank: A range spanning two or more of the numeric ranks. Denotes range of uncertainty about the exact rarity (for example - G2G3).
G? = Unranked, Element is not yet ranked globally.
G#T# = for infraspecific taxa: the GRank applies to the full species. T = Taxonomic subdivision and the rank applies to the subspecies or variety.
T1, or T2, or T3 = same definitions as G1, G2, G3, but refers to a subspecies or variety.
T#T# = Numeric range rank: A range spanning two or more of the numeric ranks for a variety or subspecies. Denotes range of uncertainty about the exact rarity of variety or subspecies (for example - G5T2T3).
? = Inexact or uncertain (for example G3? or G5T3? means that the numeric ranking is uncertain).
Q = Questionable taxonomy: taxonomic status is questionable; numeric rank may change with taxonomy (for example, G4T3Q means that the taxonomy, in this case of the subspecies or variety, is questionable).

Also contained in the Notes section are codes used by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) under the provisions of the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973 (the Act), as amended. If a taxon is listed as Endangered or Threatened under the Act, LE (Listed Endangered) or LT (Listed Threatened) will appear in this column. Other designations include C2 for taxa that formerly were considered as candidate species for listing under the Act. This category has been discontinued under a notice of final decision published in 1996 (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1996). Also included are codes for taxa no longer under consideration by the USFWS. These

designations (3A, 3B, and 3C) have been discontinued also. See Appendix IV for a complete listing of Federal codes used in this List.

DISCUSSION

Lists of this nature frequently point to the need for additional work. The process of compiling "Flora Conservanda: New England" demonstrated to the Listing Committee the obvious need for protection and management for many taxa and their occurrences. The process also emphasized the need for additional field work to gather data on occurrence sizes and distributions. Unfortunately there are too few knowledgeable field botanists to cover the full extent of rare plants in New England. Volunteers must be sought and trained to help with this task. Basic botanical inventory is essential for an accurate understanding of the true rarity of listed taxa as well as for interpreting population trends over time.

Two areas where additional work is needed became apparent as the Listing Committee worked on "Flora Conservanda: New England." First, many taxonomic questions concerning the New England flora remain unanswered; many of these center on infraspecific taxa. Entities observable in the field (and often named by New England's most famous student of its flora - Merritt L. Fernald) should be studied using current tools and methodologies in order to resolve taxonomic issues. For example, is Eupatorium perfoliatum var. colpophilum a "good" variety or an ecomorph? Is Cardamine longii a "good" species? A particularly perplexing taxonomic issue involves Bidens heterodoxa. Cronquist (Gleason and Cronquist 1991) mentions this taxon (under B. connata), but does not include it as a distinct species as he does for B. eatonii or B. hyperborea (which are present on the NEPCoP List). He states that B. heterodoxa consists of a series of rare and local populations. Should B. heterodoxa be afforded the same protection as listed taxa? The resolution of these questions is not merely an academic exercise but helps to assure the best use of limited conservation resources.

Similarly, hybrids and the hybrid nature of some taxa need clarification. Is a hybrid sterile or fertile? Do both sterile and fertile hybrids deserve protection? Some scientists argue for protection of sterile hybrids because of the possibility of ploidy shift that will allow a polyploid to become fertile. In the NEPCoP List we have included hybrid taxa considered to be nothotaxa (a nomenclatural term that defines species of hybrid origin whose names include all the offspring including backcrosses). We also have listed sterile hybrids in some instances in order to raise the issue of their protection.

Equally important is the need for nomenclatural study. Often, the Committee was faced with a choice of names for a given taxon. Frequently exacerbating this problem was the issue of unclear synonymy. Moreover, different manuals and reference works sometimes use different names for what appears to be the same taxon.

Occasionally, both taxonomy and nomenclature were unclear. For example, the taxon called Puccinellia tenella var. alascana is an extreme example of a taxon that was placed in the Division IND. (Indeterminate) because of unclear nomenclature and taxonomic circumscriptions. Equally confusing are some taxa in the genera Panicum and Viola.

The Listing Committee hopes that by focusing attention on these issues, clarification by the scientific community will follow. Ideally, many of the issues regarding field status, taxonomy, and nomenclature that are highlighted by the publication of "Flora Conservanda: New England" will have been addressed by scientists before the next iteration of the List, anticipated in the year 2002. The ongoing publication of Flora of North America also will provide guidance.

The NEPCoP List contains 576 taxa in the following divisions: Div. 1 - Globally rare = 57 taxa; Div. 2 - Regionally rare = 273 taxa; Div. 3 - Locally rare = 75 taxa; Div. 4 - Historic = 55 taxa; and Div. IND. - Indeterminate = 116 taxa.

In comparison, the NEBC regional list (Crow et al. 1981) included 479 taxa, the majority of which were designated "E/T" (Endangered/Threatened - 337 taxa) or "R" (Rare - 133 taxa). Taxa designated as "E/T" were documented from 10 or fewer **towns** and "R" were documented from 10 to 20 **towns**. Because different criteria were used to create the 1981 NEBC list and the NEPCoP List , comparisons are difficult. The two major differences are:

1) The NEBC list used **towns** as a criterion in contrast with current **occurrences** in the NEPCoP List. Theoretically, a taxon could appear on the NEBC list because it was found in fewer than 20 towns in New England, but since there could be more than one occurrence in a town it theoretically might not appear on the NEPCoP List in Division 1 or Division 2. The taxon could, however, still appear in another NEPCoP division (i. e., Division 3 or Division IND.).

2) The NEPCoP List uses **current** occurrence data. Since 1970 was used as the cutoff date for current occurrences in the NEPCoP List, only occurrences actually verified since that date have been included. In contrast, the NEBC list used herbarium specimens as the primary source for deriving the list (Crow et al. 1981). Although some field investigations were conducted, many of the specimens which counted towards the inclusion (or exclusion) of a taxon in the NEBC list were collected prior to 1970. These historic (by NEPCoP standards) occurrences were not considered as currently extant in the NEPCoP evaluation of the region's rare flora. These occurrences either have been re-located (and thus are considered current) or considered not to be extant .

Discounting synonymy, as well as taxonomic and nomenclatural changes, there are 221 taxa on the NEPCoP List that did not appear on the NEBC list. Seventy-three of these appear in Division 1 or Division 2, indicating that these taxa currently appear to be more rare than previously thought. Seventy-eight taxa on the NEPCoP List as Division IND. (Indeterminate) did not appear on the NEBC list. This shows, perhaps, that as our knowledge about the rarity of the New England flora has increased, so has the realization that there are many taxa whose field status or taxonomy (at least in New England) is still unclear. Also, there are 14 taxa on the NEPCoP List in Division 4 as Historic in New England that did not appear on the NEBC list. Their appearance on the NEPCoP List is partly a function of the 1970 cutoff date, but also reflects our increased knowledge of the flora through field work of the state Heritage Programs, The Nature Conservancy, NEPCoP, NEBC, and other organizations. On the other hand, discounting synonymy as well as nomenclatural and taxonomic changes, there are 38 taxa on the NEBC list that do not appear on the NEPCoP List. Considered more common by NEPCoP standards, their exclusion is again the result of increased field work and data collection.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Because of differences in the criteria used to create the NEPCoP and NEBC lists, we cannot state with certainty that rare plant species have declined in New England in the interim between the publication of the two lists. While comparisons are difficult, anecdotal information and field observations suggest a decline in the number of current occurrences for many taxa. This trend is substantiated by a number of occurrences that have not been re-located despite intensive field searches.

The publication of "Flora Conservanda: New England" provides baseline data to judge the future status of rare species. In order to protect New England's flora the cooperation of many individuals and organizations will be necessary. The NEPCoP List is a good example of such cooperation that combines institutional resources and interests to further conservation goals. NEPCoP recommends that the rare taxa (or occurrences, in the case of Division 3 taxa) be monitored at regular intervals as part of a regional conservation plan. Such a plan would also include habitat protection, management of existing occurrences, seedbanking, and enhancement, reintroduction, or introduction if deemed necessary. Field investigations and/or taxonomic study of Indeterminate taxa (Division IND.) are needed to determine the conservation status of more than 100 taxa in this Division. It is hoped that the NEPCoP List will focus research attention on these problematic taxa.

FLORA CONSERVANDA: NEW ENGLAND

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
ACANTHACEAE							
Justicia americana L.) M.Vahl (14)	4	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SH|	| | | |	| | | |	| | |
ADIANTACEAE							
Adiantum aleuticum (Ruprecht) Paris (12)	2	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	|3| |S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Adiantum viridimontanum Paris (12)	1	| | | | GRank = G1.	| | | |	|7|T|S2|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
ALISMATACEAE							
Echinodorus tenellus (Martius) Buchenau (11) *Echinodorus parvulus* (15) [MA] *Echinodorus tenellus* var. *parvulus* (14) [CT]	1	| | | | GRank = G3. GRank is based on synonym, *E. parvulus*.	| | | |	| | | |	|H||SX|	| | | |	|1|E|S1|
Sagittaria rigida Pursh (14)	3*	|3|E|S1|* Disjunct occurrences in Sagadahoc County, Maine.	| | |SU|	|+| |S3|	|6+|WL|S2|	| | |SU|	| | |SU|
Sagittaria subulata (L.) Buchenau (14)	2 |14|SC|S3|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|2|E|S1|	| | | |	
Sagittaria teres S. Watson (14)	1	| | | | GRank = G3.	| | | |	| | | |	|54|SC|S3|	|3|E|S1|	| | | |
AMARANTHACEAE							
Amaranthus pumilus Raf. (14) *|SH|	4	| | | | GRank = G2; Fed. code = LT.	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SH|	|H|SH|SH|	|H|SC
Amaranthus tuberculatus (Moq.) Sauer (14)	2	| | |SE| Considered adventive in most of New England, but apparently native in Vermont and perhaps New Hampshire.	| | |SU|	|6| |S2|	| | |SE|	| | | |	| | |SE|
APIACEAE							
Angelica lucida L. (14) *Coelopleurum lucidum* (11) [CT]	IND.	|?| |SU| More field work needed. Not currently tracked in northern states.	|?| |SU|	| | | |	|9|WL|S2|	|2|T|S1|	|3|E|S1|
Angelica venenosa (Greenway) Fern. 14)	4	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SX|	| | | |	| | |SU|
Hydrocotyle verticillata Thunb. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|14|SC|S2|	|H|H|SH|	|H| |SH|
Lilaeopsis chinensis (L.) Kuntze. (14)	3* |10|SC|S3|	|5|T|S1|* Disjunct occurrences in Sagadahoc and York counties, Maine.	|6|T|S2|	| | | |	|9|WL|S2|	| | | |	
Osmorhiza chilensis Hook. & Arn. (14) *Osmorhiza berteroi* (1) [ME]	2	|11+|T|S2|	|H|E|SH|	|H| |SH|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Osmorhiza depauperata (14) *Osmorhiza obtusa* (11) [VT]	4	| | | |	| | | |	|H||SH|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Sanicula canadensis L. (14)	2	| | | |	|H| |SH|	|9|T|S2|	|8|T|S2|	| | | |	| | |SU|
Taenidia integerrima (L.) Drude (14)	2	| | | | Reported in 1913 from Massachusetts, but no specimen has been seen.	| | | |	|7|T|S2|	|H?| |S?|	|H|H|SH|	|1|SC|S1|
Zizia aptera (Gray) Fern. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H|H|SH|	|3|E|S1|

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
AQUIFOLIACEAE							
Ilex ambigua Torr. var. montana Ahles (13) *Ilex montana* (11) [MA]	2	||||	||||	||||	|3|T|S2|	||||	||||
Ilex glabra (L.) Gray (14)	3*	|1|E|S1|*	|H|E|SH|	||||	|+| |S4|	|+| |S3|	|3|T|S1|
		One disjunct occurrence in Knox County, Maine.					
ARISTOLOCHIACEAE							
Aristolochia serpentaria L. (14)	2	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||	|6|T|S2|
ASCLEPIADACEAE							
Asclepias purpurascens L. (14)	2	||||	|H| |SH|	||||	|2|T|S1|	|H| |SH|	|H| |SH|
Asclepias tuberosa L. (14)	3*	|H| |SX|	|H|E|SH|	|H|T|SH|	|+|WL|S3|*	|8|C|S2|	|+| |S4|
		Documented decline of native stands in Massachusetts and possibly other states. May be subject to overcollection in some areas.					
Asclepias variegata l. (14)	2	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||	|1|E|S1|
Asclepias viridiflora Raf. (14)	4	||||	|||\`	||||	||||	||||	|H|SC
*|SH|							
ASPLENIACEAE							
Asplenium montanum Willd. (11)	2	||||	||||	|1|T|S1|	|3|E|S1|	|1|E|S1|	|6|T|S2|
Asplenium trichomanes-ramosum L. (12) *Asplenium viride* (14) [VT]	2	|1|E|S1|	||||	|4|T|S1|	||||	||||	||||
ASTERACEAE							
Achillea borealis Bong. (11) *Achillea millefolium* var. *nigrescens* (14)[ME] *Achillea millefolium* var. *borealis* (15) [MA]	IND.	|1?||SH|	|1| |SU|	||||	|||SE?|	||||	||||
		Considered introduced in Massachusetts, but not currently known to be extant. Taxonomic and nomenclatural confusion with certain varieties of *A. millefoilum*. .					
Arnica lanceolata Nutt. (14) *Arnica mollis* (11) [VT]	1	|<6| |S2|	|2|T|S1|	|H||SH|	||||	||||	|||
		GRank = G3.					
Artemisia campestris L. ssp. borealis (Pallas) Hall & Clem. (13) *Artemisia campestris* var. *canadensis* (14)	2	|H| |SH|	||||	|3| |S1|	|1|E|S1|	||||	||||
Artemisia campestris L. ssp. caudata (Michx.) Hall & Clem. (14)	3*	|+| |SU|	|8|T|S2|	|2| |S1|*	|+| |S4|	|3|C|S1|	|+| |S4|
		Disjunct occurrences in Grand Isle County, Vermont.					
Aster anticostensis Fern. (14)	4	|H| |SX|	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||
		GRank = G2Q. Cronquist (Gleason and Cronquist, 1991) mentions this taxon, but does not formally include it in his treatment. The northeastern Maine locality is historic.					
Aster concolor L. (14)	2	||||	||||	||||	|9|E|S2|	|H|SH|SH|	||||
Aster dumosus L. (14)	3*	|2|E|S1|*	|| |SU|	||||	|+| |S4|	|+| |S4|	|+| |S5|
		Disjunct occurrences in York and Oxford counties, Maine.					
Aster infirmus Michx. (14)	2	||||	||||	||||	|3|E|S1|	|H|SH|SH|	|H| |SH|
Aster praealtus Poiret (14)	IND.	|H?| |SU|	|?| |SU|	||||	|H| |SX|	|H| |SH|	|| |SU|
		Difficult to distinguish from other closely related taxa; more field work needed.					

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
Aster prenanthoides Muhl. (14) *|SH|	2	||||	||||	||||	|8|SC|S2|	||||	|H|SC
Aster sagittifolius Willd. (14)	2	||||	||||	|1| |S1|	||||	||||	||||
Bidens eatonii Fern. (14)	1	|5|T|S1| GRank = G2G3.	||||	|||	|2|T|S2?|	||||	|3|SC|S1|
Bidens heterodoxa (Fern.) Fern. & St. John (11)	IND.	|||| GRank = G2Q. Cronquist (Gleason and Cronquist, 1991) says that the proper taxonomic status is uncertain.	||||	||||	||||	||||	|H| |SH|
Bidens hyperborea Greene (15) *Bidens hyperborea* var. *colpophila* (11) [MA]	2	|11|T|S1S2|	||||	||||	|2|E|S1|	||||	||||
Bidens hyperborea Greene var. svensonii Fassett (1) *Bidens hyperborea* var. *cathancensis* (11)	IND.	|?| |SU|	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||
Cacalia suaveolens L. (14) *|SH| *Synosma suaveolens* (15) [MA]	4	|||| GRank = G3. GRank is for synonym, *Synosoma suaveolens*.	||||	|||\`	|||SE|	|H|SH|SH|	|H|SC
Chrysopsis mariana (L.) Elliott (14)	2	|||	||||	||||	||||	|2|T|S1|	||||
Cirsium horridulum Michx. (14)	IND.	|||| More field work needed to clarify status in our region, especially on the islands off Massachusetts.	|2|E|S1|	||||	|8|WL|S2S3|	|1|T|S1|	|3| |S1|
Coreopsis rosea Nutt. (14)	1	|||| GRank = G3.	||||	||||	|+| |S3|	|7|C|S2|	||||
Erigeron acris L. var. kamtschaticus (DC.) Herder (14) *Trimorpha acris* var. *kamtschatica* (1) [ME]	4	|H||SH|	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||
Eupatorium album L. (14)	2	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||	|2|E|S1|
Eupatorium aromaticum L.	2	||||	||||	||||	|2|E|S1|	|H|SH|SH|	|2|E|S1|
Eupatorium leucolepis (DC.) T. & G. var. novae-angliae Fern. (14)	1	|||| GRank = G5T1; Fed. code = C2.	||||	||||	|9|E|S2|	|6|E|S1|	||||
Eupatorium perfoliatum L. var. colpophilum Fern.& Grisc. (14)	IND.	|1?| |S1| Taxonomic and distributional status of this variety in New England is unclear.	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||
Eupatorium rotundifolium L. var. rotundifolium (14)	IND.	|||| Difficult to distinguish from closely related taxa. More field work needed to assess current status	||||	||||	||||	||||	|2| |SU|
Eupatorium sessilifolium L. (14)	3*	|||| Vermont occurrences in Rutland County are disjunct.	|1|E|S1|	|5|E|S1|*	|+| |S4|	|+| |S3|	|+| |S3|
Euthamia galetorum Greene (14) *Euthamia tenuifolia* var. *pycnocephala* (73) [ME]	IND.	|1?||SR| GRank = G3Q. Presence in New England is questionable.	|||SU|	||||	||||	||||	||||

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
Gnaphalium helleri Britton (14)	IND.	|?||SU|	|?| |SU|	| | | |	|H||SH|	| | | |	| | | |
Gnaphalium helleri var. *micradenium* (15) [MA,ME]		Gleason and Cronquist (1991) note that this species is in New England, but we have not seen any specimens.					
Gnaphalium purpureum L. (14)	2	|H||SX|	| | | |	| | | |	|2?|E|S1|	|H|SH|SH|	|H| |SH|
Gamochaeta purpurea (1) [MA,ME]							
Gnaphalium supinum L. (14)	2	|2|E|S1|	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Omalotheca supina (15) [ME]							
Gnaphalium sylvaticum L. (14)	IND.	|4+||SU|	|1| |SU|	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Omalotheca sylvatica (15) [ME]		More field work needed to determine current status.					
Hieracium robinsonii (Zahn) Fern. (14)	1	|H| |SH|	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		GRank = G1G2; Fed. code = C2.					
Hieracium umbellatum L. (14)	2	| | | |	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Iva frutescens L. var. oraria (Bartlett) Fern. & Griscom (14)	3*	|3|T|S1|*	|7+|T|S2|	| | | |	|+||S5|	|+||S3|	|+||S4|
Iva frutescens ssp. *oraria* (1) [CT,MA,ME,NH,RI]		Disjunct occurrences in Sagadahoc and Cumberland counties.					
Krigia biflora (Walter) S. F. Blake (14)	4	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SH|
Lactuca hirsuta Muhl. (14)	3*	|H?||SU|	|||SU|	|8|T|S2|*	||WL|SU|	| | |SU|	|H||SH|
Lactuca hirsuta var. *sanguinea* (11) [CT,MA,ME,NH]		Disjunct occurrences in Chittenden County, Vermont. More field work needed to determine current range in New England.					
Liatris scariosa (L.) Willd. var. novae-angliae Lunell (14)	1	|4|T|S1| |11|SC|S2S3|	|6|E|S1|	| | | |	|33|SC|S3|	|4|T|S1|	
		GRank = G5?T3; Fed. code = C2. Former Federal candidate Category 2 status is for synonym *L. borealis*.					
Liatris borealis (11) [CT,NH]							
Pityopsis falcata (Pursh) Nutt. (14)	1	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|+| |S3S4|	|8|C|S2|	|3|E|S1|
Chrysopsis falcata (14) [CT,RI]		GRank = G3G4.					
Polymnia canadensis L. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|2|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	|1|E|S1|
Prenanthes boottii (DC.) A. Gray (14)	1	|3|T|S1|	|4|T|S1|	|2|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		GRank = G2; Fed. code = C2.					
Prenanthes x mainensis Gray (11)	IND.	| | |SU|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		Possibly seen recently, but verification needed. Gleason and Cronquist (1991) note that this as an apparent hybrid of *P. racemosa* x *trifoliolata*.					
Prenanthes racemosa Michx. (14)	2	|15| |S2|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		Cronquist (Gleason and Cronquist, 1991) suggests that our plants are var. *multiflora*.					
Prenanthes serpentaria Pursh (14)	2	| | | |	|H| |SH|	| | | |	|5|E|S1|	|H|SH|SH|	|3| |S1|
Sclerolepis uniflora (Walter) BSP. (14)	2	| | | |	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	|1|E|S1|	|1|E|S1|	| | | |
		Massachusetts and Rhode Island occurrences cross state boundaries and represent the same population.					
Solidago x calcicola Fern. (13)	4	|H||SH|	|H||SH|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Solidago calcicola (14) [ME,NH]		Hybrid between *S. macrophylla* and another species, possibly *S. canadensis*.					
Solidago canadensis L. var. subserrata (DC.) Cronq. (1)	IND.	|?| |SH|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Solidago lepida var. *molina* (11)		*Solidago canadensis var. subserrata* is authored by Cronquist but does not appear in Gleason and Cronquist (1991). Fernald (1950) lists this taxon from Maine as *S. lepida* var. *molina*. State rank of "SH" is based on a 20-year cutoff date by the Maine Natural Areas Program.					

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
Solidago cutleri Fern. (14) *Solidago multiradiata* var. *arctica* (1) [ME]	2	|6||S1S2|	|9|T|S3|	|1| |S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Solidago ptarmicoides (Nees) B. Boivin (14) *Aster ptarmicoides* (11) [NH,VT]	2	| | | |	|2|E|S1|	|11||S2S3|	|4|T|S1S2|	| | | |	|1|E|S1|
Solidago rigida L. (11)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SX|	|H| |SH|	|4|E|S1|
Solidago simplex HBK ssp. randii (Porter) Ringius var. monticola (Porter) Ringius (14) *Solidago simplex* var. *randii* (1) [ME] *Solidago glutinosa* ssp. *randii* (31) [MA,NH]	3*	|+||S4|	|+||S4|*	| | | |	|4|E|S1|*	| | | |	| | | |
		Disjunct at sites in southern Berkshire County in Massachusetts and in Chesire County in New Hampshire. According to Gleason and Cronquist(1991), there are three varieties of the subspecies. The current distribution and status of New England taxa is unclear. .					
Tanacetum bipinnatum (L.) Schultz-Bip. ssp.huronense (Nutt.) Breitung (1) *Tanacetum huronense* (14)	2(a)	|30| |S2|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | |
		Restricted to St. John River. Small population sizes and ephemeral nature of the habitat are cause for concern.					
Taraxacum ceratophorum (Ledeb.) DC. (14) *Taraxacum latilobum* (11) [ME]	IND.	|H?||SU|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		Two old specimens of *T. latilobum* are unverified.					
BERBERIDACEAE							
Podophyllum peltatum L. (14)	2	| | |SE|	|1?| |SU|	|2| |S1|	| | |SE|	| | |SE|	| | |SU|
		This taxon has been introduced into all New England states. Although probably native in some states (CT, NH, and VT), determining if an occurrence is native or introduced is often difficult. It is considered native at some locations in New York state.					
BETULACEAE							
Betula glandulosa Michx. (14) *Betula nana* (1) [M]	2	|1|E|S1|	|11|T|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Betula minor (Tuckerm.) Fern. (13) *Betula borealis* (11) [VT] *Betula* x *minor* (1) [ME]	1	|1|E|S1|	|9| |S2|	|H||SH|`	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		GRank = G3G4Q. Noted as a hybrid of *B. papyrifera* x *pumila* in Gleason and Cronquist (1991).					
Betula nigra L. (14)	2	| | | |	|6|T|S2|	| | | |	|3?|WL|S1|	| | | |	| | |SU|
		Native and introduced populations occur in New England; it is often difficult to determine which occurrences are native and which are introduced.					
Betula pumila L. (14)	3*	|+| |S3|	|1|E|S1|*	|1|E|S1|	|4|T|S2|	| | | |	|8|SC|S2|
		Ecological anomally at a New Hampshire acidic fen.					
BORAGINACEAE							
Cynoglossum virginianum L. *|SH| var. boreale (Fern.) Cooperrider (14) and *Cynoglossum boreale* (11) [MA,NH,VT]. *Cynoglossum virginianum* [CT]	1	|?| |SH|	|1|E|S1|	|2|T|S1|	|H||SX|	| | | |	|H|SC
		GRank = G5T3?. The Connecticut endangered species list includes var. *boreale* and var. *virginianum.* under *C. virginianum.*					
Cynoglossum virginianum L. *|SH| var. virginianum (14) *boreale*	4	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H|SC
		The Connecticut endangered species list includes var. *virginianum* and var.					

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
Cynoglossum virginianum [CT]		under *C. virginianum*.					
Hackelia deflexa (Wahlenb.) Opiz.. var americana (A. Gray) Fern. & I.M. Johnston (14) *Hackelia americana* (40) [VT]	2	|1|E|S1|	|1|E|S1|	|16|T|S2|	| | |	| | |	| | |
Mertensia maritima (L.) S. F. Gray (14)	3*	|+| |S3S4|	| | |	| | |	|6|E|S1|*	| | |	| | |
		Disjunct in Barnstable and Nantucket counties, Massachusetts.					
Onosmodium virginianum (L.) A. DC. (14)	2	| | |	| | |	| | |	|H| |SX|	|H|SH|SH|	|1|E|S1|
BRASSICACEAE							
Arabis drummondii A. Gray (14)	3*	|+| |S4|	|+?| |S3?|	|2|E|S1|*	|2|WL|S1|	|H|SH|SH|	| | |SU|
		Vermont occurrences in Rutland and Addison counties are disjunct.					
Arabis laevigata (Muhl.) Poiret (14)	3*	|2|E|S1|*	|H| |S1|	|+| |S4|	|10|T|S2|	| | |SU|	|+| |S3|
		Disjunct in Franklin, Aroostook, and Piscataquis counties in Maine.					
Arabis missouriensis Greene (14)	IND.	|4|T|S1|	|3|T|S1S2|	|2| |S1|	|9|T|S2|	| | |SU|	| | |SU|
		Taxonomic question and difficulty in distinguishing this taxon from *A. laevigata* into which one author (see Mulligan, 1995) has recently placed this taxon.					
Barbarea orthoceras Ledeb. (14)	2	|H| |SH|	|1|E|S1|	| | |	| | |	| | |	| | |
Braya humilis B. L. Robinson (14)	2	| | |	| | |	|2|T|S1|	| | |	| | |	| | |
Cardamine bellidifolia L. (14)	2	|1|E|S1|	|3|E|S1|	| | |	| | |	| | |	| | |
Cardamine concatenata (Michx.) O. Schwarz (14) *Dentaria laciniata* (11) [CT,MA,NH,VT]	3*	|1|E|S1|*	|2|E|S1|	|+||S3|	|+||S3|	| | |	|+||S3|
		Aroostook County, Maine, occurrence is disjunct.					
Cardamine douglassii Britt. (11)	2	| | |	| | |	| | |	|1|E|S1|	| | |	|7|SC|S2|
Cardamine x incisa K. Schum. (*pro. sp.*) (15) *Dentaria* x *incisifolia* (11) [MA]	IND.	| | |	| | |	| | |	|||SU|	| | |	|2| |SU|
		Fernald (1950) suggests that this is hybrid of *Dentaria laciniata* (*C. concatenata*) and *Dentaria maxima* (*C.* x *maxima*). Gleason and Cronquist (1991) mention this taxon under *C. angustata* (as *D. incisifolia*), but do not formally include this taxon in their treatment.					
Cardamine longii Fern. (14)	1	|9|T|S2|	|H|T|SH|	| | |	|2|E|S1|	|1|E|S1|	|H| |SH|
		GRank = G3Q; Fed. code = 3C.					
Cardamine x maxima (Nutt.) A. Wood (14) *Cardamine maxima* (15) [ME] *Dentaria maxima* (14) [CT,MA,NH]	IND.	|H||SH|	|H||SH|	| | |	|2|WL|S1|	| | |	|H||SH|
		Taxonomic status unclear. Gleason and Cronquist (1991) suggest this as possibly a sterile hybrid between *C. diphylla* and *C. concatenata*.					
Cardamine pratensis L. var. palustris Wimmer & Graebner (14)	2	| | |	|1|E|S1|	|3| |S1|	|3|T|S1|	| | |	| |SU|
Descurainia pinnata (Walter) Britton var. brachycarpa (Richardson) Fern. (14)	2	| | |	|H| |SX|	|2| |S1|	| |SE|	| | |	| | |
Descurainia richardsonii (Sweet). O. E Schulz. (14) *Descurainia incana* (15) [ME]	4	|H||SH|	| | |	| | |	| | |	| | |	| | |
Draba arabisans Michx. (14)	2	|3|T|S1|	| | |	|10| |S2S3|	| | |	| | |	| | |
		Tracking of this taxon was only recently begun in Vermont. It may be more abundant than is now known (which is reflected in the S2S3 ranking).					

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
Draba cana Rydb. (14) *Draba lanceolata* (11) [ME,NH,VT]	2	|1|E|S1|	|1|E|S1|	|3|T|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Draba glabella Pursh (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|5| |S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Draba reptans (Lam.) Fern. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SX|	|H|SH|SH|	|4|SC|S2|
Neobeckia aquatica (Eaton) Greene (18) *Armoracia lacustris* (14) [MA,ME,VT]	2	|H?||SH?| Type locality for this taxon is in western Massachusetts, but no specimens have been seen from Massachusetts or Maine.	| | | |	|4|T|S1|	|H||SH?|	| | | |	| | | |
Subularia aquatica L. (14)	2	|9| |S2|	| | |SU|	|H| |SH|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
CAESALPINIACEAE							
Cercis canadensis L. (14) *|SH|	4	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H|SC
no		Literature reports indicate that this was native at one site in Connecticut, but it is longer extant there. Only naturalized occurrences remain.					
Senna hebecarpa (Fern.) Irwin & Barneby (14) *Cassia hebecarpa* (11) [CT,NH,VT]	2	| | | |	|H|E|SH|	|H|T|SH|	|2|E|S1|	|1|T|S1|	|2|SC|S1|
CALLITRICHACEAE							
Callitriche hermaphroditica L. (14)	4	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SH|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Callitriche terrestris Raf. (14)	4	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SH|	| | | |	|H| |SH|
CAMPANULACEAE							
Lobelia spicata Lam. var. hirtella A. Gray (14)	IND.	| | |SU| Current status and distribution of this variety is unclear.	|H| |SH|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
CAPRIFOLIACEAE							
Lonicera dioica L. (14)	3*	|1|E|S1|* Cumberland County, Maine occurrence is disjunct.	| | |SU|	|+| |S4|	|+| |S4|	|3|C|S1|	|+| |S3|
Lonicera hirsuta Eaton (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|12| |S2|	|3|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |
Lonicera sempervirens L. (14)	IND.	|2|E|S1| Difficult to determine which populations are native. Introduced occurrences in Vermont are no longer extant.	| | |SU|	| | |SE|	| | |SE|	| | |SE|	| | |SU|
Symphoricarpos albus (L.) S.F. Blake var. albus (14)	3*	| | | | Occurrence in Franklin County, Massachusetts is disjunct from western Vermont occurences.	| | | |	|+| |S3|	|1|E|S1|*	| | | |	| | | |
Triosteum angustifolium L. (14) *|SH|	4	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H|SC
		Gleason and Cronquist (1991) distinguish two varieties, but both are historic in New England.					
Triosteum aurantiacum E. Bickn. (14)	3*	|2|T|S1|* Aroostook County, Maine occurrence is disjunct.	|2|E|S1|	|+| |S3|	|+| |S4|	|4|T|S1|	|+| |S3|
Triosteum perfoliatum L. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|4-5|E|S1	|4|C|S1|	| | |SU|
Viburnum nudum L. var. nudum *|SH|	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|1|T|S1|	|H|SC

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
(14) *Viburnum nudum* (11) [CT,RI]							
Viburnum prunifolium L. (14)	2	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||	|8|SC|S2|
Viburnum rafinesquianum Schultes (14)	3*	|||| Southern Rockingham County, New Hampshire occurrences are disjunct.	|5|E|SE|*	|+| |S3|	|4|T|S2|	||||	|+| |S3|
CARYOPHYLLACEAE							
Arenaria caroliniana Walter (14) *Minuartia caroliniana* (15)	4	||||	||||	||||	||||	|H|SH|SH|	||||
Cerastium nutans Raf. (14)	2	||||	||||	|?| |S2|	|1|E|S1|	||||	|||SU|
Minuartia glabra (Michx.) Mattf. (15) *Arenaria glabra* (8) [CT,RI] *Arenaria groenlandica* var. *glabra* (14)	2(a)	|8| |S1S2| Small population sizes of some occurrences are cause for concern.	|4|T|S2|	||||	||||	|2|E|S1|	|7|T|S2|
Minuartia groenlandica (Retz.) Ostenf. (15) *Arenaria groenlandica* var. *groenlandica* (14)	3*	|24| |S3| High peak occurrences in Chittenden, Lamoille, and Washington counties in Vermont are disjunct.	|+| |S4|	|2| |S1|*	||||	||||	||||
Minuartia marcescens (Fern.) House (15) *Arenaria marcescens* (11)	1	|||| GRank = G2; Fed. code = C2. Not included in Gleason and Cronquist (1991).	||||	|1|T|S1|	||||	||||	||||
Minuartia rubella (Wahlenb.) Heirn (15) *Arenaria rubella* (14)	2	|1|E|S1|	||||	|1|T|S1|	||||	||||	||||
Moehringia macrophylla (Hook.) Fenzl (15) *Arenaria macrophylla* (14) [CT]	2	||||	||||	|9| |S2|	|4|T|S1S2|	||||	2|E|S1|
Paronychia argyrocoma (Michx.) Nutt. (14) *Paronychia argyrocoma* var. *albimontana* (11) [NH]	2(a)	|8| |S1S2| Small population sizes of some occurrences are cause for concern.	|16|T|S3|	||||	|1|E|S1|	||||	||||
Paronychia canadensis (L.) A. Wood (14)	3*	|||| One occurrence on Lake Champlain in Franklin County, Vermont is disjunct.	|7|T|S1|	|3| |S1|*	|+| |S4|	|||SU|	|+| |S4
Paronychia fastigiata (Raf.) Fern. (14)	IND.	|||| Massachusetts occurrences may be adventive.	||||	||||	|||SE?|	||||	|||SU|
Sagina decumbens (Ell.) T. & G. (14)	IND.	|||| More study needed to clarify status. Is the Massachusetts occurrence truly native?	||||	|H| |SH|	|1|WL|SU|	||||	|||SU|
Sagina nodosa (L.) Fenzl ssp. borealis Crow (15) *Sagina nodosa* var. borealis (14)	2	|10| |S2?|	||||	||||	|||SU|	||||	||||
Sagina nodosa (L.) Fenzl. ssp. nodosa (14)	IND.	|||SE| This taxon is considered introduced by most botanists, but there are some questions about the Massachusetts occcurences. Gleason and Cronquist (1991) consider this to be a glandular-hairy variety introduced from Europe.	|H| |SH|	||||	|3|T|S2|	||||	||||
Silene acaulis (L.) Jacq. (13) *Silene acaulis* var. *exscapa* (11) [ME,NH]	2	|H||SH|	|2|T|S1|	||||	||||	||||	||||
Silene stellata (L.) Aiton f. (14)	2	||||	||||	|H| |SH|	||||	|H|SH|SH|	|3| |S1|

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
CERATOPHYLLACEAE							
Ceratophyllum echinatum A. Gray (14)	3*	2| |SH|*	|2-3| |SU|	|6| |S2|	|+| |S3?|	| |SU|	|+| |S3|
		Occurrences in Penobscot and Waldo counties, Maine, are disjunct, but were last recorded in 1971 and 1975. State rank of "SH" for Maine is based on a 20-year cutoff date used by the Maine Natural Areas Program.					
CHENOPODIACEAE							
Chenopodium foggii H. A. Wahl (15) *Chenopodium pratericola* (14) [VT]	IND.	| | | |	|?| |SU|	|H||SH|	|H|WL|SH|	| | | |	| | | |
		GRank = G3?Q. Gleason and Cronquist (1991) place this taxon under *C. pratericola* and consider it introduced from the west. Massachusetts considers it native and historic. Vermont does not separate *C. fogii* from *C. pratericola* (which is historic there). More field work needed.					
Chenopodium leptophyllum Nutt. (14)	IND.	| | |SU|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|2|C|S1|	| | | |
		More field study needed to assess status. Most authors consider the eastern U.S. populations of this taxon to be introductions. Some authors have included the taxon under *C. pratericola.*					
Chenopodium rubrum L. (14)	3*	|4|T|S1|*	|1|T|S2|	| | | |	|+| |S4|	| | |SU|	| | |SU|
		Lincoln and Washington county, Maine occurrences are disjunct.					
Chenopodium standleyanum Aellen (14) *Chenopodium berlanderi* var. *boscianum* (15) [ME] *Chenopodium boscianum* (11) [NH]	IND.	|1?||SU|	|1|E|S2|	| | | |	| |WL|SE?|	| | | |	| | |SU|
		Difficult to distinguish. More field study needed. *C. standleyanum* is considered native and *C. boscianum* may be introduced.					
Suaeda americana (Pers.) Fern. (14) *Suaeda calceoliformis* (1) [ME]	IND.	|H| |SH|	| | | |	| | | |	|12|SC|S3|	| | | |	|||SU|
Suaeda maritima (L.) Dumort. (11) *Suaeda maritima* ssp. *richii* (1) [MA,ME]	IND.	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	|7|WL|S3?|	| | |SU|	| | |SU|
		GRank = G5T3?.					
CISTACEAE							
Helianthemum dumosum (E. Bickn.) Fern. (14)	1	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|92|SC|S3|	|5|E|S1|	|H|SC|SH|
		GRank = G3; Fed. code = C2. Massachusetts has the largest number of occurrences globally, but small population sizes and diminishing habitat of many occurrences are cause for concern.					
Hudsonia tomentosa Nutt. (14)	3*	|+| |S3S4|	|14|T|S1|	|4|E|S1|*	|+| |S4|	|10| |S2|	|5|T|S2|
		Occurrences in Chittenden and Grand Isle counties, Vermont, as well as New York occurrences on Lake Champlain, are disjunct from the rest of this species' range in New England.					
Lechea minor L. (14)	IND.	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SH|	|10|WL|S2?|	| | |SU|	| | |SU|
		Current status in most New England states is unknown.					
CLUSIACEAE							
Hypericum adpressum Barton (14)	1	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|8|T|S2|	|5|T|S1|	|H|SC|SH|
		GRank = G2G3; Fed. code = C2.					
Hypericum stragalum P. Adams & Robson (14) *Hypericum hypericoides* ssp. *multicaule (1*5) [MA]	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|8|E|S2|	| | | |	| | | |

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
CONVOLVULACEAE							
Calystegia spithamaea (L.) Pursh (14) *Convolvulus spithamaeus* (11) [NH]	2	|3|T|S1|	|2|T|S2|	|8|T|S2|	|2|E|S1|	| | | |	|H| |SH|
CORNACEAE							
Cornus florida L. (14)	3*	|3|E|S1|	|+|SC|S3|	|5|T|S1|*	|+| |S4|	|+| |S4|	|+| |S4|
Strongly declining in Vermont due to an anthracnose fungus (*Discula* sp.).							
CRASSULACEAE							
Sedum rosea (L.) Scop. (14)	3*	|+| |S3|	| | | |	|2|T|S1|*	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
High mountain occurrences in Bennington and Windsor counties, Vermont are disjunct.							
CUPRESSACEAE							
Juniperus horizontalis Moench. (14)	3*	|+| |S3S4|	|2|E|S1|*	|2|T|S1|*	| | |SE|	| | | |	| | | |
Taxon disjunct in Grafton County, New Hampshire, and in Bennington County, Vermont.							
CUSCUTACEAE							
Cuscuta coryli Engelm. (14) *|SH|	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|6|WL|S2	|H| |SH|	|H|SC
Dificult to distinguish. May be overlooked.							
Cuscuta pentagona Engelm. (14)	IND.	| | | |	|H|E|SH|	| | | |	|+?| |S3|	|H| |SH|	|H| |SH|
Dificult to distinguish. May be overlooked.							
CYPERACEAE							
Bolboschoenus maritimus (L.) Palla (1) *Scirpus maritimus* (14) [MA,NH,RI,VT] *Scirpus paludosus* var. *atlanticus* (11) [CT]	3*	|+| |S4?|	|+||S3S4|	|1||S1|*	|+||S4|	|4|C|S1|	|9|SC|S2|
Disjunct in Addison County, Vermont.							
Bolboschoenus novae-angliae (Britt.) S.G.Smith (1) *Scirpus cylindricus* (14) [CT,MA]	2 |8|SC|S2S3|	|H?| |SU|	| | | |	| | | |	|6|WL|S2|	| | | |	
Carex adusta F. Boott (14)	2	|4|E|S1|	| | |SU|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Carex albicans Willd. var. emmonsii (Dewey) Rettig (14) *Carex emmonsii* (11) [CT,NH,RI,VT]	3*	|+| |S4|	|1||S1|	|1||S1|*	|+| |S4|	|3||S1|	|+||S3|
Disjunct in Chittenden County, Vermont.							
Carex alopecoidea Tuckerm. (14) *|SH|	2	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	|4| |S1|	|6|T|S2|	| | | |	|H|SC
Carex arcta F. Boott (14)	3*	|+| |S4?|`	| | |SU|	|2|E|S1|*	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Disjunct occurrences in Grand Isle and Franklin counties, Vermont.							
Carex atherodes Sprengel (14)	4	|H| |SH|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Carex atratiformis Britt. (14)	2	|10-15| |S2|	|H| |SH|	|1|T|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Carex backii F. Boott (14)	3*	|2| |S1|*	| | |SU|	|+| |S3|	| | | |	| | | |	|1| |S1|
Disjunct occurrences in Penobscot County, Maine.							

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
Carex baileyi Britt. (14)	3*	|1| |S1?|*	|3-5?|T|S1S2|+| |SU|		|5|E|S1|	| | | |	|H|SC*|SH|
		Disjunct occurrence in Oxford County, Maine.					
Carex barrattii Schwein. & Torr. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|2|SC|S1
Carex bicknellii Britt. (14)	IND.	|H| |SH|	| | | |	|H| |SH|	|+?| |S3?|	| | |SU|	| | |SU|
		More field study needed.					
Carex bigelowii Torr. (14)	3*	|13| |S2|	|+| |S3|	|4| |S1|*	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		High peak occurrences in Chittenden, Addison, Lamoille, and Washington counties,					
		Vermont are disjunct.					
Carex bushii Mackenzie (14)	2	|H| |SX|	| | | |	|H| |SH|	|3|E|S1|	|H| |SH|	|2| |S1|
Carex buxbaumii Wahlenb. (14)	3*	|+| |S4|	|H|E|SH|	|1|E|S1|*	|11|WL|S2|	|H|SH|SH|	|2|E|S1|
		Disjunct occurrence near Lake Champlain in Addison County, Vermont.					
Carex capillaris L. (14) *Carex capillaris* ssp. *capillaris* (27)	2	|6| |S1|	|1|T|S1|	|1|T|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Carex capitata L. (14) *Carex capitata* ssp. *arctogena* (15) [NH]	2	| | | |	|3||S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Carex chordorrhiza L. f (14)	3*	|+| |S4?|	| | | |	|2|E|S1|*	|1|E|S1|*	| | | |	| | | |
		Disjunct in Benington County, Vermont and in Berkshire County in Massachusetts.					
Carex collinsii Nutt. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|1|E|S1|	|H|SC*|SH|
		Last seen in 1979. This taxon has not been relocated in recent searches.					
Carex crawei Dewey (14)	2 |5|E|S1S2|	|1| |S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	
Carex davisii Schwein. & Torr. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|1| |S1|	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	|2|E|S1|
Carex eburnea F. Boott (14)	3*	|2|T|S1|*	|1|E|S1|	|+| |S4|	|+| |S3|	| | | |	|+| |S3|
		Disjunct in Oxford County, Maine.					
Carex garberi Fern. (15) *Carex garberi* var. *bifaria* (11) [NH]	1	|14?| |S2|	|6|E|S1|	|4|T|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		GRank = G4T3Q; Fed. code = C2. GRank is for synonym *C. garberi* var. *bifaria*. .					
Carex glaucodea Tuckerm. (13) *Carex flaccosperma* var. *glaucodea* (14)	2	| | | |	|H|E|SH|	| | | |	|4|E|S1|	| | | |	|1| |S1|
Carex gracilescens Steudel (14)	2	| | | |	|H| |SH|	|H| |SH|	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	|5| |S2|
Carex gynocrates Drej. (1) *Carex dioica* var. *gynocrates* (14)	IND.	|10+| |S2S3|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		Possibly overlooked.					
Carex livida (Wahlenb.) Willd. (14) *Carex livida* var. *radicaulis* (1) [MA,ME]	2	|5|T|S1S2|	| | | |	|1|T|S1|	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |
Carex lupuliformis Sartwell (14)	1	| | | |	| | | |	|6| |S2|	| | | |	| | | |	|2|SC|S1|
		GRank = G3?.					
Carex mitchelliana M. A. Curtis (14)	1	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|5|WL|S2|	| | |SU|	| | | |
		GRank = G3G4.					

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
Carex muhlenbergii Schk. (14)	3*	|H| |SH|	| |SU|	|6|T|S2|*	|+| |S4S5|	| |SU|	|+| |S3|
		Disjunct occurrences in Chittenden County, Vermont. Reportedly extant in Maine					
		in 1996.					
Carex nigromarginata Schwein. |SH| (14)	4	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H|SC
Carex norvegica Retz. (14)	2	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		Taxonomy of this and closely related species is currently being studied.					
Carex oligocarpa Schk. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|4|E|S1|	|H| |SH|	| | | |	|1|E|S1|
Carex oronensis Fern. (14)	1	|51|E|S2|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		GRank = G2; Fed. code = C2. All records are from the Penobscot River watershed.					
Carex polymorpha Muhl. (14)	1	|5|T|S1|	|1|T|S1|	| | | |	|2|E|S1|	|1|E|S1|	|3|E|S1
		GRank = G2G3; Fed. code = C2.					
Carex prairea Dewey (14)	3*	|5|T|S1|*	| | | |	|+| |S4|	|~8|WL|S2|	| | | |	|7|T|S2|
		Maine occurrences are disjunct in Aroostook County.					
Carex praticola Rydb. (14)	4	|H| |SX|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Carex rariflora (Wahlenb.) J.E. Smith (14)	4	|H| |SH|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Carex recta Boott (15)	IND.	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |
		This taxon is listed in Gleason and Cronquist (1991) as a synonym under *C. salina*, but FNA may treat this as a separate species. Thought to be a stabilized hybrid between *C. aquatilis* and *C. pallacea*. More study needed.					
Carex richardsonii R. Br. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|2|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Carex saxatilis L. (14)	2	|2|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Carex schweinitzii Dewey (14)	1	| | | |	| | | |	|14| |S2|	|3|E|S1|	|H|SH|SH|	|3|T|S1|
		GRank = G3; Fed. code = C2.					
Carex scirpoidea Michx. (14)	2	|2|T|S1|	6|T|S1|	|11| |S2|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Carex siccata Dewey (14) *Carex foenea* (11) [CT,MA,NH,VT]	3*	|H?| |SU|	|||SU|	|2|E|S1|*	|+||S3?|	| |SU|	|H||SH|
		One occurrence in Chittenden County, Vermont, is disjunct. Note: the taxon formerly known as *Carex foena* is now *Carex siccata*, and what was formerly known as *Carex aenea* is now known as *Carex foenea*.					
Carex sparganioides Muhl. (14)	3*	|1|E|S1|*	|1|E|S1|	|+| |S4|	|+| |S4|	|1|C|S1|	|+| |S3|
		Disjunct in Oxford County, Maine, but varieties in New England need examination.					
Carex sterilis Willd. (14)	2	|3|T|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	|7|T|S2|	|H| |SH|	|9|SC|S2|
Carex striata Michx. var. brevis L. Bailey (14)	2	| | | |	|1| |S1|	| | | |	|5|E|S1|	|1|E|S1|	| | | |
Carex striatula Michx. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|2| |S1|
Carex tenuiflora Wahlenb. (14)	2	|8| |S2|	| | | |	|4| |S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Carex tetanica Schk. (14)	2(a) |7|SC|S2S3|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|14|SC|S3|	| | | |	
		Small population sizes of some occurrences are cause for concern.					
Carex trichocarpa Muhl. (14)	2	| | | |	|1|E|S1|	|7| |S2|	|8|T|S2|	| | | |	|1| |S1|

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
Carex vaginata Tausch. (14)	2	|3|T|S1|	| | | |	|3|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Carex wiegandii Mackenzie (14)	1	|7| |S2| GRank = G3.	|4|T|S1S2|	|H| |SH|	|H| |SH|	| | | |	| | | |
Carex willdenowii Schk. (14) *|SH|	4	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SH|	|H| |SH|	| | | |	|H|SC
Carex woodii Dewey (14) *|SH|	4	| | | |	|H| |SX|	| | | |	| | | |	| | |	|H|SC
Cyperus engelmannii Steud. (14)	IND.	| | | | Taxonomic confusion. A future Flora North America treatment will probably combine *C.. engelmannii* and *C. odoratus*, but Massachusetts separates the two species. These taxa are here separated pending further review.	| | | |	|H| |SH|	|6|SC|S3?|	| | | |	| | |SU|
Cyperus houghtonii Torr. (14)	2	|H| |SH| Some populations small and threatened.	|2|T|S1|	|14|T|S2|	|3|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |
Cyperus odoratus L. (14)	IND.	| | | | Taxonomic confusion. A future Flora North America treatment will probably combine *C.. engelmannii* and *C. odoratus*, but Massachusetts separates the two species. These taxa are here separated pending further review.	| | | |	|H| |SH|	|4|WL|S3?|	|H| |SH|	| | |SU|
Eleocharis equisetoides (Elliott.) Torr. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SX|	|8|C|S2|	|1|E|S1|
Eleocharis fallax Weatherby (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SH|	| | |SU|	|1| |SU|
Eleocharis microcarpa Torr. var. *|SH| filiculmis Torr. (11) *Eleocharis microcarpa* (14) [RI]	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|1|E|S1|	|1|E|S1|	|H|SC
Eleocharis nitida Fernald (11)	IND.	| | |SR| GRank = G3G4. Possible occurrence in Maine needs verification.	|H| |SH|	|H| |SH|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Eleocharis ovata (Roth) Roemer & Schultes (14) *Eleocharis obtusa* var. *ovata* (14) [CT,MA,ME,VT *Eleocharis ovata* var. *heurseri* (13) [ME,NH]	IND.	|+||| Taxonomic confusion surrounds this taxon in New England; it is included within the common and widespread *E. obtusa* by some authors.	|||SU|	|5||S1|	|3|E|S1|	| | |SU|	|+||SU|
Eleocharis pauciflora (Lightf.) Link var.fernaldii Svens. (11) *Eleocharis pauciflora* (14) [VT] *Eleocharis quinqueflora* (15) [ME]	2	|2|E|S1|	|2|E|S1|	|3|T|S1|	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |
Eleocharis quadrangulata (Michx.) Roemer & Schultes (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SX|	| | | |	|2|E|S1|
Eleocharis rostellata (Torr.) Torr. (14)	IND.	|H| |SH| More field study needed to determine status in New England.	| | | |	| | | |	|10+|WL|S3|	|2|C|S1|	| | |SU|
Eleocharis tricostata Torr. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|2|E|S1|	|H|SH|SH|	| | | |
Eleocharis tuberculosa (Michx.) Roemer & Schultes (14)	3*	|1|E|S1|* Since New Hampshire occurrences are now historic, the Oxford County, Maine occurrence is disjunct.	|H|E|SH|	| | | |	|+| |S4|	|3+| |S2|	|+| |S3|
Fuirena pumila (Torr.) Sprengel (14)	3*	| | | | The Hampden County, Massachusetts occurrence is disjunct.	| | | |	| | | |	|34|WL|S3|*	|2|SE|S1|	|H| |SH|
Rhynchospora capillacea Torr. (14)	2	|2|E|S1|	|1|E|S1|	|2|T|S1|	|2|E|S1|	| | | |	|2|E|S1|
Rhynchospora inundata (Oakes)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|6|T|S2|	|4|E|S1|	| | | |

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
Fern. (14)							
Rhynchospora nitens (Vahl) A. Gray (14) *Psilocarya nitens* (11)	2	||||	||||	||||	|11|T|S2|	||||	||||
Rhynchospora torreyana A. Gray (14)	2	||||	||||	||||	|10|E|S2|	|1|E|S1|	||||
Schoenoplectus etuberculatus (Stud.) Sojak (13) *Scirpus etuberculatus* (14) [RI]	1	||||	||||	||||	||||	|1|E|S1|	||||
Schoenoplectus hallii (A.Gray) S.G. Smith (30) *Scirpus hallii* (11) [MA]	4	||||	||||	||||	|H||SX|	||||	||||
		GRank = G2; Fed. code = C2. GRanks and Federal codes are for synonym, *Scirpus hallii*. Future Flora North America editions will probably use the name *Schoenoplectus hallii*.					
		.					
		.					
Schoenoplectus heterochaetus (Chase) Sojak (28) *Scirpus heterochaetus* (14) [MA,VT]	IND.	||||	||||	|?||S2S3|	||WL|SU|	||||	||||
		May be more common in Vermont than current records indicate, hence the S2S3 ranking. Populations are difficult to deliniate.					
Schoenoplectus x steinmetzii (Fern.) S.G.Smith & A.E. Schuyler (1)	IND.	|1| |S1|	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||
		GRank = G1Q. Sterile hybrid of *S. heterochaetus* x *tabernaemontani*. One isolated population persisting via vegetative reproduction.					
Scirpus ancistrochaetus Schuyler (13)	1	||||	|5-7| |S1|	|9|E|S2|	|1|E|S1|	||||	||||
		GRank = G3; Fed. code = LE.					
Scirpus longii Fern. (14) *|SH|	1	|9|E|S1|	|1| |S1|	||||	|4|E|S1|	|1|E|S1|	|H|SC
		GRank = G2; Fed. code = C2.					
Scirpus pendulus Muhl. (14)	3*	|3|E|S1|*	|3|T|S2|	|+| |S3|	|26|WL|S3|	||||	|+| |S3|
		Disjunct in Penobscot County, Maine.					
Scirpus polyphyllus Vahl. (14)	2	||||	|H|E|SH|	|2|E|S1|	|5|WL|S1|	||||	|H| |SH|
Scleria pauciflora Muhl. (14) *|SH| *Scleria pauciflora* var. *caroliniana* (11) [CT,MA]	2	||||	|H| |SH|	||||	|14|E|S2|	|3|T|S1|	|H|SC
		Massachusetts has one occurrence of *S. pauciflora* var. *pauciflora* in the state and considers this taxon as distinct from *S. pauciflora* var. *caroliniana*.					
Scleria reticularis Michx. (14)	1	||||	|1| |S1|	||||	|60|WL|S4|	|3|T|S1|	|1|E|S1|
		GRank = G3G4. Species concept used here does not include the more southern *S. muhlenbergii*.					
Scleria triglomerata Michx. (14)	2	||||	||||	||||	|1|E|S1|	|2|T|S1|	|1|E|S1|
Scleria verticillata Muhl. (14) *|SH|	4	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||	H|SC
Tricophorum clintonii (Gray) S.G. Smith (1) *Scirpus clintonii* (14)	2	|5-10| |S2|	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||
DIAPENSIACEAE							
Diapensia lapponica L. (14)	3*	|13| |S2|	|+|T|S3|	|1|E|S1|*	||||	||||	||||
		Disjunct on high peaks in Chittenden County, Vermont.					
DROSERACEAE							
Drosera anglica Hudson (14)	2	|3|E|S1|	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
Drosera linearis Goldie (14)	2	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
DRYOPTERIDACEAE							
Dryopteris filix-mas Schott (12)	2	|2|E|S1|	| | | |	|7|T|S2|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Gymnocarpium jessoense (Koidzumi) Koidzumi ssp. parvulum Sarvela (12)	4	| | | | Probably introduced in Connecticut, but currently not extant there.	| | | |	|H| |SH|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | SE|
Woodsia alpina (Bolton) Gray (12)	2	|3|T|S1|	| | | |	|4|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
EBENACEAE							
Diospyros virginiana L. (14)	2	| | | | There is some question as to whether Connecticut's single occurrence is native. The point is moot, however, because only a single individual is extant and the species is dioecious.	| | | |	| | | |	| | |SE|	| | | |	|1|SC|S1|
ELAEAGNACEAE							
Shepherdia canadensis (L.) Nutt. (14)	3*	|1|E|S1|* Disjunct in Somerset County, Maine.	| | | |	|+| |S3|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
ELATINACEAE							
Elatine americana (Pursh) Arn. (11)	IND.	| | |SU| More field work needed to determine status. There is taxonomic confusion regarding the New England specimens.	| | | |	| | | |	|2|E|S1|	|2|T|S1|	|H| |SH|
EMPETRACEAE							
Empetrum nigrum L. (14)	3*	|+| |S4| Disjunct on high peaks in Chittenden, Orleans, and Washington counties, Vermont.	|+|T|S3|	|4| |S1|*	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
EQUISETACEAE							
Equisetum x mackaii (Newman) Brichan (12)	IND.	|H| |SH?| More field study needed. Flora North America (1993) cites this taxon in CT, ME, NH, and VT, but says that specimens from CT and NH have not been seen.	| | |SU|	| | |SU|	| | | |	| | | |	|10+| |SU|
Taxon		is a hybrid between *E. hymale* ssp. *affine* and *E. variegatum*. May be more common than previously thought.					
ERICACEAE							
Arctostaphylos alpina (L.) Sprengel (14)	2	|1|T|S1|	|4|T|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Harrimanella hypnoides (L.) Coville (14) *Cassiope hypnoides* (11) [NH]	2	|2|E|S1|	|4|T|S2|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Loiseleuria procumbens (L.) Desvaux (14)	2	|1|E|S1|	|10|T|S2|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Lyonia mariana (L.) D. Don (14)	4	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H|SH|SH|	|H|SC*|SH|
Phyllodoce caerulea (L.) Bab. (14)	2	|2|E|S1|	|8|T|S2|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Rhododendron lapponicum (L.) Wahlenb. (14)	2	|2|E|S1|	|7|SC|S3|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Rhododendron maximum L. (14)	3*	|6|T|S1|*	|5|T|S2|	|7|T|S2|*	|7|T|S2|	|10+| |S3|	|10| |S3|

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
		Disjunct in Caledonia and Orleans counties, Vermont. Documented decline of some occurrences in Maine.					
Rhododendron viscosum (L.) Torr. (14)	3*	|1|T|S1|*	|+|T|S3|	|H| |SH|	|+| |S5|	|+| |S4|	|+| |S4|
		Disjunct in Oxford County, Maine.					
Vaccinium boreale I.V. Hall & Aald. (14)	1	|3|E|S1|	|11| |S3|	|3| |S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		GRank = G3.					
Vaccinium vitis-idaea L. var.. minus Lodd (11) *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* ssp. *minus* (15) [MA]	3*	|+| |S4|	|+| |S4|*	|4| |S1|	|2|E|S1|*	| | | |	|H|SC|SH|
		Disjunct in Berkshire County, Massachusetts and in Cheshire County, New Hampshire.					
ERIOCAULACEAE							
Eriocaulon parkeri Robinson (14)	1	|25| |S3|	| | | |	| | | |	|<4|E|S1|	| | | |	|6|E|S1|
		GRank = G3; Fed. code = 3C.					
EUPHORBIACEAE							
Crotonopsis elliptica Willd. (14)	4	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H|SC|SH|
Euphorbia glyptosperma Engelm. (14) *Chamaesyce glyptosperma* (15) [MA]	IND.	| | |SU|	| | |SU|	|?| |S1|	|||SE|	| | | |	| | | |
		Considered introduced into several states; tracking as a native species in Vermont only recently begun.					
FABACEAE							
Astragalus alpinus L. var. brunetianus Fern. (14)	1	|27| |S2|	|H| |SH|	|H| |SX|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		GRank = G5T2T3.					
Astragalus canadensis L. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|9|T|S2|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Astragalus eucosmus B. L. Robinson (14)	4	|H| |SX|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Astragalus robbinsii (Oakes) A. Gray var. jesupii Eggleston (14)	1	| | | |	|2|E|S1|	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		GRank = G5T1; Fed. code = LE.					
Astragalus robbinsii (Oakes) A. Gray var. minor (Hook.) Barneby (14)	2	|H| |SX|	| | | |	|7| |S2|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Astragalus robbinsii (Oakes) A. Gray var. robbinsii (14)	4	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SX|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		GRank = G5TX; Fed. code = 3A.					
Desmodium canescens (L.) DC. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|5|WL|S1|	| | | |	|8| |S3|
Desmodium cuspidatum (Muhl.) Loudon (14)	2	| | | |	|H| |SH|	|3|E|S1|	|3|WL|S1|	| | | |	| | |SU|
Desmodium glabellum (Michx.) DC. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|5|SC|S1|
Desmodium humifusum (Muhl.) Beck (14)	1	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|2|E|S1|	| | | |	|2|E|S1|
		GRank = G1G2Q; Fed. code = C2. Recent research suggests this taxon is a hybrid of *D. paniculata* x *rotundifolium*.					
Desmodium sessilifolium (Torr.) T. & G. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|1|E|S1|	|H|SC|SH|
Lathyrus ochroleucus Hook. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|8| |S2|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
Lespedeza repens (L.) Barton (14)	2	|||\`	||||	||||	|1?| |S?|	||||	|1|SC|S1|
Lespedeza stuevei Nutt. (14)	IND.	||||	||||	|H| |SH|	|19| |S3?|	|| |SU|	|| |SU|
		Current status uncertain.					
Lupinus perennis L. (14)	3*	|H| |SX	|21|T|S1|*	|2|T|S1|*	|+|WL|S3|*	|8|C|S2|*	|12| |S2|*
		Documented decline in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Note: most New Hampshire occurrences are small and isolated, primarilly on roadsides and powerlines.					
Oxytropis campestris (L.) DC. var. johannensis Fern. (14)	1	|8|T|S1S2|	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||
		GRank = G5?T3; Fed. code = 3C.					
Phaseolus polystachios (L.) BSP. (14) *|SH|	4	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||	|H|SC
Phaseolus polystachios var. *aquilonius* (11) [CT]		Reported from all of New England in Gleason and Cronquist (1991), but we have only seen specimens from Connecticut.					
Strophostyles umbellata (Muhl.) Britton (14)	4	||||	||||	||||	||||	|H|SH|SH|	||||
FUMARIACEAE							
Corydalis aurea Willd. (14)	2	||||	|H| |SX|	|6|T|S2|	||||	||||	||||
Corydalis flavula (Raf.) DC. (14)	2	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||	|4|T|S1|
Dicentra canadensis (Goldie) Walp. (14)	3*	|3|T|S1|*	|11|T|S2S3|	|+| |S4|	|+| |S4|	||||	|6|T|S2|
		Disjunct in Franklin and Penobscot counties, Maine.					
GENTIANACEAE							
Gentiana andrewsii Griseb. (14)	2	||||	|2|T|S1|	|5|T|S1|	|2|T|S1|	|H|SH|SH|	|| |SU|
		Specimens of this taxon and *G. clausa* should be examined closely due to similarity.					
Gentianella amarella (L.) Boerner (14) *Gentiana amarella* (40) [VT]	2	|1|E|S1|	||||	|H|T|SH|	||||	||||	||||
Gentianella quinquefolia (L.) Small (14)	2	|H| |SH|	|H| |SH|	|2|T|S1|	|12+|WL|S2|	||||	|2|E|S1
Lomatogonium rotatum (L.) Fries (14)	2	|9| |S1S2|	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||
Sabatia campanulata (L.) Torr. (14)	2	||||	||||	||||	|5|E|S1|	||||	||||
Sabatia dodecandra (L.) BSP. (14) *|SH|	4	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||	|H|SC
Sabatia kennedyana Fern. (14)	1	||||	||||	||||	|140|SC|S3|	|4|E|S1|	||||
		GRank = G3. Massachusetts has the largest number of occurrences globally.					
Sabatia stellaris Pursh (14)	2	||||	||||	||||	|1|E|S1|	|4|T|S1|	|2| |S1|
		Taxon has not been seen in Masaachusetts in recent years.					
GROSSULARIACEAE							
Ribes rotundifolium Michx. (37) *|SH|	IND.	||||	||||	||||	|1|WL|S1|	||||	|H|SC
		Specimen from Masachusetts appears valid, but it is unknown whether this taxon is					
		truly native there.					
HALORAGACEAE							
Myriophyllum pinnatum (Walter) BSP. *|SH|	IND.	||||	||||	||||	|6|SC|S2?|	|1|T|S1|	|H|SC

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
(14)		More field study needed to determine status.					
Myriophyllum verticillatum L. (14)	IND.	|+?| |SU|	| |SU|	|5| |S1|	|1|T|S1|	| | | |	| |SU|
		More field study needed to determine status.					
HAMAMELIDACEAE							
Liquidambar styraciflua L. (14)	2 |8|SC|S2S3|	| | | |	| | |`	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	
		Taxon has been introduced into some states. It is difficult to determine which Connecticut occurrences are native and which are introduced.					
HIPPURIDACEAE							
Hippuris vulgaris L. (14)	2	| | |SU|	|2|T|S3|	|2|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
HYDROPHYLLACEAE							
Hydrophyllum canadense L. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|1|T|S1|	|2|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |
HYMENOPHYLLACEAE							
Trichomanes intricatum Farrar (12)	1	| | | |	|1| |S1|	| | |SU|	|3|T|S1|	| | | |	|3|SC|S1|
		GRank = G3G4.					
IRIDACEAE							
Sisyrinchium mucronatum Michx. (14)	2	|<5?| |S1?|	|H| |SH|	|H| |SH|	|3|T|S1|	| | | |	| | |SU|
		Not tracked by the Connecticut Natural Diversity Data Base. The Maine Natural Areas Program began tracking this taxon in 1996.					
ISOETACEAE							
Isoetes acadiensis Kott (12)	1	|1| |S1|	|1| |S1	| | | |	|3|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |
		GRank = G3?.					
Isoetes x eatonii Dodge (12) *Isoetes eatonii* (13) [NH]	IND.	| | | |	|H||SH|	| | | |	|1| |SU|	| | | |	|4| |S1|
		GRank = G2Q; Fed. code = 3B. GRank is for synonym, *I. eatonii*. Sterile hybrid of *I. engellmanii* with *I. echinospora*.					
Isoetes x foveolata A.A. Eaton ex Dodge (12)	IND. *|SH|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SH|	| | | |	|H|SC
		Current status unknown; hybrid of *I. engelmannii* x *I. tuckermanii*.					
Isoetes lacustris L. (12) *Isoetes macrospora* (11) [CT,MA,ME,NH,VT]	IND.	| +?||SU|	|1|T|S1|	|?||S2?|	|1|E|S1|	| |SU|	|1||SU|
		More field study needed. Flora North America (1993) says that North American plants of *I. lacustris* have been segregated as *I. macrospora* by some authors, but that the two taxa cannot reliably be distinguished from each other except on the basis of geography.					
Isoetes prototypus D.M. Britton (12)	1	|1| |S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | |
		GRank = G2G3.					
Isoetes riparia Engelmann *ex* A. Braun (12) *Isoetes riparia* var. *canadensis* (11) [RI]	2	|H| |SH|	|2|T|S2|	|2| |S1|	|H| |SH|	|4|C|S1|	| |SU|
JUGLANDACEAE							
Juglans cinerea L. (14)	IND.	|+| |SU|	|+| |S3?|	|+| |S4|	|+| |S4|	|+| |SU|	|+| |SU|
		Fed. code = C2. Declining in some New England states because of the fungus, *Sirococcus clavigignenti-juglandacearum*, and therefore should be monitored.					
JUNCACEAE							
Juncus alpinus *auct non* Vill. (13)	2	|7-10|T|S2|	|1||S1|	|8| |S2|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
Juncus alpinoarticulatus (14) [ME,NH]							
Juncus biflorus Ell. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|8|E|S2|	| | | |	| | | |
Juncus debilis A. Gray (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |`	| | | |	|1|E|S1|	|3|C|S1|	|H|SC *|SH|
Juncus x oronensis Fern. (14)	IND.	|H| |SH?|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | |	| | | |
Juncus oronensis (11)		Name is based on two historic specimens occurring with the parents (*J. tenuis* x *vaseyi*). Status uncertain. Not tracked by the Maine Natural Areas Program.					
Juncus pervetus Fern. (11)	IND.	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SX|	| | | |	| | | |
		Taxonomic status unclear. Fernald (1950) says native at one site in MA, but Gleason and Cronquist (1991) include the taxon under the European *Juncus subnodulous*.					
Juncus stygius L. var. americanus Buch. (14)	2	|9| |S2|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Juncus subtilis E. Meyer (14)	IND.	|H| |SU|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Juncus torreyi Cov. (14)	2	| | |SU|	| | | |	|2|E|S1|	| | |SE|	| | | |	| | | |
Juncus trifidus L. (14)	3*	|+| |S3S4|	|+| |S3S4|	|5| |S1|*	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		Disjunct occurrences on high peaks in Chittenden, Windsor, Washington, and Lamoille counties, Vermont.					
Juncus vaseyi Engelm. (14)	2	|1| |S1|	| | | |	|1| |S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Luzula confusa Lindeberg (14)	2	|1|E|S1|	|H|E|SH|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Luzula spicata (L.) DC. (14)	2	|1|E|S1|	|7|T|S3|	|1| |S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
JUNCAGINACEAE							
Triglochin gaspense Leith & D. Löve (15)	4	|H| |SH|	| | | |	| | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		GRank = G2; Fed. code = C2. This taxon has been separated from *T. maritimum*. (See Löve, D. and H. Leith, 1961).					
LAMIACEAE							
Agastache nepetoides (L.) Kuntze (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|1|T|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	|1|SC|S1|
Agastache scrophulariifolia (Willd.) Kuntze (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|1|T|S1|	|H| |SH|	| | | |	|2|SC|S1|
Blephilia ciliata (L.) Benth. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SH|	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	|H| |SH|
Blephilia hirsuta (Pursh) Benth. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|2|T|S1|	|7|E|S1|	| | | |	|1|SC|S1|
Blephilia hirsuta (Pursh) Benth. var. glabrata Fern. (11)	IND.	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SH|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		GRank = G4?T1Q. This taxon is a Vermont endemic described by Fernald. It has never been recollected.					
Dracocephalum parviflorum Nutt. (14)	2	| | |SE|	| | | |	|1|T|S1|	| | |SE|	| | |SE|	| | |SE|
		Recent searches have not relocated the Vermont occurrence. It was last seen in 1983.					
Lycopus rubellus Moench (14)	2	| | | |	|H| |SH|	|1| |S1|	|2|T|S1|	|1| |SU|	|2| |SU|
Monarda punctata L. var. villicaulis Pennell (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|2| |S1|	| | |SE|	| | | |	| | |SU|
Pycnanthemum clinopodioides T. & G. (14)	IND.	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	3|E|S1|
		GRank = G2. Taxonomic confusion. Difficult to distinguish and suspected by					

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
		some botanists to be of hybrid origin. More field and laboratory work needed.					
Pycnanthemum torrei Benth. (14)	IND.	||||	|1|E|S1|	||||	||||	||||	|2|E|S1|
		GRank = G2. Taxonomic confusion. Difficult to distinguish and suspected by some botanists to be of hybrid origin. More field and laboratory work needed.					
Scutellaria integrifolia L. (14)	2	||||	||||	||||	|H| |SX|	||||	|1|SC|S1|
Scutellaria leonardii Epling (14)	2	|H||SH|	||||	||||	||WL|SU|	||||	|1|E|S1|
Scutellaria parvula var. *leonardi* (11) [MA,ME]							
Scutellaria parvula Michx. var. parvula (14)	2	|||SU|	||||	|11| |S2|	||||	||||	||||
Stachys hyssopifolia Michx. (14)	3*	||||	||||	||||	|59|WL|S4|	|1|E|S1|	|2|E|S1|*
		Disjunct in Hartford County, Connecticut.					
Stachys pilosa Nutt. (13)	IND.	|||SE|	|||SU|	|||SU|	|||SU|	||||	||||
Stachys palustris ssp. pilosa (1) [MA,ME]		Status unclear for this taxon and closely related taxa.					
Stachys tenuifolia Willd. (14) *|SH|	IND.	|||SE|	|||SU|	||||	|||SU|	|H| |SH|	|H|SC
Stachys tenuifolia var. *platyphylla* (11) [NH]		More field study needed. Recorded for New England in Seymour (1969) and the Maine checklist (Campbell et al., 1995), but Gleason and Cronquist(1991) give a more western range for this and closely related taxa.					
Trichostema brachiatum L. (15) *|SH|	2	||||	||||	|H| |SH|	|3|E|S1|	||||	|H|SC
Isanthus brachiatus (14) [CT]							
LEMNACEAE							
Lemna valdiviana Philippi (14)	IND.	||||	|1|E|S2|	||||	|||SU|	||||	|||SU|
		Not enough information on extant occurences. Identity of plants in certain reports has been questioned. More field work needed.					
Wolffiella gladiata (Hegelm.) Hegelm. (17) in	2	||||	||||	||||	|1| |S1|	||||	||||
		Taxon is being recommended for state endangered species list in Massachusetts					
Wolffiella floridana (14)		1997.					
LENTIBULARIACEAE							
Pinguicula vulgaris L. (14)	2	|1| |S1|	|2|E|S2|	|1| |S1|	||||	||||	||||
		Unknown from Maine until 1996.					
Utricularia biflora Lam. (14) *|SH|	2	||||	||||	||||	|7|T|S2|	|2|T|S1|	|H|SC
		Treated as a synonym of *U. gibba* in Kartesz (1994).					
Utricularia fibrosa Walter (14) *|SH|	2	||||	||||	||||	|6|T|S2|	||||	|H|SC
Utricularia inflata Walter (14)	IND.	||||	||||	||||	|2| |S1|	||||	||||
		Indigenous status in Massachusetts is uncertain.					
Utricularia resupinata B. D. Greene (14)	2(a)	|2|T|S1|	|||SU|	|5|T|S1|	|~8|WL|S2|	|4|T|S1|	|1|SC|S1|
		Some ocurrences contain small numbers of plants.					
Utricularia subulata L. (14)	2	||||	||||	||||	|10|SC|S3|	|4|C|S1|	||||
LILIACEAE							
Chamaelirium luteum (L.) A. Gray (14)	2	||||	||||	||||	|3-4|E|S1|	||||	5|E|S1|

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
Melanthium hybridum Walter (14) *|SH|	4	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H|SC
Tofieldia glutinosa (Michx.) Pers. (14)	3*	|+| |S3S4|	|4|T|S1|*	|4|T|S1|*	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		Disjunct in Cheshire, Sullivan, and Grafton counties, New Hampshire and in Windsor and Caledonia counties, Vermont.					
Zigadenus elegans Pursh var. glaucus (Nutt.) Preece (14) *Zigadenus glaucus* (11) [VT]	4	| | | |	| | | |	|H||SH|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
LIMNANTHACEAE							
Floerkea proserpinacoides Willd. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SH|	|H| |SX|	| | | |	|4|E|S1|
LINACEAE							
Linum medium (Planchon) Britton var. texanum (Planchon) Fern. (14) *Linum medium* [ME,VT]	2	|||SU|	| | | |	|H||SH|	|4|T|S1|	| | |SU|	| | |SU|
Linum sulcatum Riddell (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SH|	|H| |SX|	|1|E|S1|	|1|SC|S1|
LYCOPODIACEAE							
Diphasiastrum x sabinifolium (Willd.) Holub (12) *Lycopodium sabinifolium* (14) [NH,VT]	2	|5|T|S1|	|||SU|	|3||S1	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		According to Flora North America (FNA Editorial Committee, 1993) this hybrid between *D. sitchense* and *D. trichystachum* is highly variable.					
Diphasiastrum sitchense (Rupr.) Holub (12) *Lycopodium sitchense* (14) [NH,VT]	2	|1|E|S1|	|||SU|	|H|T|SH|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Huperzia appalalchiana Beitel & Mickel (12)	IND.	|7| |S2|	| | |SU|	|?| |S1|	|1?|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |
		GRank = G3. Recent Flora North America (FNA Editorial Committee, 1993) treatment suggests high-elevation alpine occurrences are this taxon, but not all occurrences have been verified. Massachusetts' only known occurrence is suspected to be a hybrid (*H. appalachiana* x *lucidulum*).					
Huperzia selago (L.) Berhardi *ex* Schrank & Martius (12) *Lycopodium selago* (14) [CT,NH,VT]	IND.	|1| |S1|	|?||SU|	|?||S1|	|1|E|S1	| | | |	|H|SC *|SH|
		Recent Flora North America (FNA Editorial Committee, 1993) treatment suggests lower elevation plants are this taxon, but all occurrences have not been verified.					
Lycopodiella alopecuroides (L.) Cranfill (12) *Lycopodium alopecuroides* (14) [CT,MA,RI]	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|1|E|S1|	|1|E|S1|	|H|SC *|SH|
Pseudolycopodiella caroliniana (L.) Holub (12) *Lycopodium carolinianum* (14) [MA]	4	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H||SX|	| | | |	| | | |
		This taxon was last seen in New England on Mt. Toby in Massachusetts in 1976, but is believed to be extirpated from this site.					
Lygodium palmatum (Bernh.) Swartz (14)	3*	| | | |	|H| |SX|	|1|E|S1|*	|22|SC|S3|	|6|C|S1| |11|SC|S2|*	
		Documented decline in Connecticut. Disjunct occurrence in Lamoille County, Vermont.					
LYTHRACEAE							
Cuphea viscosissima Jacq. (14)	4	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SX|	|H| |SH|	|H| |SH|

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
		Sorrie (1991) considers this taxon "doubtfully native" in Massachusetts.					
Lythrum alatum Pursh var. alatum (14)	IND.	| | |SE|	| | |SU|	| | |SE|	| | |SE|	| | |SU|	|H| |SH|
		Some occurrences in southern New England are thought to be native, but the species is adventive northward. Vermont occurrences are introduced and no longer extant.					
Rotala ramosior (L.) Koehne (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|1|E|S1|	|1|E|S1|	|5|E|S1|
MAGNOLIACEAE							
Magnolia virginiana L. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|3|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |
MELASTOMATACEAE							
Rhexia mariana L. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|8|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |
MORACEAE							
Morus rubra L. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|2|T|S1|	|3|E|S1|	| | | |	|3|E|S1|
		Some introduced populations occur in Vermont and other New England states.					
NAJADACEAE							
Najas guadalupensis (Sprengel) Magnus (14)	IND.	|H| |SH|	| | | SU|	|5| |S1|	| |WL|SE|	|2|T|S1|	|1|SC|S1|
		More field study needed. Considered introduced into at least one state (Massachusetts). May be more common than previously recorded.					
NYMPHAEACEAE							
Nuphar lutea (L.) Sm. ssp. advena (Ait.) Kartesz & Gandhi (1) *Nuphar advena* (14) [CT,NH,VT]	IND.	|1-5| |S2?|	|1||S1|	|H||SH|	| | | |	| | | |	|H||SH|
		Relatively few occurrences of this taxon, but some occurrences include entire estuaries.					
Nymphaea leibergii Morong (13) *Nymphaea tetragona* (14)	2	|6| |S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Nymphaea odorata Aiton ssp. tuberosa (Paine) Wiersema & Hellquist (13) *Nymphaea odorata* var. *tuberosa* [VT] *Nymphaea tuberosa* (11) [MA]	IND.	| | | |	| | | |	|?||SU|	|||SE|	| | | |	|H|SC*|SH|
		More field study needed.					
ONAGRACEAE							
Epilobium anagallidifolium Lam. (13) *Epilobium alpinum* (14)	2	|2|T|S1|	|1| |S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Epilobium hornemannii Reichb. (14) *Epilobium hornemanni* (11) [ME,NH]	2	|3|T|S1|	|6|T|S2|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Ludwigia polycarpa Short & Peter (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|2|E|S1|	|7|T|S2|	| | | |	|H|SC*|SH|
Ludwigia sphaerocarpa Elliott (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|2|T|S1|	|1|E|S1|	|2|E|S1|
Oenothera fruticosa L. (14)	IND.	| | |SE|	| | | |	| | | |	| | |SE?|	|1+| |S1|	|H|SC*|SH|
		More field study needed to determine status in New England. Uncertainty exists regarding its status as a native species.					
OPHIOGLOSSACEAE							
Botrychium lunaria (L.) Swartz (12)	2	|3|E|S1|	|H| |SH|	|H|E|SH|	| | |SR|	| | | |	| | | |
		Flora North America (FNA Editorial Committee, 1993) reports this taxon from Massachusetts, but we have not seen specimens.					

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
Botrychium minganense Victorin (12)	IND.	|H?| |SH?|	| |SR|	| |SR|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		Flora North America (FNA Editorial Committee, 1993) reports this taxon from New Hampshire and Vermont, but we have not seen specimens.					
Botrychium oneidense (Gilbert) House (12)	IND.	| | |SU|	| | |SU|	| | |SU|	| | |SU|	| | |SU|	| | |SU|
		Difficult taxon to distinguish. Flora North America (FNA Editorial Committee,					
Botrychium rugulosum W. H. Wagner (12)	IND.	| | | |	| | | |	| | |SU|	| | | |	| | | |	| | |SU|
		GRank = G3. Many older Vermont collections of this taxon exist. Taxon is not in Flora North America (FNA Editorial Committee, 1993) for Connecticut, but one specimen exists from that state. Difficult to distiguish from *B. multifidum* or *B. dissectum*. More field work is needed.					
Ophioglossum pusillum Raf. (12) *Ophioglossum vulgatum* (14) [CT]	3*	|+?| |S3?|	| |SU|	|+| |S3|	|6|T|S2|*	|1|E|S1|*	|3|T|S1|*
		Documented decline in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.					
ORCHIDACEAE							
Amerorchis rotundifolia Banks (13) *Orchis rotundifolia* (14)	2	|6|T|S1|`	| | | |	|H| |SH|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Aplectrum hyemale (Muhl.) Torr. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|1|T|S1|	|3|E|S1|	| | | |	|H|SC
*|SH|							
Arethusa bulbosa L. (14)	3*	|+| |S3S4|	|4|E|S1|	|6|T|S2|*	|16|T|S2|*	|5|E|S1|*	|1|E|S1|*
		Documented decline in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont.					
Calypso bulbosa (l.) Oakes (14)	3*	|+| |S3S4|	|H|E|SX|	|7|T|S2|*	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		Documented decline in Vermont.					
Corallorhiza odontorhiza (Willd.) Nutt. (14)	3*	|2|E|S1|*	|3|E|S1|*	|6|T|S2|	|13|SC|54|	|3|T|S1|	|10| |S3|
		Disjunct occurrences in Strafford and Carroll counties, New Hampshire and in York and Oxford counties, Maine.					
Cypripedium arietinum R. Br. (14)	1	|5|T|S1|	|2|E|S1|	|18|T|S2|	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	|H|SC
*|SH|							
		GRank = G3; Fed. code = 3C.					
Cypripedium parviflorum Salisb. var. makasin (Farwell) Sheviak (13)	IND.	| | | |	| | |SU|	| | |SU|	|2?| |SU|	| | |SU|	| | |SU|
		Difficult to distiguish. Recent taxonomic work splits yellow lady's slippers into three taxa; the disposition of this taxon in New England is unclear.					
Cypripedium parviflorum Salisb. var. parviflorum (13) *Cypripedium calceolus* var. *parviflorum* (14) [CT,MA] *Cypripedium parviflorum* (15) [ME,NH,RI,VT]	IND.	|+?||S3?|	|2|E|S1|	||S3|	2?|E|S1|	||SU|	| | | |
		Difficult to distiguish. Recent taxonomic work splits yellow lady's slippers into three taxa; the disposition of this taxon in New England is unclear.					
Cypripedium parviflorum Salisb. var. pubescens (Willd.) Knight (13) *Cypripedium calceolus* var. *pubescens* (14) [CT] *Cypripedium pubescens* (15) [MA,ME,NH,RI,VT]	IND.	|+?||S3?|	|6|T|S2|	|+||S3|	|+?|WL|S3|	|4|T|S1|	|||SU|
		Difficult to distinguish. Recent taxonomic work splits yellow lady's slippers into three taxa; the disposition of this taxon in New England is unclear.					
Cypripedium reginae Walter (14)	3*	|26| |S2S3|	|5|SE|S1|	|+| |S3|	|18|SC|S3|*	| | | |	|3|E|S1|*
		Documented decline in Connecticut and Massachusetts.					
Galearis spectabilis (L.) Raf. (15) Orchis spectabilis (14) [RI,VT]	3*	|2|T|S1|*	|4|T|S2|	|+||S4|	|+| |S3|	|1|SE|S1|	|+| |S3|
		Disjunct in Oxford and Somerset counties, Maine. Recent field work seems to indicate a decline in southern New England occurrences.					
Goodyera oblongifolia Raf. (14)	2	|5|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Isotria medeoloides (Pursh) Raf. (14)	1	|17|E|S2|	|+|E|S2|	|H|E|SH|	|3|E|S1|	|1|E|S1|	|1|E|S1|
		GRank = G2G3; Fed. code = LT. The majority of occurrences of this globally					

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
		rare taxon are in New Hampshire and Maine.					
Liparis liliifolia Rich. (14)	2	| | | |	|H| |SX|	|1|T|S1|	|8+|WL|S2|	|2|T|S1|	|2|E|S1|
Listera auriculata Wieg. (14)	1	|7| |S1| GRank = G3.	|3|E|S1|	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Listera australis Lindl. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|2|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Listera cordata (L.) R. Br. (14)	3*	|+| |S3S4| Disjunct in Barnstable County, Massachusetts.	|8|T|S2|	|+| |S3|	|1|E|S1|*	|H|SH|SH	| | | |
Malaxis bayardii Fern. (13)	1	| | | | GRank = G2?. This taxon is similar to Malaxis unifolia. Specimens should be looked at critically.	| | | |	|H| |SH|	|2-3|E|S1|	| | | |	|H| |SH|
Platanthera ciliaris (L.) Lindl. (15) *Habenaria ciliaris* (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SX|	|2|E|S1|	|8|T|S2|
Platanthera cristata (Michx.) Lindl. (15) *Habenaria cristata* (14)	2	| | | | Massachusetts occurrence has not been seen in recent years and is likely now extirpated.	| | | |	| | | |	|1?|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |
Platanthera leucophaea (Nutt.) Lindl. var. leucophaea (15) *Habenaria leucophaea* (14)	1	|1|E|S1| GRank = G2; Fed. code = LT.	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Spiranthes casei Catling & Cruise (14)	IND.	| | |SU| Further study needed.	|2|E|S1|	|?| |SU|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Spiranthes x intermedia Ames (20)	IND.	| | |SU| Luer (1975) shows this taxon as present in all New England states. It is reportedly (Sorrie, 1991) a hybrid of *S. lacera* var. gracilis x *S. vernalis*, but *S. vernalis* does not occur in Maine. Further study needed.	| | |SU|	| | |SU|	| | |SU|	| | |SU|	| | |SU|
Tipularia discolor (Pursh) Nutt. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|7|E|S2|	| | | |	| | | |
Triphora trianthophora (Swartz) *|SH| Rydb. (14)	2(a)	|7|T|S1S2| Small population sizes of some occurrences are cause for concern. Entire occurrences of this taxon may also not emerge every year.	|10|T|S2|	|3|T|S1|	|2|E|S1|	| | | |	|H|SC
OXALIDACEAE							
Oxalis violacea L. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|5|T|S1|	|1|E|S1|	|5|SC|S1|
POACEAE							
Agrostis mertensii Trin. (14) *Agrostis borealis* (11) [NH]	2	|6| |S2|	|7||S3|	|5| |S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Ammophila champlainensis Seymour (73)	IND.	| | | | GRank = G1Q. Taxonomic study to determine if this is a good species or a variety of *A. breviligulata* is in progress.	| | | |	|2|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Amphicarpum purshii Kunth (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |
Aristida basiramea Engelm. (14)	IND.	|2| |S1| May be more common than originally thought. More field work needed.	|1| |SU|	|?| |SU|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Aristida purpurascens Poiret (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|14|T|S2S3|	|3|T|S1|	|H| |SH|
Aristida tuberculosa Nutt. (14)	2	| | | |	|2|E|S1|	| | | |	|8|SC|S3|	| | | |	|5|T|S1|
Bouteloua curtipendula (Michx.) Torr. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|1|E|S1|

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
Calamagrostis canadensis (Michx.) Beauv. var. langsdorfii (Link) Inman (13) *Calamagrostis nubila* (11) [NH]	4	||||	|H||SX|	||||	||||	||||	||||
		GRank = GHQ. GRank applies to synonym *C. nubila*. Last collection at Lake of the Clouds by Boott in 1862.					
Calamagrostis pickeringii A. Gray (14)	2	|2|E|S1|	|9|T|S3|	|H| |SH|	|H| |SX|	||||	||||
Calamagrostis stricta (Timm) Koel. ssp. inexpansa (Gray) C. W. Greene (15) *Calamagrostis stricta* var. *inexpansa* [NH,VT] *Calamagrostis lacustris* (14) [NH]	2	|3|T|S1|	|7|E|SU|	|2|E|S1|	||||	||||	|1|SC|S1|
		GRank = G3Q. GRank is for *C. lacustris*.					
Calamagrostis stricta (Timm) Koeler ssp. stricta (14) *Calamagrostis neglecta* (11) [NH]	2	|5|E|S1|	|5|T|S1|	||||	||||	||||	||||
Deschampsia atropurpurea (Wahlenb.) Scheele (14) *Vahlodea atropurpurea* (1) [ME]	2	|H||SH|	|3| |S2|	|H| |SH|	||||	||||	||||
Elymus villosus Muhl. (14)	2	||||	||||	|3| |S1|	|3|T|S2|	|||SU|	|||SU|
Eragrostis capillaris (L.) Nees (14)	IND.	|1|E|S1|	|||SU|	|?| |S2S3|	|4|WL|SU|	|||SU|	|||SU|
		Adventive in gardens, roadsides, and railroads; difficult to determine which occurrences are native.					
Hierochloe alpina (Swatrz) Roemer. & Schultes (14)	2	|5|T|S1|	|7| |S2|	|2|T|S1|	||||	||||	||||
Leptochloa fasicularis (Lam.) A. Gray var. maritima (Bicknell) Gleason (14) *Diplachne maritima* (11) [CT,MA,NH]	1	||||	|H||SH|	||||	|6|T|S2|	|H|H|SH|	|2|E|S1|
		GRank = G5T3T4.					
Leymus mollis (Trin.) Pilger var. mollis (14) *Elymus mollis* [MA,NH]	IND.	|+| |S4|	|H||SX|	||||	|2|E|S1|	||||	||||
		Confusion with the introduced *Leymus arenarius* makes this taxon's status unclear.					
Muhlenbergia capillaris (Lam.) Trin. (11)	2	||||	||||	||||	|H| |SX|	||||	|2|E|S1|
Muhlenbergia richardsonis (Trin.) Rydb. (14)	2	|2| |S1|	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||
Muhlenbergia sobolifera (Muhl.) Trin. (14)	3*	|1|E|SH|*	|2|T|S1|	|+| |S3|	|+| |S4|	|||SU|	|+| |S3|
		The occurrence in Oxford County, Maine, is disjunct. State rank of "SH" for Maine is based on a 20-year cutoff date used by the Maine Natural Areas Program.					
Oryzopsis canadensis (Poiret) Trin. (14)	4	|H?| |SH?|	|H|E|SH|	||||	||||	||||	||||
Panicum amarum Ell. (14)	2	||||	||||	||||	|||SE|	|1+| |SU|	|7|T|S2|
		Massachusetts notes *Panicum amarum* var. *amarulum* as introduced in the state.					
Panicum flexile (Gattinger) Scribn. (14)	2	||||	||||	|2|E|S1|	||||	||||	|H| |SH|
Panicum gattingeri Nash (11)	2	||||	||||	||||	|7|SC|S2?|	||||	|H| |SH|
Panicum mattamuskeetense Ashe (11) *Panicum dichotomum* ssp. *mattamuskeetense*(13) *Dichanthelium mattamuskeetense* (31) [MA]	IND.	||||	||||	||||	|7?|E|SU?|	|H| |SH|	||||
		May be overlooked on Cape Cod and the islands off the coast of Massachusetts. More field work needed.					

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
Panicum polyanthes Schultes (14) *|SH|	IND.	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|||SU|	| | | |	|H|SC
Dichanthelium sphaerocarpon var. field *isophyllum* (15) CT] *Dichanthelium polyanthes* [MA]		There is some confusion with this taxon and *Panicum sphaerocarpon*. More work needed.					
Panicum rigidulum Bosc. var. pubescens (Vasey) Lelong (13) *Panicum longifolium* (11) [CT,MA,NH]	2	| | |	|H||SH|	| | | |	|6|T|S2|	| | |SU|	|H||SH|
Panicum scabriusculum Elliott (14) *Dichanthelium scabriusculum* (15) [CT,MA]	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|2|T|S1|	| | | |	|1|E|S1|
Panicum sphaerocarpon Elliot (14) *Dichanthelium sphaerocarpon* (1) [MA,ME]	IND.	|||SU|	|H|E|SH|	|4| |S1|	|+||SU|	| | |SU|	| | |SU|
		Taxonomic confusion between this taxon and *P. polyanthes*. Further taxonomic and field work needed.					
Panicum stipitatum Nash (11)	4	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SH|
		State of Connecticut endangered species list cites *Panicum rigidulum* var. *elongatum* as this taxon.					
Paspalum laeve Michx. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SX|	| | | |	|2|E|S1|
Paspalum setaceum Michx. var. psammophilum (Nash) D. Banks (14) *|SH|	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|7|WL|S2|	| | |SU|	|H|SC
Phleum alpinum L. (14)	2	|8|T|S1|	|2|T|S2|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Poa glauca Vahl (14)	2	|<10| |SU|	|H|T|SH|	|1| |S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Poa laxa Haenke ssp. fernaldiana (Nannf.) Hylander (13) *Poa fernaldiana* (14) [ME,NH,VT]	1	|1|E|S1|	|2|E|S2S3|	|1||S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		GRank = G2G3. Global rank is for synonym *P. fernaldiana*.					
Poa pratensis (Fries ex Blytt) Hiitonen ssp. alpigena (13) *Poa arctica* (14)	IND.	| | |SU|	|H|E|SH|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		In the Maine checklist (Campbell et al., 1995) this taxon is included under *Poa pratensis* which is considered common in Maine.					
Puccinellia tenella (Lange) Holm. ssp. langeana (Berlin) Tzelev (15)	IND.	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | |SU|	| | | |	| | | |
		GRank = G4?T3T4. Cited by one source as historic in Massachusetts, but recent manuals do not list a taxon with this name for that state. Investigation needed.					
Puccinellia tenella (Lange) Holmb. ssp. alascana (Scribn. & Merr.) Tzelev (15) *Puccinellia langeana* ssp. *alascana* (16) [CT,MA] *Puccinellia paupercula* var. *alaskana* (11) [NH] *|SH|	IND.	|?| |SU|	|||SE|	| | | |	|H||SH|	| | | |	|H|SC
		Taxonomy and nomenclature confusing. More study needed in New England to determine status. May not be rare in Maine.					
Sorghastrum nutans (L.) Nash (14)	3*	|2| |S1|*	| | |SU|	|+| |S3|	|+| |S4|	|5|C|S1|	|+| |S4|
		Disjunct in Somerset and Androscoggin counties in Maine.					
Spartina cynosuroides (L.) Roth (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|8|SC|S2|	|3|C|S1|	|<10| |S2|
Sphenopholis nitida (Biehler) Scribn. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|1|E|S1|	|3|T|S1|	|H|SH|SH|	|H| |SH|
Sphenopholis obtusata (Michx.) Scribn. (14)	IND.	|H| |SH|	|H|E|SH|	|1|E|S1|	| | |SU|	|H| |SH|	|H| |SH|
		May be more common than previously thought; more field study needed to determine status.					

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
Sphenopholis pensylvanica (L.) A. Hitchc. (14)	2	||||	||||	||||	|4|T|S1|	|||SU|	|H| |SH|
Sporobolus clandestinus (Biehler) *|SH| A. Hitchc. (14)	4	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||	|H|SC
Sporobolus compositus (Poir.) Merr. var. compositus (15) *Sporobolus asper* (14) [CT,ME,RI,VT]	2	|1|E|S1|	||||	|3|E|S1|	|3|WL|SE?|	|H|C|SH|	|5|SC|S2|
Sporobolus heterolepis A. Gray (14)	2	||||	||||	||||	|H| |SX|	||||	|5|E|S1|
Sporobolus neglectus Nash (14) *|SH|	2	|H| |SH|	|1|E|S1|	|1| |S1|	|2|E|S1|	||||	|H|SC
Tripsacum dactyloides L. (14)	2	||||	||||	||||	|1|E|S1|	|6|T|S1|	|5| |S2|
Trisetum melicoides (Michx.) Scribn. (14)	2	|2|E|S1|	|H| |SH|	|H| |SH|	||||	||||	||||
POLEMONIACEAE							
Polemonium van-bruntiae Britton (14)	1	|1|E|S1| GRank = G3; Fed. code = 3C.	||||	|8|T|S2|	||||	||||	||||
POLYGALACEAE							
Polygala senega L. (14)	2	|2|T|S1|	||||	|12| |S2S3|	|H| |SX|	||||	|2|E|S1|
Polygala verticillata L. (11) *Polygala verticillata* var. *ambigua* (11) [CT,ME,NH,RI]	IND.	|+?||SU| This taxon includes var. *ambigua* (*Polygala ambigua* of Gleason and Cronquist, 1991) and var. *isocycla*. Most states have not differentiated between the varieties. More field study needed.	|||SU|	|?| |S2|	|+|WL|S3S4|	|2|C|S1|	|||SU|
POLYGONACEAE							
Oxyria digyna (L.) Hill (14)	2	||||	|3|T|S1|	||||	||||	||||	||||
Polygonum douglasii Greene (14)	2	|4|T|S1|	|5|T|S1|	|3|E|S1|	||||	||||	||||
Polygonum erectum L. (14)	IND.	|+?| |SU| Although historically widespread, this taxon appears to be declining in New England. Current status unknown.	|H|E|SH|	|1| |S1|	|+| |S3?|	||||	|H| |SH|
Polygonum glaucum Nutt. (14) *|SH|	1	|||| GRank = G3. Massachusetts has the majority of New England occurrences.	||||	||||	|~40|WL|S3|	|3|T|S1|	|H|SC
Polygonum puritanorum Fern. (11)	IND.	|?| |SE| GRank = G3Q. Many current treatments place this under *P. persicaria* (as do Gleason and Cronquist, 1991) which is common and non-native. Treated as *Persicaria maculosa* in Maine checklist (Campbell et al., 1995) and considered non-native.	||||	||||	|50|SC|S3|	| H| |SH|	||||
Polygonum setaceum Baldw. var. interjectum Fern. (11) *Polygonum hydropiperoides* var. *setaceum* (14)	IND.	|||| Not always distinguishable from *P. hydropiperoides* according to Gleason and Cronquist (1991). More field study needed.	||||	||||	|6|SC|S2|	|H|SH|SH|	||||
Polygonum tenue Michx. (14)	3*	|H| |SH| Disjunct occurrence in Chittenden County, Vermont.	|H|E|SH|	|1| |S1|*	|10+|WL|S2|	|||SU|	|+| |S3|
Polygonum viviparum L. (14) *Persicaria vivipara* (1) [ME]	2	|1|E|S1|	|1|T|S1|	|H| |SH|	||||	||||	||||

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
Rumex occidentalis S. Wats. (14)	4	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SH|	|||SE|	| | | |	| | | |
Rumex fenestratus (11) [MA]		Introduced in Massachusetts, but native populations are historic in Vermont. Reported in Gleason and Cronquist (1991) from Maine, but the specimen was misidentified.					
POLYPODIACEAE							
Cheilanthes lanosa (Michx.) D. C. Eaton (12)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|1|E|S1|
PONTEDERIACEAE							
Heteranthera reniformis Ruiz & Pavon (14)	4	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SH|
		Recent reports unverified and not relocated.					
Zosterella dubia (Jacq.) Small (14)	3*	|4|E|S1|*	|1|E|S1|	|+||S3|	|3+|WL|S2S3|	| | | |	|+||S3|
Heteranthera dubia (11) [CT,MA,ME,NH,VT]		Disjunct in Penobscot and Hancock counties, Maine. Reported to be more common than records zhow in Berkshire County, Massachusetts.					
PORTULACACEAE							
Montia fontana L. (14)	2	|12| |S2|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
POTAMOGETONACEAE							
Coleogeton filiformis (C.H. Persoon) Les and Haynes ssp. alpinus (M.N. Blytt) Les and Haynes (13)	2	|9||S2|	|1|E|S1|	|3||S1|	|H||SX|	| | | |	| | | |
Potamogeton filiformis var. *alpinus* (1) [MA,ME,NH]							
Potamogeton filiformis var. *borealis* (14) [VT]							
Coleogeton filiformis (C.H. Persoon) Les & Haynes ssp. occidentalis (J.W. Robbins) Les & Haynes (13)	2	|6||S2|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Potamogeton filiformis var. *occidentalis*(1) [ME]							
Potamogeton confervoides Reichb. (14) *|SH|	1	|14|T|S2|	|10+| |S2S4|	|13| |S2|	|5+| |SU|	|H| |SH|	|H|SC
		GRank = G3G4; Fed. code = C2.					
Potamogeton diversifolius Raf. (14) *|SH|	IND.	|?| |SU|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H|SC
		Status uncertain.					
Potamogeton hillii Morong (14)	1	| | | |	| | | |	|30| |S3|	|22|SC|S3|	| | | |	|1|E|S1|
		GRank = G3.					
Potamogeton ogdenii Hellquist & Hilton (14)	1	| | | |	| | | |	|2| |S1|	|1| |S1|	| | | |	| | |SU|
		GRank = G1.					
Potamogeton pusillus L. ssp. *|SH|	IND.	|10| |SU|	|6|T|S2|	| | | |	|19| |S3S4?|	|H| |SH|	|H|SC
gemmiparus Robbins (14)		GRank = G5T3T4. More field work needed to determine current status.					
Potamogeton strictifolius Ar. Benn. (14)	IND.	|H| |SH|	| | | |	|?| |SU|	|1?| |S1|	| | | |	|1|E|S1|
certain		Similar to closely related species. Questions remain on the identification of					
		populations.					
Potamogeton vaseyi Robbins (14) *|SH|	2	|2|E|S1|	|3|T|S2|	|6| |S2|	|1|WL|S1|	| | | |	|H|SC
PRIMULACEAE							
Primula laurentiana Fern. (14)	2	|14| |S2|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
Primula mistassinica Michx. (14)	3*	|+| |S3|	| | | |	|5|T|S1|*	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		Disjunct occurrences in Caledonia and Orleans counties, Vermont.					
PTERIDACEAE							
Cryptogramma stelleri (S. G. Gmelin) Prantl (14)	3*	|2|T|S1|*	|6|T|S1|	|+| |S3|	|5|T|S2|	| | | |	|2|E|S1|
		Disjunct in Somerset, Piscataquis and Oxford counties, Maine.					
PYROLACEAE							
Pterospora andromedea Nutt. (14)	2	| | | |	|H| |SX|	|2|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Pyrola minor L. (14)	3*	| | |S3?|	| | |SU|	|1|E|S1|*	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		Occurrences in Chittenden County, Vermont as well as those in eastern New York state are disjunct from the rest of this taxon's range.					
RANUNCULACEAE							
Anemone multifida Poiret (14)	2	|7|T|S1|	| | | |	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Hydrastis canadensis L. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|2|E|S1|	|2|E|S1|	| | | |	|2|E|S1|
Ranunculus allegheniensis Britton (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|8|T|S2	|1|WL|S1|	| | |SU|	|7| |S2|
Ranunculus ambigens S. Wats. (14)	2	|H| |SH|	|H|E|SH|	| | | |	|H| |SH|	|H| |SH|	|1|E|S1|
Ranunculus gmelinii DC. var. hookeri (D. Don) L. Benson (14) *Ranunculus gmelinii* var. *purshii* (1) [ME]	2	|4|T|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Ranunculus hispidus Michx. (14)	IND.	| | | |	| | | |	|2| |S1|	| | |SU|	| | | |	| | | |
		Future editions of FNA will likely show that var. *hispidus* and var. *caricetorum* are in New England. Gleason and Cronquist (1991) show only var. *caricetorum* here. The Maine checklist (Campbell et al., 1995) shows var. *nitidus* as existing statewide. Clarification needed.					
Ranunculus lapponicus L. (14)	2	|6|T|S1S2|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Ranunculus micranthus Nutt. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|4|T|S1|	|1|T|S1|	|6| |S2S3|
Trollius laxus Salisb. (14) *Trollius laxus* ssp. *laxus* (15) [CT]	1	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|5|E|S1|
		GRank = G4T3Q. GRank is for synonym *T. laxus* ssp. *laxus*.					
RHAMNACEAE							
Ceanothus herbaceus Raf. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	|1|E|S1	| | |SE|	| | | |	| | | |
ROSACEAE							
Agrimonia parviflora Aiton (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|3|E|S1|	| | | |	|6|SC|S3|
Amelanchier nantucketensis Bickn. (11)	1	|11| |S2|	| | | |	| | | |	|50|SC|S3|	| | | |	| | |SU|
		GRank = G3Q; Fed. code = C2. Reported from Connecticut, but no specimens seen. Massachusetts has the majority of occurrences globally.					
Crataegus mollis (T. & G) Scheele (14)	IND.	|H?| |SU|	| | | |	|H| |SH|	| | |SU|	| | | |	| | | |
		Difficult taxonomic group. The identity of New England records for this species needs verification.					
Crataegus x silvestris Sarg. (14) *Crataegus bicknellii* (31) [MA] *Crataegus chrysocarpa* var. *bicknellii* (11)	IND.	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|1|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |
		GRank = G1Q. GRank is for synonym *C. bicknellii*. Difficult taxonomic group; status unclear. Listed as a hybrid of *C. pruinosa* x *punctata* in Gleason and Cronquist (1991).					
Geum peckii Pursh (14)	1	| | | |	|+|T|S2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
		GRank = G2Q. Cronquist (Gleason and Cronquist, 1991) reports this for Maine, but we have not seen specimens, nor is it in the Maine checklist (Campbell et					

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
		al., 1995).					
Geum vernum (Raf.) T. & G. (14)	4	||||	||||	|H| |SH|	||||	||||	||||
Potentilla pensylvanica L. var. bipinnatifida (Douglas) T.&G. (14) *Potentilla pensylvanica* var. *pectinata* (1) [ME,VT] *Potentilla pectinata* (11) [NH]	IND.	|+||S4|	|||SU|	|1|E|S1|	||||	||||	||||
		Current status in New England is unclear. Some Vermont occurrences may be disjunct. Further field work needed.					
Potentilla robbinsiana Oakes (14)	1	||||	|2|E|S1|	||||	||||	||||	||||
		GRank = G1; Fed. code = LE.					
Prunus alleghaniensis T.C. Porter (14)	4	||||	||||	||||	|||SE|	||||	|H|SC*|SH|
		Fed. code = C2. Introduced in Massachusetts, but historic occurences in Connecticut are thought to have been native.					
Prunus maritima Marsh. var. gravesii (Small) G. J. Anderson (15)	IND.	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||	|1|E|S1|
		GRank = G4T1Q. Correct status of this taxon is uncertain.					
Rosa acicularis Lindley ssp. sayi (Schwein.) W. H. Lewis (14) *Rosa acicularis* (14) [MA,NH,VT]	2	|H?| |SU|	|H|E|SH|	|2|E|S1|	|1|E|S1|	||||	||||
Rosa blanda Aiton var. glabra Crépin (15) *Rosa johannensis* (14)	IND.	|?| |S2+|	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||
		GRank = G5T3Q. Present on list because of GRank, but most authors now combine this taxon under *R. blanda* which is more common. Not tracked by Maine Natural Areas Program.					
Rubus aculiferus Bailey (15) *Rubus* x *aculiferus* (14)	IND.	||||	|||SU|	||||	||||	||||	||||
		GRank = G2?. Listed as a putative hybrid of *R. alleghniensis* x *setosa* in Gleason and Cronquist (1991). Current status in New England is unknown. Appears on this list because of global rank.					
Rubus cuneifolius Pursh (14)	2	||||	|1|E|S1|	||||	|||SU|	||||	|7|SC|S2|
		Possibly adventive in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.					
Sibbaldia procumbens L. (14)`	2	||||	|1|E|S1|	||||	||||	||||	||||
Waldsteinia fragarioides (Michx.) Tratt. (14)	3*	|2|T|S1|*	|3|T|S1|	|+| |S4|	|24|SC|S3|	||||	|1|E|S1|
		Disjunct in Kennebec County, Maine.					
RUBIACEAE							
Galium kamtschaticum Steller (14)	IND.	|<3| |SU|	|2| |SU|	|?| |S2S3|	||||	||||	||||
		Distributional status in New England is unclear.					
Galium labradoricum (Wieg.) Wieg. (14)	3*	|||SU|	|H|E|S1|	|2|T|S1|*	|9+|SC|S3|*	||||	|H|SC*|SH|
		Taxon is disjunct in Bennington County, Vermont, and in southern Berkshire County, Massachusetts.					
Galium trifidum L. var. trifidum (14) *Galium brevipes* (11) [ME,NH,VT]	4	|H||SU|	|||SU|	|H||SH|	||||	||||	||||
SALICACEAE							
Populus heterophylla L. (14)	2	||||	||||	||||	||||	|1|C|S1|	|4|E|S1|
Salix arctophila Cockerell (14)	2	|1|E|S1|	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||
Salix argyrocarpa Andersson (14)	2	|1|E|S1|	|5|T|S1|	||||	||||	||||	||||
Salix candida Fluegge (14)	3*	|1|T|S1|*	||||	|+| |S3|	|35|WL|S4|	||||	|15| |S3|
		Disjunct in Aroostook County, Maine.					

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
Salix cordata Michx. (14)	IND.	|H| |SH|	|1| |S1|	| | | |	| | |SU|	| | | |	| | | |
		Gleason and Cronquist (1991) range for this taxon does not include Massachusetts, but the taxon is included in Sorrie's (1991) draft county checklist for Massachusetts. This taxon is distinct from *S. eriocephala*. Distributional status in New England is unclear.					
Salix exigua Nutt. ssp. interior (Rowlee) Cronquist (14) *Salix interior* (11) [ME] *Salix exigua* (15) [CT,MA,NH,VT]	3*	|2|T|S1|*	|||SU|	|+||S3|	|10|SC|S3|	| | | |	|4|T|S1|
		Disjunct in Kennebec County, Maine.					
Salix herbacea L. (14)	2	|1|E|S1|	|5|T|S1S2|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Salix myricoides (Muhl.) J. Carey (14)	2	|2| |S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Salix planifolia Pursh (14)	2	|1|E|S1|	|4|T|S2|	|1|T|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
Salix uva-ursi Pursh (14)	2	|2|T|S1|	|10+| |S2S3|	|2|E|S1|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
SANTALACEAE							
Geocaulon lividum (Richardson) Fern. (14)	2	|10| |S2|	|4|T|S2|	|H| |SX|	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
SAURURACEAE							
Saururus cernuus L. (14)	2	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|H| |SX|	|1|E|S1|	|3|E|S1|
GROSSULARIACEAE							
Ribes rotundifolium Michx. (14) *|SH|	IND.	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |	|1|WL|S1|	| | | |	|H|SC
		Specimen from Masachusetts appears valid, but it is unknown whether this taxon is truly native there.					

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
SAXIFRAGACEAE							
Saxifraga aizoides L. (14)	2	||||	||||	|2| |S1|	||||	||||	||||
Saxifraga cernua L. (14)	2	||||	|1|E|S1|	||||	||||	||||	||||
Saxifraga foliolosa R. Br. (14) *Saxifraga stellaris* var. *comosa* (11)	2	|1|E|S1|	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||
Saxifraga oppositifolia L. (14)	2	||||	||||	|5| |S1|	||||	||||	||||
Saxifraga paniculata Mill. (13) *Saxifraga aizoon* var. *neogaea* (11) [NH,VT]	2	|2|T|S1|	|2|E|S1|	|5||S1|	||||	||||	||||
Saxifraga rivularis L. (14)	2	||||	|3|E|S1|	||||	||||	||||	||||
SCROPHULARIACEAE							
Agalinis acuta Pennell (14)	1	|||| GRank = G1; Fed. code = LE.	||||	||||	|3|E|S1|	|1|E|S1|	|1|E|S1|
Agalinis neoscotica Greene (11) *Agalinis purpurea* var. *neoscotica* (14)	1	|4|E|S1| GRank = G2?.	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||
Aureolaria virginica (L.) Pennell (14)	3*	|||| Occurrence in Franklin County, Vermont is disjunct.	|4|T|S2|	|2| |S1|*	|+| |S4?|	|12| |S2|	|+| |S3|
Castilleja coccinea (L.) Sprengel (14)	2	|H| |SX|	|H| |SX|	||||	|H| |SX|	|H|SH|SH|	|4|E|S1|
Castilleja septentrionalis Lindl. (14)	2(a)	|25| |S3| Small numbers of plants at most occurrences are cause for concern.	|2|T|S1|	|1|T|S1|	||||	||||	||||
Collinsia parviflora Dougl. (14)	4	|||| Native occurrences are historic. Introduced occurence in Massachusetts is also not extant.	||||	|H| |SH|	|||SE|	||||	||||
Euphrasia disjuncta Fern. & Wieg. (14)	4	|H| |SX|	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||
Euphrasia oakesii Wettst. (14)	2	|1|E|S1|	|1|E|S1|	||||	||||	||||	||||
Gratiola virginiana L. (14)	2	||||	||||	||||	||||	|2|C|S1|	||||
Melampyrum lineare Desr. var. latifolium Barton (14)	IND.	|||SU| Most specimens not identified to the varietal level. Field work and specimen annotation needed.	|H| |SH|	||||	|||SU|	||||	|?| |SU|
Melampyrum lineare Desr. var. lineare (14)	IND.	|||SU| Most specimens not identified to the varietal level. Field work and specimen annotation needed.	|||SU|	|||SU|	||||	||||	||||
Melampyrum lineare Desr. var. pectinata (Pennell) Fern. (14)	IND.	|||| Most specimens not identified to the varietal level. Field work and specimen annotation needed.	|||SU|	||||	|||SU|	|||SU|	|||SU|
Mimulus alatus Aiton (14)	2	||||	||||	||||	|3|E|S1|	||||	|1| |S1|
Mimulus moschatus Douglas (14)	2	|||SE| This taxon is introduced into some New England states; determining which occurrences are native is often difficult.	|3|E|S1|	|6| |S2|	|4|T|S1|	||||	|H| |SH|
Mimulus ringens L. var. colpophilus Fern. (11)	IND.	|12| |S2| GRank = G5T2Q; Fed. code = C2. Taxonomic status unclear.	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||
Pedicularis furbishiae S. Wats. (14)	1	|26|E|S2| GRank = G2; Fed. code = LE.	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
Pedicularis lanceolata Michx. (14)	2	||||	||||	||||	|2|E|S1|	||||	|3| |S1|
Rhinanthus crista-galli L. (14) *Rhinanthus minor* (15) [MA]	IND.	|?| |SU|	|1| |S3|	|| |SU|	|||SE|	||||	|| |SE|
		Difficult to determine which occurences are native and which are introduced. Gleason and Cronquist (1991) state that our lowland plants are introduced and the alpine plants are native.					
Schwalbea americana L. (14) *|SH|	4	||||	||||	||||	|H| |SX|	||||	|H|SC
		GRank = G2; Fed. code = LE. In New England, this taxon was last seen in Massachusetts in 1963.					
Veronica catenata Pennell (14) *Veronica anagallis-aquatica* (1) [ME]	IND.	|||SE|	||||	|1| |S1|	|2|E|S1|	||||	||||
		Dificult to determine which occurences are native and which are introduced. Gleason and Cronquist (1991) state that *V. catenata* hybridizes with *V. anagallis-aquatica* and is included under the latter taxon by some authors.					
Veronica wormskjoldii Roemer & Schultes (14)	2	|1|E|S1|	|2|E|S1|	||||	||||	||||	||||
Veronicastrum virginicum (L.) Farw. (14)	IND.	|| |SE|	||||	|1|E|S1|	|10|SC|S2|	||||	|9| |SU|
		Difficult to determine which occurrences are native and which are introduced.					
SELAGINELLACEAE							
Selaginella eclipes W. R. Buck (12)	IND.	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||	|2| |SU|
		Taxon is not included in New England in Flora North America (FNA Editorial Committee, 1993), but specimen from Connecticut was later annotated as this taxon by the author of the FNA Editorial Committee, 1993).					
SMILACACEAE							
Smilax tamnoides L. (15) *|SH| *Smilax tamnoides* var. *hispida* (11) [CT] *Smilax hispida* (14)	4	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||	|H|SC
SOLANACEAE							
Leucophysalis grandiflora (Hook.) Rydb. (14) *Physalis grandiflora* (15) [VT]	4	||||	||||	|H||SH|	||||	||||	||||
		GRank = G3G4.					
Physalis longifolia Nutt. var. subglabrata (Mackenzie & Bush) Cronquist (14) *Physalis subglabrata* (11) [CT,NH,RI,VT]	IND.	|| |SE|	|||SU|	|H||SH|	|| |SE|	|H||SH|	|H||SH|
		More field work needed to determine status. Difficult to determine which populations are native.					
SPARGANIACEAE							
Sparganium minimum (Hartm.) Fries (14) *|SH| *Sparganium natans* (15) [MA]	3*	|?| |SU|	|| |SU|	|13|T|S2|	|4|T|S1|*	||||	|H|SC
		Disjunct in Berkshire County, Massachusetts.					
ULMACEAE							
Ulmus thomasi Sarg. (14)	4	||||	||||	|H| |SH|	||||	||||	||||
		Extant populations in Vermont are introduced. Native populations are historic.					

NAME	Div	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
URTICACEAE							
Pilea fontana (Lunell) Rydb. (14)	IND.	||||	||||	||||	|?| |S3?|	||||	|4| |SU|
		More field study needed. Taxon has been overlooked in New England because of similarity with *P. pumila*.					
VALERIANACEAE							
Valeriana uliginosa (T. & G.) Rydb. (14)	2	|10| |S2|	|1|E|S1|	|1|E|S1|	||||	||||	||||
Valerianella radiata (L.) Dufr. (14)	4	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||	|H|SC*|SH|
Valerianella radiata var. fernaldiana (11) [CT]							
VERBENACEAE							
Verbena simplex Lehm. (14)	2	||||	||||	|H| |SH|	|1|E|S1|	||||	|H| |SH|
VIOLACEAE							
Hybanthus concolor (T. Forster) Sprengel (14)	2	||||	||||	|1| |S1|	||||	||||	|H|SC*|SH|
Viola brittoniana Pollard (11)	2	|H| |SH|	||||	||||	|6|T|S1|	||||	|2|E|S1|
Viola pedatifida ssp. brittoniana (13)		Preliminary research indicates that one Massachusetts population of this taxon is known as *Viola brittoniana* var. *pectinata* (GRank of G4G5T3Q as *Viola brittoniana* ssp. *pectinata*). It is genetically distinct from the other Massachusetts occurrences.					
Viola hirsutula Brainerd (11)	4	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||	|H|SC*|SH|
Viola novae-angliae House (11)	2	|15| |S2|	||||	||||	||||	||||	||||
		Fed. code = 3C.					
Viola palmata L. (22)	IND.	||||	||||	|||SU|	|||SU|	|||SU|	|||SU|
Viola triloba var. dilatata (11) [MA]		The taxonomic relationship of violets within this complex is very uncertain. The nomenclature reflects this confusion. Further study needed.					
Viola palustris L. (14)	2	|1|E|S1|	|4|T|S2|	||||	||||	||||	||||
Viola striata Aiton (14)	IND.	|||SE|	|||SU|	||||	|||SE|	||||	|H|SC*|SH|
		More field study needed to determine status. New England occcurences should be suspect since this species is cultivated and sometimes escapes.					
Viola subsinuata Greene (22)	IND.	||||	||||	|||SU|	|||SU|	||||	|||SU|
		The nomenclature of this taxon in New England (which may involve *Viola palmata* and its varieties as synonyms) is hopelessly confusing. Clarification is desperately needed.					
XYRIDACEAE							
Xyris smalliana Nash (14)	3*	|1|E|S1|*	||||	||||	|+| |SU|	|+| |S2|	|4|E|S1|
		Since the Essex County, Massachusetts occurences are dated pre-1970, the York County, Maine occurrence is considered to be disjunct.					

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Appendix I. State Status codes.

Connecticut: (Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection 1993). Public Act 89-224. E = Endangered - any native species documented by biological research and inventory to be in danger of extirpation throughout all or a significant portion of its range within Connecticut and to have no more than five occurrences in the state, and any species determined to be an "endangered species" pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act.

T= Threatened - any native species documented by biological research and inventory to be likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range within Connecticut and to have no more than nine occurrences in the state, and any species determined to be a "threatened species" pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act, except for such species determined to be endangered by the Commissioner in accordance with section 4 of Public Act 89-224.

SC = Special Concern - any native plant species or any native nonharvested wildlife species documented by scientific research and inventory to have a naturally restricted range or habitat in the state, to be at a low population level, to be in such high demand by man that its unregulated taking would be detrimental to the conservation of its population.

SC * = extirpated from the state.

Maine: Maine Revised Statutes Annotated 5 MSRA C,383, sub C. III, articles 1-A.

E = Endangered - any native plant that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the State or any species determined to be an endangered species pursuant to the United States Endangered Species Act of 1973, Public Law 93-205, as amended.

T = Threatened - any species of native plant likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range or any species of plant determined to be a threatened species pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 as amended.

Massachusetts: (State of Massachusetts 1992). Massachusetts Endangered Species Act, MGL c.131A and its regulations, 321 CMR 10.00.

E = Endangered - any species of plant or animal in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and species of plants or animals in danger of extirpation as documented by biological research and inventory.

T = Threatened - any species of plant or animal likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and any species declining or rare as determined by biological research and inventory and likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future.

SC = Special Concern - any species of plant or animal which has been documented by biological research and inventory to have suffered a decline that could threaten the species if allowed to continue unchecked or that occurs in such small numbers or with such a restricted distribution or specialized habitat requirements that it could easily become threatened within Massachusetts.

WL = Watch List - species with no legal standing, but considered by the state botanist to be sufficiently uncommon to be monitored in the field and studied further for possible listing (or relisting in some cases) under the Massachusetts ESA regulations.

New Hampshire: (New Hampshire Natural Heritage Inventory 1995). State law RSA 217-A:3, III, passed in 1987.

E = Endangered (Note: this state code is actually SE, State Endangered. It has been changed to E in this list for consistency.) - all species in New Hampshire determined to be endangered as defined by RSA 217-A:3, III, or native plants documented as having three or fewer occurrences in the state within the last 50 years, or plants with more than three occurrences which are, in the judgment of specialists, especially vulnerable to extirpation.

T = Threatened (Note: this state code is actually ST, State Threatened. It has been changed to T in this list for consistency.) - all species occurring in new Hampshire determined to be a threatened species as defined by RSA-A:3, XII or Federal candidate species as defined by Res-N 306.01 occurring in New Hampshire which are not listed on the endangered species listing as contained in Res-N 306.02 or native plants documented as having ten or fewer natural occurrences within the last 20 years or are otherwise threatened by extirpation due to habitat loss or other factors.

SC = Special Concern - plants species not threatened or endangered, but listed under state law as Special Concern Plant Species because they may be subject to commercial exploitation or overcollecting.

Rhode Island: (Enser 1996). Rhode Island State Endangered Species Act, Title 20, Chapter 37-1 of the General Laws of the State of Rhode Island.

E = Endangered (Note: this state code is actually SE, State Endangered. It has been changed to E in this list for consistency. Federally Endangered taxa, given the code FE, and Federally Threatened taxa, given the code FT by Rhode Island, are also changed to E in this list.) - in addition to the preceding federally ranked taxa, native taxa in imminent danger of extirpation from Rhode Island. These taxa may meet one or more of the following criteria: taxa formerly considered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for listing as Federally endangered or threatened (former C2 category species); a taxon with one or two known or estimated total populations in the state; a taxon apparently globally rare or threatened, estimated to occur at approximately 100 or fewer sites range-wide.

T = Threatened (Note: this state code is actually ST, State Threatened. It has been changed to T in this list for consistency.) - native taxa which are likely to become State Endangered in the future if current trends in habitat loss or other detrimental factors remain unchanged. In general these taxa have three to five known or estimated populations and are especially vulnerable to habitat loss.

C = Concern - Native taxa which do not qualify under other categories but are additionally listed due to various factors of rarity and/or vulnerability.

SH = State Historical - native taxa which have been documented for Rhode Island during the last 150 years but for which there are no extant populations.

Vermont: State status as per the Vermont Endangered Species Law 10 V.S.A. Chapter 123 passed in 1991.

E = Endangered. An endangered species means any species whose continued existence as a viable component of the state's wild flora or fauna is determined to be in jeopardy. The term shall also include any species of wildlife or plant determined to be an endangered species pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act.

T = Threatened. A threatened species means any species of wild flora or fauna which appears likely within the foreseeable future to become endangered. That term shall also include any species of wildlife or plant determined to be a threatened species pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act.

Appendix II. Global Ranks (GRanks; adapted from The Nature Conservancy 1996 and Master 1991).

Ranks issued by the Nature Conservancy's Biological Conservation Database. A species is given a Global Rank of G followed by a number or symbol, and a variety or subspecies has a T followed by a number or symbol. (For example, for Eupatorium leucolepis var. novae-angliae, the Global Rank G5T1 means that the species is secure globally, G5, but that the variety is critically imperiled globally, T1.)

G1= Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity or because of some factor(s) making it especially vulnerable to extinction. (typically 5 or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals or acres).

G2 = Imperiled globally because of rarity or because of some factor(s) making it very vulnerable to extinction throughout its range (typically 6 to 20 occurrences or few remaining individuals or acres).

G3 = Either very rare and local throughout its range or found locally (even abundantly at some of its locations) in a restricted range (e.g., a single state or a physiographic region in the East) or because of other factors making it vulnerable to extinction throughout its range (typically 21 to 100 occurrences).

G4 = Widespread, abundant, and apparently secure globally, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery. Thus, the taxon is of long-term concern (usually 100 or more occurrences).

G5 = Demonstrably widespread, abundant, and secure globally, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.

G#G# = Numeric range rank: A range spanning two or more of the numeric ranks. Denotes range of uncertainty about the exact rarity (for example - G2G3).

G? = Unranked, Element is not yet ranked globally.

G#T# = for infraspecific taxa: the GRank applies to the full species and the TRank applies to the infraspecific taxon.

Subrank

T = Taxonomic subdivision: rank applies to a subspecies or variety.

T#T# = Numeric range rank: A range spanning two or more of the numeric ranks for a variety or subspecies. Denotes range of uncertainty about the exact rarity of variety or subspecies (for example - G5T2T3).

Qualifiers

? = Inexact or uncertain. (For example, G3? or G5T3? means that the numeric ranking is uncertain.)

Q = Questionable taxonomy: taxonomic status is questionable; numeric rank may change with taxonomy. (For example, G4T3Q means that the taxonomy, in this case of the subspecies or variety, is questionable.)

Appendix III. State Rank (SRanks; adapted from The Nature Conservancy 1996 and Master 1991).

S1= Critically imperiled in the state because of extreme rarity or because of some factor(s) making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the state (typically 5 or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals).

S2 = Imperiled in the state because of rarity or because of some factor(s) making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the state (typically 6 to 20 occurrences or few remaining individuals).

S3 = Rare and uncommon in the state (typically 21 to 100 occurrences).

S4 = Widespread, abundant, and apparently secure in state, with many occurrences, but is of long-term concern (usually 100 or more occurrences).

S5 = Demonstrably widespread, abundant, and secure in the state, and essentially ineradicable under present conditions.

S#S# = Numeric range rank: A range spanning two or more of the numeric ranks. Denotes range of uncertainty about the exact rarity (for example - S2S3).

S? = Unranked: not yet ranked in the state.

SU = Unrankable: status uncertain; more information needed.

SE = Exotic: an exotic species established in the state.

SR = Reported in the state but without persuasive documentation to provide a basis for either accepting or rejecting (e.g., misidentified specimen) the report. Some of these are very recent discoveries for which first-hand information has yet to be received; others are old, obscure reports that are hard to dismiss because the habitat is now destroyed.

SH = Historical: occurred historically in the state.

SX = Extirpated: believed to be extirpated from the state.

Qualifier

? = Inexact or uncertain.

Appendix IV. Federal Listing Designations

Codes used by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for plants in this list under the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973 (the Act) as amended.

Listed Species

LE = Listed Endangered (Note: this Federal code is actually E, Endangered. It has been changed to LE in this list to distinguish from state endangerment status.) - taxa that are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range in the U.S.

LT = Listed Threatened (Note: this Federal code is actually T, Threatened. It has been changed to LT in this list to distinguish from state threatened status.) - taxa that may become endangered in the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their range in the U.S.

Former Candidate Species

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service is required to identify species of wildlife and plants that are endangered or threatened based on the best available scientific and commercial information. As part of the program to identify species for possible listing, the USFWS has maintained a list of species regarded as candidates for listing. Prior to 1996, there were 18 plant taxa occurring in New England that were considered candidates for listing. These taxa, known as Category 2 taxa, were considered taxa for which some information indicated that they might be in danger, but insufficient data on biological vulnerability and threat were available to support listing.

In February 1996, the USFWS published a Proposed Rule which changed the definition of Candidate species, and narrowed the Candidate list to 182 taxa of plants and animals nationally. No plant taxa in New England now appear on this new Candidate list which was given a Notice of final decision on December 5, 1996 (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1996). The Former Candidate species, designated here as 'C2,' technically are no longer monitored (tracked) by the USFWS, but are included in "Flora Conservanda: New England" where appropriate in order that their status can be followed.

C2 = Former Candidate species.

Taxa no longer under Consideration by the USFWS

Taxa that were once considered for listing as endangered but are no longer under such consideration were historically included in Category 3. Such taxa were subdivided further into three subcategories to indicate the reason for their removal from consideration. This designation of Category 3 has been discontinued under the Final Rule published in 1996 (U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1996).

3A = Taxa for which the USFWS has persuasive evidence of extinction . If rediscovered, such taxa might acquire high priority for listing. At this time, however, the best available information indicates that the taxa in this subcategory, or the habitats from which they were known, have been lost.

3B = Names that, on the basis of current taxonomic understanding (usually as represented in published revisions and monographs), do not represent distinct taxa meeting the Act's definition of "species." Such supposed taxa could be reevaluated in the future on the basis of new information.

3C = Taxa that have proven more abundant or widespread than previously believed as well as taxa that are not subject to any identifiable threat. If further research or changes in habitat indicate a significant decline in these taxa, they may reevaluated for possible inclusion as candidates.

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NAME	FAMILY	NEPCOP DIVISION
Achillea borealis	ASTERACEAE	IND.
Achillea millefolium var. *borealis*		
- see Achillea borealis		
Achillea millefolium var. *nigrescens*		
- see Achillea borealis		
Adiantum aleuticum	ADIANTACEAE	2
Adiantum viridimontanum	ADIANTACEAE	1
Agalinis acuta	SCROPHULARIACEAE	1
Agalinis neoscotica	SCROPHULARIACEAE	1
Agalinis purpurea var. *neoscotica*		
- see Agalinis neoscotica		
Agastache nepetoides	LAMIACEAE	2
Agastache scrophulariifolia	LAMIACEAE	2
Agrimonia parviflora	ROSACEAE	2
Agrostis borealis		
- see Agrostis mertensii		
Agrostis mertensii	POACEAE	2
Amaranthus pumilus	AMARANTHACEAE	4
Amaranthus tuberculatus	AMARANTHACEAE	2
Amelanchier nantucketensis	ROSACEAE	1
Amerorchis rotundifolia	ORCHIDACEAE	2
Ammophila champlainensis	POACEAE	IND.
Amphicarpum purshii	POACEAE	2
Anemone multifida	RANUNCULACEAE	2
Angelica lucida	APIACEAE	IND.
Angelica venenosa	APIACEAE	4
Aplectrum hyemale	ORCHIDACEAE	2
Arabis drummondii	BRASSICACEAE	3:VT
Arabis laevigata	BRASSICACEAE	3:ME
Arabis missouriensis	BRASSICACEAE	IND.
Arctostaphylos alpina	ERICACEAE	2
Arenaria caroliniana	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	4
Arenaria glabra		
- see Minuartia glabra		
Arenaria groenlandica var. *glabra*		
- see Minuartia glabra		
Arenaria groenlandica var. *groenlandica*		
- see Minuartia groenlandica		
Arenaria macrophylla		
- see Moehringia macrophylla		
Arenaria marcescens		
- see Minuartia marcescens		
Arenaria rubella		
- see Minuartia rubella		
Arethusa bulbosa	ORCHIDACEAE	3:CT,MA,RI,VT
Aristida basiramea	POACEAE	IND.
Aristida purpurascens	POACEAE	2
Aristida tuberculosa	POACEAE	2
Aristolochia serpentaria	ARISTOLOCHIACEAE	2
Armoracia lacustris		

- see Neobeckia aquatica		
Arnica lanceolata	ASTERACEAE	1
Arnica mollis		
- see Arnica lanceolata		
Artemisia campestris ssp. borealis	ASTERACEAE	2
Artemisia campestris var. *canadensis*		
- see Artemisia campestris ssp. borealis		
Artemisia campestris ssp. caudata	ASTERACEAE	3:VT
Asclepias purpurascens	ASCLEPIADACEAE	2
Asclepias tuberosa	ASCLEPIADACEAE	3:MA
Asclepias variegata	ASCLEPIADACEAE	2
Asclepias viridiflora	ASCLEPIADACEAE	4
Asplenium montanum	ASPLENIACEAE	2
Asplenium trichomanes-ramosum	ASPLENIACEAE	2
Asplenium viride		
- see Asplenium trichomanes-ramosum		
Aster anticostensis	ASTERACEAE	4
Aster concolor	ASTERACEAE	2
Aster dumosus	ASTERACEAE	3:ME
Aster infirmus	ASTERACEAE	2
Aster praealtus	ASTERACEAE	IND.
Aster prenanthoides	ASTERACEAE	2
Aster ptarmicoides		
- see Solidago ptarmicoides		
Aster sagittifolius	ASTERACEAE	2
Astragalus alpinus var. brunetianus	FABACEAE	1
Astragalus canadensis	FABACEAE	2
Astragalus eucosmus	FABACEAE	4
Astragalus robbinsii var. jesupii	FABACEAE	1
Astragalus robbinsii var. minor	FABACEAE	2
Astragalus robbinsii var. robbinsii	FABACEAE	4
Aureolaria virginica	SCROPHULARIACEAE	3:VT
Barbarea orthoceras	BRASSICACEAE	2
Betula borealis		
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Betula glandulosa	BETULACEAE	2
Betula minor	BETULACEAE	1
Betula × minor		
- see Betula minor		
Betula nana		
- see Betula glandulosa		
Betula nigra	BETULACEAE	2
Betula pumila	BETULACEAE	3:NH
Bidens eatonii	ASTERACEAE	1
Bidens heterodoxa	ASTERACEAE	IND.
Bidens hyperborea	ASTERACEAE	2
Bidens hyperborea var. *cathancensis*		
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Bidens hyperborea var. *colpophila*		
- see Bidens hyperborea		
Bidens hyperborea var. svensonii	ASTERACEAE	IND.
Blephilia ciliata	LAMIACEAE	2
Blephilia hirsuta	LAMIACEAE	2
Blephilia hirsuta var. glabrata	LAMIACEAE	IND.
Bolboschoenus maritimus	CYPERACEAE	3:VT

Bolboschoenus novae-angliae	CYPERACEAE	2	
Botrychium lunaria	OPHIOGLOSSACEAE	2	
Botrychium minganense	OPHIOGLOSSACEAE	IND.	
Botrychium oneidense	OPHIOGLOSSACEAE	IND.	
Botrychium rugulosum	OPHIOGLOSSACEAE	IND.	
Bouteloua curtipendula	POACEAE	2	
Braya humilis	BRASSICACEAE	2	
Cacalia suaveolens	ASTERACEAE	4	
Calamagrostis canadensis var. langsdorfii	POACEAE	4	
Calamagrostis lacustris			
- see Calamagrostis stricta ssp. inexpansa			
Calamagrostis neglecta			
- see Calamagrostis stricta ssp. stricta			
Calamagrostis nubila			
- see Calamagrostis canadensis var. langsdorfii			
Calamagrostis pickeringii	POACEAE	2	
Calamagrostis stricta ssp. inexpansa	POACEAE	2	
Calamagrostis stricta var. *inexpansa*			
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Calamagrostis stricta ssp. stricta	POACEAE	2	
Callitriche hermaphroditica	CALLITRICHACEAE	4	
Callitriche terrestris	CALLITRICHACEAE	4	
Calypso bulbosa	ORCHIDACEAE	3:VT	
Calystegia spithamaea	CONVOLVULACEAE	2	
Cardamine bellidifolia	BRASSICACEAE	2	
Cardamine concatenata	BRASSICACEAE	3: ME	
Cardamine douglassii	BRASSICACEAE	2	
Cardamine × incisa	BRASSICACEAE	IND.	Cardamine
longii	BRASSICACEAE	1	
Cardamine maxima			
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Cardamine × maxima	BRASSICACEAE	IND.	
Cardamine pratensis var. palustris	BRASSICACEAE	2	
Carex adusta	CYPERACEAE	2	
Carex albicans var. emmonsii	CYPERACEAE	3:VT	
Carex alopecoidea	CYPERACEAE	2	
Carex arcta	CYPERACEAE	3:VT	
Carex atherodes	CYPERACEAE	4	
Carex atratiformis	CYPERACEAE	2	
Carex backii	CYPERACEAE	3:ME	
Carex baileyi	CYPERACEAE	3:ME	
Carex barrattii	CYPERACEAE	2	
Carex bicknellii	CYPERACEAE	IND.	
Carex bigelowii	CYPERACEAE	3:VT	
Carex bushii	CYPERACEAE	2	
Carex buxbaumii	CYPERACEAE	3:VT	
Carex capillaris	CYPERACEAE	2	
Carex capillaris ssp. *capillaris*			
- see Carex capillaris			
Carex capitata	CYPERACEAE	2	
Carex capitata ssp. *arctogena*			
- see Carex capitata			
Carex chordorrhiza	CYPERACEAE	3:MA,VT	
Carex collinsii	CYPERACEAE	2	
Carex crawei	CYPERACEAE	2	

Carex davisii	CYPERACEAE	2
Carex dioica var. *gynocrates*		
- see Carex gynocrates		
Carex eburnea	CYPERACEAE	3:ME
Carex emmonsii		
- see Carex albicans var. emmonsii		
Carex flaccosperma var. *glaucodea*		
- see Carex glaucodea		
Carex foenea		
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Carex garberi	CYPERACEAE	1
Carex garberi var. *bifaria*		
- see Carex garberi		
Carex glaucodea	CYPERACEAE	2
Carex gracilescens	CYPERACEAE	2
Carex gynocrates	CYPERACEAE	IND.
Carex livida	CYPERACEAE	2
Carex livida var. *radicaulis*		
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Carex lupuliformis	CYPERACEAE	1
Carex mitchelliana	CYPERACEAE	1
Carex muhlenbergii	CYPERACEAE	3:VT
Carex nigromarginata	CYPERACEAE	4
Carex norvegica	CYPERACEAE	2
Carex oligocarpa	CYPERACEAE	2
Carex oronensis	CYPERACEAE	1
Carex polymorpha	CYPERACEAE	1
Carex prairea	CYPERACEAE	3:ME
Carex praticola	CYPERACEAE	4
Carex rariflora	CYPERACEAE	4
Carex recta	CYPERACEAE	IND.
Carex richardsonii	CYPERACEAE	2
Carex saxatilis	CYPERACEAE	2
Carex schweinitzii	CYPERACEAE	1
Carex scirpoidea	CYPERACEAE	2
Carex siccata	CYPERACEAE	3:VT
Carex sparganioides	CYPERACEAE	3:ME
Carex sterilis	CYPERACEAE	2
Carex striata var. brevis	CYPERACEAE	2
Carex striatula	CYPERACEAE	2
Carex tenuiflora	CYPERACEAE	2
Carex tetanica	CYPERACEAE	2(a)
Carex trichocarpa	CYPERACEAE	2
Carex vaginata	CYPERACEAE	2
Carex wiegandii	CYPERACEAE	1
Carex willdenowii	CYPERACEAE	4
Carex woodii	CYPERACEAE	4
Cassia hebecarpa		
- see Senna hebecarpa		
Cassiope hypnoides		
- see Harrimanella hypnoides		
Castilleja coccinea	SCROPHULARIACEAE	2
Castilleja septentrionalis	SCROPHULARIACEAE	2(a)
Ceanothus herbaceus	RHAMNACEAE	2
Cerastium nutans	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	2

Ceratophyllum echinatum	CERATOPHYLLACEAE	3:ME
Cercis canadensis	CAESALPINIACEAE	4
Chamaelirium luteum	LILIACEAE	2
Chamaesyce glyptosperma		
- see Euphorbia glyptosperma		
Cheilanthes lanosa	POLYPODIACEAE	2
Chenopodium berlanderi var. *boscianum*		
- see Chenopodium standleyanum		
Chenopodium boscianum		
- see Chenopodium standleyanum		
Chenopodium foggii	CHENOPODIACEAE	IND.
Chenopodium leptophyllum	CHENOPODIACEAE	IND
Chenopodium pratericola		
- see Chenopodium foggii		
Chenopodium rubrum	CHENOPODIACEAE	3:ME
Chenopodium standleyanum	CHENOPODIACEAE	IND.
Chrysopsis falcata		
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Chrysopsis mariana	ASTERACEAE	2
Cirsium horridulum	ASTERACEAE	IND.
Coelopleurum lucidum		
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Coleogeton filiformis ssp. alpinus	POTAMOGETONACEAE	2
Coleogeton filiformis ssp. occidentalis	POTAMOGETONACEAE	2
Collinsia parviflora	SCROPHULARIACEAE	4
Convolvulus spithamaeus		
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Corallorhiza odontorhiza	ORCHIDACEAE	3:ME,NH
Coreopsis rosea	ASTERACEAE	1
Cornus florida	CORNACEAE	3:VT
Corydalis aurea	FUMARIACEAE	2
Corydalis flavula	FUMARIACEAE	2
Crataegus bicknellii		
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Crataegus chrysocarpa var. *bicknellii*		
- see Crataegus × silvestris		
Crataegus mollis	ROSACEAE	IND.
Crataegus × silvestris	ROSACEAE	IND.
Crotonopsis elliptica	EUPHORBIACEAE	4
Cryptogramma stelleri	PTERIDACEAE	3:ME
Cuphea viscosissima	LYTHRACEAE	4
Cuscuta coryli	CUSCUTACEAE	2
Cuscuta pentagona	CUSCUTACEAE	IND.
Cynoglossum boreale		
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Cynoglossum virginianum		
- see Cynoglossum virginianum var. boreale and var. virginianum		
Cynoglossum virginianum var. boreale	BORAGINACEAE	1
Cynoglossum virginianum var. virginianum	BORAGINACEAE	4
Cyperus engelmannii	CYPERACEAE	IND.
Cyperus houghtonii	CYPERACEAE	2
Cyperus odoratus	CYPERACEAE	IND.
Cypripedium arietinum	ORCHIDACEAE	1
Cypripedium calceolus var. *parviflorum*		
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Cypripedium calceolus var. *pubescens*		
- see Cypripedium parviflorum var. pubescens		
Cypripedium parviflorum		
- see Cypripedium parviflorum var. parviflorum		
Cypripedium parviflorum var. makasin	ORCHIDACEAE	IND.
Cypripedium parviflorum var. parviflorum	ORCHIDACEAE	IND.
Cypripedium parviflorum var. pubescens	ORCHIDACEAE	IND.
Cypripedium pubescens		
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Cypripedium reginae	ORCHIDACEAE	3:CT,MA
Dentaria × incisifolia		
- see Cardamine × incisa		
Dentaria laciniata		
- see Cardamine concatenata		
Dentaria maxima		
- see Cardamine × maxima		
Deschampsia atropurpurea	POACEAE	2
Descurainia incana		
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Descurainia pinnata var. brachycarpa	BRASSICACEAE	2
Descurainia richardsonii	BRASSICACEAE	4
Desmodium canescens	FABACEAE	2
Desmodium cuspidatum	FABACEAE	2
Desmodium glabellum	FABACEAE	2
Desmodium humifusum	FABACEAE	1
Desmodium sessilifolium	FABACEAE	2
Diapensia lapponica	DIAPENSIACEAE	3:VT
Dicentra canadensis	FUMARIACEAE	3:ME
Dichanthelium mattamuskeetense		
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Dichanthelium polyanthes		
- see Panicum polyanthes		
Dichanthelium scabriusculum		
- see Panicum scabriusculum		
Dichanthelium sphaerocarpon		
- see Panicum sphaerocarpon		
Dichanthelium sphaerocarpon var. *isophyllum*		
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Diospyros virginiana	EBENACEAE	2
Diphasiastrum × sabinifolium	LYCOPODIACEAE	2
Diphasiastrum sitchense	LYCOPODIACEAE	2
Diplachne maritima		
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Draba arabisans	BRASSICACEAE	2
Draba cana	BRASSICACEAE	2
Draba glabella	BRASSICACEAE	2
Draba lanceolata		
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Draba reptans	BRASSICACEAE	2
Dracocephalum parviflorum	LAMIACEAE	2
Drosera anglica	DROSERACEAE	2
Drosera linearis	DROSERACEAE	2
Dryopteris filix-mas	DRYOPTERIDACEAE	2
Echinodorus parvulus		
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Echinodorus tenellus	ALISMATACEAE	1
Echinodorus tenellus var. *parvulus*		
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Elatine americana	ELATINACEAE	IND.
Eleocharis equisetoides	CYPERACEAE	2
Eleocharis fallax	CYPERACEAE	2
Eleocharis microcarpa		
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Eleocharis microcarpa var. filiculmis	CYPERACEAE	2
Eleocharis nitida	CYPERACEAE	IND.
Eleocharis obtusa var. *ovata*		
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Eleocharis ovata	CYPERACEAE	IND.
Eleocharis ovata var. *heurseri*		
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Eleocharis pauciflora		
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Eleocharis pauciflora var. fernaldii	CYPERACEAE	2
Eleocharis quinqueflora		
- see Eleocharis pauciflora var. fernaldii		
Eleocharis quadrangulata	CYPERACEAE	2
Eleocharis rostellata	CYPERACEAE	IND.
Eleocharis tricostata	CYPERACEAE	2
Eleocharis tuberculosa	CYPERACEAE	3:ME
Elymus mollis		
- see Leymus mollis var. mollis		
Elymus villosus	POACEAE	2
Empetrum nigrum	EMPETRACEAE	3:VT
Epilobium alpinum		
- see Epilobium anagallidifolium		
Epilobium anagallidifolium	ONAGRACEAE	2
Epilobium hornemanni		
- see Epilobium hornemannii		
Epilobium hornemannii	ONAGRACEAE	2
Equisetum × mackaii	EQUISETACEAE	IND.
Eragrostis capillaris	POACEAE	IND.
Erigeron acris var. kamtschaticus	ASTERACEAE	4
Eriocaulon parkeri	ERIOCAULACEAE	1
Eupatorium album	ASTERACEAE	2
Eupatorium aromaticum	ASTERACEAE	2
Eupatorium leucolepis var. novae-angliae	ASTERACEAE	1
Eupatorium perfoliatum var. colpophilum	ASTERACEAE	IND.
Eupatorium rotundifolium var rotundifolium	ASTERACEAE	IND.
Eupatorium sessilifolium	ASTERACEAE	3:VT
Euphorbia glyptosperma	EUPHORBIACEAE	IND.
Euphrasia disjuncta	SCROPHULARIACEAE	4
Euphrasia oakesii	SCROPHULARIACEAE	2
Euthamia galetorum	ASTERACEAE	IND.
Euthamia tenuifolia var. *pycnocephala*		
- see Euthamia galetorum		
Floerkea proserpinacoides	LIMNANTHACEAE	2
Fuirena pumila	CYPERACEAE	3:MA
Galearis spectabilis	ORCHIDACEAE	3:ME
Galium brevipes		
- see Galium trifidum var. trifidum		

Galium kamtschaticum	RUBIACEAE	IND.
Galium labradoricum	RUBIACEAE	3:MA,VT
Galium trifidum var. trifidum	RUBIACEAE	4
Gamochaeta purpurea		
- see Gnaphalium purpureum		
Gentiana amarella		
- see Gentianella amarella		
Gentiana andrewsii	GENTIANACEAE	2
Gentiana quinquefolia		
- see Gentianella quinquefolia		
Gentianella amarella	GENTIANACEAE	2
Gentianella quinquefolia	GENTIANACEAE	2
Geocaulon lividum	SANTALACEAE	2
Geum peckii	ROSACEAE	1
Geum vernum	ROSACEAE	4
Gnaphalium helleri	ASTERACEAE	IND.
Gnaphalium helleri var. *micradenium*		
- see Gnaphalium helleri		
Gnaphalium purpureum	ASTERACEAE	2
Gnaphalium supinum	ASTERACEAE	2
Gnaphalium sylvaticum	ASTERACEAE	IND.
Goodyera oblongifolia	ORCHIDACEAE	2
Gratiola virginiana	SCROPHULARIACEAE	2
Gymnocarpium jessoense ssp. parvulum	DRYOPTERIDACEAE	4
Habenaria ciliaris		
- see Platanthera ciliaris		
Habenaria cristata		
- see Platanthera cristata		
Habenaria leucophaea		
- see Platanthera leucophaea var. leucophaea		
Hackelia deflexa var. americana	BORAGINACEAE	2
Hackelia americana		
- see Hackelia deflexa var. americana		
Harrimanella hypnoides	ERICACEAE	2
Helianthemum dumosum	CISTACEAE	1
Heteranthera dubia		
- see Zosterella dubia		
Heteranthera reniformis	PONTEDERIACEAE	4
Hieracium robinsonii	ASTERACEAE	1
Hieracium umbellatum	ASTERACEAE	2
Hierochloe alpina	POACEAE	2
Hippuris vulgaris	HIPPURIDACEAE	2
Hudsonia tomentosa	CISTACEAE	3:VT
Huperzia appalachiana	LYCOPODIACEAE	IND.
Huperzia selago	LYCOPODIACEAE	IND.
Hybanthus concolor	VIOLACEAE	2
Hydrastis canadensis	RANUNCULACEAE	2
Hydrocotyle verticillata	APIACEAE	2
Hydrophyllum canadense	HYDROPHYLLACEAE	2
Hypericum adpressum	CLUSIACEAE	1
Hypericum stragulum	CLUSIACEAE	2
Hypericum hypericoides ssp. *multicaule*		
- see Hypericum stragulum		
Ilex ambigua var. montana	AQUIFOLIACEAE	2
Ilex glabra	AQUIFOLIACEAE	3:ME

Ilex montana		
- see Ilex ambigua var. montana		
Isanthus brachiatus		
- see Trichostema brachiatum		
Isoëtes acadiensis	ISOETACEAE	1
Isoëtes eatonii		
- see Isoëtes × eatonii		
Isoëtes × eatonii	ISOETACEAE	IND.
Isoëtes × foveolata	ISOETACEAE	IND.
Isoëtes lacustris	ISOETACEAE	IND.
Isoëtes macrospora		
- see Isoëtes lacustris		
Isoëtes prototypus	ISOETACEAE	1
Isoëtes riparia	ISOETACEAE	2
Isoëtes riparia var. *canadensis*		
- see Isoëtes riparia		
Isotria medeoloides	ORCHIDACEAE	1
Iva frutescens ssp. *oraria*		
- see Iva frutescens var. oraria		
Iva frutescens var. oraria	ASTERACEAE	3:ME
Juglans cinerea	JUGLANDACEAE	IND.
Juncus alpinus	JUNCACEAE	2
Juncus alpinoarticulatus		
- see Juncus alpinus		
Juncus biflorus	JUNCACEAE	2
Juncus debilis	JUNCACEAE	2
Juncus oronensis		
- see Juncus × oronensis		
Juncus × oronensis	JUNCACEAE	IND.
Juncus pervetus	JUNCACEAE	IND.
Juncus stygius var. americanus	JUNCACEAE	2
Juncus subtilis	JUNCACEAE	IND.
Juncus torreyi	JUNCACEAE	2
Juncus trifidus	JUNCACEAE	3:VT
Juncus vaseyi	JUNCACEAE	2
Juniperus horizontalis	CUPRESSACEAE	3:NH,VT
Justicia americana	ACANTHACEAE	4
Krigia biflora	ASTERACEAE	4
Lactuca hirsuta	ASTERACEAE	3:VT
Lactuca hirsuta var. *sanguinea*		
- see Lactuca hirsuta		
Lathyrus ochroleucus	FABACEAE	2
Lechea minor	CISTACEAE	IND.
Lemna valdiviana	LEMNACEAE	IND.
Leptochloa fascicularis var. maritima	POACEAE	1
Lespedeza repens	FABACEAE	2
Lespedeza stuevei	FABACEAE	IND.
Leucophysalis grandiflora	SOLANACEAE	4
Leymus mollis var. mollis	POACEAE	IND.
Liatris borealis		
- see Liatris scariosa var. novae-angliae		
Liatris scariosa var. novae-angliae	ASTERACEAE	1
Lilaeopsis chinensis	APIACEAE	3:ME
Linum medium		

- see Linum medium var. texanum		
Linum medium var. texanum	LINACEAE	2
Linum sulcatum	LINACEAE	2
Liparis liliifolia	ORCHIDACEAE	2
Liquidambar styraciflua	HAMAMELIDACEAE	2
Listera auriculata	ORCHIDACEAE	1
Listera australis	ORCHIDACEAE	2
Listera cordata	ORCHIDACEAE	3:MA
Lobelia spicata var. hirtella	CAMPANULACEAE	IND.
Loiseleuria procumbens	ERICACEAE	2
Lomatogonium rotatum	GENTIANACEAE	2
Lonicera dioica	CAPRIFOLIACEAE	3:ME
Lonicera hirsuta	CAPRIFOLIACEAE	2
Lonicera sempervirens	CAPRIFOLIACEAE	IND.
Ludwigia polycarpa	ONAGRACEAE	2
Ludwigia sphaerocarpa	ONAGRACEAE	2
Lupinus perennis	FABACEAE	3:CT,MA,NH,RI,VT
Luzula confusa	JUNCACEAE	2
Luzula spicata	JUNCACEAE	2
Lycopodiella alopecuroides	LYCOPODIACEAE	2
Lycopodium alopecuroides		
- see Lycopodiella alopecuroides		
Lycopodium carolinianum		
- see Pseudolycopodiella caroliniana		
Lycopodium sabinifolium		
- see Diphasiastrum × sabinifolium		
Lycopodium selago		
- see Huperzia selago		
Lycopodium sitchense		
- see Diphasiastrum sitchense		
Lycopus rubellus	LAMIACEAE	2
Lygodium palmatum	LYGODIACEAE	3:CT,VT
Lyonia mariana	ERICACEAE	4
Lythrum alatum var. alatum	LYTHRACEAE	IND.
Magnolia virginiana	MAGNOLIACEAE	2
Malaxis bayardii	ORCHIDACEAE	1
Melampyrum lineare var. latifolium	SCROPHULARIACEAE	IND.
Melampyrum lineare var. lineare	SCROPHULARIACEAE	IND.
Melampyrum lineare var. pectinata	SCROPHULARIACEAE	IND.
Melanthium hybridum	LILIACEAE	4
Mertensia maritima	BORAGINACEAE	3:MA
Mimulus alatus	SCROPHULARIACEAE	2
Mimulus moschatus	SCROPHULARIACEAE	2
Mimulus ringens var. colpophilus	SCROPHULARIACEAE	IND.
Minuartia caroliniana		
- see Arenaria caroliniana		
Minuartia glabra	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	2 (a)
Minuartia groenlandica	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	3:VT
Minuartia marcescens	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	1
Minuartia rubella	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	2
Moehringia macrophylla	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	2
Monarda punctata var. villicaulis	LAMIACEAE	2
Montia fontana	PORTULACACEAE	2
Morus rubra	MORACEAE	2
Muhlenbergia capillaris	POACEAE	2

Muhlenbergia richardsonis	POACEAE	2
Muhlenbergia sobolifera	POACEAE	3:ME
Myriophyllum pinnatum	HALORAGACEAE	IND.
Myriophyllum verticillatum	HALORAGACEAE	IND.
Najas guadalupensis	NAJADACEAE	IND.
Neobeckia aquatica	BRASSICACEAE	2
Nuphar advena		
- see Nuphar lutea ssp. advena		
Nuphar lutea ssp. advena	NYMPHAEACEAE	IND.
Nymphaea leibergii	NYMPHAEACEAE	2
Nymphaea odorata ssp. tuberosa	NYMPHAEACEAE	IND.
Nymphaea odorata var. *tuberosa*		
- see Nymphaea odorata ssp. tuberosa		
Nymphaea tetragona		
- see Nymphaea leibergii		
Nymphaea tuberosa		
- see Nymphaea odoratum spp. tuberosa		
Oenothera fruticosa	ONAGRACEAE	IND.
Omalotheca supina		
- see Gnaphalium supinum		
Omalotheca sylvatica		
- see Gnaphalium sylvaticum		
Onosmodium virginianum	BORAGINACEAE	2
Ophioglossum pusillum	OPHIOGLOSSACEAE	3:MA,RI,CT
Ophioglossum vulgatum		
- see Ophioglossum pusillum		
Orchis rotundifolia		
- see Amerorchis rotundifolia		
Orchis spectabilis		
- see Galearis spectabilis		
Oryzopsis canadensis	POACEAE	4
Osmorhiza berteroi		
- see Osmorhiza chilensis		
Osmorhiza chilensis	APIACEAE	2
Osmorhiza depauperata	APIACEAE	4
Osmorhiza obtusa		
- see Osmorhiza depauperata		
Oxalis violacea	OXALIDACEAE	2
Oxyria digyna	POLYGONACEAE	2
Oxytropis campestris var. johannensis	FABACEAE	1
Panicum amarum	POACEAE	2
Panicum dichotomum ssp. *mattamuskeetense*		
- see Panicum mattamuskeetense		
Panicum flexile	POACEAE	2
Panicum gattingeri	POACEAE	2
Panicum longifolium		
- see Panicum rigidulum var. pubescens		
Panicum mattamuskeetense	POACEAE	IND.
Panicum polyanthes	POACEAE	IND.
Panicum rigidulum var. pubescens	POACEAE	2
Panicum scabriusculum	POACEAE	2
Panicum sphaerocarpon	POACEAE	IND.
Panicum stipitatum	POACEAE	4
Paronychia argyrocoma	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	2(a)
Paronychia argyrocoma var. *albimontana*		

- see Paronychia argyrocoma		
Paronychia canadensis	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	3:VT
Paronychia fastigiata	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	IND.
Paspalum laeve	POACEAE	2
Paspalum setaceum var. psammophilum	POACEAE	2
Pedicularis furbishiae	SCROPHULARIACEAE	1
Pedicularis lanceolata	SCROPHULARIACEAE	2
Persicaria vivipara		
- see Polygonum viviparum		
Phaseolus polystachios	FABACEAE	4
Phaseolus polystachios var. a*quilonius*		
- see Phaseolus polystachios		
Phleum alpinum	POACEAE	2
Phyllodoce caerulea	ERICACEAE	2
Physalis grandiflora		
- see Leucophysalis grandiflora		
Physalis longifolia var. subglabrata	SOLANACEAE	IND.
Physalis subglabrata		
- see Physalis longifolia var. subglabrata		
Pilea fontana	URTICACEAE	IND.
Pinguicula vulgaris	LENTIBULARIACEAE	2
Pityopsis falcata	ASTERACEAE	1
Platanthera ciliaris	ORCHIDACEAE	2
Platanthera cristata	ORCHIDACEAE	2
Platanthera leucophaea var. leucophaea	ORCHIDACEAE	1
Poa arctica		
- see Poa pratensis ssp. alpigena		
Poa fernaldiana		
- see Poa laxa ssp. fernaldiana		
Poa glauca	POACEAE	2
Poa laxa ssp. fernaldiana	POACEAE	1
Poa pratensis ssp. alpigena	POACEAE	IND.
Podophyllum peltatum	BERBERIDACEAE	2
Polemonium van-bruntiae	POLEMONIACEAE	1
Polygala senega	POLYGALACEAE	2
Polygala verticillata	POLYGALACEAE	IND.
Polygala verticillata var. *ambigua*		
- see Polygala verticillata		
Polygonum douglasii	POLYGONACEAE	2
Polygonum erectum	POLYGONACEAE	IND.
Polygonum glaucum	POLYGONACEAE	1
Polygonum hydropiperoides var. *setaceum*		
- see Polygonum setaceum var. interjectum		
Polygonum puritanorum	POLYGONACEAE	IND.
Polygonum setaceum var. interjectum	POLYGONACEAE	IND.
Polygonum tenue	POLYGONACEAE	3:VT
Polygonum viviparum	POLYGONACEAE	2
Polymnia canadensis	ASTERACEAE	2
Populus heterophylla	SALICACEAE	2
Potamogeton confervoides	POTAMOGETONACEAE	1
Potamogeton diversifolius	POTAMOGETONACEAE	IND.
Potamogeton filiformis var. *alpinus*		
- see Coleogeton filiformis ssp. alpinus		
Potamogeton filiformis var. *borealis*		
- see Coleogeton filiformis ssp. alpinus		

Potamogeton filiformis var. *occidentalis*		
- see Coloegeton filiformis ssp. occidentalis		
Potamogeton hillii	POTAMOGETONACEAE	1
Potamogeton ogdenii	POTAMOGETONACEAE	1
Potamogeton pusillus ssp. gemmiparus	POTAMOGETONACEAE	IND.
Potamogeton strictifolius	POTAMOGETONACEAE	IND.
Potamogeton vaseyi	POTAMOGETONACEAE	2
Potentilla pectinata		
- see Potentilla pensylvanica var. bipinnatifida		
Potentilla pensylvanica var. bipinnatifida	ROSACEAE	IND.
Potentilla pensylvanica var. *pectinata*		
- see Potentilla pensylvanica var. bipinnatifida		
Potentilla robbinsiana	ROSACEAE	1
Prenanthes boottii	ASTERACEAE	1
Prenanthes × mainensis	ASTERACEAE	IND.
Prenanthes racemosa	ASTERACEAE	2
Prenanthes serpentaria	ASTERACEAE	2
Primula laurentiana	PRIMULACEAE	2
Primula mistassinica	PRIMULACEAE	3:VT
Prunus alleghaniensis	ROSACEAE	4
Prunus maritima var. gravesii	ROSACEAE	IND.
Pseudolycopodiella caroliniana	LYCOPODIACEAE	4
Psilocarya nitens		
- see Rhynchospora nitens		
Pterospora andromedea	PYROLACEAE	2
Puccinellia langeana ssp. *alascana*		
- see Puccinellia tenella ssp. alascana		
Puccinellia paupercula var. *alaskana*		
- see Puccinellia tenella ssp. alascana		
Puccinellia tenella ssp. alascana	POACEAE	IND.
Puccinellia tenella ssp. langeana	POACEAE	IND.
Pycnanthemum clinopodioides	LAMIACEAE	IND.
Pycnanthemum torrei	LAMIACEAE	IND.
Pyrola minor	PYROLACEAE	IND.
Ranunculus allegheniensis	RANUNCULACEAE	2
Ranunculus ambigens	RANUNCULACEAE	2
Ranunculus gmelinii var. hookeri	RANUNCULACEAE	2
Ranunculus gmelinii var. *purshii*		
- see Ranunculus gmelinii var. hookeri		
Ranunculus hispidus	RANUNCULACEAE	IND.
Ranunculus lapponicus	RANUNCULACEAE	2
Ranunculus micranthus	RANUNCULACEAE	2
Rhexia mariana	MELASTOMATACEAE	2
Rhinanthus crista-galli	SCROPHULARIACEAE	IND.
Rhinanthus minor		
- see Rhinanthus crista-galli		
Rhododendron lapponicum	ERICACEAE	2
Rhododendron maximum	ERICACEAE	3:ME,VT
Rhododendron viscosum	ERICACEAE	3:ME
Rhynchospora capillacea	CYPERACEAE	2
Rhynchospora inundata	CYPERACEAE	2
Rhynchospora nitens	CYPERACEAE	2
Rhynchospora torreyana	CYPERACEAE	2
Ribes rotundifolium	GROSSULARIACEAE	IND.
Rosa acicularis		

- see Rosa acicularis ssp. sayi		
Rosa acicularis ssp. sayi	ROSACEAE	2
Rosa blanda var. glabra	ROSACEAE	IND.
Rosa johannensis		
- see Rosa blanda var. glabra		
Rotala ramosior	LYTHRACEAE	2
Rubus aculiferus	ROSACEAE	IND.
Rubus × aculiferus		
- see Rubus aculiferus		
Rubus cuneifolius	ROSACEAE	2
Rumex fenestratus		
- see Rumex occidentalis		
Rumex occidentalis	POLYGONACEAE	4
Sabatia campanulata	GENTIANACEAE	2
Sabatia dodecandra	GENTIANACEAE	4
Sabatia kennedyana	GENTIANACEAE	1
Sabatia stellaris	GENTIANACEAE	2
Sagina decumbens	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	IND.
Sagina nodosa ssp. borealis	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	2
Sagina nodosa var. *borealis*		
-see Sagina nodosa ssp. borealis		
Sagina nodosa ssp. nodosa	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	IND.
Sagittaria rigida	ALISMATACEAE	3:ME
Sagittaria subulata	ALISMATACEAE	2
Sagittaria teres	ALISMATACEAE	1
Salix arctophila	SALICACEAE	2
Salix argyrocarpa	SALICACEAE	2
Salix candida	SALICACEAE	3:ME
Salix cordata	SALICACEAE	IND.
Salix exigua		
- see Salix exigua ssp. interior		
Salix exigua ssp. interior	SALICACEAE	3:ME
Salix herbacea	SALICACEAE	2
Salix interior		
- see Salix exigua ssp. interior		
Salix myricoides	SALICACEAE	2
Salix planifolia	SALICACEAE	2
Salix uva-ursi	SALICACEAE	2
Sanicula canadensis	APIACEAE	2
Saururus cernuus	SAURURACEAE	2
Saxifraga aizoides	SAXIFRAGACEAE	2
Saxifraga aizoon var. *neogaea*		
- see Saxifraga paniculata		
Saxifraga cernua	SAXIFRAGACEAE	2
Saxifraga foliolosa	SAXIFRAGACEAE	2
Saxifraga oppositifolia	SAXIFRAGACEAE	2
Saxifraga paniculata	SAXIFRAGACEAE	2
Saxifraga rivularis	SAXIFRAGACEAE	2
Saxifraga stellaris var. *comosa*		
- see Saxifraga foliolosa		
Schoenoplectus etuberculatus	CYPERACEAE	1
Schoenoplectus hallii	CYPERACEAE	4
Schoenoplectus heterochaetus	CYPERACEAE	IND.
Schoenoplectus × steinmetzii	CYPERACEAE	IND.
Schwalbea americana	SCROPHULARIACEAE	4

Scirpus ancistrochaetus	CYPERACEAE	1
Scirpus clintonii		
- see Tricophorum clintonii		
Scirpus cylindricus		
- see Bolboschoenus novae-angliae		
Scirpus etuberculatus		
- see Schoenoplectus etuberculatus		
Scirpus hallii		
- see Schoenoplectus hallii		
Scirpus heterochaetus		
- see Schoenoplectus heterochaetus		
Scirpus longii	CYPERACEAE	1
Scirpus maritimus		
- see Bolboschoenus maritimus		
Scirpus paludosus var. *atlanticus*		
- see Bolboschoenus maritimus		
Scirpus pendulus	CYPERACEAE	3:ME
Scirpus steinmetzii		
- see Schoenoplectus × steinmetzii		
Scirpus polyphyllus	CYPERACEAE	2
Scleria pauciflora	CYPERACEAE	2
Scleria pauciflora var. *caroliniana*		
- see Scleria pauciflora		
Scleria reticularis	CYPERACEAE	1
Scleria triglomerata	CYPERACEAE	2
Scleria verticillata	CYPERACEAE	4
Sclerolepis uniflora	ASTERACEAE	2
Scutellaria integrifolia	LAMIACEAE	2
Scutellaria leonardii	LAMIACEAE	2
Scutellaria parvula var. *leonardi*		
- see Scutellaria leonardii		
Scutellaria parvula var. parvula	LAMIACEAE	2
Sedum rosea	CRASSULACEAE	3:VT
Selaginella eclipes	SELAGINELLACEAE	IND.
Senna hebecarpa	CAESALPINIACEAE	2
Shepherdia canadensis	ELAEAGNACEAE	3:ME
Sibbaldia procumbens	ROSACEAE	2
Silene acaulis	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	2
Silene acaulis var. *exscapa*		
- see Silene acaulis		
Silene stellata	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	2
Sisyrinchium mucronatum	IRIDACEAE	2
Smilax hispida		
- see Smilax tamnoides		
Smilax tamnoides	SMILACACEAE	4
Smilax tamnoides var. *hispida*		
- see Smilax tamnoides		
Solidago calcicola		
- see Solidago × calcicola		
Solidago × calcicola	ASTERACEAE	4
Solidago canadensis var. subserrata	ASTERACEAE	IND.
Solidago cutleri	ASTERACEAE	2
Solidago glutinosa ssp. *randii*		
- see Solidago simplex ssp. randii var. monticola		
Solidago lepida var. *molina*		

- see Solidago canadensis var. subserrata		
Solidago multiradiata var. *arctica*		
- see Solidago cutleri		
Solidago ptarmicoides	ASTERACEAE	2
Solidago rigida	ASTERACEAE	2
Solidago simplex var. *randii*		
- see Solidago simplex ssp. randii var. monticola		
Solidago simplex ssp. randii var. monticola	ASTERACEAE	3:MA,NH
Sorghastrum nutans	POACEAE	3:ME
Sparganium minimum	SPARGANIACEAE	3:MA
Sparganium natans		
- see Sparganium minimum		
Spartina cynosuroides	POACEAE	2
Sphenopholis nitida	POACEAE	2
Sphenopholis obtusata	POACEAE	IND.
Sphenopholis pensylvanica	POACEAE	2
Spiranthes casei	ORCHIDACEAE	IND.
Spiranthes × intermedia	ORCHIDACEAE	IND.
Sporobolus asper		
- see Sporobolus compositus var. compositus		
Sporobolus clandestinus	POACEAE	4
Sporobolus compositus var. compositus	POACEAE	2
Sporobolus heterolepis	POACEAE	2
Sporobolus neglectus	POACEAE	2
Stachys hyssopifolia	LAMIACEAE	3:CT
Stachys palustris ssp. *pilosa*		
- see Stachys pilosa		
Stachys pilosa	LAMIACEAE	IND.
Stachys tenuifolia	LAMIACEAE	IND.
Stachys tenuifolia var. *platyphylla*		
- see Stachys tenuifolia		
Strophostyles umbellata	FABACEAE	4
Suaeda americana	CHENOPODIACEAE	IND.
Suaeda calceoliformis		
- see Suaeda americana		
Suaeda maritima	CHENOPODIACEAE	IND.
Suaeda maritima ssp. *richii*		
- see Suaeda maritima		
Subularia aquatica	BRASSICACEAE	2
Symphoricarpos albus var. albus	CAPRIFOLIACEAE	3:MA
Synosma suaveolens		
- see Cacalia suaveolens		
Taenidia integerrima	APIACEAE	2
Tanacetum bipinnatum ssp. huronense	ASTERACEAE	2(a)
Tanacetum huronense		
- see Tanacetum bipinnatum ssp. huronense		
Taraxacum ceratophorum	ASTERACEAE	IND.
Taraxacum latilobum		
- see Taraxacum ceratophorum		
Tipularia discolor	ORCHIDACEAE	2
Tofieldia glutinosa	LILIACEAE	3:NH,VT
Trichomanes intricatum	HYMENOPHYLLACEAE	1
Trichostema brachiatum	LAMIACEAE	2
Tricophorum clintonii	CYPERACEAE	2
Triglochin gaspense	JUNCAGINACEAE	4

Trimorpha acris var. *kamtschatica*		
- see Erigeron acris var. kamtschaticus		
Triosteum angustifolium	CAPRIFOLIACEAE	4
Triosteum aurantiacum	CAPRIFOLIACEAE	3:ME
Triosteum perfoliatum	CAPRIFOLIACEAE	2
Triphora trianthophora	ORCHIDACEAE	2(a)
Tripsacum dactyloides	POACEAE	2
Trisetum melicoides	POACEAE	2
Trollius laxus	RANUNCULACEAE	1
Trollius laxus ssp. *laxus*		
- see Trollius laxus		
Ulmus thomasi	ULMACEAE	4
Utricularia biflora	LENTIBULARIACEAE	2
Utricularia fibrosa	LENTIBULARIACEAE	2
Utricularia inflata	LENTIBULARIACEAE	IND.
Utricularia resupinata	LENTIBULARIACEAE	2(a)
Utricularia subulata	LENTIBULARIACEAE	2
Vaccinium boreale	ERICACEAE	1
Vaccinium vitis-idaea var. minus	ERICACEAE	3:NH,MA
Vaccinium vitis-idaea ssp. *minus*		
- see Vaccinium vitis-idaea var. minus		
Vahlodea atropurpurea		
- see Deschampsia atropurpurea		
Valeriana uliginosa	VALERIANACEAE	2
Valerianella radiata	VALERIANACEAE	4
Valerianella radiata var. *fernaldiana*		
- see Valerianella radiata		
Verbena simplex	VERBENACEAE	2
Veronica anagallis-aquatica		
- see Veronica catenata		
Veronica catenata	SCROPHULARIACEAE	IND.
Veronica wormskjoldii	SCROPHULARIACEAE	2
Veronicastrum virginicum	SCROPHULARIACEAE	IND.
Viburnum nudum		
- see Viburnum nudum var. nudum		
Viburnum nudum var. nudum	CAPRIFOLIACEAE	2
Viburnum prunifolium	CAPRIFOLIACEAE	2
Viburnum rafinesquianum	CAPRIFOLIACEAE	3:NH
Viola brittoniana	VIOLACEAE	2
Viola pedatifida ssp. *brittoniana*		
- see Viola brittoniana		
Viola hirsutula	VIOLACEAE	4
Viola novae-angliae	VIOLACEAE	2
Viola palmata	VIOLACEAE	IND.
Viola palustris	VIOLACEAE	2
Viola striata	VIOLACEAE	IND.
Viola subsinuata	VIOLACEAE	IND.
Viola triloba var. *dilatata*		
- see Viola palmata		
Waldsteinia fragarioides	ROSACEAE	3:ME
Wolffiella floridana		
- see Wolffiella gladiata		
Wolffiella gladiata	LEMNACEAE	2
Woodsia alpina	DRYOPTERIDACEAE	2
Xyris smalliana	XYRIDACEAE	3:ME

Zigadenus elegans var. glaucus	LILIACEAE	4
Zigadenus glaucus		
- see Zigadenus elegans var. glaucus		
Zizia aptera	APIACEAE	2
Zosterella dubia	PONTEDERIACEAE	3:ME