

Flora Conservanda: New England 2012. The New England Plant Conservation Program (NEPCoP) List of Plants in Need of Conservation

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FLORA CONSERVANDA: NEW ENGLAND 2012.
THE NEW ENGLAND PLANT CONSERVATION
PROGRAM (NEPCoP) LIST OF PLANTS
IN NEED OF CONSERVATION

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In collaboration with the Flora Conservanda Committee

ABSTRACT. The New England Plant Conservation Program (NEPCoP) regional rare plant list, *Flora Conservanda: New England*, identifies higher vascular plant taxa (i.e., tricolpates) in need of regional conservation. The first list, published in the Summer 1996 issue of *Rhodora*, identified 574 taxa in five divisions. As with the original publication, the data for this update were provided by the New England state Natural Heritage Programs (or equivalents). This update, completed in 2009–2012 by the New England Flora Committee of NEPCoP, is built on data as up-to-date as possible and is comprised of 593 taxa in five divisions: Division 1—Globally Rare Taxa (62 taxa); Divisions 2 and 2(a)—Regionally Rare Taxa (325); Division 3—Locally Rare Taxa (57); Division 4—Historic Taxa (96); and Division Indeterminate—Presumed Rare, but Confirmation Required (IND.; 53).

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

BACKGROUND

The New England Plant Conservation Program (NEPCoP) regional rare plant list, *Flora Conservanda: New England*, identifies higher vascular plant taxa (i.e., tricolpates) in need of regional conservation. The first list, published in the Summer 1996 issue of *Rhodora*, identified 574 taxa in five divisions (Brumback, Mehrhoff et al. 1996). In 2009, the New England Flora Committee of NEPCoP began revision of the list. The current list, built upon as up-to-date data as possible, is comprised of 593 taxa in five divisions: Division 1—Globally Rare Taxa (62 taxa); Division 2—Regionally Rare Taxa (325 taxa); Division 3—Locally Rare Taxa (57

taxa); Division 4—Historic Taxa (96 taxa); and Division Indeterminate (IND.; 53 taxa).

Flora Conservanda: New England 2012 was created by the New England Flora Committee of NEPCoP. To guide regional efforts, NEPCoP identifies vascular plant species and populations of regional conservation concern. New England Flora Committee members include:

Robert Bertin, College of the Holy Cross
William Brumback, New England Wild Flower Society
Don Cameron, Maine Natural Areas Program
Bryan Connolly, Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program
Melissa Cullina, Coastal Maine Botanic Garden, formerly of
Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program
Nelson DeBarros, Connecticut Department of Energy and
Environmental Protection
Rick Enser, Rhode Island Department of Environmental
Management, retired
Jennifer Garrett, Consulting field botanist, formerly of
Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species
Program
Jessica Gerke, New England Wild Flower Society
Arthur Gilman, Consulting field botanist
Arthur Haines, New England Wild Flower Society
C. Barre Hellquist, Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts
Hope Leeson, Rhode Island Natural History Survey
Peter Lockwood, Consulting field botanist
Les Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, deceased
Ken Metzler, Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, retired
Bill Moorhead, Consulting field botanist
Nancy Murray, Connecticut Department of Energy and
Environmental Protection
Bill Nichols, New Hampshire Natural Heritage Program
Robert Popp, Vermont Natural Heritage Information Project
Tom Rawinski, USDA Forest Service
Paul Somers, Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered
Species Program, retired
Dan Sperduto, Consulting field botanist
Francis Underwood, Consulting field botanist

PURPOSE

Flora Conservanda: New England 2012 (hereafter *Flora Conservanda* 2012) is intended to promote the resolution of nomenclatural and taxonomic discrepancies and to suggest priorities for protection at both the species and population levels. It is hoped that it will continue to aid the development of priorities for research, protection, and recovery on a regional basis, and help states to coordinate their individual species conservation efforts.

Flora Conservanda 2012 differs from state and federal lists in two ways: first, it provides a regional (New England) perspective on the conservation status of each taxon and second, it has no legal standing. Legal protection or status may be afforded a taxon within an individual state or through the federal government.

Flora Conservanda 2012 focuses on taxa that are globally and regionally rare (Divisions 1 and 2). It also identifies taxa that may be declining throughout a significant portion of the region, or that have occurrences of conservation importance owing to their biological, ecological or (potential) genetic significance (Division 3). It further identifies taxa that are considered historic in the region (Division 4) as well as those that may be rare throughout New England, but for which taxonomic or distributional information is insufficient to determine status (Division IND.). Please see the section “Divisions of the List” for definitions of these divisions.

Flora Conservanda 2012 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.

DEVELOPMENT OF *FLORA CONSERVANDA*: NEW ENGLAND 2012

Flora Conservanda 2012 differs from its predecessor in a number of ways. First, the publication of a new regional flora, *Flora Novae Angliae* (Haines 2011), provided a standard flora and taxonomy for the region. Herbarium and field research toward the completion of this flora resulted in many changes to the understanding of the species composition of the New England flora as well as nomenclatural and taxonomic changes. Many taxa were added to

the *Flora Conservanda* list as a result of research completed for the *Flora Novae Angliae* publication. Second, the criteria for Division 3 were altered slightly from the 1996 version in order to better reflect rarity within the region. Third, *Flora Novae Angliae* contains many hybrids, some of which could meet the criteria for inclusion in the *Flora Conservanda* list. After consideration of the problems posed by hybrids as both taxonomic entities and rare plants, it was decided to not list hybrids at this time, pending further review by the New England Flora Committee. Therefore, any hybrids previously contained in the *Flora Conservanda* list were removed.

METHODS

Flora Conservanda 2012 was developed by the New England Flora Committee consisting of representatives of the Natural Heritage Programs (NHP), or their equivalents, in each of the six New England states. Other botanists familiar with the regional flora were also included. Through the Natural Heritage Programs, each state maintains the most current information regarding the distribution and status of the rare vascular plants of that state. The records maintained in the state databases were the basis for developing *Flora Conservanda* 2012. By applying strict definitions for the inclusion of a taxon within one of the five Divisions of *Flora Conservanda* 2012, the Committee identified 593 taxa of highest regional concern out of a total of approximately 2300 indigenous, or partly indigenous, taxa in New England.

Determination for listing was based on the Global Rank of the species and the number of Element Occurrences (EO) regionally. The term Element Occurrence 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: the "area of land and/or water where a species is, or was, present and has practical conservation value;" it is the spatial representation of a species at a specific location (NatureServe 2012).

The Natural Heritage Programs have made every attempt to verify the records included in *Flora Conservanda* 2012. 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. The NEPCoP State Task Forces and Plant Conservation Volunteers have monitored thousands of occurrences since the original list was developed. All data included within *Flora Conservanda* 2012 are current as of June, 2012. Occurrence numbers included in Divisions 1, 2, and 3 and IND. are for occurrences verified as extant during approximately the last 20 to 25 years, depending on the methodology of each state. For taxa listed as Division 4 (i.e., historic), no occurrences have been verified as extant in New England in the last 20–25 years.

Herbarium specimens have been crucial to the preparation of *Flora Conservanda* 2012. An herbarium specimen (or vouchered photograph) collected in New England exists for every taxon included in *Flora Conservanda* 2012. 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.

The 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. Please send corrections and comments to Bill Brumback, Conservation Director (bbrumback@newenglandwild.org; New England Wild Flower Society, Framingham, MA).

NOMENCLATURE

Precise nomenclature for each taxon was of paramount concern for the 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, but the recent publication of *Flora Novae Angliae* (Haines 2011), the most complete, up-to-date taxonomic reference for New England, is used here as the standard reference. Entries in *Flora Conservanda* 2012 include preferred synonyms used by one or more of the six New England states when they differ from the primary accepted taxonomic name.

The New England Flora committee adopted the following policy for nomenclature:

- 1) The primary source was *Flora Novae Angliae* (Haines 2011).

- 2) The secondary source was the *Flora of North America* (FNA; Flora of North America Editorial Committee), a multi-year, multi-volume endeavor. As of this writing, 16 of the more than 27 anticipated volumes covering a range of taxa have been published. Many of the treatments in the FNA were incorporated into *Flora Novae Angliae*.
- 3) Tertiary sources were the authors of taxonomic treatments for future FNA volumes and additional subject-matter experts. Although changes in nomenclature are possible through the editing and review phases of the preparation of each FNA volume, it is expected that most of these names are likely to pass the rigorous review of the FNA Editorial Committee and their reviewers.
- 4) Consequently, for difficult taxonomic groups every effort was made to contact authors of future treatments of FNA. Up-to-date taxonomic treatments, such as those published in the journal *Phytoneuron*, were also consulted.

FORMAT OF THE *FLORA CONSERVANDA* LIST

Divisions of the list. *Flora Conservanda* 2012 is divided into five Divisions.

Division 1: Globally Rare Taxa occurring in New England

Taxa included in this Division have a global conservation status rank (GRank) of G1 through G3 or T1 through T3; they are critically imperiled, imperiled, or vulnerable (NatureServe 2012). Usually only a few occurrences of these taxa exist within our region, but for some species, such as *Carex oronensis* or *Sabatia kennedyana*, the majority of occurrences of these highly ranked taxa occur in New England. GRanks for taxa in this Division appear under each relevant taxon in the list. See Appendix 1 (p. 392) for further explanations of the Global Ranks.

Division 2: Regionally Rare Taxa

Within New England, these taxa have 20 or fewer current (observed within the last 20–25 years) occurrences. This Division includes taxa that are rare or uncommon throughout their entire range 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 shrinkage of these species' ranges. All taxa in Division 2 have GRanks of G4 or G5 (apparently secure to secure globally).

A taxon with slightly more than 20 occurrences in New England might also be included in Division 2 if it is vulnerable to extirpation due to other important factors (population size and trends, area of occupancy, overall viability, geographic distribution, habitat rarity and integrity, and/or degree of protection). These taxa are denoted as 2(a).

Division 3: Locally Rare Taxa

These taxa may be declining in a significant part of their range in New England, or may have one or more occurrences of biological, ecological, or possible genetic significance. Division 3(a) includes those taxa that have declined in a substantial portion of their range in New England (e.g., southern New England). Each state in the declining portion of the range is listed following the Division designation in the List (e.g., MA, NH). Division 3(b) taxa are those that, based on their biology and geography within New England, have populations that are disjunct to such a degree that genetic isolation is suspected. For example, *Lathyrus japonicus* is not rare in New England, but is highly disjunct in Vermont. Occurrences in adjacent states in the US and provinces of Canada are considered when determining disjunction. Each state with one or more disjunct occurrence is noted following the Division designation in the List, and the county of each disjunct occurrence is listed in the notes under the taxon. For Division 3(b), only selected occurrences in a particular state are of conservation concern for the purposes of the *Flora Conservanda* list, not all occurrences of the taxon throughout New England. A taxon may be listed as Division 3 in one or more states (designated by an asterisk following the state data), but not considered to be regionally rare.

Division 4: Historic Taxa

This Division consists of taxa that once existed in New England but have not been observed in natural occurrences on the landscape in the last 20–25 years (depending upon each NHPs methodology). The purposes of this division are 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.): Presumed Rare but Confirmation Required

These taxa are under review for inclusion in one of the above divisions, but due to issues of taxonomy (at least for New England

occurrences) or nomenclature, or because their status in the wild is not confidently understood, they cannot yet be designated to a particular division. The purpose of this division is to stimulate interest in taxonomic research and/or field surveys for these taxa to bolster our knowledge and understanding.

STRUCTURE OF THE LIST

Flora Conservanda 2012 is divided into 8 columns and a notes section.

Column 1 contains the name of the taxon and the author. Taxa are listed alphabetically by family, then by genus within each family, then by species within each genus, and subspecies within species. Synonyms are listed below the accepted name with the state using the synonym [in brackets]. If no state is associated with a synonym, this synonym is the name under which the taxon appeared in the previous version of *Flora Conservanda*.

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

Columns 3–8 contain state data listed under the appropriate state abbreviation. Under each state are three blocks separated by forward slashes. 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 at the end of a state block when that state has occurrences of a taxon listed in Division 3.

The first block contains the number of currently extant occurrences (seen in approximately the last 20–25 years) of the taxon in that state. If the number of occurrences is more than 20, a “+” is placed in this block. Typically, taxa with a “+” are considered common in the state and are not tracked by the NHP. Occurrences discovered or known prior to approximately 20–25 years ago, but not verified since, 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 verified within the last 20–25 years), it is designated with “H”.

The second block contains the official State Endangerment Status of the taxon (Endangered, Threatened, Special Concern, Watch List, Indeterminate, etc.). Depending on the state, this status may have a legal designation and, although the codes are similar among the states, the specific meaning and application of a

particular State Endangerment Code may vary. Please see Appendix 2 (pp. 392–394) for the definitions of the endangerment codes in each state.

The third block contains the State Rank (SRank) as determined by the state NHP. This generalized ranking is based on the number of individuals, number of occurrences, and other factors contributing to the security or vulnerability of a taxon within each state. Please see Appendix 3 (p. 395) for further definitions of SRanks. Application of the SRanks varies among the states, but in general, the most commonly used codes are (NatureServe):

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.

SR = State Rare, but not well enough understood for accurate ranking.

SH = State 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 taxon is known to be native to the state, but the number of current occurrences of the taxon (if any) is not known.

SX = taxon is presumed extirpated in the state.

SNR = taxon is not ranked or tracked within the state even if it exists there.

Additionally, explanatory notes and information are included for clarity beneath the state data blocks. Where applicable, these notes include a Federal listing designation (Endangered or Threatened). See Appendix 4 (p. 395) for details.

Appendix 5 (pp. 396–408) presents an alphabetic index of the species of the NEPCoP list, with their families and Division labels (see also Divisions of the list, pp. 318–320).

FLORA CONSERVANDA: NEW ENGLAND 2012

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
ACANTHACEAE							
<i>Justicia americana</i> (L.) Vahl	4	—	—	H/—/SX	—	—	—
ADOXACEAE							
<i>Viburnum nudum</i> L. var. <i>nudum</i>	4	—	—	—	—	H/—/SH	H/SC*/SH
<i>Viburnum nudum</i> [CT]	Not observed since 1979.						
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> L.	2	—	—	—	—	—	8/SC/S2
<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i> Schult.	3(b):NH	—	3/E/S1/*	+/—/S3S4	3/E/S1	—	+/—/S3S4
Southern Rockingham County, New Hampshire occurrences are disjunct.							
AIZOACEAE							
<i>Sesuvium maritimum</i> (Walter) Britton, Stearns & Poggenb.	2	—	—	—	—	2/—/S1	—
ALISMATACEAE							
<i>Helanthemum tenellum</i> (Mart.) Britton <i>Echinodorus tenellus</i> [CT,MA,RI]	2	—	—	—	H/—/SH	H/—/SH	1/E/S1
<i>Sagittaria subulata</i> (L.) Buchenau	2	—	—	—	—	H/—/SH	9/SC/S3
<i>Sagittaria teres</i> S. Watson	1	—	1/E/S1	—	49/SC/S3	3/E/S1	1/—/SU
GRank=G3							

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
ALLIACEAE							
<i>Allium tricoccum</i> Aiton var. <i>burdickii</i> Hanes	4	H/-/SH	H/Ind/-	H/-/SH	—	—	—
Variety <i>burdickii</i> is known only from Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and all records are historic.							
ALTINGIACEAE							
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> L.	2	—	—	—	—	—	5?/SC/S3
Taxon has been introduced into some states. It is difficult to determine which Connecticut occurrences are native and which are introduced.							
AMARANTHACEAE							
<i>Amaranthus pumilus</i> Raf.	4	—	—	—	H/-/SH	H/-/SH	H/SC*/SH
GRank=G2; federally listed as Threatened.							
<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i> (Moq.) Sauer	2	-/-/SE	-/-/SE	3/-/S1	-/-/SE	—	-/-/SE
Considered adventive in most of New England, but populations along lake and river shores in Vermont are considered native.							
<i>Atriplex subspicata</i> (Nutt.) Rydb.	IND.	1/-/SNR	H/E/SH	—	H/-/SH	?/-/SR	?/-/SU
Status unknown. Rarely collected in recent years and is apparently quite rare in New England. Formerly more abundant in eastern Massachusetts, but development in the coastal region has likely had an impact on populations of this species. More field research is needed.							
<i>Chenopodium berlandieri</i> Moq. var. <i>bushianum</i> (Aellen) Cronquist	2	1/-/SU	?/Ind/-	1/-/S1	-/-/SE	1/-/SU	?/-/SU
<i>Chenopodium foggii</i> H.A. Wahl	1	2/SC/S1	H/E/SH	1/-/S1	2/E/S1	—	H/-/SH
GRank=G2G3							

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Salicornia maritima</i> Wolff & Jeffries	IND.	H/PE/SH	—	—	—	—	—
Presence of this taxon in New England requires confirmation.							
<i>Suaeda calceoliformis</i> (Hook.) Moq. <i>Suaeda americana</i>	2	5/T/S2	H/T/SH	—	8/SC/S2S3	?/-/SU	2?/-/SU
<i>Suaeda maritima</i> (L.) Dumort. ssp. <i>richii</i> (Fernald) Bassett & C.W. Crompton	1	?/-/SNR	1/E/S1	—	5/WL/S2S3	1?/-/SU	—
GRank=G5T3							
ANACARDIACEAE							
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> (L.) Kuntze ssp. <i>negundo</i> (Greene) Gillis	4	—	—	H/-/SH	—	—	—
Historic specimens exist for the Lake Champlain region of Vermont, but the main range of the variety lies south and west of New England.							
APIACEAE							
<i>Angelica venenosa</i> (Greenway) Fernald	4	—	—	—	H/-/SH	—	H/SC*/SH
<i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i> Thunb.	2	—	—	—	13/T/S2	H/-/SH	1/E/S1
<i>Osmorhiza depauperata</i> Phil.	4	H/PE/SH	—	H/-/SH	—	—	—
<i>Panax quinquefolius</i> L.	1	28/E/S3	66/T/S2	+/-/S3	85/SC/S3	1/E/S1	19/SC/S3
GRank=G3G4; although the GRank fits the NEPCoP Division 1 criterion, this taxon has many populations in New England. The occurrences are small, however, and there is documented decline in a significant portion of its range in New England due to deer browse, habitat destruction, and collection.							

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Sanicula canadensis</i> L. var. <i>grandis</i> Fernald	4	—	—	H/T/SH	H/-/SH	—	H/-/SH
	GRank=G5T3T5						
<i>Taenidia integerrima</i> (L.) Drude	2	—	—	12/T/S2	—	H/-/SH	1/E/S1
<i>Zizia aptera</i> (A. Gray) Fernald	2	—	—	—	—	H/-/SH	3/E/S1
APOCYNACEAE							
<i>Asclepias purpurascens</i> L.	2	—	H/E/SH	—	3/E/S1	H/-/SH	8/SC/S2
<i>Asclepias variegata</i> L.	4	—	—	—	—	—	H/SC*/SH
<i>Asclepias viridiflora</i> Raf.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1/E/S1
AQUIFOLIACEAE							
<i>Ilex glabra</i> (L.) A. Gray	3(b):ME	1/E/S1/*	H/E/SH	—	+/-/S4	+/-/S3	6/T/S2
	One disjunct occurrence in Knox County, Maine.						
<i>Ilex montana</i> Torr. & A. Gray ex A. Gray	2	—	—	—	2/E/S1	—	H/-/SH
<i>Ilex ambigua</i> var. <i>montana</i>							
ARACEAE							
<i>Lemna perpusilla</i> Torr.	IND.	—	—	H/-/SH	H/-/SH	?/-/SU	?/-/SU
	Field work is needed to confirm the status of this species.						

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Lemma turionifera</i> Landolt	IND.	—	—	H/-/SH	H/-/SH	?/-/SU	?/-/SU
	Field work is needed to confirm the status of this species.						
<i>Lemma valdiviana</i> Phil.	IND.	—	H/E/SH	—	H/-/SH	?/-/SU	?/-/SU
	Field work is needed to confirm the status of this species.						
<i>Orontium aquaticum</i> L.	2	—	—	—	4/E/S1	1/E/S1	13/SC/S3
<i>Wolffiella gladiata</i> (Hegelm.) Hegelm.	IND.	—	—	—	1?/WL/SNR	—	—
ARISTOLOCHACEAE							
<i>Endodeca serpentaria</i> (L.) Raf.	2	—	—	—	—	—	10/SC/S3
<i>Aristolochia serpentaria</i> [CT]							
ASPLENIACEAE							
<i>Asplenium montanum</i> Willd.	2	—	—	1/T/S1	2/E/S1	1/E/S1	10/SC/S2
<i>Asplenium viride</i> Huds.	2	2/E/S1	—	5/T/S1	—	—	—
<i>Asplenium trichomanes-ramosum</i> [ME]							
ASTERACEAE							
<i>Ageratina aromatica</i> (L.) Spach	2	—	—	—	3/E/S1	H/-/SH	2/E/S1
<i>Eupatorium aromaticum</i>							
<i>Arnica lanceolata</i> Nutt. ssp. <i>lancoolata</i>	1	13/T/S2	7/E/S1	H/-/SX	—	—	—
<i>Arnica mollis</i> [VT]	GRank=G3						
<i>Arnica lanceolata</i> [ME,NH]							

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Artemisia campestris</i> L. ssp. <i>canadensis</i> (Michx.) Scoggan	2	H/PE/SH	—	4/-/S2	—	—	—
<i>Artemisia campestris</i> ssp. <i>borealis</i> has been used incorrectly for plants in New England; that taxon does not occur in our region.							
<i>Artemisia campestris</i> L. ssp. <i>caudata</i> (Michx.) Hall & Clem.	3(b);VT	3/SC/S1	7/T/S2	1/-/S1/*	+/-/S4	3/C/S1	3/-/SU
Disjunct occurrences in Grand Isle County, Vermont.							
<i>Bidens eatonii</i> Fernald	1	19/SC/S2 GRank=G2G3	—	—	2/E/S1	—	5/T/S1
<i>Chrysopsis maritana</i> (L.) Elliott	2	—	—	—	—	1/E/S1	—
<i>Cirsium horridulum</i> Michx. var. <i>horridulum</i>	2(a)	H/PE/SH	H/E/SH	—	14/WL/S2S3	4/T/S1	4-6/E/S1
Documented decline throughout range in New England. A coastal plain species with multitudes of records, many of which are now historic.							
<i>Coreopsis rosea</i> Nutt.	1	—	—	—	+/WL/S3	7/C/S2	—
GRank=G3							
<i>Doellingeria infirma</i> (Michx.) Greene <i>Aster infirmus</i> [CT]	2	—	—	—	4/E/S1	H/-/SH	?/-/SU
<i>Erigeron acris</i> L. var. <i>kamtschaticus</i> (DC.) Herder	4	H/PE/SH	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Trimorpha acris</i> var. <i>kamtschatica</i> [ME]							
<i>Erigeron hyssopifolius</i> Michx.	2	7/SC/S2	—	9/-/S2	—	—	—

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i> L. var. <i>provancheri</i> (Vict. & Rousseau) B. Boivin	1 GRank=G5T2Q	—	—	2/-/S1	—	—	—
<i>Eupatorium album</i> L. var. <i>album</i>	2	—	—	—	—	—	2/E/S1
<i>Eupatorium novae-angliae</i> (Fernald) V. Sullivan ex A. Haines & Sorrie <i>Eupatorium leucolepis</i> var. <i>novae-angliae</i>	1 GRank=G5T1; GRank refers to synonym <i>Eupatorium leucolepis</i> var. <i>novae-angliae</i> .	—	—	—	9/E/S1	5/E/S1	—
<i>Eupatorium rotundifolium</i> L.	2	—	—	—	H/-/SH	—	?/-/SU
<i>Eupatorium torreyanum</i> Short & Peter	IND. Known only from Connecticut in New England, suspected by some to be non-native.	—	—	—	—	—	?/-/SU
<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i> (L.) Cabrera <i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>	4	H/PE/SX	—	—	H/E/SH	H/-/SH	H/SC*/SH
<i>Hieracium robinsonii</i> (Zahn) Fernald	1 GRank=G2G3	1/E/S1	1/E/S1	—	—	—	—
<i>Hieracium umbellatum</i> L.	2	—	1/E/S1	1/-/SU	—	—	—
<i>Krigia biflora</i> (Walter) S.F. Blake var. <i>biflora</i>	2 This taxon was thought to be historic in New England, but was recently rediscovered.	-/-/SE	—	—	—	—	1/SC/SU
<i>Lactuca hirsuta</i> Muhl. ex Nutt.	IND.	—	?/IND/-	11/T/S2	5/WL/S2S3	—	H/-/SH

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Lactuca hirsuta</i> var. <i>sanguinea</i> [CT]	There are many herbarium records, but field work is needed to determine current status of taxon in New England.						
<i>Liatris novae-angliae</i> (Lunell) Shinnars var. <i>novae-angliae</i>	1	3/T/S1	8/E/S1	—	61/SC/S3	12/C/S2	14/SC/S2
<i>Liatris scariosa</i> [ME]	GRank=G5?T3; GRank is for synonym <i>Liatris scariosa</i> var. <i>novae-angliae</i> .						
<i>Liatris scariosa</i> var. <i>novae-angliae</i> [CT,MA,RI]							
<i>Nabalus bootitii</i> DC.	1	3/E/S1	7/E/S1	3/E/S1	—	—	—
<i>Prenanthes bootitii</i> [ME]	GRank=G2; GRank is for synonym <i>Prenanthes bootitii</i> .						
<i>Nabalus serpentarius</i> (Pursh) Hook.	2	—	H/E/SH	—	10/E/S1	3/C/S1	1/-/SU
<i>Prenanthes serpentaria</i> [CT]							
<i>Oligoneuron album</i> (Nutt.) G.L. Nesom	2	—	2/E/S1	12/-/S2	2/E/S1	—	1/E/S1
<i>Solidago ptarmicoides</i> [VT]							
<i>Oligoneuron rigidum</i> (L.) Small var. <i>rigidum</i>	2	—	—	—	H/-/SH	H/-/SH	3/E/S1
<i>Solidago rigida</i>							
<i>Omalotheca supina</i> (L.) DC.	2	1/E/S1	1/E/S1	—	—	—	—
<i>Gnaphalium supinum</i>							
<i>Pityopsis falcata</i> (Pursh) Nutt.	1	—	—	—	+/-/S4	9/C/S2	5/E/S1
	GRank=G3G4; although demonstrably secure in New England, this taxon is globally rare.						
<i>Polymnia canadensis</i> L.	2	—	—	2/E/S1	—	—	1/E/S1

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Pseudognaphalium micradenium</i> (Weath.) G.L. Nesom	4	H/PE/SH	H/E/SH	—	H/-/SH	—	—
<i>Pseudognaphalium helleri</i> ssp. <i>micradenium</i> [ME]							
<i>Gnaphalium helleri</i>							
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> L. var. <i>hirta</i>	IND.	—	—	H/-/SU	?/-/SNR	—	—
							Field work is needed to determine status of occurrences of this possibly native variety.
<i>Sclerolepis uniflora</i> (Walter) Britton, Stearns & Poggenb.	2	—	1/E/S1	—	1/E/S1	1/E/S1	—
							Massachusetts and Rhode Island occurrences cross state boundaries and represent the same population.
<i>Senecio suaveolens</i> (L.) Elliott	2	—	—	—	-/-/SE	H/-/SH	1/E/S1
<i>Hasteola suaveolens</i> [CT,RI]							This taxon, as <i>Cacalia suaveolens</i> , was historic in New England in the previous (1996) edition of <i>Flora Conservanda</i> .
<i>Cacalia suaveolens</i>							
<i>Solidago erecta</i> Pursh	4	—	—	—	H/-/SH	—	H/-/SU
<i>Solidago leiocarpa</i> DC.							
<i>Solidago multiradiata</i> [ME]	2	3/T/S1	7/T/S2	1/-/S1	—	—	—
<i>Solidago cutleri</i>							
<i>Solidago simplex</i> Kunth ssp. <i>randii</i> (Porter)	3(b):MA	?/-/S4?	?/IND/-	4/-/S2?	1/E/S1/*	—	—
G.S. Ringius var. <i>monticola</i> (Porter) G.S. Ringius							Disjunct in southern Berkshire County, Massachusetts.

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RJ	CT
<i>Solidago simplex</i> Kunth ssp. <i>randii</i> (Porter) G.S. Ringius var. <i>racemosa</i> (Greene) G.S. Ringius	IND.	?/-/SNR	?/Ind/-	2/-/S1?	—	—	—
	Field work is needed to determine status of occurrences.						
<i>Symphytotrichum anticostense</i> (Fernald) G.L. Nesom	1	2/E/S1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Aster anticostensis</i>	GRank=G3						
<i>Symphytotrichum concolor</i> (L.) G.L. Nesom ssp. concolor L. Brouillet <i>Symphytotrichum concolor</i> [RI] <i>Aster concolor</i>	2	—	—	—	5/E/S1	H/-/SH	—
<i>Symphytotrichum lanceolatum</i> (Willd.) G.L. Nesom ssp. <i>lanceolatum</i> var. <i>interior</i> (Wiegand) G.L. Nesom	IND.	—	—	1/-/SU	—	—	—
	More field and herbarium work is needed to determine the status of this taxon.						
<i>Symphytotrichum lowricanum</i> (Porter) G.L. Nesom	4	—	—	—	—	—	H/-/SH
	Historically occurring in Connecticut around New Haven.						
<i>Symphytotrichum ontarionis</i> (Wiegand) G.L. Nesom	2	—	—	4/-/S1?	—	—	—
	This taxon includes both var. <i>ontarionis</i> and var. <i>glabrata</i> .						
<i>Symphytotrichum praecaltum</i> (Poir.) G.L. Nesom ssp. <i>angustior</i> (Wiegand) A. Haines <i>Symphytotrichum praecaltum</i> var. <i>angustior</i> [CT,MA] <i>Aster praecaltus</i>	2	—	—	—	H/-/SH	—	1/-/SU
	Much over-reported and very rare in New England. The subspecies <i>praecaltum</i> does not occur in New England.						

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Symphycarichum prenanthoides</i> (Muhl. ex Willd.) G.L. Nesom <i>Aster prenanthoides</i>	2	—	—	1/-/SI	16/SC/S3	—	H/SC*/SH
<i>Symphycarichum urophyllum</i> (Lindl.) G.L. Nesom <i>Aster sagittifolius</i>	2	—	—	1/-/SI	—	—	1/-/SU
Reported from Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire by Brouillet et al. (2006), but specimens are unknown.							
<i>Tanacetum bipinnatum</i> (L.) Sch. Bip. ssp. <i>huronense</i> (Nutt.) Breitung	2	19/SC/S2S3	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted to St. John River area in New England. Small population sizes and ephemeral nature of the habitat are cause for concern.							
<i>Taraxacum latilobum</i> DC.	4	H/-/SNR	—	—	-/-/SE	—	—
<i>Taraxacum latilobum</i> is not a synonym of <i>T. ceratophorum</i> as was indicated incorrectly in the 1996 edition of <i>Flora Conservanda</i> . <i>Taraxacum latilobum</i> has been collected as a native in the Orono, Maine area.							
BERBERIDACEAE							
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i> L.	2	-/-/SE	1?!IND/SU	2/-/SI	2/WL/SNR	4/-/SU	-/-/SU
Many occurrences in New England are known or suspected to be planted or escaped populations, complicating its conservation in the region. Native occurrences appear restricted to Litchfield County, Connecticut, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and Bennington County, Vermont; however, those counties also contain populations that are clearly naturalized.							
BETULACEAE							
<i>Betula glandulosa</i> Michx.	2	1/E/SI	7/T/S2	—	—	—	—

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Betula minor</i> (Tuck.) Fernald	2	2/E/S1	9/T/S2	1/-/S1	—	—	—
	No longer in Division 1 due to GRank change (now G4Q).						
<i>Betula nigra</i> L.	IND.	—	9/T/S2	—	18/WL/S3	—	?/-/SU
	Native and introduced populations occur in New England; it is often difficult to determine which occurrences are native and which are introduced.						
BORAGINACEAE							
<i>Cynoglossum virginianum</i> L. ssp. <i>boreale</i> (Fernald) A. Haines	2	5/E/S1	2/E/S1	3/T/S1	1/E/S1	—	H/SC*/SH
<i>Cynoglossum virginianum</i> [CT]	GRank is now G5T4T5; this taxon is now Division 2.						
<i>Cynoglossum virginianum</i> L. ssp. <i>virginianum</i> (Fernald) A. Haines	4	—	—	—	—	—	H/SC*/SH
<i>Cynoglossum virginianum</i> [CT]							
<i>Hackelia deflexa</i> (Wahlenb.) Opiz ssp. <i>americana</i> (A. Gray) A. & D. Löve	2	3/E/S1	H/E/SH	9/T/S2	—	—	—
<i>Hackelia deflexa</i> var. <i>americana</i> [ME]							
<i>Hydrophyllum canadense</i> L.	2	—	—	1/T/S1	5/E/S1	—	—
<i>Lithospermum occidentale</i> (Mack.) Weakley, Witsell & D. Estes	2	—	—	—	H/-/SH	H/-/SH	2/E/S1
<i>Onosmodium virginianum</i> [MA,RI,CT]	This species is listed as <i>Onosmodium virginianum</i> in <i>Flora Novae Angliae</i> (Haines 2011), but has recently been updated to <i>Lithospermum occidentale</i> . Phylogenetic study has shown that <i>Onosmodium</i> is nested within <i>Lithospermum</i> ; therefore, members of the genus <i>Onosmodium</i> have been transferred to <i>Lithospermum</i> .						

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Mertensia maritima</i> (L.) S.F. Gray var. <i>maritima</i>	3(b):MA Disjunct in Barnstable and Nantucket counties, Massachusetts.	+/-/S3S4	H/E/SX	—	8/E/S1/*	—	—
BRASSICACEAE							
<i>Barbarea orthoceras</i> Ledeb.	4	H/PE/SH	H/E/SH	—	—	—	—
<i>Boecheira laevigata</i> (Muhl. ex Willd.) Al-Shehbaz	3(b):ME Disjunct in Franklin, Aroostook, and Piscataquis counties in Maine.	5/T/S1/*	2/E/S1	+/-/S3	16/SC/S3	?/-/SU	+/-/S3
<i>Arabis laevigata</i> [ME]							
<i>Boecheira missouriensis</i> (Greene) Al-Shehbaz	2(a)	8/T/S1	5/T/S2	3/-/S1	11/T/S2	1/C/S1	3/-/SU
<i>Arabis missouriensis</i> [ME]	Some depauperate specimens of <i>Boecheira (Arabis) laevigata</i> have been confused with this taxon. Small population sizes at some sites in New Hampshire, Maine, and Connecticut are cause for concern.						
<i>Braya humilis</i> B.L. Rob.	2	—	—	2/T/S1	—	—	—
<i>Cardamine bellidifolia</i> L. var. <i>bellidifolia</i>	2	1/E/S1	3/E/S1	—	—	—	—
<i>Cardamine concatenata</i> (Michx.) O. Schwarz	3(b):ME Aroostook County, Maine, and New Brunswick, Canada occurrences are disjunct from the rest of the range of this taxon.	1/E/S1/*	1/E/S1	+/-/S3	+/-/S4	—	+/-/S3
<i>Cardamine dentata</i> Schult.	2	—	?/IND/-	4/-/S2	5/T/S1	—	-/-/SU
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i> var. <i>palustris</i> [CT]							
<i>Cardamine douglasii</i> Britton	2	—	—	—	2/E/S1	—	9/SC/S2

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Cardamine incisa</i> (Eames) Schumann	IND.	—	—	—	—	—	?/-/SU
Name change for <i>Cardamine</i> \times <i>incisifolia</i> . Haines (2011), following Sweeney and Price (2001), treats this as an independent species.							
<i>Cardamine longii</i> Fernald	1	14/T/S2	H/E/SH	—	8/E/S1	—	H/-/SH
GRank=G3?							
<i>Cardamine maxima</i> (Nutt.) Wood	3(b):ME	2/SC/S1/*	5/T/S2	?/-/S3?	4-5/WL/S2?	—	H/-/SH
<i>Dentaria maxima</i> [CT]	Disjunct occurrences in Aroostook and Penobscot counties, Maine.						
<i>Descurainia incana</i> (Fisch. & C.A. Mey.) Dorn	4	H/PE/SH	—	-/-/SE	-/-/SE	—	-/-/SE
<i>Descurainia richardsonii</i>	This species is native to Aroostook and Piscataquis counties in Maine and is introduced elsewhere in New England.						
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i> (Walter) Britton ssp. <i>brachycarpa</i> (Richardson) Detling <i>Descurainia pinnata</i> [VT]	2	-/-/SE	H/ND/SH	2/-/S1	-/-/SE	—	—
This species is native to New Hampshire and Vermont and is introduced elsewhere.							
<i>Draba arabisans</i> Michx.	2(a)	5/T/S1	—	22/-/S2S3	—	—	—
Many populations of this species in New England are quite small.							
<i>Draba cana</i> Rydb. <i>Draba breweri</i> var. <i>cana</i> [NH,VT]	2	1/E/S1	1/E/S1	3/T/S1	—	—	—
<i>Draba glabella</i> Pursh	2	1/E/S1	—	6/T/S1	—	—	—
<i>Draba reptans</i> (Lam.) Fernald	2	—	—	—	H/-/SH	H/-/SH	7/SC/S2

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RJ	CT
<i>Rorippa aquatica</i> (Eaton) Palmer & Steyererm. <i>Neobeckia aquatica</i>	2	H?/PE/SH	—	4/T/S1	?/-/SNR	—	—
A voucher specimen for the Maine report is unknown.							
CAMPANULACEAE							
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> L. var. <i>siphilitica</i>	3(b): VT	H/PE/SX	1/E/S1	2/-/S1/*	7/E/S1	H/-/SX	+/-/SU
Disjunct occurrences in Bennington and Windham counties, Vermont. Considered introduced in eastern Massachusetts, but native to Berkshire County.							
<i>Lobelia spicata</i> Lam. var. <i>hirtella</i> A. Gray	IND.	?/-/SNR	H/IND/SH	1/-/SU	—	—	—
Current status and distribution of this variety is unclear.							
CAPRIFOLIACEAE							
<i>Lonicera hirsuta</i> Eaton	2	—	—	12/-/S2	4/E/S1	—	—
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> L. var. <i>sempervirens</i>	2	-/-/SE	?/Ind/-	H/-/SE	7/WL/SNR	4/-/SU	?/-/SU
Most collections of this plant are clearly introduced (intentionally or unintentionally) and many that are away from homes and farms are located on tracts of land surrounded by urban and suburban development; Some collections from Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island (a minority of them) do appear to be growing as native plants and probably should be conserved as such (though it is equally likely that all populations in New England are introduced).							
<i>Triosteum angustifolium</i> L.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1/E/S1
Collections that were labeled as var. <i>eamesii</i> were in fact the hybrid <i>Triosteum</i> × <i>eamesii</i> A. Haines and not a variety of <i>T. angustifolium</i> , making this species much rarer than previously believed.							

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Triosteum aurantiacum</i> E.P. Bicknell var. <i>aurantiacum</i>	3(b):ME Aroostook County, Maine occurrence is disjunct.	5/E/S1/*	2/E/S1	+/-/S3	+/-/S4	5/C/S1	+/-/S3
<i>Triosteum aurantiacum</i> [NH,RI,VT]							
<i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i> L.	2	—	—	—	7/E/S1	4/T/S1	2?/-/SU
<i>Valeriana uliginosa</i> (Torr. & A. Gray) Rydb.	2	16/SC/S2	H/E/SH	1/E/S1	—	—	—
<i>Valerianella radiata</i> (L.) DuRoi	4	—	—	—	—	—	H/SC*/SH
CARYOPHYLLACEAE							
<i>Cerastium nutans</i> Raf. ssp. <i>nutans</i>	2	—	—	1/-/S1	3/E/S1	—	2?/-/SU
<i>Minuartia caroliniana</i> (Walter) Mattf. <i>Arenaria caroliniana</i>	4	—	—	—	—	H/-/SX	—
<i>Minuartia glabra</i> (Michx.) Mattf. <i>Minuartia groenlandica</i> ssp. <i>glabra</i> [RI]	3(b):CT, RI Disjunct in Middlesex County, Connecticut and Washington County, Rhode Island.	25/SC/S3	5/E/S1	—	—	3/T/S1/*	4/T/S1/*
<i>Minuartia groenlandica</i> (Retz.) Ostenf.	3(b):VT High peak occurrences in Chittenden, Lamoille, and Washington counties in Vermont are disjunct.	23/SC/S3	+/W/-	2/-/S1/*	—	—	—
<i>Minuartia marcescens</i> (Fernald) House	1 GRank=G2G3	—	—	1/T/S1	—	—	—
<i>Minuartia rubella</i> (Wahlenb.) Hiern	2	1/E/S1	—	1/T/S1	—	—	—

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Moehringia macrophylla</i> (Hook.) Fenzl	2	—	—	8/-/S2	3/E/S1	—	2/E/S1
<i>Paronychia argyrocoma</i> (Michx.) Nutt. Small size of some occurrences is cause for concern.	2(a)	9/T/S1	18/T/S2	—	1/E/S1	—	—
<i>Paronychia canadensis</i> (L.) A. Wood One occurrence on Lake Champlain in Franklin County, Vermont is disjunct.	3(b);VT	—	4/E/S1	3/-/S1*	+/-/S4	6/-/S2	+/-/S4
<i>Paronychia fastigiata</i> (Raf.) Fernald var. <i>fastigiata</i>	2	—	—	1/-/S1	2/WL/SNR	—	H/SC*/SH
<i>Sagina decumbens</i> (Elliott) Torr. & A. Gray ssp. <i>decumbens</i>	IND.	—	—	H/-/SH	2/WL/SNR	—	?/-/SU
<i>Sagina nodosa</i> (L.) Fenzl ssp. <i>borealis</i> G.E. Crow	2	2/-/SU	H/E/SH	—	—	—	—
<i>Silene acaulis</i> (L.) Jacq.	2	H/PE/SX	2/E/S1	—	—	—	—
<i>Silene stellata</i> (L.) Aiton f.	2	—	—	H/-/SH	—	H/-/SH	8/T/S2
CELASTRACEAE <i>Celastrus scandens</i> L.	IND.	?/-/S4	5/IND/S?	?/-/S4	15/T/S3	2/E/S1	?/-/SU

The number of populations of this species appears to be declining in some states, but field work is needed to verify. Hybridization with the invasive exotic *C. orbiculatus* is a concern.

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
CISTACEAE							
<i>Crocanthemum dumosum</i> E.P. Bicknell	1	—	—	—	47/SC/S3	6/E/S1	H/SC*/SH
<i>Helianthemum dumosum</i> [CT]	GRank=G3; GRank is for synonym <i>Helianthemum dumosum</i> .						
<i>Hudsonia tomentosa</i> Nutt.	3(b); VT	+/-/S3S4	17/T/S2	4/E/S1/*	+/-/S4	10/-/S2S3	8/T/S2
	Occurrences in Chittenden and Grand Isle counties, Vermont, and New York occurrences on Lake Champlain, are disjunct from the rest of this species' range in New England.						
<i>Lechea minor</i> L.	IND.	—	—	H/-/SH	12/WL/S2S3	2+/C/S1S2	?/-/SU
CONVOLVULACEAE							
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i> (Kit.) Griseb. ssp. <i>fraterniflora</i> (Mack. & Bush) Brummitt	2	—	—	2/-/SU	H/-/SH	H/-/SH	?/-/SU
<i>Calystegia spithamea</i> (L.) Pursh ssp. <i>spithamea</i>	2(a)	8/T/S2	1/E/S1	11/T/S2	5/E/S1	—	H/SC*/SH
	Small size of some populations is cause for concern.						
<i>Cuscuta coryli</i> Engelm.	2	—	—	—	4/WL/S1S2	H/-/SH	H/SC*/SH
	Difficult to distinguish. May be overlooked.						
<i>Cuscuta gronovii</i> Willd. ex Schult. var. <i>latiflora</i> Engelm.	IND.	?/-/SU	?/-/SU	H/-/SH	?/-/SU	?/-/SU	?/-/SU
	Recently recognized as regionally rare based on old specimens; field work is needed to determine its status in New England.						
<i>Cuscuta indecora</i> Choisy var. <i>indecora</i>	2	—	—	—	H/-/SH	1/E/S1	?/-/SU
<i>Cuscuta indecora</i> var. <i>neuropetala</i> [R1]							

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT	
<i>Cuscuta pentagona</i> Engelm.	4	—	—	—	H/-/SH	H/-/SH	H/-/SU	
		Difficult to distinguish. May be overlooked.						
<i>Cuscuta polygonorum</i> Engelm.	2	—	—	—	H/WL/S1?	8+/-/SU	1?/-/SU	
CRASSULACEAE								
<i>Rhodiola rosea</i> L.	3(b):VT	+/-/SNR	—	2/T/S1/*	—	—	-/-/SE	
<i>Sedum roseum</i>		High mountain occurrences in Bennington and Windsor counties, Vermont, are disjunct.						
CUPRESSACEAE								
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> Moench	3(b): NH,VT	+/-/SNR	2/E/S1/*	3/T/S1/*	-/-/SE	1/-/SU	—	
		Taxon disjunct in Grafton County, New Hampshire, and in Bennington County, Vermont.						
CYPERACEAE								
<i>Bolboschoenus novae-angliae</i> (Britton) S.G. Sm.	2	2/SC/S1	—	—	6/WL/S2?	?/-/SU	10/SC/S3	
<i>Carex adusta</i> Boott	2	8/E/S2	H/E/SH	—	—	—	—	
<i>Carex alopecoidea</i> Tuck.	2	H/PE/SH	—	4/-/S1	8/T/S2	—	2/T/S1	
<i>Carex arctogena</i> H. Sm.	2	—	2/E/S1	—	—	—	—	
<i>Carex capitata</i>								
<i>Carex atherodes</i> Spreng.	2	5/E/S1	-/-/SE	1/-/S1	—	—	—	

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
	Recently rediscovered in Maine and newly discovered in Vermont. Extant New Hampshire record was introduced.						
<i>Carex atratifformis</i> Britton	2	17/SC/S2S3	1/E/S1	2/T/S1	—	—	—
<i>Carex barratitii</i> Schwein. & Torr.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1/E/S1
<i>Carex bicknellii</i> Britton	2	1/E/S1	?/Incl/—	H/—/SH	6/WL/S1S2	?/—/SU	?/—/SU
<i>Carex bigelowii</i> Torr. ssp. <i>bigelowii</i>	3(b):VT	8/SC/S2	11/T/S2	4/—/S1/*	—	—	—
	High peak occurrences in Chittenden, Addison, Lamoille, and Washington counties, Vermont, are disjunct.						
<i>Carex bushii</i> Mack.	2(a)	H/PE/SX	—	H/—/SH	6/E/S1	—	16?/SC/S3?
	Small numbers of plants and succession of old field habitat in some occurrences is cause for concern.						
<i>Carex capillaris</i> L. ssp. <i>capillaris</i>	2	9/SC/S2	—	1/T/S1	—	—	—
<i>Carex capillaris</i> [ME,VT]							
<i>Carex capillaris</i> L. ssp. <i>fuscidula</i> (V.I. Krecz. ex Egorova) A. & D. Löve	2	—	1/E/S1	—	—	—	—
<i>Carex capillaris</i> [NH]							
<i>Carex chordorrhiza</i> L. f.	3(b):MA, VT	+/-/SNR	3/E/S1	2/E/S1/*	4/E/S1/*	—	—
	Disjunct in Bennington County, Vermont, and Berkshire County, Massachusetts.						

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Carex collinsii</i> Nutt.	2	—	—	—	—	1/E/S1	H/SC*/SH
	Recently rediscovered in Rhode Island.						
<i>Carex crawei</i> Dewey	2	H/PE/SX	—	—	—	—	7/T/S1
<i>Carex davisi</i> Schwein. & Torr.	2	—	—	2/-/S1	1/E/S1	—	7/T/S2
<i>Carex debilis</i> Michx. var. <i>debilis</i>	2	—	—	—	1/WL/SNR	1/-/S1	?/-/SU
<i>Carex eburnea</i> Boott	3(b):ME	2/E/S1*	1/E/S1	+/-/S4	+/-/S3	—	+/-/S3S4
	Disjunct in Oxford County, Maine.						
<i>Carex enoryi</i> Dewey	2	—	—	—	1/WL/S1	—	H/-/SH
<i>Carex garberi</i> Fernald	2(a)	15/SC/S2	7/T/S2	6/T/S1	—	—	—
	No longer considered globally rare, but some New England populations contain very few plants.						
<i>Carex glaucoidea</i> Tuck.	2	—	1/E/S1	H/-/SH	4/E/S1	—	8?/-/S3?
<i>Carex gracilescens</i> Steud.	2	—	—	2/-/S1	H/E/SH	—	1?/-/SU
<i>Carex gynocrates</i> Wormsk.	2	14/SC/S2	—	—	—	—	—
	Possibly overlooked.						
<i>Carex livida</i> (Wahlenb.) Willd.	2	13/SC/S2	1/E/S1	1/T/S1	H/E/SH	—	H/-/SH

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Carex meadii</i> Dewey	4	—	—	—	—	H/-/SH	—
<i>Carex media</i> R. Br. Known historically from a single station in the northwestern portion of Maine.	4	H/PE/SH	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Carex mesochorea</i> Mack. IND. — — — — 1/E/S1 Status unknown, but rarely seen.	IND.	—	—	—	1/E/S1	—	?/-/SU
<i>Carex mitchelliana</i> M.A. Curtis GRank is now G4; taxon is no longer considered globally rare.	2	—	—	—	11/T/S2	3/C/S1	—
<i>Carex molesta</i> Mack. ex Bright H/E/SH 3/-/S1 1/WL/S1S2 —	2	—	H/E/SH	3/-/S1	1/WL/S1S2	—	1/SC/S1
<i>Carex muehlenbergii</i> Schkuhr ex Willd. var. <i>enervis</i> Boott 3(b):VT — — ?Ind/- 1/T/S1/* +/-/S4 ?/-/SU Disjunct in Rutland County, Vermont.	3(b):VT	—	?Ind/-	1/T/S1/*	+/-/S4	?/-/SU	—
<i>Carex nigromarginata</i> Schwein. 4 — — — — — Also reported from Rhode Island, but specimens are unknown.	4	—	—	—	—	—	H/SC*/SH
<i>Carex oligocarpa</i> Schkuhr 2 — — — — 2/E/S1 1/E/S1 —	2	—	—	2/E/S1	1/E/S1	—	10/SC/S2
<i>Carex orontensis</i> Fernald GRank = G3; almost all records are from the Penobscot River watershed in Maine. 1 29/T/S3 — — — — —	1	29/T/S3	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Carex polymorpha</i> Muhl. GRank = G3 1 3/E/S1 3/E/S1 — 7/E/S2 2/E/S1 5/E/S1	1	3/E/S1	3/E/S1	—	7/E/S2	2/E/S1	5/E/S1
<i>Carex praticola</i> Rydb. 4 H/PE/SX — — — — —	4	H/PE/SX	—	—	—	—	—

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Carex rariflora</i> (Wahlenb.) Sm.	4	H/PE/SH	—	—	—	—	—
	Known only from historical collections from Mt. Katahdin in Maine.						
<i>Carex recta</i> Boott	4	H/PE/SH	—	—	—	—	—
	Only known historically in New England from Maine. Reports from other New England states were other species or hybrids.						
<i>Carex reznicekii</i> Wernier	2	—	—	—	—	H/-/SU	1/-/S1
	Recently described taxon at the northern limit of its range in New England.						
<i>Carex richardsonii</i> R. Br.	2	—	—	2/E/S1	—	—	—
<i>Carex rostrata</i> Stokes	2	13/SC/S2	2/E/S1	—	—	—	—
<i>Carex saxatilis</i> L.	2	2/E/S1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Carex schweinitzii</i> Dewey	1	—	—	13/-/S2	3/E/S1	H/-/SH	2/E/S1
	GRank=G3G4						
<i>Carex scirpoidea</i> Michx. ssp. <i>scirpoidea</i>	2(a)	14/SC/S2	5/E/S1	12/-/S2	—	—	—
	Small population sizes are cause for concern.						
<i>Carex scoparia</i> Schkuhr ex Willd. var. <i>tessellata</i> Fernald & Wiegand	1	?/-/SU	—	—	—	—	—
	GRank=G5T2T4; globally, variety <i>tessellata</i> is known only from eastern Maine. Several extant sites known.						
<i>Carex sparganoides</i> Muhl.	3(b):ME	1/E/S1/*	2/E/S1	+/-/S3S4	11/WL/S3S4	H/-/SH	+/-/S3
	Disjunct in Oxford County, Maine.						

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Carex sterilis</i> Willd.	3(b):ME, VT	23/SC/S3#	—	2/-/S1/*	7/T/S2	H/-/SH	14/SC/S3
Disjunct in Caledonia County, Vermont, and Aroostook County, Maine. All extant Maine occurrences are in Aroostook County.							
<i>Carex striata</i> Michx.	2	—	1/E/S1	—	4/E/S1	1/E/S1	—
<i>Carex striatula</i> Michx.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1/-/SU
<i>Carex styloflexa</i> Buckley	2	—	—	—	—	1/-/S1	H/-/SH
<i>Carex sychnocephala</i> Carey	4	H/PE/SH	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Carex tenuiflora</i> Wahlenb.	2	17/SC/S3	1/E/S1	2/-/S1	—	—	—
<i>Carex vacillans</i> Drejer ex Hartm.	2	2/E/S2	—	—	H/-/SH	—	—
Reports of <i>Carex recta</i> in New England are referable to this taxon and <i>C. paleacea</i> × <i>C. stricta</i> .							
<i>Carex vaginata</i> Tausch.	3(b):VT	37/-/S3	—	5/E/S1/*	—	—	—
Disjunct in Caledonia, Orleans, and Rutland counties, Vermont.							
<i>Carex willdenowii</i> Schkuhr	2	—	—	H/-/SH	H/-/SH	—	4/E/S1
<i>Cyperus houghtonii</i> Torr.	2(a)	H/PE/SH	1/E/S1	14/T/S2	7/E/S1	—	—
Some populations small and threatened.							
<i>Cyperus retrofractus</i> Chapm.	2	—	—	—	1/WL/S1?	—	—

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Eleocharis aestuam</i> A. Haines	1	2/SC/S2	—	1/-/S1	—	—	H/-/SH
	GRank=G3; newly described taxon is primarily limited to fresh tidal river shores.						
<i>Eleocharis ambigens</i> Fernald	4	—	—	—	H/-/SH	H/-/SU	—
	Known historically from the coastal plain of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in New England.						
<i>Eleocharis compressa</i> Sull. var. <i>compressa</i>	4	—	—	H/-/SH	—	—	—
	This taxon once existed on Lake Champlain in Vermont.						
<i>Eleocharis diandra</i> C. Wright	1	H/-/SH	H/E/SH	2/-/S1	2/E/S1	—	?/-/SU
	GRank=G2; global range of this taxon is limited to New England, New York, and Quebec (Lake Champlain region).						
<i>Eleocharis equisetoides</i> (Elliott) Torr.	2	—	—	—	H/-/SH	8/C/S2	2/E/S1
<i>Eleocharis fallax</i> Weath.	4	—	—	—	H/-/SH	—	—
	This species has been lumped with <i>Eleocharis ambigens</i> by some recent authors, leading to confusion in the known ranges. <i>Eleocharis fallax</i> is known from (historically) only Nova Scotia, MA, and NJ in the world.						
<i>Eleocharis microcarpa</i> Torr. var. <i>filiculmis</i> Torr.	2	—	—	—	2/E/S1	—	H/SC*/SH
<i>Eleocharis nitida</i> Fernald	2	2/SC/SU	H/E/SH	H/-/SH	—	—	—
<i>Eleocharis obtusa</i> (Willd.) Schult. var. <i>peasei</i> Svenson	4	H/-/SNR	H/E/SH	—	—	—	—

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Eleocharis ovata</i> (Roth) Roem. & Schult.	IND.	?/–/SNR	H/E/SH	6/–/S2	6/E/S1	1/–/S1	–/–/SU
		This species is rare over most of New England but is more frequent in northern Maine and New Hampshire.					
<i>Eleocharis quadrangulata</i> (Michx.) Roem. & Schult.	2	—	—	—	H/–/SH	—	4/E/S1
<i>Eleocharis quadrangulata</i> var. <i>crassior</i> [CT]							
<i>Eleocharis rostellata</i> (Torr.) Torr.	2	3/SC/S1	—	—	11/WL/S2?	3/C/S1	?/–/SU
<i>Eleocharis tricostata</i> Torr.	2	—	—	—	3/E/S1	1/E/SU	—
<i>Eleocharis tuberculosa</i> (Michx.) Roem. & Schult.	3(b):ME	1/E/S1/*	H/E/SH	—	+/–/S4	3+/–/SU	+/–/S3
		Since New Hampshire occurrences are now historic, the Oxford County, Maine occurrence is disjunct.					
<i>Fuirena pumila</i> (Torr.) Spreng.	3(b):MA	—	—	—	27/WL/S3/*	1/E/S1	H/–/SU
		The Hampden County, Massachusetts, occurrence is disjunct.					
<i>Fuirena squarrosa</i> Michx.	4	—	—	—	H/–/SH	—	—
		Historically occurring in New England on Cape Cod, Massachusetts.					
<i>Rhynchospora capillacea</i> Torr.	2	3/T/S1	1/E/S1	2/T/S1	2/E/S1	—	2/E/S1
<i>Rhynchospora inundata</i> (Oakes) Fernald	2	—	—	—	7/T/S2	4/E/S1	—
<i>Rhynchospora nitens</i> (Vahl) A. Gray	2	—	—	—	12/T/S2	—	—

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Rhynchospora torreyana</i> A. Gray	2	—	—	—	4/E/S1	1/E/S1	—
<i>Schoenoplectus etuberculatus</i> (Steud.) Soják	1	—	—	—	—	1/E/S1	—
	GRank=G3G4						
<i>Schoenoplectus hallii</i> (A. Gray) S.G. Sm.	4	—	—	—	H/-/SH	—	—
	GRank=G2G3						
<i>Schoenoplectus heterochaetus</i> (Chase) Soják	2	—	—	2/-/S2	H/-/SH	—	—
<i>Schoenoplectus purshianus</i> (Fernald) M.T. Strong	4	—	—	—	H/-/SH	—	—
var. <i>williamsii</i> (Fernald) S.G. Sm.	<i>Schoenoplectus purshianus</i> var. <i>williamsii</i> is known in New England only from the type locality in Norfolk County, Massachusetts.						
<i>Scirpus ancistrochaetus</i> Schuyler	1	—	11/T/S2	27/E/S2	2/E/S1	—	—
	GRank=G3; federally listed as Endangered.						
<i>Scirpus georgianus</i> R.M. Harper	IND.	4/SC/SU	1/E/S1	1/-/S1?	+/-/S4?	1/-/S1	H/SC/SU
<i>Scirpus longii</i> Fernald	1	9/T/S2	2/E/S1	—	14/T/S2	1/E/S1	H/SC*/SH
	GRank=G2G3						
<i>Scleria pauciflora</i> Muhl. ex Willd. var. <i>caroliniana</i> (Willd.) Alph. Wood	2	—	—	—	10/E/S1	3/T/S1	2/E/S1
<i>Scleria pauciflora</i> Muhl. ex Willd. var. <i>pauciflora</i>	2	—	H/E/SH	—	1/E/S1	—	—

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RJ	CT
<i>Scleria triglomerata</i> Michx.	2	—	—	H/-/SH	5/E/S1	3/T/S1	5/E/S1
<i>Scleria verticillata</i> Muhl. ex Willd.	4	—	—	—	—	—	H/SC*/SH
<i>Trichophorum clintonii</i> (A. Gray) S.G. Sm.	2	15/SC/S3	—	—	—	—	—
DIAPENSIACEAE							
<i>Diapensia lappontica</i> L.	3(b):VT	8/SC/S2	14/T/S2	1/E/S1/*	—	—	—
		Disjunct on high peaks in Chittenden County, Vermont.					
DROSERACEAE							
<i>Drosera anglica</i> Huds.	2	2/E/S1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Drosera linearis</i> Goldie	2	1/E/S1	—	—	—	—	—
DRYOPTERIDACEAE							
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> (L.) Schott ssp. <i>brittonii</i>	2	2/E/S1	1/E/S1	15/T/S2	—	—	—
Fraser-Jenk & Widén <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> [ME,NH,VT]							
EBENACEAE							
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i> L.	2	—	—	—	-/-/SE	—	1/SC/S1
		There is some question as to whether Connecticut's single occurrence is native. Only a single individual is extant and the species is dioecious.					
ELAEAGNACEAE							
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i> (L.) Nutt.	3(b):ME	1/E/S1/*	—	+/-/S3	—	—	—
		Disjunct occurrence in Somerset County, Maine.					

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
ELATINACEAE							
<i>Elatine americana</i> (Pursh) Arn.	2	?/-/SNR	H/E/SH	H/-/SH	4/E/S1	2/C/S1	?/-/SU
<i>Elatine triandra</i> var. <i>americana</i> [RI]							
ERICACEAE							
<i>Arctous alpina</i> (L.) Nied.	2	1/T/S1	8/T/S2	—	—	—	—
<i>Arctostaphylos alpina</i> [ME]							
<i>Empetrum nigrum</i> L.	3(b):VT	+/-/S4	+/W/S3	4/-/S1/*	—	—	—
	Disjunct on high peaks in Chittenden, Orleans, and Washington counties, Vermont.						
<i>Harrimanella hypnoides</i> (L.) Coville	2	3/T/S1	4/E/S1	—	—	—	—
<i>Hypopitys lanuginosa</i> (Michx.) Nutt.	IND.	—	—	—	4/-/SNR	?/-/SU	1/-/SU
	This species is likely more common, at least in southern New England, but few records exist.						
<i>Kalmia procumbens</i> (L.) Gift, Kron & P.F. Stevens	2	1/T/S1	2/E/S1	—	—	—	—
<i>Loiseleuria procumbens</i> [ME]							
<i>Lyonia mariana</i> (L.) D. Don	4	—	—	—	—	H/-/SU	H/SC*/SH
<i>Phyllodoce caerulea</i> (L.) Bab.	2	1/T/S1	11/T/S2	—	—	—	—
<i>Pterospora andromedea</i> Nutt.	2	—	1/E/S1	2/E/S1	—	—	—

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Pyrola minor</i> L.	3(b):VT Occurrences in Chittenden County, Vermont are disjunct.	16/SC/S2	+W/S3	2/E/S1/*	—	—	—
<i>Rhododendron lapponicum</i> (L.) Wahlenb.	2	1/T/S1	1/E/S1	—	—	—	—
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i> L.	3(b):VT Disjunct in Caledonia and Orleans counties, Vermont.	4/T/S1/	7/T/S2	7/T/S2/*	12/T/S1S2	10+/-/S3	10/-/S3S4
<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i> (L.) Torr.	3(b):ME Disjunct in Oxford County, Maine.	3/E/S1/*	+W/S3	H/-/SH	+/-/S5	+/-/S4	+/-/S4
<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i> L.	3(b):VT Disjunct on high peaks in Chittenden, Lamoille, Orleans, and Washington counties, Vermont.	+/-/SNR	+W/S3	8/-/S2/*	—	—	—
<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> L. ssp. <i>minus</i> (Lodd.) Hultén <i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> [VT]	3(b): MA,NH Disjunct in Berkshire County, Massachusetts and in Cheshire County, New Hampshire.	+/-/SNR	+/-/S4/*	7/-/S2	1/E/S1/*	—	H/SC*/SH
ERIOCAULACEAE <i>Eriocaulon parkeri</i> B.L. Rob.	1 GRank=G3	29/SC/S3	—	—	5/E/S1	—	5/E/S1
EUPHORBACEAE <i>Crotonopsis elliptica</i> Willd. <i>Croton wildenowii</i> [CT]	4	—	—	—	—	—	H/SC*/SH

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Euphorbia glyptosperma</i> Engelm.	IND.	?/-/SNR	?/Ind/-	?/-/SU	-/-/SE	—	—
Nativity of this taxon needs investigation.							
<i>Euphorbia nutans</i> Lag.	IND.	—	?/Ind/-	1/-/SU	10/-/S4	?/-/SU	?/-/SU
More field work is needed to determine status. Apparently a native weed of human-disturbed habitats.							
FABACEAE							
<i>Astragalus alpinus</i> L. var. <i>brunetianus</i> Fernald	1	22/SC/S3	H/X/SX	H/-/SX	—	—	—
GRank=G5T3							
<i>Astragalus canadensis</i> L. var. <i>canadensis</i>	2	—	—	8/T/S2	—	—	H/-/SU
<i>Astragalus euosmus</i> B.L. Rob.	4	H/PE/SX	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Astragalus robbinsii</i> (Oakes) A. Gray var. <i>jesupii</i> Eggl.	1	—	2/E/S1	1/E/S1	—	—	—
GRank=G5T1; federally listed as Endangered.							
<i>Astragalus robbinsii</i> (Oakes) A. Gray var. <i>minor</i> (Hook.) Barneby	2	1/SC/S1	—	8/-/S2	—	—	—
<i>Astragalus robbinsii</i> (Oakes) A. Gray var. <i>robbinsii</i>	4	—	—	H/-/SX	—	—	—
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> L. var. <i>canadensis</i>	4	—	—	—	-/-/SE	—	H/SC*/SH
Known historically (as a native taxon) from a single colony on trap rock in New Haven County, Connecticut, but it is no longer extant there. Only naturalized occurrences remain.							

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Desmodium cuspidatum</i> (Muhl. ex Willd.) DC. ex Loudon	2	—	H/E/SH	1/E/S1	10/T/S2	1/C/S2	?/E/SU
<i>Desmodium glabellum</i> (Michx.) DC.	2	—	—	—	—	—	11/SC/S2
<i>Desmodium sessilifolium</i> (Torr.) Torr. & A. Gray	2	—	—	—	H/-/SH	2/T/S1	H/SC*/SH
<i>Lathyrus ochroleucus</i> Hook.	2	—	—	6/-/S2	—	—	—
<i>Lespedeza repens</i> (L.) W. Bart.	2	—	—	—	—	—	2/SC/S1
<i>Lespedeza stuevei</i> Nutt.	IND.	—	—	H/-/SH	3/WL/S1?	?/-/SU	?/-/SU
	There are many historic records of this taxon, but the current status is unknown.						
<i>Lupinus perennis</i> L.	3(a):CT, MA,NH, RI,VT	H/PE/SX	28/T/S2/*	1/E/S1/*	52/WL/ SS34#	21/C/S3/*	?/-/SU/*
	Documented decline in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont.						
<i>Oxytropis campestris</i> (L.) DC. var. <i>johannensis</i> Fernald	2	6/T/S1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Phaseolus polystachios</i> (L.) Britton, Stearns & Poggenb.	4	—	—	—	—	—	H/SC*/SH
	Reported from other states in New England aside from Connecticut, but no specimens have been found.						

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Senna hebecarpa</i> (Fernald) Irwin & Barneby	2	—	1/E/S1	1/T/S1	2/E/S1	H/-/SH	8/SC/S2
<i>Strophostyles umbellata</i> (Muhl.) Britton	2	—	—	—	—	1/T/SH	—
GENTIANACEAE							
<i>Bartonia iodandra</i> B.L. Rob.	IND.	15/T/S1	H/E/SH	—	H/-/SH	?/-/SU	—
<i>Bartonia paniculata</i> ssp. <i>iodandra</i> [MA]	This taxon was recently again raised to species status from <i>Bartonia paniculata</i> ssp. <i>iodandra</i> . Its range and status are unclear.						
<i>Bartonia paniculata</i> (Michx.) Muhl.	IND.	—	1/E/S1	—	+/-/S4	?/-/SU	?/-/SU
Range and status are unclear.							
<i>Gentiana andrewsii</i> Griseb. var. <i>andrewsii</i>	2	—	—	6/T/S2	4/E/S1	H/-/SH	H/-/SH
<i>Gentianella amarella</i> (L.) Boerner ssp. <i>acuta</i> (Michx.) J. Gilbert	2	3/E/S1	—	H/T/SH	—	—	—
<i>Gentianella amarella</i> [VT]							
<i>Lomatogonium rotatum</i> (L.) Fries	2	5/T/S1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sabatia campanulata</i> (L.) Torr.	2	—	—	—	2/E/S1	—	—
<i>Sabatia dodecandra</i> (L.) Britton Stearns & Poggenb. var. <i>dodecandra</i>	4	—	—	—	—	—	H/SC*/SH
<i>Sabatia dodecandra</i> [CT]							
<i>Sabatia kennedyana</i> Fernald	1	—	—	130/SC/S3	4/E/S1	—	—
GRank=G3; Massachusetts has the largest number of occurrences globally.							

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Sabbatia stellaris</i> Pursh	2	—	—	—	1/E/S1	3/T/S1	2/E/S1
GROSSULARIACEAE							
<i>Ribes rotundifolium</i> Michx.	2	—	—	—	1/WL/S1?	—	3/SC/S1
HALORAGACEAE							
<i>Myriophyllum pinnatum</i> (Walter) Britton, Stearns & Poggenb.	2	—	—	—	1/SC/S3	2/T/S1	1/E/S1
HUPERZIACEAE							
<i>Huperzia appressa</i> (Desv.) A. & D. Löve <i>Huperzia appalachiana</i> [ME,VT]	IND.	10/SC/S2	3/E/S1	7/-/S2	1/E/S1	—	H/SC*/SH Alpine populations are large, subalpine populations are at risk. More field work is needed.
<i>Huperzia selago</i> (L.) Bernh. ex Schrank & Mart.	2	7/T/S2	H/E/SH	2/-/S1	1/E/S1	—	—
HYMENOPHYLLACEAE							
<i>Crepidomanes intricatum</i> (Farrar) Ebihara & Weakley <i>Trichomanes intricatum</i> [NH,VT,MA,CT]	2	—	H/E/SH	4/-/S1	10/E/S1	—	2/SC/SU GRank has changed from G3G4, classified as Division 1, to G4G5. This taxon is now Division 2. This genus is listed as <i>Trichomanes</i> in <i>Flora Novae Angliae</i> (Haines 2011), but has recently been updated to <i>Crepidomanes</i> .
HYPERICACEAE							
<i>Hypericum adpressum</i> W.P.C. Barton	1	—	—	—	7/T/S2	6/T/S2	H/SC*/SH GRank=G3
<i>Hypericum stragulum</i> W.P. Adams & N. Robson	2	—	—	—	2/E/S1	—	—

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
IRIDACEAE							
<i>Sisyrinchium albidum</i> Raf.	4	H/-/SNR	—	—	—	—	—
This species is considered native to New England by most authors. Its true status in the region is debatable given its highly disjunct location in New England. It is known only as a historical plant from York County, Maine.							
ISOETACEAE							
<i>Isoetes acadensis</i> Kott	1	4/SC/S2 GRank=G3Q	H/E/SH	—	6/E/S1	—	—
<i>Isoetes hieroglyphica</i> A.A. Eaton	4	H/-/SNR	—	—	—	—	—
Most records are from the northern portion of Maine.							
<i>Isoetes lacustris</i> L.	3(b):MA	+/-/SNR	H/E/SH	1/-/S1	1/E/S1/*	—	—
Disjunct population in Middlesex County, Massachusetts.							
<i>Isoetes prototypus</i> D.M. Britton	1	4/T/S1 GRank=G2G3	—	—	—	—	—
JUNCACEAE							
<i>Juncus biflorus</i> Elliott	2	—	—	—	8/WL/S2?	—	—
This taxon is distinct from <i>Juncus marginatus</i> .							
<i>Juncus debilis</i> A. Gray	2	—	—	—	5/E/S1	H/-/SH	H/SC*/SH
<i>Juncus perretus</i> Fernald	4	—	—	—	H/-/SH	—	—
Not collected since 1928 and believed extinct by many authors. Its origin is debated. The presence of abortive ovules in the capsules suggests hybrid origin.							

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Juncus stygius</i> L. ssp. <i>americanus</i> (Buchenau) Hultén	2	10/SC/S2	1/E/S1	—	—	—	—
<i>Juncus subtilis</i> E. Mey.	2	2/T/S1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Juncus torreyi</i> Coville	2	H/PE/SH	—	10/-/S2	1/WL/SNR	—	—
<i>Juncus trifidus</i> L.	3(b);VT	+/-/S3S4 +W/S3	6/-/S1/*	—	—	—	—
	Disjunct occurrences on high peaks in Chittenden, Windsor, Washington, and Lamoille counties, Vermont.						
<i>Juncus vaseyi</i> Engelm.	2	6/E/S1	—	1/-/S1	—	—	—
<i>Luzula acuminata</i> Raf. var. <i>caroliniae</i> (S. Watson) Fernald	4	—	—	—	—	—	H/-/SU
<i>Luzula confusa</i> Lindeb.	2	1/E/S1	H/E/SH	—	—	—	—
<i>Luzula spicata</i> (L.) DC.	2	1/T/S1	5/E/S1	1/-/S1	—	—	—
JUNCAGINACEAE							
<i>Triglochin gaspensis</i> Lieth & D. Löve	1	6/SC/S2	—	—	—	—	—
	GRank=G3G4; this taxon was considered historic in the region in the previous (1996) edition of <i>Flora Conservanda</i> .						
<i>Triglochin maritima</i> L.	3(b);VT	+/-/S5	+/-/S4	1/E/S1/*	+/-/S4	+/-/S3S4	?/-/S4?
	Disjunct occurrence in Orleans County, Vermont.						

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
LAMIACEAE							
<i>Agastache nepetoides</i> (L.) Kuntze	2	—	—	2/T/S1	—	—	2/E/S1
<i>Agastache scrophulariifolia</i> (Willd.) Kuntze	2	—	?/Ind/—	H/T/SH	1/E/S1	—	4/E/S1
<i>Blephilia ciliata</i> (L.) Benth.	2	—	—	H/—/SH	1/E/S1	—	H/SC*/SH
<i>Blephilia hirsuta</i> (Pursh) Benth. var. <i>glabrata</i> Fernald	4	—	—	H/—/SH	—	—	—
This taxon is a Vermont endemic described by Fernald. It has never been re-collected.							
<i>Blephilia hirsuta</i> (Pursh) Benth. var. <i>hirsuta</i>	2	—	—	3/T/S1	5/E/S1	—	H/SC*/SH
<i>Dracocephalum parviflorum</i> Nutt.	4	—/—/SE	—/—/SE	H/T/SH	—/—/SE	—/—/SE	—/—/SE
Recent searches have not re-located the Vermont occurrence. It was last seen in 1983.							
<i>Lycopus rubellus</i> Moench	2	—	—	—	6/E/S1S2	H/C/SH	?/—/SU
<i>Monarda punctata</i> L. ssp. <i>punctata</i> var. <i>villicaulis</i> (Pennell) E.J. Palmer & Steyererm. <i>Monarda punctata</i> [VT]	2	—	—	2/—/S1	—/—/SE	—	?/—/SU
<i>Pycnanthemum torrei</i> Benth.	1	—	H/E/SH	—	—	—	2/E/S1
GRank=G2							
<i>Scutellaria integrifolia</i> L.	2	—	—	—	H/—/SH	—	3/E/S1
<i>Scutellaria parvula</i> Michx. var. <i>australis</i> Fassett	4	—	—	—	—	—	H/—/SH

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Scutellaria parvula</i> Michx. var. <i>missouriensis</i> (Torr.) Goodman & C.A. Lawson <i>Scutellaria leonardii</i>	IND. More field work is needed to clarify status of this plant in the region.	H/-/SH	—	1/-/S1	H/WL/SNR	—	3/E/S1
<i>Scutellaria parvula</i> Michx. var. <i>parvula</i>	2	H/PE/SH	—	9/-/S2	—	—	—
<i>Stachys hispida</i> Pursh <i>Stachys tenuifolia</i> [CT]	IND. More field work is needed to clarify status in the region. Connecticut tracks under misapplied synonym <i>Stachys tenuifolia</i> .	?/-/SNR	?/Ind/-	?/-/SU	+/-/S4	2/-/S1	4/SC/S1
<i>Stachys hyssopifolia</i> Michx.	3(b);CT Disjunct in Hartford County, Connecticut.	-/-/SE	?/-/SU	—	49/WL/S3S4	3/T/S1	2/E/S1/*
<i>Stachys pilosa</i> L. var. <i>arenicola</i> (Britton) G.A. Mulligan & D.B. Munro <i>Stachys palustris</i> var. <i>palustris</i> [RI]	4	—	—	—	—	2/-/S1	—
<i>Trichostema brachiatum</i> L.	2	—	—	H/-/SH	2/E/S1	—	2/E/S1
LENTIBULARIACEAE <i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i> L. ssp. <i>vulgaris</i>	2 Unknown from Maine until 1996.	1/E/S1	1/E/S1	1/-/S1	—	—	—
<i>Utricularia striata</i> Leconte ex Torr. <i>Utricularia fibrosa</i> [CT]	4 This taxon has been confused with large-flowered forms of <i>Utricularia gibba</i> .	—	—	—	H/-/SH	—	H/-/SH
<i>Utricularia subulata</i> L.	2	—	—	—	8/SC/S3	4/C/S1	—

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
LIMNANTHACEAE							
<i>Floerkea proserpinacoides</i> Willd.	2	—	—	H/-/SH	H/-/SH	—	4/E/S1
LINACEAE							
<i>Linum medium</i> (Planch.) Britton ssp. <i>texanum</i> (Planch.) A. Haines <i>Linum medium</i> var. <i>texanum</i> [CT,MA,RI]	2	?/-/SNR	?/Ind/-	H/-/SH	4/T/S2	3/T/S1	?/-/SU
<i>Linum medium</i> [VT]							
<i>Linum sulcatum</i> Riddell var. <i>sulcatum</i>	2	—	H/E/SH	H/-/SH	H/-/SH	H/-/SH	2/E/S1
LYCOPODIACEAE							
<i>Diplazium sitchense</i> (Rupr.) Holub	2	2/T/S1	1/E/S1	—	—	—	—
<i>Lycopodiella alopecuroides</i> (L.) Cranfill	2	2/E/S1	—	—	2/E/S1	4/E/S1	1/E/S1
<i>Pseudolycopodiella caroliniana</i> (L.) Holub	4	—	—	—	H/-/SX	—	—
This taxon was last observed in New England in Hatfield, Massachusetts in 1976, but is believed to be extirpated from this site.							
LYGODIACEAE							
<i>Lygodium palmatum</i> (Bernh.) Sw.	3(b);NH	—	2/E/S1/*	H/E/SX	24/SC/S3	8/C/S2	13/SC/S3
Disjunct in Grafton County, New Hampshire.							
LYTHRACEAE							
<i>Cuphea viscosissima</i> Jacq.	4	—	—	—	H/-/SE	H/-/SU	H/SC*/SH

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Lythrum alatum</i> Pursh ssp. <i>alatum</i>	2	-/-/SE	?/Ind/-	H/-/SH	5/WL/S1?	-/-/SE	3/E/S1
<i>Rotala ramosior</i> (L.) Koehne	2	—	H/E/SH	—	6/E/S1	3/T/S1	6/T/S1
MAGNOLIACEAE							
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i> L. ssp. <i>virginiana</i>	2	—	—	—	4/E/S1	—	-/-/SE
MELANTHIACEAE							
<i>Anticlea elegans</i> (Pursh) Rydb. ssp. <i>glauca</i> (Nutt.) A. Haines <i>Anticlea glauca</i> [VT] <i>Zigadenus elegans</i> var. <i>glauca</i>	2	—	—	1/-/S1	—	—	—
<i>Chamaelirium luteum</i> (L.) A. Gray	2	—	—	—	3/E/S1	—	6/E/S1
<i>Veratrum latifolium</i> (Desr.) W.B. Zomlefer <i>Melanthium hybridum</i>	4	—	—	—	—	—	H/SC*/SH
MELASTOMATACEAE							
<i>Rhexia mariana</i> L. var. <i>mariana</i>	2	—	—	—	8/E/S1	—	—
MORACEAE							
<i>Morus rubra</i> L.	2	—	—	2/T/S1	5/E/S1	6+/-/SE	1/E/SU

Some introduced populations occur in Vermont and other New England states. The Rhode Island occurrences are all likely non-native.

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RJ	CT
NYMPHAEEAE							
<i>Nuphar advena</i> (Aiton) Aiton f.	2	6/SC/S2	—	—	—	—	H/SC*/SH
<i>Nuphar lutea</i> ssp. <i>advena</i>	Relatively few occurrences of this taxon, but some occurrences span entire estuaries.						
<i>Nymphaea leibergii</i> Morong	2	15/T/S1S2	—	1/E/S1	—	—	—
ONAGRACEAE							
<i>Epilobium anagallidifolium</i> Lam.	2	1/E/S1	H/E/SH	—	—	—	—
<i>Epilobium hornemannii</i> Rehb. ssp. <i>hornemannii</i>	2	5/E/S1	12/T/S2	—	—	—	—
<i>Epilobium lactiflorum</i> Hausskn.	4	H/PE/SH	H/E/SH	—	—	—	—
<i>Ludwigia polycarpa</i> Short & R. Peter	2	H/-/SH	—	1/E/S1	5/E/S1	—	H/SC*/SH
<i>Ludwigia sphaerocarpa</i> Elliott	2	—	—	—	3/E/S1	1/E/S1	3/E/S1
<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i> L. ssp. <i>fruticosa</i>	IND.	-/-/SE	?/Ind/-	—	?/-/SNR	—	H/SC*/SH
	More field study is needed to determine status in New England.						
<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i> L. ssp. <i>glauca</i> (Michx.) Straley	IND.	?/Ind/-	?/Ind/-	—	—	—	—
	More field study is needed to determine status in New England.						
<i>Oenothera nutans</i> G.F. Aik. & Bartlett	4	H/PE/SH	H/Ind/-	H/-/SH	H/-/SU	—	H/-/SU
	Known historically from New England, but apparently with no extant stations and with few collections from each state.						

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
OPHIOGLOSSACEAE							
<i>Botrychium ascendens</i> W.H. Wagner	1	—	—	1/-/SI	—	—	—
		GRank=G2G3; taxon only recently discovered in Vermont.					
<i>Botrychium campestre</i> W.H. Wagner & Farrar	1	—	—	1/-/SI	—	—	—
		GRank=G3G4; taxon only recently discovered in Vermont.					
<i>Botrychium lunaria</i> (L.) Sw.	2	3/E/SI	—	H/-/SH	—	—	—
		Gilman (2002) has discussed the many erroneous reports from Vermont; however, an old specimen has been relocated that supports its occurrence there. New Hampshire reports are unverified. This taxon will soon be split into four species, two of which occur in New England: <i>Botrychium lunaria</i> (with occurrences in northern and coastal Maine) and <i>B. neolunaria</i> (with occurrences in western Maine and Vermont).					
<i>Botrychium minganense</i> Victorin	4	H/-/SH	—	H/E/SH	—	—	—
<i>Botrychium oneidense</i> (Gilbert) House	2	?/-/SU	?/Ind/-	3/-/SI	5/WL/SIS2	H/-/SH	1/-/SU
<i>Botrychium pallidum</i> W.H. Wagner	1	1/SC/SI	—	—	—	—	—
		GRank=G3; a single location in Washington County, Maine.					
<i>Botrychium rugulosum</i> W.H. Wagner	1	—	—	4/-/SI	—	—	H/-/SH
		GRank=G3; reports from New Hampshire are based on a misidentified collection of <i>Botrychium multifidum</i> .					
<i>Botrychium tenebrosum</i> A.A. Eaton	IND.	?/-/SU	?/Ind/-	H/-/SH	1/WL/SIS2	1/E/SI	?/-/SU
		This taxon may be more common than reported. More field work is needed.					

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i> Raf.	3(a);CT, ME,MA, RI	1/SC/S1/*	3/E/S1	-/-/S2S3	11/T/S2/*	1/E/S1/*	4/T/S1/*
Documented decline in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.							
<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i> L.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1/-/S1
Since the publication of <i>Flora Novae Angliae</i> (Haines 2011), this taxon has been found in New England.							
ORCHIDACEAE							
<i>Amerorchis rotundifolia</i> (Banks ex Pursh) Hultén	2	11/T/S2	H/E/SH	H/-/SH	—	—	—
<i>Aplectrum hyemale</i> (Muhl.) Nutt.	2	—	—	H/T/SH	3/E/S1	—	H/SC*/SH
<i>Arethusa bulbosa</i> L.	3(a);CT, MA,NH, RI,VT	+/-/S3S4	5/E/S1/*	6/T/S1/*	11/T/S2/*	3/E/S1/*	H/SC*/SH/*
Documented decline in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.							
<i>Calyso bulbosa</i> (L.) Oakes ssp. <i>americana</i> (R. Br. ex Aiton f.) A. Haines <i>Calyso bulbosa</i> [VT]	3(a);VT	+/-/S3S4	H/E/SH	4/T/S1/*	—	—	—
Documented decline in Vermont.							
<i>Corallorhiza odontorhiza</i> (Willd.) Poir. var. <i>odontorhiza</i>	3(b);ME, NH	3/E/S1/*	3/E/S1/*	7/T/S2	16/SC/S3	4/E/S1	10/-/S4
Disjunct occurrences in Strafford and Carroll counties, New Hampshire, and in York and Oxford counties, Maine.							

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Corallorhiza odontorhiza</i> (Willd.) Poir. var. <i>pringlei</i> (Greenm.) Freudenst.	4	—	—	—	—	—	H/-/SH
<i>Cypripedium arietinum</i> R. Br.	1	6/E/S1	3/E/S1	18/T/S2	2/E/S1	—	H/SC*/SH
		GRank=G3					
<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> Salisb. var. <i>makasin</i> (Farw.) Sheviak	2	?/-/SNR	1/E/S1	10/-/S3	3/E/S1	—	1?/SC/SU
<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> in part [CT]							
<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> Salisb. var. <i>parviflorum</i>	IND.	—	—	?/-/SU	H/-/SH	H/-/SU	?/SC/SU
<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> in part [CT]							
<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i> var. <i>parviflorum</i> [RI]							
<i>Cypripedium reginae</i> Walter	3(a):CT, MA	34/T/S3	4/E/S1	+/-/S3	14/E/S1/*	—	4/E/S1/*
<i>Galearis spectabilis</i> (L.) Raf.	3(b):ME 3(a):CT, MA, RI	2/E/S1/*	11/T/S2	+/-/S4	?/WL/S2S3*	H/-/SH/*	1/-/S3/*
<i>Goodyera oblongifolia</i> Raf.	2	12/E/S1	—	H/-/SH	—	—	—

Disjunct in Oxford and Somerset counties, Maine. Recent field work seems to indicate a decline in southern New England occurrences.

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Isotria medeoloides</i> (Pursh) Raf.	1	22/E/S2	52/T/S2	H/E/SX	4/E/S1	H/-/SH	3/E/S1
		GRank=G2; federally listed as Threatened. The majority of occurrences of this globally rare taxon are in New Hampshire and Maine. Many populations are small.					
<i>Liparis liliifolia</i> (L.) L. C. Rich ex Lindl.	2	—	—	3/T/S1	6/T/S2	H/-/SH	5/E/S1
<i>Malaxis bayardii</i> Fernald	1	—	—	—	3/E/S1	H/-/SH	H/E/SH
		GRank=G1G2; reports from Vermont are based on an inadequate specimen.					
<i>Malaxis monophylla</i> (L.) Sw. ssp. <i>brachypoda</i> (A. Gray) A. & D. Löve <i>Malaxis brachypoda</i> [CT]	2(a)	H/PE/SH	H/E/SH	19/T/S2S3	3/E/S1	—	4/E/S1
		Small and declining populations in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Vermont.					
<i>Neottia auriculata</i> (Wiegand) Szlach. <i>Listera auriculata</i> [ME,NH,VT]	1	10/T/S2	4/E/S1	2/E/S1	—	—	—
		GRank=G3G4					
<i>Neottia bifolia</i> (Raf.) Baumbach <i>Listera australis</i> [MA,VT]	2	—	—	3/E/S1	1/WL/S1	—	—
<i>Neottia cordata</i> (L.) Rich. <i>Listera cordata</i> [MA]	3(b):MA	+/-/S3S4	7/T/S2	+/-/S3	1/E/S1/*	H/-/SH	—
		Disjunct in Barnstable County, Massachusetts.					
<i>Platanthera ciliaris</i> (L.) Lindl.	2	—	—	—	H/-/SH	2/E/S1	6/T/S1
<i>Platanthera cristata</i> (Michx.) Lindl.	2	—	—	—	1/E/S1	—	—

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Platanthera huronensis</i> (Nutt.) Lindl.	IND.	?/-/SNR	?/Ind/SU	+/-/S3	?/WLS2?	2/T/S1	?/-/SU
Field and herbarium work is needed to determine status.							
<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i> (Nutt.) Lindl.	1	1/E/S1	—	—	—	—	—
GRank=G2G3; federally listed as Threatened.							
<i>Spiranthes casei</i> Catling & Cruise var. <i>casei</i>	2	?/-/SU	1/E/S1	3/-/S2?	—	—	—
<i>Spiranthes ×intermedia</i>							
<i>Tipularia discolor</i> (Pursh) Nutt.	2	—	—	—	3/E/S1	—	—
<i>Triphora trianthophora</i> (Sw.) Rydb. ssp. <i>trianthophora</i>	1	11/T/S2	13/T/S2	7/T/S1	6/E/S1	—	1/E/S1
GRank=G3G4; entire populations of this species may not appear yearly.							
OROBANCHACEAE							
<i>Agalinis acuta</i> Pennell	1	—	—	—	7/E/S1	1/E/S1	1/E/S1
GRank=G1; federally listed as Endangered.							
<i>Agalinis neoscotica</i> (Greene) Fernald	2	5/T/S1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Castilleja coccinea</i> (L.) Spreng.	2	H/PE/SX	H/X/SX	—	H/-/SH	H/-/SH	7/T/S2
<i>Castilleja septentrionalis</i> Lindl.	2(a)	24/SC/S3	4/E/S1	1/T/S1	—	—	—
Small numbers of plants in most occurrences are cause for concern.							
<i>Euphrasia oakesii</i> Wettst.	2	1/E/S1	2/E/S1	—	—	—	—

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Pedicularis furbishiae</i> S. Wats.	1	39/E/S2	—	—	—	—	—
	GRank=G1G2; federally listed as Endangered.						
<i>Pedicularis lanceolata</i> Michx.	2	—	—	—	2/E/S1	—	6/T/S2
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i> L. ssp. <i>groenlandicus</i> (Chabert) Neuman	2	—	1/E/S1	—	—	—	—
<i>Schwalbea americana</i> L.	4	—	—	—	H/-/SH	—	H/SC*/SH
	GRank=G2G3; federally listed as Endangered. In New England, this taxon was last observed in Massachusetts in 1963.						
OXALIDACEAE							
<i>Oxalis violacea</i> L.	2	—	—	H/-/SH	5/E/S1	3/E/S1	11/SC/S3
PAPAVERACEAE							
<i>Corydalis aurea</i> Willd.	2	—	H/E/SH	13/T/S2	-/-/SE	—	—
<i>Corydalis flavula</i> (Raf.) DC.	2	—	—	—	—	—	4/T/S1
<i>Dicentra canadensis</i> (Goldie) Walp.	3(b):ME	4/T/S1/*	+/W/S3	+/-/S4	+/-/S4	—	10/SC/S2
	Disjunct in Franklin and Penobscot counties, Maine.						
PHRYMACEAE							
<i>Erythranthe moschata</i> (Douglas) G.L. Nesom	2	-/-/SE	2/E/S1	11/-/S2S3	6/E/S1	1/-/SU	H/-/SH
<i>Minulus moschatus</i> var. <i>moschatus</i> [ME,NH,VT,MA,RI,CT]	This taxon is introduced into some New England states; determining which occurrences are native is often difficult. This species is listed as <i>Minulus moschatus</i> var. <i>moschatus</i> in <i>Flora Novae Angliae</i> (Haines 2011), but has recently been updated to <i>Erythranthe moschata</i> .						

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Mimulus alatus</i> Aiton	2(a)	—	—	—	6/E/S1	—	18/-/S3
Populations are small and scattered.							
<i>Mimulus ringens</i> L. var. <i>colpophyllus</i> Fernald	1	17/SC/S2	—	—	—	—	—
GRank=G5T2Q							
PLANTAGINACEAE							
<i>Callitriche hermaphroditica</i> L.	4	—	—	H/-/SH	—	—	—
<i>Callitriche terrestris</i> Raf.	4	?/SC/SU	—	—	H/-/SH	—	H/-/SH
<i>Collinsia parviflora</i> Lindl.	4	—	—	H/-/SH	H/-/SH	—	—
<i>Gratiola virginiana</i> L. var. <i>virginiana</i>	4	—	—	—	—	H/-/SH	—
<i>Plantago virginica</i> L.	2	?/-/SNR	—	—	-/-/SE	H/-/SU	2/SC/SU
This species is considered native to Connecticut and Rhode Island, and non-native elsewhere.							
<i>Veronica catenata</i> Pennell	2	—	—	1/-/S1	1/E/S1	—	—
<i>Veronica wormskjoldii</i> Roem. & Schult. var. <i>wormskjoldii</i>	2	1/E/S1	4/E/S1	—	—	—	—
<i>Veronica wormskjoldii</i> [NH]							
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i> (L.) Farw.	IND.	-/-/SE	—	2/E/S1	11/T/S2	—	?/-/SU
In addition to native occurrences, some individual populations may have originated from cultivation.							

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT	
POACEAE								
<i>Ammophila breviligulata</i> Fernald ssp. <i>chAMPLAINENSIS</i> (F. Szym.) P.J. Walker, C.A. Paris & Barrington ex Barkworth <i>Ammophila chAMPLAINENSIS</i>	1	—	—	2/E/S1	—	—	—	
		GRank=G2G3Q; GRank is for synonym <i>A. chAMPLAINENSIS</i> .						
<i>Amphicarpum amphicarpon</i> (Pursh) Nash <i>Amphicarpum purshii</i>	2	—	—	—	1/E/S1	—	—	
<i>Anthoxanthum monticola</i> (Bigelow) Y. Schouten & Veldkamp ssp. <i>monticola</i> <i>Hierochloa alpina</i> [ME]	2	5/T/S1	7/T/S2	2/T/S1	—	—	—	
<i>Aristida purpurascens</i> Poir. var. <i>purpurascens</i>	2(a)	—	—	—	23/T/S2	2/T/S1	1/SC/SU	
		Relatively small populations that are restricted mainly to coastal grassland communities.						
<i>Aristida tuberculosa</i> Nutt.	2	—	3/E/S1	—	7/T/S2	—	5/E/S1	
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> (Michx.) Torr. var. <i>curtipendula</i>	2	-/-/SE	—	—	—	—	4/E/S1	
		Both native and introduced occurrences exist.						
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i> (Michx.) P. Beauv. var. <i>langsdoerffii</i> (Link) Inman	2	—	1/E/S1	H/-/SH	—	—	—	
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i> (Michx.) P. Beauv. var. <i>macountiana</i> (Vasey) Stebbins	IND.	?/-/SU	?/IND/-	H/-/SH	?/WL/SNR	—	?/-/SU	
		Field work is needed to determine status.						

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i> (Timm) Koel. ssp. <i>inexpansa</i> (A. Gray) C.W. Greene	2(a) Small population sizes are cause for concern.	3/E/S1	8/T/S2	5/E/S1	1/E/S1	—	3/SC/S1
<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i> (Timm) Koeler ssp. <i>stricta</i>	2	14/T/S2	H/E/SH	H/-/SH	—	—	—
<i>Coleataenia longifolia</i> (Torr.) Soreng ssp. <i>elongata</i> (Scribn.) Soreng <i>Panicum rigidulum</i> var. <i>elongatum</i> [CT,R1] <i>Panicum stipitatum</i>	4 This genus is listed as <i>Sorengia</i> in <i>Flora Novae Angliae</i> (Haines 2011), but as the manuscript went to print, the genus <i>Sorengia</i> was shown to be illegitimate. <i>Coleataenia</i> is the correct genus for this grass.	—	—	—	—	H/-/SH	H/SC*/SH
<i>Coleataenia longifolia</i> (Torr.) Soreng ssp. <i>longifolia</i>	2	—	H/E/SH	—	9/T/S2	H/-/SH	3/-/SU
<i>Panicum rigidulum</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> [CT,NH,RI]	This genus is listed as <i>Sorengia</i> in <i>Flora Novae Angliae</i> (Haines 2011), but as the manuscript went to print, the genus <i>Sorengia</i> was shown to be illegitimate. <i>Coleataenia</i> is the correct genus for this grass.	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Dichanthelium acuminatum</i> (Sw.) Gould & C.A. Clark ssp. <i>acuminatum</i>	IND.	—	—	—	?/WL/S1?	?/-/SU	—
<i>Dichanthelium dichotomum</i> (L.) Gould ssp. <i>mattamuskeetense</i> (Ashe) Freckmann & Lelong <i>Panicum mattamuskeetense</i>	2	—	—	—	7/E/S1	H/-/SH	—
<i>Dichanthelium ovale</i> (Elliott) Gould & C.A. Clark ssp. <i>pseudopubescens</i> (Nash) Freckmann & Lelong <i>Dichanthelium ovale</i> var. <i>addisonii</i> [CT]	2	—	—	—	13/SC/S3	—	H/SC/SH

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Dichanthelium ovale</i> (Elliott) Gould & C.A. Clark ssp. <i>villosissimum</i> (Nash) Freckmann & Lelong	4	—	—	—	H/-/SH	H/-/SU	H/-/SU
<i>Dichanthelium scabriusculum</i> (Elliott) Gould & C.A. Clark	2	—	—	—	2/T/S1	H/-/SH	2/E/S1
<i>Panicum scabriusculum</i>							
<i>Dichanthelium scoparium</i> (Lam.) Gould	4	—	—	—	H/-/SH	H/-/SH	—
<i>Panicum scoparium</i> [R1]							
<i>Digitaria filiformis</i> (L.) Koel. var. <i>laevigatumis</i> (Fernald) Wipf	4	—	H/E/SH	—	—	—	—
	Endemic to and restricted globally to Hillsborough County, New Hampshire.						
<i>Elymus glaberriflorus</i> (Vasey ex Dewey) Scribn. & C.R. Ball var. <i>australis</i> (Scribn. & C.R. Ball) J.N.N. Campb.	2	—	—	—	H/-/SH	H/-/SH	1/-/SU
<i>Elymus glaberriflorus</i> (Vasey ex Dewey) Scribn. & C.R. Ball var. <i>glaberriflorus</i>	2	—	—	—	—	—	1/-/SU
<i>Elymus macgregorii</i> R.E. Brooks & J.J.N. Campb.	2	5/SC/S2	H/E/SH	H/-/SH	2/WL/S2?	1/C/SU	1/-/SU
	Known from all states in New England, but limited to very few extant locations. More locations are likely to be found.						
<i>Elymus villosus</i> Muhl. ex Willd. var. <i>arkansanus</i> (Scribn. & C.R. Ball) J.J.N. Campb.	IND.	—	—	H/-/SH	?/-/SU	—	?/-/SU

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Elymus villosus</i> Muhl. ex Willd. var. <i>villosus</i>	IND.	—	—	4/-/S1	4/E/S1	1/C/S1	20+?/-/SU
Field work is needed to determine status in the region.							
<i>Festuca brachyphylla</i> Schult. & Schult. f. ssp. 2	2	—	—	1/-/S1	—	—	—
<i>Festuca prolifera</i> (Piper) Fernald	2	1/E/S1	1/E/S1	—	—	—	—
<i>Leptochloa fusca</i> L. Kunth ssp. <i>fascicularis</i> (Lam.) N. Snow	2	—	H/E/SH	H/-/SH	5/T/S1	1/E/S1	1/E/S1
<i>Leptochloa fascicularis</i> var. <i>maritima</i>	Taxon was Division 1 in the previous (1996) edition of Flora Conservanda. GRank is now G5T5; the taxon is now Division 2.						
<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i> (Lam.) Trin.	2	—	—	—	H/-/SH	—	1/E/S1
<i>Muhlenbergia sobolifera</i> (Muhl.) Trin.	3(b):ME	1/SC/S1/*	1/E/S1	12/-/S2	+/-/S4	5/-/SU	+/-/S3
The occurrence in York County, Maine is disjunct.							
<i>Panicum amarum</i> Elliott ssp. <i>amarum</i>	2	—	—	—	-/-/SE	1/C/S1	8/T/S2
<i>Panicum flexile</i> (Gatt.) Scribn.	2	—	—	2/E/S1	—	—	?/-/SU
<i>Panicum philadelphicum</i> Bernh. ex Trin. var. <i>campestre</i> (Gatt.) A. Haines	IND.	—	—	—	2/SC/S2	—	?/-/SU
<i>Panicum philadelphicum</i> ssp. <i>gattingeri</i> [CT,MA]							
<i>Panicum gattingeri</i>							

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Paspalum laeve</i> Michx.	2	—	—	—	H/—/SH	—	5/E/S1
<i>Paspalum setaceum</i> Michx. var. <i>psammophilum</i> (Nash) D.J. Banks	2	—	—	—	13/WL/S2S3	2/T/S1	H/SC*/SH
<i>Paspalum setaceum</i> var. <i>setaceum</i> [CT]							<i>Paspalum setaceum</i> var. <i>setaceum</i> is listed here as a synonym for the purposes of this list only.
<i>Pheum alpinum</i> L.	2	13/T/S2	5/E/S1	—	—	—	—
<i>Phragmites americanus</i> (Saltonst., P.M. Peterson & Soreng) A. Haines	IND.	?/—/SNR	1/E/S1	3/—/S1S2	10/WL/SNR	1/—/S?	4/—/SU
<i>Phragmites australis</i> ssp. <i>americanus</i> [MA]							
<i>Piptatheropsis canadensis</i> (Poir.) Romasch., P.M. Peterson & Soreng	2	9/SC/S2	2/E/S1	—	—	—	—
<i>Oryzopsis canadensis</i> [ME]							This taxon, as <i>Oryzopsis canadensis</i> , was considered historic in New England in the previous (1996) edition of <i>Flora Conservanda</i> , but has been recently rediscovered. This genus is listed as <i>Piptatherum</i> in <i>Flora Novae Angliae</i> (Haines 2011), but has been recently updated to <i>Piptatheropsis</i> .
<i>Piptatherum canadense</i> [NH]							
<i>Poa glauca</i> Vahl ssp. <i>glauca</i>	2	3/T/S1	H/E/SH	H/—/SH	—	—	—
<i>Poa interior</i> Rydb.	2	—	—	2/—/S1	—	—	—
<i>Poa laxa</i> Haenke ssp. <i>fernaldiana</i> (Nannf.) Hyl. <i>Poa fernaldiana</i> [ME]	1	H/P/E/SH	7/T/S2	1/—/S1	—	—	—
		GRank=G5?T3					

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Poa pratensis</i> L. ssp. <i>agassizensis</i> (B. Boivin & D. Löve) Roy L. Taylor & MacBryde	2	1/-/SNR	—	—	—	—	—
	Known from Aroostook County, Maine.						
<i>Poa pratensis</i> L. ssp. <i>alpigena</i> (Lindm.) Hittonen	2	—	1/E/S1	—	—	—	—
	The native subspecies <i>alpigena</i> is known only from alpine habitats in the vicinity of Mount Washington, Coos County, New Hampshire.						
<i>Poa saluensis</i> Fernald & Wiegand ssp. <i>languida</i> (Hitche.) A. Haines	2	—	—	4/-/S1S2	10/E/S1	H/C/SU	5?/-/SU
<i>Schizachyrium littorale</i> (Nash) E.P. Bicknell	4	—	—	—	—	—	H/-/SH?
	Also reported for Massachusetts and Maine, but specimens are unknown.						
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> (L.) Nash	3(b):ME	4/E/S1/*	?IND/-	+/-/S3	+/-/S4S5	3/C/S1	+/-/S4
	Disjunct in Somerset and Androscoggin counties in Maine.						
<i>Spartina cynosuroides</i> (L.) Roth	2	—	—	—	7/T/S2	2/C/S1	1/-/SU
<i>Sphenopholis nitida</i> (Biehler) Scribn.	2(a)	—	—	1/E/S1	13/T/S2	3/C/S1	7+/-/S3
	Small population sizes are cause for concern.						
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i> (Michx.) Scribn.	2	H/PE/SH	H/E/SH	H/E/SH	H/-/SH	1/C/SU	H/-/SU
<i>Sphenopholis pensylvanica</i> (L.) Hitchc.	2	—	—	—	8/T/S1S2	4/E/S1	6/-/SU
<i>Sporobolus clandestinus</i> (Biehler) Hitchc.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1/E/S1
	This taxon was listed as historic in the 1996 edition of <i>Flora Conservanda</i> .						

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Sporobolus compositus</i> (Poir.) Merr. var. <i>drummondii</i> (Trin.) Kartesz & Gandhi	2	1/E/S1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i> A. Gray	2	—	—	—	H/-/SH	—	4/E/S1
<i>Sporobolus neglectus</i> Nash	2	?/-/SU	H/E/SH	1/-/S1	7/E/S1	—	2/E/S1
<i>Sporobolus neglectus</i> has been recently collected along salted roadsides in northern Maine. It is not currently tracked in Maine. Most other occurrences in New England were primarily reported from relatively pristine habitats.							
<i>Vahlodea atropurpurea</i> (Wahlenb.) Fr. ex Hartm.	2	1/E/S1	2/E/S1	H/-/SH	—	—	—
<i>Deschampsia atropurpurea</i>							
<i>Vulpia octoflora</i> (Walter) Rydb. var. <i>octoflora</i>	IND.	—	—	3/E/S1	—	—	?/-/SU
Further study is needed. Some records are associated with disturbed sites.							
POLEMONIACEAE							
<i>Phlox pilosa</i> L. ssp. <i>pilosa</i>	4	—	—	—	—	—	H/-/SH
Known historically from a single collection from Southbury, New Haven County, Connecticut.							
<i>Polemonium vanbruntiae</i> Britton	1	2/E/S1	—	12/T/S2	—	—	—
GRank=G3G4							
POLYGALACEAE							
<i>Polygala ambigua</i> Nutt.	2	?/-/SNR	?/Ind/-	H/-/SH	H/-/SH	H/-/SH	?/-/SU

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
Further study is needed. This species utilizes anthropogenic habitats over most of New England, but has been collected from relatively pristine sites in Connecticut.							
POLYGONACEAE							
<i>Bistorta vivipara</i> (L.) Delarbre	2	1/E/S1	2/E/S1	H/-/SX	—	—	—
<i>Persicaria vivipara</i> [ME]							
<i>Polygonum viviparum</i>							
<i>Oxyria digyna</i> (L.) Hill	2	—	2/E/S1	—	—	—	—
<i>Persicaria puritanorum</i> (Fernald) Soják	2	-/-/SE	—	—	21/SC/S3	H/-/SH	—
<i>Polygonum puritanorum</i> [ME,RI]							
This species has often been synonymized with <i>Persicaria maculosa</i> . However, recent study shows it is derived from a hybridization event involving <i>P. hydrophiloides</i> and <i>P. lapathifolia</i> .							
<i>Persicaria setacea</i> (Baldwin) Small	2	—	—	—	4/T/S2	H/-/SH	—
<i>Polygonum setaceum</i> var. <i>interjectum</i>							
<i>Polygonum erectum</i> L.	IND.	?/-/SNR	H/E/SH	H/-/SH	+/-/S3S4	H/-/SH	H/-/SH
<i>Polygonum glaucum</i> Nutt.	1	—	—	—	14/SC/S3	3/T/S1	H/SC*/SH
		GRank=G3					
<i>Polygonum oxyspermum</i> C.A. Mey. & Bunge	4	H/-/SNR	—	—	—	—	—
ex C.F. Ledeb. ssp. <i>raii</i> (Bab.) D.A. Webb & Chater		GRank=G3G5Q					
<i>Rumex occidentalis</i> S. Wats.	4	-/-/SE	—	H/-/SH	-/-/SE	—	—

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
PONTEDERIACEAE							
<i>Heteranthera dubia</i> (Jacq.) MacMill. <i>Zosterella dubia</i> [ME]	3(b):ME	13/SC/S3*/ 8/T/S2	+/-/S4	14/WL/S2S3	—	—	+/-/S3
Disjunct in Penobscot and Hancock counties, Maine.							
<i>Heteranthera reniformis</i> Ruiz & Pavon	4	—	—	—	—	—	H/SC*/SH
PORTULACACEAE							
<i>Claytonia virginica</i> L.	2	—	—	4/-/S1	8/E/S1	H/-/SH	?/-/SU
<i>Montia fontana</i> L.	2	8/SC/S2	—	—	—	—	—
POTAMOGETONACEAE							
<i>Potamogeton gemmiparus</i> (J.W. Robbins) J.W. Robbins ex Morong <i>Potamogeton pusillus</i> var. <i>gemmiparus</i> [RI] [CT,ME]	1	10/-/SNR GRank=G5T3	H/E/SH	—	?/WL/S2?	H/C/SH	5/T/S1
<i>Potamogeton hillii</i> Morong	1	— GRank=G3	—	+/-/S3	13/SC/S3	—	2/E/S1
<i>Potamogeton ogdenii</i> Hellq. & R. L. Hilton	1	— GRank=G1G2	—	3/-/S1	4/E/S1	—	3/E/S1
<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> (Pers.) Börner <i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i> [ME, NH, VT] <i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> ssp. <i>occidentalis</i> [ME]	2	10/SC/S2	H/E/SH	3/-/S1	—	—	—
<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> is recognized here in the broad sense without infraspecific taxa. See Haines (2011) for further clarification.							

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
PRIMULACEAE							
<i>Primula laurentiana</i> Fernald	2	6/SC/S2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Primula mistassinica</i> Michx.	3(b);VT	34/SC/S3	—	5/T/S1/*	—	—	—
		Disjunct occurrences in Caledonia and Orleans counties, Vermont.					
PTERIDACEAE							
<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i> (Rupr.) C.A. Paris	2	1/E/S1	—	2/-/S1	—	—	—
<i>Adiantum viridimontanum</i> C.A. Paris	1	2/-/SNR	—	7/T/S2	—	—	—
		GRank=G3					
<i>Cheilanthes lanosa</i> (Michx.) D.C. Eaton	2	—	—	—	—	—	1/E/S1
<i>Cryptogramma stelleri</i> (S.G. Gmel.) Prantl	2	4/T/S1	3/E/S1	4/-/S3	5/E/S1	—	4/E/S1
RANUNCULACEAE							
<i>Actaea racemosa</i> L.	IND.	-/-/SE	—	—	2/E/S1	—	?/-/SU
		More field study is needed to determine status.					
<i>Anemone multifida</i> Poir. var. <i>multifida</i> <i>Anemone multifida</i> [ME,VT]	2	7/T/S1	—	1/E/S1	—	—	—
<i>Coptidium lapponicum</i> (L.) Gand. <i>Ranunculus lapponicus</i> [ME]	2	8/T/S2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i> L.	2	—	—	3/E/S1	2/E/S1	—	3/E/S1

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Ranunculus ambigens</i> S. Watson	2	H/PE/SH	1/E/S1	—	H/—/SH	1/C/SU	4/E/S1
<i>Ranunculus gmelinii</i> DC.	2	7/T/S2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Ranunculus hispidus</i> Michx. <i>Ranunculus hispidus</i> var. <i>hispidus</i> [VT]	IND.	—	—	3/—/S1	?/—/SU	3/C/SU	?/—/SU
<i>Ranunculus micranthus</i> Nutt.	2	—	—	—	3/E/S1	1/E/S1	2/—/SU
<i>Thalictrum venulosum</i> Trel. var. <i>confine</i> (Fernald) B. Boivin <i>Thalictrum confine</i> [ME] <i>Thalictrum venulosum</i> [ME, VT]	2	1/SC/S1	—	17/—/S3	—	—	—
<i>Trollius laxus</i> Salisb.	1	—	—	—	—	—	6/T/S1
GRank=G5T3; <i>Trollius laxus</i> was previously comprised of two subspecies: <i>laxus</i> and <i>albiflorus</i> . Each subspecies has been raised to species status. The GRank in Natureserve for <i>Trollius laxus</i> is still listed for <i>T. laxus</i> ssp. <i>laxus</i> .							
RHAMNACEAE							
<i>Ceanothus herbaceus</i> Raf.	2	—	—	1/E/S1	—/—/SE	—	—
ROSACEAE							
<i>Agrimonia parviflora</i> Aiton	2	—	—	—	2/E/S1	—	6/—/S4

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Amelanchier gaspensis</i> Fernald & Weath.	2	2/SC/S2	—	—	—	—	—
	Questions remain concerning the identity of collections from New England, more study is needed.						
<i>Amelanchier nantucketensis</i> E.P. Bicknell	1	8/T/S2	?/Ind/—	—	17/WL/S3S4	1/—/SU	?/—/SU
	GRank=G3Q						
<i>Crataegus bicknellii</i> Eggl. <i>Crataegus</i> × <i>silvestris</i>	2	—	—	—	2/E/S1	—	—
	This taxon had a GRank of GIQ in the 1996 edition of <i>Flora Conservanda</i> . It is not clear why the Global Rank is no longer published for this taxon. Without a Global Rank, the taxon is placed in Division 2. New England endemic found only on Nantucket, Massachusetts.						
<i>Crataegus boyntonii</i> Beadle	4	—	—	H/—/SNR	H/—/SNR	—	H/—/SU
	Primarily of western New England, with an affinity for pristine sites on ridges and hill tops.						
<i>Crataegus brainerdii</i> Sarg.	2	—	—	1/—/SU	H/—/SH	—	—
	The forms of this plant occurring in Massachusetts (<i>Crataegus shirleyensis</i>) should likely receive taxonomic status as they differ from the typical form (which occurs in Vermont).						
<i>Crataegus chrysocarpa</i> Ashe var. <i>praecox</i> (Sarg.) J.B. Phipps [<i>ined.</i>]	4	—	—	H/—/SH	—	—	—
	In New England, known historically from only one location in Addison County, Vermont.						
<i>Crataegus dodgei</i> Ashe	4	—	—	H/—/SH	H/—/SH	—	H/—/SU
	Over-reported in New England and rarer than previously believed, many collections considered to be this species were in fact <i>Crataegus flavida</i> , a more wide-ranging species.						

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Crataegus faxonii</i> Sarg.	2	1/-/SNR	1/E/SI	H/-/SH	—	—	—
	Known as extant from two sites in New England and likely of hybrid origin (<i>Crataegus chrysocarpa</i> × <i>C. submollis</i>).						
<i>Crataegus irrasa</i> Sarg. var. <i>blanchardii</i> (Sarg.) Eggl.	2	1/-/SNR	—	1/-/SNR	—	—	—
	Known as extant from two sites in New England (one in Maine and one in Vermont).						
<i>Crataegus kennedyi</i> Sarg.	4	—	—	H/-/SH	—	—	—
	Known only from historical collections from the type locality on Mount Pisgah, Orleans County, Vermont. Field searches have failed to re-locate plants and the taxon may be extinct.						
<i>Crataegus laurentiana</i> Sarg.	4	H/-/SH	—	—	—	—	—
	Within New England, known from Aroostook County, Maine. The concept of this taxon here includes <i>Crataegus brunetiana</i> and <i>C. fernaldii</i> .						
<i>Crataegus levis</i> Sarg.	4	—	—	—	—	H/-/SH	H/-/SH
<i>Crataegus lucorum</i> Sarg.	2	—	—	1/-/SNR	—	—	—
<i>Crataegus lumaria</i> Ashe	4	—	—	—	H/-/SH	—	H/-/SU
	Known from western New England by two collections, not seen in many years.						
<i>Crataegus macracantha</i> Lodd. ex Loudon var. <i>occidentalis</i> (Britton) Eggl.	2	H/-/SH	—	1/-/SNR	H/-/SH	—	H/-/SU
	Though this species is common and widespread in New England, the variety is known extant only from a single population in New England.						

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Crataegus oakesiana</i> Eggl.	2	1/-/SNR	H/E/SH	2/-/SNR	—	—	—
	Known historically from four towns on each side of the upper Connecticut River, it has recently been re-located there and discovered on the St. John River in northern Maine.						
<i>Crataegus pisifera</i> Sarg.	4	—	—	H/-/SH	—	—	—
	Known historically in New England only form the type locality. Similar to <i>Crataegus succulenta</i> (also regionally rare).						
<i>Crataegus populnea</i> Ashe	2	—	H/E/SH	1/-/SNR	H/-/SH	—	?/-/SU
	Rare but with widely scattered collections from much of New England. Likely of hybrid origin (<i>Crataegus macrosperma</i> × <i>C. pruinosa</i>).						
<i>Crataegus pruinosa</i> (Wendl. f.) K. Koch var. <i>porteri</i> (Britton) Eggl.	4	—	H/Ind/-	—	H/-/SNR	—	H/-/SU
	A very rare variety of the widespread <i>Crataegus pruinosa</i> .						
<i>Crataegus scabrida</i> Sarg.	IND.	—	?/Ind/-	?/-/SNR	—	—	—
	Taxonomic and field research is needed.						
<i>Crataegus schizophylla</i> Eggl.	2	—	—	—	1/WL/S1	—	—
	Globally rare taxon, endemic to Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. However, no Global Rank has been assigned yet.						
<i>Crataegus stonei</i> Sarg.	4	—	—	—	H/-/SH	—	—
	Known within New England only from historical collections from western Massachusetts.						

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT	
<i>Crataegus succulenta</i> Schrad. ex Link var. <i>succulenta</i>	2	—	—	1/-/S1	?/-/SNR	—	—	
		Far over-reported in New England due to the broad use of this name in conservative treatments, nearly all collections labeled as this species were in fact <i>Crataegus macracantha</i> var. <i>macracantha</i> . Only one extant station occurs in New England.						
<i>Crataegus umbratilis</i> Sang.	4	—	—	—	—	—	H/-/SU	
		Known within New England only from a single collection in western Connecticut (the type locality). Likely of hybrid origin (possibly <i>Crataegus macracantha</i> × <i>C. pruinosa</i>).						
<i>Geum fragarioides</i> (Michx.) Smedmark <i>Waldsteinia fragarioides</i> [CT, ME, MA, NH, VT]	3(b); ME	4/E/S1/*	7/T/S2	+/-/S4	10/SC/S3	—	3/E/S1	
		Disjunct in Kennebec and Penobscot counties, Maine.						
<i>Geum peckii</i> Pursh	1	—	19/T/S2	—	—	—	—	
		GRank = G2						
<i>Geum vernum</i> (Raf.) Torr. & A. Gray	4	—	—	H/-/SH	-/-/SE	—	—	
		Introduced in Massachusetts, but historic occurrences in Vermont are native.						
<i>Potentilla robbinsiana</i> Oakes	1	—	2/E/S1	—	—	—	—	
		GRank = G1						
<i>Prunus alleghaniensis</i> Porter var. <i>alleghaniensis</i>	4	—	—	—	-/-/SE	—	H/SC*/SH	
		Introduced in Massachusetts, but historic occurrences in Connecticut are native.						
<i>Prunus maritima</i> Marshall var. <i>gravesii</i> (Small) G.J. Anderson	4	—	—	—	—	—	H/SC*/SX	
		Taxon exists now only in cultivation.						

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Rosa acicularis</i> Lindl. ssp. <i>sayi</i> (Schwein.) W.H. Lewis <i>Rosa acicularis</i> [VT]	2	H/PE/SH	1/E/S1	4/E/S1	1/E/S1	—	—
<i>Rosa blanda</i> Aiton var. <i>glabra</i> Crép.	IND.	?/—/SNR	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Rubus cuneifolius</i> Pursh Possibly adventive in New Hampshire.	2	—	1/E/S1	—	?/WL/S1S2	—	10/SC/S3
<i>Sibbaldia procumbens</i> L.	2	—	1/E/S1	—	—	—	—
RUBIACEAE							
<i>Galium brevipes</i> Fernald & Wiegand Historic in New England, but field study targeting this species has not been undertaken.	4	H/SC/SH	H/E/SH	H/—/SH	—	—	—
<i>Galium labradoricum</i> (Wiegand) Wiegand 3(b):MA, 15/SC/S2 VT Taxon is disjunct in Bennington County, Vermont, and in southern Berkshire County, Massachusetts.	3(b):MA, VT	15/SC/S2	—	1/T/S1/*	8/T/S2/*	—	2/E/S1
<i>Galium pilosum</i> Aiton var. <i>punctulosum</i> (Michx.) Torr. & A. Gray	IND.	—	—	—	—	—	?/—/SU
SALICACEAE							
<i>Populus heterophylla</i> L.	2	—	—	—	1/E/S1	1/E/S1	7/T/S2

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Salix amygdaloides</i> Andersson	4	—	—	H/—/SH	—	—	—
	Recently identified from a collection made in the 1970s.						
<i>Salix arctophila</i> Cockerell	2	1/E/S1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Salix argyrocarpa</i> Andersson	2	H/PE/SH	4/E/S1	—	—	—	—
<i>Salix candida</i> Flügge	3(b):ME	1/E/S1/*	—	+/-/S3	27/WL/S3	—	15/—/S3
	Disjunct in Aroostook County, Maine.						
<i>Salix exigua</i> Nutt. ssp. <i>interior</i> (Rowlee)	3(b):ME	3/E/S1/*	H/E/SH	+/-/S3S4	2/T/S2	—	6/T/S1
Cronquist	Disjunct in Kennebec, Aroostook, and Oxford counties, Maine.						
<i>Salix exigua</i> [CT,VT]							
<i>Salix interior</i> [ME,NH]							
<i>Salix herbacea</i> L.	2	1/T/S1	4/E/S1	—	—	—	—
<i>Salix myricoides</i> Muhl.	2	17/T/S2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Salix planifolia</i> Pursh ssp. <i>planifolia</i>	2	1/T/S1	6/T/S2	2/T/S1	—	—	—
<i>Salix uva-ursi</i> Pursh	2	1/T/S1	9/T/S2	2/E/S1	—	—	—
SAURURACEAE							
<i>Saururus cernuus</i> L.	2	—	—	—	H/—/SH	1/E/S1	4/E/S1

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
SAXIFRAGACEAE							
<i>Micranthes foliolosa</i> (R. Br.) Gornall	2	1/E/S1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Saxifraga foliolosa</i> [ME]							
<i>Saxifraga aizoides</i> L.	2	—	—	2/-/S1	—	—	—
<i>Saxifraga cernua</i> L.	2	—	1/E/S1	—	—	—	—
<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> L. ssp. <i>oppositifolia</i>	2	—	—	5/-/S1	—	—	—
<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> [VT]							
<i>Saxifraga paniculata</i> Mill. ssp. <i>neogaea</i>	2	1/SC/S1	2/E/S1	5/-/S1	—	—	—
(Butters) D. Löve							
<i>Saxifraga paniculata</i> [ME, VT]							
<i>Saxifraga rivularis</i> L. ssp. <i>rivularis</i>	2	—	2/E/S1	—	—	—	—
SELAGINELLACEAE							
<i>Selaginella eclipes</i> W.R. Buck	4	—	—	—	H/-/SH	—	H/-/SH
<i>Selaginella selaginoides</i> (L.) P. Beauv. ex Mart. & Schrank	2	4/T/S1	—	—	—	—	—
SMILACACEAE							
<i>Smilax hispida</i> Raf.	4	—	—	—	—	—	H/SC*/SH
<i>Smilax tannoides</i>							

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
SOLANACEAE <i>Leucophysalis grandiflora</i> (Hook.) Rydb.	4	—	—	H/—/SH	—	—	—
TAXACEAE <i>Taxus canadensis</i> Marshall var. <i>minor</i> (Michx.) Sptj	IND.	?/—/SNR	—	—	—	—	—
		Status unknown. Variety may be abundant along Maine coast.					
TYPHACEAE <i>Sparganium androcladum</i> (Engelm.) Morong	IND.	?/—/SNR	H/E/SH	3/—/S1	?W/L/S3?	—	1/—/SU
<i>Sparganium natans</i> L. <i>Sparganium minimum</i>	3(b);MA	?/—/SNR	H/T/SH	21/T/S2	6/E/S1/*	—	1/E/S1
		Disjunct in Berkshire County, Massachusetts.					
ULMACEAE <i>Ulmus thomasii</i> Sarg.	2	—	?/Ind/—	4/T/S1	—	—	—
URTICACEAE <i>Pilea fontana</i> (Lunell) Rydb.	IND.	—	—	H/—/SH	?/—/S3S4	1?/C/SU	?/—/SU
VERBENACEAE <i>Verbena simplex</i> Lehm.	2	—	—	H/—/SH	3/E/S1	—	H/SC*/SU
<i>Verbena urticifolia</i> L. var. <i>leiocarpa</i> Perry & Fernald	4	—	—	—	—	—	H/—/SU
		Specimens exist for Fairfield, Hartford, and New Haven counties, Connecticut.					
VIOLACEAE <i>Hybanthus concolor</i> (T.F. Forst.) Spreng.	2	—	—	1/—/S1	—	—	H/SC*/SH

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Viola brittoniana</i> Pollard	2	—	—	—	4/T/S2	—	2/E/S1
	Previous reports of this species in Maine were based on collections of a hybrid between <i>Viola brittoniana</i> and <i>V. sororia</i> (specimens at GH, NEBC).						
<i>Viola hirsutula</i> Brainerd	4	—	—	—	—	—	H/SC*/SH
<i>Viola novae-angliae</i> House	2	13/SC/S2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Viola palustris</i> L. var. <i>palustris</i>	2	H/PE/SH	7/T/S2	—	—	—	—
	Collections from Maine all originate from Katahdin (specimens at CONN, GH, MAINE, NEBC) and are problematic in that they are white flowered (unlike fresh specimens from elsewhere in the Northeast). Field searches of the collection sites on Katahdin revealed <i>Viola pallens</i> to be very common (i.e., the herbarium collections from Maine are likely not <i>V. palustris</i>). Unfortunately, the specimens are all in flower; fruiting characteristics, which would shed light on this problem, are unavailable.						
<i>Viola pectinata</i> E.P. Bicknell	1	—	—	—	1/T/S1	—	?/-/SU
	GRank=G4G5T?Q; this species is listed on the official Massachusetts Endangered Species List as the synonym <i>V. brittoniana</i> var. <i>pectinata</i> .						
<i>Viola subsinuata</i> Greene	IND.	—	—	1/-/S1	6/WL/S1S2	H/C/SH	?/-/SU
WOODSIACEAE							
<i>Athyrium asplenoides</i> (Michx.) Desv.	2	—	—	—	8/WL/S2?	?/-/SU	?/-/SU
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> ssp. <i>asplenoides</i> [RJ]							

NAME	DIV	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT
<i>Cystopteris laurentiana</i> (Weath.) Blasdel	1	—	—	4/-/S1	1/WL/S1?	—	1/-/SU
	GRank=G3						
<i>Cystopteris protrusa</i> Blasdel	4	—	—	—	—	—	H/-/SU
<i>Gymnocarpium jessoense</i> (Koidz.) Koidz. ssp. <i>parvulum</i> J. Sarvela	4	—	—	H/-/SH	—	—	-/-/SE
<i>Gymnocarpium jessoense</i> [VT]							
<i>Woodsia alpina</i> (Bolton) S.F. Gray	2	4/T/S1	—	2/E/S1	—	—	—
<i>Woodsia glabella</i> R. Br. ex Richardson	2(a)	6/T/S1	2/E/S1	16/-/S2	1/E/S1	—	—
	All populations are relatively small and sensitive to collection.						
XYRIDACEAE							
<i>Xyris smallitana</i> Nash	3(b):ME	1/E/S1/*	—	—	1/WL/S3?	?/-/SU	5/E/S1
	Since the Essex County, Massachusetts occurrences have not been observed since prior to 1970, the York County, Maine occurrence is considered to be disjunct.						

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APPENDIX 1

GLOBAL RANKS (NATURESERVE 2012)

G1 = Critically imperiled – At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.

G2 = Imperiled – At high risk of extinction or elimination due to very restricted range, very few populations, steep declines, or other factors.

G3 = Vulnerable – At moderate risk of extinction or elimination due to a restricted range, relatively few populations, recent and widespread declines, or other factors.

G4 = Apparently Secure – Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.

G5 = Secure – Common; widespread and abundant.

G#G# = Numeric range rank – A numeric range rank (e.g., G2G3, G1G3) is used to indicate the range of uncertainty about the exact status of a taxon or ecosystem type. Ranges cannot skip more than two ranks (e.g., GU should be used rather than G1G4).

GNR = Unranked – Global Rank not yet assessed.

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

Qualifiers:

? = Inexact Numeric Rank (for example, G3? or G5T3?) – Denotes inexact numeric rank.

Q = Questionable taxonomy that may reduce conservation priority – Distinctiveness of this entity as a taxon or ecosystem type at the current level is questionable; resolution of this uncertainty may result in change from a species to a subspecies or hybrid, or inclusion of this taxon or type in another taxon or type, with the resulting taxon having a lower-priority (numerically higher) conservation status rank (for example, G3Q means that the taxonomy is questionable).

APPENDIX 2

STATE ENDANGERMENT CODES

Connecticut: (State of Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Natural Resources 2010). 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 non-harvested 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 Natural Areas Program 2012) 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: (Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program 2012). 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 that 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 Bureau 2012). State law RSA 217-A:3, III, passed in 1987.

E = Endangered—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 experts, especially vulnerable to extirpation.

T = Threatened—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 over-collection.

Rhode Island: (Enser 2007). 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.)—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 US 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: (Vermont Natural Heritage Information Project 2011). 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 3

STATE RANKS (NATURESERVE 2012)

S1 = generally 1–5 occurrences in the state. Critically imperiled in the state because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer occurrences) or because of some factor(s), such as very steep declines, making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the state.

S2 = generally 6–20 occurrences in the state. Imperiled in the state because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the state.

S3 = generally 21–100 occurrences in the state. Vulnerable in the state due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation.

S4 = generally 101–1000 occurrences in the state. Apparently Secure—uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.

SE = an exotic (non-native) species in the state.

SR = State Rare, but not well enough understood for accurate ranking.

SH = Historic—occurred historically (as a native species) in the state, but is not currently known to be extant in the state. There is some possibility that it may be rediscovered. Its presence may not have been verified in the past 20–25 years.

SU = State Unrankable—the status of the taxon is not known. In many instances where a taxon is ranked “SU,” the taxon is known to be native to the state, but the number of current occurrences of the taxon (if any) is not known.

SX = Presumed Extirpated—the species or community is believed to be extirpated from the state. Not located despite intensive searches of historical sites and other appropriate habitat, and virtually no likelihood that it will be rediscovered.

SNR = taxon is not ranked or tracked within the state even if it exists there.

APPENDIX 4

FEDERAL LISTING DESIGNATIONS (NATURESERVE 2012)

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

Endangered—taxa that are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range in the US.

Threatened—taxa that may become endangered in the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their range in the US.

APPENDIX 5

NEPCOP INDEX TO SCIENTIFIC NAMES 2012

SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY	DIVISION
<i>Actaea racemosa</i>	RANUNCULACEAE	IND.
<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>	PTERIDACEAE	2
<i>Adiantum viridimontanum</i>	PTERIDACEAE	1
<i>Agalinis acuta</i>	OROBANCHACEAE	1
<i>Agalinis neoscotica</i>	OROBANCHACEAE	2
<i>Agastache nepetoides</i>	LAMIACEAE	2
<i>Agastache scrophulariifolia</i>	LAMIACEAE	2
<i>Ageratina aromatica</i>	ASTERACEAE	2
<i>Agrimonia parviflora</i>	ROSACEAE	2
<i>Allium tricoccum</i> var. <i>burdickii</i>	ALLIACEAE	4
<i>Amaranthus pumilus</i>	AMARANTHACEAE	4
<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	AMARANTHACEAE	2
<i>Amelanchier gaspensis</i>	ROSACEAE	2
<i>Amelanchier nantucketensis</i>	ROSACEAE	1
<i>Amerorchis rotundifolia</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	2
<i>Ammophila breviligulata</i> ssp. <i>chAMPLAINENSIS</i>	POACEAE	1
<i>Amphicarpum amphicarpon</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Anemone multifida</i> var. <i>multifida</i>	RANUNCULACEAE	2
<i>Angelica venenosa</i>	APIACEAE	4
<i>Anthoxanthum monticola</i> ssp. <i>monticola</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Anticlea elegans</i> ssp. <i>glauca</i>	MELANTHIACEAE	2
<i>Aplectrum hyemale</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	2
<i>Arctous alpina</i>	ERICACEAE	2
<i>Arethusa bulbosa</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	3(a)
<i>Aristida purpurascens</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i>	POACEAE	2(a)
<i>Aristida tuberculosa</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Arnica lanceolata</i> ssp. <i>lanceolata</i>	ASTERACEAE	1
<i>Artemisia campestris</i> ssp. <i>canadensis</i>	ASTERACEAE	2
<i>Artemisia campestris</i> ssp. <i>caudata</i>	ASTERACEAE	3(b)
<i>Asclepias purpurascens</i>	APOCYNACEAE	2
<i>Asclepias variegata</i>	APOCYNACEAE	4
<i>Asclepias viridiflora</i>	APOCYNACEAE	2
<i>Asplenium montanum</i>	ASPLENIACEAE	2
<i>Asplenium viride</i>	ASPLENIACEAE	2
<i>Astragalus alpinus</i> var. <i>brunetianus</i>	FABACEAE	1
<i>Astragalus canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	FABACEAE	2
<i>Astragalus eucosmus</i>	FABACEAE	4
<i>Astragalus robbinsii</i> var. <i>jesupii</i>	FABACEAE	1
<i>Astragalus robbinsii</i> var. <i>minor</i>	FABACEAE	2
<i>Astragalus robbinsii</i> var. <i>robbinsii</i>	FABACEAE	4
<i>Athyrium asplenioides</i>	WOODSIACEAE	2
<i>Atriplex subspicata</i>	AMARANTHACEAE	IND.
<i>Barbarea orthoceras</i>	BRASSICACEAE	4

SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY	DIVISION
<i>Bartonia iodandra</i>	GENTIANACEAE	IND.
<i>Bartonia paniculata</i>	GENTIANACEAE	IND.
<i>Betula glandulosa</i>	BETULACEAE	2
<i>Betula minor</i>	BETULACEAE	2
<i>Betula nigra</i>	BETULACEAE	IND.
<i>Bidens eatonii</i>	ASTERACEAE	1
<i>Bistorta vivipara</i>	POLYGONACEAE	2
<i>Blephilia ciliata</i>	LAMIACEAE	2
<i>Blephilia hirsuta</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	LAMIACEAE	4
<i>Blephilia hirsuta</i> var. <i>hirsuta</i>	LAMIACEAE	2
<i>Boechera laevigata</i>	BRASSICACEAE	3(b)
<i>Boechera missouriensis</i>	BRASSICACEAE	2(a)
<i>Bolboschoenus novae-angliae</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Botrychium ascendens</i>	OPHIOGLOSSACEAE	1
<i>Botrychium campestre</i>	OPHIOGLOSSACEAE	1
<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>	OPHIOGLOSSACEAE	2
<i>Botrychium minganense</i>	OPHIOGLOSSACEAE	4
<i>Botrychium oneidense</i>	OPHIOGLOSSACEAE	2
<i>Botrychium pallidum</i>	OPHIOGLOSSACEAE	1
<i>Botrychium rugulosum</i>	OPHIOGLOSSACEAE	1
<i>Botrychium tenebrosum</i>	OPHIOGLOSSACEAE	IND.
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> var. <i>curtipendula</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Braya humilis</i>	BRASSICACEAE	2
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i> var. <i>langsдорffii</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i> var. <i>macouniana</i>	POACEAE	IND.
<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i> ssp. <i>inexpansa</i>	POACEAE	2(a)
<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i> ssp. <i>stricta</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Callitriche hermaphroditica</i>	PLANTAGINACEAE	4
<i>Callitriche terrestris</i>	PLANTAGINACEAE	4
<i>Calypso bulbosa</i> ssp. <i>americana</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	3(a)
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i> ssp. <i>fraterniflora</i>	CONVOLVULACEAE	2
<i>Calystegia spithamea</i> ssp. <i>spithamea</i>	CONVOLVULACEAE	2(a)
<i>Cardamine bellidifolia</i> var. <i>bellidifolia</i>	BRASSICACEAE	2
<i>Cardamine concatenata</i>	BRASSICACEAE	3(b)
<i>Cardamine dentata</i>	BRASSICACEAE	2
<i>Cardamine douglassii</i>	BRASSICACEAE	2
<i>Cardamine incisa</i>	BRASSICACEAE	IND.
<i>Cardamine longii</i>	BRASSICACEAE	1
<i>Cardamine maxima</i>	BRASSICACEAE	3(b)
<i>Carex adusta</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex alopecoidea</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex arctogena</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex atherodes</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex atratiformis</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex barrattii</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex bicknellii</i>	CYPERACEAE	2

SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY	DIVISION
<i>Carex bigelowii</i> ssp. <i>bigelowii</i>	CYPERACEAE	3(b)
<i>Carex bushii</i>	CYPERACEAE	2(a)
<i>Carex capillaris</i> ssp. <i>capillaris</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex capillaris</i> ssp. <i>fuscidula</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex chordorrhiza</i>	CYPERACEAE	3(b)
<i>Carex collinsii</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex crawei</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex davisii</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex debilis</i> var. <i>debilis</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex eburnea</i>	CYPERACEAE	3(b)
<i>Carex emoryi</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex garberi</i>	CYPERACEAE	2(a)
<i>Carex glaucoidea</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex gracilescens</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex gynocrates</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex livida</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex meadii</i>	CYPERACEAE	4
<i>Carex media</i>	CYPERACEAE	4
<i>Carex mesochorea</i>	CYPERACEAE	IND.
<i>Carex mitchelliana</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex molesta</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex muehlenbergii</i> var. <i>enervis</i>	CYPERACEAE	3(b)
<i>Carex nigromarginata</i>	CYPERACEAE	4
<i>Carex oligocarpa</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex oronensis</i>	CYPERACEAE	1
<i>Carex polymorpha</i>	CYPERACEAE	1
<i>Carex praticola</i>	CYPERACEAE	4
<i>Carex rariflora</i>	CYPERACEAE	4
<i>Carex recta</i>	CYPERACEAE	4
<i>Carex reznicekii</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex richardsonii</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex rostrata</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex saxatilis</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex schweinitzii</i>	CYPERACEAE	1
<i>Carex scirpoidea</i> ssp. <i>scirpoidea</i>	CYPERACEAE	2(a)
<i>Carex scoparia</i> var. <i>tessellata</i>	CYPERACEAE	1
<i>Carex sparganioides</i>	CYPERACEAE	3(b)
<i>Carex sterilis</i>	CYPERACEAE	3(b)
<i>Carex striata</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex striatula</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex styloflexa</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex sychmocephala</i>	CYPERACEAE	4
<i>Carex tenuiflora</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex vacillans</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Carex vaginata</i>	CYPERACEAE	3(b)
<i>Carex willdenowii</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Castilleja coccinea</i>	OROBANCHACEAE	2
<i>Castilleja septentrionalis</i>	OROBANCHACEAE	2(a)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY	DIVISION
<i>Ceanothus herbaceus</i>	RHAMNACEAE	2
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	CELASTRACEAE	IND.
<i>Cerastium nutans</i> ssp. <i>nutans</i>	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	2
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	FABACEAE	4
<i>Chamaelirium luteum</i>	MELANTHIACEAE	2
<i>Cheilanthes lanosa</i>	PTERIDACEAE	2
<i>Chenopodium berlandieri</i> var. <i>bushmanum</i>	AMARANTHACEAE	2
<i>Chenopodium foggii</i>	AMARANTHACEAE	1
<i>Chrysopsis mariana</i>	ASTERACEAE	2
<i>Cirsium horridulum</i> var. <i>horridulum</i>	ASTERACEAE	2(a)
<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	PORTULACACEAE	2
<i>Coleataenia longifolia</i> ssp. <i>elongata</i>	POACEAE	4
<i>Coleataenia longifolia</i> ssp. <i>longifolia</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Collinsia parviflora</i>	PLANTAGINACEAE	4
<i>Coptidium lapponicum</i>	RANUNCULACEAE	2
<i>Corallorhiza odontorhiza</i> var. <i>odontorhiza</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	3(b)
<i>Corallorhiza odontorhiza</i> var. <i>pringlei</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	4
<i>Coreopsis rosea</i>	ASTERACEAE	1
<i>Corydalis aurea</i>	PAPAVERACEAE	2
<i>Corydalis flavula</i>	PAPAVERACEAE	2
<i>Crataegus bicknellii</i>	ROSACEAE	2
<i>Crataegus boyntonii</i>	ROSACEAE	4
<i>Crataegus brainerdii</i>	ROSACEAE	2
<i>Crataegus chrysoarpa</i> var. <i>praecox</i>	ROSACEAE	4
<i>Crataegus dodgei</i>	ROSACEAE	4
<i>Crataegus faxonii</i>	ROSACEAE	2
<i>Crataegus irrasa</i> var. <i>blanchardii</i>	ROSACEAE	2
<i>Crataegus kennedyi</i>	ROSACEAE	4
<i>Crataegus laurentiana</i>	ROSACEAE	4
<i>Crataegus levis</i>	ROSACEAE	4
<i>Crataegus lucorum</i>	ROSACEAE	2
<i>Crataegus lumaria</i>	ROSACEAE	4
<i>Crataegus macracantha</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>	ROSACEAE	2
<i>Crataegus oakesiana</i>	ROSACEAE	2
<i>Crataegus pisifera</i>	ROSACEAE	4
<i>Crataegus populnea</i>	ROSACEAE	2
<i>Crataegus pruinosa</i> var. <i>porteri</i>	ROSACEAE	4
<i>Crataegus scabrida</i>	ROSACEAE	IND.
<i>Crataegus schizophylla</i>	ROSACEAE	2
<i>Crataegus stonoi</i>	ROSACEAE	4
<i>Crataegus succulenta</i> var. <i>succulenta</i>	ROSACEAE	2
<i>Crataegus umbratilis</i>	ROSACEAE	4
<i>Crepidomanes intricatum</i>	HYMENOPHYLLACEAE	2
<i>Crocanthemum dumosum</i>	CISTACEAE	1
<i>Crotonopsis elliptica</i>	EUPHORBIACEAE	4
<i>Cryptogramma stelleri</i>	PTERIDACEAE	2

SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY	DIVISION
<i>Cuphea viscosissima</i>	LYTHRACEAE	4
<i>Cuscuta coryli</i>	CONVOLVULACEAE	2
<i>Cuscuta gronovii</i> var. <i>latiflora</i>	CONVOLVULACEAE	IND.
<i>Cuscuta indecora</i> var. <i>indecora</i>	CONVOLVULACEAE	2
<i>Cuscuta pentagona</i>	CONVOLVULACEAE	4
<i>Cuscuta polygonorum</i>	CONVOLVULACEAE	2
<i>Cynoglossum virginianum</i> ssp. <i>boreale</i>	BORAGINACEAE	2
<i>Cynoglossum virginianum</i> var. <i>virginianum</i>	BORAGINACEAE	4
<i>Cyperus houghtonii</i>	CYPERACEAE	2(a)
<i>Cyperus retrorsus</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Cypripedium arietinum</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	1
<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> var. <i>makasin</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	2
<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> var. <i>parviflorum</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	IND.
<i>Cypripedium reginae</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	3(a)
<i>Cystopteris laurentiana</i>	WOODSIACEAE	1
<i>Cystopteris protrusa</i>	WOODSIACEAE	4
<i>Descurainia incana</i>	BRASSICACEAE	4
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i> ssp. <i>brachycarpa</i>	BRASSICACEAE	2
<i>Desmodium cuspidatum</i>	FABACEAE	2
<i>Desmodium glabellum</i>	FABACEAE	2
<i>Desmodium sessilifolium</i>	FABACEAE	2
<i>Diapensia lapponica</i>	DIAPENSIACEAE	3(b)
<i>Dicentra canadensis</i>	PAPAVERACEAE	3(b)
<i>Dichanthelium acuminatum</i> ssp. <i>acuminatum</i>	POACEAE	IND.
<i>Dichanthelium dichotomum</i> ssp. <i>mattamuskeetense</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Dichanthelium ovale</i> ssp. <i>pseudopubescens</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Dichanthelium ovale</i> ssp. <i>villosissimum</i>	POACEAE	4
<i>Dichanthelium scabriusculum</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Dichanthelium scoparium</i>	POACEAE	4
<i>Digitaria filiformis</i> var. <i>laevigulmis</i>	POACEAE	4
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	EBENACEAE	2
<i>Diphasiastrum sitchense</i>	LYCOPODIACEAE	2
<i>Doellingeria infirma</i>	ASTERACEAE	2
<i>Draba arabisans</i>	BRASSICACEAE	2(a)
<i>Draba cana</i>	BRASSICACEAE	2
<i>Draba glabella</i>	BRASSICACEAE	2
<i>Draba reptans</i>	BRASSICACEAE	2
<i>Dracocephalum parviflorum</i>	LAMIACEAE	4
<i>Drosera anglica</i>	DROSERACEAE	2
<i>Drosera linearis</i>	DROSERACEAE	2
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> ssp. <i>brittonii</i>	DRYOPTERIDACEAE	2
<i>Elatine americana</i>	ELATINACEAE	2

SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY	DIVISION
<i>Eleocharis aestuam</i>	CYPERACEAE	1
<i>Eleocharis ambigens</i>	CYPERACEAE	4
<i>Eleocharis compressa</i> var. <i>compressa</i>	CYPERACEAE	4
<i>Eleocharis diandra</i>	CYPERACEAE	1
<i>Eleocharis equisetoides</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Eleocharis fallax</i>	CYPERACEAE	4
<i>Eleocharis microcarpa</i> var. <i>filiculmis</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Eleocharis nitida</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Eleocharis obtusa</i> var. <i>peasei</i>	CYPERACEAE	4
<i>Eleocharis ovata</i>	CYPERACEAE	IND.
<i>Eleocharis quadrangulata</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Eleocharis rostellata</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Eleocharis tricostata</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Eleocharis tuberculosa</i>	CYPERACEAE	3(b)
<i>Elymus glabriflorus</i> var. <i>australis</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Elymus glabriflorus</i> var. <i>glabriflorus</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Elymus macgregorii</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Elymus villosus</i> var. <i>arkansanus</i>	POACEAE	IND.
<i>Elymus villosus</i> var. <i>villosus</i>	POACEAE	IND.
<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	ERICACEAE	3(b)
<i>Endodeca serpentaria</i>	ARISTOLOCHIACEAE	2
<i>Epilobium anagallidifolium</i>	ONAGRACEAE	2
<i>Epilobium hornemannii</i> ssp. <i>hornemannii</i>	ONAGRACEAE	2
<i>Epilobium lactiflorum</i>	ONAGRACEAE	4
<i>Erigeron acris</i> var. <i>kamtschaticus</i>	ASTERACEAE	4
<i>Erigeron hyssopifolius</i>	ASTERACEAE	2
<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i> var. <i>provancheri</i>	ASTERACEAE	1
<i>Eriocaulon parkeri</i>	ERIOCAULACEAE	1
<i>Erythranthe moschata</i>	PHRYMACEAE	2
<i>Eupatorium album</i> var. <i>album</i>	ASTERACEAE	2
<i>Eupatorium novae-angliae</i>	ASTERACEAE	1
<i>Eupatorium rotundifolium</i>	ASTERACEAE	2
<i>Eupatorium torreyanum</i>	ASTERACEAE	IND.
<i>Euphorbia glyptosperma</i>	EUPHORBIACEAE	IND.
<i>Euphorbia nutans</i>	EUPHORBIACEAE	IND.
<i>Euphrasia oakesii</i>	OROBANCHACEAE	2
<i>Festuca brachyphylla</i> ssp. <i>brachyphylla</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Festuca prolifera</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Floerkea proserpinacoides</i>	LIMNANTHACEAE	2
<i>Fuirena pumila</i>	CYPERACEAE	3(b)
<i>Fuirena squarrosa</i>	CYPERACEAE	4
<i>Galearis spectabilis</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	3(a), 3(b)
<i>Galium brevipes</i>	RUBIACEAE	4
<i>Galium labradoricum</i>	RUBIACEAE	3(b)
<i>Galium pilosum</i> var. <i>puncticulosum</i>	RUBIACEAE	IND.
<i>Gamochaeta purpurea</i>	ASTERACEAE	4
<i>Gentiana andrewsii</i> var. <i>andrewsii</i>	GENTIANACEAE	2
<i>Gentianella amarella</i> ssp. <i>acuta</i>	GENTIANACEAE	2

SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY	DIVISION
<i>Geum fragarioides</i>	ROSACEAE	3(b)
<i>Geum peckii</i>	ROSACEAE	1
<i>Geum vernum</i>	ROSACEAE	4
<i>Goodyera oblongifolia</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	2
<i>Gratiola virginiana</i> var. <i>virginiana</i>	PLANTAGINACEAE	4
<i>Gymnocarpium jessoense</i> ssp. <i>parvulum</i>	WOODSIACEAE	4
<i>Hackelia deflexa</i> ssp. <i>americana</i>	BORAGINACEAE	2
<i>Harrimanella hypnoides</i>	ERICACEAE	2
<i>Helianthium tenellum</i>	ALISMATACEAE	2
<i>Heteranthera dubia</i>	PONTEDERIACEAE	3(b)
<i>Heteranthera reniformis</i>	PONTEDERIACEAE	4
<i>Hieracium robinsonii</i>	ASTERACEAE	1
<i>Hieracium umbellatum</i>	ASTERACEAE	2
<i>Hudsonia tomentosa</i>	CISTACEAE	3(b)
<i>Huperzia appressa</i>	HUPERZIACEAE	IND.
<i>Huperzia selago</i>	HUPERZIACEAE	2
<i>Hybanthus concolor</i>	VIOLACEAE	2
<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>	RANUNCULACEAE	2
<i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i>	APIACEAE	2
<i>Hydrophyllum canadense</i>	BORAGINACEAE	2
<i>Hypericum adpressum</i>	HYPERICACEAE	1
<i>Hypericum stragulum</i>	HYPERICACEAE	2
<i>Hypopitys lanuginosa</i>	ERICACEAE	IND.
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	AQUIFOLIACEAE	3(b)
<i>Ilex montana</i>	AQUIFOLIACEAE	2
<i>Isoetes acadensis</i>	ISOETACEAE	1
<i>Isoetes hieroglyphica</i>	ISOETACEAE	4
<i>Isoetes lacustris</i>	ISOETACEAE	3(b)
<i>Isoetes prototypus</i>	ISOETACEAE	1
<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	1
<i>Juncus biflorus</i>	JUNCACEAE	2
<i>Juncus debilis</i>	JUNCACEAE	2
<i>Juncus pervetus</i>	JUNCACEAE	4
<i>Juncus stygius</i> ssp. <i>americanus</i>	JUNCACEAE	2
<i>Juncus subtilis</i>	JUNCACEAE	2
<i>Juncus torreyi</i>	JUNCACEAE	2
<i>Juncus trifidus</i>	JUNCACEAE	3(b)
<i>Juncus vaseyi</i>	JUNCACEAE	2
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	CUPRESSACEAE	3(b)
<i>Justicia americana</i>	ACANTHACEAE	4
<i>Kalmia procumbens</i>	ERICACEAE	2
<i>Krigia biflora</i> var. <i>biflora</i>	ASTERACEAE	2
<i>Lactuca hirsuta</i>	ASTERACEAE	IND.
<i>Lathyrus ochroleucus</i>	FABACEAE	2
<i>Lechea minor</i>	CISTACEAE	IND.
<i>Lemna perpusilla</i>	ARACEAE	IND.
<i>Lemna turionifera</i>	ARACEAE	IND.
<i>Lemna valdiviana</i>	ARACEAE	IND.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY	DIVISION
<i>Leptochloa fusca</i> ssp. <i>fascicularis</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Lespedeza repens</i>	FABACEAE	2
<i>Lespedeza stuevei</i>	FABACEAE	IND.
<i>Leucophysalis grandiflora</i>	SOLANACEAE	4
<i>Liatris novae-angliae</i> var. <i>novae-angliae</i>	ASTERACEAE	1
<i>Linum medium</i> ssp. <i>texanum</i>	LINACEAE	2
<i>Linum sulcatum</i> var. <i>sulcatum</i>	LINACEAE	2
<i>Liparis liliifolia</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	2
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	ALTINGIACEAE	2
<i>Lithospermum occidentale</i>	BORAGINACEAE	2
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> var. <i>siphilitica</i>	CAMPANULACEAE	3(b)
<i>Lobelia spicata</i> var. <i>hirtella</i>	CAMPANULACEAE	IND.
<i>Lomatogonium rotatum</i>	GENTIANACEAE	2
<i>Lonicera hirsuta</i>	CAPRIFOLIACEAE	2
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> var. <i>sempervirens</i>	CAPRIFOLIACEAE	2
<i>Ludwigia polycarpa</i>	ONAGRACEAE	2
<i>Ludwigia sphaerocarpa</i>	ONAGRACEAE	2
<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	FABACEAE	3(a)
<i>Luzula acuminata</i> var. <i>carolinae</i>	JUNCACEAE	4
<i>Luzula confusa</i>	JUNCACEAE	2
<i>Luzula spicata</i>	JUNCACEAE	2
<i>Lycopodiella alopecuroides</i>	LYCOPODIACEAE	2
<i>Lycopus rubellus</i>	LAMIACEAE	2
<i>Lygodium palmatum</i>	LYGODIACEAE	3(b)
<i>Lyonia mariana</i>	ERICACEAE	4
<i>Lythrum alatum</i> ssp. <i>alatum</i>	LYTHRACEAE	2
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i> ssp. <i>virginiana</i>	MAGNOLIACEAE	2
<i>Malaxis bayardii</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	1
<i>Malaxis monophyllos</i> ssp. <i>brachypoda</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	2(a)
<i>Mertensia maritima</i> var. <i>maritima</i>	BORAGINACEAE	3(b)
<i>Micranthes foliolosa</i>	SAXIFRAGACEAE	2
<i>Mimulus alatus</i>	PHRYMACEAE	2(a)
<i>Mimulus ringens</i> var. <i>colpophilus</i>	PHRYMACEAE	1
<i>Minuartia caroliniana</i>	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	4
<i>Minuartia glabra</i>	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	3(b)
<i>Minuartia groenlandica</i>	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	3(b)
<i>Minuartia marcescens</i>	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	1
<i>Minuartia rubella</i>	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	2
<i>Moehringia macrophylla</i>	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	2
<i>Monarda punctata</i> ssp. <i>punctata</i> var. <i>villicaulis</i>	LAMIACEAE	2
<i>Montia fontana</i>	PORTULACACEAE	2
<i>Morus rubra</i>	MORACEAE	2
<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Muhlenbergia sobolifera</i>	POACEAE	3(b)
<i>Myriophyllum pinnatum</i>	HALORAGACEAE	2
<i>Nabalus boottii</i>	ASTERACEAE	1

SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY	DIVISION
<i>Nabalus serpentarius</i>	ASTERACEAE	2
<i>Neottia auriculata</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	1
<i>Neottia bifolia</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	2
<i>Neottia cordata</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	3(b)
<i>Nuphar advena</i>	NYMPHAEACEAE	2
<i>Nymphaea leibergii</i>	NYMPHAEACEAE	2
<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i> ssp. <i>fruticosa</i>	ONAGRACEAE	IND.
<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i> ssp. <i>glauca</i>	ONAGRACEAE	IND.
<i>Oenothera nutans</i>	ONAGRACEAE	4
<i>Oligoneuron album</i>	ASTERACEAE	2
<i>Oligoneuron rigidum</i> var. <i>rigidum</i>	ASTERACEAE	2
<i>Omalothea supina</i>	ASTERACEAE	2
<i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i>	OPHIOGLOSSACEAE	3(a)
<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>	OPHIOGLOSSACEAE	2
<i>Orontium aquaticum</i>	ARACEAE	2
<i>Osmorhiza depauperata</i>	APIACEAE	4
<i>Oxalis violacea</i>	OXALIDACEAE	2
<i>Oxyria digyna</i>	POLYGONACEAE	2
<i>Oxytropis campestris</i> var. <i>johannensis</i>	FABACEAE	2
<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	APIACEAE	1
<i>Panicum amarum</i> ssp. <i>amarum</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Panicum flexile</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Panicum philadelphicum</i> var. <i>campestre</i>	POACEAE	IND.
<i>Paronychia argyrocoma</i>	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	2(a)
<i>Paronychia canadensis</i>	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	3(b)
<i>Paronychia fastigiata</i> var. <i>fastigiata</i>	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	2
<i>Paspalum laeve</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Paspalum setaceum</i> var. <i>psammophilum</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Pedicularis furbishiae</i>	OROBANCHACEAE	1
<i>Pedicularis lanceolata</i>	OROBANCHACEAE	2
<i>Persicaria puritanorum</i>	POLYGONACEAE	2
<i>Persicaria setacea</i>	POLYGONACEAE	2
<i>Phaseolus polystachios</i>	FABACEAE	4
<i>Phleum alpinum</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Phlox pilosa</i> ssp. <i>pilosa</i>	POLEMONIACEAE	4
<i>Phragmites americanus</i>	POACEAE	IND.
<i>Phyllodoce caerulea</i>	ERICACEAE	2
<i>Pilea fontana</i>	URTICACEAE	IND.
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>vulgaris</i>	LENTIBULARIACEAE	2
<i>Piptatherum canadense</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Pityopsis falcata</i>	ASTERACEAE	1
<i>Plantago virginica</i>	PLANTAGINACEAE	2
<i>Platanthera ciliaris</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	2
<i>Platanthera cristata</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	2
<i>Platanthera huronensis</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	IND.
<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	1
<i>Poa glauca</i> ssp. <i>glauca</i>	POACEAE	2

SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY	DIVISION
<i>Poa interior</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Poa laxa</i> ssp. <i>fernaldiana</i>	POACEAE	1
<i>Poa pratensis</i> ssp. <i>agassizensis</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Poa pratensis</i> ssp. <i>alpigena</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Poa saltuensis</i> ssp. <i>languida</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	BERBERIDACEAE	2
<i>Polemonium vanbruntiae</i>	POLEMONIACEAE	1
<i>Polygala ambigua</i>	POLYGALACEAE	2
<i>Polygonum erectum</i>	POLYGONACEAE	IND.
<i>Polygonum glaucum</i>	POLYGONACEAE	1
<i>Polygonum oxyspermum</i> ssp. <i>raii</i>	POLYGONACEAE	4
<i>Polymnia canadensis</i>	ASTERACEAE	2
<i>Populus heterophylla</i>	SALICACEAE	2
<i>Potamogeton gemmiparus</i>	POTAMOGETONACEAE	1
<i>Potamogeton hillii</i>	POTAMOGETONACEAE	1
<i>Potamogeton odenii</i>	POTAMOGETONACEAE	1
<i>Potentilla robbinsiana</i>	ROSACEAE	1
<i>Primula laurentiana</i>	PRIMULACEAE	2
<i>Primula mistassinica</i>	PRIMULACEAE	3(b)
<i>Prunus alleghaniensis</i> var. <i>alleghaniensis</i>	ROSACEAE	4
<i>Prunus maritima</i> var. <i>gravesii</i>	ROSACEAE	4
<i>Pseudognaphalium micradenium</i>	ASTERACEAE	4
<i>Pseudolycopodiella caroliniana</i>	LYCOPODIACEAE	4
<i>Pterospora andromedea</i>	ERICACEAE	2
<i>Pycnanthemum torrei</i>	LAMIACEAE	1
<i>Pyrola minor</i>	ERICACEAE	3(b)
<i>Ranunculus ambigens</i>	RANUNCULACEAE	2
<i>Ranunculus gmelinii</i>	RANUNCULACEAE	2
<i>Ranunculus hispidus</i>	RANUNCULACEAE	IND.
<i>Ranunculus micranthus</i>	RANUNCULACEAE	2
<i>Rhexia mariana</i> var. <i>mariana</i>	MELASTOMATAACEAE	2
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i> ssp. <i>groenlandicus</i>	OROBANCHACEAE	2
<i>Rhodiola rosea</i>	CRASSULACEAE	3(b)
<i>Rhododendron lapponicum</i>	ERICACEAE	2
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	ERICACEAE	3(b)
<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>	ERICACEAE	3(b)
<i>Rhynchospora capillacea</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Rhynchospora inundata</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Rhynchospora nitens</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Rhynchospora torreyana</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Ribes rotundifolium</i>	GROSSULARIACEAE	2
<i>Rorippa aquatica</i>	BRASSICACEAE	2
<i>Rosa acicularis</i> ssp. <i>sayi</i>	ROSACEAE	2
<i>Rosa blanda</i> var. <i>glabra</i>	ROSACEAE	IND.
<i>Rotala ramosior</i>	LYTHRACEAE	2
<i>Rubus cuneifolius</i>	ROSACEAE	2
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> var. <i>hirta</i>	ASTERACEAE	IND.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY	DIVISION
<i>Rumex occidentalis</i>	POLYGONACEAE	4
<i>Sabatia campanulata</i>	GENTIANACEAE	2
<i>Sabatia dodecandra</i> var. <i>dodecandra</i>	GENTIANACEAE	4
<i>Sabatia kennedyana</i>	GENTIANACEAE	1
<i>Sabatia stellaris</i>	GENTIANACEAE	2
<i>Sagina decumbens</i> ssp. <i>decumbens</i>	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	IND.
<i>Sagina nodosa</i> ssp. <i>borealis</i>	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	2
<i>Sagittaria subulata</i>	ALISMATACEAE	2
<i>Sagittaria teres</i>	ALISMATACEAE	1
<i>Salicornia maritima</i>	AMARANTHACEAE	IND.
<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>	SALICACEAE	4
<i>Salix arctophila</i>	SALICACEAE	2
<i>Salix argyrocarpa</i>	SALICACEAE	2
<i>Salix candida</i>	SALICACEAE	3(b)
<i>Salix exigua</i> ssp. <i>interior</i>	SALICACEAE	3(b)
<i>Salix herbacea</i>	SALICACEAE	2
<i>Salix myricoides</i>	SALICACEAE	2
<i>Salix planifolia</i> ssp. <i>planifolia</i>	SALICACEAE	2
<i>Salix uva-ursi</i>	SALICACEAE	2
<i>Sanicula canadensis</i> var. <i>grandis</i>	APIACEAE	4
<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	SAURURACEAE	2
<i>Saxifraga aizoides</i>	SAXIFRAGACEAE	2
<i>Saxifraga cernua</i>	SAXIFRAGACEAE	2
<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> ssp. <i>oppositifolia</i>	SAXIFRAGACEAE	2
<i>Saxifraga paniculata</i> ssp. <i>neogaea</i>	SAXIFRAGACEAE	2
<i>Saxifraga rivularis</i> ssp. <i>rivularis</i>	SAXIFRAGACEAE	2
<i>Schizachyrium littorale</i>	POACEAE	4
<i>Schoenoplectus etuberculatus</i>	CYPERACEAE	1
<i>Schoenoplectus hallii</i>	CYPERACEAE	4
<i>Schoenoplectus heterochaetus</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Schoenoplectus purshianus</i> var. <i>williamsii</i>	CYPERACEAE	4
<i>Schwalbea americana</i>	OROBANCHACEAE	4
<i>Scirpus ancistrochaetus</i>	CYPERACEAE	1
<i>Scirpus georgianus</i>	CYPERACEAE	IND.
<i>Scirpus longii</i>	CYPERACEAE	1
<i>Scleria pauciflora</i> var. <i>caroliniana</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Scleria pauciflora</i> var. <i>pauciflora</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Scleria triglomerata</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Scleria verticillata</i>	CYPERACEAE	4
<i>Sclerolepis uniflora</i>	ASTERACEAE	2
<i>Scutellaria integrifolia</i>	LAMIACEAE	2
<i>Scutellaria parvula</i> var. <i>australis</i>	LAMIACEAE	4
<i>Scutellaria parvula</i> var. <i>missouriensis</i>	LAMIACEAE	IND.
<i>Scutellaria parvula</i> var. <i>parvula</i>	LAMIACEAE	2
<i>Selaginella eclipes</i>	SELAGINELLACEAE	4
<i>Selaginella selaginoides</i>	SELAGINELLACEAE	2

SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY	DIVISION
<i>Senecio suaveolens</i>	ASTERACEAE	2
<i>Senna hebecarpa</i>	FABACEAE	2
<i>Sesuvium maritimum</i>	AIZOACEAE	2
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	ELAEAGNACEAE	3(b)
<i>Sibbaldia procumbens</i>	ROSACEAE	2
<i>Silene acaulis</i>	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	2
<i>Silene stellata</i>	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	2
<i>Sisyrinchium albidum</i>	IRIDACEAE	4
<i>Smilax hispida</i>	SMILACACEAE	4
<i>Solidago erecta</i>	ASTERACEAE	4
<i>Solidago leiocarpa</i>	ASTERACEAE	2
<i>Solidago simplex</i> ssp. <i>randii</i> var. <i>monticola</i>	ASTERACEAE	3(b)
<i>Solidago simplex</i> ssp. <i>randii</i> var. <i>racemosa</i>	ASTERACEAE	IND.
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	POACEAE	3(b)
<i>Sparganium androcladum</i>	TYPHACEAE	IND.
<i>Sparganium natans</i>	TYPHACEAE	3(b)
<i>Spartina cynosuroides</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Sphenopholis nitida</i>	POACEAE	2(a)
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Sphenopholis pensylvanica</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Spiranthes casei</i> var. <i>casei</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	2
<i>Sporobolus clandestinus</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Sporobolus compositus</i> var. <i>drummondii</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Sporobolus neglectus</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Stachys hispida</i>	LAMIACEAE	IND.
<i>Stachys hyssopifolia</i>	LAMIACEAE	3(b)
<i>Stachys pilosa</i> var. <i>arenicola</i>	LAMIACEAE	2
<i>Strophostyles umbellata</i>	FABACEAE	2
<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i>	POTAMOGETONACEAE	2
<i>Suaeda calceoliformis</i>	AMARANTHACEAE	2
<i>Suaeda maritima</i> ssp. <i>richii</i>	AMARANTHACEAE	1
<i>Symphyotrichum anticostense</i>	ASTERACEAE	1
<i>Symphyotrichum concolor</i> ssp. <i>concolor</i>	ASTERACEAE	2
<i>Symphyotrichum lanceolatum</i> ssp. <i>lanceolatum</i> var. <i>interior</i>	ASTERACEAE	IND.
<i>Symphyotrichum lowrieianum</i>	ASTERACEAE	4
<i>Symphyotrichum ontarionis</i>	ASTERACEAE	2
<i>Symphyotrichum praealtum</i> ssp. <i>angustior</i>	ASTERACEAE	2
<i>Symphyotrichum prenanthoides</i>	ASTERACEAE	2
<i>Symphyotrichum urophyllum</i>	ASTERACEAE	2
<i>Taenidia integerrima</i>	APIACEAE	2
<i>Tanacetum bipinnatum</i> ssp. <i>huronense</i>	ASTERACEAE	2

SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY	DIVISION
<i>Taraxacum latilobum</i>	ASTERACEAE	4
<i>Taxus canadensis</i> var. <i>minor</i>	TAXACEAE	IND.
<i>Thalictrum venulosum</i> var. <i>confine</i>	RANUNCULACEAE	2
<i>Tipularia discolor</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	2
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> ssp. <i>negundo</i>	ANACARDIACEAE	4
<i>Trichophorum clintonii</i>	CYPERACEAE	2
<i>Trichostema brachiatum</i>	LAMIACEAE	2
<i>Triglochin gaspensis</i>	JUNCAGINACEAE	1
<i>Triglochin maritima</i>	JUNCAGINACEAE	3(b)
<i>Triosteum angustifolium</i>	CAPRIFOLIACEAE	2
<i>Triosteum aurantiacum</i> var. <i>aurantiacum</i>	CAPRIFOLIACEAE	3(b)
<i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i>	CAPRIFOLIACEAE	2
<i>Triphora trianthophora</i> ssp. <i>trianthophora</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	1
<i>Trollius laxus</i>	RANUNCULACEAE	1
<i>Ulmus thomasii</i>	ULMACEAE	2
<i>Utricularia striata</i>	LENTIBULARIACEAE	4
<i>Utricularia subulata</i>	LENTIBULARIACEAE	2
<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i>	ERICACEAE	3(b)
<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> ssp. <i>minus</i>	ERICACEAE	3(b)
<i>Vahlodea atropurpurea</i>	POACEAE	2
<i>Valeriana uliginosa</i>	CAPRIFOLIACEAE	2
<i>Valerianella radiata</i>	CAPRIFOLIACEAE	4
<i>Veratrum latifolium</i>	MELANTHIACEAE	4
<i>Verbena simplex</i>	VERBENACEAE	2
<i>Verbena urticifolia</i> var. <i>leiocarpa</i>	VERBENACEAE	4
<i>Veronica catenata</i>	PLANTAGINACEAE	2
<i>Veronica wormskjoldii</i> var. <i>wormskjoldii</i>	PLANTAGINACEAE	2
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	PLANTAGINACEAE	IND.
<i>Viburnum nudum</i> var. <i>nudum</i>	ADOXACEAE	4
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	ADOXACEAE	2
<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i>	ADOXACEAE	3(b)
<i>Viola brittoniana</i>	VIOLACEAE	2
<i>Viola hirsutula</i>	VIOLACEAE	4
<i>Viola novae-angliae</i>	VIOLACEAE	2
<i>Viola palustris</i> var. <i>palustris</i>	VIOLACEAE	2
<i>Viola pectinata</i>	VIOLACEAE	1
<i>Viola subsinuata</i>	VIOLACEAE	IND.
<i>Vulpia octoflora</i> var. <i>octoflora</i>	POACEAE	IND.
<i>Wolffiella gladiata</i>	ARACEAE	IND.
<i>Woodsia alpina</i>	WOODSIACEAE	2
<i>Woodsia glabella</i>	WOODSIACEAE	2(a)
<i>Xyris smalliana</i>	XYRIDACEAE	3(b)
<i>Zizia aptera</i>	APIACEAE	2