

Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of Maryland



March 2026

(Expanded)



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Cover photo: The exceedingly rare and beautiful Yellow Nodding Ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes ochroleuca*). Photo credit: Robert Warren.

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INTRODUCTION

The following report identifies 740 native Maryland plants that are among the least understood, the rarest, and the most in need of conservation efforts. It includes species occurring in Maryland that are on the federal list of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), species currently on the State's Threatened and Endangered Species List, and additional species that are considered rare or under assessment by the Wildlife and Heritage Service. The purpose of this report is to inform the public of rare species, to provide an indication of their degree of rarity, to solicit additional information on the status and distribution of these species, and to promote an interest in their conservation. For more information about Maryland's botanical heritage see the 2014 report of the Maryland Botanical Heritage Work Group to the Governor and the Maryland General Assembly, available at: <http://msa.maryland.gov/msa/mdmanual/26excom/html/04botanical.html>.

Compiled by Wildlife and Heritage Service staff and conservation partners, these treatments of rare species are a result of more than 35 years of effort to gather, research, and analyze data from numerous sources, such as herbaria, scientific literature, unpublished documents, reports from botanists and amateur naturalists, and extensive field work conducted by scientists from the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Our knowledge of Maryland's flora has grown steadily. Wildlife and Heritage Service biologists and cooperators have located species which were previously unrecorded for the state and have discovered that some species are scarcer than previous records indicated. Similarly, some species are now known to be either more widespread or less vulnerable than previously believed. Thus, the conservation rank and legal status of each species are periodically revised to keep pace with new information. The list was first published in 1984, and its last revision was in 2021.

The primary Maryland law (enacted in 1975) that allows and governs the legal listing of endangered species is the Nongame and Endangered Species Conservation Act (Annotated Code of Maryland 10-2A-01). The Act is supported by regulations (Code of Maryland Regulations, COMAR 08.03.08) that define listing criteria for endangered, threatened, and endangered extirpated species; establishes the purpose and intent of collecting permits; and lists prohibited activities. Maryland regulations may be found online at: <https://dsd.maryland.gov/Pages/COMARHome.aspx>

The Wildlife and Heritage Service (the Service) within DNR is the lead state agency responsible for the identification, ranking, protection, and management of rare and endangered species and natural communities in Maryland. The Service seeks to identify and sustain populations of rare plants and animals through the maintenance of healthy natural ecosystems. The Service maintains a database of natural areas and occurrences of rare, threatened, and endangered plant and animal species. This database is aligned with the NatureServe network, an international association of over 80 programs that tracks and monitors species and plant communities using identical methodologies across all 50 states, Canada, and Latin America. Wildlife and Heritage Service biologists are concerned with many more species than those included on Maryland's Threatened and Endangered Species list. Some of these species are potential candidates for listing and usually require further investigation into their conservation status and rank. Others are thought to be secure at present but are worthy of attention because of limited distributions, declining populations, or other ecological vulnerabilities.

ABOUT THIS LIST

The State Botanist established a committee to review the format and information content of the Maryland list of rare, threatened, and endangered plant species. The committee's recommendations have been incorporated into this and future documents, and they represent substantial changes to the presentation and content of the Maryland list. This revised and updated list incorporates proposals to alter the Maryland legal status (defined in Table 2 and identified in Appendix I); changes in State ranks; emendations to the County and/or Physiographic Province distributions of species; incorporates additional flowering and fruiting dates; and finally, improvements to species treatments.

UNDERSTANDING CONSERVATION RANK AND LEGAL STATUS

Conservation status ranks are intended to indicate risk of elimination or extinction in the foreseeable future and are arranged along a simple numerical scale (1-5) with the lower numbers reflecting increasing rarity and risk. Conservation ranks also present geographic information about rarity. State ranks (S ranks) communicate the rarity of the species in the state whereas global ranks (G ranks) communicate the rarity of the species throughout its range (although most species are far from being globally distributed). The rank of a species is determined through analyses of population number, size, viability, threats, and trends, among other things. The final metric, a combination of the numeric index (1-5) and the geographic identifier (G or S), distills this large amount of information into a single metric. Thus, for a particular plant species that has a global rank of G1 and a state rank of S1, the species is not only rare and at risk of elimination from within Maryland but also rare throughout its entire range and at risk of extinction. Similarly, a plant species with ranks of G5 and S5 relate that the plant is common in Maryland and is demonstrably secure throughout the species' global range.

Most species have single-valued conservation ranks; however, some variations are possible. Range ranks, e.g., G1G2 or S1S2, indicate the (usually narrow) range of uncertainty in the rank. For example, a species may have more populations than is typical of the lower rank but few are protected; this may affect the viability of the population(s). A taxon (T) rank follows the global (G) rank of the full species as a qualifier to indicate the conservation status of the subspecies or variety of that species, e.g., G5T3. The latter indicates that the subspecies or variety is much rarer than the typical species; the typical species may or may not occur in Maryland. A global rank may also be followed by a 'Q'-qualifier to indicate that there are prevailing taxonomic questions for that species (e.g., G4Q). A '?'-qualifier may be used to indicate that there is a level of uncertainty in the global or state rank (e.g., G4? or S2?). Finally, the "!" symbol to the right of a species name indicates that the conservation status of that species is currently under review. Proposals to alter Maryland status are identified in parentheses in the State Status column and defined in Table 2; however, these proposals will require processing regulatory changes. Definitions of conservation status ranks and rank qualifiers are presented in Table 1. State ranks for many species are modified annually or as needed to reflect current information. All members of the NatureServe Network of Natural Heritage Programs and Conservation Data Centers across the Western Hemisphere use the same ranking system and format. This allows direct conservation status comparisons across the political and geographic landscape, and it is one of the most powerful aspects of the Network.

Table 1. Definitions of Global (G) and State (S) Conservation Ranks and Rank Qualifiers.

Rank	Definitions global/state
GX or SX	Presumed Extirpated —Species believed to be extirpated from the jurisdiction (i.e. global, or state/province). Not located despite intensive searches of historical sites and other appropriate habitats, and virtually no likelihood that it will be rediscovered.
GH or SH	Historical (Possibly Extirpated) —Known only from historical records but still some hope of rediscovery. There is evidence that the species may no longer be present in the jurisdiction, (i.e. global, or state/province) but not enough to state this with certainty.
G1 or S1	Critically Imperiled/Highly State Rare —At very high risk of extinction or extirpation due to very restricted range, very few populations or occurrences, very steep declines, very severe threats, or other factors. Typically occurring in five or fewer populations.
G2 or S2	Imperiled/State Rare —At high risk of extinction or extirpation due to restricted range, few populations or occurrences, steep declines, severe threats, or other factors. Typically occurring in 6-20 populations.
G3 or S3	Vulnerable/Watchlist —At moderate risk of extinction or extirpation due to a restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, threats, or other factors. Typically occurring in 21-80 populations.
G4 or S4	Apparently Secure —At fairly low risk of extinction or extirpation due to an extensive range and/or many populations or occurrences, but with possible cause for some concern as a result of local recent declines, threats, or other factors.
G5 or S5	Demonstrably Secure —At very low risk of extinction or extirpation due to a very extensive range, abundant populations or occurrences, and little to no concern from declines or threats.
S3.1	Vulnerable and globally rare —A species that is actively tracked by the Service because of the global significance of Maryland occurrences. Although not currently threatened or endangered, Maryland occurrences may be critical to the long-term security of the species.
SE	Exotic —Established but not native to Maryland.
SNA	Not Applicable —A conservation status rank is not applicable because the species is not a suitable target for conservation activities.
SNR	Not ranked —State rank not yet assessed.
SR	Reported —Reported from Maryland but without persuasive evidence that would provide a basis for either accepting or rejecting the report. These species are presented in Appendix II.
SRF	Reported falsely —Reported in error from Maryland and the error may persist in the literature. These species are presented in Appendix II.
SU	Status Uncertain —A numerical rank cannot be established with confidence for reasons including lack of historical records, low survey effort, cryptic nature of the species, or concerns that the species may not be native to the state. Uncertainty spans a range of more than three ranks as defined above.
Q	A rank qualifier —Indicates that the taxon has questionable, controversial, or uncertain taxonomic standing, e.g., treated by some authors as a species whereas others treat as a subspecies or variety or not at all.
T	A rank qualifier —Indicates that the infraspecific taxon (subspecies or variety) is ranked differently than the typical species.
?	A rank qualifier —Indicating uncertainty that may span 2-3 ranks as defined above.
!	An indicator that the conservation status of that species is currently under review.

Legal status presents a simple hierarchy of endangerment in three, mostly familiar, categories: Threatened (the lowest status), Endangered (the highest status), and Endangered Extirpated (a category unique to Maryland). Definitions of legal statuses are presented in Table 2. Legal protection statuses of species are typically reviewed and updated, if needed, every two to three years. All species listed as threatened and endangered at the federal level are also listed within Maryland regulations.

Table 2. Definitions of State and Federal legal protection Status.

State Status	Definition
Endangered (E)	A species whose continued existence as a viable component of Maryland’s flora is determined to be in jeopardy.
Threatened (T)	A species that appears likely, within the foreseeable future, to become endangered in Maryland.
Endangered Extirpated (X)	A species that was once a viable component of the flora of Maryland, but for which no naturally occurring populations are known to exist.
Proposed Delist (PD)	A species proposed for delisting by the Service. These proposals are indicated in parentheses to the right of the current State Status.
Proposed Endangered (PE)	A species proposed for listing as endangered in Maryland. These proposals are indicated in parentheses to the right of the current State Status.
Proposed Threatened (PT)	A species proposed for listing as threatened in Maryland. These proposals are indicated in parentheses to the right of the current State Status.
Federal Status	Definition
Endangered (LE)	Taxa listed as Endangered under the federal ESA; in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Threatened (LT)	Taxa listed as Threatened under the federal ESA; likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

GUIDE TO THE LIST

The rare, threatened, and endangered plant species list is arranged alphabetically by scientific name. Taxonomy follows Weakley’s *Flora of the Southern and Mid-Atlantic States* (2024) unless stated otherwise (Weakley’s *Flora* is freely available for download at: <https://ncbg.unc.edu/research/unc-herbarium/floras/>). The header on each page of the treatments shows (from left to right) Scientific Name, Common Name, the Global Rank (G rank), State Rank (S rank), State Status (if any), and Federal Status (if any). Common names, global ranks, and state ranks may also be found on the NatureServe Explorer website at: <https://explorer.natureserve.org/>. Below the first line of each treatment more detailed information is presented. A key to the treatments is presented in Figure 1 on page 12. Directly underneath the scientific name of the species is the scientific name of the plant family followed by the common name of the family in parentheses.

Taxonomic synonyms (**Syn**) in common use correspond to four major references for our region starting with R. G. Brown and M. L. Brown’s 1972 *Woody Plants of Maryland* and M. L. Brown and R. G. Brown’s 1984 *Herbaceous Plants of Maryland*; H. A. Gleason and A. Cronquist’s 1991 *Manual of Vascular Plants of Northeastern United States and Adjacent Canada*; and M. L. Fernald’s 1950 *Gray’s Manual of Botany, 8th Edition*. Taxonomic references (**Taxref**) point to a published source; this generally refers to Weakley (2024) unless otherwise noted. Taxonomic notes (**Taxnote**) are provided to detail our understanding of the taxonomy of the species. Conservation and ecology notes (**Cons/Econote**) detail factors influencing the rank and status of the species but also include more general ecological notes. The species’ most commonly associated habitat in Maryland (**Habitat**) is presented as synoptically as possible given the need to conserve space. Some habitat descriptions follow Harrison (2022) plant community descriptions according to the taxonomy of the National Vegetation Classification (<https://usnvc.org/explore-classification/>). The Maryland distribution (**Distr**) of the species is presented, first by major physiographic province (see Figure 2 for definitions), followed by county names in parentheses. Three distributional qualifiers (?, *, I) may occur in the county distribution to indicate the circumstances for a county record (see [Table 3](#) for definitions). Distributional data comes from a variety of sources but mostly from the records and databases of the Maryland Natural Heritage Program, the Maryland Biodiversity Project, and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources Herbarium (international acronym is TAWES). Finally, flowering (**Flw**) and fruiting (**Fr**) periods for the species appear on the last line of the treatment. These are Maryland-specific, and data collection is ongoing. Treatments are followed by a full **index** of the genera.

Appendix I details the changes in rank and legal status for all species since the last publication of the list in March 2021.

Appendix II details the list of species reported or falsely reported that have been or are attributed to Maryland and that are not presented in the body of the treatments.

The **Literature Cited** section contains all sources cited in the plant treatments.

A **glossary** of selected terms is provided at the end of this document.

Table 3. Definitions of qualifiers used in the county distribution of species.

Distributional Qualifier	Definition
County name?	Record for the county is reported but unverified or may indicate that the record occurs outside of the known range or in atypical habitat.
County name*	Record for the county is based upon a historical collection, but no extant population is known.
County name ^I	Record for the county is the result of an introduction.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AND IMPORTANT LINKS

National

The U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Office of Endangered Species publishes a list of federally designated Threatened and Endangered species. Copies of the USFWS publications: Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants, and Plant Taxa for Listing as Endangered or Threatened Species; Notice of Review (reprinted from the Federal Register), may be obtained from the Publication Unit, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington DC 20240 or viewed at: <https://www.fws.gov/endangered/>

The Biota of North America Program (Synthesis of North American Flora) includes links to county-level distributions and taxonomic information of plant taxa occurring in North America at the following link: www.bonap.org.

NatureServe compiles data from all member programs in the Network of Natural Heritage Programs and Conservation Data Centers and provides a synthesis in the form of species summaries on their Explorer website: <https://explorer.natureserve.org>

Regional

The Virginia Botanical Associates provide an excellent online atlas of the Virginia flora at: www.vaplantatlas.org.

The Mid-Atlantic Consortium of Herbaria provides a searchable database of vascular plant specimens and images at: <https://midatlanticherbaria.org/portal/index.php>

Maryland

The Maryland Plant Atlas provides information on the occurrences and distributions of plant species in Maryland at: <https://www.marylandplantatlas.org/index.php>

The Maryland Biodiversity Project provides information on all species at: <https://www.marylandbiodiversity.com/>

The Smithsonian Institution provides online searches of plant species in the Flora of the Washington-Baltimore Area at: www.botany.si.edu.

For more information about Maryland's botanical heritage see the 2014 report of the Maryland Botanical Heritage Work Group to the Governor and the Maryland General Assembly, available at: <https://msa.maryland.gov/msa/mdmanual/26excom/defunct/html/04botanical.html>

To obtain additional copies of this report; to receive a copy of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of Maryland; or to receive other information on Maryland's rare species and natural areas; please contact the Maryland Wildlife and Heritage Service at Tawes State Office Building, E-1, 580 Taylor Avenue, Annapolis, MD 21401 or visit the website at: https://dnr.maryland.gov/wildlife/Pages/plants_wildlife/rte/rteplants.aspx

The Maryland Geological Survey (<http://www.mgs.md.gov/>) provides detailed physiographic maps with accompanying explanatory text, available at: https://www.mgs.md.gov/geology/physiographic_map.html.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

You can take an active part in conserving Maryland's rare species by contacting the Wildlife and Heritage Service with the following types of information:

I. Submitting information on rare, threatened, or endangered species

1. Location details should be included (exact mapped location using GPS is preferred but not required). Online applications such as Google Earth are invaluable but precise, written directions including driving and walking are acceptable.
2. Documentation that includes a photograph, description of the species, identification source, and habitat description should accompany the report.
3. Information on the ecology and/or biology of the species including observed and/or identified pollinators should accompany the report.

**Additional information, including a downloadable .pdf of our rare plant reporting form can be found at: https://dnr.maryland.gov/wildlife/Pages/plants_wildlife/rte_reportinginst.aspx

II. Assisting the Service with rank and status

1. Submit data indicating that a species should be assigned a different rank and status, with supporting documentation.
2. Submit nominations for additional species to be included on the list or of species that should be deleted from the list, with supporting documentation.
3. Submit information on historical collections or from documentation in scientific literature.

RARE, THREATENED, AND ENDANGERED PLANTS OF MARYLAND

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https://dnr.maryland.gov/wildlife/pages/tax_checkoff.aspx

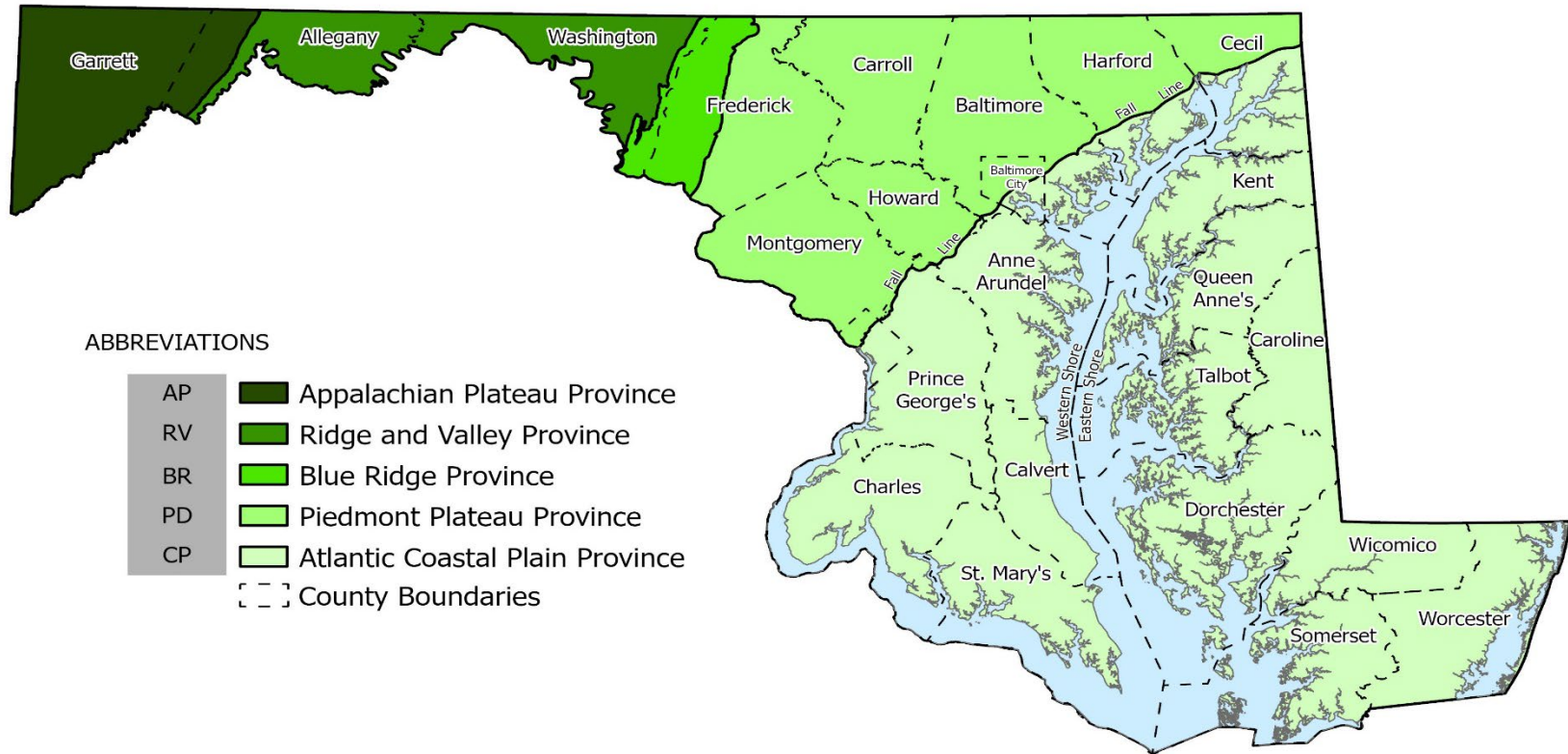
Figure 1. Quick reference to plant treatments. Superscript numerals in the example (Harperella) identify terms that are defined in the key.

Scientific Name ¹	Common Name ²	Global Rank ³	State Rank ⁴	State Status ⁵	Federal Status ⁶
<i>Harperella nodosa</i> Rose ⁷ Apiaceae (Carrot Family) ⁸ Syn: <i>Ptilimnium nodosum</i> (Rose) Mathias ⁹ Taxref: Feist et al. 2012. ¹⁰ Taxnote: Feist et al. resurrected the genus <i>Harperella</i> from within <i>Ptilimnium</i> based on an analysis of molecular markers and morphology. Inclusive of <i>H. vivipara</i> (Rose) and <i>H. fluviatilis</i> (Rose) for which Feist et al. found only marginal taxonomic evidence. ¹¹ Cons/Econote: Endangered via landscape-level changes in stream flows and rangewide habitat loss; restricted to two streams in Maryland. ¹² Habitat: Riverside bedrock scour bars. ¹³ Distr. RV (Alleghany, Washington). ¹⁴ Flw: Aug- Sept; Fr: Oct.	Harperella	G2	S1	E	LE

Key

1. Scientific name: the correct citation of a scientific name includes the author of the species. In this example that person was the American botanist Joseph Nelson Rose (b.1862-d.1928).
2. Common Name: common names in this document have been standardized to the common names utilized by NatureServe.
3. Global Rank: refers to the conservation rank of the plant throughout its range. See Table 1 for definitions.
4. State Rank: refers to the conservation rank in Maryland. See Table 1 for definitions.
5. State Status: refers to the legal protection status of a species under the Maryland Nongame and Endangered Species Conservation Act. See Table 2 for definitions.
6. Federal Status: refers to legal protection status of a species as determined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Office of Endangered Species, in accordance with the federal Endangered Species Act. See Table 2 for definitions.
7. Scientific family name (common family name): the scientific (Latin) name of the plant family followed by its common name in parentheses.
8. Syn: refers to synonyms for scientific names that have been used in other lists, floras, and manuals.
9. Taxref: a taxonomic reference may be provided for the name(s) used in this document when the treatment differs from Weakley (2024) or when reference to a primary literature source may be helpful to the reader. Full citations, (e.g., author, year, title, journal) may be found in the Literature Cited.
10. Taxnote: taxonomic notes are provided (when needed) to detail the taxonomic treatment used in this document.
11. Cons/Econote: conservation and ecology notes are provided for most species in order to relate factors influencing conservation ranks and statuses.
12. Habitat: refers to a summary of the known habitats for the species in Maryland.
13. Distr: provides the distribution of the species by Physiographic Province (see Figure 2) followed by the documented county distribution in parentheses.
14. Flw: Fr: flowering (Flw) and fruiting (Fr) periods are provided for species for which we have precise data.

Figure 2. Map of Maryland showing Physiographic Provinces and county boundaries.



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Species Treatments

“Hence, a traveller should be a botanist, for in all views plants form the chief embellishment.”

Charles Darwin (1845, pp. 502-503). *Journal of Researches into the Natural History and Geology of the Countries Visited During the Voyage Round the World of H.M.S. Beagle under the command of Capt. Fitz Roy.*

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Abies balsamea</i> (Linnaeus) P. Mill Pinaceae (Pine Family)	Balsam Fir	G5	S1		
Cons/Econote: Peripheral in Maryland; isolated occurrences with few trees.					
Habitat: Mesic coves and outcrops at higher elevations.					
Distr. AP (Garrett).					
Flw: May-Jun; Fr: late Aug-Sept.					
<i>Aconitum uncinatum</i> Linnaeus Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family)	Blue Monkshood	G4	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss. Deer browse limits reproduction at some sites.					
Habitat: Rich, montane alluvial woods; riverbanks; scour bar boulder fields.					
Distr. AP (Garrett).					
Flw: Aug; Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Actaea podocarpa</i> A.P. de Candolle Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family)	American Bugbane	G4	S2		
Syn: <i>Cimicifuga americana</i> Michaux					
Cons/Econote: Endemic to southern and central Appalachians; Maryland populations are confined to a narrow geographic area.					
Habitat: Rich montane forests.					
Distr. AP (Garrett).					
Flw: Aug; Fr: Sept.					
<i>Adlumia fungosa</i> (Aiton) Greene ex Britton, Sterns & Poggenburg Fumariaceae (Fumitory Family)	Climbing Fumitory	G4	S2	T	
Cons/Econote: This species reaches highest density in open-canopy habitats and thus faces increased competition with invasive species.					
Habitat: Rocky woodlands, cliffs, and outcrops over mafic to slightly acidic siltstones, sandstones and shales, and sometimes found growing—strikingly—in small amounts of organic soil on the tops of boulders.					
Distr. AP, BR, PD*, RV (Alleghany, Baltimore*, Frederick, Garrett, Washington).					
Flw: late Jul to Sept; Fr: Sept-Nov.					
<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i> (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns & Poggenburg Fabaceae (Legume Family)	Sensitive Joint-vetch	G2	S1	E	LT

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss, stream sedimentation and to an unknown extent, sea level rise associated with global warming. See Tyndall (2011) for monitoring data on Maryland populations. The use of a drone and an airboat have greatly facilitated our population monitoring in these difficult-to-survey habitats.</p> <p>Habitat: Fresh tidal marshes.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Calvert, Charles, Prince George’s, Somerset, Wicomico*).</p> <p>Flw: mid-Aug to early Oct: Fr: Sept-Oct.</p>					

***Agalinis auriculata* (Michaux) Blake**

Earleaf False Foxglove G3 S1 E

Orobanchaceae (Broomrape Family)

Cons/Econote: Critically endangered by long-term habitat loss and displacement by invasive species. The long decline in this species abundance is demonstrated by the comments in Brereton (John A. Brereton, b.1786, d.1839; Flora Columbiana, 1830, p.4) wherein he states “...found abundantly on the low banks of the Eastern-Branch (the Anacostia, within our limits...)”. Last observed by the late Richard Wiegand (b.1947, d.2017) along the Potomac River in 2008.

Habitat: Meadows and woodland borders over mafic or calcareous substrates.

Distr. CP*, PD (Frederick, Montgomery, Prince George’s*).

Flw: mid-Sept; **Fr:** Oct-Nov.

***Agalinis decemloba* (Greene) Pennell !**

Blue Ridge False Foxglove G3G4 S1 E LE

Orobanchaceae (Broomrape Family)

Syn: *Agalinis acuta* Pennell

Taxnote: Pettingill and Neel (2011) found insufficient evidence to support the evolutionary distinctiveness of *A. acuta* recommending synonymizing under *A. decemloba* but continued federal protection under the Endangered Species Act. The USFWS (2019) is recommending delisting of *A. acuta* given the current taxonomic treatments subsuming *A. acuta* into *A. decemloba*.

Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and fragmentation of historically connected barrens, fire exclusion, and white-tail deer herbivory. A range-wide status assessment is being performed to determine whether a delisting proposal should be published by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

Habitat: Remnant grassland and barrens (savannas) over ultramafic (serpentine) to acidic (sand) substrates.

Distr. CP, PD (Baltimore, Prince George’s*).

Flw: mid-Sept; **Fr:** late Sept to Oct.

***Agalinis obtusifolia* Rafinesque**

Ten-lobe False Foxglove G4 SH X

Orobanchaceae (Broomrape Family)

Taxnote: Pettingill and Neel (2011) demonstrated that *A. obtusifolia* is distinct from *A. decemloba* and that the subsuming of *A. decemloba* under *A. obtusifolia* is in error.

Cons/Econote: The species appears to have been frequently collected from about 1902–1937 within a 60 km radius of the District of Columbia. All these collections were made from areas that are currently heavily urbanized and all are presumed extirpated. The decline in

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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Maryland populations is mirrored by a widespread regional decline. The late F. W. Pennell (b.1886, d.1952), a noted *Agalinis* expert, made several collections of *A. obtusifolia* from the District of Columbia and from Prince George's County in the early 1900s. Despite the taxonomic confusion, *A. obtusifolia* is firmly established as a historical component of the Maryland flora.

Habitat: Sandy barrens and woodland glades.

Distr. CP*, PD? (MD records are a heterogeneous assemblage of perhaps several species: Baltimore?, Calvert?, Charles?, Howard?, Montgomery?, Prince George's*).

Flw: mid-Sept to early Oct; **Fr:** Oct.

<i>Agalinis setacea</i> (J.F. Gmelin) Rafinesque	Threadleaf Gerardia	G5?	S2	E
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Orobanchaceae (Broomrape Family)

Cons/Econote: A declining species in Maryland, the species' habitat is fragmented, and surveys indicate very low population sizes. Endangered by habitat loss, woody succession of barrens habitat and poor protection status of several populations.

Habitat: Sandy fields and roadsides; inland sand dune and ridge woodlands; serpentine barrens.

Distr. CP (Anne Arundel*, Baltimore, Calvert, Caroline, Charles, Montgomery*, Prince George's*, Talbot*, Wicomico, Worcester).

Flw: early to mid-Sept (early-Oct.); **Fr:** late Sept to Oct.

<i>Agalinis skinneriana</i> (A. Wood) Britton	Pale False Foxglove	G3G4	S1	E
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Orobanchaceae (Broomrape Family)

Taxnote: Pettingill and Neel (2008) confirmed that Maryland plants were sister to the sample from Missouri (within the core range of the species) but indicate that further investigation may be warranted to determine if the Maryland populations are an unrecognized species, as our populations are striking disjuncts from Midwestern prairies.

Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss, damage by off-road vehicles and woody succession of barrens habitat. Typical of annuals, population censuses may be dramatically different between survey years. The conditions for seed germination appear very strict, and so far, no seed has been successfully germinated in the greenhouse. Accumulating evidence suggests that this species has a long-lived seed bed but the conditions under which the seed will germinate are not known. Remnant grasslands where this species is a rare component are high priorities for conservation as they retain, to some extent, the pollinator networks necessary for pollination and seed set in primarily entomophilous plant species (Hirayama et al. 2025). The Service is establishing a protected reserve for this species in its historical habitat using a combination of clearing and prescribed fire.

Habitat: Sandy roads, barrens, and fields.

Distr. CP: (Cecil*, Charles, Dorchester, Prince George's).

Flw: late Aug to Sept; **Fr:** Sept-Oct.

<i>Agastache scrophulariifolia</i> (Willdenow) Kuntze	Purple Giant-hyssop	G4	S1S2	T
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Lamiaceae (Mint Family)

Cons/Econote: Threatened by alteration of edge habitats by invasive species and excessive deer browse.

Habitat: Forest clearings, field edges, roadsides.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Distr. BR, PD, RV? (Baltimore*, Carroll?, Frederick, Howard*, Washington?; distribution likely incomplete).					
Flw: late Jul to Aug; Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Agrimonia microcarpa</i> Wallroth	Small-fruited Agrimony	G4		S1?	
Rosaceae (Rose Family)					
Taxnote: Small plants of the common and widespread <i>A. pubescens</i> are frequently mistaken for this species. Good keys to the genus are available in Weakley (2024).					
Cons/Econote: The distribution of this species in Maryland is enigmatic. Historically this species has been reported as far west as Washington County (Shreve et al. 1910) and as far north as northern Cecil County (Reed 1986) but is currently known from the Coastal Plain as far south as Dorchester County (Eastern Shore) and Charles County (Western Shore). This species occupies a wide range of geological substrates from strongly acid to ultramafic. Habitat at the largest known population is unremarkable and there appears to be much available, yet unoccupied, habitat for the species. Additionally, the Service has noted broad fluctuations in population size that are not associated with changes in habitat. For example, the large population at Caroline County site has disappeared and there is no indication that the habitat has changed.					
Habitat: Dry-mesic oak and dry pine-oak forests and woodlands over rocky, sandy, or gravelly substrates.					
Distr. CP, PD, RV? (Anne Arundel*, Baltimore*?, Caroline, Cecil*, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick?, Howard, Montgomery*?, Prince George's?, Washington?).					
Flw: Aug-Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Agrimonia striata</i> Michaux	Woodland Agrimony	G5		S1	E
Rosaceae (Rose Family)					
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and displacement by invasive species.					
Habitat: Basic mesic forests, rich bottomland forests.					
Distr. CP*, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Cecil*, Howard*, Prince George's*).					
Flw: mid-Aug to early Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Aletris aurea</i> Walter	Golden Colicroot	G5		SH	X
Nartheciaceae (Bog-asphodel Family)					
Cons/Econote: Maryland populations represented the northern extent of the southeastern coastal range. Last collected in 1918 and presumed extirpated.					
Habitat: Acidic seepage wetlands.					
Distr. CP* (Prince George's*).					
Flw: Jul. (McAtee collected a specimen on July 18, 1918; flowering several weeks later than <i>A. farinosa</i> accordingly to Weakley 2024).					
<i>Alnus maritima</i> (Marshall) Muhlenberg ex Nuttall	Seaside Alder	G3		S3.1	
Betulaceae (Birch Family)					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Taxnote: Maryland and Delaware plants are ssp. <i>maritima</i>. See Schrader & Graves (2004) for discussion of the subspecies.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Endemic to the Delmarva Peninsula in four Maryland counties and Sussex County, Delaware (erroneously reported from Kent County, Delaware). Locally abundant and comprising distinctive shrubland and woodland natural communities along tidal rivers and occasionally old millponds (Harrison and Stango 2003). See Shreve et al. (1910, p. 128, 424) for a historical discussion of the association with Atlantic White Cedar and the distribution of this species in Maryland. The species is particularly susceptible to saltwater intrusion (Schrader & Gallagher 2003), thus, past hurricanes and accompanying storm surge may be responsible for the current distribution. Sea-level rise and saltwater intrusion after ‘Superstorm Sandy’ are responsible for the extirpation of a population in Delaware (W. McAvoy, pers. comm.).</p> <p>Habitat: Ecotones between fresh tidal marshes and tidal swamps, open-canopy Atlantic white cedar swamps. As a matter of coincidence, specimens have not been collected on the Somerset County side of Dividing Creek, but the plant is abundant on the Worcester County side.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Dorchester, Somerset?, Wicomico, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw: Jul; Fr: mid-Aug to early Oct.</p>					
<i>Amaranthus pumilus</i> Rafinesque Amaranthaceae (Amaranth Family)	Seabeach Amaranth	G2	S1	E	LT
<p>Cons/Econote: Extirpated from much of its historic range (Hancock & Hosier 2003); this species occupies dynamic coastal beach habitat that has been altered by decades of coastal development. Rediscovered on Assateague Island in 1998 after 31 years of absence (Tyndall et al. 2000). The Service performs annual monitoring of the species on Assateague Island.</p> <p>Habitat: Barrier Island beaches and foredunes.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Worcester).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: Jul-Sept.</p>					
<i>Amelanchier humilis</i> Wiegand Rosaceae (Rose Family)	Running Shadbush	G5	S1	T	
<p>Syn: <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> (Nuttall) Nuttall ex M. Roemer</p> <p>Taxnote: A widespread species in the northeastern U.S. having both diploid and polyploid populations (Burgess et al. 2014). Maryland populations are near the southern terminus of the species’ range, and some Maryland plants were determined to be triploid.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Threatened by competition and displacement by non-native, invasive shrubs, particularly <i>Lonicera maackii</i> and a non-native grass, Poverty Brome (<i>Bromus sterilis</i>).</p> <p>Habitat: Outcrops of limestone or other calcium-bearing geological substrates.</p> <p>Distr. RV (Allegany, Washington).</p> <p>Flw: early May; Fr: Jun.</p>					
<i>Amelanchier nantucketensis</i> E.P. Bicknell Rosaceae (Rose Family)	Nantucket Shadbush	G3Q	S1	T	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Taxnote: A widespread tetraploid (Burgess et al. 2014) in the northeastern U.S. with several striking disjuncts in the southeastern U.S., including Maryland. Our plants are typically andropetalous (petals appearing much like a wider stamen) with few ‘normal-looking’ petals.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Threatened by competition and displacement by invasive species and habitat alteration. Restricted to a small linear population along the Potomac Gorge.</p> <p>Habitat: Ancient bedrock scour bar terraces and cliff faces.</p> <p>Distr. PD (Montgomery).</p> <p>Flw: mid-Apr; Fr: May-Jun.</p>					
<p><i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i> (Pursh) A.P. de Candolle Rosaceae (Rose Family)</p>	<p>Roundleaf Serviceberry Roundleaf Shadbush</p>	G5	S1	E	
<p>Taxnote: Comprising a complex group of morphologies and ploidy levels across the species’ range in the eastern U.S. (Burgess et al. 2014). Maryland plants are tetraploid.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and displacement by invasive species.</p> <p>Habitat: Outcrops of shale and limestone.</p> <p>Distr. AP, RV (Allegany, Garrett).</p> <p>Flw: early May; Fr: Jun.</p>					
<p><i>Amelanchier spicata</i> (Lamarck) K. Koch Rosaceae (Rose Family)</p>	<p>Running Serviceberry</p>	G5	S2		
<p>Syn: <i>Amelanchier lucida</i> Fernald</p> <p>Taxnote: A widespread, tetraploid apomict of the northeastern U.S. (Burgess et al. 2014; Campbell et al. 2014).</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Intolerant of shade, Maryland plants are restricted to a narrow zone of (chiefly) acidic sandstone glades. Plants in harsh habitat may be less than 20 cm in height and may be overlooked when not in flower.</p> <p>Habitat: Outcrops of acidic rock and sandstone glades (frequently in the Oriskany Formation).</p> <p>Distr. AP, BR, PD*, RV (Allegany, Frederick, Howard*, Montgomery, Washington).</p> <p>Flw: late Apr to early May; Fr: Jun.</p>					
<p><i>Amianthium muscitoxicum</i> (Walter) A. Gray Melanthiaceae (Bunchflower Family)</p>	<p>Fly-poison</p>	G4G5	S2		
<p>Syn: <i>A. muscaetoxicum</i>, an orthographic variant.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Upgraded from the Watchlist (S3) in 1999 based upon observed declines in range and population size due to heavy browsing by white-tailed deer, and encroachment of invasive species. The Service requests additional information to evaluate this species’ conservation status.</p> <p>Habitat: Sandy or rocky knolls in open, dry-mesic forests.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Distr. AP*, BR, CP, PD, RV (Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett*, Howard, Harford, Prince George's*, Washington).					
Flw: late May to mid-Jun: Fr: Aug-Sept.					
<i>Ammannia latifolia</i> Linnaeus	Koehne Ammannia	G5	S2		
Lythraceae (Loosestrife Family)					
Cons/Econote: Recent surveys have failed to find this species in previously occupied habitat. Saltwater intrusion into baymouth barrier wetlands (Sipple 1982) is suspected to be associated with the decline at one site; however, other sites that are clearly brackish are extant.					
Habitat: Brackish to fresh tidal marshes.					
Distr. CP (Baltimore*, Calvert, Cecil*, Charles*, Dorchester, Kent, Montgomery, Queen Anne's, Somerset, St. Mary's*, Worcester).					
Flw: Aug-Sept; Fr: Oct.					
<i>Amphicarpum amphicarpon</i> (Pursh) Nash	Blue Maidencane	G3G4	S3		
Poaceae (Grass Family)					
Syn: <i>Amphicarpum purshii</i> Kunth					
Cons/Econote: An Atlantic Coastal Plain endemic, restricted to the lower Eastern Shore in Maryland and often locally abundant.					
Habitat: Sandy soil, frequent in clearings under powerlines and edges of pine flatwoods.					
Distr. CP (Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: Sept.					
<i>Anagallis minima</i> (Linnaeus) E.H. Krause	see <i>Centunculus minimus</i> Linnaeus				
<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i> (Linnaeus) Bentham & Hooker f.	Pearly Everlasting	G5	S3		
Asteraceae (Aster Family)					
Habitat: Dry to moist gravelly or sandy soils, old fields and clearings.					
Distr. AP, BR, PD*, RV (Allegany, Cecil*, Charles*, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery*).					
Flw: Jul-Aug; Fr: Aug-Sept (Oct).					
<i>Anemonastrum canadense</i> (Linnaeus) Mosyakin	Canada Anemone	G5	SH	X	
Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family)					
Syn: <i>Anemone canadensis</i> Linnaeus					
Cons/Econote: Apparently very rare in the southeastern U.S.; two Maryland collections dated 1879 and 1898.					
Habitat: Mesic Hardwood Forests.					
Distr. CP* (Harford*, Prince George's*).					
Flw: late May (E.S. Steele collected a flowering specimen 25 May 1898).					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Anemone lancifolia</i> Pursh Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family) Taxnote: Intergrades with the more common <i>A. quinquefolia</i> . Cons/Econote: Endemic to the southern and central Appalachians; this species has not been relocated at its historical collection site along Fifteenmile Creek in Allegany County but occurs at several sites in Garrett County. Habitat: Basic mesic forest (calcareous shale); sphagnum hummocks in Eastern Hemlock-Great Laurel Forest. Distr. AP, RV (Allegany, Garrett). Flw: early May; Fr: June	Mountain Thimbleweed	G5	S1?		
<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i> Linnaeus Apiaceae (Carrot Family) Cons/Econote: Known from a few collections 1907–1941. Habitat: Shell-marl (coastal), rich northern hardwood bluffs and slopes (mountains). Distr. AP*, CP* (Calvert*, Garrett*). Flw: late May to Jun; Fr: Jun-Jul.	Great Angelica	G5	SH	X	
<i>Angelica triquinata</i> Michaux Apiaceae (Carrot Family) Cons/Econote: A southern and central Appalachian endemic. Endangered by habitat loss. Habitat: Rich, mesic northern hardwood forests; Appalachian fens. Distr. AP (Garrett). Flw: Jun-Jul; Fr: late Jul to Sept.	Filmy Angelica	G4	S1	E	
<i>Antennaria solitaria</i> Rydberg Asteraceae (Aster Family) Cons/Econote: Known from a series of isolated populations, often in low numbers, and with few protected populations. Habitat: Oak-beech-heath bluffs and woodlands often on steep, actively eroding slopes and occasionally on tip-up mounds of fallen trees. Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Harford, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Worcester). Flw: late Apr; Fr: May-Jun.	Single-head Pussytoes	G5	S2	T	
<i>Anthoxanthum hirtum</i> (Schrank) Y. Schouten & Veldkamp	see <i>Hierochloa hirta</i> (Schrank) Borbás				
<i>Arabis adpressipilis</i> (M. Hopkins) Al-Shehbaz Brassicaceae (Mustard Family) Syn: <i>A. hirsuta</i> (Linnaeus) Scopoli var. <i>adpressipilis</i> (M. Hopkins) Rollins <i>A. pycnocarpa</i> M. Hopkins var. <i>adpressipilis</i> M. Hopkins	Hairy Rockcress	G4	S1S2		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: Populations are apparently very narrowly and linearly distributed along the Potomac River (see also Beckman 2003). Habitat: Limestone outcrops and cliffs; basic mesic forest; rich boulderfield woodlands. Distr. PD, RV (Montgomery, Washington; distribution likely incomplete). Flw: Apr-May; Fr: May-Jul.</p>					
<i>Arabis missouriensis</i> Greene	see <i>Borodinia missouriensis</i> (Green) P.J. Alexander & Windham				
<i>Arabis patens</i> Sullivant Brassicaceae (Mustard Family)	Spreading Rockcress	G3	S2		
<p>Eco/Consnote: The Service has revised the state rank for this species citing low population sizes and a substantial increase in threats to the species' habitat due to encroachment of multiple invasive species. This species is a likely candidate for a revised global rank of G2. Habitat: Dry-mesic calcareous forests; limestone woodlands; boulder field forests; limestone bluffs. Distr. AP, BR, PD, RV (Allegheny, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery, Washington). Flw: Apr to mid-May; Fr: May-Jul.</p>					
<i>Arabis pycnocarpa</i> M. Hopkins Brassicaceae (Mustard Family)	Western Hairy Rockcress	G5	S1		
<p>Syn: <i>A. hirsuta</i> var. <i>pycnocarpa</i> (M. Hopkins) Rollins Cons/Econote: Broadly distributed to our north and west this species is very rare in its eastern range. Our knowledge of this species in Maryland is represented by a few records in western MD. Habitat: Limestone bluff. Distr. AP, RV (Garrett, Washington). Flw: early May; Fr: late May to Jul.</p>					
<i>Arabis shortii</i> (Fernald) Gleason	see <i>Borodinia dentata</i> (Rafinesque) P.J. Alexander & Windham				
<i>Aralia hispida</i> Ventenat Araliaceae (Ginseng Family)	Bristly Sarsaparilla	G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by fire exclusion; according to Weakley (2024) this species appears to be strongly dependent on recurrent fire. Habitat: Dry, often rocky or sandy barrens. Distr. AP (Garrett). Flw: mid-Jun to Jul; Fr: Aug.</p>					
<i>Aralia racemosa</i> Linnaeus Araliaceae (Ginseng Family)	American Spikenard	G5	S2S4		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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Cons/Econote: Added to the Maryland tracking list as a species of concern in 2012. Documented from a few areas and observed to occur in low numbers; some historical stations may have been extirpated. The Service requests additional information to evaluate this species' conservation status.

Habitat: Basic mesic forest; openings amongst outcrops in rich soils.

Distr. AP, BR, CP, PD, RV (Allegheny, Anne Arundel*, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Howard*, Montgomery*, Prince George's, Washington).

Flw: late Jun to Jul; **Fr:** Sept.

<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> (Linnaeus) Sprengel	Bearberry	G5	S1	E
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Ericaceae (Heath Family)

Cons/Econote: Wide-ranging circumboreal species with scattered stations south to Delaware and northern Virginia. Confined to a single Pleistocene-relict population that has declined in recent years. The Service is studying methods for safeguarding these plants.

Habitat: Exposed summit of shale ridge.

Distr. RV (Allegheny).

Flw/Fr: not observed.

<i>Arethusa bulbosa</i> Linnaeus	Dragon's Mouth Orchid	G5	SX	X
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Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)

Swamp-pink

Cons/Econote: Last seen in 1918 at Suitland Bog and known from the "magnolia bogs" as early as 1809 (McAtee 1922). The Queen Anne's County station reported by Reveal & Broome (1981) citing Shreve (1910) is an error; Shreve (1910) reported *Calopogon tuberosus* (as *Limodorum*) and not *Arethusa*. The species was collected in Maryland in the period from 1696–1700 by Krieg and Vernon, or Hugh Jones (British Museum of Natural History, London) (Reveal & Broome 1981). The historical record for Cecil County (J. Ford Sempers, b.1866, d.1951, collected on May 19, 1901) is difficult to ascertain the actual locality, as the specimen is stamped with the collector's name, town and county, along with few details other than distance from a train station. For example, *Arethusa* was collected "2 miles SE of station". Among Mr. Sempers' collections were *Helonias bullata*, *Calopogon tuberosus* and *Platanthera ciliaris*, all of which occur or occurred, unfortunately, in the extensive Fall Line seeps of Cecil County, generally forming the current path of Interstate 95.

Habitat: Fall Line terrace gravel bogs and gravelly seepage slopes.

Distr. CP* (Cecil*, Prince George's*).

Flw: mid-to-late May; **Fr:** Jul?

<i>Aristida lanosa</i> Muhlenberg ex Elliott	Woolly Three-awn	G5	S1	E
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Poaceae (Grass Family)

Cons/Econote: Endangered by conversion of barrens habitat to loblolly pine plantations and limited to a few extant populations. Fire suppression certainly plays a role in this species' rarity.

Habitat: Dry sandy openings of inland sand dunes and ridges.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Distr. CP, PD* (Anne Arundel?, Calvert*, Dorchester, Howard?, Montgomery*, Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Aristida tuberculosa</i> Nuttall	Seabeach Needlegrass	G4	S3		
Poaceae (Grass Family)					
Cons/Econote: Restricted in Maryland to Assateague Island but frequent in habitat (Lea et al. 2000).					
Habitat: Dry, open woodlands and dwarf shrublands dominated by <i>Hudsonia tomentosa</i> (beach heather).					
Distr. CP (Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: late Aug to Sept.					
<i>Aristida virgata</i> Trinius	Wand-like Three-awn Grass	G4G5	S2	T	
Poaceae (Grass Family)					
Syn: <i>A. purpurascens</i> Poiret var. <i>virgata</i> (Trinius) Allred					
Cons/Econote: Narrowly distributed on the lower Eastern Shore. Endangered by woody succession of open barrens habitat and potentially by herbicide applications at unprotected sites. Perhaps more frequent than originally thought; however, the species abundance declines rapidly upon succession to woodland or forested conditions. The use of prescribed fire has benefited this species' abundance.					
Habitat: Seasonally wet to dry sandy and/or peaty soils of clearings, meadows, and acidic seeps.					
Distr. CP (Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Aristolochia macrophylla</i> Lamarck	see <i>Isotrema macrophyllum</i> (Lamarck) C.F. Reed				
<i>Armoracia lacustris</i> (A. Gray) Al-Shehbaz & V. Bates	Lake-cress	G4?	S1	E	
Brassicaceae (Mustard Family)					
Taxref: Fernald 1950.					
Syn: <i>Rorippa aquatica</i> (Eaton) E.J. Palmer & Steyermark					
<i>Armoracia aquatica</i> (Eaton) Wiegand					
<i>Neobeckia aquatica</i> (Eaton) Greene					
Taxnote: As evidenced from the list of synonyms above, this species has been placed under many different genera. This evidence has not been reviewed and here follows the familiar treatment as <i>Armoracia</i> .					
Cons/Econote: Known only from sites along the Potomac River and represented by very few plants. Endangered by habitat loss that is likely precipitated by changes in historical patterns of flooding along the Potomac. Wiegand (2010) also cites excessive deer browse and displacement by invasive plants.					
Habitat: Marsh in muck soil.					
Distr. PD (Montgomery).					
Flw: Jun; Fr: Jun-Jul.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Arnica acaulis</i> (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Leopard's-bane	G4	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: A rare species of barrens and grasslands and critically imperiled in Maryland. Endangered by long-term habitat loss and conversion. The bulk of our records are historical (1874–1965) with many of these collections from along the Fall Line, which is now heavily urbanized. There are no protected stations for this species that was once, from the collection record, apparently widespread.					
Habitat: Historically occurred in a variety of oak-pine woodlands and barrens on the Coastal Plain and adjacent Piedmont. Also, known from a seepage meadow underlain by serpentinite; however, the Service has not had access to this site for many years.					
Distr. CP*, PD (Anne Arundel*, Baltimore, Cecil*, Charles*, Montgomery*, Prince George's*, St. Mary's*).					
Flw: mid-May to mid-Jun; Fr. Jun-Jul.					
<i>Arnoglossum reniforme</i> (Hooker) H.E. Robinson Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Great Indian-plantain	G4	SH	X	
Syn: <i>Cacalia muehlenbergii</i> (Schultz-Bipontius) Fernald					
Taxnote: The genus <i>Cacalia</i> corresponded to a heterogeneous mix of at least eight different genera and the name was rejected to prevent confusion. The stem is green and conspicuously grooved when compared to the common <i>A. atriplicifolium</i> .					
Cons/Econote: A declining species in our area and very rare regionally. A recently discovered specimen collected in 1994 from a Carroll County population suggests the species is probably extant; however, the habitat has not been surveyed exhaustively, and the location has not been verified to contain extant plants.					
Habitat: Rich alluvial woods.					
Distr. PD* (Baltimore*, Carroll, Montgomery*).					
Flw: late Jun to Jul; Fr: Aug-Sept.					
<i>Aronia prunifolia</i> (Marshall) Rehder Rosaceae (Rose Family)	Purple Chokeberry	GNA	S3		
Syn: <i>Photinia floribunda</i> (Lindley) J.B. Phipps					
<i>Aronia</i> × <i>floribunda</i> (Marshall) Rehder					
<i>Pyrus floribunda</i> Lindley					
Taxnote: According to Weakley (2024) this taxon occurs outside of the ranges of its parents (<i>A. melanocarpa</i> × <i>A. arbutifolia</i>) and should be treated as an independent lineage. Sometimes combined with <i>Photinia</i> ; however, support for combining these two genera is weak (see Potter et al. 2007; Campbell et al. 2007).					
Habitat: Acidic seepage swamps.					
Distr. AP, CP, PD, RV (Allegheny, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Cecil, Dorchester, Garrett, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Washington, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw: Jun; Fr: Aug-Sept.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Arundinaria tecta</i> (Walter) Muhlenberg Poaceae (Grass Family) Syn: <i>A. gigantea</i> (Walter) Muhlenberg <i>A. gigantea</i> ssp. <i>tecta</i> (Walter) McClure Taxnote: Maryland plants have been treated as a subspecies of <i>A. gigantea</i> and as a species, as treated here. <i>A. tecta</i> have a smaller stature than <i>A. gigantea</i> and reportedly these species have different life-histories. Habitat: Fresh tidal swamp forests; acidic seepage swamps. Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Charles, Dorchester, Howard, Kent*, Prince George's, Worcester*). Flw/Fr: (rarely)	Switch Cane	G5	S2		
<i>Asclepias lanceolata</i> Walter ! Apocynaceae (Dogbane Family) Cons/Econote: Reported as occurring frequently in Worcester County in Brown & Brown (1984), the latter likely based upon the large number of specimens (50 to >100 years old) from Ocean City and environs. The Service suspects a rapid decline in range and extent; however, it may also be evidence of difficult-to-survey habitats. The known populations are threatened by sea-level rise and encroaching stands of Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>). The species' State Status is under review. Habitat: Fringing (and often very narrow) areas of emergent vegetation in fresh tidal to brackish habitats. Distr. CP (Dorchester, Worcester). Flw: Jul; Fr: Aug-Oct.	Smooth Orange Milkweed	G5	S1		
<i>Asclepias purpurascens</i> Linnaeus Apocynaceae (Dogbane Family) Taxnote: Overall, it is very similar to common milkweed (<i>A. syriaca</i>). Both species exhibit variability in flower color, which may lead to confusion between the two species in the field. The descriptive terminology for milkweed flowers is complex but learning the terms is necessary to utilize keys. There are excellent identification notes in Weakley (2024) and useful, labeled line drawings available online. The presence of a tooth on the hood margin is diagnostic for <i>A. syriaca</i> ; however, it is not always so pronounced, difficult to see without a hand lens, and generally not visible in photographs. The two species are much easier to distinguish in fruit, the follicles of <i>A. syriaca</i> are warty (muricate) whereas in <i>A. purpurascens</i> they are smooth. Cons/Econote: Despite the broad within-State range individual stations are scattered, generally isolated from other colonies, and population sizes are very small (sometimes single plants). Additionally, many of our plants occur along roadsides where routine mowing limits reproduction. Habitat conditions do not appear to be overly restrictive but documented stations for this species remain scarce. Farnsworth & DiGregorio (2002) provide a nice overview of species biology and conservation for this species in New England. Habitat: Meadows, thickets, and clearings in rich (often alluvial) soils; rare on scourbar islands along the Potomac (Wiegand 2010); oak savanna and grasslands (formerly?).	Purple Milkweed	G4G5	S2		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Distr. AP, CP, PD (Baltimore, Carroll*, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George's*, Queen Anne's*, Talbot, Wicomico*, Worcester*).</p> <p>Flw: Jun-Sept (peak bloom among populations is highly variable and may be affected by mowing); Fr: Jul-Nov.</p>					
<i>Asclepias rubra</i> Linnaeus	Red Milkweed	G4G5	S1	E	
<p>Apocynaceae (Dogbane Family)</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Critically endangered by habitat loss and alteration via woody succession, saltwater intrusion, and potentially, herbicide use in some populations. Reproduction in our small populations is also severely limited by ill-timed mowing, strict self-incompatibility, and significant deer browse that may profoundly affect successful pollination (see Beck & Wagenius 2024). There are few protected sites for this species and at no site does the Service have management authority. The Service is employing deer exclosures and direct seeding to safeguard this species in its historical habitats.</p> <p>Habitat: Open-canopy acidic seepage wetlands and sandy/peaty meadows (chiefly powerline rights-of-way).</p> <p>Distr. CP, PD* (Baltimore*, Carroll*, Dorchester, Frederick?*, Prince George's, Somerset*, Wicomico, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw: late Jun to Jul; Fr: mid-Jul to Aug-Sept.</p>					
<i>Asclepias verticillata</i> Linnaeus	Whorled Milkweed	G5	S3		
<p>Apocynaceae (Dogbane Family)</p> <p>Cons/Econote: A frequent component of serpentine barren and shale barren woodlands and glades. Rare and mostly historical on the Coastal Plain and maintained on the Watchlist due to loss of the coastal populations. This species is a restoration target on inland sand dunes on the Eastern Shore where it was historically present but apparently now extirpated due to habitat loss (succession, fire-suppression) and conversion of barrens habitat to pine plantation. Jim Brighton located this species at a station in Wicomico County in 2022, the first population seen on the Eastern Shore in many decades.</p> <p>Habitat: This species occurs in a variety of dry, open-canopy barrens, thin-canopied woodlands, and outcrops, and over a variety of substrates ranging from acidic (dry sands) to mafic (limestone, shale, metabasalt, oyster shell middens), and ultramafic substrates (serpentine, greenstone).</p> <p>Distr. BR, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Anne Arundel*, Baltimore, Calvert, Caroline*, Carroll*, Cecil, Charles*, Dorchester, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George's*, Queen Anne's*, St. Mary's*, Washington, Wicomico, Worcester*).</p> <p>Flw: mid-Jul to Aug; Fr: Sept-Oct.</p>					
<i>Asplenium bradleyi</i> D.C. Eaton	Bradley's Spleenwort	G4	S1	T	
<p>Aspleniaceae (Spleenwort Family)</p> <p>Taxnote: <i>Asplenium</i> form a well-studied complex of species involving the interplay between hybridization and polyploidy that directs evolution in this genus. This species is a fertile allotetraploid derived from hybridization between <i>A. montanum</i> and <i>A. platyneuron</i>.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: A general decline in occupied habitat has occurred over the last 50 years. Currently restricted to two extant stations. The historical location (Alberton) that has been georeferenced to Howard County may be a general placename used by the collector (F.H. Knowlton, September 1897) and not the site of collection, which may be on the Baltimore County side of the Patapsco River.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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Habitat: Narrow sheltered rock crevices over acidic (gneiss, schist) substrates having inclusions of Cockeysville marble.

Distr. PD (Baltimore, Harford, Howard?*)

Phenology: plants are most visible from late Feb to May (Jun), detectability varies according to spring precipitation (P. Stango, pers. comm.).

<i>Asplenium pinnatifidum</i> Nuttall Aspleniaceae (Spleenwort Family)	Lobed Spleenwort	G4	S1	E	
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Taxnote: *Asplenium* form a well-studied complex of species involving the interplay between hybridization and polyploidy that directs evolution in this genus. Davis (2014) provides a valuable discussion of taxonomic complexity at one Maryland site where *A. pinnatifidum*, *A. montanum*, *A. x trudelli* Wherry (a sterile triploid hybrid, *montanum x pinnatifidum*) and other intermediate forms occur.

Cons/Econote: Occurring in specialized habitats and always in very low numbers. According to Weakley (2024) this species is a fertile allopolyploid derived from hybridization between *A. montanum* and *A. rhizophyllum*. The parent species have very different habitat preferences, and this may be one factor in the species' rarity.

Habitat: Outcrops of sandstone, quartzite, phyllite and other felsic rocks.

Distr. BR, PD, RV (Allegheny, Baltimore, Cecil, Frederick, Harford, Montgomery, Washington).

Phenology: plants are visible from May-Oct (Davis 2014).

<i>Asplenium resiliens</i> Kunze Aspleniaceae (Spleenwort Family)	Black-stem Spleenwort	G5	S1		
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Cons/Econote: Listing of a sterile triploid hybrid is problematic; Barrington (2011) provides a valuable discussion. The key variable to listing of a hybrid taxon is whether the lineage has a unique gene pool that could be lost by extinction. Two characteristics are required: (1) The lineage needs to be capable of at least limited sexual reproduction and (2) Genetically isolated from other lineages so that it has a discrete evolutionary fate. *Asplenium resiliens* meets neither of these criteria. Apomixis is obligate, thus the triploid taxa are not capable of sexual reproduction, and the lineage contains only genetic variation present in other diploid progenitors so that there is no unique combination of germplasm in *A. resiliens*. However, the taxon is rare in Maryland and deserving recognition in that it occurs as a component of a vulnerable ecological community.

Habitat: Limestone cliffs.

Distr. RV (Washington).

<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i> Linnaeus Aspleniaceae (Spleenwort Family)	Wallrue Spleenwort	G5	S3		
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Taxnote: North American plants are var. *cryptolepis* (Fernald) Wherry

Cons/Econote: Occurring in scattered locations on mafic outcrops, this species may be affected by competition with invasive species, particularly exotic honeysuckles, *Lonicera maackii* and *L. japonica*.

Habitat: Limestone bluffs or other mafic outcrops.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Distr. AP, RV (Allegheny, Garrett, Washington). Phenology: Best identified in April.</p>					
<i>Astragalus canadensis</i> Linnaeus Fabaceae (Legume Family)	Canadian Milkvetch	G5	S1	E	
<p>Taxnote: Maryland plants are the wide-ranging var. <i>canadensis</i>. Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and excessive browse by white-tailed deer. Maryland stations could scarcely be called populations, rather scattered plants at six locations. Habitat: Scoured bedrock terraces; rocky, dry woodlands. Distr. AP, PD, RV (Allegheny, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery). Flw: Jul; Fr: late Jul to Aug.</p>					
<i>Astragalus distortus</i> Torrey & A. Gray Fabaceae (Legume Family)	Ozark Milkvetch	G5	S2	T	
<p>Taxnote: This species occurs in two disjunct areas in the U.S.; one population centered around the Ozarks and the other in the central Appalachians (Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia). Eastern plants are var. <i>distortus</i> but taxonomic investigation is warranted. The population genetics of the species is a current topic of research by Andrea Weeks at George Mason University. Cons/Econote: Occurring in scattered, small populations under very specific habitat conditions. Piedmont stations not seen since 1939. Habitat: Shale barrens and shale cliffs. Distr. PD*, RV (Allegheny, Montgomery*). Flw: late Apr to May; Fr: Jun-Jul.</p>					
<i>Atriplex mucronata</i> Rafinesque Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot Family)	Seabeach Orach Crested Saltbush	G3G4	S1S2		
<p>Syn: <i>A. arenaria</i> Nuttall <i>A. pentandra</i> (Jacquin) Standley ssp. <i>arenaria</i> (Nuttall) Hall & Clements <i>A. cristata</i> Humboldt and Bonpland ex Willdenow Taxref: An understanding of the geographic distribution of these seabeach taxa is poorly developed but is treated here as in Weakley (2024) as occurring along the Atlantic Coastal Plain from New Hampshire to Florida, west to Texas. Taxnote: This species has been treated under a variety of names and Maryland specimens require careful study. Cons/Econote: Widespread on Assateague Island but numbers fluctuate from year to year. Lea et al. (2000) suggest that this species, like many seabeach annuals, is dependent upon natural disturbances, particularly storm overwash. Habitat: Overwash flats and bayside salt marshes. Distr. CP (St. Mary's*, Worcester).</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Aureolaria flava</i> (Linnaeus) Farwell Orobanchaceae (Broomrape Family)	Smooth Yellow False Foxglove	G5	S3		
Cons/Econote: The Service requests additional information to evaluate this species' conservation status and distribution.					
Habitat: Upland oak forests and woodlands; river bluffs; rocky forested slopes.					
Distr. AP, CP*, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Cecil, Frederick*, Garrett, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's*, Washington; distribution likely incomplete).					
Flw: late Jul to mid-Aug; Fr: Sept.					
<i>Aureolaria levigata</i> (Rafinesque) Rafinesque Orobanchaceae (Broomrape Family)	Downy Yellow False Foxglove Appalachian Oak-leech	G5	S3		
Syn: <i>A. laevigata</i> (Rafinesque) Rafinesque					
Cons/Econote: This species was featured in the Fall 2019 issue of Marilandica (Vol. 10, issue 2), a publication of the Maryland Native Plant Society. A Southern and Central Appalachian endemic, this species is infrequent in Maryland, and some parts of the Maryland range are now historical. The Service appreciates the effort of multiple individuals who contributed to better defining this species' distribution and conservation rank.					
Habitat: Rich woods; river bluff forest edges; rocky slopes, and open meadows.					
Distr. AP, BR*, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore*, Frederick*, Garrett, Montgomery).					
Flw: mid-Jul to mid-Aug; Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Axonopus furcatus</i> (Flügge) A.S. Hitchcock Poaceae (Grass Family)	Big Carpetgrass	G5	S2?		
Cons/Econote: Long considered extirpated, this species has been located in unremarkable roadside habitat leading to suspicion that it is adventive in Maryland; however, the distribution is the southeastern U.S. supports the view that Maryland is merely the northern extent of the range. See Knapp et al. (2011) for details regarding the rediscovery of this species.					
Habitat: Sandy roadsides, ditches, powerline meadows.					
Distr. CP (Somerset, Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: late Aug to Oct.					
<i>Bacopa innominata</i> (G. Maza) Alain Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family)	Tropical Water-hyssop	G3G5	SH	X	
Syn: <i>Bacopa stragula</i> Fernald, the intertidal form according to Schuyler (1989).					
Cons/Econote: Last collected in 1938 (<i>Tatnall 3961</i> DOV).					
Habitat: Fresh tidal shores and mudflats on the Wicomico River.					
Distr. CP* (Wicomico*).					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> (Linnaeus) Wettstein Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family)	Coastal Water-hyssop	G5?	S1		
Cons/Econote: A southeastern coastal species ranging north to Maryland. Our single historical station is based upon a specimen collected by William M. Canby in 1873 from “Salisbury, MD”. Recently relocated on Assateague Island by Jonathan Irons.					
Habitat: Muddy depressions behind foredunes.					
Distr. CP (Wicomico*, Worcester).					
Flw: early Jul; Fr: Aug.					
<i>Baptisia australis</i> (Linnaeus) R. Brown Fabaceae (Legume Family)	Blue Wild Indigo	G3G4	S2	T	
Taxnote: The other varieties within <i>B. australis</i> (var. <i>aberrans</i> and var. <i>minor</i>) have been elevated to species, thus the Global Rank has been adjusted to globally vulnerable.					
Cons/Econote: Restricted to the Potomac River in Maryland in several widely scattered small populations. Moore et al. (2025) used a population genomic approach to determine the number of management units in Pennsylvania. They concluded that genetic differentiation between populations corresponded not only to the major river systems where the species occurs but also to unique riparian scour-bar natural community types. Genetic diversity in Maryland populations has not been studied.					
Habitat: Prairie-like scour bars; depositional bars; rocky alluvial flats.					
Distr. CP ¹ , PD, RV (Montgomery, Prince George’s* ¹ , Washington; widely planted outside of native range and habitat).					
Flw: May; Fr: late Jun to Aug.					
<i>Bartonia paniculata</i> (Michaux) Muhlenberg Gentianaceae (Gentian Family)	Twining Screwstem	G5	S3		
Taxnote: Maryland plants are ssp. <i>paniculata</i> .					
Habitat: Acidic seepage wetlands, in saturated, often peaty soils.					
Distr. AP, CP, PD* (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Cecil, Charles, Frederick*, Garrett, Kent, Prince George’s, St. Mary’s, Talbot, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw: Aug-Sept; Fr: Oct.					
<i>Betula populifolia</i> Marshall Betulaceae (Birch Family)	Gray Birch	G5	S1?		
Cons/Econote: As a pioneer species it may occur in habitats that have low conservation value, e.g., quarries, along railroads and other heavily disturbed sites that resemble previously glaciated habitats. However, this plant may be native in Fall Line seeps in habitats similar to those in the New Jersey Pine Barrens.					
Habitat: Quarries; roadsides; acidic seeps; cutover woods and thickets.					
Distr. AP, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Cecil, Garrett, Howard, Kent, Prince George’s).					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Bidens bidentoides</i> (Nuttall) Britton Asteraceae (Aster Family) Syn: <i>B. mariana</i> Blake <i>B. bidentoides</i> (Nuttall) Britton var. <i>mariana</i> (S.F. Blake) Sherrf Cons/Econote: A regional endemic (New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware), Maryland populations in the upper Chesapeake Bay comprise the core populations. Habitat: Fresh tidal marshes. Distr. CP (Cecil, Harford). Flw: late Aug to early Sept; Fr. Sept.	Maryland Bur-marigold	G3G4	S3.1		
<i>Bidens trichosperma</i> (Michaux) Britton Asteraceae (Aster Family) Syn: <i>B. coronata</i> (Linnaeus) Britton, an invalid name Cons/Econote: Occurs extensively in the Nanticoke River marshes, more infrequent elsewhere. Habitat: Fresh to brackish tidal marshes; sea-level fens; and not uncommonly ditched waterways along roadsides adjacent to marshes. Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Caroline*?, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Harford, Kent, Montgomery*?, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, Worcester). Flw: late Aug to mid-Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.	Tickseed Sunflower	G4	S3S4		
<i>Blephilia ciliata</i> (Linnaeus) Bentham Lamiaceae (Mint Family) Cons/Econote: A frequent component of shale barren woodlands and glades. There may be several hundred individual stations on shale barrens and outcrops in Allegany County, but this species, like its shale-barren-associates, depends upon maintenance of barrens and woodland clearings. Blooms somewhat earlier than <i>B. hirsuta</i> with which it has been historically confused. Habitat: Dry to dry-mesic hardwood slopes and shale barren woodlands; glades and outcrops. Distr. AP*, BR, PD*, RV (Allegany, Baltimore?, Frederick, Garrett*, Howard?, Montgomery*, Washington; distribution likely incomplete, vouchers present for Baltimore and Howard Counties-these Towson U. specimens not yet confirmed). Flw: mid-to-late May to Jun; Fr: Aug.	Downy Woodmint	G5	S3S4		
<i>Blephilia hirsuta</i> (Pursh) Bentham Lamiaceae (Mint Family) Cons/Econote: Our knowledge of this species was previously limited to several historical vouchers but recent work by Jim Stasz, Wayne Longbottom and Jim Brighton resulted in discovering several new stations in Garrett County. This species is likely to occur more frequently on the Appalachian Plateau and may be more abundant in that physiographic province. Habitat: Rocky montane forests and clearings at higher elevations.	Hairy Woodmint	G5	S1S2		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Distr. AP, RV (Allegheny, Garrett). Flw: late Jun to Jul; Fr: Sept-Oct.</p>					
<p><i>Bolboschoenus novae-angliae</i> (Britton) S.G. Smith Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Syn: <i>Schoenoplectus novae-angliae</i> (Britton) M.T. Strong <i>Bolboschoenus x novae-angliae</i> (Britton) S.G. Smith <i>Scirpus cylindricus</i> (Torrey) Britton <i>S. novae-angliae</i> Britton <i>S. subterminalis</i> var. <i>cylindricus</i> (Torrey) T. Koyama Taxnote: Treated in some manuals as a hybrid (<i>B. fluviatilis</i> x <i>B. robustus</i>) but ecological behavior and the species' narrow niche suggest that it should be treated as a species (Naczi et al. 2018). Habitat: Fresh to brackish tidal marshes. Cons/Econote: Surveys performed in the late 1980s suggested a broad distribution in the Chesapeake Bay, with some areas of local abundance; however, recent surveys, although limited, suggest a potential decline. The species is a good candidate for ecological monitoring, and the Service is planning on more extensive fieldwork in the future. Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester?, Harford, Kent, Prince George's, Talbot, Worcester; distribution likely incomplete).</p>	New England Bulrush	G3	S2		
<p><i>Boltonia asteroides</i> (Linnaeus) L'Héritier var. <i>asteroides</i> ! Asteraceae (Aster Family) Taxnote: Townsend (2013) re-established a more restrictive taxonomic concept for this variety that is known only from the Susquehanna River in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Cons/Econote: Historically collected along the Susquehanna in 1902 and 1924 from "Rocky islands on the Susquehanna" and hypothesized to have been perhaps extirpated by construction of the Conowingo Dam. This species will be the subject of intensive inventory and monitoring efforts in 2026 in support of a proposal for state listing as Endangered. Habitat: Scour-bar prairie. Distr. PD (Harford).</p>	Susquehanna Doll's-daisy	G5TNR	S1	PE	
<p><i>Boltonia asteroides</i> (Linnaeus) L'Héritier var. <i>glastifolia</i> (Hill) Fernald Asteraceae (Aster Family) Cons/Econote: Endangered by altered groundwater hydrology and woody succession of habitats. Habitat: Delmarva Bays; acidic seepage swamps. Distr. CP (Caroline, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Worcester). Flw: late Jul to mid-Aug; Fr: Aug-Sept.</p>	White Doll's-daisy Aster-like Boltonia	G5TNR	S1	E	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Borodinia dentata</i> (Rafinesque) P.J. Alexander & Windham Brassicaceae (Mustard Family) Syn: <i>Arabis shortii</i> (Fernald) Gleason <i>Arabis perstellata</i> E. Braun var. <i>shortii</i> Fernald <i>Boechera dentata</i> (Rafinesque) Al-Shehbaz & Zarucchi	Short's Rockcress	G5	S3		
Cons/Econote: Habitats for this species are fragile and subject to multiple threats; in particular, populations require monitoring to detect declines associated with competition with multiple invasive exotic species. Habitat: Floodplains and floodplain terraces and streambanks in sandy or silty substrates. Distr. PD, RV (Cecil, Frederick, Harford, Montgomery, Washington). Flw: late Apr to early May; Fr: Jun-Jul.					
<i>Borodinia missouriensis</i> (Greene) P.J. Alexander & Windham Brassicaceae (Mustard Family) Syn: <i>Arabis missouriensis</i> Greene <i>Boechera missouriensis</i> (Greene) Al-Shehbaz	Missouri Rockcress	G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: A single known population endangered by displacement by invasive species, particularly exotic woody honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera maackii</i>) and Asiatic bittersweet (<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>). Habitat: Ultramafic outcrop. Distr. PD (Baltimore). Flw: early to mid-Apr; Fr: late Apr to May.					
<i>Borrichia frutescens</i> (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Sea Oxeye	G5	SH	X	
Cons/Econote: Recorded only from Assateague Island and not seen since 1984; apparently the northern terminus of the species range. Habitat: Salt marshes. Distr. CP* (Worcester*).					
<i>Botrychium multifidum</i> and <i>B. oneidense</i>	see <i>Sceptridium</i>				
<i>Botrychium angustisegmentum</i> (Pease & Moore) Fernald Ophioglossaceae (Adder's-tongue Family) Syn: <i>B. lanceolatum</i> (S.G. Gmelin) Angstrom var. <i>angustisegmentum</i> Pease & A.H. Moore	Lanceleaf Grapefern	G4	S1		
Taxnote: According to Fernald (1915) var. <i>angustisegmentum</i> is typically Appalachian whereas var. <i>lanceolatum</i> is a boreal plant not reaching the eastern U.S. Raised to species rank in Weakley (2024). Cons/Econote: Collected by the late Donnell E. Redman (b.1941, d.2016), State Status under review pending field work.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Habitat: Mesic northern hardwood forest. Distr. AP (Garrett).</p>					
<i>Botrychium matricariifolium</i> (A. Braun ex Duwell) A. Braun ex W.D.J. Koch	Chamomile Grapefern	G5	S1?		
<p>Ophioglossaceae (Adder's-tongue Family) Syn: <i>B. matricariaefolium</i>, an orthographic variant. Taxnote: An allopolyploid species derived from hybridization events between diploid parents, <i>B. angustisegmentum</i> and <i>B. pallidum</i> (Williams et al. 2016). Williams et al. (2016) describe morphological variability in this complex. Cons/Econote: Reported in Reed (1953, 1962) as being found on the Piedmont Plateau, on the Coastal Plain adjacent to the Piedmont, and in the Allegheny mountains. The cryptic nature of the species suggests rarity; however, the Service suspects a substantial decline due to the heavy urbanization of much of the species' reported within-State range. Habitat: Rich hardwood forests. Distr. AP, CP, PD (Anne Arundel, Baltimore*, Carroll?, Garrett, Howard, Montgomery*, Prince George's; distribution likely incomplete). Phenology: visible in early to mid-May (Coastal Plain); Jun-early Jul (Garrett County).</p>					
<i>Botrychium simplex</i> E. Hitchcock	Least Grapefern Shady Moonwort	G5	SH	X	
<p>Ophioglossaceae (Adder's-tongue Family) Syn: <i>B. simplex</i> var. <i>tenebrosum</i> (A.A. Eaton) R.T. Clausen <i>B. tenebrosum</i> A.A. Easton Taxnote: According to Wagner & Wagner (1993) the eastern <i>B. simplex</i> has a persistent juvenile form (<i>B. tenebrosum</i> A.A. Easton) corresponding to Maryland specimens. Cons/Econote: Last collected (as var. <i>tenebrosum</i>) in 1942. E. Hitch (1927) discusses finding this rare species in Howard County as a student in 1888. Habitat: Woodland glades. Distr. BR?, PD* (Frederick?, Howard*, Montgomery*).</p>					
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> (Michaux) Torrey	Side-oats Grama	G5	S2		
<p>Poaceae (Grass Family) Cons/Econote: Known from many small to moderately large populations but very restricted habitat. Habitat: Woodlands and glades over marble, limestone, and calcareous shale. Distr. PD, RV (Allegheny, Baltimore, Caroline¹, Kent¹, Montgomery, Washington; planted outside of native range and habitat in warm-season grass meadows). Flw/Fr: Aug-Sept (Oct).</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Bromus ciliatus</i> Linnaeus Poaceae (Grass Family)	Fringed Brome	G5	SH		
Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. <i>ciliatus</i> . Previous records showing a much larger distribution have been identified as forms of <i>B. pubescens</i> having nearly glabrous lemmas with some basal cilia.					
Cons/Econote: Historically known from a single site in Maryland, now considered extirpated.					
Habitat: Calcareous fen (apparently).					
Distr. AP* (Garrett*).					
Flw/Fr: late Jul to Aug.					
<i>Bromus kalmii</i> A. Gray Poaceae (Grass Family)	Wild Chess	G5	SH	X	
Taxnote: <i>B. purgans</i> Linnaeus, a name often used for <i>B. pubescens</i> Muhlenberg ex Willdenow is often misapplied to this species.					
Cons/Econote: Historically known from a single site in Maryland, now considered extirpated.					
Habitat: Calcareous fen (apparently).					
Distr. AP* (Garrett*).					
Flw/Fr: late Jul to Aug.					
<i>Bromus latiglumis</i> (Shear) A.S. Hitchcock Poaceae (Grass Family)	Broad-glumed Brome	G5	S1	E	
Syn: <i>Bromus altissimus</i> Pursh					
Cons/Econote: Endangered by displacement by invasive species, particularly Japanese knotweed (<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>).					
Habitat: Floodplain forests and river bluffs, often over calcareous (limestone, shale, shell-marl?) substrates.					
Distr. AP, CP*, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Cecil, Harford, Howard, Montgomery*, Washington, Wicomico*).					
Flw/Fr: late Aug to mid-Sept.					
<i>Bromus nottowayanus</i> Fernald Poaceae (Grass Family)	Nottoway Brome	G4G5	S3S4		
Cons/Econote: The Service has documented a patchy but broad within-State distribution. Infrequent to frequent along medium to large river systems, particularly along the Potomac River and its tributaries, but also along the Casselman River.					
Habitat: Floodplain forests and river bluffs.					
Distr. AP, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Garrett, Harford?, Kent, Montgomery*, Prince George's, Washington).					
Flw/Fr: late Jun to Aug.					
<i>Buchnera americana</i> Linnaeus Orobanchaceae (Broomrape Family)	Bluehearts	G4?	SH	X	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: Once apparently widespread in Maryland as demonstrated by collections from 1892–1938. Fire suppression likely plays a role in this species' rarity.</p> <p>Habitat: Barrens and glades including Piedmont serpentine barrens and coastal sand barrens.</p> <p>Distr. CP*, PD* (Cecil*, Harford*, Montgomery*, Prince George's*, Worcester*).</p>					
<i>Cacalia muehlenbergii</i> (Schultz-Bipontius) Fernald	see <i>Arnoglossum reniforme</i> (Hooker) H.E. Robinson				
<p><i>Calamagrostis porteri</i> A. Gray Poaceae (Grass Family)</p> <p>Taxnote: Maryland plants are the widespread Appalachian ssp. <i>porteri</i>.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: This species forms large patches of vegetative stems (clones?) and is locally abundant in Green Ridge State Forest but apparently rarely flowers. The lack of sexual reproduction and an unknown ramet/genet ratio recommend continued inclusion as a conservation element. Rare sexual reproduction is a recurring theme in the shale barren region occurring in several phylogenetically unrelated taxa (e.g., <i>Smilax ecirrata</i>, <i>Spiraea corymbosa</i>, <i>Veratrum hybridum</i>).</p> <p>Habitat: Dry to mesic rocky woodlands and oak-hickory forests, typically but not always over shale substrates, in a variety of topographic positions.</p> <p>Distr. AP, RV (Allegany).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: (rarely) Aug.</p>	Porter's Reedgrass	G4	S3		
<p><i>Calla palustris</i> Linnaeus Araceae (Arum Family)</p> <p>Cons/Econote: A circumboreal species barely entering Maryland at its southern range limit and restricted to a few montane peatlands (for historical note see Bell 1941).</p> <p>Habitat: Mountain peatland swamps.</p> <p>Distr. AP (Allegany, Garrett).</p> <p>Flw: mid-May to early Jun; Fr: late Jun.</p>	Wild Calla	G5	S1	E	
<p><i>Calopogon tuberosus</i> (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)</p> <p>Taxnote: Maryland plants are the widespread var. <i>tuberosus</i>.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and woody succession of bog-like habitats. Shreve (1910, p. 234) describes a location in the Catoctin Mountains of Frederick County (as <i>Limodorum tuberosum</i>) among "decayed sandstone in pockets of Sphagnum moss".</p> <p>Habitat: Acidic seeps and peaty meadows.</p> <p>Distr. BR*, CP (Baltimore (city)*, Cecil*, Charles, Frederick*, Prince George's, Queen Anne's*, Wicomico, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw: early to mid-Jun; Fr: Jul.</p>	Tuberous Grass-pink	G5	S1	E	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Calystegia spithamea</i>	see <i>Convolvulus spithameus</i> Linnaeus				
<i>Campanula divaricata</i> Michaux Campanulaceae (Bluebell Family) Cons/Econote: Last seen along roadside outcrops in 1983. Habitat: Sandstone and shale ledges. Distr. AP*, RV* (Allegheny*, Garrett*). Flw: Aug; Fr: Oct.	Southern Harebell	G5	SH	X	
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> Linnaeus Campanulaceae (Bluebell Family) Taxnote: The <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> complex, with several chromosomal and ecological races, is an area of active research. Syn: <i>Campanula interscedens</i> Witasek Cons/Econote: In Maryland, as in much of its range in the eastern U.S., this species is a habitat specialist and generally occurs in low numbers. Locally frequent in good habitat in the Ridge and Valley with disjunct occurrences over serpentine in the Piedmont. Habitat: Outcrops of limestone, calcareous shale, and serpentine. Distr. PD, RV (Allegheny, Cecil, Harford). Flw: late Jun to Sept (Nov); Fr: Sept-Nov.	American Harebell	G5	S2		
<i>Capnoides sempervirens</i> (Linnaeus) Borkhausen Fumariaceae (Fumitory Family) Syn: <i>Corydalis sempervirens</i> (Linnaeus) Persoon Cons/Econote: Infrequent in western Maryland but may be locally abundant over outcroppings and exposures of acidic sandstones, particularly where sunlight is not limiting. The seeds are ant dispersed (seed have an oily elaiosome), which may serve to protect propagules from recurrent fires (Kamish 2024). Habitat: Sandstone glades and woodlands (frequently Oriskany sandstone) and other outcrops of felsic rocks. Distr. AP, BR, RV (Allegheny, Frederick, Garrett). Flw: late May to Jun; Fr: Jul-Aug.	Pale Corydalis	G5	S3		
<i>Cardamine douglassii</i> Britton Brassicaceae (Mustard Family) Habitat: Nutrient-rich alluvial silts and loams in floodplains or mesic hardwood forests. Distr. CP, PD (Anne Arundel*, Baltimore*, Cecil, Frederick, Harford, Montgomery, Prince George's). Flw: Apr; Fr: May-Jun.	Purple Cress	G5	S3		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Cardamine longii</i> Fernald Brassicaceae (Mustard Family)	Long's Bittercress	G3	S2	E	
Taxnote: The taxonomic status of this species is under scrutiny. One theory is that it is an ecotype of the common <i>C. pensylvanica</i> .					
Cons/Econote: Known from multiple stations scattered along the Chesapeake Bay tributaries, occurring irregularly and considered globally at risk. Endangered by siltation, eutrophication and potentially by sea level rise increasing the salinity of occupied habitats.					
Habitat: Fresh tidal marshes and intertidal shores.					
Distr. CP (Cecil*, Charles, Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw: Jun-Aug; Fr: Jun-Oct.					
<i>Cardamine rotundifolia</i> Michaux Brassicaceae (Mustard Family)	American Bittercress	G4	S3		
Habitat: Cold-water spring seeps and clear mountain streams.					
Distr. AP (Garrett).					
Flw: Apr-May; Fr: Apr-Jun.					
<i>Carex aestivalis</i> M. A. Curtis ex Gray Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Summer Sedge	G4	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: A single known location.					
Habitat: Rich, mesic woodland at high elevation.					
Distr. AP (Garrett).					
Flw/Fr: mid-Aug.					
<i>Carex albursina</i> Sheldon Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	White Bear Sedge	G5	S3		
Cons/Econote: Rare on the Coastal Plain and Piedmont but often locally abundant in the Ridge and Valley.					
Habitat: Occurs in a variety of forested habitats and in a variety of topographic positions but generally associated with basic (calcareous) substrates including limestone and calcareous shale.					
Distr. AP, BR, CP, PD, RV (Allegheny, Baltimore, Cecil, Charles, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Montgomery, Prince George's, Washington).					
Flw/Fr: May-Jun (Jul).					
<i>Carex appalachica</i> Webber and Ball Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Appalachian Sedge	G5?	S1?		
Syn: <i>C. radiata</i> (Wahlenberg) Dewey, misapplied.					
Taxnote: This sedge has a long history of taxonomic confusion with <i>C. radiata</i> , see Webber & Ball (1979, 1984).					
Habitat: Dry to mesic woodlands and forest clearings.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Distr. AP, PD*, RV (Allegheny, Garrett, Montgomery*, Washington; perhaps overlooked).					
Flw/Fr: mid-Jun to Jul.					
<i>Carex argyrantha</i> Tuckerman	Hay Sedge	G5	S3		
Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)					
Syn: <i>C. foenea</i> Willdenow, misapplied.					
Cons/Econote: Frequent in Garrett County, infrequent elsewhere in the Piedmont and Ridge and Valley.					
Habitat: Sandy or rocky forests and clearings, generally at high elevations.					
Distr. AP, BR, PD*, RV (Allegheny, Baltimore*, Frederick, Garrett, Harford*, Washington).					
Flw/Fr: Jun-Jul (Aug).					
<i>Carex barrattii</i> Schweinitz & Torrey	Barratt's Sedge	G4	S3		
Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)					
Cons/Econote: This species is an infrequent component of forested wetlands on the Coastal Plain and may form large non-flowering colonies. Roadside populations comprise most Maryland stations.					
Habitat: Forested or open-canopied nontidal wetlands.					
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: mid-Apr to May (Jun).					
<i>Carex brunnescens</i> (Persoon) Poiret	Brownish Sedge	G5	S3		
Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)					
Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. <i>sphaerostachya</i> (Tuckerman) Kükenthal					
Cons/Econote: Nearly restricted to the Appalachian Plateau but with a single known location (disjunct) in the Piedmont.					
Habitat: Rocky, usually montane, forests and forest clearings.					
Distr. AP, PD (Harford, Garrett).					
Flw/Fr: Jun to early Jul (Aug).					
<i>Carex bullata</i> Schkuhr ex Willdenow	Button Sedge	G5?	S3		
Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)					
Taxnote: Maryland has populations of both var. <i>bullata</i> , and the long-overlooked var. <i>greeni</i> (Bockeler) Fernald. See Weakley et al. (2024) for discussion of these taxa.					
Cons/Econote: Strongly colonial sedge that may dominate the basins of Delmarva Bays and other nontidal wetlands. From the collection record, var. <i>greeni</i> appears to be the rarer of the two taxa; however, the species is variable, and separate ranks for both varieties will take considerable work in Herbaria and the field.					
Habitat: Delmarva Bays; edges of forested swamps, and other acidic, open canopy nontidal wetlands.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Kent, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester). Flw/Fr: mid-May to Jul (Sept).</p>					
<i>Carex buxbaumii</i> Wahlenberg Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Buxbaum's Sedge	G5	S2	T	
<p>Cons/Econote: Restricted to fens and open-canopied seepage swamps and generally threatened with alterations of groundwater hydrology arising from development around isolated wetland systems. Habitat: Mountain peatland sedge meadows; acidic fens. Distr. AP, CP, PD (Carroll, Cecil, Garrett, Harford, Montgomery, Prince George's, St. Mary's). Flw/Fr: Jun.</p>					
<i>Carex careyana</i> Torrey ex Dewey Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Carey's Sedge	G4G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Generally threatened by displacement by invasive species, loss of mature forested habitat and by small population sizes. Habitat: Rich upland or floodplain woods, often over limestone. Distr. AP, PD, RV (Garrett, Montgomery, Washington). Flw/Fr: late Apr to May (Jun).</p>					
<i>Carex conoidea</i> Schkuhr ex Willdenow Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Field Sedge	G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Few, scattered locations vulnerable to loss via woody succession of open-meadow habitat and competition with invasive species. Habitat: Wet meadows and glades. Distr. AP, CP, PD (Carroll, Cecil, Frederick, Garrett, Prince George's). Flw/Fr: Jun.</p>					
<i>Carex copulata</i> (L.H. Bailey) Mackenzie Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Coupled Sedge	G5	S1?		
<p>Syn: <i>Carex laxiculmis</i> Schweinitz var. <i>copulata</i> (Bailey) Fernald Taxnote: See Manhart (1986) and Naczi et al. (2001) for discussion of nomenclature. Treated as a hybrid and as a species (see Fernald 1950); however, chromosome number and normal chromosome pairing suggests this taxon is not a hybrid (Naczi 1999). Cons/Econote: Tentatively tracked as a rare species. Maryland occurrences represent few collections, but these seem to be distinct from the common var. <i>laxiculmis</i>. Rod Simmons and Rob Naczi have recently collected this taxon from Garrett County. This species should be sought more widely in western Maryland. Habitat: Nutrient-rich, sandy alluvial forests and coniferous-oak forest.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Distr. AP, PD (Garrett, Montgomery). Flw/Fr: late Apr to May (Jun).					
<i>Carex cristatella</i> Britton Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Crested Sedge	G5	S1?		
Habitat: Wet meadows, swamps and floodplains of medium to large rivers. Distr. CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Cecil, Harford, Montgomery). Flw/Fr: Jun-Jul.					
<i>Carex davisii</i> Schweinitz & Torrey Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Davis' Sedge	G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Generally threatened by displacement by invasive species, particularly by Japanese knotweed (<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>) along the Potomac River where most populations are known. Habitat: Rich floodplain forests in sandy/silty alluvium. Distr. PD, RV (Frederick, Harford, Montgomery, Washington). Flw/Fr: mid-to-late May (Jun).					
<i>Carex decomposita</i> Muhlenberg Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Cypress-knee Sedge	G3G4	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: A single known extant location but historically more abundant as evidenced by numerous pre-1900 collections from the Potomac Gorge. Habitat: Potholes in bedrock scour bar. Distr. PD (Montgomery).					
<i>Carex diandra</i> Schrank Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Lesser Panicked Sedge	G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: One of the more striking disjuncts (from the northeastern U.S.) in Maryland. Habitat: Mountain peatland sedge meadow. Distr. AP (Garrett). Flw/Fr: mid-May to early Jun.					
<i>Carex digitalis</i> Willdenow var. <i>macropoda</i> Fernald Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Southern Slender Woodland Sedge	G5T5?	S1?		
Taxnote: Intraspecific taxa in <i>C. digitalis</i> are not often distinguished but see Fernald (1938) and Ford et al. (2006) for discussion of taxa. Habitat: Nutrient rich, mesic to dry forests.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Distr. CP, PD (Montgomery, Wicomico, Worcester; distribution likely incomplete).					
Flw/Fr: May					
<i>Carex eburnea</i> F. Boott Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Ebony Sedge	G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: A single known location in Maryland.					
Habitat: Limestone outcrops.					
Distr. RV (Allegany).					
Flw/Fr: May to early Jun.					
<i>Carex echinata</i> Murray Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Prickly Sedge	G5	S3		
Syn: <i>C. angustior</i> Mackenzie					
<i>C. cephalantha</i> (Bailey) Bicknell					
<i>C. laricina</i> Mackenzie					
Taxnote: Maryland plants are the circumboreal ssp. <i>echinata</i> . Frye and Lea (2006) discuss the taxa and history of (mis) application of names within section <i>Stellulatae</i> .					
Habitat: Mountain peatland sedge meadows; open-canopied acidic seeps.					
Distr. AP, CP*, PD (Carroll, Cecil, Garrett, Prince George's*).					
Flw/Fr: mid-May to Jun.					
<i>Carex emoryi</i> Dewey Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Emory's Sedge	G5	S3		
Habitat: Rocky banks and bedrock scour wetlands of large rivers; rarely riverine swamps.					
Distr. AP, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Frederick, Harford, Montgomery, Prince George's, Washington).					
Flw/Fr: mid-to-late May (Jun).					
<i>Carex exilis</i> Dewey Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Coast Sedge	G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: This species is associated with globally rare, coastal fen and swamp habitats in Maryland.					
Habitat: Atlantic white cedar (<i>Chaemacyparis thyoides</i>) swamps and peaty fens.					
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel).					
Flw/Fr: mid-to-late May (Jun).					
<i>Carex fraseriana</i> Ker-Gawler Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Fraser's Sedge	G4	S1	E	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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Syn: *Cymophyllus fraseri* (Andrews) Mackenzie

Cons/Econote: Endemic to the southern Appalachians and at the species' northern range limit in Maryland.

Habitat: Rich, mesic, often old-growth oak forests.

Distr. AP (Garrett).

Flw/Fr: May (Jun).

***Carex glaucescens* Elliott**

Southern Waxy Sedge

G4

S1

E

Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)

Cons/Econote: Maryland stations are the northernmost geographic extent of this southern species.

Habitat: Moist areas in pine flatwoods in wet, acid and/or peaty soils.

Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester).

Flw/Fr: mid-Jul to Aug (Sept).

***Carex haydenii* Dewey**

Cloud Sedge

G5

S1

E

Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)

Syn: *C. stricta* Lamarck var. *decora* Bailey

Cons/Econote: Occurs in scattered locations in fens and meadows at high elevations and is restricted to the Appalachian Plateau.

Habitat: Minerotrophic fens and forested seeps; open sedge meadows.

Distr. AP (Garrett).

Flw/Fr: Jun.

***Carex hirtifolia* Mackenzie**

Pubescent Sedge

G5

S3

Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)

Habitat: Nutrient rich dry to mesic forests, often in stream valleys and often over ultramafic substrates (e.g., amphibolite, gabbro, serpentine).

Distr. AP, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, Washington).

Flw/Fr: (late Apr) May to early Jun.

***Carex hitchcockiana* Dewey**

Hitchcock's Sedge

G5

S1

E

Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)

Cons/Econote: Restricted to mature forests in nutrient rich soils.

Habitat: Upland forests over calcareous substrates (limestone, shell-marl), less common in rich alluvium.

Distr. CP, PD, RV (Cecil, Charles, Harford, Montgomery, Prince George's, Washington).

Flw/Fr: (late Apr) to May to early Jun.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Carex hyalinolepis</i> Steudel Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Syn: <i>C. lacustris</i> Willdenow var. <i>laxiflora</i> Dewey Cons/Econote: Sea-level rise poses an ongoing threat to this species, particularly in southern Dorchester County where the landscape is experiencing accelerated rates of sea-level rise and land subsidence. Habitat: Fresh to slightly brackish tidal marshes and swamp forests, often in large stands along cypress (<i>Taxodium distichum</i>) forest-marsh ecotones. Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Dorchester, Prince George's, Somerset, Worcester). Flw/Fr: Jun (Sept).	Shoreline Sedge	G4G5	S2S3		
<i>Carex hystericina</i> Muhlenberg ex Willdenow Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Taxnote: <i>C. hystericina</i> , an orthographic variant occurs in some manuals. Cons/Econote: Occurs in highly invisable habitats and requires periodic management to maintain. Habitat: Wet meadows over mafic or ultramafic substrates (most associated with serpentine). Distr. PD (Baltimore, Cecil, Montgomery). Flw/Fr: late May to Jun (Jul).	Porcupine Sedge	G5	S1	E	
<i>Carex interior</i> Bailey Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Taxnote: Historically confused with the common <i>C. atlantica</i> ; see Frye & Lea (2006) for discussion. Cons/Econote: This species is restricted to wetlands over serpentine but may be locally abundant in those habitats. In the species' southern range, it is most commonly, if not obligately, associated with mafic and ultramafic substrates. Habitat: Seeps and streambanks over serpentine. Distr. PD (Baltimore, Cecil). Flw/Fr: mid-May to mid-Jun.	Inland Sedge	G5	S1		
<i>Carex jorii</i> Bailey Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Cons/Econote: Although a dominant plant at some sites this species is associated with a narrow range of hydrological conditions. Very rare north of Dorchester County. Habitat: Cypress-swamps; swampy meadows and depression swamps; Delmarva Bays. Distr. CP (Caroline, Charles, Dorchester, Kent, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, Worcester). Flw/Fr: late Jul to Sept (Nov).	Joor's Sedge	G4G5	S3		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Carex lacustris</i> Willdenow Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Lake-bank Sedge	G5	S2		
Cons/Econote: Distributed as a Mountain-Coastal Plain disjunct in Maryland, occurring in both high-elevation sedge meadows and fresh tidal swamps. Strongly colonial, often forming extensive stands.					
Habitat: Mountain peatland sedge meadows; shrub swamps; fresh tidal marshes and fens.					
Distr. AP, CP (Calvert, Charles, Cecil, Dorchester, Harford, Kent, Garrett, Prince George's*, Talbot).					
Flw/Fr: Jun to early Jul.					
<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i> Ehrhart Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Slender Sedge	G5	S1	E	
Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. <i>americana</i> Fernald					
Cons/Econote: A circumboreal species near its southern range limit in Maryland at a single station.					
Habitat: Mountain peatland sedge meadow.					
Distr. AP (Garrett).					
Flw/Fr: Jun.					
<i>Carex laxiculmis</i> Schweinitz var. <i>copulata</i> (Bailey) Fernald	see <i>Carex copulata</i> (L.H. Bailey) Mackenzie				
<i>Carex lucorum</i> Willdenow ex Link Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Blue Ridge Sedge	G5?	S1		
Cons/Econote: Maryland records represent few, scattered collections; however, the species may be overlooked as the common <i>C. pennsylvanica</i> .					
Habitat: Dry woodland clearings and barrens.					
Distr. PD, RV*: (Baltimore, Cecil, Washington*).					
Flw/Fr: May.					
<i>Carex lupuliformis</i> Sartwell Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	False Hop Sedge	G5	S3		
Cons/Econote: Populations are scattered over the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont in a variety of wetlands. Locally abundant in canal beds and riverine swamps along the Potomac River and in swamp forests in the Pocomoke River watershed.					
Habitat: Delmarva Bays; open-canopied swamps; vernal pools; ponds; canal beds; riverine and nonriverine swamp forests.					
Distr. CP, PD (Anne Arundel, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: late Jun to Aug (Sept).					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Carex meadii</i> Dewey Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Mead's Sedge	G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Associated with rare woodland and barrens communities in the Piedmont. Threatened by development, woody succession, and competition with exotic species.					
Habitat: Woodland clearings and barrens over ultramafic (diabase, serpentine) soils.					
Distr. PD (Baltimore, Carroll*, Montgomery).					
Flw/Fr: Jun.					
<i>Carex michauxiana</i> Boeckeler Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Andre Michaux's Sedge	G5	SH		
Cons/Econote: Documented from Maryland by a single collection as a striking disjunct from the northeastern U.S. The site of collection has been dramatically altered by severe flooding, and the species may now be extirpated from Maryland.					
Habitat: Acidic, forested seep.					
Distr. AP* (Garrett*).					
Flw/Fr: late May.					
<i>Carex mitchelliana</i> M.A. Curtis Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Mitchell's Sedge	G4	S2		
Syn: <i>C. crinita</i> Lam. var. <i>mitchelliana</i> (M.A. Curtis) Gleason					
Cons/Econote: A rarely identified species; however, Maryland collections are few, scattered, and represent few individuals.					
Habitat: Swamp forests; lake shores; floodplains; fresh tidal forest/marsh ecotones.					
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Dorchester, Kent, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: mid-May to Jun.					
<i>Carex oxylepis</i> Torrey & Hooker Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Sharp-scale Sedge	G5?	S1		
Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. <i>oxylepis</i> .					
Cons/Econote: Tentatively tracked as a rare species. A southern peripheral with a single known station in Maryland.					
Habitat: Floodplain forest.					
Distr. CP (St. Mary's).					
Flw/Fr: mid-May to early Jun.					
<i>Carex pedunculata</i> Muhlenberg ex Willdenow Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Long-stalked Sedge	G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Occurs in few scattered and disjunct sites in highly invasible communities. One of the few carices that appears adapted for insect (ant) dispersal, the perigynia with a basal elaiosome.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Habitat: Calcareous mesic forests and outcrops; montane alluvial forest; coastal “greensands”. Distr. AP, CP, RV (Allegheny, Garrett, Prince George’s). Flw/Fr: mid-Apr to mid-May.</p>					
<i>Carex pellita</i> Muhlenberg Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Syn: <i>C. lanuginosa</i> Michaux, misapplied. Cons/Econote: Occurs in a variety of wetland communities, nearly statewide, but in a relatively small number of sites. Habitat: Wet meadows, ditches, pastures, and forested wetlands over a variety of substrates ranging from acidic to ultramafic. Distr. AP, BR, CP, PD, RV (Allegheny, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Montgomery, St. Mary’s). Flw/Fr: mid-May to Jun.	Wooly Sedge	G5		S2?	
<i>Carex planispicata</i> Naczi Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Syn: <i>C. amphibola</i> Steudel var. <i>amphibola</i> , misapplied Cons/Econote: Associated with mature hardwood forests. Habitat: Rich, dry to mesic forests, often over mafic substrates. Distr. CP, PD (Baltimore, Cecil, Charles, Harford, Kent, Montgomery). Flw/Fr: May to early Jun.	Flat-spiked Sedge	G4		S1S2	
<i>Carex plantaginea</i> Lamarck Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Cons/Econote: Apparently restricted to the Appalachian Plateau and tentatively tracked as a rare species. The total number of occurrences has not been determined. Habitat: Northern hardwood forests. Distr. AP (Garrett). Flw/Fr: May (Jun).	Plantain-leaved Sedge	G5		S1?	
<i>Carex polymorpha</i> Muhlenberg Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Cons/Econote: Last collected in 1891 near “Leslie”. Plausibly might be present as non-flowering clones in fire-prone oak-heath communities such as occur on Dans Mountain foreknobs. Prescribed fire and wildfires have presented opportunities for targeted surveys. Habitat: Dry sandy forests, woodlands and barrens. Distr. PD* (Cecil*).	Variable Sedge	G3		SH	X

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Carex projecta</i> Mackenzie Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Syn: <i>C. tribuloides</i> Wahl. var. <i>reducta</i> Bailey Taxnote: Historically confused with and often included in <i>C. tribuloides</i> . Cons/Econote: Apparently restricted to the Appalachian Plateau. The total number of occurrences has not been determined. Habitat: Wet meadows and fens at high elevations. Distr. AP (Garrett). Flw/Fr: mid-Jun to Jul.	Necklace Sedge	G5	S2		
<i>Carex richardsonii</i> R. Brown Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Cons/Econote: Restricted to open meadows over ultramafic soils, threatened by fire exclusion and woody plant succession. Habitat: Serpentine barrens. Distr. PD (Baltimore, Cecil). Flw/Fr: late Apr to May.	Richardson's Sedge	G5	S1	E	
<i>Carex shortiana</i> Dewey Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Cons/Econote: Largely restricted to floodplain forests along the Potomac River drainage but recently (and suspiciously) located along the Susquehanna River. Both rivers are heavily degraded by human activities and dramatically altered by invasives such as Japanese knotweed (<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>) and oriental bittersweet (<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>). However, the species has undergone a rapid expansion in geographic range and extent that is similar in some respects to rapid spread of <i>Diarrhena obovata</i> along the Potomac (see Lea 2012). Habitat: Rich floodplain forests, meadows, and woodlands in loamy soils. Distr. AP, BR, CP, PD, RV (Allegheny, Cecil, Charles, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery, Prince George's, Washington). Flw/Fr: May to early Jun.	Short's Sedge	G5	S3S4		
<i>Carex silicea</i> Olney Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Cons/Econote: A single population on the barrier island (Assateague). Habitat: Maritime woodland. Distr. CP (Worcester). Flw/Fr: early Jun.	Seabeach Sedge	G5	S1	E	
<i>Carex sparganioides</i> Muhlenberg ex Willdenow Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Bur-reed Sedge	G5	S3		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: A frequent component of rich floodplain and basic mesic forests, especially along large rivers, but generally occurring in low numbers. These communities are threatened by invasion of multiple exotic species.</p> <p>Habitat: Rich forests, floodplains, and meadows.</p> <p>Distr. AP, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Anne Arundel*, Baltimore, Calvert*, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Frederick, Garrett, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George's, Washington).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: mid-May to Jun (Jul). Ripe perigynia turn a deep 'golden-yellow' at maturity.</p>					
<i>Carex straminea</i> Willdenow ex Schkuhr	Eastern Straw Sedge	G4		S1S2	
<p>Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)</p> <p>Syn: <i>C. richii</i> Mackenzie</p> <p>Taxnote: A difficult group (section Ovales), see Rothrock et al. (1997) for discussion of nomenclature and morphology of similar species.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Widespread but occurring in relatively small populations, these often in high-quality habitats and rare plant communities.</p> <p>Habitat: Seasonal pools; swamps; fresh tidal, and nontidal marshes.</p> <p>Distr. CP, PD, RV (Allegany*, Anne Arundel, Caroline, Dorchester, Harford, Montgomery, Washington).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: mid-May to mid-Jun.</p>					
<i>Carex striatula</i> Michaux	Lined Sedge	G5		S3	
<p>Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)</p> <p>Taxnote: Similar to and possibly not distinct from <i>C. laxiflora</i> (see Manhart 1986). However, Maryland occurrences appear to be both morphologically and ecologically distinct.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: There are many Maryland occurrences but typically in low numbers per site.</p> <p>Habitat: Associated with dry to dry-mesic hardwood forests, particularly over acidic sand and gravel deposits.</p> <p>Distr. CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, St. Mary's, Talbot, Washington, Wicomico, Worcester; distribution likely incomplete).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: late Apr to May (Jun).</p>					
<i>Carex tenera</i> Dewey	Slender Sedge	G5		SH	X
<p>Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)</p> <p>Taxnote: Frequently misidentified and confused with <i>C. tribuloides</i>.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Maryland records based on few, scattered collections. The species may be overlooked, alternatively the species may be very restricted in habitat.</p> <p>Habitat: Floodplain forests.</p> <p>Distr. CP*, PD* (Baltimore*, Cecil*, Prince George's*).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: late May.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Carex tetanica</i> Schkuhr Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. <i>canbyi</i> Porter. Cons/Econote: Restricted to a single site in Maryland and known to be extant at fewer than ten sites globally. Native to only a small region comprising northern Delaware, northeastern Maryland, and southeastern Pennsylvania (R. Naczi <i>in</i> Knapp et al. 2011). Habitat: Calcareous meadow. Distr. PD (Cecil). Flw/Fr: late May to Jun.	Rigid Sedge	G5T1T2Q	S1	E	
<i>Carex trichocarpa</i> Muhlenberg ex Willdenow Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Cons/Econote: Occurs at few sites, threatened by development and hydrological alterations. Habitat: Wet meadows and open stream banks. Distr. PD (Baltimore, Carroll, Howard*). Flw/Fr: mid-May to mid-Jun.	Hairy-fruited Sedge	G5	S2		
<i>Carex tuckermanii</i> F. Boott ex Dewey Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Cons/Econote: Restricted to a few sites on the Appalachian Plateau. Habitat: Floodplain pools. Distr. AP (Garrett). Flw/Fr: mid-Jun to Jul.	Tuckerman's Sedge	G5	S1	E	
<i>Carex venusta</i> Dewey Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. <i>minor</i> Boeckeler. Cons/Econote: Associated with open wetlands in acidic soils; populations respond to moderate disturbances that retard succession but these disturbances may also promote competition with exotic species. Habitat: Powerline swales; forest clearings, and other open-canopied meadows in seasonally saturated sandy or peaty soils. Distr. CP, PD* (Calvert, Caroline, Charles, Montgomery*, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Talbot, Wicomico, Worcester; distribution incomplete, the species has been recently reported from additional counties on the Eastern Shore). Flw/Fr: late May to Jun (Jul).	Dark Green Sedge	G4	S3S4		
<i>Carex vesicaria</i> Linnaeus Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. <i>monile</i> (Tuckerman) Fernald	Inflated Sedge	G5	S1	T	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: Circumboreal. Previously considered to occur at a single station in Garrett County (Frye & Lea 2001), the occurrence of plants on the Delmarva Peninsula represents a southern range extension. Alternatively, these plants may represent a cryptic taxon that bears further taxonomic investigation.</p> <p>Habitat: Montane vernal pools; Delmarva Bays.</p> <p>Distr. AP, CP (Caroline, Garrett).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: mid-Jun to Jul (Aug).</p>					
<i>Carex vestita</i> Willdenow Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Velvety Sedge	G4	S2	T	
<p>Cons/Econote: Maryland plants are represented by numerous small populations, nearly all of which are on roadsides and few of which are adequately protected.</p> <p>Habitat: Open, sandy or gravelly, seasonally saturated wetlands. The species thrives on disturbance, appearing in frequently mowed roadsides, powerlines and even occasionally along recently graded sandy roadsides. The historical habitats were probably low sandy/peaty barrens surrounding Delmarva Bays.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Prince George's*, Talbot, Wicomico).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: (late Apr) May-Jun (Jul).</p>					
<i>Carya laciniosa</i> (Michaux f.) G. Don Juglandaceae (Walnut Family)	Big Shellbark Hickory	G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Maryland "populations" are often single trees; this species is exceedingly rare in the southeastern U.S.</p> <p>Habitat: Rich floodplain forests.</p> <p>Distr. PD, RV (Howard*, Montgomery, Washington).</p>					
<i>Cassia marilandica</i> Linnaeus	see <i>Senna marilandica</i> (Linnaeus) Link				
<i>Castanea dentata</i> (Marshall) Borkhausen Fagaceae (Beech Family)	American Chestnut	G3	S2S3		
<p>Cons/Econote: Occurring throughout Maryland as stump sprouts and occasionally reaching reproductive maturity only to be reduced to stump sprouts in following years. There have been several attempts at tracking individuals that produced fruit; the distribution below is based upon that data, which has not been maintained with sufficient regularity.</p> <p>Habitat: Dry upland woods.</p> <p>Distr. AP, CP, PD, RV (Allegheny, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Caroline, Charles, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Wicomico; distribution incomplete).</p>					
<i>Castilleja coccinea</i> (Linnaeus) Sprengel Orobanchaceae (Broomrape Family)	Scarlet Indian-paintbrush	G5	S1	E	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: Endangered due to habitat loss. Reduced to small, isolated fragments of habitat. Of historical interest is that Shreve et al. (1910, p. 481) state that this species was “frequent” and occurred among the flora of cut-over forests in the vicinity of Oakland (p. 285). The Carroll County station has not been observed in many years and may be extirpated.</p> <p>Habitat: Calcareous fens, meadows, and occasionally roadsides.</p> <p>Distr. AP, PD, RV* (Allegheny*, Carroll, Cecil*, Frederick*, Garrett).</p> <p>Flw: late May to Jun; Fr: Aug-Oct.</p>					
<i>Centella erecta</i> (Linnaeus f.) Fernald Apiaceae (Carrot Family)	Erect Coinleaf	G5	S3		
<p>Habitat: Restricted to the Atlantic drainage in fresh to brackish marshes, ditches, and roadsides; widespread on the barrier island (Assateague).</p> <p>Distr. CP (Wicomico, Worcester).</p>					
<i>Centrosema virginianum</i> (Linnaeus) Bentham Fabaceae (Legume Family)	Coastal Butterfly Pea	G5	S2		
<p>Cons/Econote: Although there are many populations there are few well-protected ‘core’ sites for this species. Some reported stations may reflect confusion with <i>Clitoria mariana</i>.</p> <p>Habitat: Dry sandy forests and woodlands, most often in edge habitats; inland dune woodlands.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Caroline, Charles, Dorchester, Prince George’s, St. Mary’s, Wicomico, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw: mid-Jul to mid-Sept; Fr: Aug-Sept.</p>					
<i>Centunculus minimus</i> Linnaeus Primulaceae (Primrose Family)	Chaffweed False-Pimpernel	G5	SU	X	
<p>Taxnote: Somewhat in flux, phylogenetic results suggest resurrecting <i>Centunculus</i> for this species.</p> <p>Syn: <i>Anagallis minima</i> (Linnaeus) E.H. Krause <i>Lysimachia minima</i> (L.) U. Manns & Anderb.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: An irregularly occurring but widespread (in North America) low annual plant apparently very rare in the eastern U.S. Maryland collection dates range from 1897 to 1925, perhaps overlooked.</p> <p>Habitat: Meadows, moist soils.</p> <p>Distr. CP* (Charles*, Prince George’s*).</p>					
<i>Cerastium velutinum</i> Rafinesque var. <i>villosissimum</i> (Pennell) J.K. Morton ! Caryophyllaceae (Pink Family)	Octoraro Creek Chickweed	G5T1	S1		
<p>Syn: <i>C. arvense</i> var. <i>villosissimum</i> Pennell <i>C. arvense</i> Linnaeus ssp. <i>velutinum</i> (Rafinesque) Ugborogho var. <i>villosum</i> (Muhlenberg ex Darlington) Hollick & Britton</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Taxnote: Separable from typical <i>C. velutinum</i> by densely white-villous leaves (see key in Weakley 2024). Assessment of this qualitative character by field botanists, and the subjectivity it entails, is one reason that this species has been reported from several Maryland serpentine barrens but is confirmed only from a single site.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: A narrow endemic of serpentine outcrops in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Gustafson et al. (2003) concluded, on the basis of genetic and morphological/life-history components, that this variety is globally endangered. The Service is considering this taxon a candidate for legal status in Maryland, pending investigation of outstanding taxonomic questions.</p> <p>Habitat: Serpentine barren.</p> <p>Distr. PD (Baltimore?, Cecil).</p>					
<i>Ceratophyllum echinatum</i> A. Gray in Torrey & A. Gray Ceratophyllaceae (Hornwort Family)	Prickly Hornwort	G4	S2?		
<p>Cons/Econote: Thought to be declining over much of its range (NatureServe 2024) this species was previously known to occur in only a few isolated wetlands in Maryland. However, recent field work has demonstrated that its in-State range has rapidly expanded.</p> <p>Habitat: Floodplain pools; Baymouth barrier wetlands (Sipple 1982); millponds and lakes.</p> <p>Distr. AP, CP, PD* (Caroline, Dorchester, Garrett, Harford*, Kent, Montgomery*, Queen Anne's, Wicomico).</p>					
<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i> (Michaux) Greene var. <i>macrosperma</i> (Fernald) C. F. Reed Fabaceae (Legume Family)	Partridge Pea, Sleepingplant	G5T2?	S1	E	
<p>Syn: <i>Cassia fasciculata</i> (Michaux) Greene var. <i>macrosperma</i> Fernald.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Endemic to eastern Virginia and Maryland. Weakley (2024) provides a valuable discussion of this somewhat controversial taxon.</p> <p>Habitat: Fresh tidal marshes.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Dorchester).</p> <p>Flw: Aug; Fr: Aug-Oct.</p>					
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns & Poggenburg Cupressaceae (Cypress Family)	Atlantic White Cedar	G4	S3		
<p>Cons/Econote: Highly sought by the timber industry for its rot-resistant wood in the late 1800s and early 1900s (Beaven & Oosting 1939). Now limited to remnant stands along tidal creeks and nearly extirpated from non-riverine (upland) swamps. Sea-level rise and the overall subsidence of the Delmarva Peninsula have led to die-off of some Nanticoke River populations, and this trend will only accelerate in the future. Restoration of Atlantic White Cedar is a regional priority, Olson et al. (2023) provides a nice overview.</p> <p>Habitat: Found in irregularly tidal ecotones along upland habitats, poorly drained habitats in seasonally flooded floodplains, and in coastal plain flatwoods and depression swamps. Associated with slow-moving Blackwater Streams such as those found in the Pocomoke and Nanticoke River watersheds.</p> <p>Distr: CP (Anne Arundel, Dorchester, Somerset?, Wicomico, Worcester).</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i> (Linnaeus) Moench Ericaceae (Heath Family)	Leatherleaf	G5	S1	T	
Cons/Econote: Restricted to a narrow zone of Fall Line fens and ‘bogs’. Threatened by sedimentation, eutrophication, and urban sprawl.					
Habitat: Acidic seepage fens, “bogs”.					
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel).					
Flw: May to early Jun; Fr: Jul.					
<i>Chamaelirium luteum</i> (Linnaeus) A. Gray Heloniadaceae (Swamp-pink Family)	Devil’s-bit	G4G5	S2		
Cons/Econote: Upgraded from the Watchlist in 2012 due to declines in both the number of populations and population sizes. Many of our records are now approaching historical dates (>30 years). Intense herbivory by white-tailed deer is suspected as one factor reducing the State’s populations. The Service requests additional information to evaluate this species’ conservation status.					
Habitat: Rich, dry to dry-mesic forests.					
Distr. AP, PD, RV* (Allegany*, Baltimore, Cecil, Garrett, Harford, Montgomery).					
Flw: late May to Jun; Fr: Jul.					
<i>Chamaepericlymenum canadense</i> (Linnaeus) Ascherson & Graebner Cornaceae (Dogwood Family)	Dwarf Dogwood, Bunchberry	G5	S1	E	
Syn: <i>Cornus canadensis</i> Linnaeus					
Cons/Econote: This common boreal species nears its southern range limit in Maryland and is known to be extant at a single unprotected station.					
Habitat: Edge of shrub swamp; northern hardwoods.					
Distr. AP (Garrett).					
<i>Chelone obliqua</i> Linnaeus Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family)	Red Turtlehead	G4	S2	T	
Cons/Econote: Threatened by habitat loss and alteration due to herbicide use, poor habitat protection, and low population size.					
Habitat: Floodplain forests; ecotones of fresh tidal marshes.					
Distr. BR?*, CP (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Frederick?*, Prince George’s, St. Mary’s).					
Flw: mid-Aug to mid-Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Chenopodium simplex</i> (Torrey) S. Fuentes, Uotila, & Borsch Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot Family)	Giant-seed Goosefoot	G5	S2	T	
Syn: <i>C. gigantospermum</i> (Aellen) Fernald					
<i>C. hybridum</i> Linnaeus var. <i>gigantospermum</i> (Aellen) Rouleau					
<i>Chenopodium simplex</i> (Torrey) Rafinesque					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: A common species of Midwestern prairies, the Maryland occurrences of <i>C. simplex</i> are part of the species' fragmented eastern range. At risk due to habitat loss, and fire suppression may play a role in this species' rarity. The addition of a core population on State Wildlands in Garrett County substantially decreases the risk to this species.</p> <p>Habitat: Ridgetop hardwood forests; glades and outcrops over mafic to slightly acidic substrates.</p> <p>Distr. AP, RV (Allegheny, Garrett).</p> <p>Flw: mid-Aug; Fr: Sept.</p>					
<i>Chenopodium standleyanum</i> Aellen Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot Family)	Standley's Goosefoot	G5	S2S3		
<p>Cons/Econote: Occurring as scattered populations in a wide variety of open, sometimes frequently disturbed habitats. However, the species is long persistent in the seed bank responding to a variety of canopy-opening events (e.g., ice damage, gypsy moth defoliation, logging). Populations on shale barrens/glades are more dependably present from year to year.</p> <p>Habitat: Dry ridgetop forests; coastal shell deposits; shale glades, often growing in shade of red cedar (<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>).</p> <p>Distr. AP, BR, CP, PD*, RV (Allegheny, Baltimore*, Calvert, Cecil*, Frederick, Garrett, Howard*, Kent?, Washington).</p> <p>Flw: Aug; Fr: late Aug to Sept.</p>					
<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i> (Linnaeus) W. Barton Ericaceae (Heath Family)	Common Wintergreen	G5	S3		
<p>Taxnote: Maryland plants are the widespread, northeastern var. <i>cisatlantica</i> Blake.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Although geographically widespread, populations are often small and localized. The species responded well (increased flowering and population size) to a prescribed burn at a Caroline County location.</p> <p>Habitat: Inland sand dune and ridge forests and woodlands; sandstone glades; dry ridgetop oak-pine forests.</p> <p>Distr. BR*, CP, PD, RV (Allegheny, Baltimore, Calvert, Caroline, Carroll, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Montgomery*, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Washington, Wicomico, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw: early Jun (heavily shaded plants may not flower); Fr: Aug-Oct.</p>					
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i> Linnaeus Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Green-and-gold	G5	S3		
<p>Habitat: Open to lightly shaded forests, forest edges and roadsides; often over limestone but not strictly associated with mafic substrates.</p> <p>Distr. AP, CP*, PD, RV (Allegheny, Baltimore, Caroline¹, Garrett, Montgomery, Prince George's*, Washington).</p> <p>Flw: mid-to-late May; Fr: Jun-Jul.</p>					
<i>Cicuta bulbifera</i> Linnaeus Apiaceae (Carrot Family)	Bulb-bearing Water-hemlock	G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Associated with a globally rare shrub-swamp community and occurring in small, very isolated populations.</p> <p>Habitat: Baymouth barrier wetland shrub swamps (Sipple 1982).</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Distr. CP, PD (Baltimore*, Cecil, Kent, Montgomery*). Flw: late Jul to early Aug; Fr: Aug-Sept.					
<i>Cinna latifolia</i> Grisebach Poaceae (Grass Family)	Slender Wood Reedgrass	G5	S3		
Cons/Econote: Narrowly distributed and infrequent in Maryland, restricted to the Appalachian Plateau. Habitat: Northern hardwood and forested swamps. Distr. AP (Allegany, Garrett). Flw/Fr: Jul-Aug.					
<i>Cirsium horridulum</i> Michaux Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Yellow Thistle	G5	S3		
Habitat: Meadows, often but not restricted to saline habitats, perhaps spreading along roadways. Distr. CP, PD (Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil, Montgomery, Somerset, Talbot, Worcester). Flw: May; Fr: May-Jun.					
<i>Cirsium muticum</i> Michaux Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Swamp Thistle	G5	S3		
Habitat: Wet meadows; acidic seepage swamps; mountain peatlands. Distr. AP, BR, PD (Baltimore, Cecil, Frederick, Garrett, Harford). Flw: late Aug to Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Claytonia caroliniana</i> Michaux Montiaceae (Montia Family)	Carolina Springbeauty	G5	S3		
Habitat: Mesic hardwood forests and montane floodplain forests. Distr. AP (Garrett). Flw: Apr; Fr: Apr-May.					
<i>Cleisteslopsis divaricata</i> (Linnaeus) Pansarin & F. Barros Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)	Spreading Pogonia	G4	S1	E	
Syn: <i>Cleistes divaricata</i> (Linnaeus) Ames Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss long-term and woody succession of the habitat in the near-term. There are no protected sites for this species. The Service has worked with Delmarva Power to manage woody succession at the State's only station for this species. Habitat: Open-canopy acidic seepage wetland in sandy/peaty soils. Distr. CP (Wicomico, Worcester*). Flw: early to mid-Jun; Fr: late Jun-Jul.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Clematis occidentalis</i> (Hornemann) A.P. de Candolle Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family)	Purple Clematis	G5	S1	E	
Taxnote: Maryland plants are the eastern var. <i>occidentalis</i> .					
Cons/Econote: Occurring in a few small populations in specific microhabitats. Endangered by habitat alteration, particularly invasion by non-native vines such as Japanese honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera japonica</i>).					
Habitat: Mafic outcrops in rich, mesic hardwood forests.					
Distr. AP, PD* (Cecil*, Garrett).					
Flw: mid-May; Fr: Jun-Jul.					
<i>Clematis ochroleuca</i> Aiton Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family)	Curly-heads	G4	SH	X	
Cons/Econote: Attributed to the Maryland flora based upon Colonial-era collections at the British Museum (see Reveal et al. 1987). Otherwise reported from the District of Columbia area by Hermann (1946) based upon specimens annotated and mapped by Erickson (1943).					
Habitat: Regionally, the species occurs in dry sandy or rocky soils of woodlands and rock outcrops.					
Distr. PD* (Montgomery*).					
<i>Clematis viorna</i> Linnaeus Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family)	Vase-vine Leatherflower	G5	S3		
Habitat: Rich bottomland forests. Particularly frequent over calcareous substrates.					
Distr. CP*, PD, RV (Allegany, Anne Arundel*, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery, Washington, Worcester*).					
Flw: mid-to-late Jun; Fr: Jul-Sept.					
<i>Clintonia allegheniensis</i> Harned Liliaceae (Lily Family)	Harned's Clintonia	G1Q	S1		
Taxnote: Distinguished only by the ultramarine fruit color (versus black in <i>C. umbellulata</i> (Michaux) Morong). Blain (1997) demonstrated that this taxon was not a hybrid between <i>C. borealis</i> ($2n = 2x = 16$) and <i>C. umbellulata</i> ($2n = 2x = 14$) as was often presumed but found no evidence of genetic divergence between <i>C. umbellulata</i> and <i>C. allegheniensis</i> (also $2n = 2x = 14$). However, genetic identities (based upon allozymes) were high among all three species, and no evidence has been presented to date that the variation in fruit color is not associated with other adaptive genetic variation.					
Cons/Econote: Generally lumped with the common <i>C. umbellulata</i> ; the Service prefers to recognize this variant because it is unique to a narrow zone in western Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.					
Habitat: Rocky, mesic to poorly drained northern hardwoods, often among sandstone (Pottsville Formation) boulders.					
Distr. AP (Garrett).					
Flw: Jun; Fr: late Sept-Oct.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Clintonia borealis</i> (Aiton) Rafinesque Liliaceae (Lily Family)	Clinton Lily	G5	S2	T	
Cons/Econote: Occurring as scattered populations, generally in very low numbers. Threatened by habitat loss.					
Habitat: Forested seeps among northern hardwoods and hemlocks and often among sandstone (Pottsville Formation) boulders.					
Distr. AP (Garrett).					
Flw: Jun; Fr: Jul-Aug.					
<i>Coeloglossum viride</i> (Linnaeus) Hartman	see <i>Dactylorhiza viridis</i> (Linnaeus) R.M. Bateman, Pridgeon, and M.W. Chase				
<i>Coelorachis rugosa</i> (Nuttall) Nash	see <i>Mnesithea rugosa</i> (Nuttall) de Koning & Sosef				
<i>Commelina erecta</i> Linnaeus Commelinaceae (Dayflower Family)	Erect Dayflower	G5	S3		
Habitat: Dry, rocky or sandy woodlands and barrens.					
Distr. CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Calvert, Caroline, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Montgomery, Washington, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw: late Jun to early Aug; Fr: Aug-Sept.					
<i>Convolvulus spithamaeus</i> Linnaeus Pursh Convolvulaceae (Morning Glory Family)	Low Bindweed	G4	S2		
Syn: <i>Calystegia spithamaea</i> (Linnaeus) Pursh ssp. <i>spithamaea</i>					
Taxnote: Treated here as in Weakley (2024) at the rank of species, but with some authors treating within <i>Calystegia</i> as a subspecies and a variety and additionally applying several names to the taxon restricted to central Appalachian Shale Barrens. The shale barren bindweed, represented by <i>Convolvulus stans</i> Michaux (<i>C. spithamaea</i> ssp. <i>stans</i> (Michaux) Brummitt), also occurs in Maryland and is frequent in the shale barren region on the barrens and along roadcuts. Several Maryland records have not been determined as to species.					
Cons/Econote: Restricted to a few, very rare habitats.					
Habitat: Limestone glades, and other mafic glades and woodlands.					
Distr. AP*, CP*?, PD, RV (Anne Arundel*?, Allegany, Baltimore*, Frederick, Garrett*, Montgomery, Prince George's*?, Washington).					
Flw: Jun-Jul; Fr: Aug.					
<i>Coptis trifolia</i> (Linnaeus) Salisbury Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family)	Goldthread	G5	S1	E	
Syn: <i>Coptis groenlandica</i> (Oeder) Fernald					
Taxnote: If infrataxa were to be recognized Maryland plants are var. <i>groenlandica</i> (Oeder) Fassett.					
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss, now largely restricted to the Appalachian Plateau.					
Habitat: Mesic northern hardwoods frequently associated with hemlock (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>). Historically known from the “Ammendale Bog” in Prince George’s County (now extirpated) and from Druid Hill Park (Baltimore).					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Distr. AP, BR, CP*, PD*, RV (Allegany, Baltimore*, Frederick, Garrett, Prince George's*).					
Flw: mid-May; Fr: Jun-Jul.					
<i>Corallorhiza trifida</i> Châtelain	Early Coralroot	G5	S1	E	
Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)					
Cons/Econote: Occurring in Maryland as two small and perhaps remnant populations at or near the southern range limit.					
Habitat: Montane, base-rich seepage swamps; black ash-hemlock and red spruce-hemlock swamps.					
Distr. AP (Garrett).					
<i>Corallorhiza wisteriana</i> Conrad	Spring Coralroot	G5	S1	E	
Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)					
Cons/Econote: Occurring as a few, scattered populations with low numbers; all of them co-occur with a variety of invasive weeds. The ability of orchids to remain dormant for many years is notorious and many of our records have not been seen for years. According to Wiegand (2005) this species is likely extirpated from the Catoctin Mountains.					
Habitat: Descriptions tend to the general, e.g., "rich woods" corresponding on occasion to basic mesic forests over limestone or coastal shell-marl deposits.					
Distr. CP, BR*, PD*, RV (Anne Arundel, Frederick*, Montgomery, Prince George's, Washington).					
Flw: late Apr to early May; Fr: Jun.					
<i>Coreopsis rosea</i> Nuttall	Rose Coreopsis	G3	S1	E	
Asteraceae (Aster Family)					
Cons/Econote: Endangered by extensive habitat loss, chiefly wetland drainage and conversion to agricultural uses over the last century. The Caroline County station may have been extirpated; the Queen Anne's County station is detailed in Longbottom et al. (2016). There is one extraordinary record from Prince George's County that only drew attention when it flowered along an exposed lake shoreline during a summer drought. The latter record is controversial, with colleagues arguing that this station should be considered native, and others arguing that it is most certainly the result of an introduction. The Service includes this record as provisionally native.					
Habitat: Delmarva Bays and other ponded waters with fluctuating water levels.					
Distr. CP (Caroline, Dorchester*, Prince George's?, Queen Anne's).					
Flw: Aug; Fr: Aug-Sept.					
<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i> Linnaeus	Tall Tickseed	G5	S1	E	
Asteraceae (Aster Family)					
Cons/Econote: Restricted to the Potomac Gorge but historically known from similar habitats along the Susquehanna River. Total annual population size in Maryland ranges from 500-1000 plants.					
Habitat: Bedrock scour bars and riverside prairies, in rich alluvium.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Distr. PD (Cecil*, Harford*, Montgomery). Flw: late Aug-Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i> Linnaeus Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Whorled Coreopsis	G5	S3		
Habitat: Dry meadows, roadsides, dry oak-hickory forests, serpentine barrens and woodlands. Distr. CP, PD, RV* (Anne Arundel, Charles, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, Washington*). Flw: late Jun-Aug; Fr: Jul-Sept.					
<i>Cornus canadensis</i> Linnaeus	see <i>Chamaepericlymenum canadense</i> (Linnaeus) Ascherson & Graebner				
<i>Cornus rugosa</i> Lamarck	see <i>Swida rugosa</i> (Lamarck) Rydberg				
<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i> (Linnaeus) Persoon	see <i>Capnoides sempervirens</i> (Linnaeus) Borkhausen				
<i>Corylus cornuta</i> Marshall Betulaceae (Birch Family)	Beaked Hazelnut	G5	S3		
Cons/Econote: Noted by Shreve et al. (1910, p. 226) as a component of "cut over areas that in certain localities form the roadside shrubbery". Restoration activities to increase this species abundance are underway at Finzel Swamp Preserve. Habitat: Thickets, forest edges and roadsides. Distr. AP, BR, PD, RV (Baltimore, Frederick, Garrett, Howard, Washington). Flw: May; Fr: Jun-Oct. (the long beak on the fruit visible in early June).					
<i>Coryphopteris simulata</i> (Davenport) S.E. Fawcett Thelypteridaceae (Marsh Fern Family)	Bog Fern	G4G5	S2	T	
Syn: <i>Thelypteris simulata</i> (Davenport) Nieuwland Cons/Econote: Threatened by alteration of groundwater hydrology. Most of our coastal stations exist in highly fragmented habitats. Habitat: Acidic seepage fens and bottomland hardwood swamps. Distr. AP, CP, PD* (Anne Arundel, Caroline, Charles, Garrett, Howard, Montgomery*, Prince George's, Worcester).					
<i>Crassula aquatica</i> (Linnaeus) Schönland Crassulaceae (Stonecrop Family)	Water Pygmyweed	G5	S1	E	
Syn: <i>Tillaea aquatica</i> Linnaeus Cons/Econote: A plant of tidal marshes and shores occurring south to Maryland. Recently rediscovered after a period of 63 years in Charles County. The historical habitat (based upon multiple collections along the Wicomico River from about 1863 to 1938) in Wicomico County (near Salisbury) is greatly altered by dams and thus no longer tidal, and the areas southwest of Salisbury are strongly brackish. Habitat: Fresh tidal marshes.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Distr. CP (Charles, Wicomico*).</p> <p>Flw: Apr; Fr: mid-to-late May</p>					
<p><i>Crocanthemum bicknellii</i> (Fernald) Barnhart Cistaceae (Rockrose Family) Syn: <i>Helianthemum bicknellii</i> Fernald Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and fire exclusion. The coastal stations, presumably sandy/gravelly barrens are considered extirpated. Habitat: Serpentinite grasslands. Distr. CP*, PD (Anne Arundel*, Baltimore, Cecil, Harford, Prince George's*).</p>	Plains Frostweed	G5	S1	E	
<p><i>Cubelium concolor</i> (T.F. Forster) Raf. ex Britton & A. Brown Violaceae (Violet Family) Syn: <i>Hybanthus concolor</i> (T.F. Forster) Sprengel Cons/Econote: Locally abundant at some sites but generally restricted to highly calcareous soils. Habitat: Dry to mesic limestone woodlands and outcrops. Distr. PD, RV (Allegany, Cecil, Frederick, Harford, Montgomery, Washington). Flw: May; Fr: Jun-Aug.</p>	Green Violet	G5	S3		
<p><i>Cuscuta coryli</i> Engelman Convolvulaceae (Morning Glory Family) Taxnote: Spaulding (2013) provides a valuable treatment and discussion of the species. Cons/Econote: Documented by few, widely scattered collections from 1873–1939 and perhaps only an occasional vagrant species in Maryland spread by waterfowl, e.g., Costea et al. (2016) confirmed seed dispersal by waterfowl in dodders. Not all records have been verified; several may be the more common <i>C. indecora</i>. A recent collection from Cecil County (<i>J. Hall, JH2014.09.28-08</i> MARY, TAWES) from unremarkable habitat prompted a review of rank and status. Habitat: Brackish marshes. Hosts (from NHP observations) include <i>Iva</i>, <i>Desmodium</i>, <i>Baccharis</i>, and <i>Solidago</i>. Distr. AP*, CP, PD* (Anne Arundel*, Cecil, Garrett*, Queen Anne's*, Montgomery*, St. Mary's*, Talbot*). Flw: Sept; Fr: Sept-Nov.</p>	Hazel Dodder	G4	S1		
<p><i>Cuscuta indecora</i> Choisy Convolvulaceae (Morning Glory Family) Taxnote: Spaulding (2013) provides a valuable treatment and discussion of the species. Cons/Econote: The distribution and number of <i>Cuscuta</i> species is poorly known and the species even more poorly collected. Perhaps overlooked, the species is not identifiable until late summer/early fall. The historical status of some counties in the distribution is likely an artifact of survey intensity.</p>	Bigseed Dodder	G5	S3S4		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Habitat: Brackish marshes (<i>Spartina patens</i>, <i>Symphytotrichum subulatum</i>, <i>Iva imbricaria</i>), coastal sand spits, growing on a variety of substrates (<i>Iva</i>, <i>Baccharis</i>, <i>Solidago sempervirens</i>), typically along dikes, roadside edges, and occasionally beach-front dunes, and inland dune woodlands (on <i>Ceanothus americanus</i>).</p> <p>Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's*, St. Mary's*, Talbot; distribution is provisional).</p> <p>Flw: late Jul-Oct (Nov); Fr: Jul-early Nov.</p>					
<p><i>Cuscuta polygonorum</i> Engelm Convolvulaceae (Morning Glory Family)</p>	Smartweed Dodder	G4G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Known from a couple of small populations and apparently rare regionally. Spaulding (2013) provides valuable treatment and discussion of the species. Costea et al. (2016) confirmed seed dispersal by waterfowl in dodders. The Anne Arundel station is historical.</p> <p>Habitat: Riverine marsh; oxbows; pond shores; forest edges and thickets.</p> <p>Distr. CP, PD* (Anne Arundel*, Baltimore?, Caroline, Harford*, Howard, Montgomery*, Wicomico?).</p>					
<p><i>Cuscuta rostrata</i> Shuttleworth Convolvulaceae (Morning Glory Family)</p>	Beaked Dodder	G4	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Endemic to the Southern Appalachians and at its northern range limit in Maryland. Spaulding (2013) provides a valuable treatment and discussion of the species.</p> <p>Habitat: "Mountaintop woods", presumably a red spruce forest (<i>Picea rubens</i>) historically.</p> <p>Distr. AP (Garrett).</p>					
<p><i>Cyperus dentatus</i> Torrey Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)</p>	Toothed Sedge	G4	SH	X	
<p>Cons/Econote: Last collected in 1960; the stations are thought to have been extirpated.</p> <p>Habitat: Sandy shorelines.</p> <p>Distr. CP* (Cecil*, Harford*, Wicomico*).</p>					
<p><i>Cyperus diandrus</i> Torrey Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)</p>	Umbrella Flatsedge	G5?	S1		
<p>Cons/Econote: Regionally rare and potentially threatened by sea-level rise. Known from upper reaches of a tidal creek and a interdune wetland on Assateague Island.</p> <p>Habitat: Interdune swales; drawdown zones of river and pond shores.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Prince George's*, Worcester).</p>					
<p><i>Cyperus haspan</i> Linnaeus Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)</p>	Sheathed Flatsedge	G5	S1?		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: A pantropical species variously treated as an invasive weed and as a conservation target in the southeastern U.S. The Service is unsure of this species' conservation rank. See Bryson & Carter (2008) for discussion.</p> <p>Habitat: Fresh tidal marsh.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Worcester).</p>					
<i>Cyperus houghtonii</i> Torrey Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Houghton's Umbrella-sedge	G4?	S1		
<p>Cons/Econote: Apparently regionally rare (NatureServe 2024), infrequently reported and often confused with <i>C. grayii</i> or <i>C. lupulinus</i>; identifications of some Maryland specimens are tentative.</p> <p>Habitat: Shale barrens; outcrops of Tuscarora sandstone in the Cumberland Narrows.</p> <p>Distr. RV (Alleghany*, Washington).</p>					
<i>Cyperus hystricinus</i> Fernald Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Flatsedge	G4	S2		
<p>Cons/Econote: Infrequently reported but often confused with <i>C. retrofractus</i> and <i>C. lancastricensis</i>. Maryland collections require careful study to assess abundance and distribution. Responded well to prescribed fire at Chicone Woods Natural Area in Dorchester County, not only in overall abundance but also in the robustness of the plants (approaching one meter in height!).</p> <p>Habitat: Open sandy soils in woodlands, meadows, and barrens; sandy alluvium.</p> <p>Distr. CP, PD (Anne Arundel, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Harford, Kent, Montgomery, Queen Anne's*, Wicomico*, Worcester; distribution likely incomplete).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: late Jul-Oct. (new stems are produced throughout these months and scales with seed may persist into November).</p>					
<i>Cyperus lancastricensis</i> Porter ex A. Gray Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Many-flowered Umbrella-sedge	G5	S2S3		
<p>Cons/Econote: Recorded from "weedy" plots along the Sassafrass River and from natural barrens this species has a broad within-State range and may be locally dominant in recently disturbed habitats. Mixed populations with <i>C. hystricinus</i> occur on the Coastal Plain. Hybrids with <i>C. refractus</i> and <i>C. strigosus</i> have been reported in Maryland specimens. Not all historical records have been verified.</p> <p>Habitat: Dry to mesic sandy soils, often on eroding roadbanks and bluffs, sandy woodland edges, ditches, sandy edges of vernal pools.</p> <p>Distr. CP, PD, RV (Anne Arundel, Baltimore*, Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Harford, Howard*, Frederick*, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George's, Washington).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: late Jun-Sept (Oct).</p>					
<i>Cyperus plukenetii</i> Fernald Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Plukenet's Flatsedge	G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: This southeastern species of sandy woodlands and barrens becomes increasingly rare north of the Carolinas. Collected in 1939 near Salisbury by Robert Tatnall but recently rediscovered by Anthony Silva in a remnant sandy barren, also near Salisbury in 2019</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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(Silva 2022), and by the Service in an inland dune grassland remnant in Worcester County in 2021. Animal dispersal of achenes has been implicated for this species by Carter (1993). Seeds were collected from the few remaining plants at the extant stations for use in a restoration and safeguarding project at a natural area in Worcester County. Plants are now firmly established in the natural area—an open inland dune grassland and barren.

Habitat: Sandy woodlands and barrens.

Distr. CP (Wicomico, Worcester).

Flw/Fr: late Aug to early Oct. (new stems are produced throughout these months and scales with seed may persist into November).

***Cyperus refractus* Engelmann ex Böckler**

Reflexed Flatsedge

G5

S2?

Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)

Cons/Econote: Occurring in a variety of open and often disturbed habitats and perhaps overlooked.

Habitat: Sandy or rocky open woodlands, roadsides, field edges.

Distr. CP, PD (Anne Arundel*, Caroline, Cecil*, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Harford*, Howard*, Montgomery, Prince George's, Wicomico*, Worcester).

Flw/Fr: mid-Jul-Aug (Sept).

***Cyperus retrofractus* (Linnaeus) Torrey**

Rough Flatsedge

G5

S2

Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)

Syn: *C. dipsaciformis* Fernald, in part.

C. retrofractus (Linnaeus) Torrey var. *dipsaciformis* (Fernald) Kükenthal

Cons/Econote: There is considerable confusion regarding the identity of many unvouchered reports. Those that have been investigated have resulted in determinations of other species including *C. hystricinus*, *C. lancastriensis* and *C. refractus*. This species responded favorably to prescribed fire at one inland dune location spreading throughout a 100-acre management area and reappeared at another inland dune barren in Caroline County after a spring burn.

Habitat: Open, often xeric sandy soils, sandy alluvium, dry roadsides, and meadows.

Distr. CP, PD (Caroline, Dorchester, Kent?, Montgomery, Wicomico?, Worcester).

Flw/Fr: late Aug-Oct. (new stems are produced throughout these months and scales with seed may persist into November).

***Cyperus subsquarrosus* (Muhlenberg) Bauters**

Dwarf Bulrush

G5

S1

E

Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)

Syn: *Hemicarpha micrantha* (Vahl) Pax

Lipocarpa micrantha (Vahl) G. Tucker

Taxnote: The circumscription of *Cyperus* is much broader than in the past to make the genus monophyletic (Naczi 2017).

Cons/Econote: Widespread annual species of river drawdown zones and very rare regionally. Endangered by sedimentation as well as competition/displacement by invasive species.

Habitat: Riparian shorelines in muddy/sandy soil exposed (in summer months) during low-flow periods.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Distr. PD (Howard, Montgomery). Flw/Fr: late Aug-Sept.</p>					
<p><i>Cypripedium candidum</i> Muhlenberg ex Willdenow Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)</p>	Small White Lady's-slipper	G3G4	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Extremely rare in the southeastern U.S. and declining rangewide over the last century (NatureServe 2024). Habitat: River-fronting bluffs and mesic forests over limestone. Distr. RV (Washington). Flw: mid-to-late May; Fr: Jul-Sept.</p>					
<p><i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> Salisbury var. <i>pubescens</i> (Willdenow) Knight</p>	Large Yellow Lady's-slipper	G5T5	S3		
<p>Syn: <i>C. pubescens</i> Willdenow <i>C. calceolus</i> Linnaeus var. <i>pubescens</i> (Willdenow) Correll</p>					
<p>Cons/Econote: The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) currently lists all <i>Cypripedium</i> species under CITES Appendix II. This indicates that the species are not necessarily threatened with extinction, but they may become threatened unless trade is closely controlled. According to NatureServe (2024) there are very few reports of large, demonstrably secure populations anywhere in North America. There are a few verified instances of poaching from wild populations in Maryland, but the Service is unsure of whether these losses are due to horticulture or the medicinal plant trade. Adding to the difficulty of assigning a conservation rank are the extreme fluctuations in demographic estimates at well-known stations over years, e.g., alternately robust and flowering to apparently absent. An additional source of demographic variability may be excessive browsing by white-tailed deer. Knapp & Wiegand (2014) demonstrated an inverse relationship between deer population size and orchid population size and concluded that this species had been extirpated from most sites in the Catoctin Mountains (Frederick County) where it was once secure (17 sites and ~ 127 individuals in the highest census year). In the distribution below the Service is unsure of the number of extant populations; the putative distribution is largely that of Reed (1964) as emended by recent surveys.</p>					
<p>Habitat: Rich hardwood forests, often along forest edges and clearings and generally over soils derived from calcareous (shell-marl?, shale, limestone) substrates.</p>					
<p>Distr. AP, BR, CP*, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Cecil, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's*, Talbot*, Washington). Flw: mid-May; Fr: Jul-Sept.</p>					
<p><i>Cypripedium reginae</i> Walter Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)</p>	Showy Lady's-slipper	G4G5	SH	X	
<p>Cons/Econote: Last observed by the late Donnell E. Redman (b.1941, d.2016), see Redman (2002); the site has not been relocated. Habitat: Sphagnous seep. Distr. AP* (Garrett*).</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Cystopteris bulbifera</i> (Linnaeus) Bernhardt Cystopteridaceae (Brittle Fern Family)	Bulblet Fern	G5	S3		
Cons/Econote: In Maryland an obligate calciphile, locally abundant at some sites.					
Habitat: Limestone outcrops.					
Distr. RV (Washington).					
Phenology: bulblets and sori visible in early August.					
<i>Cystopteris tennesseensis</i> Shaver Cystopteridaceae (Brittle Fern Family)	Tennessee Bladderfern	G5	S1		
Cons/Econote: A fertile tetraploid species derived from <i>C. bulbifera</i> and <i>C. protrusa</i> . Located and identified by Donnell E. Redman (b.1941, d.2016), see Redman (1995). Extirpated from a long-known Frederick County station (1938–1991) at the Catoctin Iron Furnace stack.					
Habitat: Limy crevices of stone bridge abutments.					
Distr. BR*, PD (Frederick*, Harford).					
<i>Dactylorhiza viridis</i> (Linnaeus) R.M. Bateman, Pridgeon, and M.W. Chase Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)	Long-bract Green Orchis Frog Orchid	G5	S1	E	
Syn: <i>Coeloglossum viride</i> (Linnaeus) Hartman					
Taxnote: Maryland plants are the Appalachian var. <i>virescens</i> (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Luer.					
Cons/Econote: Undergoing a severe decline, several of our records have not been seen in decades, presumably due to intensive deer browse of small populations. Caging of plants to prevent browse has been employed by the Service to increase reproductive output.					
Habitat: Rich, deciduous forests; spring-fed headwater seep under hemlock (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>).					
Distr. AP, BR, PD* (Baltimore*, Frederick, Garrett).					
Flw: late May-Jun; Fr: Aug-Oct.					
<i>Delphinium exaltatum</i> Aiton Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family)	Tall Larkspur	G3	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Occurring in Maryland in several small populations, a situation commonly reported throughout the range of this globally rare species. Deer browse has had a devastating effect on Maryland plants, essentially removing plants from the gently sloping open limestone woodlands and restricting them to steep, often vertical outcrops.					
Habitat: Limestone woodlands.					
Distr. RV (Allegheny, Washington).					
Flw: late Jul to early Aug; Fr: Sept-Oct.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Delphinium tricornе Michaux</i> Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family)	Dwarf Larkspur	G5	S3		
Habitat: Rich woods, river bluffs and alluvial terraces, often over limestone where it may be locally abundant.					
Distr. BR, PD, RV (Allegany, Frederick, Montgomery, Washington).					
Flw: late Apr to mid-May; Fr: Jun.					
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois</i> Poaceae (Grass Family)	Tufted Hairgrass	G5	S1	E	
Syn: <i>D. caespitosa</i> , an orthographic variant.					
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss, fire exclusion, and woody plant succession.					
Habitat: Thin soils of serpentine barrens.					
Distr. PD (Baltimore, Cecil).					
Flw/Fr: mid-May to early Jun.					
<i>Desmodium canadense (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle</i> Fabaceae (Legume Family)	Showy Tick-trefoil	G5	SH		
Habitat: Wet meadows, riverbanks, perhaps associated with calcareous soils. Native range may be obscured by planted material at mitigation sites. State rank under review.					
Distr. CP, PD* (Anne Arundel?, Calvert*, Cecil*, Harford*, Howard?, Montgomery, Prince George's*).					
<i>Desmodium cuspidatum (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) A.P. de Candolle ex Loudon</i> Fabaceae (Legume Family)	Toothed Tick-trefoil Large-bract Tick-trefoil	G5	S1		
Taxnote: The large floral bracts subtending each flower are diagnostic but are short-lived.					
Cons/Econote: Apparently rare (or rarely collected) but cited in several Maryland floristic works as widespread signaling either a severe decline in range or confusion with other species; the Service suspects the latter.					
Habitat: Shale woodland slopes, calcareous outcrops.					
Distr. CP*, PD*, RV (Allegany, Montgomery*, Prince George's*).					
Flw: late Jun-Jul; Fr: Aug-Oct.					
<i>Desmodium fernaldii Schubert !</i> Fabaceae (Legume Family)	Fernald's Tick-trefoil	G4	S1	PE	
Cons/Econote: Restricted to small populations along sandy roadsides. Maryland plants occupy the extreme northern end of the documented range. Fire suppression likely plays a role in this species' rarity. A second location was discovered by the Service in 2021, a recently burned inland sand ridge. The Service is proposing this species as State Endangered.					
Habitat: Open xeric sands, roadsides through sand ridge woodlands.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Distr. CP (Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester). Flw: late Aug to mid-Sept; Fr: mid-to-late Sept-Nov.</p>					
<i>Desmodium humifusum</i> (Muhlenberg ex Bigelow) Beck Fabaceae (Legume Family)	Trailing Tick-trefoil	G1G2Q	SH	X	
<p>Syn: <i>Desmodium x humifusum</i> (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) L.C. Beck Taxnote: Raveill (2002) documented allozyme evidence of a hybrid origin (<i>D. paniculatum</i> (L.) A.P. de Candolle x <i>D. rotundifolium</i> A.P. de Candolle); however, the taxon has a unique morphology and occurs rarely, even in the presence of both parents. An independent evolutionary lineage for this species cannot be dismissed; thus, the Service prefers to treat it as a species of conservation concern. Cons/Econote: Restricted to a few extant sites in the northeastern U.S., this taxon has undergone a rangewide retraction. W. Canby made a series of collections from the Salisbury, Maryland area between 1865 and 1867. Habitat: Dry sandy soil. Distr. CP* (Wicomico*).</p>					
<i>Desmodium laevigatum</i> (Nuttall) A.P. de Candolle Fabaceae (Legume Family)	Smooth Tick-trefoil	G5	S3		
<p>Cons/Econote: Widespread on the Coastal Plain but generally in low numbers and with few large, protected, core populations. Responds robustly to prescribed fire, often becoming a dominant species within a few years, particularly in frequently burned habitats. Habitat: Sandy roadsides; inland sand dune and ridge woodlands; field edges in dry sandy or rocky soil. Distr. CP, PD*, RV? (Allegany?, Anne Arundel, Baltimore*, Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Howard*, Kent, Montgomery*, Prince George's, Somerset, Talbot*, Wicomico, Worcester). Flw: mid-Aug to early Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.</p>					
<i>Desmodium lineatum</i> A.P. de Candolle Fabaceae (Legume Family)	Sand Tick-trefoil Lined Tick-trefoil	G5	SH	X	
<p>Cons/Econote: There are several specimens representing additional historical locations (nearly all pre-1900) in the counties below that have not been verified. The repent habit of this species may predispose it to rarity given that it may easily be shaded by other vegetation. The Service suspects that this species may be more closely tied to fire events than other <i>Desmodium</i> species. There are many other <i>Desmodium</i> that appear to do well in forest edges, powerline cuts, etc., but nearly all those species are robust erect plants. Although reported in the literature from Soldier's Delight in Baltimore County, all specimens have thus far been other species and not <i>D. lineatum</i>. Habitat: Sandy barrens and woodlands. Distr. CP* (Charles*, Calvert*, Prince George's?, Wicomico*, Worcester*).</p>					
<i>Desmodium nuttallii</i> (Schindler) Schubert Fabaceae (Legume Family)	Nuttall's Tick-trefoil	G5	S1?		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Taxnote: Often included within a broader concept of <i>D. viridiflorum</i>. This species appears to be well-segregated; however, it takes some familiarity with these species to distinguish between them in the field.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Rarely collected and perhaps only rarely identified, but much less abundant than <i>D. viridiflorum</i>. This species has responded well to annual burns at a site in Caroline County.</p> <p>Habitat: Sandy roadsides; inland sand dunes and ridges; forest edges.</p> <p>Distr. CP, PD* (Baltimore*, Caroline, Dorchester, Montgomery?, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw: Aug; Fr: Sept-Oct.</p>					
<i>Desmodium obtusum</i> (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) A.P. de Candolle	Stiff Tick-trefoil	G4G5	S1	E	
<p>Fabaceae (Legume Family)</p> <p>Syn: <i>D. rigidum</i> (Elliott) A.P. de Candolle</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and small population size; many stations contain only a few stems.</p> <p>Habitat: Dry, open sandy or rocky woodlands, roadsides, field edges.</p> <p>Distr. CP, PD* (Baltimore, Cecil, Calvert, Dorchester*, Harford*, Kent, Montgomery*, Prince George's*, Worcester).</p>					
<i>Desmodium ochroleucum</i> M.A. Curtis ex Canby	Cream Tick-trefoil	G2G3	S1	E	
<p>Fabaceae (Legume Family)</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss over the long term. Collected numerous times historically (1863–1910) and labeled in a rather casual manner, with only vague locality information, suggesting the species was not uncommonly encountered. Tyndall & Groller (2006) discuss the conservation status and restoration of this species at the Maryland site.</p> <p>Habitat: Sandy barrens and open oak savanna.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Calvert*, Caroline*, Dorchester, Talbot*, Worcester*).</p> <p>Flw: Aug; Fr: Sept.</p>					
<i>Desmodium pauciflorum</i> (Nuttall) A.P. de Candolle	see <i>Hylodesmum pauciflorum</i> (Nuttall) H. Ohashi & R.R. Mill				
<i>Desmodium sessilifolium</i> (Torrey) Torrey & A. Gray	Sessile-leaf Tick-trefoil	G5	SH	X	
<p>Fabaceae (Legume Family)</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Extremely rare in the eastern U.S. Last Maryland collection dated 1965; several old specimens at Harvard U. from areas along the Sassafrass River.</p> <p>Habitat: Woodlands and glades.</p> <p>Distr. PD*, RV* (Baltimore*, Cecil*, Washington*).</p>					
<i>Desmodium strictum</i> (Pursh) A.P. de Candolle	Pineland Tick-trefoil	G4	S1	E	
<p>Fabaceae (Legume Family)</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss that is largely due to the absence of recurrent fire on the landscape. The sticky seed is evidently adapted for animal dispersal; however, in a decade of inventory, dispersal has not occurred across a roadway less than 20 meters wide from a powerline verge (where vulnerable) to a sandy barren on protected lands managed by prescribed fire. Natural seed dispersal may be extremely limited in small populations and even narrow zones of non-habitat appear to be formidable barriers to colonization.

Habitat: Sandy roadsides, forested edges of sand ridges, powerlines.

Distr. CP (Anne Arundel*, Baltimore*, Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester).

Flw: late Aug-Sept; **Fr:** Sept-Nov.

<i>Dicentra eximia</i> (Ker-Gawler) Torrey	Wild Bleedinghearts	G4	S2	T	
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Fumariaceae (Fumitory Family)

Cons/Econote: An Appalachian endemic and one of our loveliest wildflowers, this species is both geographically restricted and occurs in a specialized habitat. Threatened by habitat loss, succession to closed-canopy forest, and burgeoning populations of invasive species. Fire suppression likely plays a role in this species' rarity.

Habitat: Sandstone outcrops; shale cliffs and glades. Abundant over Tuscarora Sandstones in the Cumberland Narrows.

Distr. AP, CP¹, PD¹, RV (Alleghany, Garrett, Montgomery¹, Prince George's¹; widely planted outside of native range).

Flw: mid-May to early Jun; **Fr:** Jun-Jul.

<i>Dichanthelium aciculare</i> (Desvaux ex Poiret) Gould & Clark	Needle-leaf Witchgrass	G5	SU		
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Poaceae (Grass Family)

Syn: *Panicum aciculare* Desvaux ex Poiret

Taxnote: Prior the publication of *D. filiramum* (LeBlond 2016), many of the reports of the narrow-leaved specimens in Maryland would have been almost necessarily identified as *D. aciculare*. The Service inventoried reported stations for *D. aciculare* in 2021 and 2022 and found only *D. filiramum*. A second effort in late 2022 resulted in a single collection at a well-inventoried natural area.

Cons/Econote: Inventory of inland dune woodlands in 2022 resulted in a single station. Its similarity to other narrow-leaved *Dichanthelium* (e.g., *D. filiramum* and *D. meridionale*) in the field may be a reason the species is overlooked; however, after two years of focused inventory the species appears to be very rare. The Service is currently working on a regional assessment of the species' status.

Habitat: Dry sandy soil of inland dune woodland.

Distr. CP (Wicomico).

Flw/Fr: late May-Jun.

<i>Dichanthelium annulum</i> (Ashe) LeBlond	Ringed Witchgrass	G3	S1		
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Poaceae (Grass Family)

Syn: *Panicum annulum* Ashe

Taxnote: Often subsumed within the *D. dichotomum* group, see LeBlond (2001) for details. A review of the global rank in 2025 has concluded that this species is globally vulnerable.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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Cons/Econote: A component of dry, fire-prone woodlands and barrens over ultramafic soils, this species was collected in the vicinity of Chevy Chase, Maryland by Agnes Chase in the early 1900s and rediscovered by John Parrish in 2018. Historically collected near Kempton in Garrett County.

Habitat: Diabase glade; woodland over sandy carbonaceous shales.

Distr. AP*, PD (Garrett*, Montgomery).

***Dichanthelium bicknellii* (Nash) LeBlond**

Bicknell's Witchgrass

G4?Q

SU

Poaceae (Grass Family)

Syn: *Dichanthelium boreale* (Nash) Freckmann in part.

Panicum bicknellii Nash

Taxref: LeBlond (2016).

Taxnote: Maryland records for *D. boreale* and additional recent discoveries by the Service are the newly circumscribed *D. bicknellii* (LeBlond 2016). The rank of *D. boreale*, with uncertain distribution not only in Maryland but also within the Mid-Atlantic states has yet to be determined.

Habitat: Dry shaly, rocky, or sandy woodlands.

Distr. CP, PD*, RV (Allegany, Baltimore*, Carroll*, Frederick*, Montgomery*, Prince George's, Wicomico, Worcester; distribution provisional).

Flw/Fr: late May to mid-Jun.

***Dichanthelium filiramum* (Ashe) LeBlond**

Hairy Needle-leaved Witchgrass

GNR

S2

Poaceae (Grass Family)

Syn: *Dichanthelium chrysopsidifolium* (Nash) J.R. Thomas & Wipff

Panicum chrysopsidifolium Nash

Dichanthelium filirameum, an orthographic error

Panicum aciculare Desvaux ex Poiret, in part

Taxnote: The Service is presently reconciling the records for this species. The Service inventoried reported stations for *D. aciculare* in 2021 and 2022 and no *D. aciculare* s.s. was located—all specimens with a single exception, were in fact *D. filiramum*. Prior to 2016 and the publication of *D. filiramum* (LeBlond 2016), many of the reports of the narrow-leaved specimens in Maryland would have been almost necessarily identified as *D. aciculare*.

Cons/Econote: This species is confirmed from pine-barrens-like habitat on the lower Eastern Shore; some populations are associated with *Hudsonia tomentosa* and other shade-intolerant plant species. There are several reports of this species from the Western Shore and the Piedmont, but none have been confirmed.

Habitat: Dry open sands of inland dunes; sandy clearings, often along fire breaks, logging roads and powerline rights-of-way.

Distr. CP (Wicomico, Worcester).

Flw/Fr: late May to early Jun (autumnal inflorescences in July).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Dichanthelium laxiflorum</i> (Lamarck) Gould Poaceae (Grass Family) Syn: <i>Panicum laxiflorum</i> Lamarck <i>P. xalapense</i> Humboldt, Bonpland, & Kunth Cons/Econote: Maryland stations represent the northern limits of the species' range, and the species is here assigned a tentative conservation rank pending additional field work. Habitat: Riverine scour woodlands, depositional bars and glades. Distr. CP, PD (Montgomery, Prince George's; distribution provisional). Flw/Fr: May-Jun.	Open-flower Witchgrass	G5	S1?		
<i>Dichanthelium leucothrix</i> (Nash) Freckmann Poaceae (Grass Family) Syn: <i>D. acuminatum</i> ssp. <i>leucothrix</i> (Nash) Freckmann & Lelong <i>Panicum leucothrix</i> Nash Cons/Econote: Currently there is not enough information to establish a confident conservation rank. The species' distribution in Maryland is remarkably spotty (and like the distribution in VA) having scattered occurrences on both the Atlantic Coastal Plain and the Ridge and Valley. The latter is problematic because the distribution, and habitats, most reported in treatments of the genus (e.g., Weakley 2024, Thomas 2015) are Coastal Plain and wetland habitats. Perhaps, due to its diminutive stature this species is widely overlooked. Some reports may be <i>D. meridionale</i> (Ashe) Freckmann, which is similar, but occurs in drier, sandy soils of inland dunes and woodlands. The record from Wicomico County, reported in older versions of this publication, and cited in Knapp & Naczi (2021) has been annotated to <i>D. longiligulatum</i> , and currently there are no verified locations on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and the species is historical in Delaware. Habitat: Wet, sandy, peaty or mucky soil of swamps and coastal depression wetlands. Distr. CP, RV* (Allegany?*, Anne Arundel, Charles, Prince George's*, Washington?*; distribution provisional). Flw/Fr: Aug.	Roughish Witchgrass	G4?Q	SU		
<i>Dichanthelium longiligulatum</i> (Nash) Freckmann Poaceae (Grass Family) Syn: <i>Panicum longiligulatum</i> Nash <i>Dichanthelium acuminatum</i> ssp. <i>longiligulatum</i> (Nash) Freckmann & Lelong Cons/Econote: Added to the tracking list in 2019 based upon observations by Robert Naczi (New York Botanical Garden) that a single Maryland specimen had been located (<i>Knapp</i> 978 TAWES). Maryland is near the northeastern periphery of the species' range. Habitat: Seasonally flooded coastal swamps. Distr. CP (Wicomico; distribution provisional).	Coastal Plain Witchgrass	G4G5Q	SU		
<i>Dichanthelium oligosanthos</i> (Schultes) Gould var. <i>oligosanthos</i> Poaceae (Grass Family)	Few-flowered Witchgrass	G5T5?	S2S3		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Syn: <i>Panicum oligosanthos</i> Schultes var. <i>oligosanthos</i> Cons/Econote: This species occurs in large populations at some stations but is otherwise infrequent. Intolerant of shade and heavy leaf litter, populations decline upon canopy closure. An odd population occurs along the Nanticoke River in Wicomico County that is densely puberulent throughout, which is not characteristic of this species, but otherwise compares well. Introgression may be involved; however, the presence of a unique taxon cannot be excluded. This population needs additional study. Habitat: Open xeric sands of inland sand dune and ridge woodlands; sandy old fields and clearings. Distr. CP (Caroline, Charles, Dorchester, Prince George's*, Queen Anne's, Wicomico, Worcester; expected elsewhere on the Coastal Plain). Flw/Fr: mid-May to early Jun.</p>					
<p><i>Dichantherium oligosanthos</i> (Schultes) Gould var. <i>scribnerianum</i> (Nash) Gould</p> <p>Poaceae (Grass Family) Syn: <i>P. oligosanthos</i> Schultes var. <i>scribnerianum</i> (Nash) Fernald <i>P. scribnerianum</i> Nash</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Occurring with a limited distribution in Maryland, threatened by fire exclusion and woody succession of habitat, particularly Virginia pine (<i>Pinus virginiana</i>). Habitat: Serpentine barrens. Distr. PD (Baltimore, Cecil, Montgomery*). Flw/Fr: Jun-Jul.</p>	Scribner's Witchgrass	G5T5	S2		
<p><i>Dichantherium ravenelii</i> (Scribner & Merrill) Gould</p> <p>Poaceae (Grass Family) Syn: <i>Panicum ravenelii</i> Scribner & Merrill</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Reports from inland sand dune and ridge forests on the Coastal Plain (Eastern Shore) were based upon misidentified specimens of <i>D. oligosanthos</i> var. <i>oligosanthos</i>. The distribution for southern Maryland is based upon a few, very old, herbarium specimens (1907–1911). The species was rediscovered by the Service on the Eastern Shore in Dorchester County in 2022 (Frye et al. 2022) and the species is still extant along the Potomac River at Great Falls in Montgomery County. Habitat: Sandy or gravelly barrens and woodlands; oak savannah. Distr. CP, PD (Dorchester, Montgomery, Prince George's*, St. Mary's*). Flw/Fr: Jun.</p>	Ravenel's Witchgrass	G5	S1		
<p><i>Dichantherium scabriusculum</i> (Elliott) Gould & Clark</p> <p>Poaceae (Grass Family) Syn: <i>Panicum scabriusculum</i> Elliott</p>	Tall Swamp Witchgrass Woolly Witchgrass	G4	S2	T	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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Taxnote: LeBlond determined that plants referable to *Dichanthelium aculeatum* (Hitchcock & Chase) LeBlond are present (at least historically) in our area (Takoma Park, straddling the District of Columbia and Montgomery County, Maryland). Reveal & Broome (1981) discussed these Takoma Park specimens concluding that they were conspecific with plants collected by J.B.S. Norton from Snow Hill in Worcester County (*D. scabriusculum* s.s.). LeBlond (pers. comm.) states that *D. aculeatum* may be distinguished from *D. scabriusculum* by a combination of constant characters. Thus, in the distribution below, the Montgomery County record is *D. aculeatum*; *D. scabriusculum* is a species of the Coastal Plain. See LeBlond (2019) for detailed information on the taxonomy of these species.

Cons/Econote: Endangered by woody succession of open wetland habitat and herbicide use (along powerlines where the species is often found). The species may be locally abundant at some stations. The combination of an increase in range and extent for the species and a nice portfolio of protected sites (including new State Natural Areas) reduces the level of imperilment.

Habitat: Acidic seeps and open sphagnous meadows; sea level fen.

Distr. CP, PD* (Caroline?, Montgomery*, Wicomico, Worcester).

Flw/Fr: mid-Jun to Jul (vernal spikelets).

<i>Dichanthelium tenue</i> (Muhlenberg) Freckmann & Lelong Poaceae (Grass Family) Syn: <i>D. dichotomum</i> (L.) Gould var. <i>tenue</i> (Muhl.) Gould & Clark <i>D. albomarginatum</i> (Nash) Wipff <i>Panicum tenue</i> Muhlenberg	White-edged Witchgrass	G4	S1		
Cons/Econote: Inventoried by the Service and R.F.C. Naczi at only two locations and extremely rare regionally (Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Virginia). At both Maryland locations the species was frequent but restricted to very small areas. Habitat: Wet-mesic to seasonally damp sands of low elevation inland dunes (likely formerly fire-maintained savannas). Distr. CP (Wicomico, Worcester). Flw/Fr: mid-Jun to Jul.					

<i>Dichanthelium wrightianum</i> (Scribner) Freckmann Poaceae (Grass Family) Syn: <i>Panicum wrightianum</i> Scribner	Wright's Witchgrass	G4	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Endangered by woody succession of open boggy habitats. Habitat: Acidic seepage fen and saturated swales in peaty soil. Distr. CP (Wicomico). Flw/Fr: late Jun.					

<i>Digitaria villosa</i> (Walter) Persoon Poaceae (Grass Family) Syn: <i>D. filiformis</i> Linnaeus var. <i>villosa</i> (Walter) Fernald	Shaggy Crabgrass	G5	S1?		
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Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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Cons/Econote: This species is a component of Inland Dune Woodlands (grasslands) on the Eastern Shore and may be locally abundant in recently burned sites. Although confusion with *Digitaria filiformis* is possible, *D. villosa* is conspicuous in the field, with long thin culms that often exceed one meter in height, and a wavy/feathery aspect in large populations.

Habitat: Sandy fields and roadsides; inland sand dunes.

Distr. CP (Worcester).

Flw/Fr: mid-Sept to early Oct.

***Diphasiastrum tristachyum* (Pursh) Holub**

Deep-root Clubmoss

G5

S3

Lycopodiaceae (Clubmoss Family)

Syn: *Lycopodium tristachyum* Pursh

Eco/Consnote: Frequent on the Appalachian Plateau, but rarer east of that Physiographic Province. This species is much more restricted in geographic extent than its congener, *D. digitatum*, although both occur in acidic, nutrient-poor and often sterile soils. Historically much more abundant along the Fall Line in Prince George's County—these boggy habitats are now largely extirpated due to urban sprawl and/or reduced to fragments.

Habitat: Sandy woods and pine-oak thickets (Coastal), northern hardwood forests (Mountains).

Distr. AP, BR?, CP, PD, RV (Anne Arundel, Baltimore*, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick?, Garrett, Harford, Montgomery, Prince George's, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester).

Diplazium pycnocarpon (Sprengel) M. Broun

see ***Homalosorus pycnocarpos* (Sprengel) Pichi-Sermolli**

***Dirca palustris* Linnaeus**

Eastern Leatherwood

G5

S2

T

Thymelaceae (Mezereum Family)

Cons/Econote: Occurring as scattered colonies. Even the largest populations appear to be restricted to small areas in what otherwise appears to be continuously appropriate habitat. The nutrient-rich habitats where the species is found are often overrun by invasive species.

Habitat: Basic mesic forests and montane alluvial forests associated with soils derived from mafic (limestone, calcareous shale) or ultramafic (amphibolite, diabase) substrates. Often mixed with spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*), which makes it difficult to spot.

Distr. AP, BR, PD, RV (Allegheny, Baltimore*, Cecil, Frederick, Garrett, Howard, Montgomery, Washington).

Flw: early to mid-Apr (late Apr-early May in Garrett); **Fr:** May-Jun.

Dodecatheon media Linnaeus

see ***Primula meadia* (Linnaeus) A.R. Mast & Reveal**

***Doellingeria infirma* (Michaux) E. Greene**

Cornel-leaf Aster

G5?

S3

Asteraceae (Aster Family)

Syn: *Aster infirmus* Michaux

Habitat: Woodlands, glades, fields, and upland forest edges, often, but not always, over calcium-rich soils.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Distr. AP, BR, CP*, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Carroll?, Charles*, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Montgomery, Prince George's*).					
Flw: late Jul to early Aug; Fr: Aug-Sept.					
<i>Drosera brevifolia</i> Pursh	Dwarf Sundew	G5	S1		
Droseraceae (Sundew Family)					
Cons/Econote: Maryland is the northernmost station for this southeastern sundew (Howard 2019). Appeared, or more likely, became more observable after restoration activities at the Nassawango Preserve.					
Habitat: Sandy peaty soil.					
Distr. CP (Worcester).					
Flw: May Fr: Aug-Sept.					
<i>Drosera capillaris</i> Poiret	Pink Sundew	G5	S1	E	
Droseraceae (Sundew Family)					
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss; a single station on protected lands. The extant Maryland stations are the northernmost occurrences in the U.S. and are restricted to fragments of pine barrens-like habitat under powerlines.					
Habitat: Open peaty or sandy soils.					
Distr. CP (Caroline, St. Mary's*, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw: Jun-Jul; Fr: Sept.					
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> Linnaeus	Roundleaf Sundew	G5	S3		
Droseraceae (Sundew Family)					
Cons/Econote: A characteristic species of high elevation wetlands and glades on the Appalachian Plateau (Garrett County) but extremely rare elsewhere.					
Habitat: Mountain peatlands; coastal acidic seepage wetlands.					
Distr. AP, BR, CP, PD (Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett, Prince George's, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw: Jul; Fr: Sept.					
<i>Drymocallis arguta</i> (Pursh) Rydberg	Tall Cinquefoil	G5	SH		
Rosaceae (Rose Family)					
Syn: <i>Potentilla arguta</i> Pursh					
Taxnote: Ertter (2007, 2014) outlines the genetic realignments of the tribe Potentilleae and taxonomy respectively.					
Cons/Econote: Habitat for this species is now largely extirpated after more than a century of urbanization, last collected in 1957 by Eduards Baltars (b.1902, d.1972) in Baltimore County. Collected in 1936 from Plummer's Island in the Potomac River Gorge (Montgomery County).					
Habitat: Mafic or ultramafic barrens.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Distr. PD* (Baltimore*, Montgomery*). Flw: Baltars' collections are from 26 July.</p>					
<p><i>Dryopteris campyloptera</i> Clarkson Dryopteridaceae (Wood-fern Family)</p>	Mountain Woodfern	G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Barely entering Maryland at its highest elevations. Endangered by habitat destruction. Habitat: Mountain summits; high-elevation rock outcrops; red spruce (<i>Picea rubens</i>) forests. Distr. AP (Garrett).</p>					
<p><i>Dryopteris celsa</i> (W. Palmer) Knowlton Dryopteridaceae (Wood-fern Family)</p>	Log Fern	G4	S3		
<p>Habitat: Forested seeps Distr. AP, BR, CP, PD (Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Caroline, Cecil, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, Worcester).</p>					
<p><i>Dryopteris clintoniana</i> (D.C. Eaton) Dowell Dryopteridaceae (Wood-fern Family)</p>	Clinton's Woodfern	G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Rare south of the Wisconsinan glacial line, the Eastern Shore populations apparently mark the southern extreme for the species (McAvoy 2007). Each of the four small extant populations occurs in isolated patches of habitat and without any substantial probability of founding new populations. Each population may be greatly threatened by hydrological alterations arising from increased groundwater extraction from irrigation wells and large housing developments. Habitat: Surface water seepages along small streams. Distr. CP (Caroline, Queen Anne's, Somerset).</p>					
<p><i>Dryopteris goldieana</i> (Hooker ex Goldie) A. Gray Dryopteridaceae (Wood-fern Family)</p>	Goldie's Fern	G5	S2		
<p>Syn: <i>Dryopteris goldiana</i>, orthographic variant. Cons/Econote: Declining due to increased urbanization of forested fragments in the Piedmont. Fifteen Maryland reports are from a single source (Reed 1953). Many of Reed's records are either unsubstantiated by a voucher or have been reported (Donnell Redman, pers. comm.) as having been extirpated. No population data has been ascertained for many recent records and/or is not recorded on the labels from specimens located at regional herbaria. Habitat: Rich, mature, mesic forests (including old-growth fragments), often over mafic substrates. Distr. AP, PD (Baltimore, Cecil, Garrett, Harford, Montgomery).</p>					
<p><i>Echinodorus cordifolius</i> (Linnaeus) Grisebach Alismataceae (Water-plantain Family)</p>	Creeping Burhead Upright Burhead	G5	S1	E	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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Cons/Econote: Maryland is located at the northern periphery of the species' predominately Southeastern and Midwestern range. Maryland stations are few, with populations existing in areas of high-quality riparian habitats along the upper Choptank River and the Potomac Gorge. The below-ground root structures are fascinating, with long thin roots having a spongy-texture and fusiforme tuber-like structures along much of the root length. Flowering stems soon recline and may root at nodes to form additional plants. Plants are apparently long persistent; at one station nearly 100 plants were located on a riverine gravel bar that is only rarely exposed (i.e., during extreme drought).

Habitat: Flood channel sloughs; floodplain pools; gravel bars exposed during low-water flows.

Distr. CP, PD (Caroline, Montgomery).

Flw: Jun-Jul; **Fr:** late Jul-Oct.

<i>Elatine americana</i> (Pursh) Arnott Elatinaceae (Waterwort Family)	American Waterwort	G4	SU		
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Taxnote: Several older specimens were initially identified as *Elatine triandra* Schkuhr (recently resurrected as a distinct species), which later became lumped into a broader concept of *E. americana*. Nearly all the identifications reported to the Service were determined without considering *E. triandra*. Thus, our records are potentially a mix of two different taxa. However, Popiella et al. (2015) reference two environmentally induced morphs of *E. triandra* in Europe, which may correspond to these putative "species". Field and museum work will be required to sort out the distributions and abundances.

Cons/Econote: An inconspicuous annual plant of intertidal habitats. Population size (and detectability) may vary greatly over years, which is typical of a species with an annual life history. Suspected of declining due to shoreline erosion (boat wakes), physical changes in the structure of shoreline sediments, and shading/competition with mats of invasive species such as *Hydrilla*.

Habitat: Fresh to brackish intertidal shores on a variety of substrates; exposed mud flats; fringing areas of sandy, gravelly or organic substrates exposed at low tide. Additionally, *E. triandra* has been confirmed (by Hamid Raziford) from the shoreline of Deep Creek Lake in Garrett County.

Distr. AP, CP (Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Garrett, Harford*, Prince George's*, Wicomico, Worcester; distribution incomplete).

<i>Elatine minima</i> (Nuttall) Fischer & C.A. Meyer Elatinaceae (Waterwort Family)	Small Waterwort	G5	S1?		
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Cons/Econote: This northeastern species was thought to be extremely rare south of the glacial lakes and ponds in Pennsylvania (where common). However, recent surveys have discovered stations on lake shorelines in Garrett County and the species may be overlooked in anthropogenic habitats.

Habitat: Fresh intertidal shores in sandy or gravelly substrates; shorelines of reservoirs and ponds. Water depths where the plant grows vary from a few centimeters to 0.6 meters (Block & Rhoads 2011).

Distr. AP, CP, PD (Carroll?, Cecil, Dorchester, Garrett, Harford, Wicomico*).

<i>Eleocharis albida</i> Torrey Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	White Spikerush	G4G5	S2S3		
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Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: An inconspicuous and oft-overlooked component of fresh to brackish marshes along the Atlantic Coast and Chesapeake Bay. Attrition of salt marsh habitats due to sea level rise poses a substantial threat, the severity of which can only be speculated upon. This species germinated frequently in scat from ponies on Assateague Island (R.F.C. Naczi, pers. Comm).</p> <p>Habitat: Fresh to brackish salt marshes; muddy flats or ecotones between low, e.g., black needlerush (<i>Juncus roemerianus</i>) and high, e.g., salt-marsh hay (<i>Spartina patens</i>) marsh; tidal guts.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Anne Arundel*, Charles*, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's*, St. Mary's*, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw: late Aug to early Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.</p>					
<i>Eleocharis compressa</i> var. <i>compressa</i> Sullivant	Flat-stem Spikerush	G5T5	S1	E	
<p>Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Extremely rare plant in the eastern U.S. The global rank needs review. A plant of rich glades and river scour bars (Potomac and Susquehanna Rivers).</p> <p>Habitat: Pools among rocks on bedrock scour bars.</p> <p>Distr. PD (Cecil, Montgomery).</p>					
<i>Eleocharis equisetoides</i> (Elliott) Torrey	Horsetail Spikerush	G4	S1	E	
<p>Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by woody succession of bog-like habitats.</p> <p>Habitat: Acidic seepage fens, millponds.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Wicomico, Worcester).</p>					
<i>Eleocharis erythropoda</i> Steudel	Bald Spikerush	G5	SU		
<p>Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)</p> <p>Syn: <i>E. calva</i> Torrey, an invalid name.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Apparently rare in our region (Delaware, Virginia). The conservation status and rank for this species requires additional field and museum work.</p> <p>Habitat: Freshwater fens and seeps.</p> <p>Distr. CP, PD* (Cecil*, Dorchester, Howard*, Montgomery*).</p>					
<i>Eleocharis halophila</i> (Fernald & Brackett) Fernald	see <i>Eleocharis uniglumis</i> (Link) Schultes				
<i>Eleocharis intermedia</i> J.A. Schultes	Matted Spikerush	G5?	S1	E	
<p>Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Extremely rare in the southeastern U.S. In Maryland, the species is known from calcareous lake shorelines and rarely in drawdown zones of ponds.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Habitat: Calcareous fens, shorelines, ponds. Distr. PD (Baltimore).					
<i>Eleocharis melanocarpa</i> Torrey Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Black-fruit Spikerush	G4	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and wetland conversion over the long-term and woody succession of habitats in the near-term. Habitat: Delmarva Bays and acidic seepage fens. Distr. CP (Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Queen Anne's, Talbot*, Wicomico, Worcester).					
<i>Eleocharis robbinsii</i> Oakes Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Robbins' Spikerush	G4	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Extremely rare in our region (Delaware, Virginia) and endangered in Maryland by habitat loss. Fire exclusion and other landscape-scale disturbance processes may be under-appreciated. For example, W. Knapp (NHP records) discovered thousands of stems in a newly available habitat after a millpond dam was breached. All sites require periodic disturbance to maintain open-canopy wetland habitat. Habitat: Coastal Plain acidic seepage fens, Delmarva Bays, millponds. Distr. CP (Dorchester, Wicomico).					
<i>Eleocharis rostellata</i> (Torrey) Torrey Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Beaked Spikerush	G5	S2?		
Cons/Econote: Locally abundant in brackish marshes on the barrier island (Assateague), this species is apparently tolerant of a wider range of salinities than previously considered. However, the species appears to be rare elsewhere. Habitat: Interdunal swales (Assateague); fresh to brackish tidal marshes, and sea level fens. Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert*, Queen Anne's, Wicomico, Worcester).					
<i>Eleocharis tortilis</i> (Link) J.A. Schultes Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Twisted Spikerush	G5	S3		
Habitat: Acidic seepage fens and swamps in sand, gravel, and muck substrates. Often associated with <i>Carex leptalea</i> and <i>C. howeii</i> . Distr. CP (Baltimore, Calvert, Caroline, Charles, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Wicomico, Worcester).					
<i>Eleocharis tricostata</i> Torrey Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Three-angle Spikerush	G4	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Maryland stations for this plant are threatened by encroaching stands of common reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) and woody succession of wetland habitat. Habitats for this species in Maryland range from pristine to heavily disturbed coastal wetlands (e.g., bulldozed wetlands, borrow pits).					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Habitat: Seasonally flooded flatwoods (under <i>Nyssa biflora</i>) and depressions, sandpits.					
Distr. CP (Caroline, Dorchester).					
<i>Eleocharis uniglumis</i> (Link) Schult.	Saltmarsh Spikerush	G5	S1	E	
Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)					
Syn: <i>Eleocharis halophila</i> (Fernald & Brackett) Fernald					
Cons/Econote: A single known extant population, restricted to the barrier island (Assateague). There are several additional reports from inland locations, these doubtful.					
Habitat: Interdunal swales behind foredunes on the Atlantic.					
Distr. CP (Worcester).					
<i>Elephantopus tomentosus</i> Linnaeus	Tobaccoweed	G5	S2	T	
Asteraceae (Aster Family)					
Cons/Econote: Maryland (and Delaware) stations are the northern limits of the species' range but occur in habitat typical for the species in the core range in the southeastern U.S. Attributed to the Eastern Shore by Brown & Brown (1984) based upon misidentified specimens (= <i>E. nudatus</i>); however, new locations have been reported recently on the Eastern Shore and more surveys are warranted. The earliest collection (1862) attributed to Maryland by botanist William Canby (b.1831, d.1904) may be from the Virginia portion of Delmarva. M.A. Chrysler made a collection in 1904 but does not indicate a county of collection but was presumably St. Mary's, which seems to contain the core of the species' distribution in Maryland.					
Habitat: Dry upland forest edges; clearings; trailsides and roadsides in dry sandy soils.					
Distr. CP (Calvert, Dorchester, St. Mary's, Wicomico).					
Flw: Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Elymus villosus</i> var. <i>arkansanus</i> (Lamson-Scribner & Ball) J.J.N. Campbell	Hairy Wild Rye	G5T5?	SH		
Poaceae (Grass Family)					
Taxnote: A distinctive, and apparently rare variety within the widespread <i>E. villosus</i> that is often treated as <i>forma arkansanus</i> in older manuals. J.J.N. Campbell (1995) elevated this taxon to varietal status.					
Cons/Econote: Documented to occur in Maryland by two collections made by P.M. Novik in 1908. Both collection sites—"Parkton" in Baltimore County, and "Cromley's Mountain"—in Cecil County are located where zones of ultramafic rocks such as gabbro and serpentinite are present. The Service has performed some limited samplings within the genus but so far without success. The regional distribution of this variety is unclear; however, where studied, it appears to inhabit grasslands over mafic substrates.					
Habitat: Ultramafic barrens/grasslands (?).					
Distr. BR?*, PD* (Baltimore*, Cecil*, Frederick*?).					
Flw/Fr: July-Aug.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> Rafinesque Onagraceae (Evening Primrose Family) Syn: <i>E. glandulosum</i> Lehm. var. <i>adenocaulon</i> (Haussknect) Fernald Taxref: Fernald (1950). Taxnote: Maryland plants are morphologically variable and may show intergradation with other species. Often confused with <i>E. coloratum</i> , reports from Baltimore County (wet old field) and Cecil County (wharves and waste ground) reflect this confusion. Cons/Econote: Somewhat weedy. Associated with both heavily disturbed and high-quality acidic wetlands. Habitat: Acidic seeps; bogs, and fens. Distr. AP, CP (Charles, Garrett, Worcester). Flw: Aug-Sept; Fr: late Sept-Nov.	Hairy Willowherb	G5	S3S4		
<i>Epilobium densum</i> Rafinesque Onagraceae (Evening Primrose Family) Syn: <i>Epilobium strictum</i> Muhlenberg ex Sprengel Cons/Econote: A single known extant station. Habitat: Minerotrophic fen and high-elevation sedge meadow. Distr. AP, PD* (Cecil*, Garrett). Flw: late Jun-Jul; Fr: Aug-Sept.	Downy Willowherb	G4	S1	E	
<i>Epilobium leptophyllum</i> Rafinesque Onagraceae (Evening Primrose Family) Cons/Econote: Confined to high-elevation wetlands in western Maryland; scarce in the Catoctin Mountains according to Wiegand (2005). Habitat: Seeps; minerotrophic fens, and sedge meadows. Distr. AP, BR (Frederick, Garrett). Flw: Jun-Aug; Fr: Aug-Nov.	Linear-leaf Willowherb	G5	S2S3		
<i>Epilobium strictum</i> Muhlenberg ex Sprengel	see <i>Epilobium densum</i> Rafinesque				
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i> Linnaeus Equisetaceae (Horsetail Family) Cons/Econote: Circumboreal, occurring south to Virginia (where it occurs in montane calcareous marshes). The Maryland station is similar in habitat to sites well to our north. Apparently always rare in Maryland, known from a small area of exceptional tidal marsh shoreline habitat in the Upper Chesapeake Bay. Reported by Reed (1953) from Harford County (specimen not seen). Habitat: Freshwater emergent tidal marsh. Distr. CP/PD (Cecil, Harford?).	Water Horsetail	G5	S1	E	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i> Linnaeus Equisetaceae (Horsetail Family)	Woodland Horsetail	G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Circumboreal, occurring south to Maryland and adjacent West Virginia and scattered stations in Virginia. In Maryland the plant is restricted to a few small habitat patches with few stems.					
Habitat: Seepage swamps. Maryland stations hold a diverse flora and occur presumably over nutrient-rich though not calcareous substrates.					
Distr. AP, BR, PD* (Baltimore*, Frederick, Garrett).					
<i>Eragrostis refracta</i> (Muhlenberg) Scribner Poaceae (Grass Family)	Meadow Lovegrass	G5	S3S4		
Habitat: Dry, sterile sands; locally common in maritime grasslands, shrublands, and woodlands on the barrier island (Assateague).					
Distr. CP (Caroline, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: mid-Aug to Sept.					
<i>Erianthus alopecuroides</i> (Linnaeus) Elliott Poaceae (Grass Family)	Silver Plume Grass	G5	S1?		
Syn: <i>Saccharum alopecuroides</i> (Linnaeus) Nuttall					
Several orthographic variants of the specific epithet are in the taxonomic literature including “ <i>alopecuroides</i> ” and “ <i>alopecuroidum</i> ”.					
Taxref: Lloyd Evans et al. (2019) demonstrated that the New World species traditionally treated in <i>Erianthus</i> is the correct placement and that combining into <i>Saccharum</i> was in error.					
Cons/Econote: Maryland populations are near the northern range limit for this narrowly distributed southeastern species; the conservation rank lacks precision due to the limited amount of field work on the genus.					
Habitat: Meadows, powerlines, and roadsides.					
Distr. CP, PD (Calvert, Howard).					
Flw/Fr: Aug-Sept.					
<i>Erianthus contortus</i> Elliott Poaceae (Grass Family)	Bent-awn Plume Grass	G5	S3S4		
Syn: <i>Saccharum brevibarbe</i> (Michx.) Persoon var. <i>contortum</i> (Elliott) R. Webster					
<i>Erianthus brevibarbis</i> Michaux var. <i>contortus</i> (Elliott) D.B. Ward					
<i>Saccharum contortum</i> (Elliott) Nuttall					
Taxref: Lloyd Evans et al. (2019) demonstrated that the New World species traditionally treated in <i>Erianthus</i> is the correct placement and that combining into <i>Saccharum</i> was in error.					
Taxnote: Maryland records for <i>Erianthus brevibarbis</i> Michaux derives from nomenclatural confusion, and this southern species does not occur in Maryland.					
Habitat: Sandy roadsides; inland sand dunes; railroad verges; powerlines and field edges, typically in dry, well-drained soils.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Distr. CP (Caroline, Charles, Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: late Aug to early Oct.					
<i>Erianthus strictus Elliott</i> Poaceae (Grass Family)	Slender Plume Grass	G5	S1	E	
Syn: <i>Saccharum baldwinii Sprengel</i>					
Taxref: Lloyd Evans et al. (2019) demonstrated that the New World species traditionally treated in <i>Erianthus</i> is the correct placement and that combining into <i>Saccharum</i> was in error.					
Cons/Econote: Maryland populations are the northernmost in the range of this narrowly distributed southeastern species. There are two isolated populations on the Eastern Shore.					
Habitat: Wet meadows and powerline swales.					
Distr. CP (Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: mid-Sept to early Oct.					
<i>Erigenia bulbosa (Michaux) Nuttall</i> Apiaceae (Carrot Family)	Harbinger-of-Spring	G5	S3		
Cons/Econote: Appearing in late March and early April this species has areas of local abundance, but the small stature of the plant and the early flowering dates place it among those spring ephemerals that are rarely observed. However, the finely divided leaves of this species are very recognizable upon study, and the species may be efficiently surveyed outside of its flowering time.					
Habitat: Rich floodplain forests and mesic upland forests, particularly in areas dominated by calcium-bearing substrates. The extensive populations near Widewater at Great Falls may be associated with sills of amphibolite.					
Distr. BR, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Cecil, Charles, Frederick, Harford, Montgomery, Prince George's, Washington).					
Flw: late Mar to early Apr; Fr: May-Jun.					
<i>Erigeron pulchellus Michaux var. brauniae Fernald</i> Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Braun's Robin's-plantain	G5T4	S1		
Taxnote: Differing from the typical and common variety by glabrous stems and leaves; the taxonomic significance of this variation has not been well studied.					
Cons/Econote: Known only from western Maryland, West Virginia, southern Ohio, and Kentucky.					
Habitat: Riverside scour bar.					
Distr. AP (Garrett).					
Flw: late May to early Jun; Fr: Jun.					
<i>Eriocaulon aquaticum (Hill) Druce</i> Eriocaulaceae (Pipewort Family)	Seven-angle Pipewort	G5	S1	E	
Syn: <i>E. septangulare</i> Withering, an invalid name.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: A common plant in southern Canada and New England, the southern populations are insular and probably relictual occurrences from post-Wisconsinan glacial retreat.</p> <p>Habitat: Baymouth barrier wetland (Sipple 1982, historical) and millponds in floating peat mats.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Anne Arundel*, Dorchester, Wicomico*).</p>					
<i>Eriocaulon compressum</i> Lamarck Eriocaulaceae (Pipewort Family)	Flattened Pipewort	G5	S2		
<p>Cons/Econote: Local to a small zone of swamps and seeps. The northern stations for this species (Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey) are somewhat disjunct from the species primarily southeastern Coastal Plain range.</p> <p>Habitat: Acidic seeps; Atlantic white cedar (<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>) swamps.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Wicomico).</p>					
<i>Eriocaulon decangulare</i> Linnaeus ! Eriocaulaceae (Pipewort Family)	Ten-angle Pipewort	G5T5?	S1	PE	
<p>Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. <i>decangulare</i>.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Local in remnants of once widespread Fall Line “magnolia bogs” and historical in an extraordinary sea level fen in Worcester County. Shreve (1910) reported the species as infrequent and notes two stations; a “peat bog” in Anne Arundel County and a marsh along the Nanticoke River (near Vienna) in Wicomico County, neither of which is extant. The Service is proposing this species as Endangered.</p> <p>Habitat: Gravel seepage bog “magnolia bog” sensu McAtee (1918); sea level fen.</p> <p>Distr. CP, PD* (Anne Arundel*, Charles*, Montgomery*, Prince George’s, Wicomico*, Worcester*).</p>					
<i>Eriocaulon parkeri</i> B.L. Robinson Eriocaulaceae (Pipewort Family)	Parker’s Pipewort	G3	S2	T	
<p>Cons/Econote: Declining rangewide (extirpated in Pennsylvania and New York) and under threat in the Chesapeake Bay due to increased sedimentation, eutrophication, boat wakes, displacement by common reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) and shading by mats of <i>Hydrilla</i> in the intertidal zone. A re-assessment of Maryland populations and their conservation status is ongoing.</p> <p>Habitat: Gravelly and sandy intertidal zones along fresh to oligohaline marshes of the Chesapeake Bay and tributaries.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Baltimore, Caroline, Cecil, Charles*, Dorchester, Harford, Wicomico, Worcester).</p>					
<i>Eriophorum gracile</i> W.D.J. Koch ex Roth Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Slender Cottongrass	G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: The Maryland station represents the southernmost population in the U.S. Endangered by woody succession of open sedge meadow habitat.</p> <p>Habitat: High elevation mountain peatland sedge meadow.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Distr. AP (Garrett). Flw/Fr: Jun.</p>					
<p><i>Eriophorum virginicum</i> Linnaeus Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)</p>	Tawny Cottongrass	G5	S3		
<p>Cons/Econote: A characteristic species of mountain peatlands in Garrett County, and once a common species of “magnolia bogs” sensu McAtee (1918) along the Fall Line; rare elsewhere. Habitat: Mountain peatlands; coastal fens, and acidic seepage swamps. Distr. AP, CP, PD*, RV (Allegany, Anne Arundel, Garrett, Montgomery*, Prince George’s, Wicomico). Flw/Fr: late Aug-Nov.</p>					
<p><i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i> Michaux Apiaceae (Carrot Family)</p>	Rattlesnake-master	G5	SH	X	
<p>Cons/Econote: Represented in the Maryland flora by a few collections along the Potomac River over the period 1904–1921. Habitat: Sandy depressions between rock ledges, sandy banks. Introduced into warm-season grass plantings at Chino Farms (Queen Anne’s County). The species is a component of meadow and pollinator seed mixes and occurs in several introduced locations. Distr. CP^I, PD* (Howard^I, Montgomery*, Queen Anne’s^I).</p>					
<p><i>Erythronium albidum</i> Nuttall Liliaceae (Lily Family)</p>	White Trout Lily	G5	S2	T	
<p>Cons/Econote: According to Wiegand (2010) the preferred habitat for this species is often heavily invaded by ground ivy (<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>), English ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>), day lily (<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>) and garlic mustard (<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>). Several large populations in Frederick County have declined because of invasion by day lily and garlic mustard. Habitat: Mature floodplain terrace forests in rich alluvium. Distr. BR, PD, RV (Allegany, Cecil*, Frederick, Montgomery, Washington). Flw: late Mar to late Apr; Fr: May.</p>					
<p><i>Eupatorium altissimum</i> Linnaeus Asteraceae (Aster Family)</p>	Tall Boneset	G5	S3		
<p>Habitat: Montane alluvial forest; scoured bedrock terrace prairies and woodlands; rocky ravines and cliffs in rich alluvial sand and silt; serpentine and diabase barrens. Distr. AP, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil, Garrett, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George’s, Queen Anne’s^I, Washington). Flw: Sept; Fr: Oct.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Eupatorium leucolepis</i> (A.P. de Candolle) Torrey & Gray Asteraceae (Aster Family)	White-bracted Boneset White-bracted Thoroughwort	G5	S2S3	T	
Cons/Econote: An early successional species, intolerant of shade. There are few truly protected populations and although some large populations exist in recently logged sites, these disappear upon canopy closure.					
Habitat: Wet pine flatwoods and graminoid-dominated swales (under powerlines and roadsides).					
Distr. CP (Baltimore*, Dorchester, Prince George's*, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw: (Jul) Aug to early Sept; Fr: Sept.					
<i>Euphorbia purpurea</i> (Rafinesque) Fernald Euphorbiaceae (Spurge Family)	Glade Spurge Darlington's Spurge	G3	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss via woody plant succession (canopy closure), intense herbivory by white-tailed deer, and competition with invasive species. Two stations reported in 1998 have not been relocated despite intensive surveys 2016–2018. The remaining two stations have significantly declined but are being actively managed and protected from deer browse.					
Habitat: Circumneutral seepage swamps.					
Distr. BR, PD (Baltimore*, Carroll*, Cecil*, Frederick, Harford).					
Flw: mid-May to mid-Jun; Fr: Jul-Aug.					
<i>Euphorbia spathulata</i> Lamarck Euphorbiaceae (Spurge Family)	Warty Spurge Bluntleaf Spurge	G5	S1	E	
Syn: <i>E. dictyosperma</i> Fischer & Meyer <i>Euphorbia obtusata</i> Pursh, misapplied?					
Taxnote: Maryland plants, of dry woodlands and barrens, are <i>S. spathulata</i> Lamarck. <i>E. obtusata</i> , a plant of rich bottomland forests may not occur in Maryland although both names are often applied.					
Cons/Econote: Occurring as scattered patches with few individuals. Fire suppression may play a role in this species' rarity.					
Habitat: Rich, dry woodlands and shale barrens.					
Distr. CP*, PD*, RV (Allegany, Montgomery*, Prince George's, Washington).					
<i>Eurybia radula</i> (Aiton) Nesom Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Low Rough Aster Rough Wood Aster	G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss via woody succession of bog-like habitat. Few Maryland stations are on protected lands.					
Habitat: Acidic seepage wetlands.					
Distr. AP, BR, CP, PD (Cecil, Frederick, Garrett, Harford*, Montgomery*, Prince George's).					
Flw: (early) late Aug-Sept (Oct); Fr: Sept-Nov.					
<i>Eurybia spectabilis</i> (Aiton) Nesom Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Low Showy Aster	G5	S1	E	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by poor protection status, and additionally, little control over management. The Service, assisted by Chesapeake State Forest, is employing clearing and prescribed burns to increase/expand populations onto State-managed lands. The species is very rare regionally, with the exception of New Jersey where it is a characteristic species of the New Jersey Pine Barrens.</p> <p>Habitat: Openings and clearings in sandy/peaty soils adjacent to pine flatwoods (chiefly roadsides). These locations were almost certainly open pine savannas and grasslands.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Dorchester, Wicomico).</p> <p>Flw: late Aug to early Oct; Fr: Oct-Nov.</p>					
<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i> (Linnaeus) E.E. Lamont Asteraceae (Aster Family) Syn: <i>Eupatorium maculatum</i> Linnaeus	Spotted Joe-pye Weed	G5	SU	X	
<p>Cons/Econote: Reports from the Coastal Plain and Piedmont are doubtful considering the geographic range for this species. Reports from acidic sites are doubtful considering that the species is apparently an obligate calciphile (e.g., calcareous fens). A 1906 collection by E. Braun from a now extirpated site in Garrett County (Mtn. Lake Park) may be our only valid record. Reports of plants from high elevation acidic wetlands in Garrett County (Cranesville Swamp) may indicate the presence of a cryptic taxon, as suggested by Weakley (2024) for the Southern Appalachians.</p> <p>Habitat: Calcareous fen (apparently).</p> <p>Distr. AP*, BR/PD? (Garrett*, Frederick?).</p>					
<i>Fallopia cilinodis</i> (Michaux) Holub Polygonaceae (Smartweed Family) Syn: <i>Polygonum cilinode</i> Michaux	Fringed Black-bindweed	G5	S3		
<p>Habitat: Clearings, outcrops, and woodlands at high elevations.</p> <p>Distr. AP (Garrett).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: Jun.</p>					
<i>Festuca paradoxa</i> Desvaux Poaceae (Grass Family) Syn: <i>F. shortii</i> Kunth ex Woods	Cluster Fescue	G5	S1?		
<p>Cons/Econote: The Service is uncertain of the distribution in Maryland. Many reports are based upon confusion with the common <i>F. subverticillata</i>. The Charles County record may indicate a wider ecological amplitude for the species, which would require reconciliation with regional records.</p> <p>Habitat: Streambanks, commonly associated with mafic or ultramafic substrates.</p> <p>Distr. AP?, CP, PD*, RV? (Anne Arundel?, Allegany?, Baltimore?, Cecil*, Charles, Garrett?).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: mid-to-late Jun.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Filipendula rubra</i> (Hill) B.L. Robinson Rosaceae (Rose Family)	Queen-of-the-prairie	G4G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and excessive browsing by white-tailed deer. Very rare regionally and apparently always rare in Maryland, this species occupies significantly rare habitat types.					
Habitat: Circumneutral seepage/fen. Historical collections from a Baltimore County site (now extirpated) record the habitat as a “wet field” [associated with fringed gentian (<i>Gentianopsis crinita</i>)] suggesting that the site was underlain by serpentine.					
Distr. BR, PD* (Baltimore*, Frederick).					
Flw: mid-Jun to mid-Jul; Fr:?					
<i>Fimbristylis annua</i> (Allioni) Roemer & J.A. Schultes Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Annual Fimbry	G5	S3		
Syn: <i>F. baldwiniana</i> (J.A. Schultes) Torrey					
Cons/Econote: Widespread in tropical and warm temperate regions and only arguably native (or partially native). Often a plant of heavily disturbed sterile soil; our populations are known mainly from thin soils of serpentine grasslands.					
Habitat: Serpentine barrens; thin soils of outcrops and barrens; ruderal habitats.					
Distr. CP, PD (Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil, Dorchester, Harford, Montgomery*, Prince George’s*, St. Mary’s?, Wicomico*).					
<i>Fimbristylis caroliniana</i> (Lamarck) Fernald Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Carolina Fimbry	G4	S1S2		
Taxnote: Previously lumped with <i>F. puberula</i> following Fernald (1950). This species is chiefly maritime and may be distinguished by its long rhizomes, contrasted with an inland distribution and the short rhizomes of <i>F. puberula</i> .					
Cons/Econote: Largely restricted to the barrier island (Assateague).					
Habitat: Maritime grassland; brackish marshes.					
Distr. CP (Calvert*, Wicomico*, Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: late Jul-Sept.					
<i>Fimbristylis perpusilla</i> R.M. Harper ex Small & Britton Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Harper’s Fimbristylis	G2	S2	E	
Cons/Econote: Within its Delmarva Bay habitat the species is restricted to the lowest depressions, often quite small (1-10 sq meters), associated with little or no other vegetation. Alterations to historical patterns of ground-water hydrology pose a severe and persistent threat. Additionally, exotic species such as the Eurasian rough-seed bulrush (<i>Schoenoplectiella mucronata</i>) and perhaps even some aggressive natives such as Walter’s sedge (<i>Carex striata</i>) may invade the habitat preferred by this species.					
Habitat: Muddy soils in the central portions of Delmarva Bays (after drawdown).					
Distr. CP (Caroline, Kent, Queen Anne’s).					
Flw: mid-Sept. Fr: late Sept-Oct. (mature fruits needed for identification, the timing varying according to drawdown rates).					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i> P. Miller Oleaceae (Olive Family)	Carolina Ash	G4	S2		
Cons/Econote: Characteristic subcanopy tree of the southeastern Atlantic Coastal Plain; Maryland populations are the northern range extent for the species. This species and others in the family are under threat of extirpation by the Emerald Ash Borer beetle (<i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire).					
Habitat: Local to a narrow zone of blackwater swamps under bald cypress (<i>Taxodium distichum</i>) along the Pocomoke River.					
Distr. CP (Worcester).					
Fr: Jun-Jul.					
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i> Marshall Oleaceae (Olive Family)	Black Ash	G5	S3		
Cons/Econote: This northern tree species occurs near the southern periphery of its range in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. Infrequent and localized, this chiefly montane species becomes increasingly rare throughout the Piedmont with outliers extending onto the Coastal Plain. Populations are currently endangered by the Emerald Ash Borer (<i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire) a highly destructive non-native beetle of Asia and Eastern Russia.					
Habitat: Seepage swamps influenced by calcareous (e.g., calcareous shales, limestone, marine deposits) or ultramafic (e.g., Catoclin metabasalt, diabase, amphibolite) substrates.					
Distr. AP, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Caroline, Cecil*, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Montgomery, Queen Anne’s, Washington).					
<i>Fuirena pumila</i> (Torrey) Sprengel Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Dwarf Umbrella-sedge	G5	S2S3		
Cons/Econote: Occurring in a variety of wetland habitats, this species undergoes extreme fluctuations in population size. W. Knapp recorded many thousands to hundreds of thousands of individuals in a recently drained millpond bottom in Dorchester County. Sensitive to saltwater intrusion, the Service could not relocate the Calvert County population after the narrow sand dike separating the fresh water marsh from the waters of the Chesapeake Bay was breached after Hurricane Isabelle in 2005.					
Habitat: Fresh tidal marshes and interdunal swales (Assateague Island); millponds, and clearings, in sandy, peaty or muck soils.					
Distr. CP (Calvert, Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw: Aug-Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Galax urceolata</i> (Poiret) Brummitt Diapensiaceae (Diapensia Family)	Beetle-weed	G5	SX		
Cons/Econote: The English naturalist, John Ray, was the first to describe native Maryland plants publishing a description of <i>Tillandsia usneoides</i> in 1688 wherein Ray discussed <i>Galax urcelolata</i> (Brown et al. 1987). Ray did not collect these plants in Maryland himself, he was sent collections and information by several colonial-era botanists and <i>G. urceolata</i> is in the catalogue of Maryland plants H.S. 91:35 BM (see Reveal et al. 1987, p. 157). According to Brown et al. (1987) “apparently the colonial naturalists collected only on the coastal plain of Maryland—in modern day Anne Arundel, Calvert, Prince George’s and St. Mary’s counties on the Western Shore and Talbot and					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Dorchester counties on the Eastern Shore.” Most importantly they state (p. 248) “as the geographic attributions accompanying their specimens always refer to Maryland, we can only conclude that the species known today only from southeastern Virginia must have occurred in Maryland in the past.” The attribution to Maryland of this species is thus confirmed by a Maryland specimen—from the Coastal Plain. The oft-cited record for western Maryland, after long research, appears valid. Baldwin (1941) noted that northwestern Maryland was part of the natural range of <i>Galax</i>, and his source was Oakland pharmacist and botanist, Joseph E. Harned (b.1870, d.1931), who, in a letter to Baldwin, stated that the only population that he knew in Maryland was near Cumberland.</p> <p>Habitat: Mesic to dry hardwood forests associated with ericads (Virginia botanical Associates), most likely <i>Kalmia latifolia</i>.</p> <p>Distr. CP*, RV* (Allegany*, unknown county in southern Maryland).</p>					
<i>Galium boreale</i> Linnaeus Rubiaceae (Madder Family)	Northern Bedstraw	G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and displacement by invasive species.</p> <p>Habitat: Outcrops and barrens over mafic (limestone) or ultramafic (serpentine) substrates.</p> <p>Distr. AP*, PD, RV (Cecil, Garrett*, Washington).</p>					
<i>Galium hispidulum</i> Michaux Rubiaceae (Madder Family)	Coast Bedstraw	G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: A small fragile population is extant on the barrier island (Assateague).</p> <p>Habitat: Maritime dune woodlands.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Worcester).</p>					
<i>Galium latifolium</i> Michaux Rubiaceae (Madder Family)	Purple Bedstraw	G5	S3		
<p>Taxnote: var. <i>hispidum</i> Small, is known from the high elevations of Dans Mountain and warrants additional taxonomic study.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: A Southern and Central Appalachian endemic near its northern range limit (central Pennsylvania) in Maryland.</p> <p>Habitat: Rich, mesic hardwood forests and montane alluvial forests.</p> <p>Distr. BR, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Cecil*, Frederick, Washington).</p>					
<i>Gaultheria hispidula</i> (Linnaeus) Muhlenberg ex Bigelow Ericaceae (Heath Family)	Creeping Snowberry	G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: A single known occurrence.</p> <p>Habitat: Mountain peatland clamoring over hummocks of red spruce (<i>Picea rubens</i>).</p> <p>Distr. AP (Garrett).</p>					
<i>Gaylussacia brachycera</i> (Michaux) A. Gray Ericaceae (Heath Family)	Box Huckleberry	G3	S1	E	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss long-term and excessive animal browse in the near term. Known from a single site that has been extant for over 100 years (Plitt 1900). Maryland and Delaware populations form a cohesive genetic cluster (Pooler et al. 2006). The Service is working with several agencies to safeguard this species.</p> <p>Habitat: Dry sandy woods.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Anne Arundel).</p>					
<p><i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i> (Andrews) Torrey & A. Gray Ericaceae (Heath Family)</p> <p>Syn: <i>G. bigeloviana</i> (Fernald) Sorrie & Weakley <i>G. dumosa</i> (Andrews) Torrey var. <i>dumosa</i> <i>G. dumosa</i> (Andrews) Torrey var. <i>bigeloviana</i> Fernald</p> <p>Taxnote: Most populations may be referable to <i>G. bigeloviana</i>; however, one collection from a historic Baltimore County station appears to be <i>G. dumosa</i> in the strict sense. Sorrie and Weakley (2007a) discuss the geographic range and habitats for these taxa.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss. Most of our populations occurred historically in Fall Line seeps and stream-head fens in areas that are now heavily urbanized. Populations on the Eastern Shore are restricted to small linear zones (often less than 10 meters) of seasonally saturated soil along sandy road shoulders where sunlight is not limiting. The latter are often mixed with other coastal plain shrubs including other species of <i>Gaylussacia</i> (<i>G. baccata</i>, <i>G. frondosa</i>); species of <i>Vaccinium</i>, <i>Aronia</i> and <i>Amelanchier</i>. Very difficult to locate in these thickets; however, the glossy upper surface of the leaves aids in spotting and the stipitate-glandular hairs are confirmatory.</p> <p>Habitat: Seepage swamps and edges of swamp forests in sandy/peaty soils.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Anne Arundel*, Baltimore*, Prince George's, Wicomico, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw: mid-to-late May; Fr: Jun-Jul.</p>	Dwarf Huckleberry	G5	S1	E	
<p><i>Gentiana andrewsii</i> Grisebach Gentianaceae (Gentian Family)</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Threatened by habitat loss primarily due to woody succession, deer browse, competition with invasive species and poor protection status.</p> <p>Habitat: Freshwater marshes; meadows; fens; open-canopy swamps.</p> <p>Distr. AP*, BR, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Cecil*, Charles*, Frederick, Garrett*, Harford, Montgomery, Prince George's, Washington*).</p> <p>Flw: late Sept-Oct; Fr: Nov.</p>	Fringe-top Bottle Gentian	G5	S2	T	
<p><i>Gentiana linearis</i> Frölich Gentianaceae (Gentian Family)</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Occurring in Maryland in peripheral populations (relative to the North American range) but frequent in habitat.</p> <p>Habitat: Mountain peatlands and swamps.</p>	Narrowleaf Gentian	G4G5	S3		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Distr. AP (Garrett). Flw: Sept; Fr: Oct-Nov.</p>					
<i>Gentiana puberulenta</i> J. Pringle Gentianaceae (Gentian Family)	Downy Gentian	G4G5	SH	X	
<p>Cons/Econote: A striking disjunct from the midwestern U.S., last collected in 1921. Habitat: No habitat description on the specimen label; presumably a prairie-like site that once occurred near Mountain Lake Park. This area explored frequently by Lucy Braun (b.1889, d.1971) and E. S. Steele (b.1850, d.1942), who made several collections of prairie and fen taxa at that location. Earlier collections from Garrett County by John Donnell Smith (b.1829, d.1928) note only “Garrett County” (2, Oct. 1880, <i>Smith 2248</i> CM), and “borders of glades” (5, Oct. 1881, <i>Smith s.n.</i> GH). Distr. AP* (Garrett*). Flw: early Oct; Fr: Nov.</p>					
<i>Gentiana villosa</i> Linnaeus Gentianaceae (Gentian Family)	Striped Gentian	G4	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss. Our extant stations contain few plants, and these are often subject to intense deer browse. Additionally, fire suppression likely plays a role in this species’ rarity. The Caroline County station has not been relocated for over a decade; however, there is habitat for the species that is not accessible to the Service. Habitat: Dry, sandy edges of pine forests; dry forest over serpentine. Plants often along rights-of-way. Distr. CP, PD, RV? (Anne Arundel*, Baltimore*, Caroline, Cecil*, Charles*, Montgomery, Prince George’s*, Washington?). Flw: Sept; Fr: Oct-Nov.</p>					
<i>Gentianella quinquefolia</i> (Linnaeus) Small Gentianaceae (Gentian Family)	Stiff Gentian	G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and woody succession of meadow/field habitats. Habitat: Fields, clearings and roadbanks at high elevations. Distr. AP (Garrett). Flw: Sept; Fr: Oct-Nov.</p>					
<i>Gentianopsis crinita</i> (Frölich) Ma Gentianaceae (Gentian Family)	Fringed Gentian	G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Threatened with extirpation in Maryland, our remaining population dwindled to fewer than two hundred plants over the last two decades, but a recent increase in the number of plants suggests that the species is responding well to a change in prescribed fire plans, as well as a diminished deer herd. Factors responsible for historical declines are probably a combination of demographic, genetic, biotic and abiotic stressors. The Service is investigating methods to safeguard this species. Habitat: Seepages and stream sides over ultramafic rocks.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Distr. AP*, PD (Baltimore, Cecil*, Garrett*).</p> <p>Flw: late Sept to early Oct; Fr: Oct to early Nov.</p>					
<p><i>Geocarpon carolinianum</i> (Walter) E.E. Schilling Caryophyllaceae (Pink Family) Syn: <i>Arenaria caroliniana</i> Walter <i>Minuartia caroliniana</i> (Walter) Mattfeld <i>Sabulina caroliniana</i> (Walter) Small</p>	Carolina Sandwort	G4	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Single station in Wicomico County (Harrison 2002). Requires open, fire-prone habitats, susceptible to invading graminoids and successional hardwoods. The Service is employing prescribed fire to manage this population.</p> <p>Habitat: Dry, white sands associated with openings in pine-oak woodland.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Wicomico).</p> <p>Flw: late Jun-Jul; Fr: Aug-Sept.</p>					
<p><i>Geocarpon glabrum</i> (Michaux) E.E. Schilling Caryophyllaceae (Pink Family) Syn: <i>Arenaria glabra</i> Michaux <i>Minuartia glabra</i> (Michaux) Mattfeld <i>Mononeuria glabra</i> (Michaux) Dillenberger & Kadereit</p>	Appalachian Sandwort	G4	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Maryland contributes a single station to this species' oddly discontinuous range. Management at our single station includes removal of invasive species that threaten to overrun the outcrop (e.g., <i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>, <i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>).</p> <p>Habitat: Outcrop of quartzite.</p> <p>Distr. BR (Frederick).</p> <p>Flw: May to mid-Jun; Fr: Aug-Sept.</p>					
<p><i>Geranium robertianum</i> Linnaeus Geraniaceae (Geranium Family)</p>	Herb-Robert	G5	S1		
<p>Cons/Econote: Diverse and often conflicting opinions are expressed regarding the nativity of this species to the U.S. and Canada, not only among individual Heritage programs but also among basic botanical references. Considered native in the talus slopes of the Catoctin Mountains but the Service is unsure of the nativity of some stations.</p> <p>Habitat: Talus slopes, oyster shell midden.</p> <p>Distr. AP?, BR, CP (Frederick, Garrett?, Somerset; distribution likely incomplete).</p> <p>Flw: mid-Apr; Fr: early May.</p>					
<p><i>Geum aleppicum</i> Jacquin Rosaceae (Rose Family)</p>	Yellow Avens	G5	S1	E	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Syn: G. strictum</i> Aiton <i>G. aleppicum</i> Jacquin var. <i>strictum</i> (Aiton) Fernald					
Cons/Econote: Circumboreal, occurring south to New Jersey and in the Appalachians to North Carolina. Reported from several Coastal and Piedmont stations in Maryland, these well outside of the known range and doubtful.					
Habitat: High elevation seepage swamps.					
Distr. AP (Garrett).					
<i>Geum laciniatum</i> Murray	Rough Avens	G5	S3		
Rosaceae (Rose Family)					
Taxnote: Two varieties are sometimes recognized, var. <i>laciniatum</i> (more northern) and var. <i>trichocarpum</i> Fernald.					
Habitat: Floodplain forests in rich alluvial soil, wet meadows, seeps, wet pastures, and localized rich woods “pockets” on the Coastal Plain.					
Distr. AP, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George’s*).					
Flw: late May-Jun (Jul); Fr: late Jun-Aug.					
<i>Geum rivale</i> Linnaeus	Purple Avens	G5	SH		
Rosaceae (Rose Family)					
Cons/Econote: Circumboreal, south to Maryland and West Virginia. Documented from Maryland by a 1907 collection by Witmer Stone (b.1866, d.1939) from Jennings in Garrett County.					
Habitat: Montane acidic fen.					
Distr. AP* (Garrett*).					
<i>Glaux maritima</i> Linnaeus	see <i>Lysimachia maritima</i> (Linnaeus) Galasso, Banfi, & Soldano				
<i>Glyceria acutiflora</i> Torrey	Sharp-scaled Mannagrass	G5	S1	E	
Poaceae (Grass Family)					
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss, chiefly woody succession of open pond/Delmarva Bay habitat. Maryland populations are similar in that all known stations occur in seasonal ponds, but these differ greatly in terms of their geological formation and plant associates.					
Habitat: Sinkhole ponds (Ridge and Valley), Delmarva Bays (Coastal Plain).					
Distr. BR, CP, RV (Caroline, Kent, Frederick, Queen Anne’s, Washington).					
<i>Glyceria grandis</i> S. Watson	American Mannagrass	G5	S1	E	
Poaceae (Grass Family)					
Cons/Econote: Maryland populations are along the southern periphery of range (extending into Virginia and West Virginia). Little known; occurring in a few stations along the Maryland/West Virginia border (Herrington Creek headwaters, Kempton). The sometimes-					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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cited historical record from Baltimore is based upon a transcription error of a collection from Pennsylvania (July 1880, *George L. Smith s.n.*, MO).

Habitat: Mountain peatland; montane headwater swamps.

Distr. AP (Garrett).

<i>Gonolobus suberosus</i> (Linnaeus) R. Brown var. <i>suberosus</i> Apocynaceae (Dogbane Family)	Angular-fruit Milkvine	G5T5	S2		
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Syn: *Mateleia gonocarpos* (Walter) Shinnery

Gonolobus gonocarpus (Walter) Perry

Mateleia suberosa (Linnaeus) Shinnery

Cons/Econote: Maryland populations represent the northeastern limits of the species' range. Few populations are known, and the species appears highly localized in southern Maryland (Western Shore).

Habitat: Rich woods; shell-marl ravine forests; field edges.

Distr. CP, PD (Calvert, Charles, Montgomery, St. Mary's).

Flw: late Jun to mid-Jul; **Fr:** late Sept to early Oct. (angles on the fruit are diagnostic; see photos at marylandplantatlas.org).

<i>Goodyera repens</i> (Linnaeus) R. Brown Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)	Dwarf Rattlesnake-plantain	G5	SH	X	
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Cons/Econote: Circumboreal, occurring in Maryland in the discontinuous part of its southern range along the Appalachian Mountains.

Last collected by G. M. Perdew (b.1847, d.1915) in Allegany County (1904), presumably on the Appalachian Plateau, and by J.B.S.

Norton (b.1872, d.1966) near Bittering in Garrett County (1908). The basis for inclusion in the flora of the Washington-Baltimore area is not known (Shetler & Orli 2000).

Habitat: No mention of habitat on the labels, but presumably northern hardwood forests.

Distr. AP* (Allegany*, Garrett*).

<i>Goodyera tessellata</i> Loddiges Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)	Checkered Rattlesnake-plantain	G5	SH	X	
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Cons/Econote: A northeastern species reaching its historical range limit in Maryland. Last collected in 1942, the specimen as determined by D.S. Correll (1943) states "first record south of New York" (Shetler & Orli 2000).

Habitat: Mixed deciduous and pine woods (Weakley 2024).

Distr. PD* (Montgomery*).

<i>Gratiola ramosa</i> Walter Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family)	Branched Hedge-hyssop	G4G5	SH	X	
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Cons/Econote: A species of wet pine savannas to our south and historically occurring in Maryland at the northern range limits (Pennell 1935). Collected by William Canby from "near Salisbury" ~1890. This location is a recurring theme in the historical flora of Maryland.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Habitat: The area around Salisbury historically has comprised a vast area of inland sand dunes and stream-head, peaty fens dotted with large depressions (these visible on high resolution, false color aerial images). These depressions may have been nontidal Atlantic White Cedar (<i>Chaemacyparis thyoides</i>) swamps.</p> <p>Distr. CP* (Wicomico*).</p>					
<i>Gratiola viscidula</i> Pennell Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family)	Short's Hedge-hyssop	G4G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Extant in Maryland at the northern range limits in four small and isolated populations.</p> <p>Habitat: Pond shores in peaty soil.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Prince George's, St. Mary's).</p> <p>Flw: late Jun; Fr: Oct.</p>					
<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i> (Linnaeus) Newman Cystopteridaceae (Brittle Fern Family)	Northern Oak Fern	G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Circumboreal, occurring in Maryland near the southeastern range limits and endangered by habitat loss.</p> <p>Habitat: Cool mesic ravines under northern hardwoods.</p> <p>Distr. AP, BR (Frederick, Garrett).</p>					
<i>Gymnopogon brevifolius</i> Trinius Poaceae (Grass Family)	Shortleaf Beardgrass	G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Occurring in Maryland near the northern range limits and restricted to pine barren-like remnant communities.</p> <p>Habitat: Xeric inland dunes; maritime woodlands (Assateague Island), and sandy roadsides.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Dorchester, Wicomico*, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: late Jul to mid-Sept (Oct).</p>					
<i>Harperella nodosa</i> Rose Apiaceae (Carrot Family)	Harperella	G2	S1	E	LE
<p>Syn: <i>Ptilimnium nodosum</i> (Rose) Mathias</p> <p>Taxnote: Feist et al. (2012) resurrected the genus <i>Harperella</i> from within <i>Ptilimnium</i> based on an analysis of molecular markers and morphology. Inclusive of <i>H. vivipara</i> (Rose) and <i>H. fluviatilis</i> (Rose) for which Feist et al. found only marginal taxonomic evidence.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Endangered via landscape-level changes in stream flows and rangewide habitat loss; restricted to two streams in Maryland. Smith et al. (2015) provides a discussion of population genetic structure of Maryland and West Virginia populations, and Frye & Tessel (2012) discuss streamside habitats.</p> <p>Habitat: Riverside bedrock scour bars.</p> <p>Distr. RV (Alleghany, Washington).</p> <p>Flw: Aug-Sept; Fr: Sept- Nov.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Hasteola suaveolens</i> (Linnaeus) Pojarkova Asteraceae (Aster Family) Syn: <i>Cacalia suaveolens</i> Linnaeus <i>Senecio suaveolens</i> (Linnaeus) Elliott <i>Synosma suaveolens</i> (Linnaeus) Rafinesque ex Britton	Sweet-scented Indian-plantain	G4	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: A declining species in the eastern U.S. due to habitat degradation from heavy siltation, alteration of flooding regimes and competition with invasive species (NatureServe 2024). According to Wiegand (2010) the species appears and disappears from sites along the Potomac River as light gaps open and close in the forest canopy.					
Habitat: A variety of open to lightly shaded habitats along riverbanks, light-gaps on the floodplain, side channels and pond and pool margins.					
Distr. AP*, PD, RV (Allegany, Cecil*, Frederick, Garrett*, Harford, Montgomery, Washington).					
Flw: Aug; Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Helianthemum bicknellii</i> Fernald	see <i>Crocanthemum bicknellii</i> (Fernald) Barnhart				
<i>Helianthus hirsutus</i> Rafinesque Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Stiff-hair Sunflower	G5	S1		
Cons/Econote: Documented by a few old collections, the species had not been confirmed present in Maryland for more than 40 years. Rediscovered by the Service in 2014. Some previous reports were based upon confusion with the abundant and widespread <i>H. divaricatus</i> . There have been some recent reports from woodlands near Harper’s Ferry. The source of the Brown & Brown (1984) record for Prince George’s County—a conspicuous outlier—has not been determined. Flowering somewhat later than <i>H. divaricatus</i> .					
Habitat: Dry woodlands and shale slopes.					
Distr. BR*, RV (Allegany, Frederick*).					
Flw: late Aug to mid-Sept; Fr: late Sept-Nov.					
<i>Helianthus laevigatus</i> Torrey & A. Gray Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Smooth Sunflower Shale Barren Sunflower	G4	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: This species occurs locally in the central Appalachians and is restricted to shale barrens in our area. Maryland plants have not been seen since the date of first collection (1984).					
Habitat: Shale barren woodland.					
Distr. RV (Allegany).					
Flw: early Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Helianthus occidentalis</i> Riddell Asteraceae (Aster Family) Syn: <i>H. dowellianus</i> M.A. Curtis	McDowell’s Sunflower	G4	S1	T	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>H. occidentalis</i> Riddell var. <i>dowellianus</i> (M.A. Curtis) Torrey & A. Gray					
Taxnote: Maryland plants are ssp. <i>occidentalis</i> .					
Cons/Econote: Restricted to a narrow zone of islands and shorelines along the Potomac Gorge.					
Habitat: Scour bar and bedrock outcrops and rocky bluffs above the river.					
Distr. PD (Montgomery).					
Flw: Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Helonias bullata</i> Linnaeus	Swamp Pink	G3	S2	E	LT
Heloniadaceae (Swamp-pink Family)					
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss, eutrophication and sedimentation of wetland habitats. Dramatic declines in Anne Arundel County populations since the late 1980s at all stations and little evidence of reproduction by seed. Mining threatens the remaining populations in Cecil County. The Dorchester County station is often suspected of being an introduction and has not been observed in recent years.					
Habitat: Acidic seepage swamps along the Fall Line over deep gravel deposits.					
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Cecil, Dorchester*?).					
Flw: Apr-May; Fr: (rarely) May-Jun.					
<i>Hemianthus micranthemoides</i> Nuttall	Nuttall's Micranthemum	GH	SX	X	
Linderniaceae (False pimpernel Family)					
Syn: <i>Micranthemum micranthemoides</i> (Nuttall) Wettstein					
Cons/Econote: Perhaps globally extinct. Despite the putative availability of habitat this species has not been relocated at its historical stations in Maryland nor elsewhere (see NatureServe 2024).					
Habitat: Rocky, gravelly, or muddy tidal shores of Chesapeake Bay tributaries.					
Distr. CP* (Caroline*, Dorchester*, Prince George's*, Wicomico*, Worcester*).					
<i>Heracleum maximum</i> W. Bartram	Cow-parsnip	G5	S3		
Apiaceae (Carrot Family)					
Cons/Econote: Populations are generally small but the plant, due to its large stature (1.5–3 meters), is conspicuous, supporting casual observations of a general decline in abundance; however, the plant is still reported as common within the rich bottomlands of the Potomac River in western Maryland. The species appears competitive in its riparian habitat but may be displaced by Japanese knotweed (<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>).					
Habitat: Rich floodplain forests.					
Distr. AP, CP, PD, RV (Allegheny, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Queen Anne's, Washington).					
Flw: mid-May to Jun; Fr: Jul-Sept.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Heuchera pubescens</i> Pursh Saxifragaceae (Saxifrage Family)	Downy Alumroot	G4	S3		
Taxnote: Inclusive of var. <i>brachyandra</i> , which may be better treated as a distinct species, <i>Heuchera alba</i> Rydberg.					
Cons/Econote: Field work by Jim Brighton contributed a location for <i>H. alba</i> in Garrett County, which pending further field work, may require a separate conservation rank. The distribution and identification of this taxon in Maryland is complicated by current research that is greatly modifying the global range (and state ranks) of several species.					
Habitat: Rocky woods and outcrops over limestone and calcareous shale (<i>H. pubescens</i>) and outcrops of acidic substrates at higher elevations (<i>H. alba</i>).					
Distr. AP, PD, RV (Allegheny, Garrett, Montgomery, Washington).					
Flw: late May-Jun (as late as Jul in Garrett County); Fr: Sept-Nov.					
<i>Hexalectris spicata</i> (Walter) Barnhart Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)	Crested Coralroot	G5	S1	E	
Taxnote: Our plants are the wide-ranging southeastern var. <i>spicata</i> .					
Cons/Econote: At one time a single (historical) station, last collected in 1955. Rediscovered (and new to the Eastern Shore) by William McAvoy in 2017. Maryland is the northernmost extent of this species' geographic range.					
Habitat: Native American shell (oyster) midden; shell marl.					
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel*, Kent).					
Flw: mid-to-late Jul; Fr:?					
<i>Hexastylis virginica</i> (Linnaeus) Small Aristolochiaceae (Birthwort Family)	Virginia Heartleaf	G4	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Highly localized and occurring in Maryland (Western Shore) at the northern range limit of the species.					
Habitat: Mesic upland forests and north slopes of deep ravines.					
Distr. CP (Charles).					
Flw: Apr-May; Fr: May-Jun.					
<i>Hierochloa hirta</i> (Schrank) Borbàs Poaceae (Grass Family)	Northern Sweet Grass Holy Grass	G5	S1	E	
Syn: <i>Anthoxanthum hirtum</i> (Schrank) Y. Schouten & Veldkamp					
Taxnote: The placement of <i>Hierochloa</i> within a larger circumscribed <i>Anthoxanthum</i> is controversial and the taxonomic combinations under <i>Anthoxanthum</i> have led to much confusion.					
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss, fire exclusion, and woody plant succession.					
Habitat: Streambanks and seeps over serpentine.					
Distr. PD (Baltimore).					
Flw/Fr: mid-May.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Homalosorus pycnocarpus</i> (Sprengel) Pichi-Sermolli Diplaziopsidaceae (Glade Fern Family) Syn: <i>Athyrium pycnocarpon</i> Sprengel <i>Diplazium pycnocarpon</i> (Sprengel) M. Broun	Glade Fern	G5	S2	T	
Cons/Econote: Threatened by encroaching invasive species and heavy browsing by white-tailed deer. The Coastal and Piedmont stations are highly fragmented and persist as small populations in remnant pockets of rich forest. Habitat: Rich, mesic ravines (shell-marl); steep rocky “seepy” slopes in mesic mixed forests, often over mafic substrates. Distr. AP, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Cecil?, Charles, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George’s, Washington).					
<i>Honckenya peploides</i> (Linnaeus) Ehrhart Caryophyllaceae (Pink Family)	Sea Chickweed Seabeach Sandwort	G5	S1	E	
Taxnote: Maryland plants are <i>ssp. robusta</i> (Fernald) Hultén Cons/Econote: Circumboreal, south to Virginia (historically) and restricted to saline habitats on the barrier island (Assateague). Habitat: Coastal beaches and overwash flats. Distr. CP (Worcester).					
<i>Hottonia inflata</i> Elliott Primulaceae (Primrose Family)	Featherfoil	G4	S2	T	
Cons/Econote: Endangered by woody succession of pond habitat. Possibly dispersed by waterfowl, not all reported stations are currently occupied, and may be ephemeral or may not have survived the extended droughts of 2004–2008. However, several new, robust populations were located or relocated in 2020–2023. Habitat: Delmarva Bays; bottomland hardwood swamps; seasonal ponds. Distr. CP, PD (Caroline, Charles, Kent, Harford, Montgomery, Queen Anne’s, Talbot). Flw: late Apr-May; Fr: Jul. (flowering dates vary depending on amount of sunlight).					
<i>Houstonia serpyllifolia</i> Michaux Rubiaceae (Madder Family) Syn: <i>Hedyotis michauxii</i> Fosberg	Michaux’s Bluet	G4?	S3		
Cons/Econote: A southern and central Appalachian endemic. Habitat: Locally abundant along rivers in Garrett County; in shade to partial shade in damp soil, often among or growing on rocks. Distr. AP (Garrett). Flw: mid-May to Jun; Fr: Aug.					
<i>Houstonia tenuifolia</i> Nuttall Rubiaceae (Madder Family)	Slender-leaved Bluets	GNR	S1		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Syn: <i>Houstonia longifolia</i> var. <i>tenuifolia</i> (Nuttall) Wood <i>Hedyotis nuttalliana</i> Fosberg Taxnote: The thin-leaved morphological extreme of the more common <i>H. longifolia</i> according to Terrell (1959) and not often treated as a distinct species. Habitat: Dry woodlands; bedrock scour terraces and outcrops; limestone talus slopes, and shale scree slopes. Distr. PD, RV (Montgomery, Washington).</p>					
<p><i>Hudsonia ericoides</i> Linnaeus Cistaceae (Rockrose Family) Cons/Econote: Added to the Maryland flora by Sipple (2002); the species occurs in a pine barrens-like remnant. Habitat: Sandy soils under a large powerline right-of-way. Distr. CP (Anne Arundel).</p>	Golden Heather	G4	S1	E	
<p><i>Huperzia porophila</i> (Lloyd & Underwood) Holub Lycopodiaceae (Clubmoss Family) Syn: <i>Lycopodium porophilum</i> Lloyd & Underwood Cons/Econote: Historically known from a single station (Youghiogheny River Gorge) now extirpated. Last collected by D. D. Boone in 1982. Habitat: Wet outcrop at waterfall. Distr. AP* (Garrett*).</p>	Rock Clubmoss	G4	SX		
<p><i>Hybanthus concolor</i> (T.F. Forster) Sprengel</p>	see <i>Cubelium concolor</i> (T.F. Forster) Raf. ex Britton & A. Brown				
<p><i>Hydrastis canadensis</i> Linnaeus Hydrastidaceae (Golden-seal Family) Cons/Econote: Threatened by habitat loss throughout the species' range. While Maryland populations do not appear to have suffered from collecting pressures for the medicinal plant trade, the regional declines of this species have created concern among natural resource agencies, this recently highlighted by the addition of Golden-seal to the IUCN Red List as a Vulnerable plant species (IUCN 2017). Golden-seal's rhizomes have high concentrations of medicinally active alkaloids (berberine, hydrastine and canadine used for treating colds and upper respiratory infections). Unlike ginseng, the market does not distinguish between wild and cultivated goldenseal, additionally leaves and stems have commercial value when harvested while still green. Maryland populations are likely to suffer from illegal harvesting in the future when more abundant sources become tapped. Christensen & Gorchoy (2010) provide a valuable discussion of the population dynamics of the species. Habitat: Rich, mesic forests over mafic substrates (limestone, marble) or rich alluvium. Distr. AP, BR, PD, RV (Baltimore*, Cecil, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Washington). Flw: May; Fr: Jul-Sept.</p>	Golden-seal	G3G4	S2	T	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Hydrophyllum macrophyllum</i> Nuttall Boraginaceae (Borage Family)	Large-leaf Waterleaf	G5	S2	T	
Cons/Econote: Threatened by habitat loss over the long term and competition/displacement by invasive species in the near term. The absence of this species from the Virginia side of the Potomac River is an interesting phytogeographic note; in Virginia the species is only present in the far southwestern part of the state in the higher elevations of the Appalachian Mountains (Virginia Botanical Associates 2024).					
Habitat: Basic mesic forests and rich floodplain forests, chiefly over limestone.					
Distr. RV (Alleghany, Washington).					
Flw: late May; Fr: Jun-Jul.					
<i>Hylodesmum pauciflorum</i> (Nuttall) H. Ohashi & R.R. Mill Fabaceae (Legume Family)	Few-flower Tick-trefoil	G5	S2	E	
Syn: <i>Desmodium pauciflorum</i> (Nuttall) A.P. de Candolle					
Taxnote: Three species of tick-trefoil, <i>Desmodium nudiflorum</i> , <i>D. glutinosum</i> and <i>D. pauciflorum</i> are distinct from North American <i>Desmodium</i> and have been segregated as <i>Hylodesmum</i> (Ohashi & Mill 2002).					
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and displacement by invasive species.					
Habitat: Mesic floodplain forests over rich alluvium.					
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Cecil*, Calvert, Howard, Kent, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Talbot).					
Flw: Aug; Fr: Aug-Oct.					
<i>Hypericum adpressum</i> Rafinesque ex Barton Hypericaceae (St. John's-Wort Family)	Creeping St. John's-wort	G3	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and alteration of groundwater hydrology. Maryland populations have poor protection status, i.e., many stations do not occur on protected lands where monitoring may take place when needed. Historically disjunct on the Appalachian Plateau (Mt. Lake Park), the site of a calcareous fen (now extirpated).					
Habitat: Delmarva Bays and other seasonally flooded wetlands.					
Distr. AP*, CP (Caroline, Dorchester, Garrett*, Queen Anne's, Wicomico, Somerset).					
Flw: mid-to-late Jul; Fr: Aug-Oct.					
<i>Hypericum denticulatum</i> Walter Hypericaceae (St. John's-Wort Family)	Coppery St. John's-wort	G5	S2	T	
Taxnote: Not including <i>H. denticulatum</i> var. <i>acutifolium</i> (<i>H. virgatum</i> , see below).					
Cons/Econote: Threatened by habitat loss. The species persists in remnant populations along ditches, but these are not likely viable over the long term. Several large populations occur under transmission rights-of-way that are susceptible to herbicide damage and/or detrimental mowing patterns (during reproductive phase).					
Habitat: Delmarva Bays; wet pine flatwoods; ditches, and roadsides.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Distr. CP (Caroline, Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw: mid-to-late Aug; Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Hypericum drummondii</i> (Greville & Hooker) Torrey & A. Gray		G5	SH	X	
Hypericaceae (St. John's-Wort Family)		Drummond's St. John's-wort			
Cons/Econote: Last collected in 1944 and documented by a single collection (<i>Elizabeth Earle 4012</i> PH). Perhaps a waif as the location is substantially out of the native geographic range.					
Habitat: Dry woodlands; woodland borders; fields (Weakley 2024).					
Distr. CP* (Talbot*).					
<i>Hypericum ellipticum</i> Hooker	Pale St. John's-wort	G5	SU		
Hypericaceae (St. John's-Wort Family)					
Cons/Econote: The southern range of this widespread northern and midwestern species is exceptionally spotty, and Maryland appears to be near the natural southern range limit (known from a single location in Virginia but secure in adjacent West Virginia). The species has been reported from opposite ends of Maryland, and from very different habitats. The Service suspects that the species is present more commonly in western Maryland but currently there is not enough information to establish a confident rank and status. Careful study of herbarium specimens is needed to establish the correct distribution in Maryland.					
Habitat: Mountain peatlands; streambanks; scourbar islands on the Susquehanna River.					
Distr. AP, CP*, PD* (Allegany*, Carroll*, Cecil*, Frederick*, Garrett, Prince George's*?).					
<i>Hypericum gymnanthum</i> Engelman & A. Gray	Clasping-leaf St. John's-wort	G4	S3		
Hypericaceae (St. John's-Wort Family)					
Cons/Econote: Widely overlooked; population size and vigor is closely associated with disturbance intervals in wet meadows and pinelands.					
Habitat: A component of wet pine flatwoods, but also persisting in wet sandy soils under powerlines, along roadsides, and logging roads.					
Distr. CP (Caroline, Charles, Dorchester, Kent, Prince George's, St. Mary's*, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester).					
<i>Hypericum virgatum</i> Lamarck	Sharpleaf St. John's-wort	G4?	SH		
Hypericaceae (St. John's-Wort Family)					
Syn: <i>H. denticulatum</i> Walter var. <i>acutifolium</i> (Elliott) Blake					
<i>H. denticulatum</i> ssp. <i>acutifolium</i> (Elliott) N. Robson					
<i>H. acutifolium</i> Elliott					
Cons/Econote: Webb (1980) cited a single Maryland specimen (<i>H. denticulatum</i> var. <i>acutifolium</i> , collected by Wherry) in his treatment and this was the first indication that this taxon occurred, at least historically, in Maryland. There are three historical records for this species in Maryland: one from Baltimore County (presumably serpentine meadows) and two from Prince George's County: near Laurel					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>(Wherry 1932) and at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center (1938); these being presumably pine barrens-like communities. Allison (2011) presents an analysis of the species in the <i>H. denticulatum</i> group.</p> <p>Habitat: Oak and pine barrens; open meadows over serpentine.</p> <p>Distr. CP*, PD* (Baltimore*, Prince George's*).</p>					
<i>Ilex decidua</i> Walter	Deciduous Holly	G5	S2		
<p>Aquifoliaceae (Holly Family)</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Occurring in a variety of rich alluvial habitats, this species may be local and is rare to infrequent at most stations.</p> <p>Habitat: Bottomland hardwoods; hardwood swamps; alluvial terrace and floodplain forests and woodlands.</p> <p>Distr. CP, PD (Anne Arundel, Caroline, Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's).</p> <p>Flw: mid-Apr to early May; Fr: Aug-Nov.</p>					
<i>Ilex mucronata</i> (Linnaeus) M. Powell, V. Savolainen, & S. Andrews	Mountain Holly	G5	S3		
<p>Aquifoliaceae (Holly Family)</p> <p>Syn: <i>Nemopanthus mucronata</i> (Linnaeus) Trelease</p> <p>Cons/Econote: A characteristic shrub of mountain peatlands in Garrett County and restricted to that physiographic province.</p> <p>Habitat: Montane peatlands; sedge meadows; glades; high-elevation sandstone boulderfields at Rock Lodge (R. Simmons, pers. Comm).</p> <p>Distr. AP (Allegany, Garrett).</p> <p>Flw: May; Fr: Jun-Nov.</p>					
<i>Iresine rhizomatosa</i> Standley	Eastern Bloodleaf	G5	S1	E	
<p>Amaranthaceae (Amaranthus Family)</p> <p>Cons/Econote: A plant restricted to two small populations in the Potomac Gorge and occurring in Maryland at the northern range limits.</p> <p>Habitat: Deep pockets of alluvial silt and sand along flood channels and riverbanks.</p> <p>Distr. PD (Montgomery).</p> <p>Flw: Aug-Sept; Fr: Sept-Dec.</p>					
<i>Iris cristata</i> Aiton	Dwarf Crested Iris	G5	S1	E	
<p>Iridaceae (Iris Family)</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Occurring as scattered, and generally small populations at the northern range limits. Reproduction is sporadic and may be additionally impacted by browsing white-tailed deer.</p> <p>Habitat: Thin, dry, acid soil of upland forests; floodplain terraces in filtered to partial shade.</p> <p>Distr. PD, RV (Allegany, Montgomery, Washington; widely planted elsewhere).</p> <p>Flw: early May; Fr: Jun-Jul.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Iris prismatica</i> Pursh ex Ker-Gawler Iridaceae (Iris Family)	Slender Blueflag	G4	S2	E	
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss including direct losses due to herbicide use (powerlines).					
Habitat: A variety of groundwater-driven depressional wetlands including Delmarva Bays; floodplain pools; upland depression swamps; low areas in pine flatwoods, and powerline meadows.					
Distr. CP, PD (Baltimore, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Harford, Kent*, Prince George's*, St. Mary's, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw: Apr-May; Fr: late Jul-Sept.					
<i>Iris verna</i> Linnaeus var. <i>smalliana</i> Fernald ex M.E. Edwards Iridaceae (Iris Family)	Upland Dwarf Iris	G5T4T5	S1		
Taxnote: Appearing as a larger version of var. <i>verna</i> and differing from the latter by longer and wider leaves, more heavily veined leaves, rhizome morphology, and size of fruiting capsules. This species forms tighter clumps of leafy offshoots than var. <i>verna</i> .					
Cons/Econote: Primarily an Appalachian species but extending into the Gulf Coastal Plain (Weakley 2024). Confirmed for the Maryland flora by Rod Simmons from a station in Garrett County and first reported as an addition to the flora by Joe Metzger (Allegheny).					
Habitat: Edge of northern hardwood forest; clearings in rocky woodlands and forests.					
Distr. AP, RV (Allegheny, Garrett).					
Flw: late Apr to May (Jun); Fr: Jun-Jul. (dates from regional specimens; Maryland specific dates have not been determined).					
<i>Iris verna</i> Linnaeus var. <i>verna</i> Iridaceae (Iris Family)	Dwarf Violet Iris	G5T3T5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: This small iris of fire-prone sandhills and woodlands in the southeast is, in Maryland, almost entirely restricted to artificially maintained habitats under powerlines and along roadsides and ditches. Persistence at these sites is precarious because the Service generally does not have management authority.					
Habitat: Rights-of-way under powerlines, roadsides, and ditches in dry, sandy soils.					
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Baltimore*, Charles, Prince George's*, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw: late Apr to early Jun; Fr: Jul.					
<i>Iris virginica</i> Linnaeus Iridaceae (Iris Family)	Virginia Blueflag	G5	S3		
Taxnote: Maryland plants are purportedly var. <i>shrevei</i> (Small) E. Anderson (<i>Iris shrevei</i> Small in Weakley 2024). The distribution of these taxa in Maryland and adjacent Virginia is unclear.					
Habitat: River margins; flood channels; pools, and pond margins.					
Distr. CP*, PD, RV (Allegheny, Calvert*, Charles, Frederick, Kent*, Montgomery, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, Washington).					
Flw: early May to early Jun (peaking in mid-May); Fr: Jun-Jul.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Isoëtes appalachiana</i> D.F. Brunton & D.M. Britton Isoëtaceae (Quillwort Family) Taxref: Brunton & Britton (1997). Taxnote: A tetraploid species derived from <i>I. engelmannii</i> and <i>I. valida</i> . Cons/Econote: Recently added to the flora by David Wickell from a population in Sideling Hill Creek. This species long overlooked as <i>I. engelmannii</i> with a coastal and mountain distribution (see also McAvoy 2021). Habitat: Stream pools and sandy seeps. Distr. CP, RV (Caroline, Allegany/Washington; distribution provisional).	Appalachian Quillwort	G4	SU		
<i>Isoëtes engelmannii</i> A. Braun Isoëtaceae (Quillwort Family) Taxnote: A diploid species, Maryland plants are presumably the southern genotype (see Hoot et al. 2004). Cons/Econote: The most commonly occurring quillwort in our region; however, many Maryland records are now historical, and the identity of many specimens need confirmation. The State rank is currently under review and the Service requests additional data. Some populations may be <i>I. appalachiana</i> , potentially with the same within-State range as below. Habitat: Intermittent stream beds with gravel bottoms; floodplain swales; oxbow sloughs (McAvoy 2007), and ponds. Distr. CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Frederick, Kent, Montgomery*, Prince George's, Talbot, Worcester*).	Engelmann's Quillwort	G4	S3		
<i>Isoëtes riparia</i> Engelmann ex A. Braun Isoëtaceae (Quillwort Family) Taxnote: Hoot et al. (2004) identified Maryland accessions as of allopolyploid origin (<i>I. engelmannii</i> x <i>I. echinospora</i>). The taxonomic difficulties in the genus are driven by conserved morphology with substantial levels of allopolyploid speciation. Cons/Econote: The conservation status and distribution of this species needs a thorough review. Habitat: Exposed intertidal shores of freshwater rivers and creeks; on gravel, sand and mud substrates (McAvoy 2007). Distr. CP (Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Harford*, Kent, Prince George's*, Queen Anne's*, Wicomico, Worcester).	Riverbank Quillwort	G5	SU		
<i>Isotrema macrophyllum</i> (Lamarck) C.F. Reed Aristolochiaceae (Birthwort Family) Syn: <i>Aristolochia macrophylla</i> Lamarck Cons/Econote: A southern and central Appalachian endemic that in Maryland is restricted to linear riparian habitats. Maryland is near the northern terminus of the species' range in southwestern Pennsylvania. Habitat: Montane alluvial forest and cove forests. Distr. AP, RV (Allegany*, Garrett, Washington). Flw: May-Jun; Fr: late Jun-Sept.	Pipevine, Dutchman's Pipe	G5	S2	T	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Isotria medeoloides</i> (Pursh) Rafinesque Orchidaceae (Orchid Family) Syn: <i>Pogonia affinis</i> Austin Cons/Econote: Presumed extirpated in Maryland. Populations of this widespread (in North America) but extremely localized species are largest in the previously glaciated northeastern range. The remaining southern populations are highly differentiated and genetically depauperate (see Stone et al. 2012 for a thorough discussion). Historically known from Montgomery County and documented by a few collections 1928–1930 (see Reed 1964, and Wright 1992 for historical details). The area around Chevy Chase, now heavily urbanized, was apparently well-known to botanists during the 1920s and 1930s and so many locations were found in such a small area that Edgar Wherry (b.1885, d.1982), in a letter to Jenny Jones (28 July 1929), opined that “evidently it is not rare at all, but has been overlooked.” Habitat: Mesic hardwood forests. Distr. PD* (Montgomery*). Flw: early-to-mid-May; Fr: Jul.	Small Whorled Pogonia	G2G3	SH	X	LT
<i>Juglans cinerea</i> Linnaeus Juglandaceae (Walnut Family) Cons/Econote: Butternut is experiencing a rapid rangewide decline due to the spread of butternut canker disease (NatureServe 2024). Additionally, extensive hybridization with the Japanese walnut (<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carrière) has been shown to occur throughout the natural range of <i>J. cinerea</i> (Hoban et al. 2009) raising concerns of an undetected genetic invasion. Interestingly, and of conservation interest, is that Hoban et al. (2010) concluded that postglacial recolonization history has had a greater impact on the distribution of genetic diversity than population declines due to butternut canker, suggesting that wind-pollinated forest trees like butternut may be buffered against steep population declines. Habitat: Rich, mesic forests. Distr. AP, BR, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester ¹ , Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George’s, Washington).	Butternut	G3	S2S3		
<i>Juncus articulatus</i> Linnaeus Juncaceae (Rush Family) Syn: <i>Juncus articulatus</i> Linnaeus var. <i>obtusatus</i> Engelmann Cons/Econote: Known from only two counties and three collections in Maryland. Though seemingly an odd distribution this mostly montane species is known from coastal New Jersey and North Carolina. Easily overlooked and similar to <i>J. acuminatus</i> . Habitat: Disturbed open seasonally wet sands, ditches, interdunal swales. Distr. AP, CP (Garrett, Worcester).	Jointed Rush	G5	S1		
<i>Juncus balticus</i> Willdenow Juncaceae (Rush Family) Syn: <i>Juncus arcticus</i> Willdenow var. <i>balticus</i> (Willdenow) Trautvetter	Baltic Rush	G5	SH	X	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Juncus balticus</i> Willdenow ssp. <i>littoralis</i> (Engelmann) Snogerup					
Taxnote: Cosmopolitan species with varying names depending on the manual used. Maryland plants are var. <i>littoralis</i> Engelmann.					
Cons/Econote: Known from a single Eduards Baltars (b.1902, d.1972) collection from 1966 (<i>Baltars 4497</i> Cylburn).					
Habitat: "Border of ditch along railroad ca 3/4 mile southeast of Abingdon."					
Distr. CP* (Harford*).					
<i>Juncus brevicaudatus</i> (Engelmann) Fernald	see <i>Juncus tweedyi</i> Rydberg				
<i>Juncus caesariensis</i> Coville	New Jersey Rush	G2G3	S1	E	
Juncaceae (Rush Family)					
Taxnote: Like the widespread <i>J. canadensis</i> , this species differs in seed morphology and scabrid gray green to blue-green culms and leaves.					
Cons/Econote: Known in Maryland from a single extant location. This species reaches its greatest abundance in New Jersey.					
Habitat: Open canopied seepage wetlands and powerline swales.					
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel*, Charles).					
Flw/Fr: Aug-Oct.					
<i>Juncus elliotii</i> Chapman	Elliott's Rush	G4G5	S1		
Juncaceae (Rush Family)					
Taxnote: Similar to and often confused with the common and widespread <i>J. acuminatus</i> . The darker capsules and shorter tepals readily separate <i>J. elliotii</i> . The tuberous rhizomes often mentioned in keys as diagnostic are unreliable in our range as they are very rarely present in <i>J. acuminatus</i> or can be absent in <i>J. elliotii</i> .					
Cons/Econote: Known from two locations. This species could be easily overlooked.					
Habitat: Open-canopied seasonally wet peaty sands and powerline swales.					
Distr. CP (St. Mary's, Wicomico).					
<i>Juncus longii</i> Fernald	Long's Rush	G3Q	S1	E	
Juncaceae (Rush Family)					
Taxnote: Often lumped with the more widespread <i>Juncus marginatus</i> or <i>Juncus biflorus</i> , Knapp & Naczi (2008) show this to be a distinct species.					
Cons/Econote: Though the global rank at NatureServe is G3, it is more appropriately G4/G5. The Montgomery County station is associated with other plants found predominantly on the Coastal Plain.					
Habitat: Open-canopied seepage wetlands; roadside seeps; saturated powerline meadows.					
Distr. CP, PD (Anne Arundel, Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's, Worcester).					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Juncus megacephalus</i> M.A. Curtis Juncaceae (Rush Family)	Big-head Rush	G4G5	S1?		
Cons/Econote: This species is a recent addition to the Maryland Flora (Knapp et al. 2011). Known from nearby Accomac County, Virginia and apparently only recently arrived in Maryland.					
Habitat: Interdunal swales.					
Distr. CP (Worcester).					
<i>Juncus militaris</i> Bigelow Juncaceae (Rush Family)	Bayonet Rush	G5	SH	X	
Cons/Econote: Though known with some frequency in adjacent Sussex County, Delaware, there is a single historic specimen for this plant in Maryland collected from “near Salisbury” in 1864.					
Habitat: Millponds and shallow blackwater streams.					
Distr. CP (Wicomico*).					
<i>Juncus pelocarpus</i> E. Meyer Juncaceae (Rush Family)	Brown-fruit Rush	G5	S1	E	
Syn: <i>Juncus pelocarpus</i> E. Meyer var. <i>crassicaudex</i> Engelmann					
<i>Juncus abortivus</i> Chapman					
Taxnote: Southern plants with a more erect habit and thicker rhizomes are sometimes separated as <i>J. abortivus</i> . These characters appear clinal.					
Cons/Econote: Flowers are often aborted. More common on the Western Shore than the Eastern Shore, this species can be found in great abundance in good habitat.					
Habitat: Millpond basins; sandpits; acidic seepage wetlands.					
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Dorchester, Wicomico).					
<i>Juncus trifidus</i> Linnaeus	see <i>Oreojuncus trifidus</i> (Linnaeus) Závěská Drábková & Kirschner				
<i>Juncus tweedyi</i> Rydberg Juncaceae (Rush Family)	Narrow-panicle Rush	G5	S2		
Syn: <i>Juncus brevicaudatus</i> (Engelmann) Fernald					
Taxnote: Knapp et al. 2022 concluded that the correct name for this species is <i>Juncus tweedyi</i> Rydberg.					
Cons/Econote: Often confused with the more widespread and similar <i>J. subcaudatus</i> .					
Habitat: Seepage wetlands of higher elevations, mountain peatlands.					
Distr. AP (Garrett).					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Juniperus communis</i> Linnaeus Cupressaceae (Cypress Family) Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. <i>depressa</i> Pursh. Cons/Econote: Collected from hills along the Susquehanna River and from serpentine outcrops by Clyde Reed (b.1918, d.1999) in 1986. These historical stations have not been relocated. Habitat: Thin soils over serpentine outcrops. Distr. PD* (Baltimore*, Cecil*).	Dwarf Juniper	G5	SH	X	
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i> Linnaeus Ericaceae (Heath Family) Habitat: Inland sand dune and ridge forest and woodlands; sandy seeps and clearings; pitch pine barrens. Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Howard, Prince George's, Wicomico, Worcester). Flw: mid-May to Jun; Fr: Aug-Oct.	Sheep Laurel	G5	S3S4		
<i>Krigia dandelion</i> (Linnaeus) Nuttall Asteraceae (Aster Family) Cons/Econote: Maryland populations are the northernmost in the species' range that are known to be extant. Most of the remaining populations occur in a highly urbanized landscape and are isolated and severely fragmented. Habitat: Exposed mineral soils derived from nutrient-rich (ultramafic) substrates and glauconitic sands. Distr. CP, PD (Anne Arundel*, Calvert, Carroll, Charles, Frederick*, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, St. Mary's). Flw: early to late May; Fr: late May-Jun.	Potato Dwarf-dandelion	G5	S2S3		
<i>Lachnanthes caroliniana</i> (Lamarck) Dandy Haemodoraceae (Bloodwort Family) Cons/Econote: Known from a single station. Habitat: Delmarva Bay. Distr. CP (Dorchester). Flw: late Jun-Jul; Fr: Jul-Sept.	Red Root Carolina Redroot	G5	S1	E	
<i>Lactuca hirsuta</i> Muhlenberg ex Nuttall Asteraceae (Aster Family) Taxnote: Inclusive of two potentially occurring subtaxa: var. <i>hirsuta</i> and var. <i>sanguinea</i> (Bigelow) Fernald. The latter is likely the only variety occurring in Maryland. This species has long, widely spreading secondary branches, and fewer flowers than the common <i>L. canadensis</i> (Weakley 2024). Cons/Econote: Formerly represented by a few pre-to-early 1900s collections mostly from the vicinity of Great Falls and rediscovered to the flora by Rod Simmons from a site in Garrett County. The weedy nature of the genus and similar-looking species may have contributed	Hairy Lettuce	G5	S1		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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to overlooking this species in the field. Regionally, the species occurs in small populations in dry forest edges. The Service has not yet proposed a new State Status for this species because of ongoing field work.

Habitat: Forest edges.

Distr. AP, PD* (Garrett, Montgomery*).

<i>Larix laricina</i> (Du Roi) K. Koch Pinaceae (Pine Family)	American Larch	G5	S1	E	
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Cons/Econote: Occurring at its southern range limits in relict boreal forests in Maryland and adjacent West Virginia. This species is frequently planted and available as a commercial forestry tree. Our concern regards those relictual occurrences in Garrett County peatlands that have long been noted by botanists (e.g., Bell 1941).

Habitat: Remnant boreal subarctic swamps.

Distr. AP (Garrett).

<i>Lathyrus palustris</i> Linnaeus Fabaceae (Legume Family)	Vetchling Peavine	G5	S1	E	
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Cons/Econote: A circumboreal species near its southern range limits in Maryland at a single extant station.

Habitat: Freshwater tidal marsh on hummocks of *Carex stricta*.

Distr. CP, PD* (Cecil, Montgomery*, Prince George's*).

Flw: mid-Jun to Jul; **Fr:** Aug.

<i>Lechea maritima</i> Leggett ex Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg Cistaceae (Rockrose Family)	Virginian Beach Pinweed	G4	S3		
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Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. *virginica* Hodgdon; var. *maritima* is present in Delaware and potentially occurs in Maryland.

Cons/Econote: A regional coastal endemic (Sorrie & Weakley 2007b); locally frequent on the barrier island (Assateague).

Habitat: Xeric coastal dunes and coastal scrub woodlands with beach-heather (*Hudsonia tomentosa*).

Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Calvert*, Somerset, St. Mary's*, Worcester).

<i>Lechea tenuifolia</i> Michaux Cistaceae (Rockrose Family)	Slender Pinweed	G5	SH	X	
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Cons/Econote: Reported for stations in southern Maryland from about 1901–1960.

Habitat: Sandy woodlands/glades in dry soil.

Distr. CP* (Anne Arundel*, Charles*, Prince George's*).

<i>Leersia hexandra</i> Swartz Poaceae (Grass Family)	Club-head Cutgrass	G5	S1	E	
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Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss over the long term and by woody succession of bay habitat over the short term. Known from single population that is recovering after controlling tree encroachment into the open-bay habitat.</p> <p>Habitat: Delmarva Bay.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Worcester).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: Sept.</p>					
<i>Leersia lenticularis</i> Michaux Poaceae (Grass Family)	Catchfly Cutgrass	G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss. A rare component of coastal swamp forests, chiefly along the Pocomoke River.</p> <p>Habitat: Riverine floodplain swamps.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Dorchester, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: Aug.</p>					
<i>Lemna trisulca</i> Linnaeus Lemnaceae (Duckweed Family)	Star Duckweed	G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Occurring in Maryland in a few scattered stations; this species' habitat is very restricted in comparison to its widespread and common congener <i>L. minor</i> Linnaeus. The inventory of this species is made difficult due to the habit of the plant to float just underneath the water surface (J. Hall, pers. comm).</p> <p>Habitat: Ponds; canals; baymouth barrier wetlands (Sipple 1982).</p> <p>Distr. CP, RV (Allegany, Calvert).</p>					
<i>Lespedeza frutescens</i> (Linnaeus) Hornemann Fabaceae (Legume Family)	Shrubby Bushclover	G5	S3		
<p>Syn: <i>L. violacea</i> (Linnaeus) Persoon, misapplied.</p> <p>Taxnote: Known in many floras as <i>L. violacea</i>—that name misapplied to this wiry-stemmed species.</p> <p>Habitat: Dry, open woodland borders, occasionally rocky scour bars along large rivers. Usually over calcareous substrates.</p> <p>Distr. BR, RV (Allegany, Frederick, Washington).</p> <p>Flw: mid-Aug to early Sept; Fr: Sept-Nov.</p>					
<i>Lespedeza stuevei</i> Nuttall Fabaceae (Legume Family)	Tall Bushclover	G4?	S3		
<p>Cons/Econote: Fire suppression and loss of coastal-barrens habitat has relegated this species to small (and often linear) populations in clearings and along sandy trails/roadsides.</p> <p>Habitat: Inland Sand Dune and Ridge woodlands (generally restricted to trailsides and clearings with full sun); clearings and roadsides in dry sandy soils.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Baltimore*, Calvert, Caroline, Charles*, Dorchester, Prince George's, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw: mid-Aug to mid-Sept; Fr: Sept-Nov.					
<i>Liatris helleri</i> T. C. Porter Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Heller's Blazing Star Shale-barren Blazing Star Turgid Gayfeather	GNR	SH	X	
Syn: <i>L. turgida</i> Gaiser					
Taxnote: Identification of <i>L. turgida</i> and <i>L. helleri</i> is problematic with provisional acceptance of both species in Weakley (2024). The taxonomic identity of <i>L. helleri</i> requires additional research.					
Cons/Econote: Last collected in 1968 by Eduard Baltars (b.1902, d.1972) from a single station at the northern range limit for the species.					
Habitat: Shale barren.					
Distr. RV* (Allegany*).					
<i>Liatris spicata</i> (Linnaeus) Willdenow Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Prairie Blazing Star	G5	S1		
Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. <i>spicata</i> ; var. <i>resinosa</i> (Nuttall) Gaiser (<i>L. resinosa</i> Nuttall in Weakley 2024) is to be expected and records for this species on the Coastal Plain are likely the latter.					
Cons/Econote: Highly restricted and localized but frequent in meadows over serpentine. Populations have been greatly reduced by heavy browse of white-tailed deer and fire exclusion; however, recent management activities by the Service have improved conditions for this grassland species.					
Habitat: Grasslands and meadows over serpentine; riverside scour bar prairies; sandy coastal barrens (?).					
Distr. CP?, PD, RV (Anne Arundel?, Baltimore, Washington).					
Flw: Aug-Sept (Oct); Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Liatris squarrosa</i> (Linnaeus) Michaux Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Loosescall Gayfeather	G5	S1	E	
Taxnote: If varieties of this species are recognized, Maryland plants are var. <i>squarrosa</i> .					
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and absence/suppression of natural disturbances, such as fire, that create canopy openings. The Service is currently employing management activities to improve and restore habitat for this species.					
Habitat: Dry sandy woodlands and barrens.					
Distr. CP (Charles).					
Flw: Aug; Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Ligusticum canadense</i> (Linnaeus) Britton Apiaceae (Carrot Family)	American Lovage	G4	SH	X	
Cons/Econote: One of the many species collected at Mountain Lake Park by Lucy Braun (b.1889, d.1971) in the early 1900s, the historical site of a mafic prairie or fen.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Habitat: Nutrient-rich forests and calcareous fens. Distr. AP*, BR* (Frederick*, Garrett*).</p>					
<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i> Linnaeus ! Liliaceae (Lily Family)	Wood Lily	G5	S1	X (PE)	
<p>Cons/Econote: Prior to its rediscovery by Jeff Polinski and Lindsey Bocian in 2025 the Maryland records were based upon a smattering of old collections 1888–1947; observed in 2000 (Redman 2002) but not relocated. The Service is proposing to reclassify this species as Endangered. Habitat: Prairie-like meadows and woodlands. Piedmont records are from serpentine barrens. Distr. AP*, PD*, RV (Allegany, Baltimore*, Cecil*, Garrett*, Washington*).</p>					
<i>Limnobium spongia</i> (Bosc) L.C. Richard ex Steudel Hydrocharitaceae (Frog’s-bit Family)	American Frog’s-bit	G4	S1S2	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Occurring in Maryland (and Delaware) at its northern range limits and associated with nontidal wetland plant communities. In good habitat, the species may be abundant with thousands of individuals. Several new populations have been located in 2019 and 2020, but nearly all populations are vulnerable to storm surge and sea-level rise. Habitat: Baymouth barrier wetlands (Sipple 1982); nontidal shrub swamps; swamp forests. Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Kent). Flw: Jul-Sept; Fr: Oct-Nov.</p>					
<i>Limosella australis</i> R. Brown Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family)	Mudwort	G5	S2	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: One of many intertidal zone plants that are suspected of being under severe decline, presumably due to sea level rise but also by eutrophication and siltation of habitats, and boat wakes, along tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay. Presumed extirpated along the Gunpowder River, and under severe decline elsewhere. Several stations along the Upper Bay could not be relocated in 2017 (J. Harrison pers. Comm.). Habitat: Fresh to brackish intertidal shores along the upper Chesapeake Bay and tributaries. Distr. CP (Baltimore/Harford*, Cecil, Harford, Kent).</p>					
<i>Linum intercursum</i> Bicknell Linaceae (Flax Family)	Sandplain Flax	G4	S2	T	
<p>Cons/Econote: Threatened by habitat loss and degradation due to development of its upland habitat, and by natural succession due to fire suppression. Habitat: Dry to seasonally wet clearings, powerlines, roadsides, usually in exposed sandy soils.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Distr. CP, PD* (Baltimore, Cecil*, Charles, Kent, Prince George's, Queen Anne's*, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot*, Wicomico, Worcester). Flw: late Jun-Jul; Fr: late Jul to mid-Sept.					
<i>Linum sulcatum</i> Riddell Linaceae (Flax Family) Cons/Econote: Restricted to ultramafic barrens at a single protected site. Threatened by fire exclusion and heavy deer browse. Habitat: Exposed beds of serpentine in the barrens. Distr. PD (Baltimore, Harford). Flw: late Aug-Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.	Grooved Yellow Flax	G5	S1	E	
<i>Liparis liliifolia</i> (Linnaeus) L.C. Richard ex Ker-Gawler Orchidaceae (Orchid Family) Cons/Econote: All Frederick County stations have experienced dramatic declines (Knapp & Wiegand 2014) and declines at other locations are suspected; however, the Service does not have detailed information on population size at individual stations and annual monitoring data is sparse. The paucity of records from the Eastern Shore conflicts with statements in the Herbaceous Plants of Maryland that state the species is frequent in that region. This species may be particularly limited by availability and local abundance of host fungi (McCormick et al. 2012). However, it occurs in young stands of hardwoods and in successional forest within past clearings that may indicate an ability to colonize recently disturbed habitats. Habitat: Rich mesic forests, over shale, mafic (limestone, shell-marl) or ultramafic (serpentine, diabase) substrates but also occurs over more acidic substrates on the Coastal Plain. Distr. AP, BR, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Carroll, Cecil* Charles*, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's*, Talbot*, Washington, Worcester). Flw: late May-Jun (peak in early June in most localities); Fr: Jul-Aug.	Large Twayblade	G5	S3		
<i>Liparis loeselii</i> (Linnaeus) L.C. Richard Orchidaceae (Orchid Family) Cons/Econote: Perhaps declining statewide, this species has few recent reports, and most populations reported to contain fewer than 20 individuals. Most stations require active habitat management to control invasive species. Habitat: Seeps from mafic or ultramafic substrates; sea level fens; shaded mesic limestone slopes. Distr. AP, BR, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Frederick, Garrett, Howard, Montgomery, Washington, Wicomico, Worcester). Flw: Jun; Fr: Jul-Aug.	Loesel's Twayblade	G5	S1S2		
<i>Lipocarpa micrantha</i> (Vahl) G. Tucker <i>Listera</i> ssp.	see <i>Cyperus subsquarrosus</i> (Muhlenberg) Bauters see <i>Neottia</i>				

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Lithospermum latifolium</i> Michaux Boraginaceae (Borage Family)	American Gromwell	G4	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Endangered by competition with exotic, invasive species. Maryland stations contain very few individuals.					
Habitat: Rich woods, often over alluvial soils.					
Distr. PD, RV (Allegheny, Cecil, Montgomery*, Washington).					
<i>Lithospermum parviflorum</i> Weakley, Witsell & D. Estes Boraginaceae (Borage Family)	Hairy False Gromwell	G4G5T4	S1	E	
Syn: <i>Onosmodium molle</i> Michaux ssp. <i>hispidissimum</i> (Mackenzie) Boivin					
<i>Onosmodium molle</i> Michaux var. <i>hispidissimum</i> (Mackenzie) Cronquist					
<i>Onosmodium hispidissimum</i> Mackenzie					
Cons/Econote: Restricted to a single station in Maryland. Endangered by deer browse, fire suppression, competition with invasive plant species and by the demographic uncertainties of small population size.					
Habitat: Limestone glade.					
Distr. RV (Allegheny).					
<i>Lithospermum virginianum</i> Linnaeus Boraginaceae (Borage Family)	Virginia False Gromwell Virginia Marbleseed	G4	S1	E	
Syn: <i>Onosmodium virginianum</i> (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle					
Cons/Econote: Restricted in Maryland to the Potomac Gorge, our populations comprising a few scattered individuals. As discussed by Weakley (2024) this species exhibits tolerance to a wide variety of substrates but with the unifying characteristic of an open woodland habitat maintained by fire.					
Habitat: Riverine island uplands over well-drained to xeric, sandy substrates.					
Distr. CP*, PD (Montgomery, Prince George's*).					
Flw: mid-Jun; Fr: Jul-Aug.					
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i> (Linnaeus) Fernald Lauraceae (Laurel Family)	Pondspice	G3	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Restricted to a single station at the northern range limit for this species.					
Habitat: Delmarva Bay.					
Distr. CP (Wicomico).					
Flw: mid-Apr to early May; Fr: Jun-Oct.					
<i>Lobelia canbyi</i> A. Gray Campanulaceae (Bluebell Family)	Canby's Lobelia	G4	S2	E	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: The conversion of habitats to commercial timber production has altered the surface flow of water (e.g., windrows), the subsurface or groundwater hydrology (e.g., ditches) as well as having covered large areas of critical habitat with dense loblolly pine (<i>Pinus taeda</i>) plantations. Periodic clear-cutting of harvestable timber co-occurs with population expansions. Recent progress in land protection activities and management plans has assisted in conservation of this species. State status under review.</p> <p>Habitat: Delmarva Bays; pine flatwoods, and open pine-barren-like swales under powerlines.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw: (late Jul) Aug-Oct; Fr: Oct-Nov.</p>					
<i>Lobelia elongata</i> Small	Elongated Lobelia	G4G5	S3		
<p>Campanulaceae (Bluebell Family)</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Easily overlooked when not at peak flower. Perhaps declining due to sea level rise and increasing salinity of tidal marshes. Other threats include displacement by common reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>). State rank under review.</p> <p>Habitat: Tidal marshes.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw: Sept; Fr: Oct-Nov.</p>					
<i>Lonicera canadensis</i> Bartram ex Marshall	American Fly Honeysuckle	G5	S1	E	
<p>Caprifoliaceae (Honeysuckle Family)</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Extant at a single site on the Appalachian Plateau; however, other potential and historic locations have been reported. Endangered by habitat loss long-term and intense deer browse in the near-term.</p> <p>Habitat: Partially open northern hardwood forests dominated by spruce and hemlock; adjacent to coniferous swamps, and rocky streams. Associated with habitats underlain by the Greenbrier Formation that is rich in limestone deposits.</p> <p>Distr. AP, RV? (Allegany?, Garrett).</p> <p>Flw: May; Fr: Jun.</p>					
<i>Ludwigia decurrens</i> Walter	Primrose-willow	G5	S2S3		
<p>Onagraceae (Evening Primrose Family)</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Somewhat threatened by encroaching non-native species, e.g., common reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) but also by expanding stands of native species e.g., water willow (<i>Decodon verticillatus</i>).</p> <p>Habitat: Sunny, seasonally saturated wetlands around beaver ponds, shrub swamps, emergent freshwater marshes and muddy banks of rivers. Often inhabiting drawdown zones in sandy, gravelly or mucky soils.</p> <p>Distr. CP, PD (Anne Arundel, Caroline, Charles, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw: Aug to late Sept; Fr: Sept to early Oct. (fruits and flowers may generally be found together in Sept.).</p>					
<i>Ludwigia glandulosa</i> Walter	Cylindric-fruit Seedbox	G5	S3		
<p>Onagraceae (Evening Primrose Family)</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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Taxnote: Maryland plants are ssp. *glandulosa*.

Cons/Econote: Occurring in Maryland at its northern range limit and collected as early as 1890. Rediscovered by D. D. Boone in 1982 and later by Knapp (see Knapp et al. 2011). Locally abundant and spreading northward on the peninsula.

Habitat: Low, open, seasonally inundated roadsides and agricultural ditches.

Distr. CP (Somerset).

Flw: late Jul-Aug (petals absent in this species); **Fr:** Aug-Oct.

***Ludwigia hirtella* Rafinesque**

Hairy Ludwigia

G5

S1

E

Onagraceae (Evening Primrose Family)

Cons/Econote: A species of pine savannas to our south. Maryland stations occur in artificially maintained habitats that mimic its natural habitat. Fire exclusion likely plays a role in this species' rarity.

Habitat: Open wet meadows (powerlines), road shoulders, and other clearings in sandy/peaty soil.

Distr. CP (Prince George's*, Wicomico, Worcester).

Flw: Aug-Sept; **Fr:** Sept-Nov.

***Lupinus perennis* Linnaeus**

Sundial Lupine

G5

S2

T

Fabaceae (Legume Family)

Cons/Econote: Threatened by habitat loss and declining at most stations with several small populations now extirpated. J. Frye (2012) demonstrated a dramatic effect of browsing white-tailed deer on fruit and seed production at the State's largest population. Additionally, Tangren & C. Frye (2020) concluded that reproduction in small populations is significantly reduced by native clover stem borers. The Service is managing, and in some cases, restoring connectivity between populations in Worcester County as breeding habitat for the globally rare Frosted Elfin butterfly (*Callophrys irus*). Petitta et al. (2025) provides an overview of genetic diversity and population structure of *L. perennis* throughout its distribution.

Habitat: Dry sandy soils of inland dune and sand ridge woodlands; sandy powerline meadows; dry rocky slopes and outcrops.

Distr. AP*, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Caroline, Carroll, Charles, Dorchester, Garrett*, Howard, Prince George's*, Washington, Wicomico, Worcester).

Flw: May to early Jun; **Fr:** late Jun to early Jul.

Lycopodiella caroliniana (Linnaeus) Pichi Sermolli

see ***Pseudolycopodiella caroliniana* (Linnaeus) Holub**

***Lycopodiella inundata* (Linnaeus) Holub**

Bog Clubmoss

G5

S2

Lycopodiaceae (Clubmoss Family)

Syn: *Lycopodium innundatum* Linnaeus

Cons/Econote: Circumboreal, ranging south along the Appalachians. Largely restricted to the Appalachian Plateau but with a few disjunct occurrences in the Piedmont.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Habitat: Mountain peatlands; sphagnous seeps.					
Distr. AP, BR, PD* (Baltimore*, Frederick, Garrett).					
<i>Lycopodium tristachyum</i> Pursh	see <i>Diphasiastrum tristachyum</i> (Pursh) Holub				
<i>Lycopus amplexans</i> Rafinesque Lamiaceae (Mint Family)	Sessile-leaf Bugleweed	G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss, chiefly by woody succession of open, boggy habitats.					
Habitat: Sunny, sphagnous seeps and fens.					
Distr. CP (Wicomico, Worcester*).					
Flw: Sept; Fr. Oct.					
<i>Lygodium palmatum</i> (Bernhardi) Swartz Lygodiaceae (Climbing Fern Family)	Climbing Fern	G4	S2	T	
Cons/Econote: Well-documented by historical collections (pre-1900) from areas where the species is no longer extant, suggestive of a long-term decline in the range and abundance of this species. Currently comprising a few zones of local frequency but otherwise scattered, isolated, and generally with low population sizes.					
Habitat: Wet sandy thickets, low woods, streambanks and Fall-line seeps.					
Distr. CP, PD (Anne Arundel, Baltimore*, Calvert*, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Harford*, Howard*, Kent, Montgomery*, Prince George's, Wicomico/Worcester).					
<i>Lysimachia hybrida</i> Michaux	see <i>Steironema hybridum</i> (Michaux) Rafinesque ex B.D. Jackson				
<i>Lysimachia lanceolata</i> Walter	see <i>Steironema lanceolatum</i> (Walter) Gray				
<i>Lysimachia maritima</i> (Linnaeus) Galasso, Banfi, & Soldano Primulaceae (Primrose Family)	Sea Milkwort	G5	SH	X	
Syn: <i>Glaux maritima</i> Linnaeus					
Cons/Econote: Interruptedly circumboreal (Weakley 2024). A single record of this species from the Chester River documented by collections from 1903–1936.					
Habitat: “Between tides on both shores of the Chester River below Chestertown.”					
Distr. CP* (Kent*, Queen Anne's*).					
<i>Lysimachia thyrsiflora</i> Linnaeus Primulaceae (Primrose Family)	Water Loosestrife	G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Circumboreal, south to Maryland at a single station (Steury et al. 1996).					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Habitat: Baymouth barrier wetland (Sipple 1982) in peaty soil.					
Distr. CP (Kent).					
<i>Lythrum alatum</i> Pursh	Winged Loosestrife	G5	S1	E	
Lythraceae (Loosestrife Family)					
Cons/Econote: Maryland stations are small (~30 plants each) and their occurrence in any given year is unpredictable.					
Habitat: Riverside prairie scour bars along the Potomac River.					
Distr. AP, CP*, PD (Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery, Prince George's*).					
Flw: late Jul-Aug; Fr: Aug-Sept.					
<i>Magnolia tripetala</i> (Linnaeus) Linnaeus	Umbrella Magnolia	G5	S3		
Magnoliaceae (Magnolia Family)					
Cons/Econote: Occurring predominately in Piedmont forests and near the northern range limit for the species, the native within-State range is somewhat obscured by naturalized garden escapes (see also Riefner & Hill 1983). Rhoads (1994) similarly found the species to be rapidly expanding in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, presumably from planted individuals. Co-occurs with <i>M. macrophylla</i> (naturalized) along the Patapsco River in Maryland.					
Habitat: Mesic hardwood forests and rich ravines.					
Distr. AP, CP, PD (Baltimore, Calvert, Carroll, Charles, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Prince George's).					
Flw: mid to late May; Fr: late Jul-Aug.					
<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i> (Linnaeus) Link	Starflower Solomon's-plume	G5	S2	E	
Asparagaceae (Asparagus Family)					
Syn: <i>Smilacina stellata</i> (Linnaeus) Desfontaines					
Cons/Econote: Endangered by loss of mature (and weed-free) hardwood forests.					
Habitat: Riverbanks and terrace forests in rich alluvium.					
Distr. PD, RV (Frederick, Harford, Montgomery, Washington).					
Flw: May; Fr: Jun-Jul (Sept).					
<i>Malaxis unifolia</i> Michaux	Green Adders-mouth Orchid	G5	S2		
Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)					
Cons/Econote: Perhaps declining; many Maryland records are approaching historical dates (e.g., last observed ≥ 30 years before present). The conservation rank of this species has been adjusted after locating larger, more dispersed populations in St. Mary's County.					
Habitat: A broad range of habitats from swamp forests and acidic seeps to sandy upland forests under pines.					
Distr. AP, BR, CP, PD*, RV* (Allegany*, Baltimore*, Charles, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery*, Prince George's*, St. Mary's, Talbot*, Wicomico*, Worcester; distribution incomplete).					
Flw: late Jun to early Jul; Fr: late Jul-Sept.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Matelea carolinensis</i> (Jacquin) Woodson Apocynaceae (Dogbane Family)	Carolina Anglepod	G4	S2S3	T	
<p>Cons/Econote: A native species of forest edges, clearings and streambank light gaps. Unfortunately, this species now contends with multiple invasive species that are aggressive competitors (e.g., <i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>, <i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>, <i>Humulus japonicus</i>, <i>Lonicera japonica</i>). Low population sizes are reported for most stations, and few are protected; however, the number of stations has steadily increased in recent years. Heavily shaded plants do not appear to flower nor set fruit and in these situations the plants may not persist. Low fruit set in small populations may be due to self-incompatibility where self and closely related plants cannot mate. Wind-borne seed and long-distance dispersal assist with maintaining local populations. A Dorchester County population has benefited from prescribed fire.</p> <p>Habitat: Forest edges, riparian thickets, roadside clearings.</p> <p>Distr. CP, PD* (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Caroline, Cecil*, Charles, Dorchester, Kent, Montgomery*, Prince George's, Queen Anne's*, St. Mary's, Talbot, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw: Jun to late Aug; Fr: Oct.</p>					
<i>Matelea gonocarpus</i> (Walter) Shinnars	see <i>Gonolobus suberosus</i> (Linnaeus) R. Brown var. <i>suberosus</i>				
<i>Matelea obliqua</i> (Jacquin) Woodson Apocynaceae (Dogbane Family)	Climbing Milkweed	G4?	S1S2	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: This species occurs in naturally disturbed lowlands (e.g., flood scoured) and in upland clearings (barrens, glades); these habitats are highly susceptible to invasive species. Maryland populations are invariably small, and their occurrence is temporal, such that the number of occupied sites changes over years.</p> <p>Habitat: Bedrock scour and terrace woodlands in rich alluvium; upland forests, barrens, glades, clearings, and roadsides over limestone or shale substrates.</p> <p>Distr. CP*, PD, RV (Allegany, Anne Arundel*, Baltimore*, Frederick, Montgomery, Prince George's, Washington).</p> <p>Flw: Jun-Jul; Fr: Sept.</p>					
<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i> (Linnaeus) Todaro Onocleaceae (Sensitive Fern Family)	Ostrich Fern	G5	S2S3		
<p>Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. <i>pensylvanica</i> (Willdenow) C.V. Morton.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Nearly all Maryland populations persist (often as dense colonies) in narrow corridors of floodplain forest; these are often weedy and subject to heavy sedimentation. This is particularly so in the northern Piedmont along the Patapsco and Gunpowder Rivers.</p> <p>Habitat: Rich floodplain forests along large rivers.</p> <p>Distr. AP, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's*, Washington).</p>					
<i>Mecardonia acuminata</i> (Walter) Small Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family)	Purple Mecardonia	G5	S2	E	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. *acuminata*.

Cons/Econote: A southeastern species at its northern range limit in Maryland and Delaware. Coastal populations routinely occur in anthropogenic habitats where mowing regimes mimic natural disturbances. Piedmont populations (Potomac Gorge) generally occur in habitats maintained by flood scour.

Habitat: Roadsides; sandpits; utility rights-of-way; rocky pools, and seeps.

Distr. CP, PD (Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester).

Flw: late Aug to early Sept; **Fr:** Aug-Oct.

Melanthium latifolium Desseureaux

Melanthium virginicum Linnaeus

see *Veratrum hybridum* (Walter) Zimmerman ex Zomlefer

see *Veratrum virginicum* (Linnaeus) Aiton

***Melica mutica* Walter**

Poaceae (Grass Family)

Narrow Melicgrass

G5

S3

Cons/Econote: Small populations on the Western Shore with few individuals may be perceived as being restricted to rare or unusual habitats; these populations are best interpreted as remnants resulting from fragmentation. The habitat core for Maryland is along the Potomac River where the species may be locally frequent.

Habitat: Bedrock terrace woodlands; floodplains and mesic upland forests; shell-marl ravine forests.

Distr. CP, PD (Calvert, Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's*).

Flw/Fr: early May to early Jun (Jul).

***Melica nitens* (Scribner) Nuttall ex Piper**

Poaceae (Grass Family)

Three-flower Melicgrass

G5

S2

T

Cons/Econote: Maryland populations comprise numerous small patches of individuals scattered across western Maryland. Threatened by habitat loss, and likely, fire suppression has played a role in this species' rarity.

Habitat: Dry forests over calcareous shale and limestone.

Distr. AP, RV (Allegheny, Garrett, Washington).

Flw/Fr: mid-May to Jun (Jul).

***Menyanthes trifoliata* Linnaeus**

Menyanthaceae (Buckbean Family)

Bog Buckbean

G5

S1

E

Cons/Econote: Maryland populations form part of the species' fragmented southeastern range (to a single disjunct station in North Carolina). Extremely rare and occupying only a few high elevation sedge meadows.

Habitat: Mountain peatlands.

Distr. AP (Garrett).

Flw: early-to-mid-May; **Fr:** Jun-Jul.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Micranthemum micranthemoides</i> (Nuttall) Wettstein	see <i>Hemianthus micranthemoides</i> Nuttall				
<i>Micranthes micranthidifolia</i> (Haworth) Small Saxifragaceae (Saxifrage Family) Syn: <i>Saxifraga micranthidifolia</i> (Haworth) Steudel Cons/Econote: A southern and central Appalachian endemic. Habitat: Spring seeps and mountain streams, generally at high elevations. Distr. AP, BR* (Frederick*, Garrett). Flw: early May; Fr: Jun-Jul.	Lettuceleaf Saxifrage	G5	S3		
<i>Minuartia caroliniana</i> (Walter) Mattfield	see <i>Geocarpon carolinianum</i> (Walter) E.E. Schilling				
<i>Minuartia glabra</i> (Michaux) Mattfeld	see <i>Geocarpon glabrum</i> (Michaux) E.E. Schilling				
<i>Minuartia michauxii</i> (Fenzl) Farwell	see <i>Sabulina michauxii</i> (Fenzl) Dillenberger & Kadereit				
<i>Mnesithea rugosa</i> (Nuttall) de Koning & Sosef Poaceae (Grass Family) Syn: <i>Coelorachis rugosa</i> (Nuttall) Nash Cons/Econote: Occurring as small populations restricted to natural (Delmarva Bays) and rarely, unnatural clearings (e.g., powerlines) in forested swamps. Endangered by habitat loss in the long-term and by woody succession of ponds in the near-term. Habitat: Delmarva Bays and open-canopy coastal plain acidic seeps. Distr. CP (Dorchester, Queen Anne's, Wicomico, Worcester). Flw/Fr: Aug.	Wrinkled Jointgrass	G5	S1	E	
<i>Moehringia lateriflora</i> (Linnaeus) Fenzl Caryophyllaceae (Pink Family) Syn: <i>Arenaria lateriflora</i> Linnaeus Cons/Econote: Circumboreal, occurring in Maryland near its southern range limit at a few high elevation sites. Habitat: Forest and wetland ecotones; edges of beaver swamps. Distr. AP (Garrett). Flw: early Jun; Fr: Jul-Sept.	Grove Sandwort	G5	S1	E	
<i>Monarda clinopodia</i> Linnaeus Lamiaceae (Mint Family) Cons/Econote: Maryland stations consist of multiple small populations. Threats to this species are displacement by invasive species, particularly along the Potomac River and at its Piedmont stations.	Basil Beebalm	G5	S3S4		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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Habitat: Rich alluvial soils of streams and rivers. Occasionally planted outside of its native range in roadside “meadows” as far east as the Eastern Shore.

Distr. AP, BR, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Frederick, Garrett, Howard, Montgomery, Washington; distribution likely incomplete).

Flw: Jun-Jul; **Fr:** Jul-Sept.

***Monarda media* Willdenow**

Purple Bergamot

G4?

SH

Lamiaceae (Mint Family)

Taxnote: The “species” perhaps representing a hybrid series involving as many as three other taxa: *M. clinopodia*, *M. didyma* and *M. fistulosa* (all of which occur in Maryland). This hypothesis largely based upon a study of essential oils by Scora (1967).

Cons/Econote: According to Weakley (2024) a species of high elevations of the Southern Appalachians. In their review of the genus McClintock & Epling (1942) cite records for Cecil (no specimen listed), Garrett (*Steele 85* US) and Prince George’s (*Hyacinth 1654* US) Counties. Although confusion with the more widespread *Monarda clinopodia* and/or *M. fistulosa* is possible, McClintock & Epling (1942) provide a nuanced discussion of the differences between these species. The Prince George’s County specimen is possibly introduced (Shetler & Orli 2000) and the generalized distribution map for the species in McClintock & Epling (1942) shows an apparent eastern “bulge” in order to incorporate this location. A Washington County specimen (*Cress 11815* MARY) has characters of several taxa including *M. media* and *M. clinopodia* and is not included in the distribution below.

Habitat: Mesic forests, edges and clearings, presumably at higher elevations.

Distr. AP*, CP¹, PD?, RV? (Cecil?, Garrett*, Prince George’s¹).

Mononeuria glabra (Michaux) Dillenberger & Kadereit

see ***Geocarpon glabrum* (Michaux) E.E. Shilling**

***Monotropsis odorata* Schweinitz ex Elliott**

Sweet Pinesap

G3

S1

E

Ericaceae (Heath Family)

Syn: *Monotropsis lehmaniae* Burnham

Cons/Econote: Maryland populations constitute a unique disjunct from the species’ primarily Appalachian range. Historically known from sandy woodlands in the Baltimore-Washington-Annapolis triangle, clearing for residential and commercial development has destroyed much suitable habitat. Inflorescences appear beginning in September and overwinter during which time the sexual organs develop (Rose & Freudenstein 2014). Flowering occurs in late March and April and is somewhat dependent on weather. The strong odor of the flowers attracts bumblebee visits and surveyors often smell the plants before seeing them in the leaf litter. Emilio Concari documented a population in Carroll County (the northernmost in the species’ range) followed quickly by another population a kilometer distant by Christopher Winton. Jasper Shide recently discovered a new population in St. Mary’s County and Christopher Winton rediscovered a population in Anne Arundel County.

Habitat: Oak forest; historic sites described as “pine woods”, “pine-oak scrub.”

Distr. CP, PD (Anne Arundel, Baltimore*, Calvert, Carroll, Prince George’s*, St. Mary’s).

Flw: late Mar to Apr. 1-10, arising in early Sept; **Fr:** Jun.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Morella caroliniensis</i> (P. Miller) Small Myricaceae (Bayberry Family) Syn: <i>Myrica heterophylla</i> Rafinesque Taxnote: The taxonomic identity of this species has been controversial. Robust plants of <i>M. pennsylvanica</i> have often been reported as this species, and identification of herbarium material has been problematic. The key in Weakley (2024) provides a method of determining specimens using simple morphological characters of the leaves. Cons/Econote: Perhaps overlooked. The range and extent of this species is not clear and will require substantial field effort. Habitat: Coastal Plain and Fall Zone seeps; seasonally saturated pine flatwoods; coastal dunes and shrublands. Distr. CP, CP/PD (Anne Arundel*, Calvert?, Cecil, Charles?, Wicomico, Worcester).	Evergreen Bayberry	G5	S2	T	
<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i> (Lamarck) Trinius Poaceae (Grass Family) Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss. Maryland plants are restricted to the Potomac Gorge. Habitat: Scour bar savanna. Distr. CP*, PD (Montgomery, Prince George's*). Flw/Fr: late Sept.	Hair-awn Muhly	G5	S1	E	
<i>Muhlenbergia glabriflora</i> Scribner Poaceae (Grass Family) Syn: <i>M. glabrifloris</i> , an orthographic variant Cons/Econote: A species of prairie-like or savanna habitats that may be rare throughout its range. Last collected in Maryland (by F.L. Scribner) in 1888. Habitat: Terrace gravel seepage bog, a “magnolia bog” (sensu McAtee 1918) at Hyattsville. Distr. CP* (Prince George's*).	Hairgrass	G4?	SH		
<i>Muhlenbergia glomerata</i> (Willdenow) Trinius Poaceae (Grass Family) Cons/Econote: Last collected in 1908 presumably from the historical Thayersville Bog (now extirpated) and in 1906 at Mountain Lake Park (habitat also extirpated). Habitat: Fens and seeps over mafic or ultramafic rocks. Distr. AP* (Garrett*).	Marsh Muhly	G5	SH		
<i>Muhlenbergia sylvatica</i> Torrey ex A. Gray Poaceae (Grass Family) Habitat: Rocky, often steep forested slopes and river bluffs, generally over mafic substrates.	Woodland Muhly	G5	S3		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Distr. AP, CP*, PD, RV (Allegany*, Baltimore*, Cecil*, Garrett, Harford, Prince George's*, Washington).					
Flw/Fr: Sept.					
<i>Muhlenbergia torreyana</i> (J.A. Schultes) A.S. Hitchcock	Torrey's Dropseed	G3	S1	E	
Poaceae (Grass Family)					
Cons/Econote: This globally rare species of fire-prone coastal depressions is extant at a single station in Maryland. The Bay is very small and although there are multiple Bays in proximity, at none of them is this species present. The species possesses rather striking morphological characteristics including a pronounced thickening at the summit of leaf sheaths and is readily identifiable even in sterile condition. Fire is being restored to the habitat to maintain population size.					
Habitat: Delmarva Bay.					
Distr. CP (Caroline).					
Flw/Fr: late Aug to early Sept.					
<i>Myosotis macrosperma</i> Engelman	Large-seed Forget-me-not	G5	S3S4		
Boraginaceae (Borage Family)					
Cons/Econote: Not listed for Maryland by Shreve (1910) and once considered rare and restricted to southern Maryland (Western Shore); current trends indicate an expanding range.					
Habitat: Appearing over a variety of mafic to mildly acidic substrates; often over disturbed ground, e.g., cultivated ground over shell-middens, field edges, and trailsides but also in rich woodlands, e.g., shell-marl ravine forests.					
Distr. CP, PD, RV (Baltimore, Calvert, Cecil, Charles, Frederick, Harford, Kent, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's).					
Flw: late Apr to late May; Fr: Jun.					
<i>Myosotis verna</i> Nuttall	Spring Forget-me-not	G5	S3		
Boraginaceae (Borage Family)					
Cons/Econote: Reported from a variety of anthropogenic and natural habitats and perhaps overlooked.					
Habitat: Fields, forest edges, woodlands, usually in dry sandy or gravelly soils.					
Distr. CP, PD (Anne Arundel*, Baltimore*, Calvert*, Caroline, Carroll, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, Wicomico).					
Flw: early Apr to early May; Fr: May-Jun.					
<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i> Michaux	Broadleaf Water-milfoil	G5	S1		
Haloragaceae (Water-milfoil Family)					
Cons/Econote: Widespread and common in the southeastern U.S.; our few records suggest rarity. Last observed by Frank Hirst (b.1928, d.2009) in 1983 (Worcester County); however, the species has been reported from several reservoirs and ponds in western Maryland. Additional field work is necessary to determine the distribution, abundance and conservation rank of this species.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Habitat: Millpond; slow-moving coastal stream; reported from lakes and ponds in western Maryland.					
Distr. AP?, CP (Charles*, Garrett?, Wicomico*, Worcester).					
<i>Myriophyllum tenellum</i> Bigelow	Slender Water-milfoil	G5	SH	X	
Haloragaceae (Water-milfoil Family)					
Cons/Econote: In Maryland near the southern end of its continuous range. Last reported for Savanna Lake (Dorchester County) by R.E. Stewart in 1954, but the habitat at this location, presumably once freshwater, is now strongly brackish.					
Habitat: Natural lakes and streams.					
Distr. CP* (Dorchester*, Wicomico*).					
<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i> Linnaeus	Whorled Water-milfoil	G5	S1		
Haloragaceae (Water-milfoil Family)					
Cons/Econote: A circumboreal species reaching its southern range limit in Maryland. A species of circumneutral or base-influenced waters.					
Habitat: Shallow water along Susquehanna River shoreline.					
Distr. CP*, PD (Harford, Worcester*; distribution incomplete).					
<i>Nabalus autumnalis</i> (Walter) Weakley	Slender Rattlesnake-root	G3	S1	E	
Asteraceae (Aster Family)					
Syn: <i>Prenanthes autumnalis</i> Walter					
Cons/Econote: Endemic to the southeastern Coastal Plain and a species of pocosins and pine savannas, two fire-maintained habitats that have no close approximations in Maryland. Our populations occur in fragments of habitat where woody succession is limited by mowing, generally under powerlines and along roadsides. Endangered by not enough disturbance on the one hand and by too much management (herbicide use, mowing too frequent or ill-timed) on the other.					
Habitat: Open wet meadows in sandy/peaty soils.					
Distr. CP (Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw: late Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Napaea dioica</i> Linnaeus	Glade Mallow	G4	S1	E	
Malvaceae (Mallow Family)					
Cons/Econote: Once considered extirpated in Maryland, the basis for the historical Maryland record is a single specimen in the Oxford Herbarium (London, UK) from a garden plant grown from Maryland seed sent in the 1740s (Brown et al. 1987). Rediscovered in 1998 growing along a railroad embankment in Frederick County but the specimen was not identified until 2003. This prairie species often occupies artificially maintained habitats even in the core of its range, so the Maryland habitat is not unusual (see also Wieboldt 1998).					
Habitat: Embankment adjacent to the Potomac River floodplain.					
Distr. PD (Frederick).					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Nemopanthus mucronatus</i> (Linnaeus) Trelease	see <i>Ilex mucronata</i> (Linnaeus)				
<i>Nemophila aphylla</i> (Linnaeus) Brummitt Boraginaceae (Borage Family)	Small-flower Baby-blue-eyes	G5	S2		
Cons/Econote: Often locally abundant although the range in Maryland is nearly restricted to a two-county area in southern Maryland on the Western Shore; a good description of shell marl ravine forest in Charles County is provided by Simmons (2022). Disjunct occurrences are located on limestone glades in western Maryland.					
Habitat: Rich alluvium along streams; rich soils of bluffs and ravines; limestone glades; shell marl ravine forest.					
Distr. CP, RV (Allegany, Charles, Prince George's, Washington).					
Flw: early Apr to May; Fr: Jun.					
<i>Neottia cordata</i> (Linnaeus) L.C. Richard Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)	Heartleaf Twayblade	G5	SH	X	
Syn: <i>Listera cordata</i> (Linnaeus) R. Brown					
Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. <i>cordata</i> .					
Cons/Econote: Circumboreal, extending south to the highlands of West Virginia and historically to Garrett County (several collections 1932–1934).					
Habitat: Shrubby thickets in mountain peatlands, associated with rosebay rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>).					
Distr. AP* (Garrett*).					
<i>Neottia smallii</i> (Wiegand) Szlachetko Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)	Kidneyleaf Twayblade	G4	S1	E	
Syn: <i>Listera smallii</i> Wiegand					
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and fragmentation. A southern and central Appalachian endemic.					
Habitat: Acidic forested seeps and swamps often with red spruce (<i>Picea rubens</i>) and Canada hemlock (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>).					
Distr. AP (Garrett).					
Flw: Jul; Fr: Sept.					
<i>Nymphoides aquatica</i> (Walter ex J.F. Gmelin) Kuntze Menyanthaceae (Buckbean Family)	Big Floatingheart	G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Endemic to the southeastern Coastal Plain and reaching its northern range limit in Maryland. Endangered by woody succession of pond habitat, fragmentation and isolation of remaining habitats.					
Habitat: Delmarva Bay and millponds.					
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel*, Caroline, Dorchester).					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Nymphoides cordata</i> (Elliott) Fernald Menyanthaceae (Buckbean Family)	Little Floatingheart	G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: A species of cool northern climes at the southern limit of the species continuous range (disjunct occurrences in North Carolina and Mississippi). Endangered by woody succession of aquatic habitat, fragmentation and isolation of remaining habitats.					
Habitat: Ponds and shrub swamps.					
Distr. BR, CP (Dorchester, Frederick, Wicomico*, Worcester).					
<i>Oenothera argillicola</i> Mackenzie Onagraceae (Evening Primrose Family)	Shale Barren Evening-primrose	G3G4	S3		
Cons/Econote: Endemic to the central Appalachian Shale Barren region (southcentral Pennsylvania, south through Maryland, to eastern West Virginia and western Virginia).					
Habitat: Shale barrens.					
Distr. RV (Allegheny, Washington).					
<i>Oldenlandia uniflora</i> Linnaeus Rubiaceae (Madder Family)	Clustered Bluets	G5	S3		
Syn: <i>Hedyotis uniflora</i> (Linnaeus) Lamarck					
Cons/Econote: A tiny annual plant associated with Delmarva Bays but not strictly tied to those habitats. The unifying characteristic is open, exposed muck, sand or peaty soil in open or lightly shaded situations.					
Habitat: Delmarva Bays and other seasonally flooded wetlands.					
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Calvert*, Caroline, Charles, Dorchester, Kent, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw: Sept; Fr: Oct-Nov.					
<i>Oligoneuron rigidum</i> (Linnaeus) Small var. <i>rigidum</i>	see <i>Solidago rigida</i> Linnaeus				
<i>Orbexilum psoralioides</i> (Walter) Vincent Fabaceae (Legume Family)	False Scurfpea	G4?	SX		
Syn: <i>O. pedunculatum</i> (P. Miller) Rydberg var. <i>psoralioides</i> (Walter) Isley					
<i>Psoralea psoralioides</i> (Walter) Cory					
Taxnote: Maryland plants are the species of the Atlantic Coastal Plain, sometimes treated as a variety of <i>O. pedunculatum</i> .					
Cons/Econote: Appears in the Colonial Flora of Maryland before 1700 (Brown et al. 1987).					
Habitat: No habitat noted on labels; a plant of savannas and sandhills.					
Distr. CP ("southern Maryland").					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Oreojuncus trifidus</i> (Linnaeus) Závěská Drábková & Kirschner Juncaceae (Rush Family) Syn: <i>Juncus trifidus</i> Linnaeus <i>Juncus trifidus</i> var. <i>monanthos</i> (Jacquin) Bluff & Fingerhuth (misapplied) <i>Juncus trifidus</i> var. <i>carolinianus</i> Hämet-Ahti Taxnote: Taxonomy of the Appalachian plants, as distinct from Eurasian/European populations is unsettled, see Zaveska Drábková & Kirschner (2013). Cons/Econote: A circumboreal species occurring in arctic-alpine habitats is known from a single location in Maryland; last observed in 1980 (Riefner & Hill 1983). Searched many times since its discovery but the Service has failed to relocate the plants, and the population is presumed extirpated. However, the addition of new protected lands in the Cumberland Narrows may facilitate rediscovery of this most unusual species in the Maryland Flora. The species is rare throughout the southern Appalachian and Mid-Atlantic portion of its range but common in northern New England and adjacent Canada. Habitat: Scattered in exposed cliff crevices of Tuscarora sandstone at upper and middle elevations. Distr. RV (Allegheny). Flw/Fr: late Jul-Aug.	Highland Rush	G5	S1	E	
<i>Orthilia secunda</i> (Linnaeus) House Ericaceae (Heath Family) Syn: <i>Pyrola secunda</i> Linnaeus Cons/Econote: The eastern U.S. populations (south of New Jersey) of this circumboreal species appear to have been extirpated although there are many historical collections from Maryland ranging from about 1895–1952. Plants reported at the Anne Arundel County station have not been observed flowering and the identity is doubtful. Habitat: Dry forests. Distr. CP*, PD* (Anne Arundel?, Calvert*, Charles*, Frederick*, Montgomery*, Prince George's*).	One-sided Wintergreen	G5	SH	X	
<i>Oryzopsis asperifolia</i> Michaux Poaceae (Grass Family) Cons/Econote: Confined to narrow zones of available habitat in western Maryland (where it may be locally frequent) but with a highly clumped and limited distribution. Habitat: Dry to mesic rich forests and woodlands, often over mafic (shale, limestone) substrates. Distr. AP, RV (Allegheny, Garrett). Flw/Fr: mid-May to early Jun (Sept).	White-grained Mountain-ricegrass	G5	S2	T	
<i>Oryzopsis racemosa</i> (Smith) Ricker ex A.S. Hitchcock	see <i>Patis racemosa</i> Romaschenko, P.M. Peterson & Soreng				

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle Ericaceae (Heath Family)	Sourwood	G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: A characteristic and common subcanopy tree south of Maryland, our few scattered records represent remnant populations near the northern range limit. The geography of the populations is interesting; presumably recolonizing its post-Pleistocene range via the southern tip of the Delmarva Peninsula with a marked disjunction along the high elevations of the Appalachian Plateau into adjacent Pennsylvania. Single trees are a common situation. Most of the Eastern Shore coastal stations are presumed extirpated apart from the large population in Dorchester County. Other county records below are known or suspected introductions.					
Habitat: Mesic to dry acidic forests.					
Distr. AP, CP, PD ¹ (Baltimore* ¹ , Charles ¹ , Dorchester, Garrett, Montgomery ¹ , Queen Anne's*, Worcester*).					
<i>Oxypolis canbyi</i> (J.M. Coulter & Rose) Fernald	see <i>Tiedemannia canbyi</i> (J.M. Coulter & Rose) Feist & S.R. Downie				
<i>Packera antennariifolia</i> (Britton) W.A. Weber & Á. Löve Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Shale-barren Ragwort Cat's-paw Ragwort	G4	S3		
Syn: <i>Senecio antennariifolius</i> Britton					
Cons/Econote: Endemic to the central Appalachian shale barren region (southcentral Pennsylvania, south through Maryland, to eastern West Virginia and western Virginia). Frequent, but not abundant in habitat.					
Habitat: Shale barrens and woodlands.					
Distr. RV (Allegheny, Washington).					
Flw: mid-Apr; Fr: May-Jun.					
<i>Packera crawfordii</i> (Britton) A.M. Mahoney & R.R. Kowal Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Crawford's Ragwort	G2	SH		
Syn: <i>Senecio crawfordii</i> (Britton) G.W. and G.R. Douglas					
Taxnote: Commonly included within <i>Packera paupercula</i> but with longer petioles and with clasping cauline leaves. Kowal & Mahoney (2016) discuss this species in detail and keys are provided in the latter and in Weakley (2024).					
Cons/Econote: Several historical collections from Prince George's County; the species may still be extant at that location.					
Habitat: A species of bogs and fens, always in completely saturated soils.					
Distr. CP* (Prince George's*).					
Flw: late Mar to early Apr; Fr: May.					
<i>Packera paupercula</i> (Michaux) Á. & D. Löve Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Balsam Ragwort	G5	S3		
Syn: <i>Senecio pauperculus</i> Michaux					
Habitat: Meadows and glades over mafic (limestone) or ultramafic (serpentine) substrates.					
Distr. BR, PD, RV (Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Montgomery, Washington).					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Panax quinquefolius</i> Linnaeus Araliaceae (Ginseng Family)	American Ginseng	G3G4	S2S3		
<p>Cons/Econote: At one time occurring throughout Maryland. Despite international, national and state regulations to monitor trade populations have been declining via legal and illegal collecting to supply the medicinal herb trade, a situation exacerbated by intensive browse by white-tailed deer. Small populations on the Coastal Plain have continued to decline and at several sites have been extirpated. Harvesting was banned on public lands in Maryland in 2013.</p> <p>Habitat: Dry to dry-mesic hardwood forests.</p> <p>Distr. AP, BR, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Caroline*, Carroll, Cecil, Charles*, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Montgomery*, Talbot*, Prince George's, Washington).</p> <p>Flw: late May to mid-Jun; Fr: Jul-Sept.</p>					
<i>Panicum flexile</i> (Gattinger) Scribner Poaceae (Grass Family)	Wiry Witch Grass	G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss, fire exclusion and competition with invasive species.</p> <p>Habitat: Limestone and serpentine glades.</p> <p>Distr. PD, RV (Baltimore*, Harford, Montgomery*, Washington).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: mid-Sept.</p>					
<i>Panicum hemitomon</i> J.A. Schultes Poaceae (Grass Family)	Maidencane	G5?	S3		
<p>Syn: <i>Hymenachne hemitoma</i> (J.A. Schultes) C.C. Hsu <i>H. hemitomon</i>, an orthographic variant.</p> <p>Taxnote: According to Zuloago & Morrone (2003) this species is best treated as <i>Hymenachne hemitomon</i> (Schultes) C.C. Hsu; however, it appears that this species will move to yet another new genus (Weakley 2024), and the Service retains the familiar name in <i>Panicum</i>.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: A characteristic component of Delmarva Bay plant communities, most visible in early summer when the ponds are full.</p> <p>Habitat: Delmarva Bays.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Caroline, Dorchester, Queen Anne's, Wicomico, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: late May-Jun.</p>					
<i>Panicum philadelphicum</i> Bernhardt ex Trinius Poaceae (Grass Family)	Philadelphia Panicgrass	G5	SU		
<p>Syn: <i>P. tuckermanii</i> Fernald <i>P. capillare</i> Linnaeus var. <i>sylvaticum</i> Torrey</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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Cons/Econote: Provisionally rare, in part due to the age of the existing collections (overwhelmingly pre-1940). This may or may not be meaningful. Additional fieldwork is needed to distinguish the habitat associations and current distributions of the subspecies (ssp. *philadelphicum* and ssp. *gattingeri*). The distribution below is for ssp. *philadelphicum*.

Habitat: Rocky or sandy woodlands and barrens; serpentine bedrock and rubble; fields, and roadsides.

Distr. AP*, CP*, PD, RV* (Baltimore, Calvert*, Caroline*, Carroll*, Cecil*, Charles*, Garrett*, Montgomery, Prince George's*, Queen Anne's*, St. Mary's*, Talbot*, Washington*).

<i>Parnassia asarifolia</i> Ventenat	Kidneyleaf Grass-of-parnassus	G4	S1	E
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Parnassiaceae (Grass of Parnassus Family)

Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss. Maryland populations are disjunct from the Appalachian/Ozarkian core and are the northernmost (and likely the easternmost) populations in the U.S. One of the most intricately beautiful flowers in the flora. Invasive species such as Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*) are frequent invaders in these habitats creating tension between opening the canopy to increase flowering and controlling encroachment of invasives. The Service has employed partial clearing and weeding of habitat, as well as deer fencing, which has greatly increased flower and fruit production at our single station.

Habitat: Sandy/gravelly seeps on the Coastal Plain (Western Shore).

Distr. CP (Calvert*, Charles).

Flw: mid-to-late Sept to early Oct; **Fr:** Oct-Nov.

<i>Paronychia virginica</i> Sprengel	Yellow Nailwort	G4T1Q	S1	E
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Caryophyllaceae (Pink Family)

Virginia Whitlow-wort

Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. *virginica*.

Cons/Econote: Occurring in highly restricted habitats along the Potomac River, Maryland occurrences of this plant are small, none larger than 100 plants and most smaller than 20 plants.

Habitat: Rocky scour bars with a high frequency of flood scour.

Distr. PD, RV (Allegany, Montgomery).

<i>Parthenium integrifolium</i> Linnaeus	Wild Quinine	G5	S1	E
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Asteraceae (Aster Family)

American Feverfew

Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. *integrifolium*.

Cons/Econote: Some populations in Allegany County were destroyed by road widening activities in the 1990s; however, new stations have been discovered nearby.

Habitat: Shaly roadsides, limestone and other mafic outcrops.

Distr. CP*, PD*, RV (Allegany, Baltimore*, Prince George's*, Washington).

Flw: Jul-Aug; **Fr:** Sept.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Paspalum dissectum</i> (Linnaeus) Linnaeus Poaceae (Grass Family)	Walter's Paspalum	G4?	S2	T	
Cons/Econote: Threatened by woody succession of coastal wetlands. This species typically grows in the mucky soils exposed after drawing down in open, sunny situations.					
Habitat: Delmarva Bays and other seasonally flooded wetlands.					
Distr. CP (Caroline, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: Aug-Sept (Oct).					
<i>Paspalum fluitans</i> (Elliott) Kunth Poaceae (Grass Family)	Horse-tail Paspalum	G5	S2	T	
Cons/Econote: This species occurs at its northern range limit in Maryland in a narrow zone of habitats that generally support small populations. The number of stations and size of populations varies greatly over years.					
Habitat: Floodplain seeps and pools in muck soils; seasonally exposed rocky stream channels.					
Distr. CP, PD (Charles, Montgomery).					
Flw/Fr: late Aug-Sept (Oct).					
<i>Patis racemosa</i> Romaschenko, P.M. Peterson & Soreng Poaceae (Grass Family)	Black-fruit Mountain-ricegrass	G5	S2S3		
Syn: <i>Oryzopsis racemosa</i> (Smith) Ricker ex A.S. Hitchcock					
<i>Piptatherum racemosum</i> (Smith) Barkworth					
Cons/Econote: The Potomac River stations in Washington County are best considered one or a few highly fragmented populations although there are doubtless natural breaks between some sites (e.g., low elevation alluvial woods). Scattered elsewhere in Maryland at sites where calcium-bearing substrates are exposed (generally outcrops). The addition of a core population on State Wildlands and discovery of additional populations have greatly enhanced this species long-term viability outlook.					
Habitat: Rich, often dry forests; limestone bluffs, and mafic woodlands.					
Distr. AP, BR, RV (Allegheny, Frederick, Garrett, Washington).					
Flw/Fr: Jul-Sept (Oct).					
<i>Paxistima canbyi</i> A. Gray Celastraceae (Bittersweet Family)	Canby's mountain-lover Ratstripper	G2?	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Extant at a single station that has been severely impacted by browsing animals. A regional endemic to the Appalachians exhibiting an enigmatic distribution comprising local zones of occurrence with large areas of unoccupied, yet apparently suitable habitat. Threatened by the exotic <i>Euonymus</i> scale (<i>Unaspis euonymi</i> Comstock) recently introduced into the U.S. (see discussion in NatureServe 2024).					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Habitat: Calcareous shale bluff? (soil samples revealed low levels of calcium but high levels of potassium and magnesium).					
Distr. AP*, RV (Allegany, Garrett*).					
<i>Pedicularis lanceolata</i> Michaux Orobanchaceae (Broomrape Family)	Swamp Lousewort	G4	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss via succession, sedimentation of marsh habitats, and competition with exotic invasive species.					
Habitat: Mafic (Cockeysville marble, shell-marl) or ultramafic seeps and rich floodplain forests.					
Distr. AP, CP, PD (Baltimore, Cecil, Dorchester, Harford, Garrett, Prince George's, Talbot*, Wicomico*).					
Flw: Aug to early Sept; Fr: Oct.					
<i>Pellaea glabella</i> Mettenius ex Kuhn Pteridaceae (Maidenhair Fern Family)	Smooth Cliffbrake	G5	S1	E	
Taxnote: Maryland plants are ssp. <i>glabella</i> .					
Cons/Econote: Comprised of a few small populations, this species occupies a highly restricted habitat that is threatened by displacement by invasive species.					
Habitat: Dry limestone cliffs.					
Distr. PD, RV (Frederick, Montgomery*, Washington).					
<i>Penstemon laevigatus</i> Aiton Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family)	Smooth Beardtongue	G5	SU		
Cons/Econote: Documented by many collections (1897–2000) from sites along the Fall Zone and adjacent Piedmont, but many of these specimens are now very old (1897–1950), and from areas that are now heavily urbanized. The Service is reconsidering the conservation rank of this species and is requesting additional information.					
Habitat: Low meadows; riverside glades; field edges and other clearings.					
Distr. CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore*, Carroll*, Charles, Frederick*, Montgomery, Prince George's*, Washington*).					
Flw: Jun; Fr: Jul-Aug.					
<i>Penstemon pallidus</i> Small (Plantaginaceae) Plantain Family	Pale Beardtongue	G5	S1		
Cons/Econote: Little known in the Maryland Flora and possibly overlooked; however, there are very few collections of this species.					
Habitat: Limestone and shale barrens.					
Distr. AP*, RV (Allegany, Garrett*, Washington*)					
<i>Persea palustris</i> (Rafinesque) Sargent	see <i>Tamala palustris</i> Rafinesque				

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Persicaria robustior</i> (Small) E.P. Bicknell Polygonaceae (Smartweed Family) Syn: <i>Polygonum robustius</i> (Small) Fernald Taxnote: The taxonomic identity of this species in Maryland is problematic. Populations of the common <i>P. punctata</i> are extremely variable regarding the distance between ocreolae, the number and length of cilia on the latter, and leaf dimensions. Cons/Econote: Of the many historical reports for this wide-ranging (Nova Scotia south to Florida, Texas and into the Tropics) species, many could not be relocated in the field, and several were based upon specimens that are referable to <i>P. punctata</i> , <i>P. lapathifolia</i> and <i>P. glabra</i> . Not all records have been verified. Field and herbarium inventories are needed. Habitat: Fresh tidal marshes and swamps. Distr. CP (Anne Arundel*, Cecil, Charles*, Dorchester*, Harford*, Talbot?, Wicomico).	Stout Smartweed	G5	SU		
<i>Persicaria setacea</i> (Baldwin) Small Polygonaceae (Smartweed Family) Syn: <i>Polygonum setaceum</i> Baldwin Cons/Econote: The Service is unsure of the rarity of this species as it is very common to the south. Maryland populations are nearing the northern periphery of the species range. Perhaps overlooked. Habitat: Swamp forests and pond edges. Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Carroll, Charles, Dorchester, Prince George's, Worcester).	Swamp Smartweed	G5	SU		
<i>Phacelia covillei</i> S. Watson ex A. Gray Boraginaceae (Borage Family) Taxnote: Fernald (1950) provided an inclusive concept of <i>Phacelia ranunculacea</i> (Nuttall) Constance remarking upon the disjunct nature of the occurrences stating, "probably of more general range." Sewell and Vincent (2006) made a case for recognizing two species based upon different chromosome numbers, although the morphological characteristics separating them are subtle. Cons/Econote: Oddly distributed—Maryland populations are centered on the District of Columbia, one of the three widely disjunct areas of occurrence (also central North Carolina and south-central Virginia). Additionally, in Maryland there are two distinct zones of occurrence, the Potomac River and areas surrounding Western Branch; these best considered two large metapopulations. A somewhat characteristic spring ephemeral of rich, loamy forests and often locally abundant. However, the species is threatened by encroaching populations of the European weed, <i>Ficaria verna</i> (<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>). Population size varies exponentially over years, from a few hundred to perhaps a million individuals at any given location. Habitat: Rich floodplain and terrace and ravine forests and mesic upland woods. Distr. CP, PD (Montgomery, Prince George's). Flw: mid-Apr to early May; Fr: May-Jun.	Coville's Phacelia Buttercup Scorpionweed	G3	S2	T	
<i>Phacelia purshii</i> Buckley Boraginaceae (Borage Family)	Miami-mist	G5	S3		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Habitat: Rich alluvial soils of floodplains, terraces and low slopes.					
Distr. AP, BR, CP, PD, RV (Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery, Prince George's, Washington; distribution incomplete).					
Flw: May (peaking mid-May in most locales); Fr: Jun-Jul.					
<i>Phaseolus polystachios</i> (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg		G5	S3		
Fabaceae (Legume Family)	Wild Kidney Bean				
Cons/Econote: A native vine of habitats commonly described as “thickets”; this species may be declining due to displacement by numerous invasive shrubs and vines including <i>Rosa multiflora</i> , <i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> , <i>Humulus japonicus</i> , and <i>Lonicera japonica</i> .					
Habitat: Rocky ravines; flood scoured bedrock terrace forests; forest edges, and hedgerows.					
Distr. CP, PD (Baltimore, Caroline, Carroll?, Cecil, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's).					
Flw: late Jul-Aug; Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Phegopteris connectilis</i> (Michaux) Watt	Northern Beechfern	G5	S2		
Thelypteridaceae (Marsh Fern Family)					
Cons/Econote: A circumboreal species near its southern range limit in Maryland.					
Habitat: Shaded cliffs and steep rocky slopes over sandstone and shaly siltstone.					
Distr. AP (Garrett).					
<i>Phemeranthus teretifolius</i> (Pursh) Rafinesque	Roundleaf Fameflower	G4	S2	T	
Montiaceae (Montia Family)					
Syn: <i>Talinum teretifolium</i> Pursh					
Cons/Econote: Threatened by woody succession of barrens habitat and fire exclusion. The historical record from Prince George's County is interesting as Theo Holm (b.1854, d.1932) reported the species from “a dry moorland beyond Silver Hill”. The area is now heavily urbanized, but this species is unlikely to have been misidentified. The Service maintains the record as an historical oddity.					
Habitat: Exposed beds of serpentine, gneiss, and sandstone.					
Distr. CP*?, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil, Harford, Montgomery*, Prince George's*?).					
Flw: Jun-Sept; Fr: Aug-Oct.					
<i>Phlox glaberrima</i> Linnaeus	Smooth Phlox	G5	S1	E	
Polemoniaceae (Phlox Family)					
Syn: <i>P. carolina</i> Linnaeus var. <i>triflora</i> (Michaux) Wherry					
Cons/Econote: Restricted to a single population near its range limits in the eastern U.S., and otherwise endangered due to intense deer browse.					
Habitat: Basic mesic forest over diabase.					
Distr. PD (Montgomery).					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Phlox ovata</i> Linnaeus Polemoniaceae (Phlox Family) Syn: <i>P. latifolia</i> Michaux Cons/Econote: A component of the historical flora of the shale barren region and now considered extirpated. The Service suspects that this species is still extant in the county. Habitat: Shale barren woodlands. Distr. RV* (Allegany*).	Mountain Phlox	G4	SH	X	
<i>Phlox pilosa</i> Linnaeus Polemoniaceae (Phlox Family) Syn: <i>P. pilosa</i> Linnaeus ssp. <i>pilosa</i> <i>P. pilosa</i> Linnaeus var. <i>virens</i> (Michaux) Wherry Taxnote: Brown & Brown (1984) refer to the District of Columbia area collections as var. <i>virens</i> (Michaux) Wherry, which is generally included within the concept of the species. Multiple intraspecific taxa have been named, and additional study is needed. Cons/Econote: A species of prairie-like openings, the Maryland stations are restricted to outcrops and glades. Endangered by displacement by woody shrubs and vines and deer browse. Sporadically collected from the District of Columbia and adjacent Montgomery County from about 1878–1929. Habitat: Open meadow over amphibolite; glauconitic sands on the Coastal Plain. Distr. CP, PD (Baltimore, Cecil*, Montgomery*, Prince George’s). Flw: late May to early Jun; Fr: Jul.	Downy Phlox	G5	S1	E	
<i>Phyllanthus caroliniensis</i> Walter Phyllanthaceae (Leaf-flower Family) Taxnote: Maryland plants are ssp. <i>caroliniensis</i> . Cons/Econote: A widespread plant in the southeastern U.S. and South America; the native range is not clear. Of historical interest is that E. S. Steele (1901) noted that “the species could no longer be considered rare” after finding the plant in a variety of open, disturbed habitats in the District of Columbia and vicinity, presumably following the pulse of land-clearing during that period. Many records have been added to the Maryland Plant Atlas since last publication and the species status as a conservation element is being reviewed. Habitat: Scour and depositional bars; river shorelines; sandy or gravelly wet soils and fields. Distr. BR, CP, PD, RV (Caroline, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, Prince George’s, Somerset, St. Mary’s, Washington, Wicomico, Worcester).	Carolina Leaf-flower	G5	S3		
<i>Physalis virginiana</i> P. Miller Solanaceae (Nightshade Family) Taxnote: Many Maryland records in collections are <i>P. virginiana</i> P. Miller var. <i>subglabrata</i> (Mackenzie & Bush) Waterfall = <i>P. longifolia</i> Nuttall var. <i>subglabrata</i> (Mackenzie & Bush) Cronquist, a common species of dry woods, fields, gardens, and waste places.	Virginia Ground-cherry	GNR	S3		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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Cons/Econote: This species may have been overlooked because this genus is so often associated with weedy old-field and pasture species. Determining the correct rank and distribution of this species requires substantial field and herbarium work. Very rare in the Maryland collection record.

Habitat: Dry woods, glades and barrens.

Distr. CP*, PD (Baltimore, Howard?, Queen Anne's?, Wicomico*; distribution incomplete, expected throughout MD).

***Picea rubens* Sargent**

Red Spruce

G5

S3

Pinaceae (Pine Family)

Cons/Econote: Highly sought by the timber industry in the late 1800s and early 1900s. *P. rubens* is now absent from many forest situations where it once was a component, especially in upland forests. Most current sites are confined to the fens and swamps of Garrett County where competition from hardwoods is less intense. This species has been the subject of restoration efforts through mass planting of seedlings at several large wetland complexes, and one upland situation. Western Maryland stands are climatically and genetically isolated from the core of the species range in the central Appalachians (Keller & Trott 2017).

Habitat: High elevation swamp forests and mountain peatlands.

Distr. AP (Allegheny, Garrett).

***Pilea fontana* (Lunell) Rydberg**

Springs Clearweed

G5?

S3

Urticaceae (Nettle Family)

Cons/Econote: Infrequent to locally common but not often identified as fruits are required to distinguish this species from the common *P. pumila*. Conservation status needs clarification and more field work is required.

Habitat: Tidal forests; shrub swamps, and marsh fringes.

Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Prince George's, St. Mary's*, Talbot, Wicomico; distribution likely incomplete).

Piptatherum racemosum (Smith) Barkworth

see ***Patis racemosa* Romaschenko, P.M. Peterson & Soreng**

***Pityopsis aspera* (Shuttleworth ex Small) var. *adenolepis* (Fernald) Semple & F.D. Bowers**

Carolina Silk-grass

G5T5

SH

Asteraceae (Aster Family)

Syn: *Pityopsis adenolepis* (Fernald) Semple

Pityopsis aspera (Shuttleworth ex Small) Small

Chrysopsis graminifolia (Michaux) Elliott var. *aspera* (Shuttleworth ex Small) A. Gray

Heterotheca adenolepis (Fernald) H.E. Ahles

Taxnote: Differentiated from the common (and often locally abundant on the Eastern Shore) *Pityopsis nervosa* (Willdenow) Dress by peduncles and upper stems eglandular (*nervosa*) versus densely glandular hairy (*aspera*). The taxonomy (and nomenclature) is difficult due to a variety of cytological and nomenclatural issues.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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Cons/Econote: Newly discovered as a historical element (single collection by E.H. Walker on 30 Aug. 1945) in the Maryland Flora by Rod Simmons (see Simmons & Fleming 2023 for details). The historical location in Saint Mary’s County, Maryland represents the northernmost known station for this species in the eastern U.S.

Habitat: “roadside through pine woods”.

Distr. CP* (Saint Mary’s*).

<i>Plantago cordata</i> Lamarck	Heartleaf Plantain	G3	SH	X
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Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family)

Cons/Econote: Historically present along the Anacostia River and attributed to Maryland by an 1881 collection by C. S. Sheldon. The Maryland and District of Columbia historical stations are striking disjuncts from the species’ core range in the upper Midwestern U.S.

Habitat: Sandy shoreline, “often growing in water”.

Distr. CP* (Prince George’s*).

<i>Platanthera blephariglottis</i> (Willdenow) Lindley var. <i>blephariglottis</i> (Nash) Luer	White Fringed Orchid	G5T4T5	S2	T
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Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)

Syn: *Habenaria blephariglottis* (Willdenow) Hooker

Cons/Econote: Fewer than 19 extant populations ranging from one to more than 700 individuals. Roughly half of these populations are known from artificially maintained habitats such as powerline rights-of-way and roadsides, and increases in population size at some sites has been balanced by loss of some smaller, roadside occurrences. The Service has employed prescribed fire to restore habitat at one location, which dramatically increased population size and extent over a period of only six years.

Habitat: Open, acidic wetlands; forested seepage swamps; Atlantic white cedar swamps.

Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Baltimore*, Baltimore City*, Caroline*, Charles*, Prince George’s, Wicomico, Worcester).

Flw: late Jun to late Jul; **Fr:** Aug-Sept.

<i>Platanthera ciliaris</i> (Linnaeus) Lindley	Yellow Fringed Orchid	G5	S2	T
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Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)

Syn: *Habenaria ciliaris* (Linnaeus) R. Brown ex Aiton *f.*

Blephariglottis ciliaris (Linnaeus) Rydberg

Cons/Econote: This fire-dependent species is known from five small extant populations with an estimated fair viability due to woody plant succession and deer browsing. Historically, collections of this species are documented in Reed (1964) at 19 different locations throughout Maryland from 1860–1955. The Eastern Shore populations are believed extirpated.

Habitat: Open, acidic wetlands and other boggy wetlands, usually associated with peaty substrates.

Distr. AP*, BR, CP, PD*, RV* (Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Baltimore City*, Cecil*, Frederick, Garrett*, Howard*, Prince George’s*, Washington*, Wicomico*, Worcester*).

Flw: mid-Jul to mid-Aug; **Fr:** Sept.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Platanthera cristata</i> (Michaux) Lindley Orchidaceae (Orchid Family) Syn: <i>Habenaria cristata</i> (Michaux) R. Brown ex Aiton f. <i>Blephariglotis cristata</i> (Michaux) Rafinesque Cons/Econotes: The outlook for this species' viability has improved due to the State ownership of a network of potential supporting habitat, but population sizes (or our ability to detect individuals) have exhibited some downward trends. These trends may be temporal, but detectability is greatly affected by roadside mowing. Habitat: Open, acidic wetlands; boggy wetlands; forested seepage swamps; floodplain seeps. Distr. CP, PD (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Frederick, Howard, Prince George's, Somerset, St. Mary's, Wicomico, Worcester). Flw: mid-to-late Jul to early Aug; Fr: Aug-Oct.	Crested Yellow Orchid	G5	S3		
<i>Platanthera flava</i> (Linnaeus) Lindley Orchidaceae (Orchid Family) Syn: <i>P. flava</i> (Linnaeus) Lindley var. <i>flava</i> <i>P. flava</i> (Linnaeus) Lindley var. <i>herbiola</i> (R. Brown ex Aiton) Luer <i>Habenaria flava</i> (Linnaeus) R. Brown var. <i>herbiola</i> (R. Brown ex Aiton) Ames & Correll Taxnote: Recognition of varieties within <i>P. flava</i> is problematic. If recognized, both varieties are found in Maryland, with var. <i>flava</i> presumably restricted to the Eastern Shore. Cons/Econote: Extant populations widely ranging in size from five to 350 individuals. Some long-monitored populations are extremely variable over years in both the number of visible plants and the number of plants flowering. Habitat: Rich bottomland forests; forested seepage swamps; fringing ecotonal forest along tidal marshes; acidic and circumneutral seeps. Distr. AP, BR, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Caroline, Charles, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery, Prince George's, Saint Mary's, Washington, Wicomico*, Worcester). Flw: late Jun to early Jul; Fr: Aug-Sept.	Pale Green Orchid	G5	S2S3		
<i>Platanthera grandiflora</i> (Bigelow) Lindley Orchidaceae (Orchid Family) Taxnote: Not including <i>P. shriveri</i> . Cons/Econote: Fifteen extant populations, three historical; populations range in size from one to 84 plants. Populations have been on a steep decline throughout Maryland for the past several decades, most likely due to herbivory by white-tailed deer. The Service has employed exclosures in some locations to protect from browsing deer and enhance reproduction. Habitat: Minerotrophic forested seepage swamps and streamside seeps. Distr. AP, BR, PD* (Baltimore*, Frederick, Garrett, Howard). Flw: Jun to early Jul (peaking mid-June in most locales); Fr: Aug-Sept.	Large Purple Fringed Orchid	G5	S2	T	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Platanthera peramoena</i> (Gray) Gray Orchidaceae (Orchid Family) Syn: <i>Platanthera fissa</i> (Muhl. Ex Willd.) Lindley <i>Habenaria peramoena</i> Gray <i>Blephariglotis peramoena</i> (Gray) Rydberg Taxnote: Recently, some authors have recognized this species as <i>P. fissa</i> ; however, <i>P. peramoena</i> is the proper name. Cons/Econote: Extant populations are all relatively small, ranging from one to 30 individuals. This State Threatened species has been in decline since it was first collected by John Donnell Smith (b.1829, d.1928) in 1878. Currently, there are 21 populations having fair to poor long-term viability. Habitat: Fens, wet meadows, clearings, and ditches, sometimes in base-rich soils. Distr. AP, BR, CP*, PD, RV* (Allegany*, Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil, Frederick, Garrett, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's*). Flw: mid to late Jul; Fr: Aug-Sept.	Purple Fringeless Orchid	G5	S1S2	T	
<i>Platanthera psycodes</i> (Linnaeus) Lindley ! Orchidaceae (Orchid Family) Taxnote: Historically, this plant has been confused with <i>P. peramoena</i> in floras and keys. Cons/Econote: Sixteen historical populations, of which six were last seen in the 1980s. Some of these locations are unconfirmed observations and may represent <i>P. peramoena</i> or <i>P. shriveri</i> . State status is currently under review pending more extensive field work in Frederick County where a single plant was identified in 2020. Habitat: Northern hardwood forests, other moist forests, seepages, and wet meadows. Distr. AP*, PD (Baltimore*, Cecil*, Frederick, Garrett*, Montgomery*).	Small Purple Fringed Orchid	G5	S1	X (PE)	
<i>Platanthera shriveri</i> P.M. Brown Orchidaceae (Orchid Family) Taxnote: Recently separated as a distinct species by Brown et al. (2008). Closely resembling <i>P. grandiflora</i> and sometimes recognized as a hybrid between <i>P. grandiflora</i> and <i>P. lacera</i> . The long ascending nectar spur is unique among the purple-flowered orchids (NAOCC 2017). However, there are unresolved taxonomic issues that need to be addressed before listing this taxon as a conservation priority. Cons/Econote: Known from several locations, this species is identified by its late flowering period and more open inflorescence when compared to <i>P. grandiflora</i> , although the flowering period for the latter overlaps considerably with putative <i>P. shriveri</i> . Habitat: Forested seepage swamps and stream banks. Distr. BR (Frederick). Flw: mid-to-late Jul; Fr: Aug-Oct.	Shriver's Frilly Orchis	G1	S1		
<i>Pleopeltis michauxiana</i> (Weatherby) Hickey & Sprunt Polypodiaceae (Polypody Family) Syn: <i>Pleopeltis polypodioides</i> (Linnaeus) E.G. Andrews & Windham <i>ssp. michauxiana</i> (Weatherby) E.G. Andrews & Windham	Resurrection Fern	G5	S3		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Polypodium polypodioides</i> (Linnaeus) Watt					
<i>Polypodium polypodioides</i> (Linnaeus) Watt var. <i>michauxianum</i> Weatherby					
Habitat: Epiphyte on tree trunks, local in the Pocomoke River drainage.					
Distr. CP (Wicomico, Worcester).					
<i>Pluchea camphorata</i> (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle	Marsh Fleabane	G5	S2	T	
Asteraceae (Aster Family)					
Cons/Econote: Maryland stations occur at the northern extent of the species' range comprising small populations along small streams and rivers. Recently added to the flora of the Eastern Shore along the upper Choptank River and the Pocomoke River. Several older reports from salt marsh habitats are the common <i>Pluchea odorata</i> .					
Habitat: Bottomland and swamp forests, often in canopy openings in mucky soils; riparian gravel bars and bottomland forests.					
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Baltimore*, Calvert*, Caroline, Charles, Dorchester, Prince George's, Somerset*, Talbot*, Worcester).					
Flw: late Aug-Oct; Fr: Sept-Nov.					
<i>Poa palustris</i> Linnaeus	Fowl Bluegrass	G5	S1		
Poaceae (Grass Family)					
Cons/Econote: A circumboreal species occurring in Maryland near the southern range limits and confirmed by Rob Soreng from stations along the Youghiogheny and Casselman Rivers in Garrett County in 2016. Previous reports from Baltimore County (<i>Monteferrante 076</i> BALT in 1973) and from Prince George's County (Suitland Bog, based upon <i>F.G. Meyer 9233</i> NA in 1965) were in error. However, the species is a component of some commercial seed mixtures used for wet meadows and riparian site restoration and introductions outside of the native range are likely.					
Habitat: Banks of rocky, high-gradient montane rivers.					
Distr. AP (Garrett).					
Flw/Fr: late Jun to early Jul.					
<i>Poa saltuensis</i> Fernald & Wiegand	Drooping Bluegrass	G5	S1	E	
Poaceae (Grass Family)					
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and displacement by invasive species. Maryland stations contain few plants.					
Habitat: Northern hardwood and rich cove forests at higher elevations; rich dry forests over mafic substrates; disjunct in the Piedmont on serpentine outcrops (historical).					
Distr. AP, PD*, RV (Alleghany, Baltimore*, Garrett).					
Flw/Fr: late May-Jun.					
<i>Podostemum ceratophyllum</i> Michaux	Threadfoot	G4	S3		
Podostemaceae (Riverweed Family)					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: Rarely collected and even more rarely identified, the distribution and conservation status of this aquatic species requires substantial field work.</p> <p>Habitat: Swiftly flowing reaches of clear, rocky-bottomed streams.</p> <p>Distr. CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Cecil, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Montgomery*, Prince George's, Washington, Wicomico*).</p>					
<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i> (Linnaeus) Ker-Gawler Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)	Rose Pogonia	G5	S3		
<p>Taxnote: A white-flowered variant has been documented by Jim Stasz in Wicomico County.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Occurs in Maryland on the Coastal Plain and in high elevation wetlands on the Appalachian Plateau. Sensitive to hydrological alterations and populations may decline upon succession to shrubby thickets (e.g., <i>Ilex glabra</i>, <i>Alnus spp.</i>). The Service actively manages several locations to maintain open-canopy and wet meadow conditions.</p> <p>Habitat: Acidic seeps and sphagnous fens in permanently saturated soils.</p> <p>Distr. AP, CP, RV* (Allegany*, Anne Arundel, Baltimore*, Caroline, Cecil*, Charles, Dorchester, Garrett, Prince George's, Queen Anne's*, Wicomico, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw: early to late Jun; Fr: Jul-Aug.</p>					
<i>Polanisia dodecandra</i> (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle Cleomaceae (Cleome Family)	Common Clammyweed	G5	S1	E	
<p>Taxnote: Native plants are var. <i>dodecandra</i>; var. <i>trachysperma</i> (Torrey & A. Gray) Iltis is introduced from the western U.S. A few records (from RR tracks) have not been determined to variety but both varieties may have been introduced into these habitats as waifs (see also Weakley 2024).</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Two extant populations. Steury et al. (1996) discuss the habitat and plant associates.</p> <p>Habitat: Sand spits and beaches.</p> <p>Distr. CP, PD* (Anne Arundel?, Baltimore?, Cecil, Harford*, Kent).</p>					
<i>Polemonium vanbruntiae</i> Britton Polemoniaceae (Phlox Family)	Bog Jacob's Ladder	G3	S2	T	
<p>Cons/Econote: Threatened by habitat loss. This species responds well to some types of disturbance; unfortunately, these same disturbances often introduce non-native weeds. Bermingham & Brody (2011) discuss ecological and genetic factors affecting populations in the northeast.</p> <p>Habitat: Minerotrophic fens; spring seeps; presumably circumneutral but this has not been sufficiently demonstrated.</p> <p>Distr. AP (Garrett).</p> <p>Flw: late Jun; Fr: Jul-Aug.</p>					
<i>Polygala cruciata</i> Linnaeus Polygalaceae (Milkwort Family)	Crossleaf Milkwort	G5	S2	T	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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Syn: *Senega aquilonia* (Fernald & Schub.) J.F.B. Pastore & J.R. Abbott; *S. cruciata* (L.) J.F.B. Pastore & J.R. Abbott; *Polygala cruciata* (L.) var. *aquilonia* (Fernald & Schub.); *P. cruciata* (L.) var. *cruciata*.

Taxnote: Sorrie & Weakley (2017) provide a discussion of these taxa as varieties within *Polygala*; the North American species have been transferred to genus *Senega*. Both species occur in Maryland, and the Service retains a broad concept of *P. cruciata* until all specimens may be annotated.

Cons/Econote: Threatened by habitat loss, chiefly woody succession of habitat. Maryland stations are often small, isolated, and feeble populations.

Habitat: Open-canopied, acidic seepage wetlands in sandy/peaty or gravelly substrates with seasonal saturation.

Distr. CP (Caroline*, Prince George's, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester).

Flw: Aug to early Sept; **Fr:** Sept-Oct.

Polygala incarnata, *P. polygama*, and *P. senega*

see *Senega*

Polygonum cilinode Michaux

see *Fallopia cilinodis* (Michaux) Holub

Polygonum robustius, *P. setaceum*

see *Persicaria*

***Polygonum glaucum* Nuttall**

Seabeach Knotweed

G3

S1

E

Polygonaceae (Smartweed Family)

Cons/Econote: An annual plant of overwash flats; population size estimates for this species are extremely variable. Lea et al. (2000) report 5–10,000 plants in wash flats on the north end of Assateague Island in 1997 but following two significant storms in 1998 no plants were seen at that location but rather in scattered locations on the island in 1998–1999.

Habitat: Overwash zones along foredunes (Atlantic shoreline) actively eroding dunes and overwash zones on islands in the Chesapeake Bay.

Distr. CP (Calvert, Somerset, St. Mary's, Worcester).

***Polygonum ramosissimum* Michaux**

Bushy Knotweed

G5

SH

X

Polygonaceae (Smartweed Family)

Cons/Econote: A rare annual of dynamic maritime habitats that was last collected in 1928.

Habitat: Beaches.

Distr. CP* (Anne Arundel*, Calvert*, St. Mary's*).

***Potamogeton amplifolius* Tuckerman**

Largeleaf Pondweed

G5

S1S2

Potamogetonaceae (Pondweed Family)

Cons/Econote: Known from deep clear water of reservoirs and high-quality streams in western Maryland. Two coastal stations (Talbot and Wicomico) are almost certainly extirpated, signaling perhaps a contracting range, but this remains speculative. The conservation rank for this species reflects both the natural habitats (lower rank) and the anthropogenic habitats (upper rank) where the species is sometimes locally abundant.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Habitat: Ponds, lakes, and rivers.					
Distr. AP, CP*, PD*, RV (Allegheny, Cecil*, Garrett, Harford?, Prince George's?, Talbot*, Wicomico*; distribution likely incomplete).					
<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i> Rafinesque	Leafy Pondweed	G5	S2		
Potamogetonaceae (Pondweed Family)					
Cons/Econote: Recent surveys have discovered several additional stations, and the species has been found to occupy a variety of aquatic habitats.					
Habitat: Ponds and coastal streams in tidal and nontidal reaches; freshwater streams in western Maryland.					
Distr. CP, PD, RV (Allegheny, Anne Arundel?, Calvert?, Howard?, Montgomery, Prince George's, Somerset?, Worcester; distribution incomplete).					
<i>Potamogeton illinoensis</i> Morong	Illinois Pondweed	G5	S2		
Potamogetonaceae (Pondweed Family)					
Cons/Econote: Currently known only from Town Creek and Sideling Hill Creek in western Maryland. Some historical locations may now be extirpated.					
Habitat: Freshwater streams having higher pH waters influenced by limestone and shales.					
Distr. PD*, RV (Allegheny, Baltimore*, Harford*, Washington*).					
<i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i> Linnaeus	Claspingleaf Pondweed	G5	S3		
Potamogetonaceae (Pondweed Family)					
Cons/Econote: Few recent collections of this species but this may be an artifact of local taxonomic interest. Possibly declining along with other 'Bay grasses', however, this has not been demonstrated.					
Habitat: Tidal oligohaline to mesohaline waters within the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.					
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Harford, Kent, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's).					
<i>Potamogeton robbinsii</i> Oakes	Flatleaf Pondweed Robbins' Pondweed	G5	S1?		
Potamogetonaceae (Pondweed Family)					
Cons/Econote: Apparently rare (or historical) in the southeastern U.S., this species was documented by a few collections from the early 1900s. However, the species has recently been inventoried in three reservoirs, these presumably founded via dispersal by waterfowl.					
Habitat: Tidal freshwater aquatic vegetation beds; reservoirs.					
Distr. AP, CP (Cecil*, Garrett, Prince George's*, Queen Anne's).					
<i>Potamogeton spirillus</i> Tuckerman	Spiral Pondweed	G5	SU		
Potamogetonaceae (Pondweed Family)					
Cons/Econote: The identities of several specimen-based records are uncertain, and several previous reports have been re-identified as the more common <i>P. diversifolius</i> . There may in fact be no Maryland stations for this species.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Habitat: Réservoirs and ponds. Distr. CP?, PD? (Baltimore?, Calvert?).</p>					
<p><i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i> Fernald Potamogetonaceae (Pondweed Family)</p>	Flatstem Pondweed	G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Rare in the southeastern U.S. and near the southern range limit (Virginia). Endangered by heavy siltation of Bay tributaries and perhaps competition/displacement by exotic species such as <i>Hydrilla</i>. Habitat: Tidal freshwater aquatic beds; millpond on the Sassafras River. Distr. CP, PD* (Cecil, Montgomery*).</p>					
<p><i>Potentilla arguta</i> Pursh <i>Prenanthes autumnalis</i> Walter</p>	see <i>Drymocallis arguta</i> (Pursh) Rydberg see <i>Nabalus autumnalis</i> (Walter) Weakley				
<p><i>Primula meadia</i> (Linnaeus) A.R. Mast & Reveal Primulaceae (Primrose Family) Syn: <i>Dodecatheon meadia</i> Linnaeus</p>	Common Shootingstar	G5	S3		
<p>Taxnote: White-flowered forms occur sporadically in some populations and flower color varies from pink to blue hues. Some populations are referable to <i>Primula fassettii</i>; however, the morphological characters that distinguish between these species require additional field visits and a substantial amount of herbarium work. Habitat: Calcareous seeps; upland woodlands over mafic (limestone, calcareous shale) substrates. Distr. BR, CP*, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore*, Carroll*, Frederick*, Montgomery, Prince George's, Washington). Flw: mid-Apr to mid-May; Fr: Jun.</p>					
<p><i>Prunus alleghaniensis</i> Porter Rosaceae (Rose Family) Syn: <i>Prunus umbellata</i> Elliott</p>	Allegheny Plum	G4	S2	T	
<p>Taxnote: Maryland plants are the Appalachian var. <i>alleghaniensis</i>. Treated broadly as <i>P. umbellata</i> by Rohrer (2014, FNA, v. 9). Cons/Econote: Broadly Appalachian species, most frequent over the shale substrates of western Washington County and Allegany County in the Ridge and Valley. Once considered a species restricted to shale barrens; this concept supported by the distribution in Maryland but not regionally. Historical from a few stations in Cecil County (Piedmont) and apparently introduced at one location at Patuxent Wildlife Refuge in Anne Arundel County (Coastal Plain). Habitat: Shale barrens and woodlands; shale outcrops along roadcuts and in clearings, often in habitats that have previously experienced heavy disturbance. Occurs over several shale formations but populations have also been found over Pocono sandstone and limestone. The unifying characteristic is open, sunny exposures where sunlight is not limiting. Distr. CP¹, PD*, RV (Allegany, Anne Arundel¹, Cecil*, Washington). Flw: late Apr to mid-May; Fr: late May-Jun.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Prunus maritima</i> Marshall Rosaceae (Rose Family)	Beach Plum	G4	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss over the long term; many of our populations are doubtfully self-sustaining, these being small (often single shrubs) and isolated from other plants.					
Habitat: Maritime dunes; beaches; sand spits.					
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Kent, St. Mary's, Worcester).					
Flw: May; Fr: Jun-Jul (ripe by late July).					
<i>Prunus susquehanae</i> Willdenow Rosaceae (Rose Family)	Susquehanna Sandcherry Appalachian Dwarf Cherry	G5T5	SH		
Syn: <i>P. pumila</i> Linnaeus var. <i>susquehanae</i> (Willdenow) H. Jaeger					
Taxnote: The taxonomic identity of several Maryland collections is uncertain.					
Cons/Econote: Reported and/or collected rarely over the period 1895–1973.					
Habitat: Reported generally as sandy and rocky barrens; in Maryland this encompasses bedrock scour bar terraces at Great Falls, pine barrens-like habitats along the Fall Zone and according to Monteferrante (1973) serpentine barrens.					
Distr. CP*, PD* (Baltimore*, Montgomery*, Prince George's*).					
Flw: (mid-Apr) early to mid-May; Fr: Jun-Jul (Sept).					
<i>Pseudolycopodiella caroliniana</i> (Linnaeus) Holub Lycopodiaceae (Clubmoss Family)	Carolina Clubmoss	G4	S1	E	
Syn: <i>Lycopodium carolinianum</i> Linnaeus					
<i>Lycopodiella caroliniana</i> (Linnaeus) Pichi Sermolli					
Cons/Econote: A single extant station. Historical stations in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, e.g., “magnolia bogs” sensu McAtee (1918) are presumed extirpated. McAvoy (2007) dismisses the oft-cited record from the Eastern Shore (Worcester County).					
Habitat: Sphagnous seeps.					
Distr. CP (Harford, Prince George's*).					
<i>Psoralea psoralioides</i> (Walter) Cory	see <i>Orbexilum psoralioides</i> (Walter) Vincent				
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> Linnaeus Rutaceae (Citrus Family)	Common Hoptree	G5	S3		
Taxnote: Occurring in Maryland as both var. <i>trifoliata</i> and var. <i>mollis</i> Torrey and A. Gray. The latter requires more study and is not mapped separately by the Service.					
Cons/Econote: An uncommon small tree/tall shrub. Its association with calcareous substrates is characteristic but the species also occurs in rich alluvium along the Potomac River as far east as Charles County (shell-marl).					
Habitat: Rich woods; river bluffs; limestone woodlands.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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Distr. CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's, Washington).

Flw: mid-May to mid-Jun; **Fr:** May-Sept (Jan).

Ptilimnium nodosum (Rose) Mathias

see *Harperella nodosa* Rose

***Pycnanthemum clinopodioides* Torrey & A. Gray**

Basil Mountainmint

G1G2

SH

Lamiaceae (Mint Family)

Taxnote: A tetraploid species ($2n = 4x = 38$). *Pycnanthemum* species are very difficult to identify; hybridization, polyploidy and aneuploidy contribute to taxonomic complexity in this genus.

Cons/Econote: This species prefers dry or moist rocky ground over limestone or other mafic substrates. These latter habitats are highly invasible, particularly by garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) and exotic woody honeysuckle (*L. maackii*).

Habitat: Historical specimens do not describe the habitats.

Distr. PD*, RV* (Montgomery*, Washington*).

***Pycnanthemum pycnanthemoides* (Leavenworth) Fernald**

Southern Mountainmint

G5

SH

X

Lamiaceae (Mint Family)

Taxnote: A tetraploid species ($2n = 4x = 36$). *Pycnanthemum* species are very difficult to identify; hybridization, polyploidy and aneuploidy contribute to taxonomic complexity in this genus. This species and its varieties have generally been lumped with *P. incanum* and *P. loomisii* and its status and distribution relative to these congeners is unknown.

Cons/Econote: Represented by few Maryland collections, none of which have been confirmed.

Habitat: Rocky woodlands.

Distr. BR ?*, CP?, PD?* (Baltimore?, Frederick?*, Prince George's?).

***Pycnanthemum torreyi* Bentham**

Torrey's Mountainmint

G2

S1

E

Lamiaceae (Mint Family)

Syn: *P. torrei*, an orthographic variant.

Taxnote: A polyploid species with tetraploid ($2n = 4x = 40$) and hexaploid ($2n = 6x = 60$) numbers. *Pycnanthemum* species are very difficult to identify; hybridization, polyploidy, and aneuploidy contribute to taxonomic complexity in this genus.

Cons/Econote: Globally endangered by habitat loss. Most populations in the northeastern U.S. are considered extirpated; thus Maryland's two extant populations are of range wide significance. Block & Rhoads (2013) provide a valuable discussion of this species in the northeastern U.S.

Habitat: Open meadows and woodlands over ultramafic substrates.

Distr. BR, PD (Baltimore, Cecil?, Frederick, Howard*, Montgomery*).

Flw: early to mid-Aug; **Fr:** Sept-Nov.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Pycnanthemum verticillatum</i> (Michaux) Persoon Lamiaceae (Mint Family)	Whorled Mountainmint	G5	S2	T	
<p>Taxnote: A tetraploid species ($2n = 4x = 39-40$). One population in Baltimore County matches var. <i>pilosum</i> (Nuttall) Cooperrider and may warrant separate conservation ranking. <i>Pycnanthemum</i> species are very difficult to identify; hybridization, polyploidy and aneuploidy contribute to taxonomic complexity in this genus.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss, wetland conversion and displacement by invasive species. Plants occur in small, isolated patches, frequently in or near seepage wetlands underlain by calcareous or mafic geological substrates including serpentine. However, the range of habitat types that may be adequate is unknown. Plants from the Patuxent Refuge have many intermediate characters and may represent hybrids with <i>P. virginianum</i> or <i>P. setosum</i>.</p> <p>Habitat: Circumneutral seepage wetlands; dry to mesic calcareous meadows and glades.</p> <p>Distr. AP*, BR, CP, PD (Baltimore, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett*, Harford*, Howard?, Montgomery*, Prince George's, Queen Anne's).</p> <p>Flw: late Jun-Jul (early Aug); Fr: Sept-Nov.</p>					
<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i> (Linnaeus) T. Durand & B.D. Jackson ex B.L. Robinson & Fernald Lamiaceae (Mint Family)	Virginia Mountainmint	G5	S2		
<p>Taxnote: A tetraploid species ($2n = 4x = 40$). <i>Pycnanthemum</i> species are very difficult to identify; hybridization, polyploidy and aneuploidy contribute to taxonomic complexity in this genus.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Most populations are small (<50 stems) and are often restricted to narrow bands of habitat except for fields managed by periodic mowing. Persistence is disturbance dependent. Apparently extremely rare east of the Piedmont; the species occurs with highest frequency in the limestone-rich area of Allegany and Washington Counties.</p> <p>Habitat: A variety of open, meadow-like habitats over a wide variety of geological substrates ranging from calcareous to mildly acidic.</p> <p>Distr. AP, CP*, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil, Garrett, Harford, Howard*, Montgomery, Queen Anne's*, Washington).</p> <p>Flw: Jul to early Aug; Fr: Sept-Nov.</p>					
<i>Pyrola chlorantha</i> Swartz Ericaceae (Heath Family)	Green-flower Wintergreen	G5	SH	X	
<p>Syn: <i>P. virens</i> Schreb.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Circumboreal, historically collected from 1895–1940 from a narrow zone of pine barrens-like habitats along the Fall Zone.</p> <p>Habitat: “pine woods”</p> <p>Distr. CP*, PD* (Montgomery*, Prince George's*).</p>					
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> Michaux Fagaceae (Beech Family)	Bur Oak, Mossycup Oak	G5	S1S2		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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Taxnote: Nearly all Maryland collections labeled as this species are not *R. fascicularis*. Additionally, those records from Howard County that are not vouchered by specimens are improbable.

Cons/Econote: Habitat for this species is naturally rare and the plant is endangered by severe competition and shading by multiple invasive species in its limestone woodland habitat.

Habitat: Thin, rocky soil of limestone woodlands.

Distr. PD?, RV (Howard?, Washington).

Flw: late March to early April (early May); **Fr:** May

<i>Ranunculus flabellaris</i> Rafinesque	Yellow Water Crowfoot	G5	S1	E
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Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family)

Cons/Econote: Maryland stations scattered along the larger, more intact tracts of swamp and floodplain forest.

Habitat: Swamp forests and floodplain forests, in slow-moving water, e.g., pools, sloughs, canal bed (C&O Canal).

Distr. CP, PD (Anne Arundel, Frederick, Kent*, Montgomery, Prince George's, Worcester*).

Flw: early May; **Fr:** May-Jun.

<i>Ranunculus hederaceus</i> Linnaeus	Long-stalked Crowfoot	G5	S1	E
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Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family)

Cons/Econote: An oddly distributed circumboreal species with occurrences in North America and in Europe first recorded in North America (Carolina) by Bosc in 1821. The collection record from the Chesapeake Bay region documents the species at over 20 sites from the late 1800s to the late 1900s. Rediscovered by David Francis in 2006.

Habitat: Spring-fed seep on the Elk River.

Distr. CP*, PD (Cecil, Charles*, Prince George's*).

Flw: Apr; **Fr:** May-Jun.

<i>Ranunculus laxicaulis</i> (Torrey & A. Gray) Darby	Mississippi Buttercup	G5?	S1	E
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Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family)

Cons/Econote: Before its rediscovery in 2006 this species was last documented in Maryland by Robert Tatnall in 1939. The current location is believed to be identical to Tatnall's collection site (Knapp et al. 2011). This species may be locally abundant in the area, but additional surveys have not located new stations for this species, mirroring what seems to be a regional decline.

Habitat: Exposed muddy tidal shores and floodplain forests of the lower Pocomoke River and tributaries.

Distr. CP (Worcester).

Flw: late May-Jun (Oct); **Fr:** Jun-Oct. (visible as vegetative plants in April).

<i>Ranunculus pensylvanicus</i> Linnaeus f.	Bristly Crowfoot	G5	SH	X
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Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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Cons/Econote: Collected by W. R. Jones at Druid Hill Park according to Shreve et al. (1910). This site is the basis of several striking within-state disjuncts, particularly northern species (see *Coptis trifolia*).

Habitat: Wet meadows and floodplains (Weakley 2024).

Distr. PD* (Baltimore*).

***Ranunculus pusillus* Poiret**

Pursh's Buttercup

G5

S3S4

Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family)

Cons/Econote: According to Tatnall (1946) the range of the species on the Delmarva Peninsula is from the Susquehanna south to Talbot County. More records are expected; the species has “weedy” tendencies, occurring in heavily disturbed, unremarkable habitats as well as in rare natural communities (e.g., Appalachian fen).

Habitat: Floodplain swamps; minerotrophic seeps; fens; pools; ditches; wet fields.

Distr. CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Anne Arundel, Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Charles*, Harford/Baltimore, Montgomery, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, Talbot*, Wicomico, Worcester).

Flw: (Mar) late Apr-May; **Fr.** late May-Jun. (best located while flowering).

***Ranunculus septentrionalis* Poiret in Lamarck**

Hispid Buttercup

G5

S1?

Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family)

Carolina Buttercup

Syn: *R. carolinianus* A.P. de Candolle

R. hispidus Michaux var. *nitidus* (Chapman) T. Duncan

Taxnote: According to Whittemore (1997b) *R. septentrionalis* is often used as a synonym for *R. hispidus* var. *caricetorum* but the type specimen belongs to var. *nitidus*. Nesom (1993) makes the case for recognition of *Ranunculus hispidus* var. *nitidus* at species rank, followed here as *R. septentrionalis* (see also Haines 2007), and consistent with keys in Weakley (2024).

Cons/Econote: Reported from numerous stations, most reflected confusion with *R. caricetorum*. A comparison of recently collected material resulted in five collections from Allegany, Cecil, Frederick, and Garrett Counties, but the species may be expected in other rich sites on the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. Recently located in a large, forested seep where the species was abundant.

Habitat: Minerotrophic seeps; montane floodplain forests in rich soils.

Distr. AP, BR, CP?, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore?, Cecil, Charles?, Frederick, Garrett).

Flw: late Apr to May to early Jun; **Fr:** Jun (mature fruit are necessary for confident identification).

***Ranunculus trichophyllus* Chaix**

Threadleaf Water Crowfoot

G5

S1

E

Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family)

Northeastern White Water Crowfoot

Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. *trichophyllus*.

Cons/Econote: The species is circumboreal, occurring at its southern range limits in Maryland.

Habitat: Baymouth Barrier Wetland, freshwater marsh in peaty soil.

Distr. CP (Kent).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i> L'Héritier Rhamnaceae (Buckthorn Family)	Alderleaf Buckthorn	G5	S1		
Cons/Econote: New to the flora in 2009 (Knapp et al. 2011). Discovered by accident and with few confirmed details, this species abundance and conservation status has yet to be confidently established. Interestingly, this species is enumerated in Aikin's (1837) catalogue of plants from the vicinity of Baltimore, but the only species listed by Shreve (1910), who apparently studied this catalogue, was the European <i>R. alnus</i> (<i>frangula</i>).					
Habitat: Boreal subarctic swamp at Cranesville.					
Distr. AP (Garrett).					
<i>Rhododendron arborescens</i> (Pursh) Torrey Ericaceae (Heath Family)	Smooth Azalea	G4G5	S3		
Cons/Econote: Chiefly Appalachian and occurring in Maryland near its northern range limit.					
Habitat: Montane hardwood forests, often along riparian zones.					
Distr. AP, RV* (Alleghany*, Garrett).					
Flw: mid-to-late Jun to early Jul; Fr: Aug-Nov.					
<i>Rhynchosia tomentosa</i> (Linnaeus) Hooker & Arnott Fabaceae (Legume Family)	Hairy Snoutbean	G5	S2	T	
Cons/Econote: Threatened by habitat loss, poor protection status, low population sizes, and lack of appropriate management. This species quickly responds to prescribed fire management, appearing robustly in the new habitats.					
Habitat: Inland sand dune and ridge forests, in dry sandy soils.					
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Caroline, Calvert, Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw: mid-Jul to early Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Rhynchospora alba</i> (Linnaeus) Vahl Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	White Beakrush	G5	S3		
Cons/Econote: A characteristic species of sphagnum wetlands, locally abundant in mountain peatlands, scattered and isolated on the Coastal Plain and Piedmont.					
Habitat: Mountain peatlands; coastal "bogs" and acidic seepage wetlands in muck or peaty soils.					
Distr. AP, CP (Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Cecil, Charles, Prince George's, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: late Jul to mid-Oct.					
<i>Rhynchospora cephalantha</i> A. Gray Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Capitate Beakrush	G5	S1	E	
Taxnote: Maryland records may contain specimens referable to <i>R. cephalantha</i> var. <i>attenuata</i> Gale.					
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss, fire exclusion, and woody succession of open meadow-like habitat.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Habitat: Delmarva Bays and other seasonally flooded depressional wetlands; wet pine flatwoods.					
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel?, Baltimore?, Dorchester, Prince George's, Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: mature achenes present from mid-July through early October.					
<i>Rhynchospora fusca</i> (Linnaeus) W.T. Aiton	Brown Beakrush	G5		SH	
Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)					
Cons/Econote: Regionally rare species for which we have verified a historical location. Collected by R.E. Riefner in 1980.					
Habitat: Low ground along Dundee Creek, Gunpowder Estuary.					
Distr. CP* (Baltimore*).					
Flw/Fr: mid-Jun.					
<i>Rhynchospora globularis</i> (Chapman) Small	Globe Beakrush	G5?	S1	E	
Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)					
Cons/Econote: Maryland stations for this plant occur near the northern limits of the species' range. An early successional species, intolerant of shade, all sites require management to maintain open habitat. Fire suppression plays a role in this species' rarity.					
Habitat: Seasonally saturated open meadows and swales in sandy or peaty soil, often under powerlines or along roadsides.					
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel?, Prince George's*, St. Mary's, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: mid-Aug to Sept.					
<i>Rhynchospora glomerata</i> (Linnaeus) Vahl	Clustered Beakrush	G5		S3	
Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)					
Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. <i>glomerata</i> .					
Habitat: Pine flatwoods; powerline and roadside swales and meadows, in seasonally saturated sandy soils.					
Distr. AP*, CP, PD* (Calvert, Caroline, Cecil*, Dorchester, Garrett*, Prince George's*, Somerset, St. Mary's, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: early Aug to Sept.					
<i>Rhynchospora harperi</i> Small	see <i>Rhynchospora mesoatlantica</i> A. Eberly & Naczi				
<i>Rhynchospora inundata</i> (Oakes) Fernald	Drowned Hornrush	G4		S1	E
Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)					
Cons/Econote: The few Maryland stations occur in Delmarva Bays that are some of the largest in the State, presumably having a longer hydroperiod.					
Habitat: Delmarva Bays and acidic seepage fens.					
Distr. CP (Dorchester, Wicomico).					
Flw/Fr: mid-Aug to Sept.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Rhynchospora mesoatlantica</i> A. Eberly & Naczi Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Syn: <i>Rhynchospora harperi</i> Small, misapplied as to Maryland plants. Cons/Econote: A narrow endemic of the Mid-Atlantic (Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey). Endangered by habitat loss, fire exclusion, and woody succession of open meadow habitat. Eberly and Naczi (2023) provide a thorough discussion of this species' conservation status. Habitat: Sandy/peaty soils in flatwoods depressions that are at least seasonally saturated and additionally restricted to open canopy wetlands. Distr. CP (Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester). Flw/Fr: late Jul to early October	Mid-Atlantic Beaksedge	G1	S1	E	
<i>Rhynchospora microcephala</i> (Britton) Britton ex Small Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Syn: <i>R. cephalantha</i> A. Gray var. <i>microcephala</i> (Britton) Kükenthal Cons/Econote: Declining. Nearly all Maryland stations are in early successional openings in an otherwise forested landscape. This may be attributable to a spate of harvesting on former Chesapeake Forest Products lands (now largely state-owned) during the 1990s. As these harvest areas have been replanted or have succeeded into forest/shrub lands and habitat for this species has become more limited. Management by prescribed fire resulted in an abundance of this species in a low meadow in Wicomico County, which is now the largest population in the State containing thousands of plants. Habitat: Open sandy meadows and powerline swales. Distr. CP (Caroline, Prince George's, Wicomico, Worcester). Flw/Fr: Aug to Sept.	Small-headed Beakrush	G5	S2		
<i>Rhynchospora nitens</i> (Vahl) A. Gray Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Syn: <i>Psilocarya nitens</i> (Vahl) Wood Cons/Econote: Maryland stations constitute a few small populations scattered across the Eastern Shore. Occurrences may be ephemeral, disappearing upon canopy closure but perhaps persisting in the seed bank. Habitat: Permanently saturated coastal wetlands including millponds (floating sphagnous mats); flooded sandpits; Delmarva Bays; acidic seeps. Distr. CP (Dorchester, Wicomico). Flw/Fr: Sept to Oct.	Short-beaked Baldrush	G4	S1	E	
<i>Rhynchospora oligantha</i> A. Gray Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Cons/Econote: Historical collections from Suitland Bog made in the early 1950s.	Feather-bristle Beaksedge Few-flowered Beakrush	G4	SH	X	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Habitat: Open, gravelly seepage bog; a “magnolia bog” sensu McAtee (1918). Presumed extirpated (Strong & Simmons 2002).					
Distr. CP* (Prince George’s*).					
<i>Rhynchospora pallida</i> M.A. Curtis Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Pale Beakrush	G3	SH	X	
Cons/Econote: Collected by W. Canby from “near Salisbury” in 1880 (Gale 1944). This location is a recurring theme in the historical flora of Maryland. Presumably a pine barrens-like site, now extirpated.					
Habitat: The area around Salisbury historically comprised a vast area of inland sand dunes and stream-head peaty fens dotted with large depressions (visible on high resolution, false color aerial images). These depressions may have been nontidal Atlantic White Cedar (<i>Chaemacyparis thyoides</i>) swamps.					
Distr. CP* (Wicomico*).					
<i>Rhynchospora rariflora</i> (Michaux) Elliott ! Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Few-flowered Beakrush	G5	SU	X	
Cons/Econote: Prior to Knapp locating this species at Suitland Bog the species was known from a single collection by J.B.S. Norton (b.1872, d.1966) from a “sphagnum bog” in Wicomico County from 1940. The Suitland Bog station is possibly an introduction, see Knapp et al. (2011) for discussion. Conservation rank and legal status under review.					
Habitat: “Sphagnum bog” (Norton), gravelly seepage bog (Knapp).					
Distr. CP (Prince George’s, Wicomico*).					
<i>Rhynchospora recognita</i> (Gale) Kral Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Cymose Beakrush	G5?	S2		
Syn: <i>R. globularis</i> (Chapman) Small var. <i>recognita</i> Gale <i>R. cymosa</i> Elliott					
Taxnote: It has become apparent that this taxon is best treated at species rank. See Weakley 2024 for discussion of nomenclature.					
Cons/Econote: A species historically confused with <i>R. globularis</i> but occurring in a wider variety of open habitats. Its rarity is likely due to absence of recurrent fire.					
Habitat: Clearings and edges of pine flatwoods; open sandy swales; dry glades, and riverside scour bar glades.					
Distr. CP, PD (Cecil, Dorchester, Harford, Montgomery, Prince George’s*, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: late Jun to Sept.					
<i>Rhynchospora scirpoides</i> (Torrey) Grisebach Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Long-beaked Baldrush	G4	S2	T	
Syn: <i>Psilocarya scirpoides</i> Torrey					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: Alterations to historical patterns of groundwater hydrology pose a severe and persistent threat. Additionally, exotic species such as the Eurasian rough-seed bulrush (<i>Schoenoplectiella mucronata</i>) and perhaps even some aggressive natives such as Walter's sedge (<i>Carex striata</i>) and red maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>) may invade the habitat preferred by this species in Delmarva Bays.</p> <p>Habitat: Delmarva Bays and acidic seepage fens.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Wicomico).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: Aug to Oct.</p>					
<i>Rhynchospora torreyana</i> A. Gray Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Torrey's Beakrush	G4	S2	T	
<p>Cons/Econote: Threatened by woody succession of open habitats and suburban sprawl into occupied habitat. The Service is employing prescribed fire at several locations to maintain meadow-like habitat required by this species.</p> <p>Habitat: Pine flatwoods; open meadows; powerline swales, and road verges in seasonally saturated sandy or peaty soils.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Caroline, Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: late Jun to Sept.</p>					
<i>Ribes americanum</i> P. Miller ! Grossulariaceae (Currant Family)	Wild Black Currant	G5	S1	X (PE)	
<p>Cons/Econote: Near its southern range limit (Virginia); the species was last collected by J.B.S. Norton in 1902 until rediscovered by Coleman Minnie at a site in Frederick County. For details see Minney & Landsman (2018). Riefner & Hill (1983) discuss this species in a regional context. The Service and the National Park Service are developing a proposal to list this species as Endangered.</p> <p>Habitat: Rich floodplain woods.</p> <p>Distr. BR, PD* (Carroll*, Frederick).</p> <p>Flw: mid-to-late Apr; Fr: late Jun to early Jul; mature fruit peak in Jul.</p>					
<i>Ribes cynosbati</i> Linnaeus Grossulariaceae (Currant Family)	Prickly Gooseberry	G5	S3		
<p>Cons/Econote: According to Shreve (1910, p. 282) this species was a characteristic shrub of mountain forests dominated by chestnut (<i>Castanea dentata</i>) and chestnut oak (<i>Quercus montana</i>).</p> <p>Habitat: Rich woods, often over calcareous (limestone) substrates and at least historically, sandstone boulderfields at high elevations.</p> <p>Distr. AP, BR, CP, RV (Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Prince George's, Washington).</p>					
<i>Ribes glandulosum</i> Grauer Grossulariaceae (Currant Family)	Skunk Currant	G5	S3		
<p>Habitat: Montane (high elevation) seeps in northern hardwoods.</p> <p>Distr. AP, BR (Frederick, Garrett).</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Ripariosida hermaphrodita</i> (Linnaeus) Weakley & D.B. Poindexter	Virginia Mallow Virginia Fanpetals	G3	S1	E	
<p>Malvaceae (Mallow Family)</p> <p>Syn: <i>Sida hermaphrodita</i> (Linnaeus) Rusby</p> <p>Taxnote: Weakley et al. (2017) clearly provide the taxonomic rationale to establish a new genus, <i>Ripariodisa</i>, as <i>Sida</i> is not closely related to the core of the genus.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by landscape-scale habitat loss and alteration of riparian habitat. The remaining populations are small, isolated, and subject to multiple threats, particularly competition with invasive species. None of the island populations along the Potomac River reported by Wiegand (2010) were relocated during surveys in 2021.</p> <p>Habitat: Frequently scoured gravel bars and river island shorelines.</p> <p>Distr. PD, RV (Allegany, Cecil, Frederick?, Montgomery*, Washington*).</p> <p>Flw: Jul; Fr: Aug-Sept.</p>					
<i>Rosa blanda</i> Aiton	Smooth Rose	G5	S1	E	
<p>Rosaceae (Rose Family)</p> <p>Cons/Econote: A rare species of mountain forest near its southern range limit (West Virginia); a single Maryland station.</p> <p>Habitat: Riverside scour bar.</p> <p>Distr. AP (Garrett).</p>					
<i>Rubus pubescens</i> Rafinesque	Dwarf Raspberry	G5	S1?		
<p>Rosaceae (Rose Family)</p> <p>Cons/Econote: A species of bogs, fens and swamps in the northern tier of the U.S., added to the flora by M.J. Baranski in 2020. Distribution is uncertain as the species is cryptic when not in flower but is otherwise easily identifiable. Should be sought throughout western Maryland in appropriate habitat.</p> <p>Habitat: Montane (circumneutral) seepage swamp dominated by <i>Quercus bicolor</i> and with <i>Fraxinus nigra</i> (formerly).</p> <p>Distr: BR (Frederick).</p> <p>Flw: mid-May; Fr: Jun-Jul.</p>					
<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> Aiton	Orange Coneflower	G5	S3		
<p>Asteraceae (Aster Family)</p> <p>Taxnote: A complex group of geographic and habitat-defined varieties, five of which occur in adjacent states. Only var. <i>fulgida</i> is reported from Maryland in Flora North America (v. 21).</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Herbarium and field study is needed to revise the State rank.</p> <p>Habitat: Meadows and forest edges in dry to moist soil.</p> <p>Distr. AP, CP*, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery, Prince George's*).</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i> Linnaeus Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Brown-eyed Susan	G5	S3		
Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. <i>triloba</i> .					
Cons/Econote: The original range may be obscured by planted material; several populations persist around old homesites, and plants regarded as “garden escapes” by collectors and from roadsides (e.g., in Talbot County) may in fact be introductions. The State rank needs a thorough review.					
Habitat: Fields, rich floodplains, roadsides and other clearings.					
Distr. AP, BR, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Montgomery, Talbot, Washington).					
<i>Ruellia humilis</i> Nuttall Acanthaceae (Acanthus Family)	Hairy Wild Petunia	G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Maryland stations comprising a few small populations (10-30 plants on average) along the Potomac River. Endangered by habitat loss and competition with exotic species.					
Habitat: Bedrock terrace woodland and bedrock scour in sandy alluvium.					
Distr. PD, RV (Montgomery, Washington).					
Flw: Jul-Aug.; Fr: Aug-Sept.					
<i>Ruellia purshiana</i> Fernald Acanthaceae (Acanthus Family)	Pursh’s Wild Petunia	G3	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: A single station, endangered by encroaching exotic woody shrubs and vines (e.g., <i>Lonicera maackii</i> , <i>L. japonica</i> , <i>Rosa multiflora</i>).					
Habitat: Calcareous shale/siltstone outcrops (along roadside).					
Distr. PD (Montgomery).					
Flw: Jun; Fr: Jul-Aug.					
<i>Ruellia strepens</i> Linnaeus Acanthaceae (Acanthus Family)	Limestone Wild Petunia	G4G5	S2S3		
Cons/Econote: The major threat to this species is invasion of floodplain forest communities along the Potomac River by Japanese knotweed (<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>). For example, <i>R. japonica</i> anchors the sediments that would normally be re-sorted and distributed during flood events and forms a dense understory canopy, typically excluding any other herbaceous species. Additional threats may be posed by western beakgrain (<i>Diarrhena obovata</i>), a species capable of forming a dense ground layer and that is extremely competitive.					
Habitat: <i>R. strepens</i> occurs in rich bottomland forests with most records from areas with limestone; however, the species does not seem particularly restricted to limestone, rather rich alluvial soils.					
Distr. CP*, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore/Howard, Cecil*, Frederick, Kent*, Montgomery, Washington).					
Flw: mid-Jun. to mid-Jul.; Fr: Aug-Sept.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Rumex altissimus</i> A. Wood Polygonaceae (Smartweed Family)	Tall Dock	G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Stations for this plant are scattered along major rivers in Maryland. Its demography is extremely variable because the riparian habitats are not stable nor long-persisting.					
Habitat: Frequently flooded zones along rivers in sandy/gravelly alluvium; also forested wetlands in muck soils.					
Distr. CP, PD, RV (Cecil, Charles*, Frederick*, Kent, Montgomery, Washington).					
Flw: May-Jun (July); Fr: Aug.					
<i>Sabatia campanulata</i> (Linnaeus) Torrey Gentianaceae (Gentian Family)	Slender Marsh Pink	G4	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and fire exclusion; a species of pine savannas and bogs in the southern U.S.; Maryland stations represent remnant populations in a highly altered ecosystem.					
Habitat: Delmarva Bays and other wet meadow or barrens-like openings (often powerlines).					
Distr. CP (Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw: mid-Jul to Aug; Fr: Sept.					
<i>Sabatia difformis</i> (Linnaeus) Druce Gentianaceae (Gentian Family)	Two-formed Pink	G4G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Endangered by woody succession of bay habitat, alteration of groundwater hydrology, and to some extent by illegal off-road vehicle use.					
Habitat: Delmarva Bays.					
Distr. CP (Dorchester, Worcester).					
Flw: mid-Jul to early Aug.; Fr: Sept.					
<i>Sabatia dodecandra</i> (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg Gentianaceae (Gentian Family)	Large Marsh Pink	G5?	S3		
Cons/Econote: This species, that so often occurs near the ecotones between oligohaline marsh and freshwater wetlands, should be closely monitored as sea-level rise and marsh subsidence continues.					
Habitat: Fresh tidal to brackish marshes; marsh/maritime shrub and forest ecotones.					
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Cecil, Charles*, Dorchester, Harford, St. Mary's*, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw: mid-to-late Jul to Sept. Fr: Oct.					
<i>Sabulina caroliniana</i> (Walter) Small	see <i>Geocarpon carolinianum</i> (Walter) E.E. Schilling				
<i>Sabulina michauxii</i> (Fenzl) Dillenberger & Kadereit Caryophyllaceae (Pink Family)	Michaux's Stitchwort	G5	S2	T	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Syn: <i>Arenaria stricta</i> Michaux <i>Minuartia michauxii</i> (Fenzl) Farwell Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. <i>michauxii</i>. Cons/Econote: Threatened by woody succession of open habitats, fire suppression, and to an unknown extent, fragmentation and isolation. Habitat: Sunny to partly shaded outcrops over a variety of mildly acid (shale), mafic (shale, limestone) and ultramafic (serpentine) substrates. Distr. PD, RV (Allegheny, Cecil, Washington). Flw: late May to mid-Jun; Fr: Jul.</p>					
<i>Saccharum</i> spp.	see <i>Erianthus</i>				
<i>Sacciolepis striata</i> (Linnaeus) Nash Poaceae (Grass Family)	Gibbous Panic-grass	G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Restricted to narrow zones or ecotones of fresh-to-oligohaline emergent marsh; there has been a significant decline in the number of populations due increases in salinity and tidal amplitudes from sea level rise along the Pocomoke River. Habitat: Fresh to oligohaline marshes. Distr. CP (Caroline, Charles, Wicomico, Worcester). Flw/Fr: mid-Aug. to late Sept.</p>					
<i>Sagittaria calycina</i> Engelman	see <i>Sagittaria spatulata</i> (J.G. Smith) Buchenau				
<i>Sagittaria engelmanniana</i> J.G.Smith Alismataceae (Water-plantain Family)	Engelmann's Arrowhead	G4	S2	T	
<p>Cons/Econote: Threatened by alteration of groundwater hydrology, herbicide use and woody succession of open wetland habitat. Habitat: Delmarva Bays; lake shorelines in the mountains (where possibly introduced); open canopy acidic seepage swamps and boggy areas, often under powerlines in graminoid dominated swales. Distr. AP, CP, PD* (Calvert, Caroline, Charles*, Garrett^{1?}, Harford, Montgomery*, Prince George's*, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester). Flw: (late Jun) mid-to-late-Jul (Aug); Fr: late Jul to Oct.</p>					
<i>Sagittaria graminea</i> Michaux Alismataceae (Water-plantain Family)	Grassleaf Arrowhead	G5	SU		
<p>Cons/Econote: The distribution and conservation rank for this species has not been confidently established. Our few records suggest rarity; however, the distribution is provisional, and many specimen records need confirmation. Habitat: Delmarva Bays; ditches; beaver ponds; intertidal marshes and mudflats.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Distr. AP, CP (Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Garrett, Kent, Queen Anne's, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw: Aug; Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Sagittaria rigida</i> Pursh	Sessile-fruit Arrowhead	G5	S1	E	
Alismataceae (Water-plantain Family)					
Cons/Econote: Regionally rare and with a primarily Appalachian distribution south of Maryland, the coastal station is a disjunct and our historical records are presumed extirpated.					
Habitat: Delmarva Bays; spring-fed seepage ponds in the mountains; historical habitats may have included vernal pools in the Piedmont and Ridge and Valley.					
Distr. CP, PD*, RV (Alleghany, Frederick*, Montgomery*, Prince George's*, Queen Anne's, Washington, Worcester).					
Flw: Jul-Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Sagittaria spatulata</i> (J.G. Smith) Buchenau	Spongy Arrowhead Tidal Arrowhead	G5T4	S2		
Alismataceae (Water-plantain Family)					
Syn: <i>S. spathulata</i> , an orthographic variant.					
<i>S. calycina</i> var. <i>spongiosa</i> Engelman					
<i>S. montevidensis</i> Chamisso & Schlechtendal ssp. <i>spongiosa</i> (Engelman) Bogin					
<i>Lophotocarpus spongiosus</i> (Engelman) J.G. Smith					
Taxnote: Historically the Service has listed <i>S. calycina</i> , in the broad sense, comprised of both var. <i>spongiosa</i> and var. <i>calycina</i> . Some Maryland material may be referable to <i>S. calycina</i> Engelman (= <i>S. calycina</i> var. <i>calycina</i>) in the strict sense; distributions of these taxa have yet to be determined.					
Cons/Econote: One of many intertidal zone plants that are suspected of being under decline, presumably due to sea level rise but also by eutrophication and siltation of habitats and boat wakes along tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay.					
Habitat: Sandy/gravelly intertidal zones.					
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Harford, Kent, Wicomico).					
Flw: Jun-Aug (Sept); Fr: Aug-Oct.					
<i>Sagittaria subulata</i> (Linnaeus) Buchenau	Strap-leaf Arrowhead	G4	SU		
Alismataceae (Water-plantain Family)					
Cons/Econote: One of many intertidal zone plants that were suspected of being under decline, presumably due to sea level rise but also by boat wakes, eutrophication and siltation of intertidal habitats along tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay. Recent surveys suggest that this species may be one of the more resilient intertidal species (J. Harrison, pers. Comm.).					
Habitat: Sandy or gravelly intertidal zones; tidal mudflats and rarely (?) exposed gravel bars along streambanks.					
Distr. CP, RV (Alleghany, Baltimore*, Caroline, Cecil, Charles*, Harford*, Washington, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw: Aug-Sept (Nov); Fr: Sept-Nov.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Salix bebbiana</i> Sargent Salicaceae (Willow Family)	Bebb's Willow	G5	SH	X	
Cons/Econote: Barely entering the southeast in Maryland (occurs in the southwestern U.S.). Documented for the flora by two historical collections (Argus 1986).					
Habitat: Upland thickets and barrens.					
Distr. PD* (Baltimore*, Cecil*).					
<i>Salix discolor</i> Muhlenberg Salicaceae (Willow Family)	Pussy Willow	G5	SH		
Cons/Econote: At its southern range limits in Maryland this species is documented in the flora by two historical collections (Argus 1986). Additional collections from Cecil County cited by Tatnall (1946) were not noted by Argus (1986); these seem likely (given the extent of serpentine and ultramafic barrens and woodlands) but are unconfirmed.					
Habitat: Calcareous wetlands; the Service is uncertain of the Maryland-specific habitats.					
Distr. AP*, PD* (Baltimore*, Cecil?, Garrett*).					
<i>Salix interior</i> Rowlee Salicaceae (Willow Family)	Narrowleaf Willow	G5	S1	E	
Syn: <i>S. exigua</i> Nuttall ssp. <i>sericans</i> (Nees) G.L. Nesom					
Cons/Econote: Occurring in Maryland in diffuse populations, these are generally small, often just a few individuals. Capable of forming nearly continuous colonies in good habitat. Some Chesapeake Bay stations have been locally extirpated due to shoreline erosion, whereas others have expanded. There are multiple reports (see Distr. below) but few confirmed extant stations.					
Habitat: Beaches, shorelines, and sand spits along the Chesapeake Bay and larger tributaries that are infrequently inundated by tides. Rocky scour bars and scrub-woodlands along the Potomac River.					
Distr. AP?, CP, PD*, RV? (Allegany?, Cecil, Charles?, Frederick*, Garrett?, Kent, Montgomery*, Prince George's).					
<i>Salix lucida</i> Muhlenberg Salicaceae (Willow Family)	Shining Willow	G5	SH	X	
Cons/Econote: A northern species occurring mainly in previously glaciated regions and occurring regionally (Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia) as peripheral disjuncts. Our records represent relictual occurrences of a Pleistocene distribution.					
Habitat: Streambanks and low ground.					
Distr. AP*, PD* (Cecil*, Garrett*).					
<i>Salix occidentalis</i> Walter Salicaceae (Willow Family)	Dwarf Prairie Willow	G5	S2		
Syn: <i>S. humilis</i> Marshall var. <i>tristis</i> (Aiton) Griggs <i>S. humilis</i> Marshall var. <i>microphylla</i> (Andersson) Fernald					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>S. tristis</i> Aiton					
Taxnote: Often treated as a variety of the widespread <i>S. humilis</i> , and fully sympatric with that species; some Maryland records are likely <i>S. humilis</i> s.s.					
Cons/Econote: Within Maryland there are two centers of occurrence; the Piedmont stations occur in areas having ultramafic substrates and serpentine barrens, whereas the Coastal Plain stations appear clustered in southern Maryland, roughly corresponding to the Aquia formation—a zone of glauconitic sands (greensands) containing higher levels of calcium and magnesium (Chapelle & Knobel 1983).					
Habitat: Meadows, woodlands and barrens (savannas).					
Distr. AP?, CP*, PD, RV (Allegany, Anne Arundel*, Baltimore*, Cecil, Charles*, Garrett?, Harford*, Howard*, Montgomery*, Prince George's*).					
<i>Salvia urticifolia</i> Linnaeus	Nettleleaf Sage	G4	SX	X	
Lamiaceae (Mint Family)					
Cons/Econote: Known from the colonial-era (Maryland) collections of Vernon & Krieg circa 1698 (see Brown et al. 1987) and pre-1900 collections from High Island in the Potomac River.					
Habitat: Woodlands and glades, usually over mafic or calcareous rocks (Weakley 2024).					
Distr. PD* (Montgomery*).					
<i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i> Linnaeus	Canada Burnet	G5	S2	T	
Rosaceae (Rose Family)					
Cons/Econote: Threatened over the long-term by large-scale habitat loss and in the near-term primarily by woody succession of open-meadow habitat and additionally by several invasive shrubs, particularly encroaching <i>Rosa multiflora</i> . Maryland populations have poor protection status but agreements with private landowners for management have been successful at several locations.					
Habitat: Open wet meadows and seepage slopes, often (but not always) over mafic or ultramafic substrates.					
Distr. AP, BR, CP*, PD (Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Montgomery, Prince George's*).					
Flw: late Aug to Sept; Fr: Oct.					
<i>Sanicula marilandica</i> Linnaeus	Maryland Black-snakeroot	G5	S3		
Apiaceae (Carrot Family)					
Habitat: Mesic to dry forests and woodlands, usually in soils weathered from mafic or calcareous rocks, or from shell deposits on the Coastal Plain (coastal populations perhaps var. <i>petiolutata</i> Fernald?).					
Distr. AP, BR, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick *, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Kent, Washington, Wicomico*, Worcester).					
Flw: mid-Jun to early Jul; Fr: Aug-Sept.					
<i>Sanicula trifoliata</i> Bicknell	Large-fruited Sanicle	G4	S3		
Apiaceae (Carrot Family)					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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Habitat: Rich, mesic cove and slope forests; dry-mesic oak-hickory forests on mafic or calcareous substrates; rich northern hardwood forests.

Distr. PD, RV (Cecil, Frederick, Harford, Howard*, Washington).

Flw: May (?); **Fr:** mid-Jun.

***Sarracenia purpurea* Linnaeus**

Northern Pitcherplant

G5

S2

T

Sarraceniaceae (Pitcherplant Family)

Cons/Econote: Threatened by habitat loss with some populations observed to have heavy deer browse of flowers, which severely limits reproduction. Declines are noted for some populations due to beaver activity whereas other populations are threatened by encroaching woody vegetation. The Wicomico County millpond photographs of A.V. P. Smith (1938) are striking in that the habitat area was expansive (Salisbury Pond, 40 acres; Sharptown Pond, 15 acres) as was the area occupied by *Sarracenia* at the latter two ponds (“abundant” at Salisbury Pond, “common” at Sharptown Pond). The native range in Maryland is obscured by a number of known or suspected introductions. The Service has recently (2018-2020) worked with a local utility company to restore habitat at one location.

Habitat: Streamside fens; acidic seepage wetlands; millponds.

Distr. AP¹, BR, CP (Anne Arundel, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett¹, Prince George’s, St. Mary’s¹, Wicomico, Worcester).

Flw: mid-May to Jun; **Fr:** Aug-Sept.

Saxifraga micranthidifolia (Haworth) Steudel

see ***Micranthes micranthidifolia* (Haworth) Small**

***Sceptridium multifidum* (S.G. Gmelin) M. Nishida**

Leathery Grapefern

G5

SH

X

Ophioglossaceae (Adder’s-tongue Family)

Syn: *Botrychium multifidum* (S.G. Gmelin) Treviranus

B. multifidum var. *intermedium* (D.C. Eaton) Farwell

Cons/Econote: Redman (1991) reported a single station in Baltimore County that has been apparently extirpated.

Habitat: Mesic forests.

Distr. PD* (Baltimore*).

***Sceptridium oneidense* (Gilbert) Holub**

Blunt-lobe Grapefern

G4

S1

E

Ophioglossaceae (Adder’s-tongue Family)

Syn: *Botrychium oneidense* (Gilbert) House

Taxnote: Current research suggests that this species may not be separable from *S. dissectum* (Weakley 2024).

Cons/Econote: These tiny cryptic ferns display considerable morphological variability. A key character may be that this species is green and not bronze colored in winter. Endangered by habitat loss and alteration of habitats by invasive species.

Habitat: Headwater seeps and swampy floodplain forests.

Distr. AP, BR, CP* (Dorchester*, Frederick, Garrett, St. Mary’s*, Worcester).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Schizachne purpurascens</i> (Torrey) Swallen Poaceae (Grass Family)	Purple Oat	G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Geographically restricted and nearing the southern range limit (Virginia). Maryland populations are small and vulnerable to local extirpation under a variety of scenarios.					
Habitat: Mesic northern hardwood forests, often rocky or among sandstone boulders.					
Distr. AP (Garrett).					
Flw/Fr: early Jun.					
<i>Schoenoplectiella smithii</i> (Fernald) Shiels & Monfils Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Smith's Bulrush	G5?	S1?		
Syn: <i>Scirpus smithii</i> A. Gray, <i>Schoenoplectus smithii</i> (A. Gray) Soják					
Taxnote: Subspecific taxa include var. <i>smithii</i> , var. <i>setosus</i> (Fernald) S.G. Smith and var. <i>levisetus</i> (Fernald) S.G. Smith; however the taxonomic status of the three varieties is uncertain. Our only confirmed records are var. <i>setosus</i> . Often misattributed due to taxonomic confusion with <i>Sch. purshii</i> .					
Cons/Econote: The Service can only speculate that the reason the species has not been collected in recent decades is that the species occupies both natural and anthropogenic habitats, the latter of which are under-surveyed. Our current record, from unremarkable habitat, was collected by Wayne Longbottom.					
Habitat: Coastal ponds and gravelly stream margins; sediment retention pond.					
Distr. CP, PD? (Baltimore?, Montgomery?, Prince George's*, Wicomico).					
<i>Schoenoplectus etuberculatus</i> (Steudel) Soják Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Canby's Bulrush	G3G4	SH	X	
Syn: <i>Scirpus etuberculatus</i> (Steudel) Kuntze					
Cons/Econote: Historically collected in the vicinity of Salisbury from 1863–1906. The last known population has not been seen since 1982.					
Habitat: Slow-moving blackwater streams; peaty streamhead depressions.					
Distr. CP* (Wicomico*).					
<i>Schoenoplectus subterminalis</i> (Torrey) Soják Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Water Bulrush	G5	S1	E	
Syn: <i>Scirpus subterminalis</i> Torrey					
Cons/Econote: Available habitat for this species has been heavily altered by stream sedimentation and channelization.					
Habitat: Ponds and blackwater streams.					
Distr. CP, PD (Anne Arundel*, Dorchester, Frederick, Wicomico).					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Schoenoplectus torreyi</i> (Olney) Palla Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Syn: <i>Scirpus torreyi</i> Olney Cons/Econote: Reported from Cecil County by Witman (1954) but without a corresponding specimen and otherwise doubtful. The first extant record for this species was discovered (at the opposite end of the state) by W. Knapp in 2013. Habitat: Pond edge within a mountain peatland. Distr. AP (Garrett).	Torrey's Bulrush	G4	S1		
<i>Schwalbea americana</i> Linnaeus Orobanchaceae (Broomrape Family) Syn: <i>S. australis</i> Pennell <i>S. americana</i> L. var. <i>australis</i> (Pennell) Reveal & C.R. Broome Cons/Econote: The species is a component of fire-dependent coastal ecosystems (Norden and Kirkman 2004), which are no longer present in Maryland. Probably extirpated by the development of Fenwick Island beginning in the 1870s (Dolan et al. 1980). Maryland specimens from the 1690s are present at the British Museum (Reveal et al. 1987, p. 222). This species is now extirpated over much of its historic range in the eastern U.S. Misattributed to Wicomico County by Brown & Brown (1984). Habitat: Sandy barrens and savannas in moist soil. Distr. CP* (Worcester*).	Chaffseed	G2	SX	X	LE
<i>Scirpus ancistrochaetus</i> Schulyer Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Cons/Econote: Restricted in Maryland to a single station. See Bartgis (1992) for information on Maryland occurrences and Cipollini & Cipollini (2011) and Cipollini et al. (2013) for range wide perspectives. Although this species no longer meets the definitions of Threatened nor Endangered under the Federal ESA (USFWS 2019) the State status in Maryland remains unchanged. Habitat: Limestone sinkhole ponds. Distr. RV (Washington). Flw/Fr: mid-Jun to Jul.	Northeastern Bulrush	G3	S1	E	LE
<i>Scirpus expansus</i> Fernald Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Habitat: Rocky streambanks and gravel bars. Distr. AP, CP?, PD, RV (Allegheny, Baltimore, Cecil, Garrett, Prince George's?, Washington). Flw/Fr: mid-Jul to Aug.	Woodland Bulrush	G4	S3		
<i>Scirpus hattorianus</i> Makino Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Mosquito Bulrush	G5	SU		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: Rare in adjacent states and likely narrowly distributed in central and western Maryland. There is not enough information to confidently assign a conservation rank.</p> <p>Habitat: Wet meadows and acidic seeps.</p> <p>Distr. AP, PD? (Baltimore?, Carroll?, Garrett).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: Jul.</p>					
<p><i>Scleria minor</i> W. Stone Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)</p>	Slender Nutrush	G4	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Occurring in few and generally very small populations. Endangered by habitat loss and woody succession.</p> <p>Habitat: Meadows and clearings in seasonally saturated sandy and peaty soils.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Caroline, Wicomico, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: late Jul-Aug.</p>					
<p><i>Scleria muehlenbergii</i> Steudel Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)</p>	Muehlenberg's Nutrush	G5	S1S2		
<p>Syn: <i>S. muhlenbergii</i> Steudel, an orthographic variant <i>S. reticularis</i> Michaux var. <i>pubescens</i> Britton</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Occurring in few small populations that are now heavily fragmented. Rod Simmons (pers. comm.) notes that several now isolated stations along the Fall Line were likely a continuous edge of peaty fens that were divided by the construction of Interstate 95. Few stations are on protected lands.</p> <p>Habitat: Seepage slopes; peaty fens; wet meadows, often over soils derived from ultramafic substrates.</p> <p>Distr. CP, PD (Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Cecil, Charles, Prince George's).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: late Aug-Sept (mid-Oct).</p>					
<p><i>Scleria oligantha</i> Michaux Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)</p>	Little-head Nutrush	G5	S1		
<p>Cons/Econote: An interesting addition to the state's flora; known to occur at a single station in what appears to be the northern range limit (collected in the District of Columbia in 1874).</p> <p>Habitat: Basic mesic forest.</p> <p>Distr. PD (Montgomery).</p> <p>Flw/Fr: late Jun to mid-Jul.</p>					
<p><i>Scleria reticularis</i> Michaux Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)</p>	Reticulated Nutrush	G4	S2S3		
<p>Cons/Econote: Confined to seasonal wetlands that require management to control woody growth.</p> <p>Habitat: Delmarva Bays; Fall Line seeps/fens.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Distr. CP, PD* (Caroline, Carroll*, Dorchester, Montgomery*, Prince George's*, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: Aug-Sept.					
<i>Scleria triglomerata</i> Michaux Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) Syn: <i>S. nitida</i> Willdenow	Whip Nutrush	G5	S3		
Cons/Econote: Infrequent throughout but with some 'core' populations on the lower Eastern Shore. Plants of dry to xeric sands that have previously been recorded as <i>S. nitida</i> are included here (see Appendix II).					
Habitat: Wet meadows and clearings; road verges in sandy/peaty soils; inland sand dune woodlands and barrens.					
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Caroline, Dorchester, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw: late Jul; Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Scleria verticillata</i> Muhlenberg ex Willdenow Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	Low Nutrush	G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Endangered by sea level rise and salt-water intrusion into fragile plant communities.					
Habitat: Freshwater seeps and interdunal swales on the barrier island (Assateague).					
Distr. CP (Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: Sept-Oct.					
<i>Sclerolepis uniflora</i> (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg Asteraceae (Aster Family)	One-flower Sclerolepis	G3	S2	T	
Cons/Econote: Threatened by habitat loss and alteration of site hydrology.					
Habitat: Delmarva Bays and acidic seepage wetlands in sandy/peaty soils.					
Distr. CP (Caroline?, Dorchester, Queen Anne's, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw: late Jun-Jul; Fr: Jul-Aug.					
<i>Scrophularia lanceolata</i> Pursh Scrophulariaceae (Figwort Family)	Hare Figwort	G5	S3		
Cons/Econote: Frequent but generally in low numbers; rare on the Coastal Plain.					
Habitat: Rich woods and floodplains.					
Distr. AP, BR, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Carroll, Cecil, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Washington).					
Flw: mid-to-late May (Jun); Fr: late Jun-Jul.					
<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i> Linnaeus Lamiaceae (Mint Family)	Hooded Skullcap	G5	S2		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: This northern species occurs near its southern range extent in a variety of wetland types but generally in low numbers. Habitat: Seepage wetlands; freshwater marshes; baymouth barrier swamps (Sipple 1982); riverine scour bars. Distr. AP, CP, PD (Baltimore, Calvert, Cecil, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Kent, Montgomery). Flw: Jul; Fr: Aug-Sept.</p>					
<i>Scutellaria incana</i> Biehler Lamiaceae (Mint Family)	Hoary Skullcap	G5	S3		
<p>Taxnote: Maryland plants are the widespread var. <i>incana</i>. Cons/Econote: A habitat specialist; populations occur in low numbers. Habitat: Rich woods, often over limestone. Distr. AP, PD, RV (Allegheny, Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Washington). Flw: Jul-Aug; Fr: late Aug-Sept.</p>					
<i>Scutellaria leonardii</i> Epling Lamiaceae (Mint Family)	Leonard's Skullcap Shale Barren Scullcap	G5	S2	T	
<p>Syn: <i>S. parvula</i> Michaux var. <i>missouriensis</i> (Torrey) Goodman & Lawson <i>S. parvula</i> var. <i>leonardii</i> (Epling) Fernald Taxnote: Often treated as a variety of <i>S. parvula</i>, which has led to much taxonomic confusion regarding the identity of Maryland populations. <i>S. parvula</i> does not occur in Maryland as all Maryland collections discovered to date are <i>S. leonardii</i>. The closely related <i>S. australis</i> (Fassett) Epling has been collected in the District of Columbia. Cons/Econote: Threatened by woody succession of barrens habitat, fire suppression, and competition with exotic species. Habitat: Shale barrens and rocky woods; glades over mafic and ultramafic (serpentine) substrates. Distr. PD, RV (Allegheny, Baltimore, Cecil, Frederick, Harford, Howard?, Montgomery, Washington*). Flw: mid-May to Jun; Fr: Jul-Oct.</p>					
<i>Scutellaria nervosa</i> Pursh Lamiaceae (Mint Family)	Veined Skullcap	G5	S1S2	T	
<p>Cons/Econote: Threatened by loss and degradation of mature, mesic hardwood forests by encroaching exotic, invasive species. Recently located in montane alluvial forests along tributaries to Town Creek (Allegheny) and should be sought elsewhere in the area. Habitat: Shell-marl ravine forests; coastal shell middens; floodplain terrace forests over rich alluvium. Distr. BR, CP, PD, RV (Allegheny, Cecil, Charles, Frederick, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George's, Washington). Flw: May; Fr: Jun.</p>					
<i>Scutellaria ovata</i> Hill Lamiaceae (Mint Family)	Heartleaf Skullcap	G5	S3		
<p>Syn: <i>S. versicolor</i></p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>S. ovata</i> Hill ssp. <i>virginiana</i> Epling Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. <i>rugosa</i> (Alph. Wood) Fernald. Habitat: Dry forests, woodlands, and glades. Distr. PD, RV (Allegany, Frederick, Montgomery, Washington). Flw: late Jun to early Jul; Fr. Jul-Oct.					
<i>Scutellaria saxatilis</i> Riddell Lamiaceae (Mint Family) Cons/Econote: Endangered by competition with exotic, invasive species and habitat loss. Narrowly distributed and habitat-restricted in Maryland to fragments of mature forests. Habitat: Rich mesic mixed forests. Distr. AP, PD (Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery). Flw: (Jun) Jul to early Aug; Fr: Jul-Aug.	Rock Skullcap	G3G4	S1	E	
<i>Scutellaria serrata</i> Andrzedowski Lamiaceae (Mint Family) Habitat: Rich woods, infrequent. Distr. AP, CP*, PD (Baltimore*, Carroll, Cecil*, Frederick, Garrett, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's*). Flw: early-to-mid-Jul (Garrett); Fr: Jul-Aug.	Showy Skullcap	G4G5	S3		
<i>Sedum glaucophyllum</i> Clausen Crassulaceae (Stonecrop Family) Cons/Econote: Threatened by competition and displacement by invasive species. Habitat: Forested, generally rocky slopes, over limestone, calcareous shales, or other mafic substrates. Distr. AP, RV (Allegany, Garrett).	Cliff Stonecrop	G4	S2	T	
<i>Senecio suaveolens</i> (Linnaeus) Elliott	see <i>Hasteola suaveolens</i> (Linnaeus) Pojarkova				
<i>Senega incarnata</i> (L.) J.F.B. Pastore & J.R. Abbott Polygalaceae (Milkwort Family) Syn: <i>Polygala incarnata</i> Linnaeus Cons/Econote: One of the many components in our flora requiring intermittent disturbance to retard succession and maintain graminoid-dominated communities. Habitat: Dry to mesic open "prairie-like" grasslands, generally along roadsides or under powerlines.	Pink Milkwort	G5	S2S3		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Distr. CP, PD (Anne Arundel*, Calvert, Caroline*, Cecil, Charles, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, St. Mary's*, Wicomico, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw: Jul-Aug; Fr: Aug-Sept.</p>					
<p><i>Senega officinalis</i> Spach Polygalaceae (Milkwort Family) Syn: <i>Polygala senega</i> Linnaeus</p>	Seneca Snakeroot	G4G5	S2	T	
<p>Taxnote: A population in Garrett County has some plants that would key to <i>P. senega</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> (Torrey) & A. Gray. Additional study is needed; names for the two taxa under <i>Senega</i> are not available.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Threatened by habitat loss, competition or displacement by invasive species and woody succession of barrens habitat. Many of our stations are roadside outcrops and persistence in these habitats is always precarious.</p> <p>Habitat: Sunny to lightly shaded outcrops of mafic and ultramafic substrates; limestone glades; shale woodlands.</p> <p>Distr. AP, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Cecil*, Garrett, Harford, Howard*, Montgomery*, Washington).</p> <p>Flw: early to mid-May; Fr: Jun.</p>					
<p><i>Senega polygama</i> (Walter) J.F.B. Pastore & J.R. Abbott Polygalaceae (Milkwort Family) Syn: <i>Polygala polygama</i> Walter</p>	Racemed Milkwort	G5	S1	T	
<p>Cons/Econote: Threatened by habitat loss, low population size, and displacement by invasive species. Maryland stations are scattered and represented by very small populations (1-75 plants).</p> <p>Habitat: Dry, rocky or gravelly barrens; bedrock scour bars and woodlands.</p> <p>Distr. CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's, Washington).</p> <p>Flw: late May-Jun; Fr: Jul.</p>					
<p><i>Senna marilandica</i> (Linnaeus) Link Fabaceae (Legume Family) Syn: <i>Cassia marilandica</i> Linnaeus</p>	Maryland Wild Senna	G5	S3		
<p>Habitat: Dry barrens, woodlands, fields and thickets.</p> <p>Distr. BR, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Cecil*, Charles, Frederick, Kent*, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Washington, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw: Jul; Fr: Aug-Sept.</p>					
<p><i>Sesuvium maritimum</i> (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg Aizoaceae (Fig-marigold Family)</p>	Puerto Rico Sea-Purslane	G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and alteration. Sea level rise may pose additional threats.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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Habitat: Sandy shorelines; foredunes and overwash zones (generally actively eroding) on the Atlantic coast and Chesapeake Bay shorelines.

Distr. CP (Calvert, Somerset, Worcester).

Sida hermaphrodita (Linnaeus) Rusby

see *Ripariosida hermaphrodita* (Linnaeus) Weakley & D.B. Poindexter

***Silene nivea* (Nuttall) Muhlenberg ex Otth**

Snowy Campion

G4?

S1

E

Caryophyllaceae (Pink Family)

Syn: *Silene alba* Muhlenberg, misapplied

Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss, displacement by invasive species and demographic factors associated with small population size. Regionally rare and declining, recent surveys have not relocated many of the Potomac River populations.

Habitat: Mature floodplain and terrace forests over rich alluvial soils.

Distr. CP*, PD, RV (Allegany*, Baltimore*, Carroll?, Frederick, Harford*, Howard*, Montgomery*, Prince George's*, Washington).

***Silphium asteriscus* Linnaeus**

Threeleaf Rosinweed

G4?T4?

S3

var. *trifoliatum* (Linnaeus) J.A. Clevinger

Asteraceae (Aster Family)

Syn: *Silphium trifoliatum* Linnaeus

Cons/Econote: Locally frequent over base-rich soils, particularly limestone.

Habitat: Limestone glades; mafic woodlands and meadows.

Distr. BR, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore*, Frederick, Harford, Howard*, Montgomery, Washington).

Flw: mid-Jul to Aug; **Fr:** Aug-Sept.

***Sisyrinchium arenicola* E. P. Bicknell**

Sandyland Blue-eyed Grass

GNR

S1

E

Iridaceae (Iris Family)

Syn: *S. fuscatum* E. P. Bicknell, in part.

Taxnote: Treated here as an endemic species of coastal sand plains distributed from eastern Massachusetts south to eastern Maryland (Sorrie & Weakley 2001; see also Ward 1999).

Cons/Econote: Two known stations. Reported from the Snow Hill area in Worcester County by Moldenke (1945, specimen not seen), an area where inland sand dunes occur frequently over the landscape.

Habitat: Inland sand dune and ridge woodlands.

Distr. CP (Caroline, Dorchester, Worcester?).

Flw: late May to early Jun; **Fr:** Jul.

Smilacina stellata (Linnaeus) Desfontaines

see *Maianthemum stellatum* (L.) Link

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Smilax bona-nox</i> Linnaeus Smilacaceae (Greenbrier Family)	Saw Greenbrier	G5	S3		
Habitat: Maritime dunes and woodlands and scrub/thickets.					
Distr. CP (Calvert, Charles?, Dorchester, Prince George's, Saint Mary's, Wicomico, Worcester).					
<i>Smilax ecirrata</i> (Engelmann ex Kunth) S. Watson Smilacaceae (Greenbrier Family)	Upright Greenbrier	G5	S1S3		
Syn: <i>S. ecirrhata</i> , an orthographic variant					
Taxnote: Sexual reproduction in Maryland plants has not been observed and this appears typical of the species. One historical specimen was collected in flower/early fruit and was easily identified. Perhaps overlooked as <i>Smilax herbacea</i> with which it co-occurs; they are similar in appearance, especially in early growth. Rare sexual reproduction is a recurring theme in the shale barren region, occurring in several phylogenetically unrelated taxa (e.g., <i>Calamagrostis porteri</i> , <i>Spiraea corymbosa</i> , <i>Veratrum hybridum</i>).					
Cons/Econote: Disjunct from the core range in the Midwest, this species is infrequent in Green Ridge State Forest (Allegany County).					
Habitat: Dry to mesic mixed hardwood forests and woodlands.					
Distr. PD, RV (Allegany, Cecil, Frederick*, Washington).					
Flw: not observed; Fr: early Sept.					
<i>Smilax pseudochina</i> Linnaeus Smilacaceae (Greenbrier Family)	Long-stalk Greenbrier	G4G5	S2	T	
Cons/Econote: Threatened by woody succession and invasion of edge habitats by invasive species. Endemic to the southern Coastal Plain, this species occurs as widely dispersed populations and often as single individuals.					
Habitat: Edge habitats in tidal and nontidal swamp forests and shrub swamps; coastal acidic seeps.					
Distr. CP, PD (Anne Arundel*, Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Worcester).					
Flw: mid-Jun; Fr: mid-Aug.					
<i>Solidago arguta</i> Aiton Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Late Goldenrod	G5	S1?		
Taxnote: <i>S. arguta</i> has historically been treated as a complex with several varieties; however, the complex is best treated as four species, three of which occur in Maryland: <i>S. arguta</i> , having glabrous achenes; <i>S. vaseyi</i> with hairy achenes, and the central Appalachian endemic, <i>S. harrisii</i> , having thick, truncate leaves. These species may be fully sympatric in Maryland.					
Cons/Econote: There are few collections (see Kolb 1991); however, these species are generally poorly inventoried in Maryland.					
Habitat: Thin soils of steep rocky slopes; serpentine outcrops; oak savanna; sandy glades and barrens.					
Distr. AP*, BR?, CP, PD, RV*? (Allegany*, Cecil, Dorchester, Frederick?, Garrett*, Harford; distribution likely incomplete).					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Solidago harrisii</i> Steele Asteraceae (Aster Family) Syn: <i>S. arguta</i> Aiton var. <i>harrisii</i> (Steele) Cronquist Cons/Econote: Endemic to the mid-Appalachian shale barren region of Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia but with a much broader occurrence than previously thought. Not abundant but regularly occurring in habitat. Habitat: Shale barrens and limestone glades. Distr. RV (Allegany, Washington). Flw: mid-June to Aug (Sept); Fr: Sept-Oct.	Shale barren Goldenrod	G4	S3		
<i>Solidago hispida</i> Muhlenberg ex Willdenow Asteraceae (Aster Family) Syn: <i>S. bicolor</i> Linnaeus var. <i>concolor</i> Torrey & A. Gray <i>S. bicolor</i> Linnaeus var. <i>hispida</i> (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) BSP Taxnote: Maryland plants are the widespread var. <i>hispida</i> . Cons/Econote: Restricted to western Maryland and infrequent east of Allegany County. Known from numerous small, patchy, and generally linear populations. Habitat: Forest edges and meadows along roadcuts and powerline rights-of-way, chiefly occurs on shale substrates but not restricted to shale. Distr. BR, RV (Allegany, Frederick, Washington). Flw: mid-to-late Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.	Hairy Goldenrod	G5	S3		
<i>Solidago latissimifolia</i> Miller Asteraceae (Aster Family) Syn: <i>S. elliotii</i> Torrey & A. Gray Habitat: Sunny low meadows, marshes, and forest edges in saturated, sandy/peaty soil. Cons/Econote: Local and perhaps declining. This species needs additional inventory. Distr. CP (Caroline*, Dorchester, Prince George's*, Wicomico, Worcester; distribution likely incomplete).	Elliott's Goldenrod	G4	S3		
<i>Solidago patula</i> Muhlenberg ex Willdenow Asteraceae (Aster Family) Taxnote: Maryland plants are subspecies <i>patula</i> . Habitat: Wet meadows and upland marshes over mafic and ultramafic substrates. Cons/Econote: The associations with permanently saturated and base-rich soils combine to limit this species to small-patch habitats. Distr. BR, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Prince George's, Washington; distribution likely incomplete). Flw: mid-Aug to early Sept; Fr: Sept-Nov.	Sharp-leaved Goldenrod	G5	S3		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Solidago racemosa</i> Greene Asteraceae (Aster Family) Syn: <i>Solidago simplex</i> Kunth var. <i>racemosa</i> (Greene) G.S. Ringius <i>S. spathulata</i> DC var. <i>racemosa</i> (Greene) Cronq. ex Gleason Taxref: Semple, J.A. and J. A. Peirson (2013). Taxnote: Semple (2013) revised the nomenclature for the <i>S. simplex</i> complex after Pierson et al. (2012) showed that polyploid <i>S. simplex</i> ssp. <i>rاندii</i> and its varieties were likely not a single lineage. Cons/Econote: Narrowly distributed and uncommon in North America; there is a single Maryland station. Habitat: Cliff faces and crevices with shell deposits (Davis 2011). Distr. PD (Montgomery). Flw: early-to-mid Jun; Fr: Jul-Aug.	Racemose Goldenrod	G3?	S1	T	
<i>Solidago rigida</i> Linnaeus Asteraceae (Aster Family) Syn: <i>Oligoneuron rigida</i> (Linnaeus) Small Cons/Econote: Recently rediscovered after a period of 63 years by Jim Stasz at a single station. Habitat: Mafic outcrops and meadows. Distr. AP*, PD*, RV (Cecil*, Frederick*, Garrett*, Montgomery*, Washington). Flw: mid-to-late Sept; Fr: Oct.	Prairie Goldenrod	G5	S1	E	
<i>Solidago roanensis</i> Porter Asteraceae (Aster Family) Syn: <i>S. roanensis</i> var. <i>monticola</i> (Torrey & Gray) Fernald <i>S. monticola</i> Torrey & Gray Cons/Econote: Restricted to the Appalachian Plateau from Dans Mountain westward but occurs frequently in open habitats. Long confused with <i>S. puberula</i> . Museum work has uncovered several historical collections that had been misidentified, and recent field work has discovered/rediscovered multiple populations. Habitat: High elevation meadows and forest edges in rocky, gravelly or clayey soils. Distr. AP (Allegany, Garrett). Flw: Aug-Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.	Roan Mountain Goldenrod	G4G5	S3		
<i>Solidago rupestris</i> Rafinesque Asteraceae (Aster Family) Syn: <i>S. canadensis</i> L. var. <i>rupestris</i> (Rafinesque) Porter Taxnote: Historically confused with <i>S. racemosa</i> in the Potomac Gorge, and very closely resembling the common <i>S. canadensis</i> .	Rock Goldenrod	G4?	S1		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: Historical at several sites along the Potomac River Gorge and recently rediscovered at a single station near Carderock by Wes Knapp and colleagues. The Allegany County record based upon an 1894 collection by Cumberland area teacher and botanist Howard Shriver (b.1824, d.1901) was from Mineral County, WV (Semple & Frye 2017). Stephen Hill made a collection from atypical habitats in Garrett County (Little Meadows) in 1980, which suggests the species may be overlooked as <i>S. canadensis</i> and that the species should be further sought in that county.</p> <p>Habitat: Riverside bedrock scour bars; outcrops and rocky slopes.</p> <p>Distr. AP, PD (Garrett, Montgomery).</p> <p>Flw: early to late Sept; Fr: Oct-Nov.</p>					
<i>Solidago speciosa</i> Nuttall Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Showy Goldenrod	G5	S2	T	
<p>Taxnote: Maryland plants are the widespread ssp. <i>speciosa</i> Nutt. var. <i>speciosa</i>.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Nearly restricted to southern Maryland (Western Shore); our populations are perhaps remnants of historical prairie-like habitats that are persisting in artificially maintained rights-of-way. Disjunct on the Eastern Shore Native American shell middens (McAvoy & Harrison 2012).</p> <p>Habitat: Sandy barrens and shell middens.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Anne Arundel*, Baltimore*, Calvert, Kent, Prince George's*).</p> <p>Flw: Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.</p>					
<i>Solidago tarda</i> Mackenzie ex Small Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Coastal Goldenrod	G4?Q	S1		
<p>Syn: <i>S. arguta</i> Aiton, misapplied</p> <p>Taxref: Semple, J.C. and R.E. Cook. 2006.</p> <p>Taxnote: Plants referable to <i>S. tarda</i> have long been subsumed under <i>S. arguta</i>. <i>Solidago tarda</i> differs in having larger involucre and elongate rhizomes. The large, thick and glabrous basal leaves aid in identification.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: The few known Maryland populations are associated with xeric sand ridge habitats. Fire exclusion plays a role in this species' rarity.</p> <p>Habitat: Xeric sands of inland sand dune and ridge woodlands.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw: Oct; Fr: Oct-Nov.</p>					
<i>Solidago tortifolia</i> Elliott Asteraceae (Aster Family)	Twistleaf Goldenrod	G4G5	SH		
<p>Taxnote: Superficially similar to the common <i>S. odora</i>.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: A species of sandhills and dry pinelands (Weakley 2024). The historical habitat in Maryland was likely dry, sandy barrens that were fire-maintained. Known from Maryland by a few historical collections, only one of which that can confidently be assigned to a Maryland locality.</p> <p>Habitat: Sandy barrens.</p> <p>Distr. CP* (Prince George's*).</p> <p>Flw: late Aug-Sept; Fr: Sept-Nov.</p>					
<i>Solidago uliginosa</i> Nuttall	Bog Goldenrod	G5	S3		
<p>Asteraceae (Aster Family)</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Chiefly occurring in Garrett County peatlands; not abundant but frequent in habitat. Some, or all, Piedmont stations may be based upon confusion with <i>S. patula</i>.</p> <p>Habitat: More commonly occurring in peatlands, fens and wet meadows in the mountains, rare in Fall Line seeps (“magnolia bogs”, sensu McAtee 1918).</p> <p>Distr. AP, CP, PD (Allegany, Baltimore*, Charles, Garrett, Montgomery, Prince George's).</p> <p>Flw: Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.</p>					
<i>Solidago vaseyi</i> (A. Gray) Heller	Atlantic Goldenrod Vasey's Goldenrod	G4	S1?		
<p>Syn: <i>S. arguta</i> ssp. <i>caroliniana</i> (A. Gray) G.H. Morton var. <i>caroliniana</i> <i>S. arguta</i> Aiton ssp. <i>caroliniana</i> (A. Gray) G.H. Morton <i>S. arguta</i> Aiton var. <i>caroliniana</i> A. Gray</p> <p>Taxnote: Kolb (1991) suggested that the treatment in Brown & Brown (1984) of <i>Solidago boottii</i> is this taxon; however, he only states that var. <i>caroliniana</i> should be sought in Garrett County. Semple et al. (2021) determined that <i>S. vaseyi</i> is more like <i>S. boottii</i> than <i>S. arguta</i> based upon technical floral traits. See also taxnote under <i>S. arguta</i>.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Discovered by the Service at two stations. Apparently overlooked as either var. <i>arguta</i>, or in the shale barren region, as <i>S. harrisii</i>.</p> <p>Habitat: Shale barren outcrops.</p> <p>Distr. RV (Allegany).</p> <p>Flw: late Aug-Sept; Fr: Oct-Nov.</p>					
<i>Sorbus americana</i> Marshall	American Mountain Ash	G5	S3		
<p>Rosaceae (Rose Family)</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Infrequent and restricted to Allegany and Garrett Counties.</p> <p>Habitat: High elevation forests, boulderfields, and outcrops.</p> <p>Distr. AP, RV (Allegany, Garrett).</p> <p>Flw: Jun; Fr: Aug-Dec.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Sorghastrum elliottii</i> (C. Mohr) Nash Poaceae (Grass Family)	Long-bristle Indian Grass	G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Remaining populations are small, isolated and require habitat management to persist. Maryland is the northern terminus of the species' southeastern range.					
Habitat: Clearings and edges of inland sand dune and ridge forests; oak savanna.					
Distr. CP (Dorchester, Wicomico*, Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: mid-Aug to mid-Sept.					
<i>Sparganium androcladum</i> (Engelm.) Morong Typhaceae (Cattail Family)	Branching Bur-reed	G4G5	SU		
Cons/Econote: The North American range is discontinuous with several localized geographic population centers (Flora North America v. 22). In Maryland, most reports are from Charles County, but several records have not been confirmed.					
Habitat: River swamps.					
Distr. CP, PD?, RV (Anne Arundel?, Caroline, Charles, Montgomery?, Washington).					
<i>Sparganium emersum</i> Rehmman Typhaceae (Cattail Family)	Greenfruit Bur-reed	G5	S3		
Syn: <i>S. chlorocarpum</i> Rydberg <i>S. acaule</i> (Beeby ex Macoun) Rydberg					
Taxnote: Gross leaf morphology differs greatly between the thin, flaccid submersed leaves and the thicker, greener and more erect emersed leaves (in appearance an upright herb).					
Cons/Econote: Narrowly distributed in Maryland and associated with high quality montane wetlands.					
Habitat: Calcareous(?) Fens and seepage wetlands.					
Distr. AP (Garrett).					
<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i> var. <i>eurycarpum</i> Engelm. ex A. Gray Typhaceae (Cattail Family)	Giant Bur-reed	G5T5	S3		
Syn: <i>S. erectum</i> L. ssp. <i>stoloniferum</i> (Graebner) C.D.K. Cook & M.S. Nichols					
Cons/Econote: Reported as common by Brown & Brown (1984); the Service is unsure of this attribution.					
Habitat: Freshwater marshes; seepage wetlands; sphagnous fens.					
Distr. AP, CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Calvert, Cecil, Charles, Frederick, Garrett, Prince George's, Washington).					
<i>Spermacoce glabra</i> Michaux Rubiaceae (Madder Family)	Smooth False Buttonweed	G4G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Restricted to the Potomac River Gorge in Maryland, the northern terminus of the species' range. Reed (1964) reported this species as a waif in the Port of Baltimore (specimens not seen).					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Habitat: Rocky, riverside scour bars. Distr. PD (Baltimore*?, Montgomery).</p>					
<p><i>Sphenopholis pensylvanica</i> (L.) A.S. Hitchcock Poaceae (Grass Family)</p>	<p>Swamp Oats Swamp Wedgescale</p>	G4	S2	T	
<p>Cons/Econote: Generally, occurs in small populations threatened by woody succession of open meadow habitat and loss or alteration of fresh tidal marsh via sea-level rise and recent storm surge. Habitat: Fens; seepage wetlands; pond shores; swamp forests; fresh-tidal marsh ecotones (where under significant threat). Distr. AP, CP, PD (Anne Arundel*, Baltimore, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Dorchester, Garrett, Harford, Montgomery, Prince George's, Talbot, Worcester). Flw/Fr: mid-to-late May (Jun).</p>					
<p><i>Spiraea betulifolia</i> Pallas var. <i>corymbosa</i> (Rafinesque) Maximowicz Rosaceae (Rose Family)</p>	<p>Corymbed Spiraea Dwarf Spiraea</p>	G5T4?	S3		
<p>Syn: <i>S. betulifolia</i> Pallas ssp. <i>corymbosa</i> (Rafinesque) Taylor & McBryde <i>S. corymbosa</i> Rafinesque Taxnote: Plants treated variously as varieties of <i>S. betulifolia</i> (nomenclature discussed by Hess 1976) or as a complex of related species under <i>S. corymbosa</i>. The multiple disjunct natures of the populations in North America and the lack of flowering individuals in many populations create taxonomic uncertainty. Cons/Econote: Narrowly distributed but locally frequent. Flowering, rarely observed, has occurred after heavy disturbances to the canopy. Presumably reproduction in natural habitat is stimulated by fire. Rare sexual reproduction is a recurring theme in the shale barren region occurring in several phylogenetically unrelated taxa (e.g., <i>Smilax ecirrata</i>, <i>Calamagrostis porteri</i>, <i>Veratrum hybridum</i>). Habitat: Dry forests over shale. Distr. RV (Allegany, Washington). Flw: mid-Jun to Jul; Fr: Aug-Sept.</p>					
<p><i>Spiranthes bightensis</i> M.C. Pace Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)</p>	<p>Atlantic Ladies Tresses</p>	G1	S1?		
<p>Taxref: Pace 2021. Taxnote: <i>Spiranthes bightensis</i> may be distinguished from the widespread <i>S. cernua</i> using a combination of characters: stoloniferous roots, typically longer and wider and more lanceolate leaves (15-21.4 cm long x 1.4-1.7 cm wide), fragrant flowers, and slightly thickened central labellum (Pace 2021). Cons/Econote: A cryptic species (strongly resembling a large plant of <i>S. cernua</i>) endemic to a narrow region ranging from the Delmarva Peninsula north to Long Island, New York (Pace 2021). The Service is currently assisting researchers from the North American Orchid Conservation Center with inventory of populations. This species may be particularly vulnerable to saltwater intrusion due to sea level rise.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Habitat: Fresh to rarely brackish open meadows; maritime dune swales; freshwater lake and pond margins, and occasionally, roadside ditches adjacent to tidal marsh or forested swamps. Distr. CP (Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester; distribution provisional). Flw: Oct Fr: Nov-Dec. (flowering collections from Maryland, confirmed by Pace, were collected October 6-14).</p>					
<i>Spiranthes lucida</i> (H.H. Eaton) Ames Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)	Shining Ladies'-tresses	G4	S1	E	
<p>Syn: <i>Ibidium plantagineum</i> (Rafinesque) House Cons/Econote: Only two known stations with a few plants. The historical records are presumed extirpated. Habitat: Wet meadows; acidic seeps; pond shore. Distr. AP, CP*, PD (Baltimore*, Cecil, Dorchester*, Garrett, Montgomery*, Wicomico*). Flw: Jun; Fr: Aug-Sept.</p>					
<i>Spiranthes ochroleuca</i> (Rydberg) Rydberg Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)	Yellow Nodding Ladies'-tresses	G5	S1	E	
<p>Syn: <i>S. cernua</i> (L.) L.C. Richard var. <i>ochroleuca</i> (Rydberg) Ames Cons/Econote: The prairie-like sites where this species grows are threatened by woody succession and invading woody honeysuckles (<i>Lonicera maackii</i>). No more than a few plants are seen at any location (often single stems). Reported from the Eastern Shore and doubtful as there are no Coastal populations known in the range of the species. Habitat: Barrens, glades, and meadows in western Maryland and Piedmont over a variety of substrates (shale, sandstone, quartzite). Distr. AP, BR, PD*, RV (Alleghany, Baltimore*, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery*, Washington). Flw: Sept; Fr: Oct-Nov.</p>					
<i>Spiranthes praecox</i> (Walter) S. Watson Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)	Grass-leaved Ladies'-tresses	G5	SH		
<p>Cons/Econote: An endemic to the southern Coastal Plain; the species has been confirmed from Assateague Island from a historical voucher and is likely the northernmost occurrence in the eastern U.S. Zach Bradford of the Virginia Natural Heritage Program assisted the Service with identification of this species on Assateague and its co-occurring congeners, and according to Zach, a critical examination of specimens resulted in a much-reduced range for this species in Virginia. Habitat: Damp sandy soils of a freshwater marsh on the barrier island. Distr: CP* (Worcester*). Flw: Jun-Jul; Fr: Sept-Nov.</p>					
<i>Spiranthes tuberosa</i> Rafinesque Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)	Little Ladies'-tresses	G5	S1?		
<p>Syn: <i>S. grayi</i> Ames</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: Rarely observed and generally found in low numbers. Habitat: Dry, sandy soils. Distr. CP, PD* (Cecil*, Kent*, Montgomery*, Prince George's, Wicomico*, Worcester). Flw: late Aug-Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.</p>					
<i>Sporobolus clandestinus</i> (Biehler) A. S. Hitchcock	Rough Dropseed	G4G5	S2		
<p>Poaceae (Grass Family) Cons/Econote: <i>S. clandestinus</i> appears to be a very poor competitor with typical old-field grasses or forbs (such as <i>Andropogon</i> spp., <i>Tridens flavus</i>, <i>Solidago</i> spp.) and is apparently not tolerant of even moderate shade. These latter conditions may restrict the species to the most extreme edaphic conditions where sunlight is not limiting and other species tolerant of these habitats are scarce. Self-sustaining populations, that is, populations that experience disturbances dependent upon natural recurring events are limited to the Potomac River islands where intermittent flooding maintains open meadow and woodland habitat. All other populations require human-mediated management, which has been routine mowing; however, the species responds very well to prescribed fire. Habitat: Inland sand dunes; sandy or rocky barrens; bedrock scour bars. Distr. CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Calvert*, Caroline, Cecil*, Dorchester, Montgomery, Queen Anne's*, Wicomico, Worcester). Flw/Fr: Sept-Oct. (best sought during late fall and winter when the unique pale-yellow color is evident).</p>					
<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i> (A. Gray) A. Gray	Northern Dropseed	G5	S1	E	
<p>Poaceae (Grass Family) Cons/Econote: A species of the Great Plains; Maryland populations are geographic outliers and are extremely habitat limited. Threatened by fire exclusion, woody succession of barrens habitat and fragmentation due to extensive habitat loss. The return of fire to some parts of the historical landscape has been successful in restoring this species as a locally abundant plant in Piedmont grasslands. Habitat: Serpentine barrens. Distr. PD (Cecil, Harford). Flw/Fr: Aug-Sept.</p>					
<i>Stachys aspera</i> Michaux	Gritty Hedge-nettle	G4?	S1	E	
<p>Lamiaceae (Mint Family) Syn: <i>S. hyssopifolia</i> Michaux var. <i>ambigua</i> A. Gray. Taxnote: Maryland plants have long confounded botanists but have been recently confirmed by taxonomic experts in the genus. Cons/Econote: Endangered by small population size and habitat loss and alteration. Habitat: Fresh tidal swamp forests; rich bottomland forests. Prefers open, sunny, edge habitats. Distr. CP, PD*? (Caroline, Cecil*?, Dorchester, Montgomery*?, Wicomico, Somerset*). Flw: Jul; Fr: Aug-Sept.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Stachys eplingii</i> J.B. Nelson Lamiaceae (Mint Family) Syn: <i>S. nuttallii</i> Shuttleworth ex Bentham Taxnote: Excellent key to the southeastern species is available in Nelson (2008). The recognition of this species has been clouded by nomenclatural confusion with <i>S. nuttallii</i> and <i>S. cordata</i> (see Nelson & Fairey 1979). The identification of this species by the Service from herbarium specimens labeled as <i>E. cordata</i> resolves long-lasting phytogeographic uncertainties, i.e., records that were hundreds of kilometers distant from the known range of the southern Appalachian species, <i>S. cordata</i> and <i>S. nuttallii</i> . Taxonomic confusion with <i>S. eplingii</i> and may also account for reports of <i>S. clingmannii</i> (narrow endemic of the southern Appalachian Mountains) from Maryland. See also notes in the description of <i>S. iltisii</i> J. Nelson in Nelson (2008) Cons/Econote: Apparently regionally rare; most states within the range consider this species a conservation target. Distribution is not certain in Maryland, and not all records have been verified. Habitat: Open-canopy marsh. Other records for this species appear associated with rich or calcareous fen-like marshes. Distr: AP*, PD, RV* (Allegany*, Garrett*, Harford?, Montgomery). Flw: Jun to early Jul; Fr: Jul-Sept.	Epling's Hedge-nettle	G1G2	S1		
<i>Stachys hyssopifolia</i> Michaux Lamiaceae (Mint Family) Taxnote: Maryland plants are the widespread var. <i>hyssopifolia</i> . Morphologically complex with some forms grading into the common <i>S. hispida</i> . Cons/Econote: Scattered occurrences across the State; several records need confirmation. Habitat: Stream borders and meadows. Distr. CP, PD* (Anne Arundel, Baltimore*, Frederick*, Queen Anne's*, Prince George's*). Flw: Aug; Fr: Sept-Oct.	Hyssopleaf Hedge-nettle	G4G5	S1		
<i>Steironema hybridum</i> (Michaux) Rafinesque ex B.D. Jackson Primulaceae (Primrose Family) Syn: <i>Lysimachia hybrida</i> Michaux Cons/Econote: Threatened by habitat loss and displacement by invasive species. Despite this species' broad within-State range the plant occurs as scattered patches. Habitat: Mesic hardwood forests; Delmarva Bays; floodplain forests in rich alluvial soils. Distr. CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Harford*, Montgomery, Queen Anne's, Washington, Worcester). Flw: mid-Jul to mid-Aug; Fr: Sept-Oct.	Lowland Loosestrife	G5	S2	T	
<i>Steironema lanceolatum</i> (Walter) Gray Primulaceae (Primrose Family) Syn: <i>Lysimachia lanceolata</i> Walter	Lanceleaf Loosestrife	G5	S3		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Habitat: Riverside prairie scour bars; moist depressions in rich woods. Distr. CP, PD (Anne Arundel, Cecil*, Charles, Frederick*, Harford, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George's*, Queen Anne's). Flw: late Jul-Aug; Fr: Sept-Oct.</p>					
<i>Stellaria alsine</i> Grimm	Trailing Stitchwort	G5	S1	E	
<p>Caryophyllaceae (Pink Family) Cons/Econote: Circumboreal, perhaps a relictual species persisting in scattered small populations in Maryland and Delaware. The invasive Japanese stiltgrass (<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>) may form a dense cover over these small plants and is an obnoxious threat at nearly all sites. Habitat: Spring seeps and gravel bars along small streams; temporarily saturated soils in mesic woods. Distr. CP, PD, RV (Allegany, Cecil, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, Washington?). Flw: May-Jun (petals may be tiny and hidden behind sepals or absent); Fr: late Jun-Jul.</p>					
<i>Stenanthium gramineum</i> (Ker-Gawler) Morong	Eastern Featherbells	G4	S1	T	
<p>Melanthiaceae (Bunchflower Family) Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. <i>gramineum</i>. Cons/Econote: Threatened by habitat loss and fragmentation and with few protected populations. Habitat: Minerotrophic seepage wetlands, often over serpentine or other ultramafic substrates. Distr. BR, CP, PD (Anne Arundel, Cecil, Frederick, Harford, Howard*, Montgomery, Prince George's). Flw: early Jul to mid-Aug; Fr: Sept-Oct.</p>					
<i>Stenanthium leimanthoides</i> (A. Gray) Zomlefer & Judd	Pinebarrens Death-Camas	G2	S1	E	
<p>Melanthiaceae (Bunchflower Family) Syn: <i>Zigadenus leimanthoides</i> A. Gray <i>Z. densus</i> (Desrousseaux) Fernald Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat conversion (surface mining). Confined in Maryland to a highly threatened zone of spring-fed seepage slopes (Knapp et al. 2011). Habitat: Acidic gravel groundwater seeps. Distr. PD (Cecil; the attribution to the Maryland mountains by Brown & Brown 1984 appears erroneous). Flw: mid-Jul; Fr: Sept.</p>					
<i>Streptopus lanceolatus</i> (Aiton) Reveal	Rosy Twisted-stalk	G5	S1S2	T	
<p>Liliaceae (Lily Family) Syn: <i>S. roseus</i> Aiton <i>S. lanceolatus</i> (Aiton) Reveal var. <i>roseus</i> (Michaux) Reveal Cons/Econote: Threatened by habitat loss; the species is both geographically and habitat-restricted in Maryland.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Habitat: Hemlock (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>) and northern hardwood forest slopes and ravines. Distr. AP (Garrett). Flw: May; Fr: Jun-Jul.</p>					
<p><i>Suaeda linearis</i> (Elliott) Moquin Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot Family) Habitat: Salt marsh flats and overwash zones. Distr. CP (Calvert, Somerset, Worcester).</p>	Narrowleaf Seepweed	G5	S3		
<p><i>Swida rugosa</i> (Lamarck) Rydberg Cornaceae (Dogwood Family) Syn: <i>Cornus rugosa</i> Lamarck Cons/Econote: Occurring in Maryland near the southern range limit. Maryland populations are not so much populations, but rather isolated occurrences of a few stems. Habitat: Limestone woodlands, often on steep and rocky slopes. Distr. AP, BR*, RV (Allegany, Frederick*, Garrett, Washington).</p>	Roundleaf Dogwood	G5	S1	E	
<p><i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> (L.) Blake Caprifoliaceae (Honeysuckle Family) Taxnote: Native Maryland plants are var. <i>albus</i>; the western var. <i>leavigatus</i> (Fernald) Blake is commonly planted and both taxa may appear in the nursery trade. Cons/Econote: Threatened by competition with exotic woody honeysuckles (<i>Lonicera</i> spp.) and woody succession of barrens habitats. Habitat: Shale barrens and limestone glades. Distr. RV (Allegany, Washington). Flw: mid-May to mid-Jun; Fr: Jul-Aug.</p>	Common Snowberry Snowberry	G5	S1	T	
<p><i>Symphyotrichum concolor</i> (L.) Nesom Asteraceae (Aster Family) Syn: <i>Aster concolor</i> L. Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss, few protected populations, and population declines at extant stations; most Maryland collections are pre-1950. Habitat: Sandy barrens on the Coastal Plain. Distr. CP (Anne Arundel*, Calvert, Charles*, Prince George's*, St. Mary's*, Worcester*). Flw: mid-to-late Sept; Fr: Oct.</p>	Eastern Silvery Aster	G5	S1	E	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Symphotrichum depauperatum</i> (Fernald) Nesom Asteraceae (Aster Family) Syn: <i>Aster depauperatus</i> Fernald Taxnote: The identity of Baltimore County records has long been controversial, and it appears that this species is restricted to serpentine barrens east of the Susquehanna River. There are additional species ‘missing’ from serpentine barrens in Baltimore County, most significantly is <i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i> . Gustafson & Latham (2005) address the species’ taxonomic status confirming it as a valid taxon. Cons/Econote: A habitat specialist endangered by habitat loss and fragmentation resulting from development, fire suppression and woody succession of barrens. Habitat: Serpentine barrens. Distr. PD (Baltimore?, Cecil, Harford*?, Montgomery*?). Flw: late Aug-Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.	Serpentine Aster	G2	S1	E	
<i>Symphotrichum drummondii</i> (Lindley) Nesom Asteraceae (Aster Family) Syn: <i>Aster drummondii</i> Lindley <i>Aster sagittifolius</i> var. <i>drummondii</i> (Lindley) Shinnery Taxnote: Maryland plants are var. <i>drummondii</i> Cons/Econote: A rare peripheral from the Midwest; Maryland records constitute the easternmost stations in the geographic range of the species. Habitat: Dry upland woods and meadows. Distr. AP, PD*, RV (Garrett, Montgomery*, Washington). Flw: Oct; Fr: Oct-Nov.	Drummond’s Aster	G5	S1		
<i>Symphotrichum laeve</i> (Linnaeus) Löve & Löve var. <i>concinnum</i> (Willdenow) Nesom Asteraceae (Aster Family) Syn: <i>Aster steeleorum</i> Shinnery <i>Aster concinnus</i> Willdenow <i>A. laevis</i> Linnaeus var. <i>concinus</i> (Willdenow) House <i>S. laeve</i> ssp. <i>concinnum</i> (Willdenow) Semple & Brouillet Taxnote: <i>S. laeve</i> is common but this taxon at any rank is regionally rare. Cons/Econote: Habitat restricted with few, scattered occurrences. Several Maryland specimens appear intermediate and require confirmation. Habitat: Dry rocky woods over mafic or calcareous rocks; disjunct on coastal Native American shell middens. Distr. AP, PD*, RV* (Allegheny, Cecil*, Garrett, Kent, Washington; distribution likely incomplete). Flw: Sept to early Oct; Fr: Oct.	Smooth Blue Aster	G5T4	S1?		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Symphotrichum praealtum</i> (Poiret) Nesom Asteraceae (Aster Family) Syn: <i>Aster praealtus</i> Poiret Taxnote: Potentially occurring in Maryland as either var. <i>praealtus</i> or var. <i>angustior</i> (Wiegand) Nesom, or both. Several records need to be determined, and false reports exist. Habitat: Alluvial soils and mesic forests over mafic substrates. Distr. AP, RV? (Allegheny?, Garrett). Flw: Sept; Fr: Sept-Oct.	Willow Aster	G5	S1		
<i>Symphotrichum shortii</i> (Lindley) Nesom Asteraceae (Aster Family) Syn: <i>Aster shortii</i> Lindley Cons/Econote: Narrowly distributed along the Potomac River (and tributaries) in western Maryland but often locally abundant. Habitat: Rich mesic forests, restricted to limestone and less frequently rich alluvium. Distr. BR, PD, RV (Allegheny, Frederick, Montgomery, Washington). Flw: late Sept to Oct; Fr: Oct-Nov.	Short's Aster	G5	S3S4		
<i>Symplocos tinctoria</i> (Linnaeus) L'Heritier Symplocaceae (Sweetleaf Family) Cons/Econote: Locally abundant in the Pocomoke River drainage. Host plant for the globally rare King's Hairstreak (<i>Satyrium kingii</i>). Habitat: Pine flatwoods and edges of inland dunes in seasonally saturated sandy/peaty soils. Distr. CP (Wicomico, Worcester). Flw: early May; Fr: Jun-Jul.	Horsesugar	G5	S3		
<i>Taenidia montana</i> (Mackenzie) Cronquist Apiaceae (Carrot Family) Syn: <i>Pseudotaenidia montana</i> Mackenzie Cons/Econote: A central Appalachian endemic threatened by habitat loss, woody succession of barrens habitat, and heavy herbivory by white-tailed deer. Habitat: Barrens and outcrops over limestone and calcareous shales. Distr. RV (Allegheny, Washington). Flw: Jun; Fr: Aug-Sept.	Mountain Parsley	G3	S2	T	
<i>Tamala palustris</i> Rafinesque Lauraceae (Laurel Family) Syn: <i>Persea borbonia</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> (Pursh) Little; <i>Persea palustris</i> (Rafinesque) Sargent	Red Bay, Swamp Bay	G5	S1	E	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss, this species exhibits both short-term and long-term decline due to alteration of groundwater hydrology as well as saltwater intrusion into freshwater wetlands. Additionally threatened by a fungal disease spread by an Asian ambrosia beetle that is steadily moving northward from the Carolinas (NatureServe 2024). Habitat: Bald cypress and Atlantic white cedar swamps; maritime woods on Assateague. Distr. CP (Charles*, Somerset, Worcester). Flw: Jun; Fr: Aug-frost</p>					
<i>Taxus canadensis</i> Marshall Taxaceae (Yew Family)	Canada Yew	G5	S2	T	
<p>Cons/Econote: Threatened by habitat alteration and severe herbivory by white-tailed deer that has significantly impacted statewide population size. Habitat: Northern hardwood and hemlock ravines and swamps. Distr. AP (Garrett). Fr: Jul.</p>					
<i>Tephrosia spicata</i> (Walter) Torrey & A. Gray Fabaceae (Legume Family)	Spiked Hoary-pea	G4G5	S1S2	T	
<p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss. Fire suppression certainly plays a role in this species' rarity; the species appeared at a new station after prescribed burns in sand ridge habitat in Caroline County and populations have responded vigorously to subsequent burns at stations in Wicomico County. The northernmost extant populations in the U.S. occur on Maryland's Eastern Shore. Habitat: Inland sand dunes and ridges sandy roadsides and occasionally railroad embankments. Distr. CP (Caroline, Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester). Flw: mid-Jun to mid-Jul; Fr: Jul-Sept.</p>					
<i>Thaspium trifoliatum</i> (L.) A. Gray Apiaceae (Carrot Family)	Purple Meadow-parsnip	G5	S1	E	
<p>Taxnote: Inclusive of var. <i>trifoliatum</i> and var. <i>aureum</i> (L.) Britton; the taxonomic status of these varieties is not clear. Cons/Econote: Apparently restricted to mafic seeps and rich woods although the distribution of this species in Maryland is not well documented. Habitat: Rich, mesic forests and meadows. Distr. AP*, BR, CP?, PD (Anne Arundel?, Baltimore*, Cecil*, Frederick, Garrett*, Howard).</p>					
<i>Thelypteris simulata</i> (Davenport) Nieuwland	see <i>Coryphopteris simulata</i> (Davenport) S.E. Fawcett				
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> (Linnaeus) Linnaeus Cupressaceae (Cypress Family)	American Arborvitae Northern White Cedar	G5	S1	T	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: A nearly ubiquitous species in New England occurring in a variety of acidic habitats, this species is an obligate calciphile in its southern range. In Maryland it is both range and habitat restricted.</p> <p>Habitat: Limestone cliffs.</p> <p>Distr. RV (Alleghany, Washington; widely planted elsewhere).</p>					
<p><i>Thyrsanthella difformis</i> (Walter) Pichon Apocynaceae (Dogbane Family) Syn: <i>Trachelospermum difforme</i> (Walter) A. Gray</p>	Climbing Dogbane	G4G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by loss and alteration of nontidal wetland habitats.</p> <p>Habitat: Upland depression swamps; swamp forests; floodplains; railroad rights-of-way.</p> <p>Distr. CP, PD (Anne Arundel*, Caroline, Dorchester, Montgomery, St. Mary's, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw: Jun; Fr: Sept.</p>					
<p><i>Tiedemannia canbyi</i> (J.M. Coulter & Rose) Feist & S.R. Downie Apiaceae (Carrot Family)</p>	Canby's Dropwort	G2	S1	E	LE
<p>Syn: <i>Oxypolis canbyi</i> (J.M. Coulter & Rose) Fernald</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Rediscovered in Maryland in 1984 (Boone et al. 1984) and federally listed as Endangered since 1986, this species is endangered rangewide due to habitat loss and alteration of groundwater hydrology. Extant at a single location in Maryland some ~600 km north of the nearest population in the southeastern U.S. The Maryland population has low genetic diversity presumably as the result of a long-distance founder event (Hamrick et al. 2019). This species exhibited a dramatic response to prescribed fire with exponential population growth (Landau et al. 2023) lending hope that this population may be self-sustaining and viable over the long-term.</p> <p>Habitat: Delmarva bay.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Queen Anne's).</p> <p>Flw: Jul-Aug; Fr: Sept.</p>					
<p><i>Tillandsia usneoides</i> (Linnaeus) Linnaeus Bromeliaceae (Pineapple Family)</p>	Spanish Moss	G5	SX		
<p>Cons/Econote: First described by John Ray in 1688, presumably from populations occurring in southern Maryland, now extirpated. Brown et al. (1987) provides a valuable discussion of Maryland's colonial flora.</p> <p>Habitat: In tree branches, especially on hardwoods, in mesic bluff forests.</p> <p>Distr. (unknown county).</p>					
<p><i>Torreyochloa pallida</i> (Torrey) Church var. <i>fernaldii</i> (A.S. Hitchcock) Dore ex Koyama & Koyama Poaceae (Grass Family)</p>	Fernald's Mannagrass	G5T5Q	S1		
<p>Syn: <i>Glyceria fernaldii</i> (A. S. Hitchcock) St. John</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Glyceria pallida</i> (Torrey) Trinius var. <i>fernaldii</i> A.S. Hitchcock					
Cons/Econote: Restricted in Maryland to boreal habitats but is cryptic and easily overlooked.					
Habitat: Seepage swamps and fens at high elevations.					
Distr. AP (Garrett).					
Flw/Fr: late Jul-Aug.					
<i>Torreyochloa pallida</i> (Torrey) Church var. <i>pallida</i>	Pale Mannagrass	G5T5?	S3		
Poaceae (Grass Family)					
Syn: <i>Glyceria pallida</i> (Torrey) Trinius					
<i>Puccinellia pallida</i> (Torrey) Clausen					
Habitat: Fresh tidal swamp forests; Delmarva Bays; ditches. Disjunct in limestone sinkhole ponds in the Ridge and Valley.					
Distr. CP, RV (Anne Arundel*, Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Washington, Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: late May-Jun.					
<i>Trachelospermum difforme</i> (Walter) A. Gray	see <i>Thyrsanthella difformis</i> (Walter) Pichon				
<i>Trautvettaria caroliniensis</i> (Walter) Vail	Tassel-rue	G5	S3		
Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family)					
Cons/Econote: Nearly restricted to high quality streams in Garrett County; the Piedmont occurrence is a notable disjunct.					
Habitat: Spring seeps; floodplain scour bars and seeps.					
Distr. AP, PD (Garrett, Montgomery).					
Flw: Jun (Jul); Fr: Aug-Sept.					
<i>Triantha racemosa</i> (Walter) Small	Coastal False Asphodel	G5	SX	X	
Tofieldiaceae (False Asphodel Family)					
Syn: <i>Tofieldia racemosa</i> (Walter) BSP					
Cons/Econote: Collected over the period 1809–1951 along the Fall Zone and now extirpated by urban development. Known from the “magnolia bogs” (McAtee 1918) and collected by Dr. John Ott around 1809 in the District of Columbia area (which may have also included Prince George's and/or Montgomery Counties). Ott sent plants from the “Columbia area” to Heinrich Muhlenberg in 1809; these included also <i>Arethusa bulbosa</i> (McAtee 1922).					
Habitat: Fall line seeps.					
Distr. CP*, PD* (Baltimore*, Montgomery*, Prince George's*).					
<i>Trichophorum planifolium</i> (Sprengel) Pala	Bashful Sedge	G4	S2		
Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)					
Syn: <i>Scirpus verecundus</i> Fernald; <i>Scirpus planifolius</i> Muhlenberg					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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Cons/Econote: Scattered and generally small populations, some coastal records date to the late 1800s and are presumed extirpated. Likely to be more abundant than the rank suggests, the species is cryptic and may very well be overlooked.

Habitat: Dry to mesic, often rocky, forests and woodlands.

Distr. AP, BR*, CP*, PD, RV (Allegheny, Anne Arundel*, Baltimore, Calvert*, Carroll, Cecil, Harford, Howard*, Frederick*, Montgomery, Prince George's*).

Flw: mid-Apr to early May (at higher elevations); **Fr:** Jun.

<i>Trichostema brachiatum</i> Linnaeus	False Pennyroyal	G5	S3		
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Lamiaceae (Mint Family)

Syn: *Isanthus brachiatus* (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg

Trichostema coeruleum (Michx.) K.S. McClell & Weakley

Habitat: Shale barrens; limestone and greenstone glades.

Distr. BR, RV (Allegheny, Frederick, Washington).

Flw: Aug-Sept; **Fr:** Oct.

<i>Trichostema setaceum</i> Houttuyn	Narrowleaf Bluecurls	G5	S1		
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Lamiaceae (Mint Family)

Syn: *T. dichotomum* Linnaeus var. *lineare* (Walter) Pursh

Cons/Econote: Occurring as a mountain-coastal plain disjunct. At one coastal station this species co-occurs (sometimes growing side-by-side) with the more widespread *T. dichotomum* but the plants were easily differentiated, and no intermediate morphologies were found.

Habitat: Shale barrens and woodlands (Mountains); inland sand dune barrens and woodlands in xeric sandy soils (Coastal Plain).

Distr. CP, RV (Allegheny, Worcester).

Flw: early-to-mid Sept; **Fr:** Sept-Oct.

<i>Tridens chapmanii</i> (Small) Chase	Chapman's Redtop	G3	S1		
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Poaceae (Grass Family)

Syn: *Tridens flavus* (Linnaeus) A.S. Hitchcock var. *chapmanii* (Small) Shinnery.

Cons/Econote: Scattered as a rare and perhaps relictual element of coastal barrens.

Habitat: Calcareous Native American oyster shell midden woodlands (McAvoy & Harrison 2012), and rich 'pockets' embedded in sand ridge woodlands.

Distr. CP (Dorchester, Kent).

Flw/Fr: Sept.

<i>Trifolium reflexum</i> Linnaeus	Buffalo Clover	G3G4	SH	X	
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Fabaceae (Legume Family)

Cons/Econote: Extirpated throughout much of its U.S. range, this species was last collected in Maryland in 1902 in the Potomac Gorge.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Habitat: Bedrock scour bar floodplain terrace forests.					
Distr. PD* (Montgomery*).					
<i>Trifolium virginicum</i> Small Fabaceae (Legume Family)	Kate's Mountain Clover	G3	S2S3	T	
Cons/Econote: Endemic to the Central Appalachian Shale Barrens (southcentral Pennsylvania, south through Maryland, to eastern West Virginia and western Virginia). Threatened due to small population sizes, woody succession of shale barren habitat (see Tyndall 2015), and to an unknown extent fragmentation and isolation of the remaining habitat patches (see Frye & Neel 2016).					
Habitat: Shale barrens.					
Distr. RV (Allegheny, Washington).					
Flw: mid-Apr to early May; Fr: late Jun-Aug.					
<i>Triglochin striata</i> Ruiz & Pavón Juncaginaceae (Arrowgrass Family)	Three-ribbed Arrow-grass Southern Arrowgrass	G5	S1S2	E	
Syn: <i>T. striatum</i> , an orthographic variant					
Cons/Econote: Maryland populations form the northernmost extant stations in this species' extensive global range. This species experiences reduced seed germination and growth under high saline conditions (Naidoo 1994). Frequent inundation due to sea level rise is an ever-increasing threat and there are several very large populations along tidally influenced ditches in southern Dorchester County that are becoming increasingly brackish. The Service reviewed this species' status concluding that the populations were extremely vulnerable to loss of tidal freshwater habitat.					
Habitat: Brackish to freshwater marshes in heads of tidal creeks; sea-level fens (now extirpated); ditches in maritime forests and shrublands.					
Distr. CP (Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester).					
Flw: late Jul-Aug; Fr: Sept.					
<i>Trillium cernuum</i> Linnaeus Trilliaceae (Trillium Family)	Northern Nodding Trillium	G5	S3		
Habitat: Rich woods and edges of forested swamps.					
Distr. BR, PD, RV (Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Washington).					
Flw: mid-May; Fr: Jun.					
<i>Trillium flexipes</i> Rafinesque Trilliaceae (Trillium Family)	Nodding Trillium	G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Endangered by competition with invasive species and intensive browse by white-tailed deer. The taxonomic identity of the Susquehanna River plants is under investigation by researchers.					
Habitat: Shady ravines in rich mesic hardwood forest.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Distr. PD (Baltimore*, Harford, Howard*).</p> <p>Flw: mid-May; Fr: Jun.</p>					
<i>Trillium nivale</i> Riddell Trilliaceae (Trillium Family)	Snow Trillium	G4	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: An apparent calciphile primarily distributed within the limits of previously glaciated regions. In Maryland, there is a single station. Some surveyors have suggested some of the plants were a persistent clone; however, Nesom & La Duke (1985) concluded that clonal growth was of limited importance. Seeds (having an elaiosome) are dispersed by ants. Shreve (1910, p. 418) lists a Garrett County location (Oakland), as related by Joseph E. Harned, Allegheny botanist (b.1870, d.1931).</p> <p>Habitat: Dry limestone woodland.</p> <p>Distr. AP?, RV (Garrett?, Washington).</p> <p>Flw: late Mar to early Apr; Fr: May</p>					
<i>Trillium pusillum</i> Michaux var. <i>virginianum</i> Fernald Trilliaceae (Trillium Family)	Virginia Least Trillium	G4T3	S2	T	
<p>Taxnote: <i>T. pusillum</i> var. 5 in Weakley (2024). Additional study is underway.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Threatened by habitat loss. This globally rare variant within Least Trillium occupies a narrow zone of available habitat in Maryland.</p> <p>Habitat: Narrowly confined to mesic forests, forested seepage swamps and spring seeps often very near the ecotone with fresh tidal marsh.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Worcester).</p> <p>Flw: late March-Apr (May); Fr: May-Jun.</p>					
<i>Triosteum angustifolium</i> Linnaeus Caprifoliaceae (Honeysuckle Family)	Yellowleaf Tinker's-weed	G5	S1	E	
<p>Taxnote: Weakley (2024) recognizes two varieties in this species, var. <i>angustifolium</i> and var. <i>eamsii</i> Wiegand based upon leaf dimensions and pubescence of the lower leaf surface. These taxonomic splits have not been investigated with Maryland plants.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss, deer browse and competition with invasive species.</p> <p>Habitat: Rich upland woods; river bluff forests; floodplain terraces over rich alluvial soils.</p> <p>Distr. AP*, BR, CP*, PD, RV (Alleghany, Anne Arundel*, Baltimore*, Cecil, Frederick, Garrett*, Howard, Montgomery).</p>					
<i>Triphora trianthophoros</i> (Swartz) Rydberg Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)	Nodding Pogonia Three Birds Orchid	G4?	S1	E	
<p>Syn. <i>T. trianthophora</i>, an orthographic variant.</p> <p>Taxnote: Our plants are the eastern var. <i>trianthophoros</i>.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and competition with invasive species. Presumed extirpated from the Gold Mine Tract at Great Falls by browsing white-tailed deer, and under threat by the same at the extant station in Queen Anne's County. A cryptic species notoriously difficult to locate due to its small stature and its propensity to flower in sheltered spaces (where somewhat protected from browse) such as crevice-like spaces between surface roots at the base of trees. The Service has employed cages to protect flowering plants from browsing deer.</p> <p>Habitat: Rich, humid, hardwood forests.</p> <p>Distr. CP, PD* (Cecil*, Queen Anne's, Montgomery*).</p> <p>Flw: mid-to-late Aug to early Sept; Fr: late Aug-Oct.</p>					
<i>Typha domingensis</i> Persoon Typhaceae (Cattail Family)	Southern Cattail	G4G5	S3		
<p>Habitat: Fresh to oligohaline tidal marshes.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Howard, St. Mary's; distribution incomplete).</p>					
<i>Utricularia cornuta</i> Michaux Lentibulariaceae (Bladderwort Family)	Horned Bladderwort	G5	S1		
<p>Cons/Econote: Few Maryland records for this wide-ranging species of eastern North America, and a single extant site in Maryland. Population size fluctuates over the years, and long periods may pass before re-emergence and flowering. Often confused with the more common <i>U. juncea</i> that has a similar habit and some coastal records for this species may reflect this confusion.</p> <p>Habitat: Acidic seepage fens.</p> <p>Distr. AP, CP* (Anne Arundel*, Garrett, Wicomico*).</p>					
<i>Utricularia inflata</i> Walter Lentibulariaceae (Bladderwort Family)	Swollen Bladderwort	G5	S2		
<p>Taxnote: Often confused with <i>U. radiata</i> Small (<i>U. inflata</i> var. <i>minor</i> Chapman) some Maryland records may reflect confusion with the latter species.</p> <p>Cons/Econote: Restricted to open, acidic waters. This southern species has undergone a rapid range expansion into New England and has been recently located at several new stations in Maryland.</p> <p>Habitat: Delmarva Bays; millponds; oxbow wetlands; beaver ponds; sandpits; lakes and ponds.</p> <p>Distr. CP (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Dorchester, Queen Anne's*, St. Mary's, Worcester).</p> <p>Flw: late Apr-May (Jul); Fr: Jun-Sept.</p>					
<i>Utricularia intermedia</i> Hayne Lentibulariaceae (Bladderwort Family)	Flatleaf Bladderwort	G5	S1		
<p>Cons/Econote: A single location in a globally rare plant community (baymouth barrier wetland, Sipple 1982) at the extreme southeastern range limit (Steury et al. 1996).</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Habitat: Shallow waters over peaty muck soils.					
Distr. CP (Kent).					
<i>Utricularia purpurea</i> Walter	Purple Bladderwort	G5	S1	T	
Lentibulariaceae (Bladderwort Family)					
Cons/Econote: Threatened by habitat loss, wetland eutrophication and woody succession in Delmarva Bays (Fenstermacher et al. 2014).					
Habitat: Delmarva Bays and acidic seepage wetlands.					
Distr. CP (Caroline, Dorchester, Prince George's, Wicomico).					
Flw/Fr: Jul-Aug.					
<i>Utricularia resupinata</i> B.D. Greene ex Bigelow	Northeastern Bladderwort	G4	S1	E	
Lentibulariaceae (Bladderwort Family)					
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and habitat degradation due to eutrophication, sedimentation and hydrologic alterations.					
Habitat: Millponds; wetland pools and depressions over sandy substrates.					
Distr. CP (Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: Jul-Aug.					
<i>Utricularia striata</i> Le Conte ex Torrey	Fibrous Bladderwort	G4	S1	E	
Lentibulariaceae (Bladderwort Family)					
Syn: <i>U. fibrosa</i> Walter					
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and habitat degradation due to eutrophication, sedimentation and hydrologic changes.					
Habitat: Ponds and acidic seepage wetlands.					
Distr. CP (Anne Arundel?, Caroline, Prince George's, Wicomico, Worcester).					
<i>Utricularia subulata</i> Linnaeus	Zigzag Bladderwort	G5	S3		
Lentibulariaceae (Bladderwort Family)					
Cons/Econote: Tiny, inconspicuous, semi-terrestrial bladderwort that occurs in a variety of habitats. Nearly impossible to locate unless flowering, which appears sporadic and unpredictable.					
Habitat: Damp sands of pond shores and sandpits; inter-dune wetland/swales; acidic seepage wetlands.					
Distr. CP, PD* (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Caroline, Charles, Dorchester, Montgomery*, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Wicomico, Worcester).					
Flw: late May-Aug (Oct); Fr: Jul-Nov.					
<i>Uvularia grandiflora</i> J.E. Smith	Large-flower Bellwort	G5	S1		
Colchiaceae (Meadow Saffron Family)					
Taxnote: Traditionally treated in the lily family. Vinnersten and Manning (2007) determined the genus belongs in the Colchiaceae.					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: Rare because of habitat loss, fragmentation of mature cove forests and competition with invasive species. Habitat: Mesic hardwoods, occasionally with hemlock (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>) but often over rich soils. Distr. AP (Garrett). Flw: early May-Jun; Fr: Jun-Jul (Aug).</p>					
<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i> Aiton Ericaceae (Heath Family)	Large Cranberry	G5	S3		
<p>Cons/Econote: A habitat specialist secure only in its western Maryland stations. Coastal occurrences have been heavily impacted by development, sedimentation and hydrological alterations. The relictual Wicomico County occurrence (Eastern Shore) is likely extirpated (last seen in 2000). Perhaps introduced in some areas, e.g., the large clone southeast of the boardwalk at Suitland Bog in Prince George's County is considered to have been introduced in the early-to-mid 20th century; however, historical specimens document the species from that county. Habitat: Mountain and Coastal Plain. Sphagnous, high elevation fens; mountain pond edges; coastal acidic seepage wetlands. Distr. AP, CP, RV* (Allegheny*, Anne Arundel, Garrett, Prince George's*, Wicomico*, Worcester). Flw: Jun; Fr: Jul-Oct.</p>					
<i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i> Michaux Ericaceae (Heath Family)	Velvetleaf Blueberry	G5	S3		
<p>Cons/Econote: A dwarf, colonial shrub characteristic of boreal glades, bogs, and forest with densely white-pubescent (velvety) twigs and leaves. Habitat: Hemlock (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>), red spruce (<i>Picea rubens</i>) and northern hardwood forests around high elevation fens, mountain pond edges, and acidic seepage wetlands. Distr. AP (Garrett). Flw: mid-May; Fr: late May-Jun.</p>					
<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i> L. Ericaceae (Heath Family)	Small Cranberry	G5	S2	T	
<p>Taxnote: This tetraploid species may be distinguished from diploid <i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i> by its smaller size; leaves that are strongly revolute and whitish on the undersides; and the situation of pedicellar bracts below the middle of the pedicel (see Uttal 1987). Cons/Econote: A habitat specialist threatened by eutrophication and alteration of groundwater hydrology. Habitat: Sphagnous, high elevation fens; mountain pond edges; acidic seepage wetlands. Distr. AP (Garrett). Flw: early-to-mid Jul; Fr: Aug-Nov.</p>					
<i>Valeriana pauciflora</i> Michaux Valerianaceae (Valerian Family)	Valerian	G4	S1	E	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and competition with invasive species, particularly garlic mustard (<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>) and Japanese knotweed (<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>).</p> <p>Habitat: Rich alluvial soils of mature mesic mixed or bottomland hardwood forests.</p> <p>Distr. PD, RV (Cecil, Frederick, Harford, Montgomery, Washington).</p> <p>Flw: late Apr to mid-May; Fr:?</p>					
<i>Valerianella chenopodiifolia</i> (Pursh) A.P. de Candolle ! Valerianaceae (Valerian Family)	Goosefoot Cornsalad	G4	S2	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and competition with invasive species. Large populations were discovered by the Service in Allegany County in 2025 and the species' status and rank are under review.</p> <p>Habitat: Rich soils of mesic hardwood and bottomland forests; shale woodland bluffs.</p> <p>Distr. AP?, PD, RV (Allegany, Garrett?, Montgomery, Washington).</p> <p>Flw: late Apr-May; Fr: late May-Jun.</p>					
<i>Valerianella umbilicata</i> (Sullivant) Wood Valerianaceae (Valerian Family)	Navel-shaped Cornsalad	G4	SU		
<p>Cons/Econote: Attributed to Maryland by a few collections made from 1875–1976, otherwise little known. Suspected to be newly arrived in many northern states (from the Midwest) and occurring mainly in anthropogenic habitats. The Service reconsidered the previous State Status as the species often occurs in low quality habitats in the region.</p> <p>Habitat: Moist soil of low fields, clearings and in alluvium along rivers.</p> <p>Distr. AP, BR?, PD* (Baltimore*, Frederick?, Garrett, Montgomery*).</p> <p>Flw: May; Fr: late May-Jun.</p>					
<i>Veratrum hybridum</i> (Walter) Zimmerman ex Zomlefer Melanthiaceae (Bunchflower Family) Syn: <i>Melanthium hybridum</i> Walter <i>Melanthium latifolium</i> Desrousseaux	Broadleaf Bunchflower	G4	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: An Appalachian endemic, occurring in Maryland at few stations and only two stations show evidence of reproduction.</p> <p>Habitat: Meadows (powerlines) and forests over rich soils derived from mafic and ultramafic substrates (calcareous shale, diabase, metabasalt).</p> <p>Distr. BR, PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore*, Cecil, Frederick, Montgomery*, Washington).</p> <p>Flw: late Jun to early Jul; Fr: Sept.</p>					
<i>Veratrum virginicum</i> (Linnaeus) Aiton Melanthiaceae (Bunchflower Family) Syn: <i>Melanthium virginicum</i> Linnaeus	Virginia Bunchflower	G5	S3		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Habitat: Fresh tidal marshes; acidic seepage swamps; fens. Distr. AP*, BR, CP, PD, RV (Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett*, Howard, Prince George's, Wicomico, Worcester; distribution likely incomplete). Flw: Jul; Fr: Sept.</p>					
<i>Veronica scutellata</i> Linnaeus Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family)	Marsh Speedwell	G5	S1	E	
<p>Cons/Econote: Endangered by woody succession in open wetland habitats and competition with invasive species. Habitat: Marshes; oxbow wetlands; seepage slopes in muck soils. Distr. PD, RV (Allegany*, Frederick, Montgomery, Washington).</p>					
<i>Viburnum lentago</i> Linnaeus Adoxaceae (Moschatel Family)	Nannyberry	G5	S1		
<p>Taxnote: Reports of this species from other counties are frequently misidentifications of <i>V. cassinoides</i>. Cons/Econote: Restricted to Garrett County. However, historical specimens exist from Baltimore County (1907) of unknown provenance, and Prince George's County (1947) from cultivated plants. Habitat: Montane seepage wetlands. Distr. AP, CP¹*, PD? (Baltimore?*, Garrett, Prince George's¹*). Flw: mid-May to early Jun; Fr: Sept-Oct.</p>					
<i>Vicia americana</i> Willdenow Fabaceae (Bean Family)	American Purple Vetch	G5	SH	X	
<p>Taxnote: Maryland plants are the eastern ssp. <i>americana</i>. Cons/Econote: Reported from a single location (Wayne Longbottom); these plants have not been found at that location. Habitat: Roadside outcrop of calcareous rock. Distr. RV* (Washington*).</p>					
<i>Viola appalachiensis</i> L.K. Henry Violaceae (Violet Family)	Appalachian Blue Violet	G4	S3		
<p>Syn: <i>Viola walteri</i> House var. <i>appalachiensis</i> (L.K. Henry) L.E. McKinney Taxnote: The taxonomic rank varies among authors; however, Ballard and Wujek (1994) provide substantive evidence for the recognition of <i>V. appalachiensis</i> sensu stricto. See also Grund & Isaac (2007) for taxonomic discussion. Cons/Econote: This species is a regional endemic to Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and West Virginia (NatureServe 2024). Maryland stations and those in neighboring Somerset County, Pennsylvania form a core population where the species occurs at relatively high frequency. Habitat: Floodplains; mesic and northern hardwood slopes; meadows.</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<p>Distr. AP (Garrett). Flw: late Apr to early May; Fr: Jun-Jul.</p>					
<i>Viola esculenta</i> Elliott ex Greene Violaceae (Violet Family)	Salad Violet	G4G5	S2		
<p>Syn: <i>V. edulis</i> Spach; <i>V. palmata</i> Linnaeus var. <i>esculenta</i> Elliott ex D.B. Ward Taxnote: Maryland plants require additional study; see remarks under <i>V. edulis</i> in Weakley (2024). Cons/Econote: Maryland populations are a northern range extension for this southeastern species, which is likely much rarer globally than the current rank suggests. Habitat: Bottomland levee forest along fresh tidal reach of the Pocomoke (Longbottom, Naczi & Knapp 2016) and recently a bottomland forest along the Marshyhope River (John Hall, pers. Comm). Distr. CP (Caroline, Worcester).</p>					
<i>Viola rostrata</i> Pursh Violaceae (Violet Family)	Long-spur Violet	G5	S3		
<p>Cons/Econote: Local but frequent in habitat. Habitat: Montane alluvial forest; mesic northern hardwoods/hemlock forest. Distr. AP, RV (Allegheny, Garrett). Flw: mid-Apr to early May; Fr: Jun-Jul.</p>					
<i>Viola stoneana</i> House Violaceae (Violet Family)	Stone's Violet	GNR	SH		
<p>Taxnote: Historically included in the highly diverse <i>V. palmata</i> complex. See Ballard (2020) for details. Cons/Econote: Restricted to a narrow zone along the Fall Line from Montgomery County to Cecil County with much of the historical habitat occurring in the heavily urbanized Baltimore-Washington metropolitan corridor. The Service hopes to relocate some populations in Cecil County when field work resumes in spring 2026. Habitat: Loamy soils of mesic forests underlain by mafic substrates. Distr. CP/PD* (Anne Arundel*, Cecil*, Prince George's*, Montgomery*). Flw: May; Fr: May-Jul.</p>					
<i>Vitis rupestris</i> Scheel Vitaceae (Grape Family)	Rock Grape	G3	S1		
<p>Taxnote: Most Maryland records are doubtful. The population along the Potomac River in Maryland is well-documented and has persisted in the Potomac Gorge; first collected by E. S. Steele in 1896. Cons/Econote: According to NatureServe (2024) the principal threat to <i>V. rupestris</i> is a change in the hydrology of its riverbank habitats, away from the natural flooding regime and periodic scouring of the riverbank. Pavek et al. (2003) suggested that Maryland, Pennsylvania</p>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
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and West Virginia populations comprise a unique genotype with a unique morphology; however, the authors noted that this may be due to introgression with *V. riparia*.

Habitat: Riverside scour bars.

Distr. CP*, PD (Montgomery, Prince George's*).

<i>Woodsia ilvensis</i> (Linnaeus) R. Brown	Rusty Woodsia	G5	S2	T	
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Woodsiaceae (Woodsia Family)
Cons/Econote: Narrowly distributed in Maryland and generally restricted to small populations on lightly to moderately shaded outcrops. Threats include displacement by invasive species and fire suppression.

Habitat: Shale barrens and outcrops of calcareous shales.

Distr. RV (Allegany, Washington).

Phenology: best viewed in mid-April through May.

<i>Xyris fimbriata</i> Elliott	Fringed Yellow-eyed-grass	G5	S1	E	
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Xyridaceae (Yellow-eyed Grass Family)
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss. Occurring in a few small populations; several are poorly protected or have been extirpated.

Habitat: Delmarva Bays and acidic seepage wetlands.

Distr. CP (Dorchester, Prince George's, Wicomico).

<i>Xyris smalliana</i> Nash	Small's Yellow-eyed-grass	G4G5	S1	E	
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Xyridaceae (Yellow-eyed Grass Family)
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss, hydrological alteration and woody succession of bog-like habitats. This species responded very well to prescribed fire at a Delmarva Bay, rebounding to several thousand stems.

Habitat: Delmarva Bays and acidic seepage wetlands.

Distr. CP (Caroline, Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester*).

Flw: late Jun-Jul; **Fr:** Jul-Sept.

<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i> P. Miller	Northern Prickly-ash	G5	S1S2	E	
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Rutaceae (Citrus Family)
Syn: *Xanthoxylum americanum*, an orthographic variant.

Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss and displacement by invasive species. This species is a caterpillar host for the rare Giant Swallowtail (*Heraclides crespontes* Cramer, 1777).

Habitat: Cliffs, outcrops and glades over limestone and calcareous shale formations.

Distr. PD, RV (Allegany, Baltimore (city), Frederick*, Howard¹, Montgomery, Washington).

Flw: May; **Fr:** Jun-Aug.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Zephyranthes atamasca</i> (Linnaeus) Herbert Amaryllidaceae (Amaryllis Family)	Atamasco Lily	G4G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: A single unprotected population and the northern-most population in the eastern U.S.					
Habitat: Headwater stream in rich, alluvial soil.					
Distr. CP (Worcester).					
Flw: early May; Fr: Jun-Jul.					
<i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i> (Michaux) Döll & Ascherson Poaceae (Grass Family)	Southern Wild Rice	G5	S1	E	
Cons/Econote: Endangered by habitat loss, conversion and displacement by common reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>).					
Habitat: Fresh to oligohaline marshes.					
Distr. CP (Calvert, Worcester).					
Flw/Fr: Jul-Sept.					
<i>Zizia aurea</i> (Linnaeus) W.D.J. Koch Apiaceae (Carrot Family)	Golden Alexanders	G5	S3		
Habitat: Mesic mixed deciduous forests; floodplain forests in rich loamy soils.					
Distr. AP, BR, PD, RV (Allegheny, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Washington).					
Flw: May-Jun; Fr: Aug-Sept.					

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APPENDIX I
CHANGES TO STATE RANKS AND STATUSES SINCE THE
LAST PUBLISHED LIST (March 2021)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	CURRENT RANK	FORMER RANK	STATE STATUS	FORMER STATUS
<i>Arabis patens</i>	Spreading Rockcress	S2	S3		
<i>Aristida virgata</i>	Wand-like Three-awn Grass	S2	S1S2	T	E
<i>Asplenium bradleyi</i>	Bradley's Spleenwort	S1	S1	T	X
<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Coastal Water-hyssop	S1	SH		
<i>Bidens mitis</i>	Small-fruit Beggarsticks	SRF	S1	delisted	E
<i>Carex gigantea</i>	Large Sedge	S4	S3		
<i>Carex louisianica</i>	Louisiana Sedge	S4	S3		
<i>Carex lupuliformis</i>	False Hop Sedge	S3	S2		
<i>Cuscuta indecora</i>	Bigseed Dodder	S3S4	S2?		
<i>Cyperus diandrus</i>	Umbrella Flatsedge	S1	SU		
<i>Cyperus plukenetii</i>	Plukenet's Flatsedge	S1	S1	E	X
<i>Dichanthelium aciculare</i>	Needle Witchgrass	SU	S2?		
<i>Dichanthelium filiramum</i>	Hairy Needle-leaved Witchgrass	S2	SNR		
<i>Dichanthelium ravenelii</i>	Ravenel's Witchgrass	S1	SH		
<i>Dichanthelium scabriusculum</i>	Woolly Witchgrass	S2	S1	T	E
<i>Dichanthelium tenue</i>	White-edged Witchgrass	S1	SNR		
<i>Elephantopus tomentosus</i>	Tobaccoweed	S2	S1S2	T	E
<i>Elymus villosus</i> var. <i>arkansanus</i>	Hairy Wild Rye	SH	SNR		
<i>Galactia volubilis</i>	Downy Milkpea	SRF	S3		
<i>Hibiscus laevis</i>	Halberd-leaf Rosemallow	S4	S3		
<i>Hottonia inflata</i>	Featherfoil	S2	S1	T	E
<i>Iris verna</i> var. <i>smalliana</i>	Upland Dwarf Iris	S1	SNR		
<i>Isoetes appalachiana</i>	Appalachian Quillwort	SU	SNR		
<i>Juncus torreyi</i>	Torrey's Rush	SNA	S1	delisted	E
<i>Lactuca hirsuta</i>	Hairy Lettuce	S1	SH	delisted	X
<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>	Wood Lily	S1	SH	PE	X
<i>Limnobium spongia</i>	American Frog's-bit	S1S2	S1	E	E
<i>Malus angustifolia</i>	Southern Crabapple	S4	S3		
<i>Morella caroliniensis</i>	Southern Bayberry	S2	S1	T	E
<i>Penstemon pallidus</i>	Pale Beardtongue	S1	SNR		
<i>Pityopsis aspera</i> var. <i>adenolepis</i>	Carolina Silk-grass	SH	SNR		
<i>Pluchea camphorata</i>	Marsh Fleabane	S2	S2	T	E

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CHANGES TO STATE RANKS AND STATUSES SINCE THE
LAST PUBLISHED LIST (March 2021)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	CURRENT RANK	FORMER RANK	STATE STATUS	FORMER STATUS
<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>	Slender Pondweed	S4S5	S2S4		
<i>Ranunculus laxicaulis</i>	Mississippi Buttercup	S1	S1	E	
<i>Ranunculus pusillus</i>	Pursh's Buttercup	S3S4	SU		
<i>Scleria nitida</i>	Shining Nutrush	SNA	S1	delisted	E
<i>Spiranthes bightensis</i>	Atlantic Ladies Tresses	S1?	SNR		
<i>Spiranthes odorata</i>	Sweetscent Ladies'-tresses	SRF	SH	delisted	X
<i>Tephrosia spicata</i>	Spiked Hoary-pea	S1S2	S1S2	T	E
<i>Triglochin striata</i>	Three-ribbed Arrow-grass	S1S2	S1	E	E
<i>Valerianella chenopodiifolia</i>	Goosefoot Cornsalad	S2	S1	E (PT)	E
<i>Valerianella umbilicata</i>	Navel-shaped Cornsalad	SU	SH	delisted	X
<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>	Giant Ironweed	S4	SU		
<i>Viola stoneana</i>	Stone's Violet	SH	SNR		

APPENDIX II. PLANT SPECIES REPORTED, FALSELY REPORTED, OR ARE NO LONGER CONSERVATION TARGETS IN MARYLAND.

The following species do not occur in Maryland or are no longer targets for conservation (SNA) based upon currently available information. This is not an exhaustive treatment of the excluded flora but is included to provide clarification for those species whose previous rank has substantially changed. For those species with a rank of SR, only unverified reports exist or there is no evidence that the species occurs as a native component of the flora. Species with a rank of SRF have been falsely reported and errors may persist in the literature. For a complete treatment of the excluded flora see Knapp & Naczi (2021).

Scientific name	Common name	State Rank
1. <i>Bidens mitis</i> (Michaux) Sherrf	Small-fruit Beggarticks	SRF
Comments: Excluded from the flora by Knapp & Naczi (2021). Many previously reported stations were misidentified material of <i>B. trichosperma</i> .		
2. <i>Galactia volubilis</i> (Linnaeus) Britton	Downy Milkpea	SRF
Comments: Reported falsely in Maryland due to nomenclatural issues that have persisted for over a century. Nesom (2015) clarified the taxonomic concepts of <i>Galactia</i> in the Eastern US, which resulted in the need to evaluate the distribution and conservation status of three species in Maryland, <i>Galactia regularis</i> (S5), <i>G. volubilis</i> (SRF), and <i>G. brachypoda</i> (S4).		
3. <i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i> (Linnaeus) K. Koch	Kentucky Coffeetree	SNA
Comments: A common species in the midwestern US; the eastern occurrences are a mix of native and introduced trees. Nativity to Maryland is uncertain and the introduced distribution covers a substantial geography of the State. Brown & Brown (1972) state that the species "seems" to be native along the Savage River in Garrett County; however, this is not at all clear. Some plantings date back more than a century and naturalized occurrences from nearby planted specimen trees are known and otherwise expected throughout the State. The species is not a focus for conservation until an unquestionably native station can be located.		
4. <i>Juncus torreyi</i> Coville	Torrey's Rush	SNA
Comments: Undergoing a natural range expansion east from the midwest, thus the Service cannot be certain of the nativity of newly discovered populations. Newly added to the flora of a well-botanized site in the District of Columbia, located in several unremarkable habitats in Maryland, and a recent arrival to the flora of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland.		
5. <i>Marshallia grandiflora</i> Beadle & F.E. Boynton	Beautiful Barbara's Buttons	SR
Comments: Knapp et al. (2020) determined that the species occurring in the Appalachian Plateaus region is <i>Marshallia pulchra</i> and that <i>M. grandiflora</i> , a narrow endemic, is now extinct. Reported in Brown & Brown (1984) citing a communication from Reveal & Broome. Broome et al. (1979, p. 48) list a station for Garrett County along the Youghiogheny River but this report has never been substantiated,		

and no populations, specimens, photographs or other documentation have been located by the Service. This species should be excluded from the flora; however, the species is extant in the Pennsylvania portion of the Youghiogheny River.

6. *Rhododendron calendulaceum* (Michaux) Torrey Flame Azalea SR

Comments: Reported as occurring only in Garrett County by Brown & Brown (1972). Our records, suspiciously at the northern range limit for this species, are likely a mix of planted specimen shrubs and mistaken identities based upon pale forms of *R. prinophyllum*. Locations of specimens determined by the late Melvin Brown cannot be relocated and the species has been excluded from the Maryland flora. A Garrett County location (Kevin Dodge pers. comm.) cannot be dismissed but uncertainty as to nativity remains.

7. *Scleria nitida* Willdenow Shining Nutrush SNA

Comments: Generally, and apparently correctly, subsumed under *S. triglomerata*. The morphological characters separating it from the latter have not held up to scrutiny. The plants of xeric soils exhibit some of the characters associated with this species description, but the characters are quite variable.

8. *Spiranthes odorata* (Nutt.) Lindley Fragrant Ladies'-tresses SRF

Comments: Excluded from the flora due to confusion with *S. bightensis*, see Pace (2021) for a discussion of this newly described species.

9. *Silene virginica* Linnaeus Fire-pink SR

Comments: Reported by Luttman (1935) as occurring in Garrett County. There are no other reports from Maryland. A distinctive plant, and unlikely to misidentified; however, the specimen, if it exists, has not been located.

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Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Allopolyploid	Having two or more complete sets of chromosomes derived from different species.
Allozyme	Molecular markers from protein electrophoresis. These markers are variants of enzymes arising from mutations in structural genes.
Alluvial	Relating to, composed of, or found in alluvium.
Alluvium	Sediments deposited by or in conjunction with running water in rivers, streams, or sheetwash.
Amphibolite	Medium- to coarse-grained metamorphic rocks that are composed of amphibole minerals such as hornblende and plagioclase. These are the diagnostic rocks of the amphibolite facies of regional metamorphism and may be derived from premetamorphic rocks of various types. Mafic igneous rocks (e.g., basalts and gabbros) and sedimentary dolomite can be the parent rocks of amphibolite.
Anthropogenic	Created, caused or induced by human actions.
Apogamous	Development of a sporophyte from a gametophyte without fertilization.
Basic	Minerals such as calcium and magnesium that produce soils with high pH values.
Boreal	Relating to, or growing in higher latitude, northern regions.
Brackish	A general term describing somewhat salty tidal waters with a mix of salt and fresh water.
Calcareous	Consisting of or containing calcium carbonate.
Calciphile	A plant restricted to calcium-rich substrates.
Circumboreal	Of or occurring in the boreal region, i.e., the high northern latitudes of the northern hemisphere.
Congener	A member of the same taxonomic genus as another plant or animal.
Cryptic	Difficult to discern or identify. Often used to refer to organisms whose taxonomic identity may be obscure or hidden.
Diabase	An igneous, medium to fine-grained mafic rock.
Diploid	Having two full chromosome complements per cell.
Disjunct	Marked by separation from a usually contiguous geographic range.
Ecotone	A transition area between two plant communities.
Elaiosome	A food body attached to a seed dispersed by ants.
Endemic	Restricted or peculiar to a particular geographic region.
Epiphyte	A plant deriving its moisture and nutrients from the air and growing upon another plant (especially a tree).
Eutrophication	A process in which bodies of water become rich in dissolved nutrients (nitrogen, phosphates, etc.) but often are seasonally deficient in oxygen.

Extirpated	Destroyed or removed, generally referring to a particular geographic region, e.g., extirpated from Maryland but secure in other regions of the U.S. as opposed to extinct, which means destroyed completely.
Fall Line	A narrow zone demarcating the geological intersection of upland consolidated rock (bedrock) of the Piedmont and unconsolidated coastal plain sediments.
Felsic	Silicate minerals that contain elements such as aluminum, potassium, sodium, produce soils with low pH values.
Fen	Wetland fed by a flowing mineral-rich surface or groundwater.
Fresh tidal	Referring to tidal waters with 0-0.5 parts-per-thousand (ppt) salinity.
Glauconitic	Referring to a mineral soils consisting of a dull green earthy iron and potassium phosphates occurring abundantly in greensand.
Gneiss	A metamorphic rock with visible grains, highly metamorphosed and often color banded with layers of different minerals.
Infraspecific	Within (infra) a species, referring (generally) to varieties or subspecies within a single species.
Intertidal	Referring to the portion of the shoreline that is underwater during an average high tide and exposed at an average low tide.
Invasible	Referring to the potential of some natural communities to be invaded by non-native invasive species.
Limestone	A sedimentary rock containing calcite that generally has high levels of plant-available calcium.
Mafic	Referring to silicate minerals containing magnesium and iron and that produce soils with high pH values.
Mesic	Relating to an environment containing a moderate amount of soil moisture.
Mesohaline	Referring to estuarine water having salinity between 5-18 parts per thousand.
Millpond	A pond produced by damming a stream to produce a head of water for operating a mill.
Minerotrophic	Referring to soil (usually a wetland) characterized by nutrients carried by groundwater through mineral soils.
Montane	Of or relating to mountainous regions.
Nontidal	Not influenced by tidal action.
Oligohaline	Referring to estuarine waters with 0.5-5 parts-per-thousand (ppt) salinity.
Orthographic	Referring to a variant spelling.
Pleistocene	The first epoch of the Quaternary Period, usually associated with the most recent glacial advance (the Wisconsinan).
Polyploid	An organism having more than twice the number of haploid chromosomes, i.e., which typically arises from sexual reproduction.
Pyrogenic	Producing or produced by wildfire as a natural process.
Relict	A persistent remnant of an otherwise extinct (or extirpated) flora or fauna.
Relictual	Of or relating to a relict.
Riparian	Related to or living or located on the bank of a natural watercourse such as a river.
Saline	Containing salt, referring to tidal waters with measurable salinity.

Scour bar	A feature of natural river courses where the action of moving currents removes and/or deposits alluvium.
Seep	Referring to groundwater flow at the soil surface.
Serpentine	Underlain by or composed of serpentinite, a green or black group of mafic minerals that as a group are called serpentine.
Shell-marl	A limy (calcium carbonate) earthy mixture of fine sediments containing deposits of snail or bivalve shells.
Shell-midden	Deep layers of oyster shell deposited by native Americans.
Sphagnous	Related to an abundance of Sphagnum moss.
Swale	A low lying, depressed, and often wet stretch of land, often dominated by herbaceous plant growth.
Taxa	Plural of taxon, a taxonomic group in a formal system of classification.
Taxon	A name applied to a taxonomic group in a formal system of classification.
Tetraploid	Having four times the haploid number of chromosomes arising via sexual reproduction (e.g., eggs and sperm) or more often apomixis.
Tidal	Influenced by the action of tides.
Triploid	Having three full chromosome complements per cell.
Ultramafic	Referring to metamorphic or igneous rocks composed of all or nearly all mafic minerals.
Xeric	Characterized by only a small amount of soil moisture.



Crested Coralroot (*Hexalectris spicata*) in a calcareous woodland in Kent County; one of Maryland's rarest orchid species.
Photo Credit: William McAvoy