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Rare Vascular Plants of Maine : A Critical Areas Program Report

Susan C. Gawler

L. M. Eastman

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Rare Vascular Plants of Maine



A revision of L. M. Eastman's
RARE VASCULAR MAINE PLANTS (1978)

June 1981

a Critical Areas Program Report

For Reference

Not to be taken

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Cover Illustrations, left to right:

Calypso bulbosa (Calypso), by Laurel Smith

Drosera linearis (Linear-leaf Sundew), by Laurel Smith

Carex bigelowii (Bigelow's Sedge), by Caren Caljouw

please cite as follows:

Critical Areas Program. 1981. Rare Vascular Plants of Maine. State Planning Office, Augusta, Maine 04333. 656 pp.

Financial support for this project was provided by the Maine Critical Areas Program.

Financial assistance for the printing of this document was provided by a grant from the Maine State Planning Office's Coastal Program, funded by the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, administered by the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

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RARE VASCULAR PLANTS OF MAINE

A
CRITICAL AREAS PROGRAM
Report

Based on
Rare Vascular Maine Plants (1978)
with
ADDITIONAL HERBARIUM DATA
and
RARE PLANT INFORMATION
by
L.M. Eastman

INTRODUCTION
CRITERIA
ANNOTATED RARE PLANT LIST
SPECIES ACCOUNTS
APPENDICES
ADDITIONAL HERBARIUM DATA
COUNTY & TOWN INDEX
EDITING
by
Susan C. Gawler

June 1981

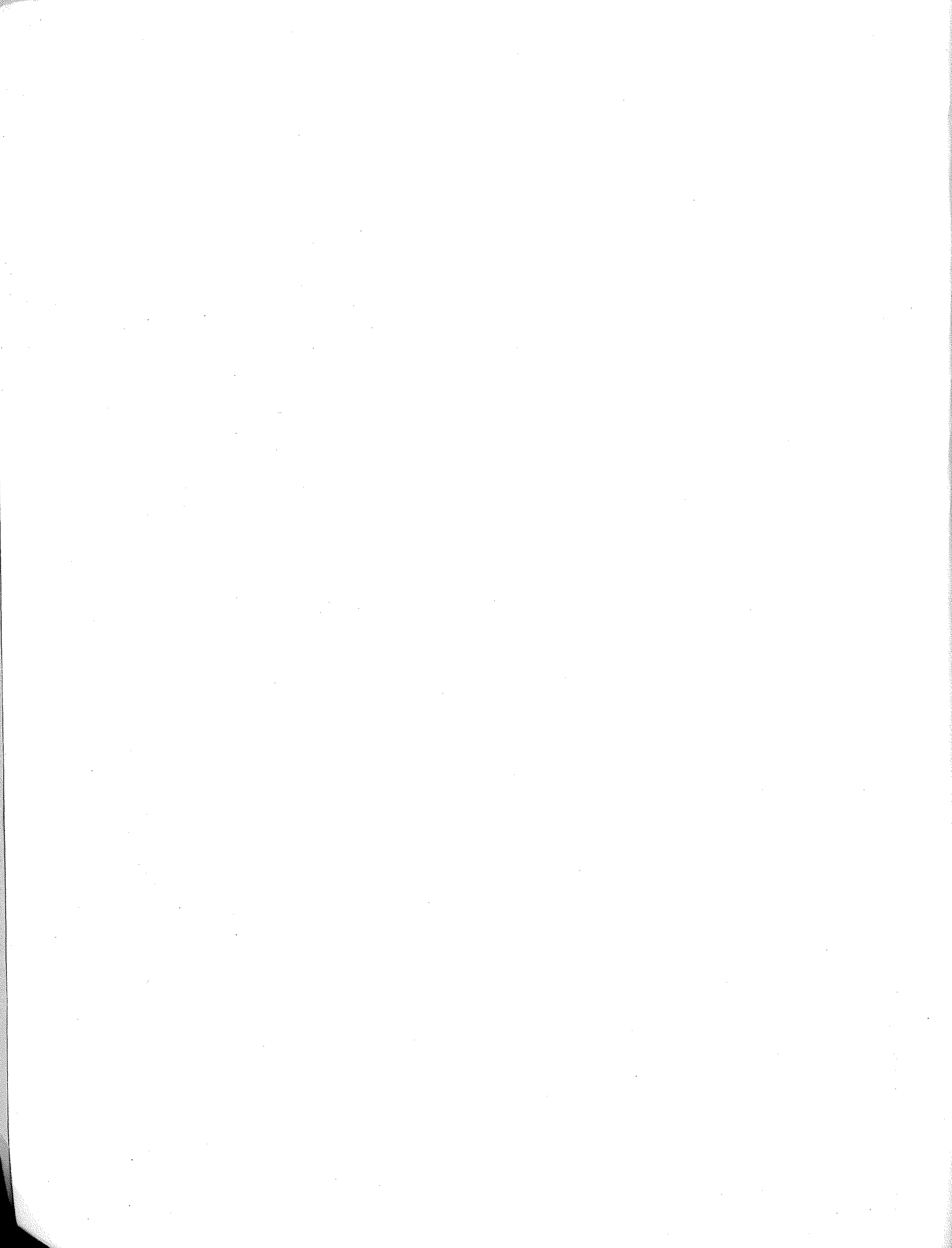
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State Planning Office
189 State Street
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Acknowledgements

This project could never have reached this stage without the generous donations of time and expertise from many people. First thanks go to Hank Tyler, the Critical Areas Program Manager, who provided a tremendous amount of guidance and logistical support. It is largely due to him that Maine has the rare plant program it does today. Richard W. Dyer (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Endangered Species), Charles D. Richards (University of Maine), and Garrett E. Crow (University of New Hampshire) have repeatedly provided helpful and professional advice. Elizabeth Thompson and Caren Caljouw lent staunch support in herbarium work, library work, and periodic reviews. Our thanks also go to the curators of the various herbaria who obligingly gave access to these valuable collections. Special appreciation goes to those who helped with difficult groups: C. Barre Hellquist and Garrett E. Crow on Potamogeton and Craig W. Greene on Calamagrostis. (Any volunteers for Carex?)

The ultimate goal, of course, is to locate populations of these plants, and to that end we heartily thank the following people. (We thank again those already named who also helped us in the field.) For valuable tip-offs and hours of help in the field, not always under the best weather conditions: Laurence Cooper (Monhegan), Marilyn Dwelley (China), Joan Feely (Mount Desert Island), George Newman (Bedford, NH), Kent Mattingly (Isle au Haut), Gerald Merry, John Gordon and Jean Hoekwater (Baxter State Park), Pete and Bill McConnell (Red River Country), Martin Rasmussen (Perham, Woodland, etc.), Sally Rooney and Candy McKellar (Aroostook County and then some), Clotilde Straus (Portsmouth, NH), C. Paul Wight (Old Orchard Beach), and Lyle Wiggin and Blaine Mills (Norway). And for providing information or reporting new stations to the Critical Areas Program: Betty Brown, Jonathan Carter, Richard and Janet Crane, Arnold Davis, William Drury, Norman Famous, Gale Flagg, John Grena, Bertye Haywood, Matthew Hickler, Anne Howe, Don Hudson, Philip Keenan, Paul Merriam, Judy St. Onge, Douglas Steventon, Charles Towne, David Wise, and Ian Worley. Our most up-to-date information comes from people like these.

Finally, accolades and an honorary degree in Latin should go to Carol Stone, who had the formidable (and seemingly never-ending) task of typing this.

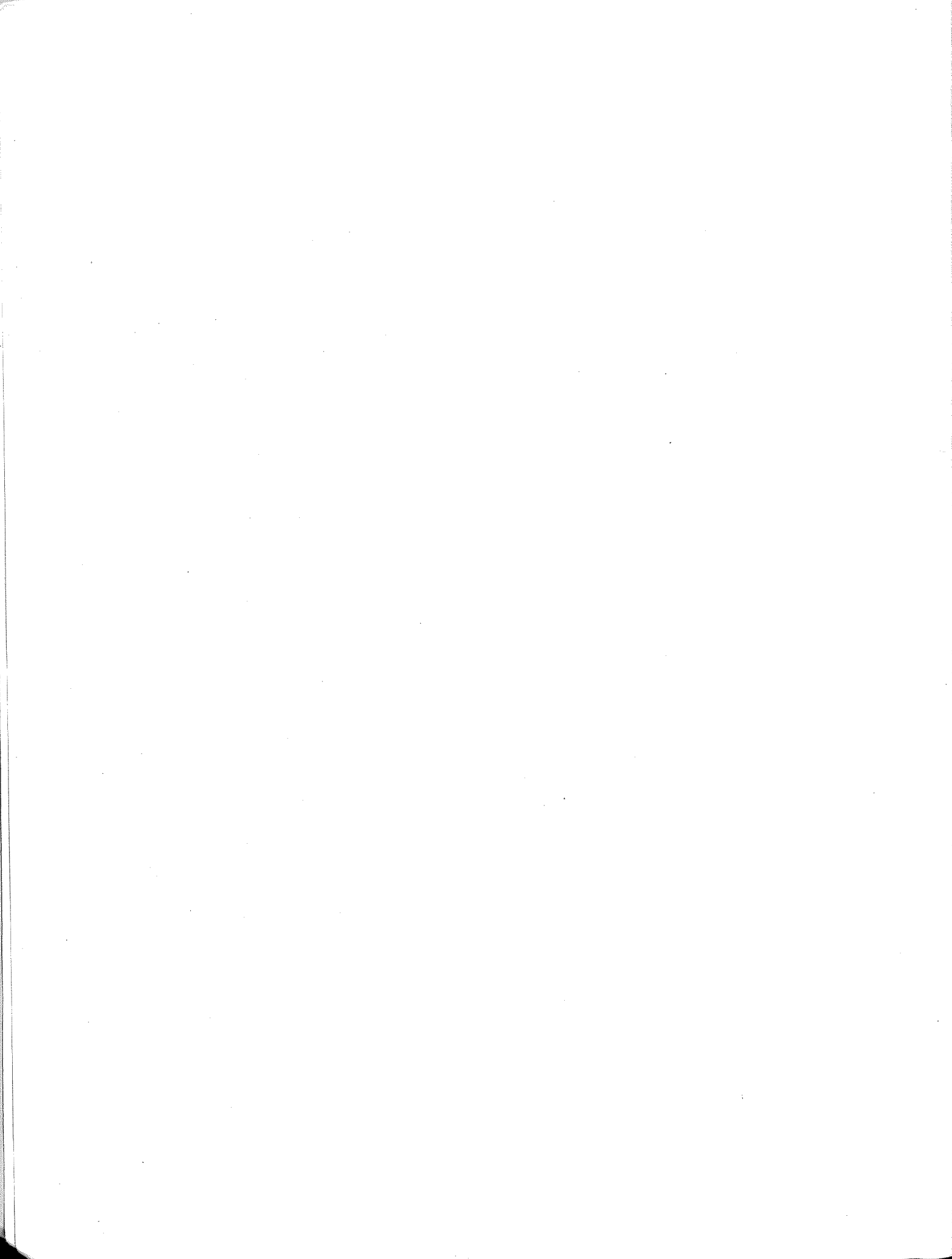


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YOU CAN HELP
IN OUR RARE PLANT WORK

If you know of areas where any rare plants are found, we would really appreciate hearing about them. We have provided a short form (inside back cover) which you can fill out and send in to us. If you would rather, just write or call:

Critical Areas Program
189 State Street
Augusta, Maine 04333
(207) 289-3154.

THANKS!



PART ONE

INTRODUCTION:

RARE PLANTS and RARE PLANT WORK in MAINE

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This revision of L.M. Eastman's Rare Vascular Maine Plants represents the most recent stage of the Critical Areas Program's effort to identify and document the most unusual elements of Maine's flora. It consists of two major parts: 1) a revised and annotated list of Maine's rare vascular plant species, and 2) a species-by-species account with background information, past and present locational data, and (in many cases) references, for each plant species. Although it is difficult to define rarity and to enumerate its causes, we have been able to develop the list through the use of a series of criteria and by consultation with Maine and New England botanists. Of Maine's approximately 1500 native vascular plant species, 318, or about 21%, meet the rarity criteria we have developed, and are included herein. The list (Part Two) itself shows, for each species, the total number (largely historical) of towns from which it has been collected and the number of towns in which it is known to be extant, the rarity criteria which it meets, and the level (State, New England, or National) at which it is considered rare. The species accounts (Part Three) contain more detailed information, in a format which allows for periodic updating.

It is important to note that this is a list of rare but not necessarily endangered plant taxa. Of the 318 species on this list, only one, Furbish's Lousewort (Pedicularis furbishiae), has so far been listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as officially Endangered, and two others have been proposed as Threatened or Endangered. Ten others are currently under review for such status. See Table 2 (p. 21) for a list of these plants. Many of these 318 plants could be considered "endangered" at the state level (i.e. in danger of being extirpated from the State), but we prefer to use the term "endangered" only for those species which are, indeed, in danger of becoming extinct throughout all or a significant portion of their range.

A listing of the rare plants of a region should, in almost all cases, be regarded as a process rather than as an isolated and finite event. New or updated locational data will be collected on many species; for others, evidence of decline or of being more common than currently thought will accrue; and taxonomic revisions will result in additions, deletions and changes of terminology -- to name a few. This is thus a working document and not a final list of Maine's rare plants. It is designed to serve three main purposes: 1) to assist the Critical Areas Program in its botanical inventory, 2) as a tool for industry and developers to use in site evaluations, and 3) to allow botanists, ecologists, and interested citizens to see which species are and are not rare -- and particularly to give them the opportunity to share their knowledge of these plants with the Critical Areas Program.

History of Rare Plant Work in Maine

Maine's rare plant program has evolved over the past six years, but is based on botanical work which has accumulated over the past 300 years. The earliest record we have of botanical explorations in Maine is John Josselyn's New England's Rarities Discovered (1672). Not surprisingly, Josselyn's work dealt with plants of the southern part of the State, primarily York County. It was not until the mid-1800's that a more extensive survey was undertaken. In 1847, Aaron Young, a Bangor doctor with an interest in botany, convinced the State Legislature to approve \$600 for a botanical survey of the State, and, at the same time, secured for himself the appointment to carry it out. In one season, Young traveled north to Katahdin, east to Cherryfield, back along coastal islands to Penobscot Bay, and south to York and Oxford Counties. His survey was, naturally, incomplete, and the Legislature unfortunately did not wish to continue the funding. Young did collect many specimens, with an eye to publishing a 20-volume Flora of Maine which would consist of folios of annotated specimens. Unfortunately, this never materialized beyond the first volume.

The next step towards a complete botanical survey of Maine came in 1861 and 1862, when the Maine Board of Agriculture undertook a "Scientific Survey" of the State. These two years of botanical work were executed primarily by George L. Goodale, a young graduate of Amherst College, and increased the knowledge of Maine's flora by several orders of magnitude. Goodale travelled extensively in Aroostook County, rich territory which had been hitherto unexplored. At the same time, he was curator of Botany for the Portland Society of Natural History, and deposited most of his specimens there. Unfortunately, the building burned in the Great Portland Fire of 1866, and the specimens were lost. The results of his two years work were published in the Proceedings of the Portland Society of Natural History, Volume I, under the title "Catalogue of the Flowering Plants of Maine". This was the first published checklist of Maine plants.

From this time until early in the 20th century, the study of botany in Maine flourished. The Land Grant College of Maine, established at Orono in 1869, had Dr. C.H. Fernald in its biology department and young Frank Lamson-Scribner as one of its first students. Another devoted student of Maine botany at this time was Kate Furbish of Brunswick, now of lousewort fame. Called by many the "Posy Lady", she made her life's work out of travelling all over the state collecting and drawing plants. Many of her specimens are deposited at the New England Botanical Club herbarium. Her detailed and beautiful paintings, now housed at the Bowdoin College Library, are an important contribution to our knowledge of Maine's flora.

Maine's most eminent botanist was undoubtedly Merritt Lyndon Fernald, born in 1873 in Orono. Fernald showed an early interest in botany publishing articles on the flora of the Orono region during his high school years. Even after he went to Harvard, eventually becoming one of the foremost plant systematists in America and travelling worldwide in his work, he maintained an active interest in Maine botany. He was responsible for the 1892 revision of Goodale's Portland Catalogue of Maine plants, and also coordinated the foundation (in 1895) of the Josselyn Botanical Society of Maine. He collected thousands of plant

specimens, largely between 1885 and 1920, and published hundreds of botanical articles. His work remains invaluable to our rare plant effort today.

From the beginning, our knowledge of Maine's flora has depended to a large degree on the work of amateurs, using that word in its truest sense. Even now, Maine's active botanical association, the Josselyn Botanical Society, harmoniously blends professionals and amateurs. This association meets annually for botanical explorations in various parts of the State, as it has for almost every year since its inception in 1895. Herbaria throughout New England contain many contributions from Josselyn members, well-known and otherwise. It is to the Josselyn Botanical Society that the relatively extensive documentation of Maine plants can largely be attributed.

Another group which has been, and continues to be, most important in the knowledge of Maine's flora is the New England Botanical Club. Their herbarium, housed at Harvard University, is one of the largest and most up-to-date in New England. Equally valuable is their quarterly publication, Rhodora. Since the publication of the first volume in 1899, hundreds of articles pertaining to Maine botany have appeared in this journal. One need only glance at the bibliography of this report to see how useful these have been.

In recent years, there has been a revival of interest in Maine botany. Probably the most extensive survey has been that of Oxford County by C.S. Campbell and L.M. Eastman from 1975-1978. Other recent work has been concentrated along the St. John River in Aroostook County, and on the peatlands and rocky headlands of the eastern coast (Washington and Hancock Counties).

Figure 1 (page 4) illustrates the extent of past and present botanical activity in Maine. The shaded areas are those which have been botanized extensively in the past; striped areas are those where field work has more recently taken place. It is evident that, although the length and breadth of Maine has been covered, botanists have concentrated on the most obviously rewarding areas: the coastline, the rivers, the rich bogs of eastern Aroostook County, the mountains. More work remains to be done in these areas, as well as in areas which are as yet unexplored. On its solid historical foundation, the knowledge of Maine's present-day flora is now expanding with much of the same enthusiasm that marked the early botanical forays.

Maine's Rare Plant List and the Critical Areas Program

The conservation of rare and endangered vascular plant species has only recently become a nationally recognized issue, primarily as a result of the increased environmental awareness which marked the 1970s. The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, for example, was the first version of this Act to specifically include plants rather than just animals. Since then, the federal government has funded rare plant work at the regional level; for example, the work on rare vascular plants of New England, which has been a cooperative effort by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the New England Botanical Club. In many states, too, programs analagous to Maine's Critical Areas Program seek to

* The Josselyn Botanical Society's Bulletin No. 10 contains interesting biographical sketches of some members.

MAINE
AREAS OF
BOTANICAL ACTIVITY



LEGEND




-  GOOD/RECENT
-  FAIR/HISTORICAL
-  POOR

FIGURE 1.

identify those states' rare and/or endangered flora. Organizations such as the New England Wildflower Society, the Garden Club Federation of Maine, and the Maine department of Education have also helped lay the groundwork for a rare plant list by making the public aware that certain plants are unusual or rare and should be protected.

The foundation of Maine's first rare plant list is the Revised Checklist of the Vascular Plants of Maine (Bean et. al. 1966), first published by the Josselyn Botanical Society in 1948, revised in 1966, and currently being revised again. This list provides a county-by-county listing of all vascular plants, introduced and otherwise.

Another important predecessor to a rare plant list for Maine was the Natural Areas Inventory of Maine, which the Natural Resources Council compiled in 1972 as part of a New England-wide project. Phase I of this inventory was a listing of 2029 Maine areas having "...unique or unusual scientific, educational, geological, ecological, or scenic value", among them many areas containing rare or unusual plants. Phase II of the Natural Areas Inventory was to develop a program which would involve both public and private sectors in the protection of these natural areas. This resulted in the Critical Areas Act, charging the State Planning Office with administering a program to identify and document natural areas of at least State significance, rare plant areas among them.

The Critical Areas Program was thus created in 1974. Along with rare plant areas, the Program seeks out information on exemplary plant communities, such as peatlands or old growth forests, and also considers geologic, hydrologic, and zoologic topics. The process by which the program registers outstanding natural areas is described in the section on Rare Plant Conservation (page 13).

The earliest version of Maine's rare plant list was prepared for the Critical Areas Program in 1976 by the Center for Natural Areas. This was a list of 233 "significant" vascular plant species and was contained in A Preliminary Listing of Noteworthy Natural Features in Maine (Adamus & Clough, 1976). This list was developed by 1) listing plant species recorded from only 1 county in Maine; 2) adding species listed by 2 local botanical societies as "should not be picked"; 3) circulating this list among a panel of Maine botanists (Dr. A.E. Brower, L.M. Eastman, Dr. Charles D. Richards, and Dr. George B. Rossbach) with instructions to make additions or deletions as they saw fit; and 4) circulating the revised list to the same botanists for further additions, deletions or other corrections.

Using this list, the Critical Areas Program was able to select certain species for further investigation, resulting in in-depth planning reports for these species. To efficiently collect herbarium data for the 233 species on this list, L.M. Eastman, then of the Maine Audubon Society, compiled herbarium and literature citations for those species for which planning reports had not yet been prepared.

Eastman's 1978 report, Rare Vascular Maine Plants, contained the first revision of the original list of "significant" plants. In the course of compiling the data, he deleted two species (Dicentra cucullaria - Dutchman's Breeches, and Sanguinaria canadensis - Bloodroot) which he considered too common and added sixteen species which he felt should be included. In addition, two species (Nyssa sylvatica - Tupelo, and

Oxytropis johannensis - Field Oxytrope) which were not on the original list had already been added to the list by virtue of being the subjects of planning reports. His list thus consisted of 249 species, and the report gives herbarium data for 216 of these species. Not included were 1) the 26 species for which planning reports had already been prepared, and 2) 7 species which had been included on the original list but for which no data could be found. The data contained in the report -- where, when, and by whom each species had been collected in Maine -- helped immeasurably in targeting rare plant species for further field work.

The next step in the evolution of Maine's rare plant list was A Revision of the Maine Rare Plant Inventory Process (Gawler, 1978). This report proposed a departure from the traditional planning reports for most of the species recorded from less than 15 locations. Although not a revision of the rare plant list itself, the report simplified the inventory process, which resulted in more up-to-date information on Maine's rare plants. This influx of current information was one of the factors prompting this report and the current revision of the list.

The Critical Areas Program is not the only agency devoting time to rare plants of Maine. Working under the Endangered Species Act, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service developed a program in cooperation with the New England Botanical Club with the objective of preparing a list of vascular plant taxa which are rare or endangered in New England. State-by-state lists, the first step, were published in 1978; the regional list which evolved from these lists was recently published (Crow et. al. 1981); and a more detailed regional report is being developed. The list for Maine was prepared by L.M. Eastman (1978b), and is essentially a revision of the list contained in Rare Maine Vascular Plants. Reflecting our continually growing knowledge of the current status of Maine's rare plants, this third version of Maine's rare plant list includes 20 species not on Eastman's previous list, and omits 21 of the species previously included, for a total of 248 rare plant taxa.

With the surge of recent botanical work, both in Maine and throughout New England, it soon became necessary to revise both the list and the compilation of herbarium and literature citations which L.M. Eastman prepared for the program in 1978. This revision culminates the Critical Areas Program's past six years of botanical work, as well as incorporating much of the work that has been done on rare flora throughout New England. It draws on herbarium work, library work, and field work by many consultants. It also makes use of work by other agencies, public and private. Countless individuals, volunteering information and time, have added greatly to the information here. Furthermore, although most of the concrete work towards this list has occurred within the last ten years, it is rooted in the labors of the many botanists, professional and amateur, who have documented the flora of Maine over the past 150 years.

Critical Areas Program Rare Plant Inventory

Maine's rare plant inventory is carried out by the Critical Areas Program as part of its role to identify and document the most unusual natural features in the State. The inventory, then, is a preliminary to actual documentation and registration of rare plant stations. Along with

rare plant species, the program studies unusual plant communities, such as arctic-alpine vegetation and peatlands.

The program relies on botanists and naturalists throughout Maine for inventory work. In some cases, a consultant is hired to research a particular topic or to relocate certain stations, but we also receive generous donations of information on specific rare plant sites. Since 1978, Susan C. Gawler has been working for the Critical Areas Program as the staff botanist, coordinating inventory work, organizing data, and working with landowners on the conservation of rare plant stations. Botanists who have contributed to the program's inventory include: L.M. Eastman, who has written 19 planning reports and spent countless hours in the field; Dr. Charles D. Richards; Dr. A.E. Brower; Dr. Fred C. Olday; Diane May and Dr. Ronald B. Davis; Dr. Ian A. Worley; and Sally C. Rooney.

The original approach taken by the Critical Areas Program was to inventory plants species-by-species. Under this system, a botanical consultant would be hired to research and do fieldwork on a given plant species and to submit the results in the form of a planning report. These give comprehensive accounts of the species' biology, ecology, past and present distribution in Maine, and also recommend certain sites for evaluation as critical areas. Planning reports have been prepared on 26 rare plant species. This approach works well for species on which a good deal of information is available. However, many of Maine's rare plants have been recorded from only a few stations, and for these species, planning reports would be inefficient. To facilitate the inventory, then, the program took a new approach: to relocate as many stations for as many species as possible, not considering each species separately. For this, L.M. Eastman's compilation of herbarium and literature citations proved invaluable. Furthermore, in many cases planning reports have been replaced by botanical fact sheets. (Figure 2.) Fifty-nine of these fact sheets have so far been prepared. They give background information such as general and technical descriptions of the plant and also give its past and present status in Maine and elsewhere. They are periodically updated as more information is collected.

Relying on former herbarium collections as our primary source of data does have drawbacks. In most cases, the description is limited to county and town making relocation difficult, if not impossible. The majority of the collections, furthermore, date from 60-100 years ago, and many areas of the State have undergone considerable changes since that time. In southern Maine, for example, many rare plant populations have been lost to development. Even in less populated areas, agricultural and forestry uses have caused species to disappear from former stations.

On the other hand, some rare plants are quite persistent, and stations known for decades can still be traced from old herbarium data. For example, one of the three Maine stations for the rush Juncus stygius was relocated in 1979, after a lapse of 71 years. Maine's only station for Shepherdia canadensis (Canada Buffalo-berry), first found in 1892, was rediscovered in 1938, and has now been registered as a critical area. In all, we have been able to find stations for over half of Maine's rare plant species, most of which were relocated from data on herbarium specimens. It is highly likely that many of Maine's historic rare plant stations still exist, although we may lack sufficient information to relocate them.

CRITICAL AREAS PROGRAM BOTANICAL FACT SHEET NUMBER 60

The State Planning Office is charged with administering Maine's Critical Areas Act. For more information, please contact the State Planning Office, Critical Areas Program, 189 State Street, Augusta, Maine, 04333; telephone (207) 289-3155.

BACKGROUND

Name: Botrychium lunaria (L.) Sw.

Moonwort

Family: Ophioglossaceae (Adder's-tongue Family)

Habitat: open turfy slopes and shores, usually where lime is present.

Range: Greenland to Alaska, south to parts of the extreme northern U.S.

Phenology: a fern (Perennial): fertile segment and sporangia appear in July in Maine

Aids to identification: Like most members of the genus Botrychium (Grape-ferns), B. lunaria is distinguished both by its succulent texture and by the fertile frond, which appears above the sterile frond and consists of a cluster of golden-brown globular sporangia (hence the name Grape-fern). It differs from the other succulent Botrychiums in having the sterile blade only once-pinnate (divided), with the segments distinctly fan-like (lunate) in shape. The entire plant usually stands only 3" - 6" high.

Ecological characteristics: Moonwort is a circumboreal species which is sporadic through much of its range. Because it is so rare in New England, little is known about its ecological relationships here. It is a calciphile (requiring available calcium, or "lime", in the soil), and seems to prefer moderate light rather than deep shade. At its one known Maine station, the necessary calcium is apparently derived not from a limestone bedrock, but rather from the mussel and clam shells which have been deposited on the shore.

Technical description:

3. B. lunaria (L.) Sw. (old generic name), Moonwort, Heras i. L. lune (Qu.). — Sterile frond erect, 0.2-2.5 dm. long with the expanding fertile and sterile blades ascending; the fertile frond (family 2) up to 30-1.5 dm. long, with the sterile blade, the latter sessile or essentially so, arising to slightly oblique base, 1-1.5 dm. long, 0.7-3.0 cm. broad, with (2-) 3-7 (-8) pairs of overlapping to slightly remote broadly fan-shaped or semi-orbicular pinnae; these pinnae as wide as or wider than long, 0.4-2 cm. broad, with long open or semi-orbicular sinuati and unusually concave bases, entire or shallowly toothed, or in the rare forms respectively (Moore) Wealth. (three-parted) with the lower pinnae much elongated and pinnately divided, the blades thus 3-parted; sporangia 0.5-1 mm. in diameter; spores 25-35 µ in diameter, tuberculate, mature from June-Aug. — Open turfy, gravelly or lumpy slopes, shores and meadows, chiefly calcareous, Greenl. and Lab. to Alaska, s. to Nfld., e. Qu., n. and e. Me., n. Mich., n. Wis., n. Minn., Colo., Ariz. and Calif. (Eurasia, Australia, Tasmania and N.Z., with a var. in Patagonia).

page 21 in Gray's Manual of Botany, Eighth Edition (Fernald 1950) American Book Company, New York. Used by permission.

Illustration from Britton & Brown's Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States and Canada, 2nd ed.

OVER

Critical Areas Program Botanical Fact Sheet Number 60

page 2

STATUS OF BOTRYCHIUM LUNARIA

IN MAINE

Currently known stations:

- 1) Great Cranberry Isle, Hancock Co., first collected 1939, rediscovered 1980. approximately 25 individuals seen.

Vouchered but not recently seen stations:

- 1) Fort Kent (Aroostook County). Last seen 1908.

OTHER STATES

Listed as rare in Vermont, New Hampshire and New York; does not occur southward. Status in western U.S. unknown.

Listed as nationally Threatened or Endangered by Crow et. al. (1981).

POPULATION TRENDS:

Unknown, possibly always scarce.

REASON FOR RARITY:

at southern limit of range; rare throughout much of range.

SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL: National

RARITY CRITERIA MET: FEM
Southern Limit of Range

REFERENCES

Crow, et. al. 1981. Rare and Endangered Vascular Plant Species in New England. Rhodora 83: 259-299.

Ogden, E.B. 1948. The Ferns of Maine. University of Maine Studies, Second Series, No. 62. 128 pp.

JUSTIFICATION

This species was included on Maine's working rare plant list on the recommendation of Maine botanists and by meeting the criteria for inclusion contained in Rare Vascular Plants of Maine, a Critical Areas Program report. The fact sheet for this species was prepared following the recommendations in A Revision of the Maine Rare Plant Inventory Process, Second Ed., prepared for the Program by Sue Gawler (1981).

This fact sheet prepared by Sue Gawler.

June 1981

Although most of the rare plant areas known to the Critical Areas Program are previously known stations, we occasionally learn of completely new stations. Information comes either from locally active naturalists, from botanists doing field work around the State, or from Critical Areas Program workers. The location of these new stations is some of the program's most important botanical work. Several species entirely new to Maine have been found. Two of these, Marsh Elder (*Iva frutescens*) and American Lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*), are range extensions from further south; others are northern species, such as the English Sundew (*Drosera anglica*) and the Sandwort *Arenaria rubella*. New stations for plants known from other parts of Maine have also been found. Critical Areas Program work on waterfalls and gorges, for example, has yielded several new stations. More importantly, people outside of the Critical Areas Program have been reporting interesting finds. This phenomenon results from the recent renewal in botanical activity in Maine, and we hope that more stations will come to light in the future.

Types of Rare Plants in Maine

The vegetation of Maine is a composite of several phytogeographic elements. In the southern part of the State, for example, are found many species characteristic of the flora of the Atlantic coastal plain or species with a typically Appalachian range. These plants attract little attention as rarities south of Maine, but are important here. The northern part of the State, on the other hand, harbors many species of boreal distribution which are at the southern edge of their range in Maine. Many of these boreal species occur in few other areas of the U.S., and can thus be considered rare from a national viewpoint (Table 2, p. 20). Maine's flora as a whole may be considered transitional between a temperate Appalachian type and boreal Canadian type.

The diversity resulting from Maine's latitudinal range is compounded by the topographic variability of the State. A wide variety of habitats can be found: sand beaches and rocky cliffs along the coast; extensive peatlands as well as smaller bogs; rivers, lakes, and ponds; forest types ranging from rich deciduous to boreal spruce-fir; arctic-alpine zones above treeline on Maine mountains; and others.

Historically, certain parts of Maine have been considered floristically richer than other parts of the State. Although this "richness" does reflect to some degree the variability of the vegetation, it is tempered by the attitudes of the botanists involved and by the accessibility of the areas. Some areas of Maine have not been thoroughly explored for rarities, and some areas of the State have lost much of their native flora since they were first botanized. See Figure 1, p. 4.

Causes of rarity can be as difficult to determine as rarity itself is to define. Without speculating too far, however, we can give a broad picture of the types of rare plants in Maine. Most of Maine's rare vascular plants can be put into one or more of five categories, as follows:

1) Species at the limit of their range:

Almost one-third of Maine's rare plants are at their northern range limit in Maine and another one-third are at their southern range limit here. Thus, the rarity of approximately two-thirds of the rare vascular plants of Maine can be at least partially attributed to range peripherality. In most cases, these plants are more common elsewhere in their range. Thus, they are generally not considered threatened or endangered as species, but are important components of Maine's flora. Peripheral populations are, furthermore, ecologically important as possible indicators of range extensions or remnants of range contractions; and they are often less tolerant of environmental changes, being at their adaptive limits here. Many of those which reach their northern range limit here are significant only at the state level: Atlantic White Cedar (Chamaecyparis thyoides), for example. On the other hand, those which reach their southern limit in Maine are significant at least at the New England level, although they may be common in parts of Canada.

2) Endemics (Species with a very small natural range):

This category includes plants whose range is restricted to Maine, to New England, or to an area approximately the size of New England but not within its political boundaries. Because endemic species do have such a limited range, their decline anywhere within that range prompts concern. Endemics are also scientifically valuable in the studies of plant evolution, taxonomy, and geography.

Certain areas are richer in endemic species than others. Islands such as Hawaii usually contain many endemics. New England, as a whole, is not an area of high endemicity. Furthermore, some taxa which are originally described as being endemic to a certain area are later found to be actually part of a broader-ranging species. Thus, the number of endemics in a given area can depend on whether "lumping" or "splitting" is taxonomically in vogue, or upon the "lumping" or "splitting" tendencies of the authors themselves. For example, two sedges (Carex elachycarpa and C. josselynii) "endemic" to Maine have been recently found to be invalid as species, and are now included in more wide-ranging species.

Looking at the list, one can see that there are few species listed as endemic (ENME or ENNE) and only slightly more listed as restricted (RSTR). Like the sedges mentioned above, the taxonomic status of many of these is questionable. The former Astragalus blakei is now considered a variety of A. robbinsii, for example, and the taxonomic status of other endemics such as Cardamine longii and Mimulus ringens var. colpophilus needs clarification. Some, however, are definitely endemic. Pedicularis furbishiae (Furbish's Lousewort) is the most well-known of these.

- 3) Species requiring a habitat which is scarce in Maine, though more common elsewhere:

This category can overlap with the "range limit" category, but the two are not always equal. Perhaps the best examples are calciphiles -- those species requiring a substrate rich in calcium (lime). Many species which are known to be calciphytic are rare in Maine, and their occurrence is restricted to those areas of the state where limestone or other calcareous rock is at or near the surface. The most extensive limestone belt in Maine is in eastern and northern Aroostook County; more isolated areas can be found throughout the State, especially in Oxford County and along the Kennebec, Piscataquis and Penobscot rivers. Many of these calciphiles are common in parts of the country where calcium is more prevalent. Other habitats which typically support rare plant species are coastal headlands, coastal peatlands, other bogs, and rivershores.

Some habitats which are scarce in Maine overlap more consistently with range limits. Alpine habitat, for example, is uncommon, and species requiring this are often at their southern range limit. Along the southern part of the coast, undeveloped estuaries and saltmarshes support species which are rare both by virtue of habitat scarcity and by being at their northern range limit.

- 4) Species which, for some reason, are rare throughout their range:

This category is fraught with unknowns. In many cases, the reasons for a species' discontinuous distribution are unclear. Such is the case with Isotria medeoloides (Small Whorled Pogonia), one of America's rarest orchids. Its biology is very poorly understood; we only hope to gain some insight before the species dwindles even further beyond its alarmingly low level. Other examples in this category are Cypripedium arietinum (Ram's-Head Lady's-Slipper), and Nymphaea tetragona, among others.

- 5) Species whose populations are seriously declining:

Included here are species which are declining due either to habitat modification or, in the case of some attractive wildflowers and ferns, to overpicking. Habitat modification is by far the most frequent culprit. For example, some plants found in the wetlands and saltmarshes of York County have been lost to coastal development; the sand plains in Brunswick, formerly one of Kate Furbish's favorite collecting grounds, are now the site of a Navy base; Maine's rivers, though now becoming cleaner, have been seriously polluted. Often, too, this loss of habitat takes place on a small "backyard" scale, and could be avoided by careful planning.

Species also may decline due to overpicking by plant enthusiasts. Stands of Great Rhododendron (Rhododendron maximum) have been damaged or wiped out by people digging up the plants (although the stands also decline for natural reasons); Showy Lady's-Slipper (Cypripedium reginae), formerly merely uncommon, has

apparently declined due to both overpicking and habitat modification. The vigilance of local wildflower societies and nature organizations is helping to minimize this problem.

Threats to Rare Plants

A rare plant population is considered threatened if it is subjected to unwarranted disturbance coupled with an ignorance of or, less frequently, an insensitivity to the population's importance. Ignorance is the crucial factor: once rare plant stations are known, they can often be managed to perpetuate the feature with little or no inconvenience to the landowner. Types of threats include industrial or residential development, forestry and agricultural practices, hydrologic changes, recreational use, and undue publicity of the site.

Many rare plant areas are threatened simply because they are not known. It would be hard to estimate the number of rare plant stations lost in this way. In southern Maine, for example, the only known native stand of Flowering Dogwood (Cornus florida) on Mt. Agamenticus in York County, was almost completely destroyed when a road was built over it. Had there then (the 1940s) been a liaison between the botanists who routinely visited the site and the landowner who was apparently unaware of its significance, the population could probably have been saved. It is this sort of a liaison which the Critical Areas Program attempts to provide.

There are various ways in which a site may be actively threatened. Looming first in many people's minds is that of industrial or residential development. The urbanization of southern Maine has, indeed, claimed some stations, but this type of threat is less prevalent in Maine than in many other states, simply because Maine is not a heavily industrial state. The mainstay of Maine's economy, forestry, has undoubtedly claimed some populations of rare plants: the only known Maine station for Great White Trillium (Trillium grandiflorum), in Chesterville (Franklin County), was recently destroyed by a logging operation. Also, the heavy demand for Northern White Cedar has resulted in the decimation of some of Maine's finest northern cedar bogs, places which often contain rarities.

Rare plants which occur along waterways are vulnerable to hydrologic changes. Dams are the most obvious threat here; several rare plant areas have already been inundated by dam impoundments, and the current revival of interest in hydroelectric power may result in the destruction of other areas. In fact, here is one case where land use plans and the preservation of rare plant populations may be incompatible. Unlike road-building or residential sites which can be flexible, there is often little choice in the placement of a dam. Less obvious but certainly important is the pollution of Maine's rivers by industrial and other wastes. Some areas along the Kennebec River, for example, no longer harbor the rarities they once did. Whether or not the plants will again be found there as the rivers become cleaner is a matter of speculation.

Recreation can also cause decimation of rare plant populations. In York County, heavy development of the coastline as "Vacationland" has eliminated more than one rare plant station. Across the State, the

renewed popularity of hiking means that some fragile areas are subjected to heavy foot traffic; alpine areas are a good example.

Undue publicity of rare plant stations can, in rare cases, lead to their decimation. Particularly outside of Maine, especially attractive plants such as ladyslippers and ferns have been dug up either by private collectors or by unscrupulous wildflower nurseries. Excessive visitation can also cause damage by trampling. Fortunately, here in Maine, vandalism has rarely been a problem.

Of course, many rare plant stations are not threatened. Some are protected by their inaccessibility; others are protected by conscientious landowners, both public and private. As people become aware of the ecological and aesthetic values of Maine's native flora, this protection should increase.

Rare Plant Conservation

Conservation of Maine's rare plants depends not only on Maine botanists, the Critical Areas Program, and the individual landowners, but also on public awareness and support. Various groups throughout the State, such as Audubon Society chapters and garden clubs, sponsor programs to foster an appreciation of Maine's flora. The Maine Department of Education has published a list of wildflowers showing which ones should not be picked, and has recently begun to make information about Maine's rare features an integral part of its school curriculum. With these efforts, Maine people are coming to realize both how vulnerable and how valuable our native flora is.

Concurrent with this positive public attitude towards conservation is the Critical Areas Program's work towards the location (or re-location) and documentation of rare plant stations across the State. The Program conducts botanical work of its own; but, perhaps more importantly, serves as a link between other botanists and the landowners of the rare plant sites. Once a site is known, we have found it usually easy to work with the landowners to insure the perpetuation of the plants in question. In fact, the cooperation between landowners and Critical Areas Program staff has been one of the cornerstones of the program. We recognize that the landowners are the guardians of the area, and try to enlist their support in its protection. Some may argue that by identifying a rare plant site, we are actually making it more vulnerable to damage or even destruction. Publicity is, indeed, a natural fear; but we know of no cases of a rare plant station being harmed as a result of Critical Areas Program documentation. Ignorance, and not publicity, has in several cases been the cause of an area's destruction.

Whether or not a rare plant population requires active protection varies from site to site. Many areas are self-protecting because of their isolation or inaccessibility. Plants such as Dryopteris fragrans (Fragrant Cliff-fern), which is confined to mountain cliffs, are in little need of management. On the other hand, some stations require continued contact with the landowner and/or more active management. The conservation of stands of Atlantic White Cedar (Chamaecyparis thyoides), for example, has been greatly enhanced simply by letting the landowners

know how important the trees are. In alpine areas, damage can be minimized by education and trail relocation.

The management of ephemeral or successional species is a problem, and one which is largely beyond the Critical Areas Program's financial and professional resources. Here is an area in which ecological studies are sorely needed. Populations of Gentiana crinita (Fringed Gentian), for instance, may fluctuate greatly from year to year, as the plant (an annual or biennial) seeds from one place to another, or wet meadows where it grows may succeed to other vegetation which shades out the gentians. Likewise, some of Maine's few stations of Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel) have declined as the overstory became more mature and blocked sunlight to the understory.

Thus, although the Critical Areas Program does not have the resources to do in-depth ecological or management studies, we do have an important role in rare plant conservation. Our job is first to identify and document the areas and second to encourage the landowners, as well as the general public, to take an interest. The documentation takes the form of planning reports, botanical fact sheets, and a detailed written description (with maps showing the location and boundaries) of each area. These documents, which we attempt to make thorough while avoiding undue technicalities, are useful both to the scientific community and to the general public.

Once this documentation is complete, we work with the landowners themselves. The process of placing an area on the Register of Critical Areas involves several steps: informing the landowner of the significance of the area; requesting permission to place the area on the Register (a listing, not a regulatory act), and presenting the area to our citizen's Advisory Board for approval as a registered critical area. The program monitors each critical area with an annual status report, a short form mailed to each landowner asking about the current ownership and condition of the area. This annual report also provides a means for landowners to ask us any questions they may have.

For landowners interested in legally protecting their land, the program has published (jointly with the Maine Coast Heritage Trust) The Landowner's Options. This booklet outlines various means of protecting land: deed restrictions, conservation easements, and donation or sale to conservation agencies, public and private. One resulting success story has been the transfer of Maine's only station for Iris prismatica (Slender Blue-flag), threatened by encroaching coastal development, to The Nature Conservancy and, through them, to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Program also promotes, on a small scale, broader public education. Illustrated brochures have been prepared on several plants which are familiar to many people and at the same time rare in Maine: Mountain Laurel (Kalmia latifolia), Rhododendrons (R. maximum, R. viscosum, R. lapponicum), Sassafras (S. albidum), Nodding Pogonia (Triphora trianthophora), and Orchids (various species). Program staff also speaks at club meetings and school classes from time to time.

Other agencies, both public and private, have an independent role in the conservation of Maine's rare plant areas. State agencies such as the Land Use Regulation Commission and the Department of Environmental Protection may consider critical areas information when granting permits or drawing up management plans. At the town level, critical areas may be placed in a protective zoning district; in the case of aquatic, semi-aquatic, or estuarine plants, they fall under shoreland zoning and may be protected in that way. Private groups can protect rare plant areas by outright acquisition or by the granting of a conservation easement. The Nature Conservancy, for example, recently bought 1500 acres on Great Wass Island, a botanically rich area featuring extensive peatlands, Jack Pine (Pinus banksiana), Sedum rosea, Iris hookeri, and Lomatogonium rotatum, to name a few. The New England Wildflower Society also owns two rare plant areas in Maine. Local garden clubs, though they usually lack the funds to acquire much land, are helpful in mustering local support for the protection of certain areas.

Regulation or acquisition as a means of protection is, and should remain, the exception rather than the rule. Most of Maine's rare plant stations can be protected through landowner awareness and through broad-based public support for the conservation of rare plant areas in general.

Rare Plant Accomplishments

The Critical Areas Program has, to date, accomplished the following in its rare plant inventory:

- identified or gathered information on extant* stations for 172 out of the 318 species listed as rare (54%);
- field checked over 250 potential rare plant areas throughout the State;
- verified 168 of these areas as valid rare plant stations to be evaluated as critical areas;
- evaluated, documented, and registered 71 of these 168 areas (this includes working with the landowners towards the areas' conservation);
- prepared detailed planning reports on 26 of these rare plant species;
- prepared 59 botanical fact sheets ;
- published various educational brochures and articles on rare plants of Maine.

In addition, the program is currently involved in:

- assisting the State Bureau of Public Lands and the Baxter State Park Authority in inventories of their lands;

* Extant= existing

- working closely with The Nature Conservancy on the protection of rare plant areas on their lands, and, through their Preserve Design project, helping them target rare plant areas for acquisition;
- helping the New England Wildflower Society with management of rare plant areas on their lands;
- working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on the conservation of areas along the St. John River where the endangered Furbish's Lousewort (Pedicularis furbishiae) grows.

Future Work

The past six years of botanical work has resulted in a much clearer understanding of the current status of rare plants in Maine. Much of the easier work (Kalmia latifolia, Sassafras albidum, Chamaecyparis thyoides) has been done; what remains will be increasingly more difficult.

We will continue to track down rare plant areas ourselves, but will also rely on the work of other botanists and naturalists throughout the State. There is great opportunity for botanical discoveries in Maine, and volunteered information has proven a valuable contribution to the program. In 1979 and 1980, several rare plant areas were reported to us by professional botanists and by amateur wildflower enthusiasts alike. One of these was a new station for an orchid which has recently been proposed as federally endangered; another was for a very rare orchid which had not been found in Maine since 1956. We hope this trend will continue.

The rare plant list itself will have to be periodically revised. Questions on the taxonomic validity of some of the species may be resolved; new stations will be found for (we hope) many species; and additions to and/or deletions from the list will undoubtedly be warranted.

As the inventory of Maine's rare plants becomes more complete, conservation work will increase. Program staff will continue to help private agencies and other state agencies with rare plant inventories, and will also continue to monitor the status of registered rare plant areas. Ecological and management studies, however, will have to come from other sources. We hope to broaden public education efforts with the cooperation of other state agencies, conservation organizations, and schools.

Conservation of Maine's rich botanical heritage will thus require the cooperation of the Critical Areas Program, other state and federal agencies, private conservation organizations, landowners, and the general public. The Critical Areas Program stands ready to assist any and all interested in Maine's rare vascular plants.

PART TWO

LIST
of the
RARE VASCULAR PLANTS OF MAINE

Criteria for Listing

One of the most important features of this revision is the use of criteria by which each species can be judged (Table 1 p.19). The two previous rare plant lists prepared for the Critical Areas Program (Adamus and Clough, 1976; Eastman's Rare Vascular Maine Plants, 1978) were consensual and therefore basically subjective. By using these criteria, which are more objective, we hope to make it clear why each species is included.

The question that arises first in many people's minds is "what is a rare plant?" Rarity is a complex phenomenon, and does not lend itself to a precise definition. The two major facets of this complexity are 1) the actual infrequency of the species in nature, and 2) the perceived value of the species to the human race. In other words, given two types of plants with the same infrequent distribution, the type with the higher aesthetic value is apt to be considered the "rarer" of the two by most people. In our work, we try to simplify this problem by considering rarity primarily from the biological viewpoint. Furthermore, rather than define rarity, we attempt to describe it; it is this for which the criteria are useful. For our purposes, then, a rare plant species is one which has been found in ten or fewer towns* in Maine or one which, though found in more than ten towns, is infrequent because it is at the periphery of its range, has a restricted range, or is declining or vulnerable in Maine.

The objective in developing these criteria was to combine quantitative and qualitative factors into a framework by which a given species can be evaluated for inclusion on Maine's rare plant list. Although quantitative data is generally considered more objective, and therefore perhaps more credible, the quantitative data available on the distribution of plants is variable and largely out-of-date, and so must be tempered with qualitative information. The most commonly used quantitative category -- the number of "stations" or areas from which authenticated specimens of the plant in question have been collected -- is limited in its usefulness. In the first place, not all types of plants are equally represented in herbarium collections. Some aesthetically appealing or very unusual species, for example, have been collected far out of proportion to the other components of an area's flora; for these species, the number of stations may be an exaggeration of their actual occurrence. The opposite may be true for inconspicuous or less appealing types of plants, such as grasses and sedges: these may be more common than herbarium records would indicate. In the second place, herbarium records are often out-of-date, as the majority come from the heyday of botanical collecting 50 to 100 years ago. Without up-to-date information on the number and location of extant stations for a given species, we must turn to qualitative as well as quantitative criteria.

The qualitative criteria used help to describe as well as to justify a species' rarity. These criteria include range limits (northern and southern), endemicity (to Maine or to New England), and decline or vulnerability. The main drawback of these qualitative criteria, of

*We have used "town" instead of "station" because of the difficulty of defining the latter. Many old herbarium specimens give only the town as the location, and it is thus often impossible to discern whether more than one collection in the same town represents more than one station.

Table 1: List of Criteria

FEW SMES SNES	1) species with authenticated herbarium specimens from 10 or fewer Maine towns. ("Town" is used because it is more easily definable than "Station"). Includes FEW -- collected from 2-10 Maine towns or from 2 distinct stations in 1 town, SMES -- known from a single Maine station, and SNES -- known from a single New England station. Example: FEW - <u>Eleocharis rostellata</u> ; SMES - <u>Rhododendron lapponicum</u> ; SNES - <u>Drosera anglica</u> .
ENME	2) species which are endemic to Maine. Example: <u>Carex onensis</u> .
ENNE	3) species which are endemic to New England. Example: <u>Paronychia argyrocoma</u> var. <u>albimontana</u> .
RSTR	4) species with a restricted range (approximately the size of New England, but not limited to its boundaries) and which are infrequent, vulnerable, or declining within that range. Example: <u>Polygonum puritanorum</u> .
NLR SLR ELR	5) species at the northern, southern, or eastern limit of their range in Maine and infrequent in Maine; peripheral species. Example: NLR - <u>Baptisia tinctoria</u> var. <u>crebra</u> ; SLR - <u>Erigeron hyssopifolius</u> ; ELR - <u>Amelanchier humilis</u> .
FED	6) species listed, proposed, or currently under review for Threatened or Endangered status by the Office of Endangered Species (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior), based on the most up-to-date list published in the Federal Register (Dec. 15, 1980 at time of this printing). Example: <u>Isotria medeoloides</u> .
DECL VULN DEC/VUL	7) species which have been seriously declining in number in recent years and/or which are vulnerable to depletion from collecting, destruction of habitat, etc. Example: DECL - <u>Sassafras albidum</u> ; VULN - <u>Oxytropis johannensis</u> ; DEC/VUL - <u>Gentiana crinita</u> .

course, is that they are more subjective, and therefore open to different interpretations. This is particularly true of the "declining or vulnerable" criterion. Here, we have made our best judgements, and welcome any information to support or contest them.

The list of criteria (Table 1, p.19) attempts to synthesize the available quantitative data (which is largely historical) and the more current qualitative information (such as general population trends, extent of suitable habitat, etc.). To facilitate use of this list, the criteria are grouped according to clarity: the first three are more or less objective, while the last four provide for the important exceptions to the purely objective criteria. It must be emphasized that this order does not reflect the relative importance of the criteria. For example, plants which fall into the "declining" or "vulnerable" category may have been formerly more abundant but may now deserve highest conservation priority.

Many plants will fit more than one criterion; the criteria were designed so that any plant fitting at least one would merit inclusion on the rare plant list. Each criterion is given a number, and at least one letter category. For example, a plant which has been collected from seven towns in Maine would fit criterion #1 but would be assigned the abbreviation FEW, while a species with only one station in Maine (but others in New England) would fit the same criterion but be assigned the abbreviation SMES (single Maine station).

Determination of Significance Level

Within this rare plant list, different levels of rarity exist. Some species which are rare in Maine may be common outside of Maine; Sassafras albidum is a good example. Other species may be rare in Maine and New England but common elsewhere in the United States, and some species (such as Ranunculus lapponicus) are found rarely anywhere in the United States. To help set conservation priorities, we have assigned each plant on our rare plant list to one of three significance levels: State, New England, or National.

Species considered rare at the national level fall into two categories: 1) listed, proposed, or under review as Endangered or Threatened by the Office of Endangered Species (see Criterion #6; also Table 2, p. 21); or 2) though not considered nationally threatened, found in few areas of the United States outside of New England. Here, we are generally following the judgment of the Committee on Rare and Endangered Species of the New England Botanical Club (Crow et. al. 1981) (See Table 3, p.22). Many of the species in the latter category are more common in Canada, but extend south to only a few areas of the United States. Thus, though not threatened, they may be considered rare from a national perspective. Of the 318 species on the list, 64, or 20%, are considered nationally significant.

Species considered rare at the New England, or regional, level are those which have been included on the list of rare vascular plants of New England which is currently being prepared under the auspices of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the New England Botanical Club (Crow et. al. 1981). There are a few exceptions to this rule. Some plants, such

TABLE 2: Taxa Currently Listed, Proposed, or Under Review
as Threatened or Endangered Species which occur in Maine
(from Federal Register 45(242). December 15, 1980)

TAXON	STATUS	PAGE
<u>Pedicularis furbishiae</u>	Listed, Endangered	495
<u>Isotria medeoloides</u>	Proposed, Endangered	236
<u>Paronychia argyrocoma</u> var. <u>albimontana</u>	Proposed, Threatened	311
<u>Carex oronensis</u>	Under review ¹	147
<u>Scirpus longii</u>	Under review	171
<u>Listera auriculata</u>	Under review	238
<u>Platanthera leucophaea</u>	Under review, Pending proposal ²	252
<u>Cardamine longii</u>	Under review	344
<u>Oxytropis campestris</u> var. <u>johannensis</u>	Under review, Pending proposal	393
<u>Viola novae-angliae</u>	Under review	412
<u>Mimulus ringens</u> var. <u>colpophilus</u> ³	Under review	571
<u>Valeriana uliginosa</u>	Under review	518
<u>Prenanthes boottii</u>	Under review	547

¹Taxa listed here as simply "under review" are those listed as "category 2" by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: taxa for which sufficient biological data has not yet been collected to justify a proposal for listing. As such information is collected, these taxa may either warrant a formal proposal for listing ("category 1") or be deleted from the list ("category 3").

²Taxa listed here as "under review, pending proposal" are those listed as "category 1" by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: taxa on which sufficient biological data has been collected to support a proposal for listing as Threatened or Endangered.

³Does not appear on our rare plant list because it is a variety of a species which is, on the whole, not rare in Maine. See Part Four.

TABLE 3: Maine's "Nationally Rare" Taxa:
 Those Rare throughout their U.S. Range
 (though not considered Threatened or Endangered)
 (after Crow et. al. 1981)

See Table 2, page 21, for potentially Threatened or Endangered taxa

<u>Selaginella selaginoides</u>	<u>Minuartia rubella</u>
<u>Botrychium lunaria</u>	<u>Nymphaea tetragona</u>
<u>Asplenium viride</u>	<u>Ranunculus lapponicus</u>
<u>Dryopteris filix-mas</u>	<u>Cardamine bellidifolia</u>
<u>Woodsia alpina</u>	<u>Draba lanceolata</u>
<u>Woodsia glabella</u>	<u>Drosera anglica</u>
<u>Triglochin gaspense*</u>	<u>Drosera linearis</u>
<u>Calamagrostis inexpansa</u> var. <u>novae-angliae</u>	<u>Saxifraga aizoon</u> var. <u>neogaea</u>
<u>Deschampsia atropurpurea</u>	<u>Saxifraga stellaris</u> var. <u>comosa</u>
<u>Festuca prolifera</u>	<u>Rubus chamaemorus*</u>
<u>Poa alpigena</u>	<u>Hedysarum alpinum</u> var. <u>americanum</u>
<u>Carex atratiformis</u>	<u>Arctostaphylos alpina</u>
<u>Carex katahdinensis</u>	<u>Cassiope hypnoides</u>
<u>Juncus stygius</u> var. <u>americanus</u>	<u>Loiseleuria procumbens</u>
<u>Luzula confusa</u>	<u>Phyllodoce caerulea</u>
<u>Calypso bulbosa</u>	<u>Rhododendron lapponicum</u>
<u>Cypripedium arietinum</u>	<u>Vaccinium boreale</u>
<u>Orchis rotundifolia</u>	<u>Diapensia lapponica</u>
<u>Salix arctophila</u>	<u>Agalinis neoscotica</u>
<u>Salix argyrocarpa</u>	<u>Euphrasia oakesii</u>
<u>Salix herbacea</u>	<u>Achillea borealis</u>
<u>Salix interior</u> var. <u>exterior</u>	<u>Gnaphalium supinum</u>
<u>Salix planifolia*</u>	<u>Hieracium robinsonii*</u>
<u>Betula glandulosa</u>	<u>Solidago calcicola</u>
<u>Betula minor</u>	<u>Solidago cutleri*</u>
<u>Polygonum viviparum</u>	<u>Tanacetum huronense</u> var. <u>johannense</u>

*Species followed by an asterisk are not listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981) but seem, from our work, to warrant such attention.

as Mertensia maritima (Oysterleaf), are rare through most of New England but cannot be considered rare in Maine, and these are not included on this list at all. One hundred twenty-two, or 38%, of the 318 species on the list are considered rare at the New England level.

The last and lowest significance level is the state level. Species at this level are those which are not rare through most of their range, but which, for some reason, are rare in Maine. Most of the species falling into this category are species which reach the northern limit of their range in Maine. Forty-two percent (132) of the 318 species on the list are rare at the state level.

Obviously, species considered rare at the national level warrant more intensive conservation efforts than do species which are rare only in Maine; and species considered rare at the New England level fall between the other two categories. Ironically, however, the amount of available information on most plants is inversely proportional to their significance. Thus, it is much more difficult to find information on the nationally rare and perhaps threatened Auricled Twayblade (Listera auriculata) than it is to find information on Mountain Laurel (Kalmia latifolia), common throughout much of the eastern United States but rare in Maine due to its northern range limit. As knowledge accumulates, species may be found to be more common or more infrequent than originally supposed. Thus, as with the rare plant list itself, the significance level of any species is subject to change.

Explanation of Format

Plants on this list are arranged phylogenetically by family and alphabetically within family. The order of families follows Gray's Manual, Eighth Edition (Fernald 1950), although some family names (e.g. Laminaceae, Apiaciae) have been brought up to date. Terminology generally follows Gray's Manual, Eighth Edition; in cases where it does not, we have given the synonym used in Gray's Eighth in parentheses. A few recently named species, such as Triglochin gaspense and Vaccinium boreale, are not listed in Gray's Eighth at all.

For those unfamiliar with phylogenetic order, families and genera are listed alphabetically in the index. People used to common names can find their scientific equivalent in Appendix V.

For each species, the following information is given:

- Number of Towns. The "total" is the number of towns from which we have seen vouchered specimens. The "known" is the number of towns from which the plant has been collected within the past 10 years. (In a few cases, photographs replace plant material). In most cases, these stations have been documented by the Critical Areas Program. These numbers are accurate through the 1980 field season only.
- Criteria Met. As explained. See Table 1, p.19.
- Level of Significance. As explained.
- Page. The page on which the more detailed species account may be found.

NAME	# TOWNS		CRITERIA MET	LEVEL OF SIGNIFI- CANCE	PAGE
	Total	Known			
EQUISETACEAE					
<u>Equisetum variegatum</u> Schleich. (2 vars.)	10	1	FEW	State	57
LYCOPODIACEAE					
<u>Lycopodium sabinaefolium</u> Willd.	11	0	SLR	N.Eng.	60
<u>Lycopodium selago</u> L.	7	5	FEW	N.Eng.	62
<u>Lycopodium sitchense</u> Rupr. (= <u>L. sabinaefolium</u> var. <u>sitchense</u> [Rupr.] Fern.)	5	0	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	65
SELAGINELLACEAE					
<u>Selaginella apoda</u> (L.) Fern.	4	0	FEW NLR VULN	State	68
<u>Selaginella selaginoides</u> (L.) Link	2	0	FEW SLR	Natl.	69
OPHIOGLOSSACEAE					
<u>Botrychium lunaria</u> (L.) Sw.	2	1	FEW SLR	Natl.	71
POLYPODIACEAE					
<u>Asplenium platyneuron</u> (L.) Oakes	8	3	FEW NLR	State	73
<u>Asplenium viride</u> Huds.	2	1	FEW SLR	Natl.	75
<u>Camptosorus rhizophyllus</u> (L.) Link	1	0	SMES NLR DEC?/VUL	State	75
<u>Cryptogramma stelleri</u> (Gmel.) Prantl	3	1	FEW	N.Eng.	76
<u>Dryopteris filix-mas</u> (L.) Schott	1	1	SMES SLR VULN	Natl.	77
<u>Dryopteris fragrans</u> (L.) Schott	23	5	SLR	N.Eng.	78

NAME	# TOWNS		CRITERIA MET	LEVEL OF SIGNIFI- CANCE	PAGE
	Total	Known			
<u>Dryopteris goldiana</u> (Hook.) Gray	8	4	FEW	State	82
<u>Woodsia alpina</u> (Bolton) S.F. Gray	5	2	FEW SLR	Natl.	84
<u>Woodsia glabella</u> R. Br.	6	3	FEW SLR	Natl.	85
<u>Woodsia obtusa</u> (Spreng.) Torr	4	3	FEW NLR	State	87
<u>Woodwardia areolata</u> (L.) Moore	2	0	FEW NLR DEC?/VUL	State	88
PINACEAE					
<u>Chamaecyparis thyoides</u> (L.) BSP.	10	5	FEW NLR DEC/VUL	State	90
POTAMOGETONACEAE					
<u>Potamogeton confervoides</u> Reichenb.	3	1	FEW	State	95
<u>Potamogeton filiformis</u> Pers. (2 vars.)	7	5	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	96
<u>Potamogeton friesii</u> Rupr.	2	1	FEW	N.Eng.	98
<u>Potamogeton pulcher</u> Tuckerm.	1	1	SMES NLR	State	99
<u>Potamogeton vaseyi</u> Robbins	7	1	FEW	State	100
ZANNICHELLIACEAE					
<u>Zannichellia palustris</u> L.	8	1	FEW	State	102
NAJADACEAE					
<u>Najas guadalupensis</u> (Spreng.) Magnus	1	0	SMES NLR	State	104

NAME	# TOWNS		CRITERIA MET	LEVEL OF SIGNIFI- CANCE	PAGE
	Total	Known			
JUNCAGINACEAE					
<u>Triglochin gaspense</u> Lieth and D. Love	2	0	FEW RSTR SLR	Natl.	105
ALISMATACEAE					
<u>Sagittaria montevidensis</u> C&S ssp. <u>pongiosa</u> Englem. (<u>Lophotocarpus</u> <u>spongiosus</u> (Englem.) J.G. Smith	11	0	DEC/VUL	N.Eng.	106
<u>Sagittaria rigida</u> Pursh	2	0	FEW NLR	State	109
POACEAE					
<u>Agrostis borealis</u> Hartm. (2 vars.)	6	2	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	110
<u>Aristida basiramea</u> Engelm.	1	0	SMES NLR	State	112
<u>Bromus kalmii</u> Gray	3	0	FEW NLR	State	112
<u>Bromus pubescens</u> Willd. (<u>B. purgans</u> L.)	7	1	FEW NLR	State	114
<u>Calamagrostis cinnoides</u> (Muhl.) Bart.	2	0	FEW NLR VULN	State	115
<u>Calamagrostis fernaldii</u> Louis-Marie (incl. <u>C. lacustris</u>)	2	0	FEW ENNE	N.Eng.	115
<u>Calamagrostis inexpansa</u> Gray var. <u>novae-angliae</u> Stebbins	5	0	FEW ENNE	Natl.	116
<u>Calamagrostis neglecta</u> (Ehrh.) Gaertn., Mey., & Schreb.	2	0	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	117
<u>Deschampsia atropurpurea</u> (Wahlenb.) Scheele	2	0	FEW SLR	Natl.	118
<u>Eragrostis capillaris</u> (L) Nees	5	1	FEW NLR	State	119

<u>NAME</u>	<u># TOWNS</u>		<u>CRITERIA</u>	<u>LEVEL OF</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Known</u>	<u>MET</u>	<u>SIGNIFI-</u> <u>CANCE</u>	
<u>Festuca prolifera</u> (Piper) Fern.	1	1	SMES SLR RSTR	Natl.	120
<u>Hierochloe alpina</u> (Sw.) R. & S.	3	1	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	121
<u>Muhlenbergia sobolifera</u> (Muhl.)	1	1	SMES NLR	State	123
<u>Phleum alpinum</u> L.	2	0	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	123
<u>Poa alpigena</u> (Fries) Lindm.	1	0	SMES SLR	Natl.	124
<u>Poa fernaldiana</u> Nannf.	1	0	SMES SLR	N.Eng.	124
<u>Sphenopholis obtusata</u> (Michx.) Scribn.	4	0	FEW NLR VULN	State	126
<u>Trisetum melicoides</u> (Michx.) Vasey (2 vars.)	15	0	SLR VULN	N.Eng.	126
CYPERACEAE					
<u>Carex adusta</u> Boott	7	0	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	130
<u>Carex alopecoidea</u> Tuckerm.	2	1	FEW NLR	N.Eng.	132
<u>Carex atherodes</u> Spreng.	1	0	SNES SLR/ELR VULN	N.Eng.	132
<u>Carex atratiformis</u> Britt.	8	2	FEW SLR VULN	Natl.	133
<u>Carex bigelowii</u> Torr.	8	6	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	135
<u>Carex bushii</u> Mackenz.	1	0	SMES NLR/ELR	N.Eng.	138

NAME	# TOWNS		CRITERIA MET	LEVEL OF SIGNIFI- CANCE	PAGE
	Total	Known			
<u>Carex capillaris</u> L. (2 vars.)	8	1	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	139
<u>Carex crawei</u> Dew.	3	0	FEW	N.Eng.	141
<u>Carex eburnea</u> Boott	1	1	SMES ELR	State	142
<u>Carex echinata</u> Murr. (incl. <u>C. josselynii</u> [Fern.] Mackenz.)	3	0	FEW SLR DEC/VUL	N.Eng.	142
<u>Carex garberi</u> Fern. var. <u>bifaria</u> Fern.	7	0	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	143
<u>Carex katahdinensis</u> Fern.	1	0	SNES RSTR SLR	Natl.	145
<u>Carex livida</u> (Wahlenb.) Willd. var. <u>grayana</u> (Dew.) Fern	2	0	FEW	N.Eng.	145
<u>Carex media</u> R. Br.	1	1	SMES	N.Eng.	146
<u>Carex oronensis</u> Fern.	6	1	FEW ENME FED	Natl.	147
<u>Carex platyphylla</u> Carey	11	5	NLR	State	148
<u>Carex polymorpha</u> Muhl.	4	0	FEW NLR DEC/VUL RSTR	N.Eng.	150
<u>Carex prairea</u> Dew.	6	0	FEW	State	152
<u>Carex praticola</u> Rydb.	2	0	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	153
<u>Carex rariflora</u> (Wahlenb.) Sm.	2	0	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	154
<u>Carex salina</u> Wahlenb. var. <u>kattgatensis</u> (Fries) Almq.	6	0	FEW	N.Eng.	154
<u>Carex saxatilis</u> L. (2 vars.)	2	0	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	155

NAME	# TOWNS		CRITERIA MET	LEVEL OF SIGNIFI- CANCE	PAGE
	Total	Known			
<u>Carex scirpoidea</u> Michx.	3	0	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	157
<u>Carex sparganioides</u> Muhl.	1	1	SMES NLR	State	158
<u>Carex sterilis</u> Willd. (incl. <u>C. elachycarpa</u> Fern.)	7	0	FEW	N.Eng.	158
<u>Carex tenuiflora</u> Wahlenb.	7	0	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	160
<u>Carex typhina</u> Michx.	1	0	SMES NLR/ELR	State	161
<u>Carex vaginata</u> Tausch	8	0	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	162
<u>Carex wiegandii</u> Mackenz.	10	1	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	163
<u>Cyperus houghtonii</u> Torr.	1	0	SMES NLR/ELR	N.Eng.	165
<u>Eleocharis diandra</u> C. Wright	5	0	FEW RSTR NLR	N.Eng.	166
<u>Eleocharis pauciflora</u> (Lightf.) Link var. <u>fernaldii</u> Svenson	7	0	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	167
<u>Eleocharis rostellata</u> Torr.	3	0	FEW NLR	State	169
<u>Eleocharis tuberculosa</u> (Michx.) R. and S.	1	1	SMES NLR	State	170
<u>Hemicarpha micrantha</u> (Vahl) Pax	2	1	FEW NLR	N.Eng.	170
<u>Rhynchospora macrostachya</u> Torr.	1	0	SMES NLR VULN	State	171
<u>Scirpus longii</u> Fern.	1	0	SMES FED NLR DECL	Natl.	171

NAME	# TOWNS		CRITERIA MET	LEVEL OF SIGNIFI- CANCE	PAGE
	Total	Known			
LEMNACEAE					
<u>Scirpus pendulus</u> Muhl. (= <u>S. lineatus</u> Michx.)	2	0	FEW NLR	N.Eng.	172
ARACEAE					
<u>Peltandra virginica</u> (L.) Schott and Endl.	11	2	NLR DEC/VUL	State	173
<u>Wolffia columbiana</u> Karst.	1	1	SMES NLR	State	177
XYRIDACEAE					
<u>Xyris smalliana</u> Nash	1	1	SMES NLR	State	178
ERIOCAULACEAE					
<u>Eriocaulon parkeri</u> Robins.	7	3	FEW NLR	N.Eng.	179
PONTEDERIACEAE					
<u>Heteranthera dubia</u> (Jacq.) MacM.	3	0	FEW NLR	State	181
JUNCACEAE					
<u>Juncus alpinus</u> Vill. (2 vars.)	17	2	SLR VULN	N.Eng.	182
<u>Juncus dudleyi</u> Wieg.	11	0	DEC/VUL	State	184
<u>Juncus oronensis</u> Fern.	2	0	FEW RSTR DEC/VUL	N.Eng.	186
<u>Juncus stygius</u> L. var. <u>americanus</u> Buchenau	3	1	FEW SLR	Nat1.	187
<u>Juncus trifidus</u> L.	10	9	FEW SLR	State	188
<u>Luzula confusa</u> Lindeberg	1	1	SMES SLR	Nat1.	191

NAME	# TOWNS		CRITERIA MET	LEVEL OF SIGNIFI- CANCE	PAGE
	Total	Known			
<u>Luzula spicata</u> (L.) DC.	1	1	SMES SLR	N.Eng.	192
LILIACEAE					
<u>Aletris farinosa</u> L.	2	0	FEW NLR DEC/VUL	State	194
<u>Allium canadense</u> L.	6	1	FEW NLR	State	194
<u>Allium tricoccum</u> Ait.	10	5	FEW NLR	State	196
<u>Tofieldia glutinosa</u> (Michx.) Pers.	14	6	DEC/VUL	State	198
<u>Trillium grandiflorum</u> (Michx.) Salisb.	1	0	SMES NLR DEC/VUL	State	201
AMARYLLIDACEAE					
<u>Hypoxis hirsuta</u> (L.) Colville	1	0	SMES NLR VULN	State	203
IRIDACEAE					
<u>Iris hookeri</u> Penny	16	7	SLR	N.Eng.	204
<u>Iris prismatica</u> Pursh	3	1	FEW NLR	State	207
ORCHIDACEAE					
<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u> L.	36	14	DEC/VUL	N.Eng.	209
<u>Calypso bulbosa</u> L.	23	5	SLR DEC/VUL	Natl.	216
<u>Corallorhiza odontorhiza</u> (Willd.) Nutt.	2	1	FEW NLR	N.Eng.	221
<u>Cypripedium arietinum</u> R. Br.	11	3	DEC/VUL	Natl.	222
<u>Cypripedium reginae</u> Walt.	31	4	DEC/VUL	N.Eng.	224

NAME	# TOWNS		CRITERIA MET	LEVEL OF SIGNIFI- CANCE	PAGE
	Total	Known			
<u>Goodyera oblongifolia</u> Raf.	6	1	FEW SLR DECL?	N.Eng.	229
<u>Goodyera pubescens</u> (Willd.) R. Br.	27	2	NLR DEC?/VULN	State	231
<u>Isotria medeoloides</u> (Pursh) Raf.	3	2	FEW NLR FED	Natl.	236
<u>Isotria verticillata</u> (Willd.) Raf.	3	1	FEW NLR	N.Eng.	237
<u>Listera auriculata</u> Wieg.	20	1	FED SLR DEC?/VUL	Natl.	238
<u>Malaxis brachypoda</u> (Gray) Fern.	17	1	DECL?	N.Eng.	242
<u>Orchis rotundifolia</u> Banks	5	2	FEW SLR DEC/VUL	Natl.	245
<u>Orchis spectabilis</u> L.	9	2	FEW VULN	N.Eng.	246
<u>Platanthera flava</u> (L.) R. Br. var. <u>herbiola</u> (R. Br.) Ames and Correll (<u>Habenaria f.</u> var. <u>h.</u>)	24	1	DEC/VUL	N.Eng.	249
<u>Platanthera leucophaea</u> (Nutt.) Gray (<u>Habenaria l.</u>)	1	1	SNES FED ELR DEC/VUL	Natl.	252
<u>Spiranthes lucida</u> (H.H. Eat.) Ames	8	0	FEW	State	254
<u>Triphora trianthophora</u> (Sw.) Rydb.	5	5	FEW NLR	N.Eng.	255
SALICACEAE					
<u>Salix arctophila</u> Cockerell	1	1	SNES SLR	Natl.	258

NAME	# TOWNS		CRITERIA MET	LEVEL OF SIGNIFI- CANCE	PAGE
	Total	Known			
<u>Salix argyrocarpa</u> Anderss.	1	0	SMES SLR	Natl.	259
<u>Salix candida</u> Flugge	5	1	FEW	State	259
<u>Salix cordata</u> Michx. (2 vars.)	6	0	FEW SLR VULN	N.Eng.	260
<u>Salix glaucophylloides</u> Fern.	4	0	FEW SLR DEC?/VUL	N.Eng.	262
<u>Salix herbacea</u> L.	1	1	SMES SLR	Natl.	263
<u>Salix interior</u> Rowlee var. <u>exterior</u> Fern.	2	1	FEW ELR VULN	Natl.	265
<u>Salix planifolia</u> Pursh	1	0	SMES SLR	Natl.	266
<u>Salix uva-ursi</u> Pursh	1	1	SMES SLR	N.Eng.	267
CORYLACEAE					
<u>Betula caerulea-grandis</u> Blanch.	11	2	SLR	N.Eng.	269
<u>Betula glandulosa</u> Michx.	1	1	SMES SLR	Natl.	271
<u>Betula minor</u> (Tuckerm.) Fern.	1	1	SMES SLR	Natl.	272
<u>Betula pumila</u> L.	7	2	FEW	N.Eng.	274
FAGACEAE					
<u>Castanea dentata</u> (Marsh.) Borkh.	18	5	NLR DECL	State	278
<u>Quercus coccinea</u> Muenchh.	6	0	NLR DECL	State	280
<u>Quercus prinus</u> L.	1	1	SMES NLR	State	281

NAME	# TOWNS		CRITERIA MET	LEVEL OF SIGNIFI- CANCE	PAGE
	Total	Known			
ULMACEAE					
<u>Ulmus rubra</u> Muhl.	3	0	FEW NLR DEC/VUL	State	283
URTICACEAE					
<u>Parietaria pensylvanica</u> Muhl.	1	0	SMES ELR	State	285
SANTALACEAE					
<u>Geocaulon lividum</u> (Richards) Fern.	6	2	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	286
ARISTOLOCHIACEAE					
<u>Asarum canadense</u> L.	11	2	NLR DECL?	State	289
POLYGONACEAE					
<u>Polygonum achoreum</u> Blake	5	0	FEW SLR	State	291
<u>Polygonum douglasii</u> Greene	5	3	FEW ELR	M.Eng.	292
<u>Polygonum puritanorum</u> Fern.	1	0	SMES RSTR VULN	State	293
<u>Polygonum viviparum</u> L.	1	1	SMES SLR	Natl.	294
<u>Rumex fenestratus</u> Greene	3	0	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	294
CHENOPODIACEAE					
<u>Chenopodium boscianum</u> Moq.	2	0	FEW NLR	State	296
<u>Chenopodium rubrum</u> L.	1	0	SMES	State	296
<u>Salicornia bigelovii</u> Torr.	2	0	FEW NLR VULN	State	297

NAME	# TOWNS		CRITERIA MET	LEVEL OF SIGNIFI- CANCE	PAGE
	Total	Known			
<u>Suaeda americana</u> (Pers.) Fern.	7	0	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	297
<u>Suaeda richii</u> Fern.	10	0	FEW RSTR	N.Eng.	299
PORTULACACEAE					
<u>Montia lamprosperma</u> Cham.	8	0	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	301
CARYOPHYLLACEAE					
<u>Minuartia glabra</u> (Michx.) Mattf. (<u>Arenaria g.</u>)	12	0	NLR	N.Eng.	304
<u>Minuartia groenlandica</u> (Retz.) Spreng. (<u>Arenaria g.</u>)	16	10	SLR	N.Eng.	306
<u>Minuartia rubella</u> (Wahlenb.) Sm. (<u>Arenaria r.</u>)	1	1	SMES SLR	Natl.	311
<u>Paronychia argyrocoma</u> (Michx.) Nutt. var. <u>albimontana</u> Fern.	7	2	FEW ENNE FED	Natl.	311
<u>Silene acaulis</u> L. var. <u>exscapa</u> (All.) DC.	1	0	SMES SLR	N.Eng.	313
NYMPHAEACEAE					
<u>Nymphaea tetragona</u> Georgi	7	3	FEW SLR	Natl.	314
<u>Nelumbo lutea</u> (Willd.) Pers.	1	1	SMES NLR VULN	State	316
RANUNCULACEAE					
<u>Anemone multifida</u> Poir.	5	4	FEW SLR VULN	N.Eng.	317
<u>Anemonella thalictroides</u> (L.) Spach	1	0	SMES NLR DEC/VUL	State	318

<u>NAME</u>	<u># TOWNS</u>		<u>CRITERIA MET</u>	<u>LEVEL OF SIGNIFI- CANCE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Known</u>			
<u>Clematis verticillaris</u> DC.	18	5	DEC/VUL	State	319
<u>Hepatica acutiloba</u> DC.	2	0	FEW NLR VULN	State	322
<u>Ranunculus ambigens</u> S. Wats.	6	0	FEW NLR VULN	State	323
<u>Ranunculus fascicularis</u> Muhl.	2	2	FEW NLR	State	324
<u>Ranunculus gmelini</u> DC. var. <u>hookeri</u> (D. Don) Benson	4	0	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	325
<u>Ranunculus lapponicus</u> L.	2	1	FEW SLR VULN	Natl.	326
<u>Thalictrum confine</u> Fern.	3	0	FEW SLR VULN	N.Eng.	327
LAURACEAE					
<u>Lindera benzoin</u> (L.) Blume	7	5	FEW NLR DEC/VUL	State	329
<u>Sassafras albidum</u> (Nutt.) Nees	9	3	FEW NLR DEC/VUL	State	331
PAPAVERACEAE					
<u>Adlumia fungosa</u> (Ait.) Greene	9	0	FEW DECL?	State	335
<u>Dicentra canadensis</u> (Goldie) Walp.	2	0	FEW DEC/VUL	State	337
BRASSICACEAE					
<u>Arabis divaricarpa</u> Nels.	1	0	SMES SLR	State?	339

NAME	# TOWNS		CRITERIA MET	LEVEL OF SIGNIFI- CANCE	PAGE
	Total	Known			
<u>Arabis laevigata</u> (Muhl.) Poir	1	0	SMES NLR	State	339
<u>Arabis missouriensis</u> Greene	4	3	FEW NLR	State	340
<u>Barbarea orthoceras</u> Ledeb.	3	0	FEW SLR VULN	N.Eng.	341
<u>Cardamine bellidifolia</u> L.	2	1	FEW SLR	Natl.	342
<u>Cardamine longii</u> Fern.	3	2	FEW FED RSTR NLR	Natl.	344
<u>Dentaria maxima</u> Nutt.	1	0	SMES NLR DEC/VUL	State	346
<u>Descurainia richardsonii</u> (Sweet) O.E. Schulz	5	0	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	346
<u>Draba arabisans</u> Michx.	3	1	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	347
<u>Draba lanceolata</u> Royle	1	0	SMES SLR	Natl.	348
<u>Subularia aquatica</u> L.	9	0	FEW SLR VULN	N.Eng.	349
DROSERACEAE					
<u>Drosera anglica</u> Huds.	1	1	SNES SLR	Natl.	352
<u>Drosera linearis</u> Goldie	1	1	SNES SLR	Natl.	352
PODOSTEMACEAE					
<u>Podostemum ceratophyllum</u> Michx.	9	1	FEW NLR	N.Eng.	355

NAME	# TOWNS		CRITERIA MET	LEVEL OF SIGNIFI- CANCE	PAGE
	Total	Known			
CRASSULACEAE					
<u>Sedum rosea</u> (L.) Scop.	13	7	SLR	N.Eng.	357
<u>Tillaea aquatica</u> L.	5	0	FEW DECL?	N.Eng.	360
SAXIFRAGACEAE					
<u>Parnassia glauca</u> Raf.	14	5	DEC?/VUL	State	363
<u>Saxifraga aizoon</u> Jacq. var. <u>neogaea</u> Butters	2	2	FEW SLR	Natl.	365
<u>Saxifraga pensylvanica</u> L.	10	1	FEW NLR DEC?/VUL	State	366
<u>Saxifraga stellaris</u> L. var. <u>comosa</u> Poir.	1	1	SNES SLR VULN	Natl.	368
PLATANACEAE					
<u>Platanus occidentalis</u> L.	1	0	SMES NLR DEC/VUL	State	370
ROSACEAE					
<u>Amelanchier gaspensis</u> (Wieg.) Fern. and Weath.	7	1	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	371
<u>Amelanchier humilis</u> Wieg.	1	0	SMES ELR	N.Eng.	372
<u>Rosa johannensis</u> Fern.	9	2	FEW RSTR SLR VULN	N.Eng.	373
<u>Rubus chamaemorus</u> L.	13	12	SLR	Natl.	374
<u>Sanguisorba canadensis</u> L.	3	0	FEW	State	379
<u>Waldsteinia fragarioides</u> (Michx.) Tratt.	2	1	FEW NLR VULN	State	380

NAME	# TOWNS		CRITERIA MET	LEVEL OF SIGNIFI- CANCE	PAGE
	Total	Known			
FABACEAE					
<u>Astragalus alpinus</u> L. var. <u>brunetianus</u> Fern.	18	5	RSTR SLR DEC/VUL	N.Eng.	382
<u>Astragalus eucosmus</u> Robins.	2	0	FEW SLR DEC/VUL	N.Eng.	386
<u>Astragalus robbinsii</u> (Oakes) Gray var. <u>minor</u> (Hook.) Barneby (<u>A.blakei</u> Egglest.)	2	0	FEW ENNE VULN	N.Eng.	387
<u>Baptisia tinctoria</u> (L.) R. Br. var. <u>crebra</u> Fern.	3	1	FEW NLR VULN	State	387
<u>Hedysarum alpinum</u> L. var. <u>americanum</u> Michx.	10	2	FEW SLR VULN	Natl.	388
<u>Lespedeza hirta</u> (L.) Hornem.	2	0	FEW NLR	State	391
<u>Lespedeza nuttallii</u> Darl.	1	0	SMES NLR VULN	State	391
<u>Lupinus perennis</u> L.	3	0	FEW NLR DEC/VUL	State	392
<u>Oxytropis campestris</u> (L.) DC. var. <u>johannensis</u> Fern.	6	4	FEW SLR VULN FED	Natl.	393
POLYGALACEAE					
<u>Polygala cruciata</u> L. var. <u>aquilonia</u> Fern. and Schub.	2	0	FEW NLR DEC?/VUL	State	397
<u>Polygala senega</u> L.	2	1	FEW DEC/VUL	N.Eng.	397

<u>NAME</u>	<u># TOWNS</u>		<u>CRITERIA</u> <u>MET</u>	<u>LEVEL OF</u> <u>SIGNIFI-</u> <u>CANCE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Known</u>			
EUPHORBIACEAE					
<u>Acalypha virginica</u> L.	1	0	SMES NLR	State	399
CALLITRICHACEAE					
<u>Callitriche anceps</u> Fern.	8	2	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	400
AQUIFOLIACEAE					
<u>Ilex glabra</u> (L.) Gray	1	1	SMES NLR	State	402
<u>Ilex laevigata</u> (Pursh) Gray	9	4	FEW NLR	State	402
BALSAMINACEAE					
<u>Impatiens pallida</u> Nutt.	5	3	FEW	State	405
RHAMNACEAE					
<u>Ceanothus americanus</u> L.	6	2	FEW NLR DECL	State	406
VITACEAE					
<u>Vitis aestivalis</u> Michx. var. <u>argentifolia</u> (Munson) Fern.	2	2	FEW NLR	State	409
HYPERICACEAE					
<u>Hypericum pyramidatum</u> Ait.	1	0	SMES NLR	State	410
CISTACEAE					
<u>Lechea tenuifolia</u> Michx.	2	0	FEW NLR	State	411
VIOLACEAE					
<u>Viola brittoniana</u> Pollard	1	0	SMES NLR	N.Eng.	412

<u>NAME</u>	<u># TOWNS</u>		<u>CRITERIA</u> <u>MET</u>	<u>LEVEL OF</u> <u>SIGNIFI-</u> <u>CANCE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Known</u>			
<u>Viola novae-angliae</u> House	9	0	FEW SLR VULN	Natl.	412
<u>Viola palustris</u> L.	1	0	SMES SLR	N.Eng.	415
<u>Viola triloba</u> Schwein	1	0	SMES NLR/ELR DEC?/VUL	State	415
ELAEAGNACEAE					
<u>Shepherdia canadensis</u> (L.) Nutt.	1	1	SMES SLR	N.Eng.	417
ONAGRACEAE					
<u>Epilobium alpinum</u> L.	1	1	SMES SLR	N.Eng.	418
<u>Epilobium anagallidifolium</u> Lam.	1	1	SNES SLR	N.Eng.	418
<u>Epilobium ciliatum</u> Raf.	1	1	SMES	N.Eng.	419
<u>Epilobium hornemanni</u> Reichenb.	2	0	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	419
ARALIACEAE					
<u>Panax quinquefolius</u> L.	16	5	NLR DEC/VUL	N.Eng.	421
APIACEAE					
<u>Cryptotaenia canadensis</u> (L.) DC.	4	0	FEW	State	425
<u>Lilaeopsis chinensis</u> (L.) Ktze.	5	4	FEW NLR VULN	N.Eng.	426
<u>Osmorhiza chilensis</u> H. & A.	16	1	SLR	N.Eng.	427
CORNACEAE					
<u>Cornus florida</u> L.	2	1	FEW NLR DEC/VUL	State	430

NAME	# TOWNS		CRITERIA MET	LEVEL OF SIGNIFI- CANCE	PAGE
	Total	Known			
CLETHRACEAE					
<u>Clethra alnifolia</u> L.	7	1	FEW NLR VULN	State	432
PYROLACEAE					
<u>Chimaphila maculata</u> (L.) Pursh	5	4	FEW NLR DEC?/VUL	State	435
<u>Pyrola asarifolia</u> Michx. (2 vars.)	14	3	SLR	N.Eng.	436
ERICACEAE					
<u>Arctostaphylos alpina</u> (L.) Spreng.	1	1	SMES SLR	Nat1.	440
<u>Cassiope hypnoides</u> (L.) D. Don	1	1	SMES SLR	Nat1.	441
<u>Kalmia latifolia</u> L.	20	15	NLR VULN	State	442
<u>Loiseleuria procumbens</u> (L.) Desv.	1	1	SMES SLR	Nat1.	448
<u>Phyllodoce caerulea</u> (L.) Bab.	1	1	SMES SLR	Nat1.	449
<u>Rhododendron lapponicum</u> (L.) Wahlenb.	1	1	SMES SLR	Nat1.	450
<u>Rhododendron maximum</u> L.	6	4	FEW NLR DEC/VUL	State	452
<u>Rhododendron viscosum</u> (L.) Torr.	4	2	FEW NLR	State	455
<u>Vaccinium boreale</u> Hall & Aalders	3	0	FEW SLR	Nat1.	457
<u>Vaccinium caesariense</u> Mackenz.	4	0	FEW NLR	State	458

NAME	# TOWNS		CRITERIA MET	LEVEL OF SIGNIFI- CANCE	PAGE
	Total	Known			
DIAPENSIACEAE					
<u>Diapensia lapponica</u> L.	6	5	FEW SLR	Natl.	460
PRIMULACEAE					
<u>Hottonia inflata</u> L.	2	0	FEW NLR DEC?/VUL	State	462
<u>Primula laurentiana</u> Fern.	6	2	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	462
<u>Primula mistassinica</u> Michx.	15	5	SLR VULN	N.Eng.	465
<u>Samolus parviflorus</u> Raf.	6	4	FEW	State	469
GENTIANACEAE					
<u>Bartonia paniculata</u> (Michx.) Muhl. (2 vars.)	3	0	FEW DEC?/VUL	State	471
<u>Gentiana amarella</u> L.	3	0	FEW SLR VULN	N.Eng.	472
<u>Gentiana crinita</u> Froel.	26	8	NLR DEC/VUL	State	472
<u>Gentiana quinquefolia</u> L.	2	0	FEW NLR VULN	State	477
<u>Gentiana rubricaulis</u> Schwein	2	0	FEW SLR/ELR VULN	N.Eng.	478
<u>Lomatogonium rotatum</u> (L.) Fries	3	2	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	479
BORAGINACEAE					
<u>Hackelia americana</u> (Gray) Fern.	1	1	SMES SLR	N.Eng.	481

<u>NAME</u>	<u># TOWNS</u>		<u>CRITERIA</u> <u>MET</u>	<u>LEVEL OF</u> <u>SIGNIFI-</u> <u>CANCE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Known</u>			
VERBENACEAE					
<u>Verbena urticifolia</u> L.	4	0	FEW NLR DEC?/VUL	State	482
LAMINACEAE					
<u>Scutellaria parvula</u> Michx. (2 vars.)	4	0	FEW NLR	N.Eng.	483
<u>Stachys tenuifolia</u> Willd. var. <u>platyphylla</u> Fern.	1	0	SMES NLR/ELR VULN	State	484
SCROPHULARIACEAE					
<u>Agalinis maritima</u> (Raf.) Raf. (<u>Gerardia m.</u>)	2	1	FEW NLR DEC/VUL	State	485
<u>Agalinis neoscotica</u> (Greene) Fern. (<u>Gerardia n.</u>)	1	0	SMES SLR RSTR	Natl.	486
<u>Castilleja septentrionalis</u> Lindl.	12	5	SLR VULN	N.Eng.	486
<u>Euphrasia disjuncta</u> Fern. and Weig.	1	0	SMES SLR	N.Eng.	491
<u>Euphrasia oakesii</u> Wettst.	1	1	SMES SLR RSTR	Natl.	491
<u>Limosella subulata</u> Ives	9	2	FEW VULN	State	492
<u>Lindernia anagallidea</u> (Michx.) Pennell	1	1	SMES NLR	State	495
<u>Pedicularis furbishiae</u> S. Wats.	10	8	FEW FED DEC/VUL RSTR	Natl.	495
<u>Scrophularia marilandica</u> L.	1	0	SMES NLR DEC?/VUL	State	499

<u>NAME</u>	<u># TOWNS</u>		<u>CRITERIA</u> <u>MET</u>	<u>LEVEL OF</u> <u>SIGNIFI-</u> <u>CANCE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Known</u>			
<u>Veronica alpina</u> L. var. <u>unalaschcensis</u> C. & S.	1	1	SMES SLR	N.Eng.	499
LENTIBULARIACEAE					
<u>Utricularia resupinata</u> B. D. Greene	13	1	NLR DEC?/VUL	State	500
PHRYMACEAE					
<u>Phryma leptostachya</u> L.	4	0	FEW NLR	State	503
PLANTAGINACEAE					
<u>Littorella americana</u> Fern.	7	0	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	504
RUBIACEAE					
<u>Galium obtusum</u> Bigel.	1	0	SMES NLR	State	506
<u>Houstonia lanceolata</u> (Poir.) Britt.	3	0	FEW NLR DEC?/VUL	N.Eng.	506
<u>Houstonia longifolia</u> Gaertn.	12	3	NLR	State	507
CAPRIFOLIACEAE					
<u>Lonicera dioica</u> L.	5	0	FEW NLR DEC?/VUL	State	510
<u>Lonicera oblongifolia</u> (Goldie) Hook.	13	3	SLR	State	511
<u>Lonicera sempervirens</u> L.	2	0	FEW NLR DEC?/VUL	State	513
<u>Triosteum aurantiacum</u> Bickn.	5	0	FEW NLR	State	514
<u>Viburnum edule</u> (Michx.) Raf.	9	5	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	515

<u>NAME</u>	<u># TOWNS</u>		<u>CRITERIA</u> <u>MET</u>	<u>LEVEL OF</u> <u>SIGNIFI-</u> <u>CANCE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
	Total	Known			
VALERIANACEAE					
<u>Valeriana uliginosa</u> (T. & G.) Rydb.	12	3	SLR FED	Natl.	518
CAMPANULACEAE					
<u>Lobelia siphilitica</u> L.	3	0	FEW NLR/ELR DECL?	N.Eng.	521
ASTERACEAE					
<u>Achillea borealis</u> Bong.	2	1	FEW SLR	Natl.	522
<u>Antennaria rupicola</u> Fern.	2	2	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	522
<u>Arnica mollis</u> Hook.	4	1	FEW SLR VULN	N.Eng.	524
<u>Artemisia canadensis</u> Michx.	1	0	SMES SLR DEC/VUL	N.Eng.	526
<u>Aster divaricatus</u> L.	3	0	FEW NLR	State	527
<u>Aster dumosus</u> L.	2	1	FEW NLR	State	527
<u>Aster foliaceus</u> L.	10	1	FEW SLR	N.Eng.	528
<u>Aster junciformis</u> Rydb.	12	2	SLR	N.Eng.	530
<u>Aster patens</u> Ait.	1	0	SMES NLR DECL?	State	532
<u>Aster schreberi</u> Nees	1	0	SMES NLR DECL?	State	532
<u>Aster subulatus</u> Michx.	2	0	FEW NLR	State	533

NAME	# TOWNS		CRITERIA MET	LEVEL OF SIGNIFI- CANCE	PAGE
	Total	Known			
<u>Bidens eatonii</u> Fern. (2 vars.)	5	0	FEW NLR RSTR	N.Eng.	534
<u>Bidens hyperborea</u> Greene (2 vars.)	7	0	FEW RSTR	N.Eng.	535
<u>Erigeron angulosus</u> Gaudin var. <u>kamtschaticus</u> (DC.) Hara	5	0	FEW SLR	State	537
<u>Erigeron hyssopifolius</u> Michx.	12	5	SLR	N.Eng.	538
<u>Eupatorium dubium</u> Willd.	3	0	FEW NLR	State	540
<u>Eupatorium fistulosum</u> Barratt	1	0	SMES NLR DEC?/VUL	State	541
<u>Eupatorium pubescens</u> Muhl.	1	0	SMES NLR DEC?/VUL	State	541
<u>Gnaphalium purpureum</u> L.	2	0	FEW NLR DEC?/VUL	N.Eng.	541
<u>Gnaphalium supinum</u> L.	1	1	SMES SLR	Natl.	542
<u>Hieracium gronovii</u> L.	1	0	SMES NLR	State	543
<u>Hieracium robinsonii</u> (Zahn) Fern.	4	0	FEW SLR RSTR	Natl.	543
<u>Hieracium venosum</u> L. var. <u>nudicaule</u> (Michx.) Farw.	1	0	SMES NLR DEC?/VUL	State	544
<u>Iva frutescens</u> L. var. <u>oraria</u> (Bartlett) Fern. and Grisc.	2	2	FEW NLR VULN	State	545
<u>Liatris borealis</u> Nutt.	6	1	FEW NLR DECL?	State	545

<u>NAME</u>	<u># TOWNS</u>		<u>CRITERIA</u> <u>MET</u>	<u>LEVEL OF</u> <u>SIGNIFI-</u> <u>CANCE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Known</u>			
<u>Mikania scandens</u> (L.) Willd.	1	0	SMES NLR DEC?/VUL	State	546
<u>Prenanthes boottii</u> (DC.) Gray	3	2	FEW FED RSTR	Natl.	547
<u>Prenanthes racemosa</u> Michx.	10	4	FEW SLR VULN	N.Eng.	548
<u>Sericocarpus asteroides</u> (L.) BSP.	3	0	FEW NLR	State	550
<u>Solidago calcicola</u> Fern.	2	0	FEW SLR RSTR	Natl.	551
<u>Solidago cutleri</u> Fern.	4	3	FEW NLR/ELR RSTR	Natl.	552
<u>Solidago ulmifolia</u> Muhl.	2	0	FEW NLR DEC?/VUL	State	554
<u>Tanacetum huronense</u> Nutt. var. <u>johannense</u> Fern.	9	5	FEW SLR RSTR VULN	Natl.	555

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PART THREE

SPECIES ACCOUNTS

Explanation of Format

The order of the species accounts follows that of the list (Part Two) - phylogenetically by family and alphabetically within family. For each entry, the following background information is given:

Number of Towns - as in the list. Here, though, the "historic" number of towns is also given, primarily as a matter of interest to compare historic trends with known ones. In cases where no current stations are known, "historic" replaces the "total"; in cases where the species was recently discovered in Maine, "total" replaces "historic". Again, note that these numbers reflect work only through the 1980 field season.

Criteria Met - as in the list. See Table 3, page 24.

Range - mostly according to Gray's Manual, Eighth Edition (Fernald 1950).

Habitat - according to Gray's Eighth and/or personal observation.

Reasons for Rarity - to give an idea of the "type" of rare plant: e.g. a species of southern affinity, a calciphile, a boreal species. Not always clear.

Comments - includes personal observations, taxonomic questions, and status in other states.

CAP Documentation - First, the Planning Report or Botanical Fact Sheet number, where applicable: Planning Reports are a source of much additional information, past and present, about the species in Maine. Second, the number of stations known and/or field checked by Critical Areas Program staff; number of stations registered as critical areas or pending registration.

Following the background information, data from herbarium specimens is given, arranged by county and town. The arrangement of counties follows that of the Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966): i.e., the six more northern counties east to west and then the ten more southern counties east to west (Figure 1, p. 4, also Figure 3, p. 54). Within county, towns are arranged alphabetically. The naming and delineation of towns has, of course, changed over the past one hundred fifty years; in order to avoid confusion between old and new names, we have used the currently accepted Minor Civil Divisions of the State of Maine (Figure 3, p. 54) updating the name of the town from the herbarium label where necessary. If more than one specimen of a species has been collected from the same town, the citations are listed chronologically.

Each citation gives the following information: location, if anything more detailed than the town is given on the herbarium label; date; collector(s); and herbarium in which the specimen was found. Herbarium acronyms follow the Index Herbariorum, Sixth Edition (Holmgren and Keuken, 1974). Table 4 (p. 56) shows the acronyms and the herbaria to which they refer.

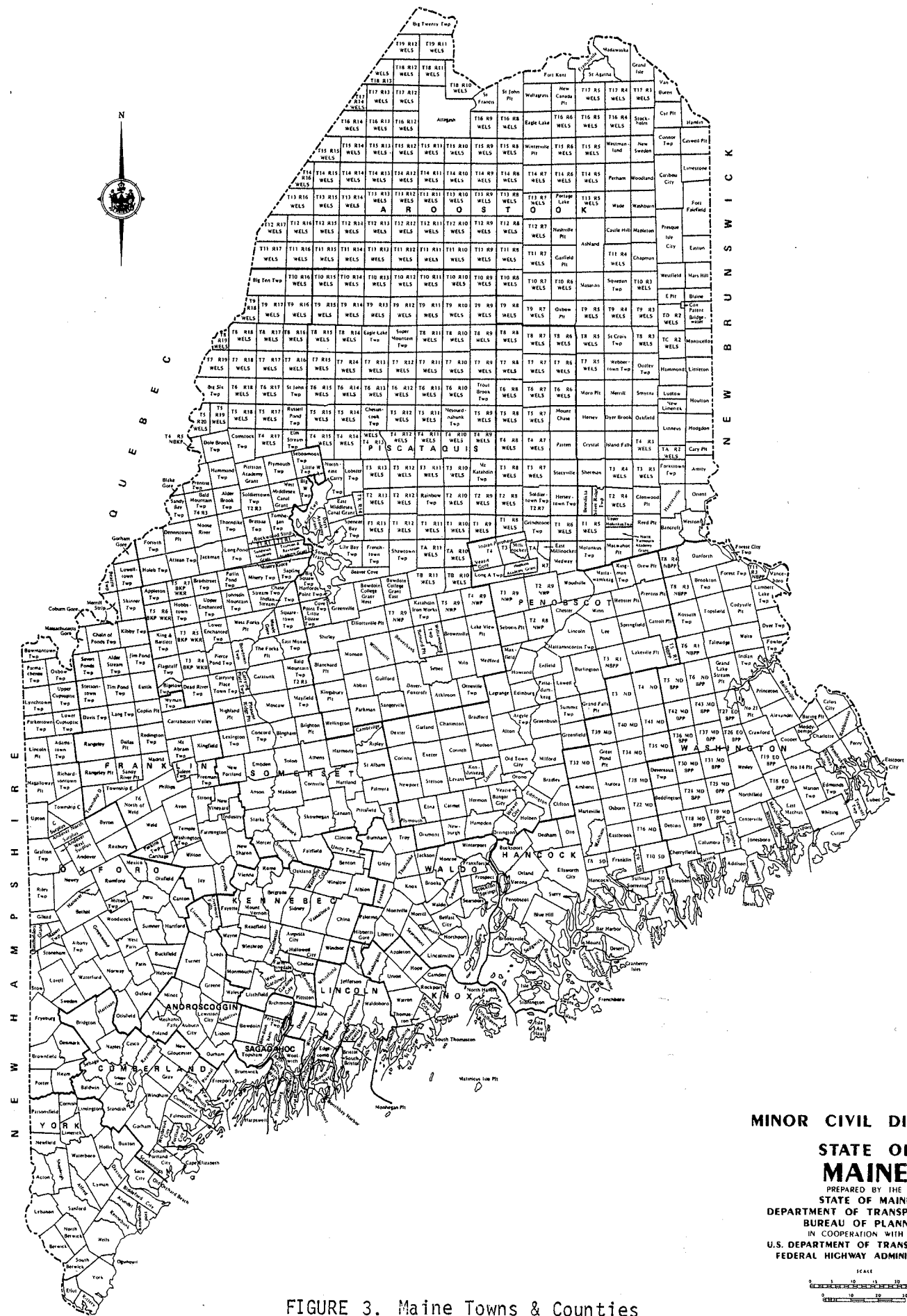


FIGURE 3. Maine Towns & Counties

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS

STATE OF MAINE

PREPARED BY THE
STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
BUREAU OF PLANNING
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION



1980

The column to the right of the citations is for Critical Areas Program notes on current status of the station. Where stations have been field checked, the year, field checker, and result are noted. If we have received a reliable report that the station is extant*, it is noted as "verbal report". Stations which are documented by a specimen from later than 1970 are presumed extant unless known otherwise, and are simply noted as EXTANT. Please note that this column gives results ONLY through the 1980 field season. Results of 1981 and later will appear in addenda.

For many species, the herbarium citations are followed by Notes and/or References. Notes generally give information on unvouchered but reliably reported stations. Selected references applicable to the species (especially its occurrence in Maine) are listed, and are quoted if the reference contains information not given elsewhere (such as a location for which we found no voucher) or is particularly interesting. Where there is more than one reference for a species, they are arranged chronologically, not alphabetically. All references given in this section are also listed in the Bibliography.

Unless otherwise noted, illustrations are from Britton and Brown's Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States and Canada, Second Edition (1913).

Our search of herbaria has been as thorough as possible given the size of the task. We realize it is likely incomplete, and welcome any additional information. The herbaria at University of Maine at Orono, University of New Hampshire, and the New England Botanical Club were searched for all taxa herein. The Gray Herbarium and the herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia were searched for many of the taxa. Other herbaria were searched for certain species, but time limits precluded a thorough search. Some herbaria, such as those of the New York State Museum and Smith College, we were not personally visited; instead, we solicited information on certain specimens believed to be there. Again, we thank the curators of all the herbaria for their cooperation.

*"Extant" means "currently or actually existing"; not to be confused with "Extinct".

TABLE 4: Standard Acronyms of Herbaria Used¹

BCL	Bates College, Lewiston, Maine (donated to Maine State Museum)
BKL	Brooklyn Botanic Garden, New York
CU	Wiegand Herbarium, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
F	Field Museum, Chicago
GH	Gray Herbarium, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
MAINE	University of Maine at Orono
MASS	University of Massachusetts, Amherst
NEBC	New England Botanical Club Herbarium, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
NHA	Hodgdon Herbarium, University of New Hampshire, Durham
NY	New York Botanical Garden
NYS	New York State Museum, Albany
PH	Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia
QUE	Herbier du Quebec, Quebec, Canada
US	Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
VT	University of Vermont, Burlington
WAVI	Colby College, Waterville, Maine
WIS	University of Wisconsin
UMPI ²	LeRoy F. Norton Collection, University of Maine at Presque Isle

¹from Holmgren and Keuken, 1974.

²small collection not listed in Holmgren and Keuken, 1974.

EQUISETACEAE

HORSETAIL FAMILY

Equisetum variegatum Schleich.

Variegated Scouring-rush

Number of Towns: Total-10, historical-9; known (1980)-1*
 Criteria Met: FEW
 Range: Arctic region, south to northern New England and parts of northern U.S.
 Habitat: Damp shores and banks, often calcareous
 Reasons for Rarity: Habitat naturally scarce
 Comments: This species is also considered rare in New Hampshire (Storks & Crow, 1978); elsewhere in New England it is found in Vermont and Connecticut. It also occurs, rarely, in western Pennsylvania (Wiegman 1979). The var. jesupi is far rarer than the typical variety
 CAP Documentation: 1 area field verified but needs further documentation

*Does not include 1 reported but unvouchered station - see note.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Fairfield: Forming turf in the sandy beach of the Aroostook River August 16, 1901
 M.L. Fernald & B.L. Robinson #402
 NEBC
 Field check 1979
 Eastman, Tyler, Gawler, Rooney, McKellar
 NOT FOUND

Fort Kent: (1) Gravelly river bank
 July 8, 1893
 M.L. Fernald #198
 NEBC
 (2) var. jesupi A.A. Eat.
 River bank
 June, 1905
 O.W. Knight
 NEBC
 (3) Rivershore
 July 8, 1908
 Kenneth K. MacKenzie
 NY

Washburn: Muddy rivershore August 20, 1944
 G.D. Chamberlain, Barbara Howlett, Dorothy Wentworth #4096
 NEBC
 Field check 1978
 Eastman & Gawler
 NOT FOUND

(Equisetum variegatum)

T.9 R.17:
WELS

Springy limy gravel beach
July 21, 1917
Harold St. John & George E.
Nichols #2086
NEBC

SOMERSET COUNTY

Skowhegan:

- (1) River bank
June 29, 1903
D.W. Fellows
NHA
- (2) Rock bank of the Kennebec River
June 30, 1902
E.B. Chamberlain
NEBC
- (3) var. jesupi A.A. Eat.
Bank of Kennebec River, North Eddy
August 16, 1915
Louise H. Coburn
MAINE

Madison:

Sandy bog, Hayden Lake
July 2, 1903
E.B. Chamberlain
NEBC

OXFORD COUNTY

Hebron:

Wet depression
August 31, 1977
L.M. Eastman & C. Paul Wight
NEBC

Field Check 1979
Eastman & Gawler
EXTANT

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Benton:

Bank of Kennebec River
July 2, 1913
R.C. Bean
NEBC

Winslow:

- (1) In a little pool near river's
edge
August 16, 1915
G.K. Merrill
NEBC
- (2) August 10, 1915
A.H. Norton
NHA

(Equisetum variegatum)

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

South Windham:

May 22, 1906
A.H. Norton #1929
NHA

Note

Equisetum variegatum was seen along the St. John River in Allagash (Aroostook County) in 1980. No voucher was collected, and the station needs further documentation.



Equisetum variegatum

from a collection by H. St. John
& G.E. Nichols, 1917
T.9 R.17

Lycopodium sabinaefolium Willd.

Ground-Fir

Number of Towns: Total-11: historic-11: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: SLR
 Range: Newfoundland to Alaska, south to northern New England,
 northern New York, Pennsylvania and northern Michigan
 Habitat: Woods and clearings
 Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range
 Comments: Does not include the var. sitchense (Rupr.) Fern. of Gray's
 Manual, Eighth Edition (see L. sitchense entry). This
 clubmoss may be more common than currently thought, but we
 lack up-to-date information. It is not considered rare
 elsewhere in New England (Crow et. al. 1981), but is listed
 as rare in New York (Mitchell et.al. 1981) and as rare and
 possibly extirpated in Pennsylvania (Wiegman 1979)
 CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1964

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Kent:

- (1) Stevens Mt.
 July 22, 1900
 E.F. Williams
 NHA
- (2) In loam, upland spruce woods
 August 11, 1901
 E.F. Williams, B.L. Robinson,
 M.L. Fernald
 NEBC-NHA
- (3) Stevens Mt.
 August 11, 1901
 E.F. Williams
 NEBC
- (4) Stevens Mt.
 July 12, 1903
 A.S. Pease #2925
 NEBC
- (5) Dry rocky hillside with
 scattered trees
 July 8, 1904
 O.W. Knight
 NEBC
- (6) Open places in spruce woods
 July 20, 1904
 A.A. Eaton #208
 NEBC

(Lycopodium sabinaefolium)

- (7) Gravelly bank of Fish River
July 22, 1908
J.R. Churchill
NHA

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- Brownville: July 10, 1905
O.W. Knight
NHA
- Dover-Foxcroft: Dry woods, Dover
September 11, 1894
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- Unknown: Guy Gannett's camp,
Moosehead Lake
August 19, 1942
Rachel Lowe
MAINE

SOMERSET COUNTY

- Skowhegan: Dry gray birch woods, sand
plain
October 30, 1916
L.H. Coburn
NHA

FRANKLIN COUNTY

- Coplin Pt: Low roadside
August 2, 1940
A.S. Pease #27945
NEBC
- Farlington: (1) Dry pasture, rare
July 7, 1908
C.H. Knowlton
NHA
- (2) Dry pasture
August 2, 1913
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

OXFORD COUNTY

- Bethel: Old field, northwest Bethel
October 2, 1925
L.A. Wheeler
NEBC

(Lycopodium sabinaefolium)

- Bridgton: (1) September 24, 1939
Rachel Lowe
MAINE
- (2) Choate Hill, So. Bridgton
September 7, 1964
G.B. Rossbach
MAINE
- Hartford: Thin birch woods and edge
of field
September 24, 1923
Cleora D. Adams
NEBC
- Sumner: Open pastures and thin birch
and pine woods, Field Hill
August 3, 1943
Cleora D. Adams
NEBC

Lycopodium selago L.

Alpine Clubmoss

- Number of Towns: Total-7; historical-6; known (1980)-5*
Criteria Met: FEW
Range: Arctic region, south on mountains to New England
Habitat: Moist alpine areas
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from arctic region; habitat naturally scarce
Comments: In northern New England this species may be locally abundant within its restricted habitat. Southward, it is extremely rare. It occurs in all New England states except Rhode Island. It is also considered rare in Pennsylvania, Michigan, North Carolina, and Tennessee (Wiegman 1979). The variety appressum occurs as far south as Virginia, where it is considered rare (Porter, 1979).
CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #30: 5 areas field verified; 3 of these registered (also see Planning Report on Alpine Tundra Vegetation)

*Does not include 2 stations cited in literature but unvouchered. See References

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- T.3 R.9: (1) Summit of Mount Katahdin
WELS August 1847
George Thurber
PH
- (2) Mount Katahdin
1847
Aaron Young
Bates College
Field check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Merry, Tyler
EXTANT

(Lycopodium selago)

- (3) Mount Katahdin
July 4, 1856
Joseph Blake
NHA
- (4) Mount Katahdin
1897
Miss C.T. Crosby
NEBC
- (5) Mount Katahdin
September, 1898
E.D. Merrill
MAINE
- (6) Shaded cliffs from the
Monument to Pamola
June 11, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC-GH
- (7) Mount Katahdin
East slope near the summit
July 9, 1900
J.R. Churchill
NHA
- (8) Mount Katahdin
September 1923
Harold Goodard
NHA
- (9) Mount Katahdin
August 15, 1938
Cleora Adams
MAINE-NEBC
- (10) Mount Katahdin: Rock crevices
October 9, 1938
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE
- (11) Mount Katahdin: Rocky, open slope,
Arctic-alpine zone. Alt.
abt. 5000 feet
September 4, 1948
G.B. Roszbach #1573
MAINE
- (12) Mount Katahdin: Near saddle
July 4, 1957
A.E. Brower
MAINE

(Lycopodium selago)

- (13) Mount Katahdin: Mossy shaded cliff on steep slope in forest of Abies, Picea mariana, and Betula lutea and B. papyrifera above southwest of Davis Pond. South wall of Northwest Basin, ca. 3500ft.

July 22, 1967
G.B. Roszbach #6714
MAINE

SOMERSET COUNTY

Dead River:

- (1) Damp slides on Mt. Bigelow
3800ft.
August 17, 1896
M.L. Fernald, W.C. Strong
NEBC

Field Check 1976
May
EXTANT
Registered

- (2) Dry mossy summit, Mt. Bigelow
July 28, 1915
C.H. Knowlton
PH

OXFORD COUNTY

Bowmantown:

Cliffs, Twin Peaks
August 31, 1975
C.S. Campbell, L.M. Eastman #2224
MAINE

Field check 1978
Eastman, Gawler, Tyler
NOT FOUND --
PRESUMED EXTANT
Registered

Hebron:

var. appressum Desv.
in woods, side of Streaked Mt.
April 11, 1878
J.A. Allen
PH

Riley:

- (1) First peak, Goose Eye Mt.
June 5, 1941
Cleora Adams
NHA

Field Check 1976
May and Davis
EXTANT
Registered

- (2) In fissure of summit rock,
Goose Eye Mt.
June 6, 1974
C.S. Campbell, A.S. Campbell Jr. #1224
MAINE

(Lycopodium selago)

HANCOCK COUNTY

Bar Harbor: Green Mountain, Mount
Desert Island
September 17, 1893
E.L. Rand
NEBC

Mount Desert: Sargent Mountain, Mount
Desert Island
August 29, 1889
Edward L. Rand
MAINE-NEBC-PH

KNOX COUNTY

Isle au Haut: var. appressum Field Check 1969
Duck Harbor Mountain Wise
August 22, 1918 EXTANT
N.T. Kidder Field Check 1979
NEBC Eastman, Gawler,
Wise
NOT FOUND --
PRESUMED EXTANT

REFERENCE

May, Diane E. and Ronald B. Davis. 1978. Alpine Tundra Vegetation on Maine Mountains and Its Relevance to the Critical Areas Program. Planning Report No. 36. Maine State Planning Office, Augusta. 66 pp.
May & Davis list Lycopodium selago from two areas for which no voucher specimens exist. They are:
Traveler Mountain, Kokadjo, Piscataquis County
Saddleback Mountain, Rangeley, Franklin County

Lycopodium sitchense Rupr.

Sitka Clubmoss

Number of Towns: Total-5; historic-5; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Labrador to Alaska, south to northern New England, northern New York, and west to Montana and Washington
Habitat: Barrens, mountain-slopes, open thickets
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range; habitat naturally scarce
Comments: This is L. sabinaefolium Willd. var. sitchense (Rupr.) Fern. of Gray's Manual, Eighth Edition (Fernald 1950). At the time all of the specimens cited below were collected, however, it was considered a distinct species, and this view is apparently again prevalent (see Mitchell et. al. 1980, Hickey 1980, and Crow et. al. 1981). Both L. sabinaefolium and L. sitchense are considered rare in New York (Mitchell et. al. 1980), and throughout New England (Crow et. al.

(Lycopodium sitchense)

1981) although neither is listed in the rare plant lists of the 3 northern New England states (Eastman 1978b, Storke and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978)

CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1905

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Fort Kent:
- (1) Abundant in dry hillside pasture
June 15, 1898
M.L. Fernald #2198
NEBC
 - (2) Stevens Mt.
July 22, 1900
E.F. Williams
NEBC-NHA
 - (3) In loam, upland spruce woods
August 11, 1901
E.F. Williams, B.L. Robinson,
M.L. Fernald
NEBC-NHA
 - (4) Hillside
July 12, 1903
A.S. Pease #2401
NEBC
 - (5) Sunny hillside
August 10, 1905
O.W. Knight
NEBC

St. Francis: Dry knoll in pasture
August 7, 1893
M.L. Fernald #215

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Brownville: Hillside pasture
June 23, 1905
J.C. Parlin
NHA

- T.3 R.9:
WELS
- (1) Mount Katahdin
August 1892
F.P. Briggs
NEBC
 - (2) Near the head of Saddle
Brook, Mount Katahdin
July 9, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

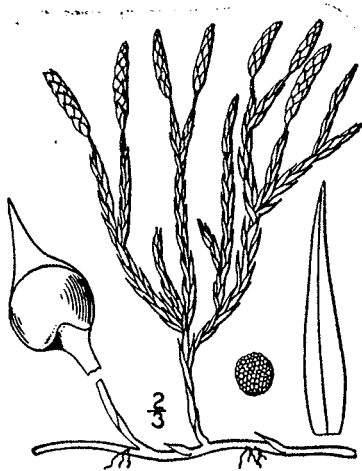
(Lycopodium sitchense)

FRANKLIN COUNTY

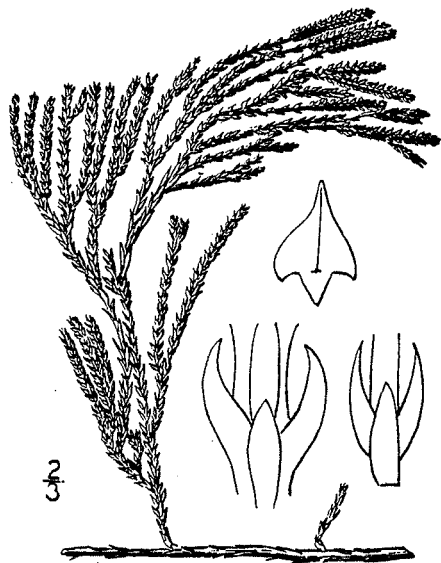
Farmington: Dry pasture
 August 1904
 C.H. Knowlton and L.O.
 Eaton
 NHA

REFERENCES

- Rugg, H.G. 1924. Botanizing on Mount Ktaadn. American Fern Journal 14:82-85
"... along the head wall of the North Basin... The only Specimen of Lycopodium sitchense collected was discovered on this wall."
- Hickey, R.J. 1980. New England Fern Allies, Ophioglossaceae, Hymenophyllaceae, and Marsileaceae. Rhodora 82:599-607.



Lycopodium sitchense



Lycopodium sabinaefolium

Selaginella apoda (L.) Fern.

Creeping Spikemoss

Number of Towns: Historic-4; known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, VULN
 Range: Florida to Texas, north to southern Maine and southern Quebec and Ontario
 Habitat: Moist meadows and low woods
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern periphery of range; not rare southwards
 Comments: This species has not been recently found, but could easily be overlooked. Its former stations could have been converted to other uses
 CAP Documentation: None; last collected, 1947

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Livermore: Pasture near Martin Stream
 August 5, 1926
 Sue L. Gordon #17139
 NHA

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Scarborough: (1) Near Odd Fellows Park. East-side of Nonesuch River
 August 20, 1919
 A.H. Norton #13463-4
 NHA
 (2) Nonesuch River
 August 20, 1924
 A.H. Norton, H.W. Merrill
 NEBC

YORK COUNTY

North Berwick: (1) In wet grassland
 July 4, 1922
 J.C. Parlin #719
 NEBC
 (2) August 29, 1932
 J.C. Parlin
 NHA
 (3) In low wet pasture
 October 29, 1932
 J.C. Parlin
 NEBC

(Selaginella apoda)

- (4) Mary Hobbs Hurd's pasture
August 6, 1935
Anne E. Perkins
CU
- (5) Wet pasture
July 21, 1936
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE
- (6) Low pasture, George Hussy
place
September 8, 1938
O.M. Neal #2089
MAINE
- (7) Wet pasture, springy. Mary
Hurd's pasture
July 3, 1947
A.E. Perkins
MAINE

Saco: July 30, 1920
Sarah Abbott
NHA

REFERENCE

Parlin, J.C. 1923. Selaginella apoda in Maine. Rhodora 25: 188.

Selaginella selaginoides (L.) Link.

Northern Spikemoss

Number of towns: Historic-2; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Greenland and Canada to Alaska and extreme northern U.S.
Habitat: Damp shores and banks, often limy.
Reasons for Rarity: At southern periphery of range; suitable habitat scarce.
Comments: These stations are the only two in New England for this species. It is considered nationally significant (Crow et. al. 1981)
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1917

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Kent: Sphagnum bog
July 3, 1904
A.A. Eaton
NEBC-GH

(Selaginella selaginoides)

T.15 R.13:
WELS

Wet springy border of woods
along river
July 26, 1917
Harold St. John and George E.
Nichols #2097
NEBC-GH-NY

REFERENCE

St. John, H. 1929. Plants of the headwaters of the St. John River. Research Studies of the State College of Washington 1:28-58.



Selaginella selaginoides

from a collection by H. St. John & G.E. Nichols,
1917. T.15 R.13

Botrychium lunaria (L.) Sw.

Moonwort

Number of Towns: Total-2: historic-2: known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
 Range: Greenland to Alaska, south to extreme northern U.S.
 Habitat: Open turfy slopes, shores, usually limy.
 Reasons for Rarity: At southern periphery of range: habitat naturally scarce; possibly poor colonizer
 Comments: This species is notoriously rare in the U.S. Elsewhere in New England it is known from 3 stations in Vermont and 1 in New Hampshire (Countryman 1978, Storks and Crow 1978). It is also rare in New York (Mitchell et. al. 1980)
 CAP Documentation: 1 station field verified and pending registration

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Kent: var. minganense (Vict.) Clute
 Banks of a hillside brook
 July 17, 1908
 Kenneth K. MacKenzie #3567
 NY

HANCOCK COUNTY

- Cranberry Isles: (1) Great Cranberry Island EXTANT
 July 4, 1939 (see below)
 Mrs. Edward W. Evans
 PH
- (2) Great Cranberry Island, dry
 gravelly flat at north edge of
 the spruce woods, base of Thrumcap
 Point of land, northeast side of
 island
 June 30, 1941
 Edgar T. Wherry
 PH
- (3) Great Cranberry Island: edge of,
 and under, white spruce, base of
 Thrumcap Point (E.T. Wherry's
 station of 1941)
 July 10, 1980
 L.M. Eastman, Sue Gawler,
 Elizabeth Thompson
 NEBC

REFERENCES

Knowlton, C.H., W.S. Ripley, Jr. and C.A. Weatherby. 1921. Third Report of the Committee on Floral Areas. *Rhodora* 23:209-220.

"Botrychium Lunaria and Selaginella selaginoides are among our rarest species ... The former (is known) from Ft. Kent (J.R. Churchill) and, in Vermont, Willoughby (C.H. Tilton) and St. Johnsbury (Miss Inez Howe)."

Ogden, E.B. 1948. The Ferns of Maine.

"Reported from: Aroostook Co.: Ft. Kent (Knowlton, Ripley, and Weatherby 1921); Oxford Co.: Woodstock (Dodge 1896); Hancock Co.: Cranberry I. (Clausen 1938), according to Clausen, this report is authenticated by specimens in the Herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and in the private herbarium of R.T. Clausen; York Co.: "along the Saco" (Abbott 1923), a very doubtful record, possibly due to misidentification."

Asplenium platyneuron (L.) Oakes

Ebony Spleenwort

Number of Towns: Total-8; historic-7; known (1980)-3*
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
 Range: Eastern United States, as far north as southern Maine,
 southern Quebec and Ontario, southern Wisconsin
 Habitat: Dry open woods and rocky banks
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern periphery of range; habitat naturally scarce
 Comments: Not considered rare south of Maine
 CAP Documentation: Three areas field verified

*Does not include 2 stations cited in literature but unvouchered: See References.

OXFORD COUNTY

Brownfield: Frost Mountain Field check 1979
 August 10, 1899 Eastman & Gawler
 LeRoy Harvey #1363 EXTANT
 NHA

Greenwood: July 1887
 J.C. Parlin
 NEBC

Hiram: (1) Mount Cutler
 July 15, 1907
 H.W. Merrill
 MAINE

(2) Notch Mountain
 August 21, 1910
 H.W. Merrill
 MAINE

(3) Dry open ledges with Rubus
 spp., Carex spp., and Rhus
radicans; Peaked Mountain
 July 6, 1974
 C.S. Campbell #1537
 MAINE

EXTANT

KNOX COUNTY

Union: Crevices of rocks near brook
 July, 1917
 Lillian A. Cole
 NHA

(Asplenium platyneuron)

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Westbrook: June 6, 1910
A.H. Norton #2375
NHA

YORK COUNTY

Cornish: (1) Ledges facing southwest at about 1000ft. elevation:
Pease Mountain
October 9, 1969
C. Paul Wight
NHA

Field check 1979
Eastman, Gawler,
Tyler, Josselyn
Botanical Society
EXTANT

(2) Base of ledges, Pease
Mountain
September 12, 1970
L.M. Eastman
MAINE

Newfield: Ledges, wooded hillside,
Davis Mountain
July 28, 1931
R.C. Bean
NEBC

York: Agamenticus Hills
1879
Kate Furbish
NEBC
Note: both the typical variety
and the variety incisum (Howe)
Robins. were collected

REFERENCE

Murch, F. 1923. Ferns of South Paris and vicinity. Me. Nat. 3:54-55.

"On the bare, dry face of a big ledge, sheltered by a bushy cedar tree, is a splendid 'station' of Asplenium ebeneum. Wherever they can get any sort of living is a puzzle to mere humans."

Knowlton, C.H. 1914. Ferns and their allies in southern Franklin County, Maine. Am. Fern. Jnl. 4:57-64.

"A. platyneuron (l.) Oakes I never expected to see in Farmington, but Mr. Jewell finally discovered two lonely plants crouching beside a granite boulder in a large pasture."

Asplenium viride Huds.

Green Spleenwort

Number of Towns: Total-2; historical-1: known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
 Range: Newfoundland to Alaska, south to northern New England, N. New York, and westward
 Habitat: Calcareous rock crevices and talus
 Reasons for Rarity: Southern limit of range: very restricted habitat
 Comments: Known to occur elsewhere in New England only in Vermont (Countryman 1978): considered rare at the national level
 CAP Documentation: 1 area in files but needs field verification

SOMERSET COUNTY

T.3 R.5: Serpentine pluton at the junction EXTANT
 BKPWKR of Parker Brook and Little
 Spencer Stream. At base of
 outcrop in cool shaded area.
 Extremely moist. Abundant.
 August 7, 1977
 Jonathan K. Carter #701
 NHA

Comstock Twp: Crevies of clay slate ledges
 (T.4 R.18) in deep mossy woods on slopes
 of Green Mountain
 July 6, 1917
 Harold St. John and George E.
 Nichols #2055
 NEBC

REFERENCE

Carter, J.K. 1979. A floristic and phytogeographical analysis of selected serpentine sites in Maine. Master's Thesis, University of New Hampshire. unpubl.

Camptosorus rhizophyllus (L.) Link

Walking Fern

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: SMES, NLR, DEC?/VUL
 Range: Southeastern U.S. north to central Maine, southern New Hampshire, and west to Minnesota
 Habitat: Mossy shaded rock, usually calcareous
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; possibly overcollected
 Comments: Through much of its range, this fern is not rare. Storks and Crow (1978) list it as rare in New Hampshire, where also at its northern range limit. It is also considered rare in Delaware (Tucker et. al. 1979) and in Maryland (Broome et. al. 1979), where it is listed as "definitely overcollected and ... declining". Overcollection may have caused its extirpation in Maine (see Reference)
 CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1892

(Camptosorus rhizophyllus)

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Winthrop:	Near road from Sturtevant Hill to Kent's Hill September 4, 1892 H. Metcalf NEBC-GH	Field Check 1980 Gawler and Thompson NOT FOUND
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REFERENCES

Metcalf, H. 1901. Notes on the ferns of Maranocook, Maine. *Rhodora* 3:236-237.

"In one locality only, growing over a ledge, near Kent's Hill. When I last visited the place, in 1894, the plants were being decimated by local amateur collectors."

Moulton, D.H. 1902. The Josselyn Botanical Society of Maine, mid-winter meeting. *Rhodora* 4:62-63.

"Dr. Fellows has corresponded with Mr. Hall, formerly of Shapleigh, Maine, and it is now established that the specimen of Camptosorus at the University of Maine, supposed to have been found at Shapleigh, grew in Western Massachusetts."

Cryptogramma stelleri (Gmel.) Prantl. Slender Cliff-brake

Number of Towns:	Total-3; historic-3; known (1979)-1
Criteria Met:	FEW
Range:	Labrador to Alaska, south to New Brunswick and locally to West Virginia, Illinois, and Washington
Habitat:	Wet, shaded calcareous rock
Reasons for Rarity:	Disjunct from primary range; habitat naturally scarce
Comments:	This fern is considered rare throughout New England (Crow et. al. 1981). "Definitely declining" in Massachusetts (Coddington and Field 1978). It occurs sporadically southward, and is listed as rare in Pennsylvania, Michigan, and West Virginia (Wiegman 1979). The area in Fort Fairfield where the fern formerly grew has been found, but no <u>Cryptogramma</u> could be found there
CAP Documentation:	Planning Report #22 (Eastman 1976k); 1 area field verified and registered as a Critical Area

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Fairfield:	July 13, 1939 Fay Hyland #19404 NHA-NEBC	Field check 1979 Eastman, Gawler, Tyler, Rooney, McKellar NOT FOUND Extirpated?
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(Cryptogramma stelleri)

OXFORD COUNTY

Hiram: July 27, 1905
Henry W. Merrill
MAINE

Paris: (1) South Paris
no date
Mr. Baker
MAINE-NHA

(2) West Paris, Berry Ledge July 29, 1906
W.L. Bacon
MAINE-NHA
Field check 1976
Eastman
EXTANT
Registered

(3) West Paris, wet mucky seepage slope
July 14, 1938
Dr. Anne E. Perkins #669
MAINE-NHA

(4) West Paris
Cliff beyond Snow's Falls,
Berry's Ledge
July 14, 1938
Josselyn Botanical Society
(Edith Bicknell #453)
MAINE

(5) Berry's Ledge, Trap Corner
August 12, 1938
Sue L. Gordon
MAINE

REFERENCE

Bacon, W.L. 1908. The discovery of Cryptogramma Stelleri in Maine. *Rhodora* 10:35.

Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott.

Male Fern

Number of Towns: Total-1; historic-1; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR, VULN
Range: Local, Newfoundland to B.C. south to northern Maine, Vermont, New York, and Michigan
Habitat: Rich woods, glades and rocky slopes, usually calcareous
Reasons for Rarity: Habitat naturally scarce; overpicked in some areas
Comments: Though common in Europe, this fern is rare throughout New England. It is known from 1 station in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978) and several stations in Vermont (Countryman 1978). It has become even rarer due to overpicking
CAP Documentation: The 1 area field verified and pending registration

(Dryopteris filix-mas)

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

- T.6 R.8: (1) East Branch of the Penobscot River
WELS August 7, 1957
C.C. Stockman
MAINE-NEBC
- Field Check 1979
Eastman, Gawler,
Tyler
EXTANT
- (2) Moist rocky glade. About 200 plants occur at this site
August 8, 1979
L.M. Eastman, Harry Tyler,
Sue Gawler
MAINE-NEBC

Dryopteris fragrans (L.) Schott

Fragrant Cliff-fern

- Number of Towns: Total-23; historic-20; known (1980)-5*
Criteria Met: SLR
Range: Labrador to Ontario, south to northern New England and west to Minnesota
Habitat: Dry cliffs, often calcareous
Reasons for Rarity: At southern periphery of range; habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Occurs in New England also in New Hampshire and Vermont; rare in these states (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978). The Maine checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists this fern from Knox County; we found no voucher specimen
CAP Documentation: Fact Sheet #13. 5 areas field verified, 2 of these registered

*Does not include 2 stations cited in literature but unvouchered; see References.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Garfield: Dry cliffs, 1800'. Small colony
(T.11 R.6) August 29, 1943
LeRoy F. Norton #609
UMPI
- T.11 R.8: (1) Dry cliffs, Horse Mountain,
WELS Aroostook River Basin
August 1943
J.R. Churchill
NEBC
- (2) Dry cliff
August 29, 1943
LeRoy Norton
NEBC
- T.15 R.9: Red River Country
WELS 1930
Josephine F. Clark
NEBC
- Field Check 1980
Caljou and Gawler
EXTANT

(Dryopteris fragrans)

T.15 R.11: Cliff
WELS June 30, 1945
LeRoy F. Norton #812
UMPI

T.18 R.10: (1) Cliffs by fall, Cascade Brook
WELS July 31, 1893
M.L. Fernald #204
NEBC

(2) Slate cliffs at falls of
Cascade Brook
August 20, 1906
D.W. Fellows
NEBC-MAINE-NHA-PH

(3) Cliffs of Fall Brook
August 20, 1906
D.W. Fellows
PH

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

T.5 R.8: (1) Billfish Mountain, dry cliffs
WELS alt. 1600'. Fairly abundant
August 15, 1943
LeRoy F. Norton #676
UMPI

(2) Base of cliff near summit,
Billfish Mountain
July 28, 1946
G.D. Chamberlain #4718,
E.C. Ogden, and L.F. Norton
MAINE

T.6 R.8: Cliffs, alt. 2000'; fairly
WELS extensive colonies
June 5, 1944
LeRoy F. Norton #694
UMPI

Field Check 1979
Eastman, Gawler,
Tyler
NOT FOUND

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Day's Academy (1) Eastern face of the cliff,
Grant: Mount Kineo
1869
A.H. Smith
NEBC

Field Check 1978
Eastman
EXTANT
Registered
Presumed extant

(2) Mt. Kineo, Moosehead Lake
August 28, 1871
Thos. C. Porter
PH

(Dryopteris fragrans)

(3) Mt. Kineo, Moosehead Lake
September 8, 1887
George Golding Kennedy, MD
PH

East Bowdoin
College Grant: Gulf Hagas
August 1895
Clinton L. Stickney
UMO

T.1 R.11:
WELS Tumbledown Dick Falls
August 25, 1965
C.D. Richards
MAINE

T.6 R.9:
WELS (1) Dry cliffs
August 17, 1943
LeRoy Norton
MAINE

(2) Cliff, Trout Brook Mountain
alt. 1600'; plentiful
August 18, 1943
LeRoy F. Norton #590
UMPI

T.8 R.9:
WELS Munsungan, dry cliff, alt. 1800'
June 6, 1943
LeRoy F. Norton #322
UMPI

T.8 R.10:
WELS On sheer cliff in cracks,
Spider Lake Quadrangle
May 16, 1959
LeRoy Norton
MAINE

T.9 R.12 WELS or
T.8 R.12 WELS: Cliff Lake, alt. 1000'
June 7, 1959
LeRoy F. Norton #92
UMPI

SOMERSET COUNTY

Appleton Twp:
T.6 R.7 Cliff
June 24, 1958
C.D. Richards
NEBC

Johnson Mountain: Chain of Ponds
August 12, 1916
no name
NEBC

(Dryopteris fragrans)

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Jim Pond: Crevices of vertical cliff and
 talus (bedrock is a green stone
 with magnesium in it). Barnard
 Mountains
 September 9, 1947
 E.C. Ogden #2882
 MAINE

OXFORD COUNTY

Andover North (1) Devil's Den
Surplus: July 15, 1926
 A.H. Norton
 NHA

 (2) Cliffs, Dunn's Notch
 September 1937
 A.S. Pease
 NEBC

Bowmantown: Dry ledges, Twin Peaks Field check 1979
 July 1, 1975 Eastman, Gawler,
 C.S. Campbell, Tyler
 L.M. Eastman, EXTANT
 C.D. Richards #1000, Registered
 MAINE

Parmachenee: Cliffs, east face of mountain EXTANT
 northeast of Rump Mountain
 July 25, 1974
 C.S. Campbell,
 L.M. Eastman #1805
 MAINE

Rumford: Rumford Falls
 July 1885
 G.H. Leland
 NEBC

HANCOCK COUNTY

Winter Harbor: Crevices, shaded granitic cliffs,
 eastside. Schoodic Peninsula
 July 11, 1929
 P.M. Patterson,
 G.L. Stebbins, Jr. #660
 NEBC

(Dryopteris fragrans)

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Harpwell: Rare, in three small clumps EXTANT
in moss on ledges, north-
west side, Whaleboat Is.
May 1976
Adair D. Mulligan, Thomas R.
Duffus, A.F.R. Duffus
SCHN

REFERENCES

- Metcalf, H. 1901. Notes on the ferns of Maranocook, Maine. Rhodora 3: 236-237.
"Dryopteris fragrans ... scarce. Along a brook on the east shore opposite
Craig's Point. Also on the northern slope of Mt. Pisgah, five miles southeast
of Maranocook."
Clark, J.F. 1930. Ferns of the Red River Country, Maine. Rhodora 32:133-136.
Stebbins, G.L. 1930. Thelypteris fragrans (L.) Nieuwl., var. Hookeriana Fernald on
the Maine Coast. Am. Fern. Jnl. 20:86-87.
Norton, L.F. 1944. Notes on northern Maine plants. Rhodora 46:204-205.

Dryopteris goldiana (Hook.) Gray Goldie's Fern

Number of towns: Total-8; historic-5; known (1980)-4*
Criteria Met: FEW
Range: Southeastern Canada to the Carolinas, Tennessee, Iowa, and
Minnesota
Habitat: Rich, moist woods, mostly calcareous
Reasons for Rarity: Habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Possibly declining due to logging/developing of habitats
CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #14; 3 areas field verified and
registered

*Does not include 2 stations cited in literature but unvouchered -- see References.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Corinna: (1) September 13, 1903
H.W. Jewell
NHA
(2) Rich woods
July 8, 1941
R.C. Bean
MAINE

(Dryopteris goldiana)

SOMERSET COUNTY

Cornville: Woods, Athens Road
July 31, 1899
Louise H. Coburn
NHA

FRANKLIN COUNTY:

Avon or Strong: Woods Hill near Day Mountain
October, 1902
H.W. Jewell
NEBC
Field check 1978
(Stubbs Mtn.)
Eastman and Tyler
EXTANT
Registered

Farmington: (1) Perham's woods
September 3, 1903
H.W. Jewell
NHA
Field check 1979
Gawler, Tyler,
Mudge
NOT FOUND

(2) Perham's woods
October 18, 1907
Alvin H. Trundy
MAINE

Temple: Rich woods
August 26, 1910
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

OXFORD COUNTY

Bowmantown: With Adiantum pedatum and Poly-
stichum braunii in Acer saccharum-
Betula allegheniensis woods.
East slope of Twin Peaks
August 20, 1975
C.S. Campbell,
L.M. Eastman #3225
MAINE
EXTANT
Registered

Mason: Growing with Adiantum, Polystichum
Braunii on Haystack Mountain
July 4, 1974
C.S. Campbell, L.M. Eastman,
and C.D. Richards #1477
MAINE
EXTANT
Registered

Paris: Rich, moist woods, Berry Ledge
August 1977
L.M. Eastman, S. Foster,
H. Tyler #2666
NEBC
EXTANT
Registered

(Dryopteris goldiana)

REFERENCES

Metcalf, H. 1901. Notes on the ferns of Maranocook, Maine. Rhodora 3:236-237.

"Fairly common in woods on north and east shores of lake".

Jewell, H.W. 1902. Notes on some ferns of Franklin County, Maine. Rhodora 4:247.

Knowlton, C.H. 1904. Notes on the flora of Day Mountain, Franklin County, Maine. Rhodora 6:206-209.

"Aspidium Goldianum Hook. Wet woods near eastern base. It also grows in Farmington."

Nylander, O.O. 1924. Notes on Aroostook County Ferns. The Maine Naturalist 4:40-44.

"This large and rare fern I found on the east side of Capitol Hill, New Sweden. When I first discovered Goldie's Fern in 1904 there was a patch of about two acres of it in the deep forest, containing over two thousand plants. The most of the forest is now cut, and the land partially cleared ..."

Woodsia alpina (Bolton) S. F. Gray

Northern Woodsia

Number of Towns:	Total-5; historic-3; known (1980)-2
Criteria Met:	FEW, SLR
Range:	Arctic region, south to extreme northern U.S.
Habitat:	Rocky banks and cliffs, usually calcareous
Reasons for Rarity:	At southern periphery of range; habitat naturally scarce, possibly poor colonizer
Comments:	This species occurs in the east only in Maine, Vermont, and New York, and is rare in all 3 states. It is considered nationally significant (Crow et. al. 1981)
CAP Documentation:	Botanical Fact Sheet #16; 2 stations field verified and registered

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Ashland:
- (1) Disintegrating cliffs, Aroostook River bank, five miles from Pudding Rock
August 19, 1939
G.D. Chamberlain #1417
MAINE
 - (2) Shale, alt. 500'
June 9, 1943
LeRoy F. Norton #315
UMPI

(Woodsia alpina)

Fort Fairfield:	(1) Cliff opposite Edgewater Pond June 22, 1939 G.D. Chamberlain MAINE	Field check 1979 Gawler, Tyler, Eastman, Rooney, McKellar NOT FOUND PRESUMED EXTIRPATED
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(2) July 14, 1939 A.H. Norton #19403 NHA
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T.15 R.9: WELS	"Red River Country" 1932 Josephine F. Clark NEBC	Field check 1980 Caljouw and Gawler NOT FOUND Probably extant
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SOMERSET COUNTY

Moxie Gore:	Slaty ledge, Moxie Falls September 1, 1979 C. Paul Wight and L.M. Eastman NEBC	EXTANT Registered
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OXFORD COUNTY

Bowmantown:	Wet cliff, Twin Peaks July 1, 1975 C.S. Campbell, L.M. Eastman, and C.D. Richards #3322 MAINE	Field check 1979 Eastman, Gawler, Tyler EXTANT Registered
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REFERENCE

Clark, J.F. 1930. Ferns of The Red River Country, Maine. Rhodora 32:133-136.

Woodsia glabella R. Br.

Smooth Woodsia

Number of Towns:	Total-6; historic-4; known (1980)-3
Criteria Met:	FEW, SLR
Range:	Arctic region, south to northern New England, northern New York and northern Minnesota
Habitat:	Calcareous rocks on moist shaded cliffs
Reasons for Rarity:	At southern periphery of range; scarcity of suitable habitat
Comments:	Occurs in the east only in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York; rare in all states (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978, Mitchell et. al. 1980). Northern species considered rare at the national level (Crow et. al. 1981). The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists this also from Franklin County; we found no voucher specimen. Could easily be overlooked

(Woodsia glabella)

CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #15; 3 areas field verified and in files: 2 of these registered

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Fairfield: Cliffs
1933
Fay Hyland
MAINE

T.15 R.9: Red River Country Field check 1980
WELS 1932 Caljow and Gawler
Josephine F. Clark NOT FOUND
MAINE Probably extant

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

T.5 R.8: Crevices of perpendicular lava cliff
WELS Billfish Mountain
July 28, 1946
E.C. Ogden,
G.D. Chamberlain,
L.F. Norton #2746
MAINE

T.6 R.8 (1) Wet shaded cool ledges at 1000'
WELS Billfish Gulch, east end of Traveler
Range about two miles from East Branch
Penobscot River. Small colony, about
30-40 plants
August 17, 1943
LeRoy Harvey #582
MAINE-NEBC

(2) Cliffs, alt. 2000'. Quite plentiful
June 5, 1944
LeRoy F. Norton
UMPI

(3) A very small colony on dripping EXTANT
wet vertical rock face, grow-
ing with Cystopteris fragilis,
Billfish Gulch
August 9, 1979
Sue Gawler, Sally Rooney,
Hank Tyler
MAINE

Unknown: Mattagamon, wet cliff
August 15, 1943
LeRoy F. Norton #582
UMPI

(Woodsia glabella)

SOMERSET COUNTY

- Moxie Gore: (1) Growing in a partially detached thin layer of roots and humus on perpendicular face of a cliff at about 700'. Moxie Falls, Township No.1, east of the Kennebec River, fifth range of Bingham's Purchase September 1, 1903
J.F. Collins
NEBC-NHA
- Field check 1978
Eastman
EXTANT
Registered
- (2) Moxie Gore, Moxie Falls
July 8, 1925
A.H. Norton #17885,
Ralph Sterling
NHA

OXFORD COUNTY

- Bowmantown: Wet cliffs on Twin Peaks
August 31, 1974
C.S. Campbell, L.M. Eastman #2227
MAINE
- EXTANT
Registered

REFERENCES

Collins, F.C. 1903. Woodsia glabella in Maine. Rhodora 5:286.
Clark, J.F. 1930. Ferns of the Red River Country, Maine. Rhodora 32:133-136.

Woodsia obtusa (Spreng.) Torr. Blunt-lobed Woodsia

- Number of Towns: Total-4; historic-1; known (1980)-3
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Eastern U.S. north to southern Maine, New Hampshire, and southwest Quebec
Habitat: Dry rocky woods and slopes, often limy
Reasons for Rarity: At northern periphery of range; habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Considered rare in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978) but not elsewhere south of Maine. Recently found at 3 new stations
CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #39; 3 areas field verified

OXFORD COUNTY

- Brownfield: Dry ledges
September 1974
L.M. Eastman #617
NEBC
- Field check 1979
Eastman and Gawler
EXTANT

(Woodsia obtusa)

Porter: Ledges, Rattlesnake Mountain Field check 1980
July 31, 1974 Gawler and Tyler
L.M. Eastman EXTANT
MAINE

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Winthrop: Near swamp, northwest of Field check 1979
Mount Pisgah Gawler
August 1892 NOT FOUND
H. Metcalf
NEBC

YORK COUNTY

Cornish: Dry exposed ledges, Pease Field check 1979
Mountain Gawler and Tyler
September 2, 1973 EXTANT
L.M. Eastman, and C. Paul Wight
MAINE

REFERENCES

Metcalf, H. 1901. Notes on the ferns of Maranacook, Maine. Rhodora 2: 236.

"Several localities about Mt. Pisgah."

Eastman, L.M. 1972. Some new locales in the Maine flora. Rhodora 75: 166-167.

Eastman, L.M. 1976. Old and new locales in the Maine flora. Rhodora 78:152-154.

Woodwardia areolata (L.) Moore

Netted Chain-fern

Number of Towns: Historic-2: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DEC?/VUL
Range: Florida to Texas, north on coastal plain to southern Maine:
disjunct in Nova Scotia
Habitat: Acid boggy woods and swamps
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
Comments: With only 2 collections, both made over a century ago and
now destroyed, this is perhaps Maine's most cryptic
cryptogam. Possibly extirpated. Also considered rare in
New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978), but not southward
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1861

OXFORD COUNTY

Brownfield: 1861
G.L. Goodale

(Woodwardia areolata)

YORK COUNTY

Acton: 1861
G.L. Goodale

Specimens were collected from both of the above locations as part of the first scientific survey of Maine and deposited in the Herbarium of the Portland Society of Natural History. Unfortunately, they were destroyed in the great Portland fire of 1866.

REFERENCES

Goodale, G.L. 1861. Botanical report of the scientific survey. Preliminary Report... Natural History and Geology of the State of Maine. pp. 125-129 in Sixth Annual Report of the Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture. Augusta, Maine. 477 pp.

Goodale, G.L. and Rev. Joseph Blake 1863. A catalogue of the flowering plants of Maine. Proceedings of the Portland Society of Natural History 1:127-138.



Dryopteris fragrans

from a collection by M.L. Fernald, 1893
T.18 R.10

PINACEAE

PINE FAMILY

Chamaecyparis thyoides (L.) BSP.

Atlantic White Cedar

Number of Towns: Total-10; historical-10; known-5
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DEC/VUL
 Range: Mississippi and northern Florida, north to southern Maine
 and west to southeastern New York
 Habitat: Swamps
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; not rare southward
 Comments: Some of the York County populations of Atlantic White Cedar
 have been seriously depleted by development and logging.
 Also rare in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978)
 CAP Documentation: Planning Report No. 38 (Eastman 1977e); 6 areas (in 5 towns)
 field verified; 5 of these registered

OXFORD COUNTY

Hiram: 1933
 Allan B. Melvin
 MAINE

WALDO COUNTY

Northport: (1) Sphagnum bog between Pitcher
 Pond and Knight Pond
 June 16, 1930
 George B. Rossbach #1053
 NEBC-GH-MAINE
 Field check 1977
 Eastman
 EXTANT
 Registered

(2) Knight Pond; bog, end of pond
 June 9, 1936
 Fay Hyland #695a
 MAINE

(3) Knight's Pond, floating bog, with
Vaccinium, Chamaedaphne, etc., 8'
 July 23, 1940
 R.C. Bean #1871
 MAINE

(4) July 1940
 Ralph C. Bean #2050
 MAINE

(5) Swamp; Knight Pond
 July 23, 1940
 Edith Bicknell
 MAINE

(Chamaecyparis thyoides)

- (6) In swampy area, Knight Pond,
small tree
July 23, 1940
Maynard W. Quimby #965
MAINE
- (7) Bog between Pitcher and Knight
Ponds
June 30, 1962
Edith C. Bicknell
MAINE
- (8) Dwarfed trees, local, with Larix and
a few Picea mariana, in sphagnous
quaking bog, Knights Bog, between
Pitcher and Knight Ponds
June 30, 1962
G.B. Rossbach,
Edith Bicknell #5497
MAINE
- (9) Local colony of small trees, in
pure stand, scattered, with
Picea mariana, Larix, bushed,
in Sphagnous quaking bog:
Knights Bog
June 26, 1967
G.B. Rossbach
MAINE

KNOX COUNTY

Appleton:

- (1) Edge of Newbert Pond, east side of
Appleton Bog
August 17, 1931
George B. Rossbach #1054
NEBC-MAINE
Field check 1980
Gawler
EXTANT
Registered
- (2) Shore of Newbert Pond: abundant
June 10, 1936
Fay Hyland #638
MAINE
- (3) Swamp, West Appleton
June 10, 1946
LeRoy R. Norton #951
UMPI

(Chamaecyparis thyoides)

- (4) Wooded, sphagnous bog, with black spruce, etc., Cedar Swamp near south shore Newbert Pond (also found southward in Cedar Swamp); also in Knights Bog, S. Northport, and adjacent Lincolnville in Waldo County
August 28, 1948
G.B. Rossbach
MAINE
- (5) Local, but extensive, pure stand and logged, reproducing area with Picea mariana and bushes, near The Pool (Wellington Pool), S. Cedar Swamp (also at Newbert Pond in same swamp)
August 31, 1967
G.B. Rossbach #6944
MAINE

YORK COUNTY

Alfred:

- (1) Swamp
August 10, 1916
M.L. Fernald, B. Long, E.B. Chamberlain and A.H. Norton #12362-12363
NEBC-GH
Field Check 1977
Eastman
EXTANT
Registered
- (2) Swamp, 80 acres. Northern limit
August 11, 1916
R.C. Bean #98
NEBC-MAINE
- (3) August 10, 1933
Fay Hyland and F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE
- (4) July 14, 1939
Sue L. Gordon
MAINE
- (5) Alfred-Lyman Line. Cedar Swamp
July 18, 1939
O. Neal #2093
MAINE

Berwick:

Heath, cedar swamp
July 21, 1939
O. Neal #2143
MAINE

(Chamaecyparis thyoides)

- Lyman: Dry, open woods
1916
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
Field check 1977
Eastman
EXTIRPATED
(former continuation
of Alfred stand)
- Newfield: Roadside, West Newfield: one
tree on stream bank
May 24, 1936
Fay Hyland #804
MAINE
- North Berwick: Heath
August 1, 1935
Oliver Neal
MAINE
- Saco: Open peatland, northwest sec-
tion of Saco Heath
July 1969
L.M. Eastman and C. Paul Wight
MAINE
Field Check
Eastman and Tyler
EXTANT
- Sanford: (1) Sand Pond
July 21, 1936
F. Hyland
MAINE
Field check 1977, 1978
Eastman, Gawler,
Tyler
EXTANT
Registered
- (2) Sand Pond, sandy shore
August, 11, 1935
F. Hyland
MAINE
- (3) Sand Pond
1935
Dr. Anne E. Perkins
NEBC-MAINE
- (4) Sand Pond
1942
R.C. Bean
NEBC-MAINE
- (5) Sand Pond
June 24, 1954
Charles D. Richards #5943
MAINE
- (6) By Sand Pond
June 24, 1954
R.C. Bean at Josselyn Botanical
Society Meeting
MAINE

(Chamaecyparis thyoides)

- (7) Sand Pond
June 23, 1960
Edith C. Bicknell
MAINE
- (8) Bog near Johnson River
September 9, 1933
Oliver M. Neal, Jr.
MAINE
- (9) Sphagnum bog
August 25, 1934
Oliver Neal
MAINE
- (10) 4.7 miles SE of Alfred
September 5, 1933
Fay Hyland #597
MAINE
- Field check 1977
Eastman.
EXTANT
Registered



*Note on Potamogeton: Treatment of this difficult genus follows C.B. Hellquist and G.E. Crow's Aquatic Vascular Plants of New England, Part 1. (1980). We thank them for their help.

Potamogeton confervoides Reichenb.

a Pondweed, no common name

Number of Towns: Total-3; historic-2; known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: FEW
 Range: Newfoundland to Michigan, south to North Carolina and Pennsylvania
 Habitat: Acid to highly acid lakes and ponds, often at high elevations
 Reasons for Rarity: Unknown
 Comments: Possibly overlooked, especially if not in fruit, as it easily blends in with associated aquatic plants. The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists this species as occurring in York County: we found no specimen to corroborate this. This species occurs in all New England states but is rare only in Maine, Vermont and Connecticut
 CAP Documentation: 1 area known but needs field verification

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9: Shallow water, mucky bottom,
 WELS near outlet of lake, Northwest
 Basin, Mt. Katahdin
 August 5, 1950
 E.G. Ogden, L. Crofutt #5057
 MAINE

OXFORD COUNTY

Bethel: Small pond at east base of Walker's Mountain EXTANT
 July 1974
 C.S. Campbell #2166
 MAINE

KNOX COUNTY

Appleton: (1) Newbert Pond, West Appleton
 August 14, 1936
 F.G. Steinmetz #40
 MAINE
 (2) In one of two meters of
 water near shore, loose
 mud, Newbert Pond
 July 24, 1940
 E.C. Ogden, W.K. Babel #2165
 NHA-MAINE

(Potamogeton confervoides)

REFERENCE

Harvey: L.H. 1903. An ecological excursion to Mt. Katahdin. Rhodora 5:41-52.
"Potamogeton confervoides Reichb. Sparsely growing in 1 foot of water, Lake Cowles."

Potamogeton filiformis Pers. (2 varieties) a Pondweed, no common name

Number of Towns: Total-7: historic-4: known (1980)-5

Criteria Met: FEW, SLR

Range: Variety occidentalis: Nova Scotia and across southern Canada, south to Maine, Michigan, Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico: variety alpinus: Greenland to Alaska, south to northern New England, New York, and west to Utah

Habitat: Alkaline waters

Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range; habitat naturally scarce

Comments: This species is taxonomically confusing. According to Hellquist and Crow (1980), the variety alpinus includes the varieties borealis, filiformis, and macounii of the 8th edition of Gray's Manual (Fernald, 1950): the variety occidentalis is apparently more recently described. The variety occidentalis is by far the rarer of the two, being known in New England only from Maine: the variety alpinus is also found, rarely, in New Hampshire and Vermont

CAP Documentation: 5 areas field verified and pending registration

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Caswell:

var. alpinus (Blytt.) Aschers
and Graebner
Butterfield Lake
August 29, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #2278
MAINE-NHA

Field check 1979
Hellquist, Crow,
Tyler, Kehoe
NOT FOUND

(2) var. alpinus
Butterfield Lake;
pH 7.3, alkalinity 63.5 ppm
July 18, 1973
C.B. Hellquist #7779
MAINE-NHA

(3) var. alpinus
Man-made pond by Pierce Lake:
elevation 695': pH 9.1,
alkalinity 24.0 ppm
August 1, 1972
C.B. Hellquist #4586
NHA

(Potamogeton filiformis)

- (4) var. alpinus
Pierce Lake: elevation 695'
pH 7.6: alkalinity 80.0 ppm
August 1, 1972
C.B. Hellquist #4470
MAINE
- Fort Fairfield: (1) var. alpinus
Valley of Limestone River, cold
springy margin of Nadeau Lake
August 18, 1901
M.L. Fernald
MAINE
- (2) var. alpinus
Nadeau Lake, marl bed in
shallow water
July 12, 1939
F.H. Steinmetz, Edith B. Ogden
#841
MAINE-NHA
- (3) var. alpinus
Brackish water, Nadeau Lake
July 8, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1741
NHA
- (4) var. alpinus Field check 1979
Page Pond: pH 8.2: alkalinity Hellquist, Crow,
86.5 ppm Tyler, Kehoe
July 18, 1973 EXTANT
C.B. Hellquist #7734
MAINE-NEBC
- Houlton/
Littleton: var. alpinus EXTANT
Town line pond at Jordon's
Farm, ca. 1/3 mile west of
Rt. 1 at Littleton-Houlton
line
August 13, 1979
C.B. Hellquist, H. Tyler,
G.E. Crow #13849
MAINE
- Mars Hill: var. occidentalis (Robbins) Field check 1979
Morong Hellquist, Crow,
Prestile Stream Pond: elevation Tyler, Kehoe
411': pH 7.3: alkalinity 103.5 EXTANT
ppm. First record for this
plant in New England
July 18 & 19, 1973
C.B. Hellquist #7498 & 7801
MAINE-NEBC

(Potamogeton filiformis)

- Presque Isle: var. alpinus
Lime bog near Presque Isle
town line
July 10, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1774
NHA
- Washburn: (1) var. alpinus
Caribou Lake, in very muddy
water, 1/5-1/2m. deep, of open
lake; pH 7.6-7.8
August 20, 1940
E.C. Ogden, W.K. Babel No. 2200
MAINE
- (2) var. alpinus
Caribou Lake; elevation 548':
pH 7.5, alkalinity 50.0 ppm
September 17, 1973
C.B. Hellquist #4666
NEBC
- (3) var. alpinus Field check 1979
Pettingill Bogan; 3' water, Hellquist, Crow
muddy bottom Tyler, Kehoe
July 22, 1946 NOT FOUND
G.D. Chamberlain, E.C. Ogden
#4721
MAINE
- (4) var. occidentalis EXTANT
Pettingill Brook bogan south
of Rt. 164 at Presque Isle
town line
August 14, 1979
C.B. Hellquist, G.E. Crow #13854
NEBC
- Westfield: var. alpinus EXTANT
Prestile Stream at bridge
August 15, 1979
C.B. Hellquist and G.E. Crow #13897
MAINE

Potamogeton friesii Rupr.

a Pondweed, no common name

- Number of Towns: Total-2; historic-1; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: FEW
Range: Newfoundland to Alaska, south to Pennsylvania and west to
Utah
Habitat: Alkaline waters
Reasons for Rarity: Habitat naturally scarce in the East; more common around the
Great Lakes

(Potamogeton friesii)

Comments: Elsewhere in New England, occurs in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont: considered rare in all states (Crow et. al. 1981)
CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet No. 58: 1 area field verified and pending registration

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Presque Isle: Small pond west of Pettingill Stream on a site of Rt. 164 @ 2 miles west of U.S. 1, elevation 476': pH 7.4; alkalinity 35.0 ppm
August 2, 1972
C.B. Hellquist #4595
MAINE-NEBC
Field check 1979
Hellquist, Crow, Tyler, Kehoe
NOT FOUND

Washburn: (1) Aroostook River: small shallow pool beside river in extreme southeast corner of township
July 22, 1946
E.C. Ogden, G.D. Chamberlain #2692
MAINE

(2) Pettingill Stream Pond, Rt. 164: EXTANT
elevation 476': pH 7.4
July 17, 1973
C.B. Hellquist #7648
MAINE

(3) Pond off Pettingill Stream:
elevation 476': pH 7.4: alkalinity 35.0 ppm
August 2, 1973
C.B. Hellquist #7650
MAINE

(4) Pettingill Brook began south of Rt. 164 at the Presque Isle town line
August 15, 1979
C.B. Hellquist, G.E. Crow #13853
MAINE-NEBC

Potamogeton pulcher Tuckerm.

a Pondweed, no common name

Number of Towns: Total-1: known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR
Range: Florida to Texas, north to southwestern Maine and west to Wisconsin
Habitat: Moderately acid waters
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range, not rare southward

(Potamogeton pulcher)

Comments: First seen in Maine in 1974; found in all other New England states
CAP Documentation: 1 area known but needs field verification

OXFORD COUNTY

Porter: Ossipee River, just east of EXTANT
New Hampshire state line, south
of Rt. 25
August 20, 1979
C.B. Hellquist #13911
NEBC

Potamogeton vaseyi Robbins

Vasey's Pondweed

Number of Towns: Total-7; historic-6; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: FEW
Range: New Brunswick to Wisconsin, south to Pennsylvania and
Minnesota
Habitat: Quiet, moderately alkaline waters
Reasons for Rarity: Habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Occurs in widely separated populations: possibly overlooked
CAP Documentation: 1 area known but needs field verification and documentation

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

T.16 R.4: Madawaska Lake; elevation 576': EXTANT
WELS pH 7.1; alkalinity 9.0 ppm
August 8, 1972
C.B. Hellquist #4600
NEBC

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Newport: Quiet roadside pool, southwest
end of Sebasticook Lake
July 13, 1942
E.C. Ogden #2453
MAINE
Orono: Shallow water
July 9, 1889
M.L. Fernald
MAINE

(Potamogeton vaseyi)

SOMERSET COUNTY

St. Albans: Philbrick's Landing, Indian Pond
August 27, 1940
E.C. Ogden, E.B. Ogden, W.K.
Babel #2264
MAINE

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Clinton: Sebasticook River
July 31, 1909
R.C. Bean
NEBC

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

South Poland: No date
Kate Furbish
NEBC

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Westbrook: August 4, 1901
A.H. Norton
NHA

Zannichellia palustris L.

Horned Pondweed

Number of Towns: Total-8; historic-7; known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: FEW
 Range: Quebec to Alaska, south to Mexico
 Habitat: Saline or alkaline waters
 Reasons for Rarity: Habitat naturally scarce, and in some cases, being altered/depleted by human activities
 Comments: Several former stations have been modified and the species not relocated in these areas. Possibly overlooked. Occurs in all New England states, but considered rare only in Maine, Vermont and Connecticut
 CAP Documentation: 1 area known but needs field verification/documentation

HANCOCK COUNTY

Southwest
Harbor:

- (1) Creek, Bass Harbor
 September 2, 1891
 Edward L. Rand
 NEBC
- (2) Tidal stream, Bass Harbor Marsh
 July 9, 1922
 J.S. Gashwiler, V. Pratt,
 R. Stickney
 MAINE

KNOX COUNTY

Warren:

Brackish pools left at low
 tide, St. George River
 September 9, 1922
 N.C. Fassett, R.W. Stover #282
 NEBC

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

Bowdoinham:

- (1) Merrymeeting Bay
 July 22, 1948
 Josselyn Botanical Society
 NEBC
- (2) Muck and pebbles, slightly
 brackish, tidal southeast
 shores of Abagadasset pt., Jct.
 Merrymeeting Bay and Kennebec R.
 August 13, 1968
 G.B. Rossbach #7186
 MAINE

(Zannichellia palustris)

Phippsburg: (1) Winnegance 1896
Kate Furbish
NEBC
Field check 1979
Eastman
NOT FOUND

(2) Creeping on brackish mudflats
Winnegance Creek
August 23, 1909
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

Woolwich: (1) Border of salt marsh, Back
River Creek
September 15, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #12411
NEBC
Field check 1979
Gawler and Tyler
NOT FOUND

(2) Tidal flats of Kennebec River
July 23, 1923
N.C. Fassett #875
NEBC

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Falmouth: September 13, 1913
A.H. Norton
NHA

Scarborough: Dunston River, West Scarborough: EXTANT
elevation 3': pH 6.5
July 13, 1972
C.B. Hellquist #4352
NEBC

YORK COUNTY

Old Orchard Beach: August 18, 1907
A.R. Stubbs
NHA

NAJADACEAE

NAIAD FAMILY

Najas guadalupensis (Spreng.) Magnus

Guadalupe Naiad

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0

Criteria Met: SMES, NLR

Range: Tropical America, north to s. Massachusetts and west to Oregon

Habitat: Widespread in aquatic habitats

Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range: not rare south of New England

Comments: It was only recently discovered that this species had been collected in Maine: this extends its normally given range. Najas guadalupensis has been found in all New England states except New Hampshire. It is also considered rare in Massachusetts and Vermont (Coddington and Field 1978, Countryman 1978)

CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1920

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

Bowdoinham: Cathance River
August 25, 1920
N.C. Fassett
F

Triglochin gaspense Lieth & D. Löve

Gaspé Arrow-Grass

Number of Towns: Historic-2: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW, RSTR, SLR
 Range: Coast of Canadian maritimes south to eastern Maine
 Habitat: Salt marsh, below the high tide line
 Reasons for Rarity: Highly restricted natural range
 Comments: Taxonomic status unclear: some may consider it a form or variety of T. maritima
 CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1932

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Cutler: Schooner Cove
 July 1902
 M.L. Fernald, G.G. Kennedy
 J.F. Collins, E.F. Williams
 NEBC

Harrington: Salt marsh
 August 18, 1932
 C.H. Knowlton
 NEBC

REFERENCE

Löve, D. & H. Leith. 1961. Triglochin gaspense, a new species of Arrow-Grass. Canadian Journal of Botany 39:1261-1272.

ALISMATACEAE

WATER-PLANTAIN FAMILY

Sagittaria montevidensis C. and S. ssp. spongiosa Englem.
(= Lophotocarpus spongiosus (Englem.) J.G. Sm.)

an Arrowhead, no
common name

Number of Towns: Historic-11; known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: DEC/VUL
 Range: Along the coast, New Brunswick to Virginia
 Habitat: Brackish estuaries, in tidal mud
 Reasons for Rarity: Habitat naturally scarce, and being altered/depleted by human activities
 Comments: This species was suggested for inclusion on the basis of its decline and rarity in other New England states. We do not have enough current information to judge its status in Maine. It is listed in the Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) as also occurring in Hancock County, but we found no corroborative voucher. Also occurs in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, where considered rare (Storks and Crow 1978, Coddington and Field 1978, Mehrhoff 1978)
 CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1958

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Bangor: Sloping, seeping, tidal, largely
freshwater, muck and gravel shore
of Penobscot R., South Bangor
August 20, 1958
G.B. Rossbach #4707
MAINE

Hampden: (1) Tidal mud flats at mouth of
Reed Brook
September 8, 1916
M.L. Fernald, B. Long #12436
NEBC-NHA
 (2) Mud flats, estuary of Reed Brook
August 10, 1937
F.H. Steinmetz #336
MAINE
 (3) Tidal mud, Penobscot River
August 16, 1953
C.D. Richards #5729
MAINE

Orrington: (1) Tidal shores of the Penobscot R.
August 16, 1937
N.C. Fassett #18826
NEBC
 (2) Mud flats, Penobscot R.
August 22, 1937
F.H. Steinmetz, Maynard W. Quimby
MAINE

(Sagittaria montevidensis ssp. spongiosa)

WALDO COUNTY

- Winterport: (1) Brackish tidal mud, mouth of
Mill Stream, Bald Hill Cove
Penobscot River near No.
Winterport
August 29, 1931
G.B. Rossbach #94
NEBC
- (2) Mud of brackish tidal flats,
Bald Hill Cove, Penobscot R.
July 28, 1948
G.B. Rossbach #1309
MAINE

KNOX COUNTY

- Warren: (1) On muddy tidal flats, St.
George River
September 9, 1922
N.C. Fassett, R.W. Stover #283
NEBC
- (2) Slightly brackish tidal mud,
mouth of brook along St.
George River, just below
Warren Village
August 28, 1931
G.B. Rossbach #95
NEBC

LINCOLN COUNTY

- Alna: Tidal mudflats of the Sheep-
scot River
August 14, 1922
N.C. Fassett #263
NEBC

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

- Arrowsic: Near West Preble Point, east
side of Kennebec River,
opposite Bath
September 3, 1953
A.R. Hodgdon #7423
NHA
- Bowdoinham: Very scarce, tidal mud flats of
the river
September 14 & 19, 1916
M.L. Fernald, B. Long #12437
NEBC

(Sagittaria montevidensis ssp. spongiosa)

- Phippsburg:
- (1) On tidal mud, Winnegance
August 21-28, 1897
Kate Furbish
NEBC
 - (2) Winnegance
September 14 & 21, 1907
Kate Furbish
NHA-NEBC
 - (3) Brackish mud of ditches and
rills, etc., Winnegance Creek
August 23, 1909
M.L. Fernald #608
NEBC
 - (4) Near old sawmill
August 25, 1911
Kate Furbish
NEBC
 - (5) Estuary, Winnegance
July 12, 1921
R.C. Bean
MAINE
 - (6) Winnegance Creek Estuary, steep
sided meandering tidal stream
June 26, 1957
A.R. Hodgdon, R.C. Bean #10047
NHA

- Woolwich:
- (1) Muddy shores near Bath Ferry
August 1, 1923
N.C. Fassett #1072
NEBC
 - (2) Abundant, border of salt-marsh,
Back River Creek
September 15, 1916
M.L. Fernald, B. Long #12438
NEBC

- Unknown:
- Merrymeeting Bay
July 13, 1921
Sue L. Gordon #543
MAINE

YORK COUNTY

- York:
- Smelt Brook, near Brixham
Grange Hall
July 22, 1936
Oliver Neal #18833
NHA

(Sagittaria montevidensis ssp. spongiosa)

REFERENCE

Bean, R.C. 1957. Sagadahoc County, Maine as a botanical area. Me. Field Nat. 13:49-52.

Sagittaria rigida Pursh

Stiff Arrowhead

Number of Towns: Historic-2; known (1980)-0*
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Southern Maine to Virginia, inland to sw. Quebec, Nebraska, and Kentucky
Habitat: Brackish mud, shallow water
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range, habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Little known about its present status in Maine; and not rare southward
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1921

*Does not include one reported but unvouchered location -- see Note.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

Bath: Merrymeeting Bay
September 20, 1916
No name
NHA

- Bowdoinham: (1) Tidal mudflats of the Cathance River
September 14 & 19, 1916
M.L. Fernald, B. Long #12432
NEBC
- (2) Abagadasset Point
September 29, 1919
A.H. Norton, Everett Smith #13548
NHA
- (3) Sandy shore at high tide level
Bald Head Point, Merrymeeting Bay
August 21, 1921
N.C. Fassett #200
NEBC

Note

Sagittaria rigida was reported from Brewer (Penobscot County) by Dr. C.D. Richards in 1979, but there is no voucher. The area has not yet been field checked.

Agrostis borealis Hartm.

Boreal Bentgrass

Number of Towns: Total-6; historic-6; known (1980)-2
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
 Range: Greenland and e. Canada south to mountains of n. New England and northern New York
 Habitat: Alpine meadows, in rocky soil (var. americana is found along brooksides as well)
 Reasons for Rarity: An arctic/alpine species disjunct from principal range; habitat naturally scarce
 Comments: Considered rare also in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978), Vermont (Countryman 1978), and New York (Mitchell et. al. 1980). Does not occur southward. The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists this species also from Somerset and Franklin Counties; we did not find herbarium specimens from these counties
 CAP Documentation: None exclusively on this species; see Reference

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Ashland: Open woods near McLeod's camp
 July 16, 1900
 M.L. Fernald
 NEBC

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Day's Academy Grant: Hollow of rocks, Mt. Kineo
 at Moosehead
 July 31, 1877
 O. Dallen
 NEBC

T.3 R.9: (1) Obs. elevation above the sea Field check 1976
 WELS 4-5000', Mount Katahdin May and Davis
 August 1847 EXTANT
 A. Young Jr.
 NY
 (2) Mount Katahdin
 August 1892
 F.P. Briggs #1286a
 NEBC-MAINE
 (3) South Wall, South Basin,
 Mount Katahdin
 July 8, 1900
 M.L. Fernald
 NEBC

(Agrostis borealis)

- (4) var. americana (Scribn.) Fern.
Saddle Slide, Mount Katahdin
July 10, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
 - (5) Common on summit crest,
Mount Katahdin
July 11, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
 - (6) Northeast slope of Pomola,
Mount Katahdin
July 11, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
 - (7) var. americana
Chimney Pond, Mount Katahdin
July 10, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
 - (8) Woods, North Basin
Mount Katahdin
July 13, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
 - (9) Slide, west wall, North
Basin, Mount Katahdin
July 13, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
 - (10) Above tree line, Mount Katahdin
August 26, 1923
R.C. Bean #2869
MAINE
 - (11) Chimney Brook, 3600',
Mount Katahdin
August 9, 1926
Norton Fanning Rich
NHA
 - (12) Shore of Chimney Pond
September 21, 1968
Paul Somers
MAINE
- T.3 R.10:
WELS
Summit, Double Top Mountain
July 19, 1919
C.B. Graves
NEBC

(Agrostis borealis)

T.5 R.9:
WELS

Pinnacle Ridge, The Traveler
August 13, 1953
C.D. Richards #5675
MAINE

SOMERSET COUNTY

Dead River:
Twp.

(1) Damp slides, Mount Bigelow
(Alt. 3899')
August 17, 1896
NEBC

Field check 1980
Caljouw
EXTANT

(2) Dry ledge, alpine, Mt. Bigelow
July 28, 1915
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

REFERENCE

May, Diane E. and Ronald B. Davis. 1978. Alpine Tundra vegetation on Maine Mountains and its Relevance to the Critical Areas Program. Planning Report No. 36. Maine State Planning Office, Augusta. 66 pp.

Aristida basiramea Englem.

Branching Needlegrass

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR
Range: Southwest Maine to northeast New York; and prairie states
Habitat: Dry, sandy soil
Reasons for Rarity: At northeast periphery of range; disjunct from major portion of range
Comments: An annual, and collected only once: perhaps a temporary range extension or introduction
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1938

OXFORD COUNTY

Buckfield:

In dry sterile soil by "Old
Church on the Hill"
September 12, 1938
J.C. Parlin #13714
NEBC-NHA

Bromus kalmii Gray

Kalm's Brome-Grass

Number of Towns: Historic-3; known (1980)-0*
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Maine to Manitoba, south to Maryland and west to North Dakota
Habitat: Open soil and thickets, dry to moist; often in limy areas

(Bromus kalmii)

Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Taxonomically confusing. Some authors (e.g. Storks and Crow 1978, Eastman 1978b) list B. purgans L. as a synonym of B. pubescens. Others (e.g. Kartesz and Kartesz [1980]) list B. kalmii as including B. purgans L., and B. purgans of other authors (not L.) as belonging to B. pubescens. We are including all material originally identified as B. purgans under B. pubescens (see following entry). Also considered rare in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978), but not southward

CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1931

*Does not include 1 station cited in literature but unvouchered -- see Reference.

OXFORD COUNTY

Buckfield: In very rich soil near a barn
August 1, 1971
J.C. Parlin #14590
MAINE-NEBC

Oxford: Sandy woods
July 12, 1914
C.A. Weatherby
NEBC

YORK COUNTY

Newfield: Sand plain
July 28, 1931
R.C. Bean
NEBC

REFERENCE

Perkins, A.E. 1938. Notes on some Maine plants. *Rhodora* 40:462-464.

"Bromus kalmii Gray. Collected in Baldwin, Cumberland County, July 28, 1933."

Bromus pubescens Willd.
(= B. purgans L.)

a Brome-Grass, no common name

Number of Towns: Total-7; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Florida to Texas, north to Maine and west to Alberta
Habitat: Rocky woods, calcareous soil
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
Comments: All Maine collections of B. purgans are of B. purgans L. and are included here as part of B. pubescens. See discussion under previous entry. The differentiation between various

(Bromus pubescens)

species of Bromus (especially B. pubescens, B. purgans, and B. ciliatus), however, remains unclear (Ahles, pers. com.). Also rare in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978), but not southward

CAP Documentation: One area known and pending registration

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Fairfield: Riverbank
August 11, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #2014
MAINE

Washburn: Alluvial thicket
August 5, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain 2969
MAINE

SOMERSET COUNTY

Norridgewock: Rocky bank of Kennebec River
August 25, 1909
J.C. Parlin #3035
MAINE-NHA

Skowhegan: Bank of Kennebec
August 3, 1899
Louise H. Coburn
MAINE

OXFORD COUNTY

Porter: Rich rocky east slope of Rattlesnake Mountain
July 31, 1975
C.S. Campbell and L.M. Eastman #1908
MAINE
Field check 1978
Eastman and Tyler
NOT FOUND --
Presumed extant

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Winslow: August 10, 1915
A.H. Norton #8736
NHA

YORK COUNTY

Hollis: Saco River at Salmon Falls
August 24, 1926
A.H. Norton, Haven, Whelden
NHA

Calamagrostis cinnoides (Muhl.) Bart.

a Reed-Bentgrass, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-2; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, VULN
Range: Southern Maine to New York, south to Georgia and Alabama
Habitat: Moist sandy or peaty soils
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
Comments: This grass is considered rare in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978), but not southward. It may not now occur in Maine, given the heavy development of the areas from which it was known. Listed in the Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) from Cumberland County, but no specimen seen
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1938

YORK COUNTY

Berwick: Dry pasture
August 10, 1938
A.E. Perkins
MAINE

Wells: August 28, 1881
Joseph Blake
MAINE

Note on Calamagrostis spp.

The classification of the three following taxa is confusing. The monenclature below follows Fernald (1950) and is admittedly out-of-date. The genus is currently being revised by Craig W. Greene; he regards these three taxa as various levels of a Calamagrostis stricta complex. Until his work is published, however, we will leave the nomenclature as is.

Calamagrostis fernaldii Louis-Marie

Fernald's Bentgrass

Number of Towns: Historic-2; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, ENNE
Range: Northern New England
Habitat: Wet cliffs
Reasons for Rarity: Extremely restricted range
Comments: This taxon includes C. lacustris (Kearney) Nash and is being considered Calamagrostis stricta ssp. inexpansa var. lacustris. Also found in Vermont and New Hampshire (Countryman 1978, Storks and Crow 1978)
CAP Documentation: None

(Calamagrostis fernaldii)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Elliottsville: Boarstone Mt., alt. 1800'
August 16, 1895
M.L. Fernald
GH

T.5 R.9: Pinnacle Ridge, the Traveler
WELS August 13, 1953
C.D. Richards #5679
MAINE

REFERENCES

Louis-Marie. 1944. The Ancylotheran Calamagrostis of Eastern North America.
Rhodora 46: 290-291.

Hitchcock, A.S. and A. Chase. 1950. Manual of the Grasses of the United States.
Misc. Pub. No. 200. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Calamagrostis inexpansa Gray. var. novae-angliae Stebbins Northern Bentgrass

Number of Towns: Historic-5: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, ENNE
Range: Maine to northern Vermont
Habitat: Damp woods and shady cliffs
Reasons for Rarity: Restricted range and rare throughout it
Comments: This taxon is being considered a variety within the asexual
subspecies inexpansa of Calamagrostis stricta. It occurs
only in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont
CAP Documentation: None

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Van Buren: River banking
August 1914
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

Washburn: August 1941
G.D. Chamberlain
NEBC-NHA

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.5 R.9: North of South Branch Pond,
Baxter State Park
August 11, 1953
C.D. Richards #5577
MAINE

(Calamagrostis inexpansa var. novae-angliae)

OXFORD COUNTY

Peru: 1876
J.A. Allen
NEBC

HANCOCK COUNTY

Mount Desert: Shaded granite ledges, Jordan's
Bluffs, Mount Desert Island
alt. 800 ft.
July 31, 1928
G. Ledyard Stebbins, Jr. #357
US

Calamagrostis neglecta (Ehrh.) Gaertn., a Reed-Bentgrass, no common name
Mey and Schreb.

Number of Towns: Historic-2; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Greenland to Alaska, south to northern Maine, Michigan,
Wisconsin, Colorado, and California
Habitat: Swales, shores
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal part of range: scarcity of suitable
habitat
Comments: This taxon has been re-named Calamagrostis stricta (Timm)
Koeler ssp. stricta, a sexual subspecies as opposed to the
asexual subspecies inexpansa. Some material originally
identified as C. neglecta may, however, belong to the
subspecies inexpansa. The Maine stations are its only
occurrences in the northeastern U.S.
CAP Documentation: None

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Fairfield: About the mouth of the Aroostook
River, sandy shore
July 3, 1893
M.L. Fernald #182
WAVI

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9: Mt. Katahdin
WELS July 1927
G.L. Stebbins
NEBC

Deschampsia atropurpurea (Wahlenb.) Scheele

a Hairgrass, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-2; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Extreme eastern Canada, northern New England and New York:
Alaska to Colorado
Habitat: Alpine meadows and wet rocks
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal part of range: scarcity of suitable
habitat
Comments: The only states in the eastern U.S. this grass has been
collected are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York.
In the latter two, it was collected once, over 100 years
ago. Considered rare in all 4 states (Storks and Crow 1978,
Countryman 1978, Mitchell et. al. 1980). It is considered
nationally rare (Crow et. al. 1981).
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1967

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- (1) Very scarce, from the monument
to Pamola
June 11, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (2) West wall, North Basin,
Mount Katahdin
June 13, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (3) South Basin, Mount Katahdin
August 29, 1924
Norton Fanning Rich #17165
NHA
- (4) Steep open moist rock and
gravel slope with local humus,
near Alnus crispa and dwarf Abies,
Saddle Trail, w. wall of Great
Basin of Mount Katahdin, 4000'
July 22, 1967
G.B. Rossbach #6736
MAINE

SOMERSET COUNTY

Dead River
Twp.:

East Peak, Mount Bigelow
July 11, 1919
No name
NHA

Eragrostis capillaris (L.) Nees

Lace-Grass

Number of Towns: Total-5: historic-4: known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Southern Maine to Wisconsin, south to Georgia, Missouri, and Texas
Habitat: Dry sandy soil
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
Comments: An annual, little is known about this species in Maine. Also rare in Vermont (Countryman 1978) but not southward. The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists this grass from Cumberland County, but we found no specimen
CAP Documentation: 1 area known but needs field verification

OXFORD COUNTY

- Canton:
- (1) Exsiccated clayey soil,
Gilbertville: very abundant
August 16, 1906
J.C. Parlin #2037
NHA-NEBC
 - (2) Gilbertville -- sandy roadside
August 7, 1908
J.C. Parlin #2685
MAINE
 - (3) Dry sandy soil
August 11, 1908
John C. Parlin #2701
MAINE
 - (4) In wasteland at a poultry
farm, Canton point
August 31, 1943
J.C. Parlin #15997
MAINE

Fryeburg: July 27, 1910
Henry W. Merrill
MAINE

KNOX COUNTY

Warren: Local, on open roadside on EXTANT
bridge of Route 1 over brook
in swamp connecting North and
South Ponds, just s. of North Pond
August 6, 1972
G.B. Rossbach and Neil Hotchkiss
#7775
MAINE

(Eragrostis capillaris)

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Poland: South Poland
November 1908
Kate Furbish
NEBC

YORK COUNTY

North Berwick: (1) Light sandy soil
September 8, 1898
J.C. Parlin #1092
NHA

(2) In light sandy soil
September 5, 1903
J.C. Parlin #963
NEBC

Festuca prolifera (Piper) Fern.

a Fescue, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR, RSTR
Range: Western Newfoundland, Gaspe Peninsula, Mt. Katahdin and Mt. Washington
Habitat: Rocky or peaty soils in alpine areas
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range; scarcity of suitable habitat
Comments: Mount Katahdin and Mount Washington (NH) are the only two places in the U.S. where this grass is found. It is thus considered nationally rare (Crow et. al. 1981)
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1900

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9: Slides, west wall, North Basin Field check 1978
WELS Mount Katahdin Hudson
July 13, 1900 EXTANT
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

REFERENCE

Fernald, M.L. 1933. Recent discoveries in the Newfoundland flora (part 2 of 12 parts). Rhodora 35:63-79.

Hierochloe alpina (Sw.) R. & S.

Alpine Holy-Grass

Number of Towns: Historic-3; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Greenland to Alaska, south to alpine areas of northern New England and New York
Habitat: Dry rocky or peaty alpine areas
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range; scarcity of suitable alpine habitat
Comments: In the eastern U.S., this species is limited to a few stations in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York. It is rare in all states (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978, Mitchell et. al. 1980). Listed in the Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) from Franklin County, but no specimen seen
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1954

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- (1) Obs. elevation above the sea
5000 ft., Mount Katahdin
August 1847
A. Young Jr.
BCL
- (2) Mount Katahdin
August 1848
George Thurber
NY
- (3) Mount Katahdin, south wall,
South Basin
July 8, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (4) Mount Katahdin
July 11, 1900
E.F. Williams
NEBC
- (5) Summit of Mount Katahdin
July 1909
J. Howard Knight
NHA
- (6) Floor of North Basin
Mount Katahdin
July 26, 1919
NHA
- (7) Ridge between Monument
Peaks, Mount Katahdin
July 26, 1919
C.B. Graves
NHA

(Hierochloe alpina)

- (8) Mount Katahdin, Hamlin Ridge
July 31, 1923
Norton, Fanning, Rich #16684
NHA
- (9) South slope, Mount Katahdin
September 1930
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE
- (10) Open slope of Pamola Peak
Mount Katahdin
June 20, 1953
C.D. Richards & G.R. Cooper
#176
MAINE
- (11) Cathedral Trail to Baxter Park
June 21, 1953
C.D. Richards & G.R. Cooper
#211
MAINE
- (10) Northwest Plateau, Mount Katahdin
July 8, 1954
C.D. Richards & G.R. Cooper #374
MAINE

SOMERSET COUNTY

Dead River
Twp:

- (1) Mt. Bigelow, damp slides,
alt. 3800'
August 17, 1896
M.L. Fernald & W.C. Strong #486
NEBC
- (2) Mt. Bigelow, in moist gravel
and moss near summit
July 28, 1915
No name
NEBC
Field check 1980
Caljouw
EXTANT
- (3) Turf near summit, alt. 3800',
Mt. Bigelow
July 28, 1915
No name
NEBC
- (4) East Peak, Mt. Bigelow
July 11, 1919
No name
NHA

(Hierochloa alpina)

OXFORD COUNTY

- Riley:
- (1) Mahoosuc Notch: shaded mossy gorge near ice
A.S. Pease
NEBC
 - (2) Mahoosuc Notch, forming turf on rocky talus
July 22, 1926
A.S. Pease
NEBC

Muhlenbergia sobolifera (Muhl.) Trin.

a Grass, no common name

Number of Towns: Total-1: known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: SMES, NLR
 Range: Southern Maine to Wisconsin, south to Virginia and west to Texas
 Habitat: Dry rocky woods and ledges, often calcareous
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
 Comments: Not known from Maine until 1974. Also rare in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978), but not southward
 CAP Documentation: 1 station known but needs field verification

OXFORD COUNTY

Hiram: with Hystrix, bordering woods: EXTANT
 Peaked Mountain
 September 17, 1974
 C.S. Campbell #2487
 MAINE

Phleum alpinum L.

Mountain Timothy

Number of Towns: Historic-2: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
 Range: Greenland to Alaska, southward in alpine areas to Maine, New Hampshire, northern Michigan, and California
 Habitat: Damp meadows and shores, circumboreal
 Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range
 Comments: Elsewhere in the northeast, found only on Mt. Washington, New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978)
 CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1917

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

T.16 R.13: Springy limy riverbank
 WELS July 27, 1917
 Harold St. John and George E. Nichols #2125
 NEBC

(Phleum alpinum)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- (1) Mount Katahdin
1892
F.P. Briggs
NEBC-MAINE
- (2) Mount Katahdin
1892
F.L. and LeRoy Harvey #1275
MAINE-NHA

Poa alpigena (Fries) Lindm

a Grass, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
Range: Alpine regions of Canada, south to northern Maine and northern New Hampshire
Habitat: Alpine meadows and wet shores
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range: scarcity of suitable habitat
Comments: Occurs in the eastern U.S. only in Maine and New Hampshire. Considered nationally rare (Crow et. al. 1981)
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1901

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Blaine:

In Sphagnum, Presquile River,
Valley of the St. John River
June 7, 1901
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

Poa fernaldiana Nannf.

a Grass, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
Range: Labrador south to alpine areas of northern New England and New York
Habitat: Alpine heaths
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range: limited alpine habitat
Comments: Restricted in the U.S. to Mt. Katahdin, a few stations in New Hampshire, 1 station in Vermont, and 1 in New York. Rare in all 4 states (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978, Mitchell et. al. 1980). Storks and Crow note that it is "abundant in alpine regions"
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1929

(Poa fernaldiana)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- (1) Mount Katahdin
August, 1873
F. Lamson-Scribner
MAINE
- (2) Mount Katahdin
1897
Miss C.T. Crosby
NEBC
- (3) The Saddle, Mount Katahdin
July 11, 1900
E.F. Williams
NHA-NEBC
- (4) Mount Katahdin, northwest slope
of West Monument Peak
July 26, 1909
C.B. Graves
NEBC
- (5) Mount Katahdin
August 29, 1924
A.H. Norton #16420
NHA
- (6) Chimney Brook, 3600', Mount Katahdin
August 9, 1926
Norton, Fanning, Rich
NHA
- (7) Mount Katahdin: a little northeast of
Monument Peak on the headwall of
South Basin
July 18, 1929
S.J. Ewer #32
NEBC
- (8) Mount Katahdin-moist cleft of a
gully near the Chimney
July 24, 1929
S.J. Ewer #118
NEBC
- (9) Mount Katahdin: southern portion of
headwall of North Basin, a little
below Hamlin Pond
August 1, 1929
No Name
NEBC

Sphenopholis obtusata (Michx.) Scribn. (2 varieties) a Grass, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-4; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Florida to Texas, north to southern Maine and west to
Nebraska
Habitat: Borders of woods, shores: in dry or wet soil
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
Comments: Also considered rare in New Hampshire and Vermont (Storks
and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978), but not southward
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1932

YORK COUNTY

Berwick: Dry woods
July 6, 1932
Anne E. Perkins
CU

North Berwick: var. lobata (Trin.) Scribn.
1896
J.C. Parlin
NEBC

South Berwick: (1) June 11, 1891
J.C. Parlin
MAINE

(2) Tatnic Hills
July 11, 1892
J.C. Parlin
NEBC

(3) Very dry soil
June 1, 1896
J.C. Parlin
NEBC

Wells: Dyked marsh
July 18, 1898
Kate Furbish
NEBC

Trisetum melicoides (Michx.) Vasey (2 varieties) a Grass, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-15; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SLR, VULN
Range: Newfoundland to Michigan, south to central Maine and west to
northern New York
Habitat: Ledgy or gravelly shores, mostly calcareous
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range; habitat naturally scarce

(Trisetum melicoides)

Comments: Also rare in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978), but not in Vermont and New York. We need up-to-date information on this species in Maine. Many historical stations would be threatened by the proposed hydroelectric projects in

CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1946

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Allagash: (1) var. majus (Gray) Vasey
Gravelly shore
August 11, 1893
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(2) var. majus
Slaty ledge, Big Rapids
July 21, 1946
A.S. Pease and R.C. Bean
NEBC

Caribou: Gravel river-beach
July 17, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1839
NEBC

Fort Fairfield: (1) var. majus
1881
Kate Furbish
NEBC

(2) var. majus
Gravelly river-thicket
August 10, 1909
No name
NEBC

Fort Kent: August 1, 1900
E.F. Williams
NEBC

Houlton: var. majus
Ledgy shores
August 26, 1897
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

Monticello: Argillaceous ledges by river
July 12, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #12652
NEBC

(Trisetum melicoides)

- Presque Isle: River-thicket
July 14, 1902
E.F. Williams, J.F. Collins,
and M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- St. Francis: (1) var. majus
1881
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- (2) var. majus
Gravelly shores and low woods
St. Francis
August 5, 1893
M.L. Fernald #187
NEBC
- Van Buren: var. majus
Gravelly shore
July 26, 1893
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- Unknown: Gravelly beach, Valley of St.
Francis River, Boundary Lake
August 12, 1902
W.W. Eggleston and M.L. Fernald
NEBC

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- Day's Academy
Grant: Mt. Kineo
September 1, 1868
C.E. Smith
NEBC
- Dover-Foxcroft: Ledgy shore
September 3, 1894
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- Sangerville: Ledgy shore
September 6, 1894
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

SOMERSET COUNTY

- The Forks
Pit.: Riverbank, Forks of the Kennebec
September 4, 1929
A.S. Pease
NEBC

(Trisetum melicoides)

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Unknown:

Ranney Lakes
1882
Kate Furbish
NEBC



Carex katahdinensis

from Fernald (1901)

CYPERACEAE

SEDGE FAMILY

Carex adusta Boott

a Sedge, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-7; known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
 Range: Eastern Canada, south to northern New England and west to
 Minnesota
 Habitat: Dry open woods and clearings, in gravelly acid soil
 Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range; habitat may be ephemeral
 Comments: Elsewhere in New England, known only from New Hampshire
 where considered rare (Storks and Crow 1978)
 CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1949

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Milford: Dry gravel
 July 1, 1916
 M.L. Fernald #12970
 NEBC

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Roque Bluffs: Clearing, dry soil
 July 1914
 C.H. Knowlton
 NHA

HANCOCK COUNTY

- Bar Harbor: (1) Mt. Kebo, Mt. Desert Island
 August 16, 1883
 Robert W. Greenleaf
 NEBC
- (2) Burnt woods, Sunken Heath, Mt.
 Desert Island
 June 24, 1891
 E. and C.E. Faxon
 NEBC-PH
- (3) Burnt woods, Young's District
 June 24, 1891
 Edward L. Rand
 MAINE-NHA-NEBC
- (4) Clearing in woods, Cromwell
 Creek
 August 17, 1898
 Eugene Pintard Bicknell #1332
 NY

(Carex adusta)

- Brooksville: Dry clearing, Cape Rosier
June 28, 1949
C.H. Knowlton and Josselyn
Botanical Society
NEBC
- Mt. Desert: (1) Asticon Hill, Mt. Desert Island
July 12, 1897
E.F. Williams
NEBC
- (2) Cliff road, Mt. Desert
July 17, 1899
Emile F. Williams #3325
MAINE-NEBC
- (3) Seal Harbor, Mt. Desert Island,
damp roadside
July 22, 1899
Walter Deane
NEBC
- (4) Northeast Harbor
July 12, 1897
C.E. Faxon
NEBC
- Southwest Harbor: Sea Wall Road
August 30, 1890
E.L. Rand
NEBC
- Unknown: Mount Desert Island
July 29, 1891
Edwin Faxon
NY

KNOX COUNTY

- Isle au Haut: Roadside
July 22, 1925
Nathaniel T. Kidder
NHA

REFERENCE

Knowlton, C.H. 1915. Plants and plant societies at Roque Bluffs, Maine. Rhodora
17:145-155.

Carex alopecoidea Tuckerm.

Fox-tail Sedge

Number of Towns: Total-2; historic-1; known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
 Range: Northern New England to Minnesota, south to New Jersey and west to Iowa
 Habitat: Calcareous meadows and swales
 Reasons for Rarity: Scarcity of suitable habitat, and at northern limit of range
 Comments: Uncommon throughout its range; rare in Massachusetts and Connecticut (Coddington and Field 1978, Mehrhoff 1978); not listed as rare in Vermont. Also rare in Pennsylvania and remarked as having "taxonomic questions" (Wiegman 1979)
 CAP Documentation: 1 station known but needs field verification

OXFORD COUNTY

Parmachenee Twp.: Wet grassy bank EXTANT
 August 14, 1974
 C.S. Campbell and L.M. Eastman #1767
 MAINE

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Vassalboro: (1) Swampy field
 July 3, 1902
 E.B. Chamberlain #85
 NEBC-MAINE
 (2) Brookside and gullies in terraces
 July 6, 1916
 M.L. Fernald #13010
 NY

Carex atherodes Spreng.

a Sedge, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: SNES, SLR/ELR, VULN
 Range: Ontario to Yukon, south to New York and west to Utah and Oregon; Knox County, Maine
 Reasons for Rarity: Highly disjunct from principal range (circumboreal)
 Comments: An interesting disjunction, but possibly not now extant. Also rare in New York (Mitchell et. al. 1980), where at its southern and eastern limit
 CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1920

KNOX COUNTY

Rockland: Meadow
 July 24, 1920
 C.A.E. Long #643
 NEBC

Carex atratiformis Britt.

a Sedge, no common name

Number of Towns: Total-8; historic-7; known (1980)-2*
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR, VULN
Range: Labrador to Yukon, south to New England and west to northern Michigan and Alberta
Habitat: Brooksidess and damp slopes, often limy
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range: scarcity of suitable habitat
Comments: This sedge is rare throughout New England, being known (outside of Maine) from 1 station in New Hampshire and 1 station in Vermont. A circumboreal species, it is listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981). In Maine, some of the Aroostook County stations are threatened by proposed hydroelectric projects
CAP Documentation: 1 station known but needs field verification

*Includes 1 verified station for which the voucher could not be found -- see Reference.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Allagash: Mouth of Allagash River
July 9, 1903
D.W. Fellows
NHA

Eagle Lake: Valley of Fish River: wet
disintegrating slate
June 14, 1898
M.L. Fernald #3186 & 2066
MAINE-NEBC

Fort Kent: (1) July 21, 1900
J.F. Collins and E.F. Williams
NEBC

(2) August 10, 1907
D.W. Fellows
NHA

St. Francis: (1) Abundant on seepy gravelly bank,
St. John River
June 18, 1898
M.L. Fernald #2067
NEBC

(2) Along the St. John River
August 22, 1972
A.R. Hodgdon #19470
NHA
EXTANT

T.18 R.10: Glazier Lake
WELS August 10, 1902
W.W. Eggleston #3122
NEBC

(Carex atratiformis)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- (1) Mount Katahdin
August 1892
F.P. Briggs #1168
MAINE-NEBC-NY
- (2) Shelves, 4000-4500', West
Wall, North Basin, Mount Katahdin
July 13, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (3) North Basin, Mount Katahdin
July 13, 1900
C.F. Williams
NEBC
- (4) Shelves at 4000', Southwest Wall,
North Basin, Mount Katahdin
July 14, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (5) Mount Katahdin: wet gully:
Klondike Pond ravine @4000' alt.
August 12, 1965
F.R. Steele
NHA

SOMERSET COUNTY

Comstock: Moist sandy river bank
July 6, 1917
Harold St. John and George E.
Nichols #2172
NEBC-NY

REFERENCE

Campbell, C.S. & L.M. Eastman. 1978. Contributions to the vascular flora of Oxford County, Maine. Rhodora 80:300-316.

One of the Boundary Mountains, Twin Peaks in Bowmantown, has a remarkable flora ... above the rich hardwoods on the eastern midslope, a band of wet cliffs traverses the mountain and supports a northern, calciphytic flora ... Carex atratiformis Britt. ... grow(s) on moist ledges or in the boulders at the base of the cliff." A specimen is supposedly on deposit at the University of Maine at Orono, but could not be found when we checked that herbarium. This station is a registered critical area.

Carex bigelowii Torr.

Bigelow's Sedge

Number of Towns: Total-8; historic-6; known (1980)-6*
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
 Range: Arctic regions, south to alpine regions of northern New England and northern New York
 Habitat: Alpine meadows
 Reasons for Rarity: An arctic species disjunct from principal range
 Comments: May be locally abundant in the correct habitat. In the eastern U.S., this sedge occurs only in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York. It is rare in all 4 states (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978, Mitchell et. al. 1980). The station in Hancock County would be worth relocating as it is at an uncharacteristically low elevation (at this latitude) for this species
 CAP Documentation: See Planning Report No. 36, Alpine Tundra Vegetation (cited under References); 2 areas registered

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- (1) Summit of Mount Katahdin
August 1867
George Thurber
NEBC
Field check 1976
May and Davis
EXTANT
- (2) Mount Katahdin
August 1892
F.P. Briggs #1170b
MAINE-NEBC
- (3) South Basin, Mount Katahdin
September 1898
E.D. Merrill
MAINE
- (4) Saddle & tablelands, Mount Katahdin
July 9, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (5) Head of Saddle Brook,
Mount Katahdin
July 9, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (6) Summit of Mount Katahdin
July 11, 1900
J.R. Churchill
NHA
- (7) Saddle plateau, Mount Katahdin
July 11, 1900
Emile F. Williams
NEBC

(Carex bigelowii)

- (8) Chimney Pond, Mount Katahdin
July 11, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (9) Among rocks on Saddle Slide,
Mount Katahdin
July 18, 1929
S.J. Ewen #22
NEBC
- (10) South shore of Chimney Pond,
Mount Katahdin
September 2, 1929
A.S. Pease #21,167
NEBC
- (11) Mount Katahdin, on plateau
August 22, 1934
F.H. Walker #1892
MAINE
- (12) Mount Katahdin, Tableland
June 17, 1936
A.H. Norton, J.F. Fanning
MAINE-NHA
- (13) Mount Katahdin, Hamlin Ridge Peak:
gravelly soil
June 16, 1937
A.E. Prince
MAINE
- (14) Open slope of Pamola Peak
June 20, 1953
C.D. Richards and G.R. Cooper #165
MAINE
- (15) Cathedral Trail to Baxter Peak,
Mount Katahdin
June 21, 1953
C.D. Richards and G.R. Cooper #217
MAINE
- (16) Northwest plateau, Mount Katahdin
July 8, 1954
C.D. Richards and G.R. Cooper #368
MAINE
- (17) Dry pond on trail east of Chimney
Pond leading to Roaring Brook
July 10, 1954
C.D. Richards and G.R. Cooper #420
MAINE

(Carex bigelowii)

- (18) Mt. Coe
June 10, 1955
C.D. Richards and G.R. Cooper #496
MAINE
- (19) Common, forming mats, on arctic
alpine peak, NW slope Baxter Peak
of Mount Katahdin, 5230' (summit
5267')
July 22, 1967
G.B. Rossbach #6732
MAINE

SOMERSET COUNTY

- Dead River P1t: Summit of West Peak, Bigelow
Mtn. rock and ledge area
July 7, 1980
Caren A. Caljouw w/ Sarah
Roeske #173
MAINE EXTANT
- Jackman: Summit, Bald Mountain
August 2, 1918
E.R. Hodson #78
NEBC

FRANKLIN COUNTY

- Mt. Abram
Twp: (1) Windy summit, Bald Mountain
(Mt. Abram)
July 4, 1899
C.H. Knowlton #1307
NHA Field check 1976
May and Davis
EXTANT
Registered
- (2) Bald peak of Mt. Abram 3800'
July 5, 1899
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC
- (3) One local, dense, stoloniferous
colony, forming turf, on small
rockbound flat on summit of Mt.
Abram, 4049'
June 18, 1962
G.B. Rossbach #5396
MAINE
- Sandy River: (1) Pinnacle of Mt. Saddleback (4000')
August 17, 1894
M.L. Fernald
NHA-NEBC Field check 1976
May and Davis
EXTANT
Registered

(Carex bigelowii)

- (2) Forming large, dense beds in moist open areas on barren, windswept, gravelly, granitic summit ridge near fire tower, Saddleback Mountain 4116'

June 27, 1964
G.B. Rossbach #5986
MAINE

OXFORD COUNTY

Grafton:

- (1) Speckled Mountain
September 20, 1919
Norton, Fanning, Rich
NHA

- (2) Local on exposed E. summit of
Baldpate Mountain
August 15, 1975
C.S. Campbell #3201
MAINE

EXTANT

Riley:

Above tree line, Goose Eye Mountain
June 27, 1974
C.S. Campbell and A.S. Campbell Jr.
#1241
MAINE

Field check 1976
May and Davis
EXTANT
Registered

HANCOCK COUNTY

Unknown:
(Eddington or
33 MDBPP)

Black Cap Mountain
September 1896
F.L. and LeRoy Harvey #11706
NHA

REFERENCE

May, Diane E. and Ronald B. Davis. 1978. Alpine Tundra Vegetation on Maine Mountains and its relevance to the Critical Areas Program. Planning Report No. 36. State Planning Office, Augusta, Maine. 66 pp.

Carex bushii Mackenz.

Bush's Sedge

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR/ELR
Range: Massachusetts to Iowa, south to West Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas
Habitat: Meadows and open woods, usually calcareous
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range

(Carex bushii)

Comments: Also rare in Vermont and Massachusetts (Countryman 1978, Coddington and Field 1978): occurs in Connecticut but not listed as rare: rare in Delaware (Tucker et. al. 1979)
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1898

HANCOCK COUNTY

Mt. Desert: Long Pond Meadows
July 22, 1898
Edward L. Rand
NEBC

Carex capillaris L. (two varieties)

Hair-like Sedge

Number of Towns: Total-8; historic-7; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: For the typical variety, arctic/alpine regions of Canada, south to northern New England: variety major extends to lower altitudes and slightly farther south, west across the extreme northern U.S. to Saskatchewan
Habitat: Typical variety -- arctic habitats: var. major -- damp calcareous woods and shores
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range: calcareous habitat naturally scarce
Comments: The typical variety is found only at 2 Maine stations and on Mt. Washington, in New England: the variety major is found only in Maine. The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists this sedge from Washington County: we were unable to find a voucher specimen
CAP Documentation: 4 areas registered as Critical Areas (for other features), although this species not seen by CAP staff at 3 of the 4

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Blaine: (1) var. major Blytt.
Very abundant in cedar swamp
September 7, 1896
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(2) var. major
Very abundant in cedar swamps
or even on dry knolls in woods
and pastures
June 23, 1898
M.L. Fernald #2027
MAINE-NEBC

(Carex capillaris)

(3) var. major
Common in Sphagnum, especially
beneath Thuja
June 7, 1901
M.L. Fernald
NEBC-NHA

Fort Fairfield: (1) var. major
Mossy knolls
July 17, 1893
M.L. Fernald #140
NEBC

(2) var. major
Cedar swamp, border of Meadow Lake
June 22, 1898
M.L. Fernald #2029
NEBC

Presque Isle: var. major
Boggy roadside, Phair Jct.
June 17, 1939
G.D. Chamberlain #1069
MAINE-NEBC

Wade: var. major
Wet ledges: rivershore (Aroostook
River)
June 14, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1563
MAINE

Woodland: (1) var. major
Bog
June 25, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #2722
MAINE-NEBC

(2) var. capillaris Registered
Boggy woods
June 28, 1956
R.C. Bean, at meeting of Josselyn
Botanical Society
MAINE

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Day's Academy Grant: var. major Registered
Mt. Kineo, Moosehead Lake
August 28, 1871
C.E. Smith and Thos. E. Porter
NEBC

(Carex capillaris)

SOMERSET COUNTY

Moxie Gore: var. major Registered
Moxie Falls, wet debris
July 8, 1925
A.H. Norton, Ralph Sterling #17922
NHA

OXFORD COUNTY

Bowmantown: (1) var. major. Wet calcareous Field check 1978
ledge, with Woodsia glabella, Eastman, Gawler,
Carex flava: 2300': Twin Peaks Tyler
August 31, 1974 NOT SEEN --
C.S. Campbell and L.M. Eastman PRESUMED EXTANT
#2227 Registered
MAINE

(2) var. capillaris
Exposed cliff, Twin Peaks
June 1, 1975
L.M. Eastman, D.S. Conant,
G.H. Newman, C.S. Campbell
MAINE

Carex crawei Dew.

Crawe's Sedge

Number of Towns: Historic-3; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW
Range: Quebec to Alberta, scattered in U.S. as far south as Alabama
and as far west as Washington
Habitat: Calcareous shores and meadows
Reasons for Rarity: Scarcity of suitable habitat: appears scarce throughout its
U.S. range
Comments: Occurs elsewhere in New England only in Connecticut, where
it is also rare (Mehrhoff 1978). Southward, it is listed as
rare in New York and New Jersey (Mitchell et. al. 1980)
CAP Documentation: None

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Fairfield: (1) Alluvial bank
July 5, 1893
M.L. Fernald #142
PH

(2) Gravelly river beach
July 19, 1902
E.F. Williams, J.F. Collins,
M.L. Fernald
PH

(Carex crawei)

- Fort Kent: (1) Alluvial bank.
 July 5, 1893
 M.L. Fernald #142
 NEBC
- (2) Gravelly river beach
 July 19, 1902
 E.F. Williams, J.F. Collins, and
 M.L. Fernald
 NEBC
- Washburn: Mossy ledges, rivershore
 June 16, 1941
 G.D. Chamberlain #2646
 NEBC

Carex eburnea Boott

Ivory Sedge

Number of Towns: Total-1; known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: SMES, ELR
 Range: Newfoundland to Alaska, south to western New England,
 Virginia, Alabama, and Texas
 Habitat: Calcareous ledges and gravels
 Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range, at eastern edge.
 Comments: First found in Maine in 1975; occurs, but not listed as
 rare, in Vermont and Massachusetts; rare in Connecticut
 (Mehrhoff 1978) and Pennsylvania (Wiegman 1979)
 CAP Documentation: The 1 area registered as Critical Area

OXFORD COUNTY

Bowmantown: With Saxifraga aizoon var. Field check 1978
neogaea on shelves in cliffs Eastman, Gawler,
 of Twin Peaks, elevation 2700' Tyler
 May 31, 1975 NOT SEEN --
 C.S. Campbell, D.S. Conant, L.M. PRESUMED EXTANT
 Eastman, G.H. Newman #2812 Registered
 MAINE

Carex echinata Murr.

a Sedge, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-3; known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR, DEC/VUL
 Range: Greenland and Labrador, south to Newfoundland, northern
 Maine, eastern Quebec and northern Ontario
 Habitat: Peaty meadows and damp shores
 Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range, and at southern limit of it
 Comments: This sedge apparently occurs in the United States only in
 Maine. Populations along the St. John River were formerly
 called Carex josselynii. (Continued next page...)

(Carex echinata)

(Fern.) MacKen. (see Fernald 1950 and Eastman 1978b). This alleged endemic, listed in Endangered and Threatened Plants of the United States (Ayensu and DeFilipps 1978) has since been placed with the wider ranging C. echinata (Reznicek and Ball 1979). These populations would be threatened by proposed hydroelectric projects in northern Maine

CAP Documentation: 1 station known but needs documentation

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Fort Kent: (1) Wet gravelly shore June 16, 1898
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
Field check
Reznicek and Ball
(see Reference)
EXTANT 1975
NOT FOUND 1978
- (2) Shore of St. John River
August 5, 1907
D.W. Fellows
NHA
- St. Francis: Dry soil, bank of St. John River
July 7, 1904
O.W. Knight
NEBC-GH

OXFORD COUNTY

- Adamstown Twp: Damp soil July 1975
C.S. Campbell and L.M.
Eastman #1130
MAINE
EXTANT

REFERENCE

Reznicek, A.A. and P.W. Ball. 1979. The status of two New England "endemic" Carices: Carex elachycarpa and C. josselynii (Cyperaceae). Taxon 28:217-223.

Carex garberi Fern. var. bifaria Fern.

Garber's Sedge

- Number of Towns: Historic-7; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Eastern Quebec to northern New Brunswick and northern Maine; Alaska to British Columbia and Alberta
Habitat: Shady calcareous shores and ledges
Reasons for Rarity: Restricted eastern range; scarcity of suitable calcareous habitat
Comments: Occurs in the eastern U.S. only in Maine and New Hampshire, and is rare there (Storks and Crow 1978)
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1961

(Carex garberi var. bifaria)

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Ashland: Margin of Aroostook River
July 15, 1924
R.C. Bean
NEBC
- Crystal: Open Sphagnum bog, Caribou Bog
July 10, 1914
R.W. Woodward, C.H. Bissell
NEBC
- Fort Kent: (1) Springy shore
June 16, 1898
M.L. Fernald #2010
NEBC
- (2) June 10, 1904
A.A. Eaton
NEBC
- St. Francis: (1) 1881
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- (2) Wet gravelly shore
June 18, 1898
M.L. Fernald #2011
NEBC
- (3) Intervale land, St. John River
July 7, 1904
Ora W. Knight
NEBC
- St. John: Bank of St. John River
June 29, 1961
R.C. Bean and Stuart K. Harris
#22869
NEBC

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- Dover-Foxcroft: Seepy places, Foxcroft
June 11, 1898
M.L. Fernald
NHA

LINCOLN COUNTY

- Monhegan Pt.: Base of ledge
June 30, 1919
C.F. Jenney, J.R. Churchill,
and A.F. Hill
NEBC

Carex katahdinensis Fern.

Katahdin Sedge

Number of Towns: Total-1: historic-1; known (1980)-
 Criteria Met: SNES, RSTR, SLR
 Range: Local in central Newfoundland and the lower St. John,
 Quebec: Mt. Katahdin, Maine
 Habitat: Gravelly shores
 Reasons for Rarity: Naturally restricted range
 Comments: Not universally accepted as a distinct species. Some
 authors (e.g. Kartesz and Kartesz 1980) consider it part of
C. conoidea, a species which is well distributed in Maine.
 If valid, it is of national significance, as it occurs in
 the U.S. only in Maine
 CAP Documentation: The 1 area field verified and pending registration

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:	Gravelly margin of Depot Road	Field check 1980
WELS	Mount Katahdin	Eastman & Wight
	July 16, 1900	NOT FOUND
	M.L. Fernald	
	NEBC-MAINE-GH	

REFERENCE

Fernald, M.L. 1901. The Vascular Plants of Mt. Katahdin. Rhodora 3:166-177.

Carex livida (Wahlenb.) Willd. var. grayana (Dew.) Fern. a Sedge, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-2: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW
 Range: Labrador to Alaska, scattered southward to New York and New
 Jersey and westward to northern California
 Habitat: Calcareous meadows and bogs
 Reasons for Rarity: Scarce in southern portion of range; scarcity of suitable
 calcareous habitat
 Comments: Elsewhere in New England, found in Vermont and
 Massachusetts, where rare (Countryman 1978, Coddington and
 Field 1978). Also rare in New York (Mitchell et. al. 1980)
 CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1946

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Caribou: Open sphagnum bog
 June 19, 1941
 G.D. Chamberlain #2673
 MAINE-NEBC

Crystal: (1) Caribou Bog
 June 24, 1898
 M.L. Fernald #2012
 NEBC

(Carex livida var. grayana)

- (2) In peat, Caribou Bog
June 4, 1901
M.L. Fernald
NHA-NEBC
- (3) Mossy bog
July 30, 1906
O.W. Knight
NHA
- (4) Edge of bog stream: beside track
Thousand Acre Bog
July 11, 1946
G.D. Chamberlain and E.C. Ogden
#4555
MAINE

Unknown: In sphagnum, open bog,
Green Ridge
June 30, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1677
UMO

Carex media R. Br.

a Sedge, no common name

Number of Towns: Total-1: known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: SMES
Range: Labrador to Alaska, south to New Brunswick, New England,
west to British Columbia
Habitat: Mossy woods and thickets, often calcareous
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range: scarcity of suitable calcareous
habitat
Comments: Also found in Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut: rare
only in the latter (Mehrhoff 1978). Not found in Maine
until 1974. Possibly overlooked
CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #18; the one area registered as a
Critical Area

OXFORD COUNTY

Bowmantown: Wet cliffs, Twin Peaks
July 1, 1974
C.S. Campbell and L.M. East-
man #2228
MAINE

Field check 1978
Eastman, Gawler,
Tyler
EXTANT
Registered

REFERENCE

Campbell, C.S. and L.M. Eastman. 1978. Contributions to the vascular flora of
Oxford County, Maine. Rhodora 80:309-316.

Carex oronensis Fern.

Orono Sedge

Number of Towns: Total-6; historic-6; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: FEW, ENME, FED
Range: Penobscot River Valley, Maine
Habitat: Meadows and clearings
Reasons for Rarity: Narrow endemic: possibly not a valid species
Comments: This species is under review for listing as officially
Endangered or Threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Service, but its taxonomic status is unclear. Listed in the
Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) from Hancock County, but
no specimen seen by us
CAP Documentation: 1 area field verified and in files

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Bangor: (1) Moist slope at Mt. Hope
July 1, 1906
O.W. Knight #5036
NEBC
(2) River bluffs
July 3, 1908
Kenneth K. MacKenzie #3190
NY

Mattawamkeag: Valley of the Penobscot River:
grassy river embankment
July 10, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #12125
NEBC

Old Town: Border of alluvial woods, Field check 1978
Pea Cove Burdick and Eastman
July 27, 1916 EXTANT
M.L. Fernald and B. Long
#12727
NEBC

Orono: (1) Dry ground
June 28, 1890
M.L. Fernald
MAINE
(2) Gravelly woods
July 3, 1897
M.L. Fernald
MAINE
(3) Sandy soil by roadside
June 25, 1905
O.W. Knight
GH-NY

(Carex oronensis)

- (4) Dry sandy soil by roadside
July 9, 1906
O.W. Knight
NY
- (5) Dry gravelly bank
July 10, 1909
J.C. Parlin
MAINE
- (6) Argillaceous meadows, swales
fields and thickets.
Type locality
June 27, 1916
M.L. Fernald #152
NY

HANCOCK COUNTY

Dedham: Swales
July 18, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #12924
NEBC

WALDO COUNTY

Frankfort: Wet swales and springy swamps
July 21, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long
NEBC

REFERENCE

Ogden, E.C. 1935. The Herbaceous Flowering Plants Growing without Cultivation in the Vicinity of Orono, Maine. University of Maine Studies, 2nd series, no. 34:19-22.

Carex platyphylla Carey

Broad-leaved Sedge

Number of Towns: Total-11; historic-8; known (1980)-5
Criteria Met: NLR
Range: Northeastern U.S., north to southern Maine, southeastern Quebec, and southern Ontario
Habitat: Rich deciduous woods
Reasons for Rarity: Northern limit of range: relative scarcity of suitable habitat
Comments: This sedge is not rare south of Maine, and here is perhaps more common than is currently thought. Up-to-date information is needed. Listed in the Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) from Waldo County, but no specimen seen by us
CAP Documentation: 5 areas field verified: one of these registered

(Carex platyphylla)

OXFORD COUNTY

Batchelder's Grant: Growing on hillside in wet woods
June 18, 1972
L.M. Eastman
NEBC
Field check 1978
Eastman
EXTANT
Registered

Greenwood: (1) Noyes' Mountain, alt. 1100'
July 2, 1930
A.H. Norton #19798
MAINE-NHA
(2) Rich wooded slope at Harvard
Quarry with Carex Backii, etc.
July 2, 1955
A.R. Hodgdon and Henry Clapp #9392
NEBC-NHA

Porter: Rocky woods, Rattlesnake Mountain
June 19, 1974
C.S. Campbell #1053
MAINE
Field check 1980
Gawler and Tyler
EXTANT

Waterford: Mixed woods, Bear Mountain
June 30, 1974
L.M. Eastman
MAINE
EXTANT

KNOX COUNTY

Camden: Wooded, rocky slope: base of Mt.
Megunticook, Lake Megunticook
June 24, 1930
G.B. Rossbach #1057
NEBC

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Readfield: (1) About calcareous gneissic ledges
in rich woods: Monk's Hill
July 14, 1933
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
(2) Monk's Hill, rich woods
July 14, 1933
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE

(Carex platyphylla)

YORK COUNTY

- Cornish: (1) Mountain woods
July 21, 1891
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
Field check 1979
Eastman, Gawler,
Tyler
EXTANT
- (2) July 23, 1905
A.H. Norton
Rachel L. Lowe
MAINE
- (3) Limestone ledge
May 27, 1929
Rachel L. Lowe
MAINE
- North Berwick: In clivis silvestribus*
1891
J.C. Parlin #1132
NHA
- Parsonsfield: East Parsonsfield
July 1900
A.H. Norton
NHA
- South Berwick: (1) Rocky woods in The Gulf
June 13 & 14, 1896
J.C. Parlin and M.L. Fernald
NEBC
Field check 1980
Gawler and Tyler
EXTANT
- (2) Dry rocky hills
July 22, 1896
J.C. Parlin
NEBC
- (3) Queen's Mt.
July 2, 1946
O.M. Neal
MAINE
- York: Rocky woods near mouth of
York River
August 9, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #13075
NEBC

Carex polymorpha Muhl.

a Sedge, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-4; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DEC/VUL, RSTR

*On a wooded slope.

(Carex polymorpha)

Range: Southern Maine and southern New Hampshire to Maryland: rare throughout
Habitat: Open woods, in dry sandy soil
Reasons for Rarity: Naturally restricted range, possibly declining due to depletion of habitat
Comments: This sedge is very local throughout its range. It occurs (and is rare) in all New England states except Vermont (Storks and Crow 1978, Coddington and Field 1978, Mehrhoff 1978). It is also listed as rare in New York (Mitchell et. al. 1980), Delaware (Tucker et. al. 1979), Maryland (Broome et. al. 1979) and Virginia (Porter 1979). In several of these states, it has not been recently been seen and is thought to have been extirpated
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1931

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Cumberland: (1) Cumberland Foreside
July 11, 1909
D.W. Fellows
NHA
(2) Abundant in humus topsoil, moist
gravel below, near Prof. John
Gyger's home, Cumberland Foreside
near Portland
August 13, 1931
Rodney H. True
NEBC

Falmouth: (1) Dry open deciduous woods,
Falmouth Foreside
July 7, 1902
C.H. Bissell and E.B. Chamber-
lain #404
NEBC

(2) Shady open woods, Falmouth
Foreside
July 1, 1909
M.L. Fernald #1516
NEBC

(3) Sandy loam in open deciduous
woods
July 9, 1909
E.B. Chamberlain #161
NHA-NEBC

Portland: (1) Riverside Street
1911
A.R. Stubbs #4685
NHA-NEBC

(Carex polymorpha)

- (2) Deering
June 29, 1911
A.R. Stubbs
NHA

YORK COUNTY

- Wells: (1) July 6, 1868
J. Blake
MAINE-NHA
- (2) July 1881
J. Blake
NEBC

Carex prairea Dew.

a Sedge, no common name

- Number of Towns: Historic-6: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW
Range: Quebec to Alberta, south to New Jersey and west to Nebraska
Habitat: Calcareous bogs and meadows
Reasons for Rarity: Scarcity of suitable habitat
Comments: This sedge is apparently not rare elsewhere in New England.
It is listed in the Maine checklist as occurring also in
Lincoln County, but no corroborative voucher was found
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1946

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Crystal: Open area, Thousand Acre Bog.
July 11, 1946
G.D. Chamberlain and E.G.
Ogden #4563
MAINE
- Easton: (1) Boggy edge of woods
June 12, 1935
G.D. Chamberlain and R.E. Delano
#829
NEBC
- (2) E.E. Bog
July 5, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1712
MAINE
- Fort Fairfield: (1) Marl Bog
July 12, 1939
F.H. Steinmetz #831
MAINE

(Carex prairea)

- (2) King Bog
June 10, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1606
MAINE
- Mapleton: (1) Arethusa bog
June 19, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #2682
NEBC-NHA
- (2) Sphagnum bog
July 22, 1945
G.D. Chamberlain #4303
MAINE
- Presque Isle: Arbor-Vitae swamp
July 12, 1902
E.F. Williams, M.L. Fernald,
and J.F. Collins
NEBC-PH
- Woodland: Bog
June 25, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #2727s
MAINE

Carex praticola Rydb.

a Sedge, no common name

- Number of Towns: Historic-2; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Greenland and Labrador to Alaska, south to northern Maine,
northern Michigan and California
Habitat: Open woods, meadows, and prairies
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range
Comments: Maine is the only state in the eastern U.S. where this sedge
occurs
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1898

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Island Falls: Dry clearing
June 9, 1898
M.L. Fernald #2157
NEBC
- Masardis: Open woods
June 8, 1898
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

Carex rariflora (Wahlenb.) Sm.

a Sedge, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-2: known (1980)-0*
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Greenland to Alaska, south to Newfoundland, James Bay, and northeastern Maine
Habitat: Peaty barrens, bogs and pond margins
Reasons for Rarity: A circumboreal species disjunct from its principal range
Comments: Maine is the only state in the eastern U.S. where this species has been found
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1937

*Includes 1 station documented in literature but for which no herbarium specimen is extant -- see References.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Steuben: Bog, Petit Manan
July 25, 1937
A.S. Pease
NEBC

REFERENCES

Fernald, M.L. 1901. The vascular plants of Mount Katahdin. *Rhodora* 3:166-177.

"Carex rariflora Smith. Collected on Mt. Katahdin by Prof. G.L. Goodale in 1861, but not since detected."

Churchill, J.R. 1901. A botanical excursion to Mt. Katahdin. *Rhodora* 3:147-161.
"... Dr. Goodale's visit, in 1861, was rewarded by the discovery of another Katahdin plant, Carex rariflora, which, however, in some way escaped detection by our party."

Goodale's specimens, deposited in the Portland Society of Natural History, were destroyed in the Great Portland Fire of 1866.

Carex salina Wahlenb. var. kattogatensis (Fries) Almq.

a Sedge, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-6: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW
Range: Labrador and Hudson Bay south along the coast to Massachusetts
Habitat: Brackish to saline shores and marshes, chiefly boreal
Reasons for Rarity: In southern periphery of range, scarcity of suitable habitat
Comments: Listed in the Maine checklist (Bean et.al. 1966) as occurring also in Piscataquis, Washington, Hancock, Knox, and Lincoln Counties; however, herbarium specimens from all of these counties could not be found. The collection from Eagle Lake would seem to be in a very uncharacteristic habitat. Elsewhere in New England, found only in Massachusetts, where now probably extirpated (Coddington and Field 1978)
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1957

(Carex salina var. kattegatensis)

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Eagle Lake: Edge of path in cold mossy woods
August 30, 1937
E.C. Ogden #1710
MAINE

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Cape Elizabeth: Spurwink Valley
June 11, 1913
A.H. Norton
NHA

Cumberland: Great Chebeag Island
July 2, 1909
A.H. Norton
NHA

Scarborough: (1) Nonesuch marshes
July 20, 1919
A.H. Norton
NHA

(2) Nonesuch marshes
July 27, 1921
A.H. Norton and R.C. Bean
NHA

YORK COUNTY

Kennebunk: Mousam River west of Kennebunk
Beach; salt marsh
June 22, 1954
Charles D. Richards #5857
MAINE

Wells: Wells Beach
June 23, 1957
Charles D. Richards #5890
MAINE

Carex saxatilis L. (two varieties)

a Sedge, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-2; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Arctic region (typical variety); other varieties occur
southward to Labrador, Quebec, and northern Maine
Habitat: Sandy or peaty damp soils and pond margins
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range; habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Maine is apparently the only place in the contiguous U.S.
where this sedge occurs
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1929

(Carex saxatilis)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Big Squaw Twp.:

var. miliaris
Outlet of Moosehead Lake
1867
C.E. Smith
NEBC

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- (1) var. rhomalea Fern.
Boggy margin of Chimney Pond
Mount Katahdin
June 11, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (2) var. miliaris (Michx.) Bailey
Chimney Pond, Mount Katahdin
July 9, 1900
E.F. Williams
NEBC
- (3) var. rhomalea
Chimney Pond, Mount Katahdin
July 9, 1900
E.F. Williams
NEBC
- (4) var. miliaris
Margin of Depot Pond,
Mount Katahdin
July 16, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (5) var. miliaris
Chimney Pond, Mount Katahdin
August 9, 1926
A.H. Norton, F. Rich
NHA
- (6) var. miliaris
Shore of Chimney Pond,
Mount Katahdin
September 2, 1929
A.S. Pease
NEBC
- (7) var. rhomalea
Chimney Pond, Mount Katahdin
September 2, 1929
A.S. Pease
NEBC

REFERENCE

Fernald, M.L. 1901. The northeastern Carices of the subsection Vesicariae.
Rhodora 3:43-56.

Carex scirpoidea Michx.

a Sedge, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-3; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Greenland to Alaska, south to alpine areas of Newfoundland,
northern New England, and west to British Columbia
Habitat: Rocky alpine areas
Reasons for Rarity: An arctic species disjunct from principal range
Comments: This species is restricted, in the contiguous U.S., to
Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Also listed as rare in
New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978)
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1949

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Fairfield: River beach
June 5, 1901
M.L. Fernald
MAINE

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- T.3 R.9:
WELS
- (1) Mount Katahdin
July 4, 1856
No name
MAINE
 - (2) Mount Katahdin
August 12, 1873
F. Lamson-Scribner
MAINE
 - (3) Mount Katahdin
August 1892
F.P. Briggs
NEBC-MAINE
 - (4) Margin of Chimney Pond,
Mount Katahdin
July 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
 - (5) Between Monument and Pamola,
Mount Katahdin
July 11, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(Carex saxatilis)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Big Squaw Twp.:

var. miliaris
Outlet of Moosehead Lake
1867
C.E. Smith
NEBC

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- (1) var. rhomalea Fern.
Boggy margin of Chimney Pond
Mount Katahdin
June 11, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (2) var. miliaris (Michx.) Bailey
Chimney Pond, Mount Katahdin
July 9, 1900
E.F. Williams
NEBC
- (3) var. rhomalea
Chimney Pond, Mount Katahdin
July 9, 1900
E.F. Williams
NEBC
- (4) var. miliaris
Margin of Depot Pond,
Mount Katahdin
July 16, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (5) var. miliaris
Chimney Pond, Mount Katahdin
August 9, 1926
A.H. Norton, F. Rich
NHA
- (6) var. miliaris
Shore of Chimney Pond,
Mount Katahdin
September 2, 1929
A.S. Pease
NEBC
- (7) var. rhomalea
Chimney Pond, Mount Katahdin
September 2, 1929
A.S. Pease
NEBC

REFERENCE

Fernald, M.L. 1901. The northeastern Carices of the subsection Vesicariae.
Rhodora 3:43-56.

Carex scirpoidea Michx.

a Sedge, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-3; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Greenland to Alaska, south to alpine areas of Newfoundland,
northern New England, and west to British Columbia
Habitat: Rocky alpine areas
Reasons for Rarity: An arctic species disjunct from principal range
Comments: This species is restricted, in the contiguous U.S., to
Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Also listed as rare in
New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978)
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1949

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Fairfield: River beach
June 5, 1901
M.L. Fernald
MAINE

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- (1) Mount Katahdin
July 4, 1856
No name
MAINE
- (2) Mount Katahdin
August 12, 1873
F. Lamson-Scribner
MAINE
- (3) Mount Katahdin
August 1892
F.P. Briggs
NEBC-MAINE
- (4) Margin of Chimney Pond,
Mount Katahdin
July 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (5) Between Monument and Pamola,
Mount Katahdin
July 11, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(Carex scirpoidea)

(6) In mossy damp place, southern
portion of headwall of North Basin
August 1, 1929
S.J. Ewer #226
NEBC

T.6 R.9:
WELS

(Pistillate plants) grassy ledge
on lava cliff, Trout Brook
Mountain
June 29, 1946
E.C. Ogden, G.D. Chamberlain, and
L.F. Norton #2749
MAINE

Carex sparganioides Muhl.

a Sedge, no common name

Number of Towns: Total-1; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR
Range: Southern Maine and southwest Quebec west to South Dakota,
south to Virginia and Kansas
Habitat: Rich woods
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
Comments: Listed in the Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) from
Franklin County, but no specimen seen by us
CAP Documentation: 1 station known but needs field verification

OXFORD COUNTY

Woodstock:

With Hystrix patula and Rhus
radicans, rocky woods, Buck's
Ledge
July 2, 1974
C.S. Campbell #1475
MAINE

EXTANT

Carex sterilis Willd.

a Sedge, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-6; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW
Range: Newfoundland to Minnesota, south to Pennsylvania and west to
Illinois
Habitat: Wet calcareous soils; marshes and bogs
Reasons for Rarity: Suitable calcareous habitat scarce
Comments: Includes C. elachycarpa Fern., formerly under review as a
candidate endangered species but found to be taxonomically
invalid (Reznicek and Ball 1979). C. sterilis is considered
rare throughout the eastern portion of its range (Reznicek
and Ball 1979), and, in New England, is listed as rare in
Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Vermont (Coddington and
Field 1978, Mehrhoff 1978, Countryman 1978)
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1967

(Carex sterilis)

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Fort Fairfield: (1) Gravelly riverbank
July 15, 1902
J.F. Collins and M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (2) Gravelly river beach
July 15, 1902
E.F. Williams, J.F. Collins,
M.L. Fernald
NY
- (3) Bog (S. Ames)
July 10, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1768
MAINE

- Presque Isle: (1) Gravel shore of river
June 16, 1935
G.D. Chamberlain #821
NEBC
- (2) June 16, 1935
G.D. Chamberlain and R.E. Delano
NEBC

- Washburn: (1) Gravel rivershore, Aroostook
River near bridge
June 16, 1935
G.D. Chamberlain
MAINE
- (2) Aroostook River, near bridge
June 16, 1935
G.D. Chamberlain #819
MAINE
- (3) Gravel riverbeach
July 22, 1946
G.D. Chamberlain, E.C. Ogden,
A.S. Pease, and R.C. Bean #4642
MAINE

- T.11 R.16:
WELS Upper St. John River, "Red
Pine" area
August 9, 1967
H.K. Svenson and F.C. Seymour #899
MAINE

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

- Orono: Dry soils, Orono and vicinity
August 1896
LeRoy Harvey
NHA

(Carex sterilis)

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Scarborough: July 14, 1936
Rachel L. Lowe
MAINE

YORK COUNTY

Unknown: June 1877
M.E. Jones
MAINE

REFERENCE

Reznicek, A.A. and P.W. Ball. 1979. The status of two New England "endemic"
Carices: Carex elachycarpa and C. josselynii (Cyperaceae). Taxon 28:217-223.

Carex tenuiflora Wahlenb.

a Sedge, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-7: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Newfoundland to Alaska, south to Maine, New York, and west
to Alberta
Habitat: Bogs and mossy woods
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range
Comments: Known elsewhere in New England only from Vermont, where it
is also rare (Countryman 1978)
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1946

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Chapman: "Dead Horse Bog"
July 12, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1792
MAINE

Crystal: (1) Brookside, Caribou Bog
June 24, 1898
M.L. Fernald #2149
NEBC-PH

(2) Sparsely wooded area, Thousand
Acre Bog
July 11, 1946
G.D. Chamberlain and E.C. Ogden
#4562
MAINE

Fort Fairfield: (1) Mossy woods
July 17, 1893
M.L. Fernald #159
NEBC-PH-NY

(Carex tenuiflora)

(2) July 17, 1902
E.F. Williams, J.F. Collins,
and M.L. Fernald #4137
MAINE-NHA

Presque Isle: A.V.R. Bog*
June 27, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1654
MAINE

T.8 R.5: Otter Pond Bog
WELS July 11, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain
MAINE

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Bangor: In moss, cold bog
June 25, 1905
O.W. Knight
MAINE-NY

Orono: (1) Bangor Bog
June 14, 1890
M.L. Fernald #1222
MAINE

(2) Peat Bog
July 9, 1891
M.L. Fernald #1208
MAINE-NHA-PH

Carex typhina Michx.

a Sedge, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR/ELR
Range: Central Maine and southwest Quebec to Wisconsin, south to Georgia and west to Louisiana
Habitat: Meadows and bottomlands, often calcareous
Reasons for Rarity: At northeastern limit of range: calcareous habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Also rare in Massachusetts (Coddington and Field 1978): occurs but not listed as rare in Vermont and Connecticut: apparently not rare southward
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1940

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Leeds: Shore of Wayne Pond
August 20, 1940
R.C. Bean
NHA

* = Aroostook Valley R.R.

(Carex typhina)

REFERENCE

Bean, R.C. 1942. Carex typhina in Maine. Rhodora 44:20.

CAREX TYPHINA IN MAINE.—On August 26, 1940, the writer was exploring the shores of Wayne Pond or Androscoggin Lake which lies partly in Leeds, Androscoggin County, Maine, and partly in Wayne, Kennebec County. The particular object of the search was *Nyssa sylvatica* which had been reported in that region years before. Two small trees of this species were found.

However, on the westerly shore of the lake a *Carex* was found which looked unusual. This proved to be *Carex typhina* Michx., which Prof. Fernald tells me has not previously been known east of the Connecticut Valley. On further search in the section known as the "Cape", where the Dead River has made a long tongue of land running into the Lake for a mile, a second station for the *Carex* was found. Both stations are in Leeds, Androscoggin County, Maine.—RALPH C. BEAN, Wakefield, Massachusetts.

Carex vaginata Tausch

a Sedge, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-8: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Labrador to Alaska, south to northern New England and northern New York, west to British Columbia
Habitat: Mossy woods and bogs, in calcareous soil
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range: habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Elsewhere in the eastern U.S., found only in New York and Vermont, and rare in both states (Countryman 1978, Mitchell et. al. 1980)
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1961

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Blaine: (1) Cedar swamp
September 7, 1896
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(2) Abundant in cedar swamps or
even on dry knolls or pastures
June 23, 1898
M.L. Fernald #2013
NEBC

Easton: Bog
June 2, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1542
NEBC

(Carex vaginata)

Fort Fairfield: Arbor-Vitae swamp
July 19, 1902
E.F. Williams, J.F. Collins,
and M.L. Fernald
NEBC

Mars Hill: In Sphagnum
June 7, 1901
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

New Limerick: Arbor-Vitae swamp
August 13, 1909
M.L. Fernald #1534
NEBC

Presque Isle: Arbor-Vitae swamp
July 12, 1902
E.F. Williams, J.F. Collins,
and M.L. Fernald
NEBC

T.17 R.4: Bog, Maine Route 162
WELS June 29, 1961
R.C. Bean and Stuart K. Harris
#22885
NEBC

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Lubec: In Sphagnum: small meadow patch
in thicket between Julias Cove
and Boot Cove
August 2, 1909
M.L. Fernald #1536
NEBC

REFERENCE

Fernald, M.L. and K.M. Wiegand. 1910. A summer's botanizing in eastern Maine and western New Brunswick. Part II. Technical notes on some of the plants collected. Rhodora 12:133-146.

Carex wiegandii Mackenz.

a Sedge, no common name

Number of Towns: Total-10: historic-9: known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Newfoundland to Ontario, south to northern New England
Habitat: Boggy or peaty soils
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range

(Carex wiegandii)

Comments: Occurs in the U.S. only in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, and rare in all states (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978). Widely scattered in Maine, but little currently known. The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists this sedge also from Piscataquis and Somerset Counties, but we found no vouchers from these counties

CAP Documentation: 1 station known but needs field verification

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Caswell Plt.: North shore of Bean's Pond,
Pleasant Ridge
July 5, 1906
John Murdock Jr. #2008
NEBC

Squapan Twp.: In Sphagnum
June 8, 1898
M.L. Fernald #2142
NEBC

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Old Town: Boggy woods, Orson Island
July 27, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #12976
NEBC

Unknown*: Sphagnum between Bell and City
Camps. Valley of Wassataquoik River
July 17, 1901
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

OXFORD COUNTY

Dixfield: Wet pasture with C. aurea, C. leptalea, C. granularis var. halcana, Geum rivale, and Eriophorum viridi-carinatum EXTANT
June 5, 1975
C.S. Campbell #2860
MAINE

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Pembroke: Edge of Arbor-Vitae swamp
by ditch
July 20, 1909
M.L. Fernald #1471
NEBC

*Possibly Piscataquis County

(Carex wiegandii)

Roque Bluffs: Peat bog
July 31, 1918
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

HANCOCK COUNTY

Bar Harbor: Bog hole on wood road to Aunt
Betty's Pond, Young's District
June 29, 1891
E.L. Rand
NEBC

- Mt. Desert: (1) Sargents Mountain
June 18, 1889
E.L. Rand
NEBC
- (2) Bog on Bar Harbor Road, 1 1/2
miles east of Somesville
June 21, 1890
E.L. Rand
NEBC
- (3) Cliff walls, Seal Harbor
July 12, 1894
E.L. Rand
NEBC

Swan's Island: Wet woods around Goose Pond
July 8, 1914
A.F. Hill #1489
NEBC

Cyperus houghtonii Torr.

Houghton's Umbrella-Sedge

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR/ELR
Range: Southwest Quebec to Manitoba, locally south to West Virginia
west to Iowa
Habitat: Sandy soil, usually dry
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range
Comments: Elsewhere in New England, is rare in New Hampshire (Storks
and Crow 1978) and Vermont (Countryman 1978) and also occurs
in Massachusetts. Rare and local in Pennsylvania (Wiegman
1979), rare and peripheral in Virginia (Porter 1979)
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1905

(Cyperus houghtonii)

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Winslow: Beside Sebasticook River
 July 22, 1905
 R.C. Bean #15481
 NEBC

Eleocharis diandra C. Wright

a spike-rush, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-5; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, RSTR, NLR
Range: Southern Maine to central New York and eastern Pennsylvania
Habitat: Mudflats of lakes and rivers
Reasons for Rarity: Northern limit of range; infrequent throughout range
Comments: Rare throughout its New England range, which includes New
 Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut (Storks and Crow 1978,
 Countryman 1978, Mehrhoff 1978). Also rare in Pennsylvania
 and New Jersey (Wiegman 1979). Noted by Wiegman (1979) as
 having "taxonomic problems"
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1923

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Gardiner: One mile below Gardiner
 September 7, 1923
 N.C. Fassett #1030
 NEBC

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

Bath: North Bath
 September 20, 1916
 No name
 NHA

Bowdoinham: (1) Tidal mudflats of the Cathance
 River
 September 14 and 19, 1916
 M.L. Fernald and B. Long #12786
 MAINE-NEBC

(2) Sandy places at high tide level,
 west shore of Kennebec River,
 opposite foot of Swan Island
 August 24, 1921
 N.C. Fassett #117
 NEBC

Topsham: Mud flat of Androscoggin River
 August 26, 1911
 C.H. Bissell
 NEBC

(Eleocharis diandra)

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

- Brunswick:
- (1) August 1, 1894
Charles A. Davis
NEBC
 - (2) August 22, 1911
A.H. Norton #4533
NHA
 - (3) Stone's Bog
September 27, 1912
Kate Furbish
NEBC

REFERENCE

Fernald, M.L. 1911. Notes from the phaenogamic herbarium of the New England Botanical Club-II. Some notable plants of the Brunswick region. *Rhodora* 13:177-183.

"Eleocharis diandra C. Wright. The station described by Dr. Charles A. Davis ... (sand- and mud-banks of the Androscoggin, covered at high tide, Brunswick) is the only one yet known in the State."

Eleocharis pauciflora (Lightf.) Link
var. fernaldii Svenson

a spike-rush, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-7; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Newfoundland to Ontario, south to northern New England, central New York, and west to Iowa
Habitat: Damp calcareous shores and ledges
Reasons for Rarity: Habitat naturally scarce: at southern limit of range
Comments: Also occurs in New England in New Hampshire and Vermont, rare in both states (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978)
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1941

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Fort Fairfield:
- (1) Wet marl, margin of Nadeau Lake
August 18, 1901
M.L. Fernald and B. Long
NHA-NEBC
 - (2) Nadeau Lake
August 18, 1901
Emile F. Williams #3052
MAINE

(Eleocharis pauciflora var. fernaldii)

(3) July 12, 1939
Edith Bicknell (A.H. Norton #1118)
MAINE

(4) Marshy shore, Nadeau Lake
August 6, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #2983
MAINE

Monticello: TYPE
Marly bog
1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #12822
GH

Wade: (1) Ledgy rivershore
July 1, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #2763
MAINE

(2) July 4, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #2774
MAINE

Washburn: (1) "Washboard" of riverbed,
seepage zone
July 13, 1939
F.H. Steinmetz #813
MAINE

(2) Shore, Aroostook River
July 13, 1939
A.H. Norton
MAINE-NHA

(3) Gravel riverbeach
August 5, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #2967
MAINE

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Sangerville: Crevices of wet, slaty ledges
September 5, 1894
M.L. Fernald #246
NHA-NEBC

OXFORD COUNTY

Peru: Shore margins, Worthley Pond
August 1933
A.S. Pease
NEBC

(Eleocharis pauciflora var. fernaldii)

Summer: Margin of shore
August 1934
H.K. Svenson and S. Gager #6338
BKL

REFERENCE

Svenson, H.K. 1934. Monographic Studies in Eleocharis. III. Rhodora 36:377-390.

Eleocharis rostellata Torr. a spike-rush, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-3; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Florida to southern Maine; central New York to British Columbia, south to Ohio, Texas, and Mexico
Habitat: Saline, brackish, or limy marshes
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Not rare elsewhere in New England, but rare in Delaware (Tucker et. al. 1979) and Virginia (Porter 1979)
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1968

KNOX COUNTY

Rockport: Edge of pool, back wood near
Children's Chapel
August 28, 1968
Edith Bicknell
MAINE

SAGadahoc COUNTY

Bowdoinham: July 12, 1921
Sue L. Gordon
MAINE

Phippsburg: (1) Abundant on salt marsh,
Winnegance Creek
August 13, 1909
M.L. Fernald #1388
NEBC

(2) Saline marsh, Winnegance
July 12, 1921
R.C. Bean
MAINE

REFERENCE

Fernald, M.L. and K.M. Wiegand. A summer's botanizing in eastern Maine and western New Brunswick. Part II. Technical notes on some of the plants collected. Rhodora 12:133-146.

Eleocharis tuberculosa (Michx.) R. & S.

a spike-rush, no common name

Number of Towns: Total-1; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR
Range: Florida to Texas, north to southwestern Nova Scotia and southwestern Maine, west to Arkansas
Habitat: Wet sandy or peaty shores, swamps
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
Comments: Also rare in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978), but not southward. New to Maine in 1975
CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #25; the one known station registered as a critical area

OXFORD COUNTY

Fryeburg: Mucky swales and sandy flats near Kimball Pond
May 14, 1975
C.S. Campbell, P. Gagnon,
N. Hotchkiss, G. Rossbach #3125
MAINE
Field check 1977
Eastman
EXTANT
Registered

Hemicarpha micrantha (Vahl) Pax

a Sedge, no common name

Number of Towns: Total-2; historic-2; known (1980)-1*
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Florida to Texas and Mexico, north to southern Maine, and west to Minnesota
Habitat: Borders of ponds and streams, in sandy soil
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range, habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Not rare to the south of Maine
CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #23; 1 station documented and registered as a critical area

*Does not include one reported station for which no voucher could be found - see Reference.

OXFORD COUNTY

Fryeburg: (1) North shore, Lovewell Pond,
wet sandy beach
1935
K.E. Varney #171
MAINE
(2) Damp depressions in sand beach,
north end of Lovewell Pond
August 17, 1920
A.S. Pease #17898
NEBC

(Hemicarpha micrantha)

YORK COUNTY

Limington: Upper edge of sandy beach,
Sand Pond
August 29, 1916
M.L. Fernald, B. Long, A.H.
Norton #12895
NEBC

REFERENCE

Perkins, A.E. 1938. Notes on some Maine plants. *Rhodora* 40:462-464.

"Hemicarpha micrantha (Vahl) Britton. A good station on the shore of Province Lake, Parsonsfield".

Rhynchospora macrostachya Torr.

a horned-rush, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR, VULN
Range: Florida to Texas, north to southwest Maine and west to Missouri and southeast Kansas
Habitat: Wet sandy and peaty soils
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Not rare to the south of Maine
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1938

YORK COUNTY

York: Open marsh
September 8, 1938
Oliver N. Neal
NHA

REFERENCE

Neal, O.N. 1940. An extension of the range of Rhynchospora macrostachya. *Rhodora* 42:276.

Scirpus longii Fern.

Long's Bulrush

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, FED, NLR, DECL
Range: Along the coastal plain, North Carolina and southern New Jersey, north to Massachusetts, disjunct in Maine and western Nova Scotia
Habitat: Meadows, swamps and fresh marshes

(Scirpus longii)

Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range: habitat being depleted due to development and competition (e.g. Purple Loosestrife, Lythrum salicaria)

Comments: Under review by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for listing as officially Endangered or Threatened, and declining in most parts of range. Listed as rare in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York (Coddington and Field 1978, Mehrhoff 1978, Mitchell et. al. 1980)

CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1927

OXFORD COUNTY

Lovell: Swamp, Hartman farm Field check 1980
August 10, 1927 Eastman
F.W. Johnson #217 NOT FOUND
NYS

REFERENCES

- Fernald, M.L. 1911. A new species of Scirpus from Massachusetts and New Jersey. *Rhodora* 13:4-8.
- Fernald, M.L. 1943. Scirpus longii in North Carolina. *Rhodora* 45:55-56.

Scirpus pendulus Muhl.
(= S. lineatus Michx.)

a bulrush, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-2: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Alabama to eastern Texas, north to Maine and west to Iowa
Habitat: Meadows and swales
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
Comments: Listed in previous Maine rare plant lists as S. lineatus Michx., this sedge has been found to actually belong with S. pendulus (Schuyler 1967). Considered rare in all the New England states, except for Rhode Island where it does not occur (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978, Coddington and Field 1978, Mehrhoff 1978). Also rare in Virginia (Porter 1979). Listed in the Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) from Oxford County: we found no specimen

CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1941

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Exeter: Roadside swale
1939
G.D. Chamberlain #2796
MAINE

Stetson: Swale
August 14, 1941
R.C. Bean
NEBC

ARACEAE

ARUM FAMILY

Peltandra virginica (L.) Schott and Endl.Arrow-Arum
Tuckahoe

Number of Towns: Total-11; historic-11: known (1980)-2*
 Criteria Met: NLR, DEC/VUL
 Range: Maine to Ontario, south to Louisiana and Florida
 Habitat: Swamps: pond and stream borders
 Reasons for Rarity: Northern limit of range: habitat being depleted. Not rare southward
 Comments: Needs up-to-date information to assess its vulnerability
 CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #35; 1 area field verified and registered, another field verified but needs documentation

*Does not include one reported but unvouchered station -- See Note.

SOMERSET COUNTY

Norridgewock: Local colony on swampy, muddy, EXTANT
 drawn-down shore of small pond in
 brook, Wilder's farm
 August 11, 1977
 G.B. Rossbach with Josselyn Botanical
 Society #8621
 MAINE

OXFORD COUNTY

Fryeburg: (1) Saco River Valley - old riverbed
 July 7, 1920
 Louise Coburn
 MAINE

(2) July 7, 1920
 A.H. Norton #17383
 NHA

(3) 2 large plants, on swampy shore of
 Kezar River at covered bridge,
 just west of Kezar Pond
 August 19, 1964
 G.B. Rossbach and Josselyn Botanical
 Society #6147
 MAINE

(Peltandra virginica)

Hiram: August 29, 1923
A.H. Norton and H.W. Merrill
#18200
NHA

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Livermore Falls: 1878
Kate Furbish
NEBC

CUMBERLAND COUNTY:

Brunswick: (1) In Pleasant Bog
1870
Kate Furbish
NEBC
EXTIRPATED
(See Reference)

(2) 1882
Kate Furbish
NEBC

Sebago: (1) Bog by small pond north of
Perley Pond
August 30, 1916
M.L. Fernald, B. Long, and A.H.
Norton #11776
NHA

(2) Head of Middle Pond, open swamp
land
August 1923
A.H. Norton and H.W. Merrill
MAINE

YORK COUNTY

Cornish: Spruce Pond
July 1900
A.H. Norton
NHA

Eliot: York Pond
July 28, 1906
D.W. Fellows #4038
NHA

Limington: Ward Pond
August 29, 1916
M.L. Fernald, B. Long, and
A.H. Norton #11775
NHA

(Peltandra virginica)

Parsonsfield: (1) July 10, 1929
Sue L. Gordon #912
MAINE

(2) Spruce Pond, in bog
July 10, 1929
H.W. Merrill
MAINE

Sanford: (1) Pitcher Pond
August 8, 1935
Anne E. Perkins
MAINE

(2) Sand Pond, cold bog
July 21, 1936
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE

Field check 1978
Eastman, Gawler,
Tyler
EXTANT
Registered

(3) Sand Pond
July 21, 1936
A.H. Norton #18837
NHA

(4) Cold boggy cedar swamp
September 8, 1938
F.H. Steinmetz #605
MAINE

(5) Sand Pond
June 24, 1954
Charles D. Richards #5950
MAINE

(6) Sand Pond
June 23, 1960
E.C. Bicknell and Josselyn
Botanical Society #3339
MAINE

Note

Peltandra virginica was seen in the Town of Bridgton, Cumberland Co., by Hank Tyler in 1979. No voucher specimen was collected.

REFERENCES

Norton, A.H. 1902. New stations for Peltandra virginica and Conopholis americana in Maine. *Rhodora* 4:168-169.

"Miss Kate Furbish has very kindly given me the following information concerning her discovery of this species at Brunswick in 1870.

(Peltandra virginica)

'The Bog where I procured my Arums is now filled in, and has long been converted into house lots. In the days of my going into said bog it was filled with Alder bushes, and it was difficult to get about in it. Our ordinary Arum was very abundant there.'

To Mr. M.L. Fernald I am indebted for the following data.

'The only occurrence of Peltandra in Maine, besides Miss Furbish's Brunswick station, seems to be a record of the plant at South Berwick. (Proc. Port. Soc. Nat. Hist. i. 129).'

Fernald, M.L. 1911. Notes from the phaenogamic herbarium of the New England Botanical Club-II. Some notable plants of the Brunswick region. Rhodora 13:177-183.

LEMNACEAE

DUCKWEED FAMILY

Wolffia columbiana Karst.

Water-Meal

Number of Towns: Total-1; known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: SMES, NLR
 Range: Florida to Louisiana, north to southern Maine and southern Ontario
 Habitat: Quiet waters, floating on or just beneath the surface
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit or range
 Comments: Being the smallest of the flowering plants, this plant could easily be overlooked. Usually occurs with Lemna. This species is apparently new to Maine, and whether it will become established is a matter of speculation. Also listed as rare in Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina (Tucker et. al. 1979)
 CAP. Documentation: The one area field verified and pending registration

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Falmouth:	Mackworth Island. Dammed up shallow pond June 22, 1975 C. Paul Wight NHA	Field check 1979 Gawler, Kehoe, Tyler EXTANT
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XYRIDACEAE

YELLOW-EYED GRASS FAMILY

Xyris smalliana Nash.

Yellow-Eyed grass

Number of Towns: Total-1: known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: SMES, NLR
 Range: Along coastal plain, Louisiana to Florida and north to southern Maine
 Habitat: Bogs and pond margins
 Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range; northern limit
 Comments: Elsewhere in New England, occurs in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and listed as rare in the latter two (Mehrhoff 1978, Church and Champlin 1978). The variety olneyi is rare in Delaware and Maryland (Tucker et. al. 1979, Broome et. al. 1979)
 CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #1; 1 area registered

YORK COUNTY

Sanford:	Bog by Sand Pond August 11, 1935 Oliver Neal NHA	Field check 1978 Eastman, Gawler, Tyler NOT SEEN--PRESUMED EXTANT Registered
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Eriocaulon parkeri Robins.

Parker's Pipewort

Number of Towns: Total-7; historical-6; known (1980)-3
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
 Range: Along the coast, Virginia to Maine
 Habitat: Tidal mud, estuaries
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; habitat naturally restricted
 Comments: Considered rare throughout coastal New England (Coddington and Field 1978, Mehrhoff 1978). Outside of New England, rare in New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware (Mitchell et. al. 1980, Wiegman 1979, Tucker et. al. 1979). The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists this species from Kennebec and Hancock counties as well, but we found no specimens for verification
 CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #45; 3 areas field verified and pending registration

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

- Hampden:
- (1) Tidal-flats at mouth of Souad-abscook Stream
September 11, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #13166
NEBC
 - (2) Reed Brook Estuary, 3-5 feet below high tide
August 10, 1937
F.H. Steinmetz, M.A. Marston
MAINE
Field check 1979
Gawler and Richards
NOT FOUND
 - (3) Tidal mud, Penobscot River,
August 26, 1953
C.D. Richards #5730
MAINE
- Orrington: On estuary of Penobscot River
August 23, 1937
Maynard W. Quimby #936
MAINE

LINCOLN COUNTY

- Alna: (1) Tidal mud flats of the Sheepscot River
August 14, 1922
N.C. Fassett #261
NEBC

(Eriocaulon parkeri)

- (2) With Limosella, Ranunculus reptans, Eleocharis parvula, etc.
On brackish to fresh tidal and mud flat, upper reaches of estuary Sheepscot River at Alna Vil.
August 14, 1959
G.B. Rossbach #4862
MAINE

Field Check 1979
Gawler and Tyler
EXTANT

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

Bowdoinham:

- (1) Along Kennebec River. Tidal mud with Zizania aquatica
September 10, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #2543
NHA

- (2) Tidal mud flats of the river valley of Cathance River
September 14-19, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #13167
NHA

Field check 1979
Gawler and Tyler
EXTANT

- (3) 3.6 miles S. of Richmond, tidal shore of Kennebec River, opposite southern tip of Swan Island
No date
A.E. Schuyler #4268
PH

Topsham:

- On intertidal mud, head tide of Cathance River
September 13, 1979
Sue Gawler and Hank Tyler
MAINE

EXTANT

Woolwich:

- Border of salt marsh, Back River Creek
September 15, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #13168
NHA

Field check 1979
Gawler and Tyler
NOT FOUND

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Scarborough:

- (1) Nonesuch River
August 20, 1919
A.H. Norton #13490
NHA
- (2) Nonesuch River
August 20, 1924
A.H. Norton and H.W. Merrill
NEBC

Heteranthera dubia (Jacq.) MacM.

Water Stargrass

Number of Towns: Historic-3: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
 Range: Eastern U.S., north to southwest Quebec and south Ontario
 Habitat: Quiet streams and ponds: limy shores
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range: scarcity of suitable habitat
 Comments: Also rare in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978), but not
 southward. Listed in the Maine Checklist (Bean et. al.
 1966) from Waldo County, but no specimen seen by us
 CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1953

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Portage Lake: Abundant in open lake; north-
 east area of Portage Lake.
 August 21, 1940
 E.C. Ogden and W.K. Babel #2209
 MAINE

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Glenburn: 3-6' of water. Pushaw Pond,
 between Twin Islands
 July 22, 1953
 C.D. Richards #97
 MAINE

Old Town: August 11, 1942
 F.H. Steinmetz #1141
 MAINE

Juncus alpinus Vill. (2 vars.)

Alpine Rush

Number of Towns: Total-17; historic-17; known (1980)-2*
 Criteria Met: SLR, VULN
 Range: Arctic region, south to northern N.E. and parts of northern U.S.
 Habitat: Marshes and wet shores, usually calcareous
 Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range; habitat naturally scarce
 Comments: This species also occurs in Vermont, where it is rare (Countryman 1978). Except for 1 specimen from Fort Fairfield, all Maine collections are var. rariflorus Hartm.
 CAP Documentation: Areas field verified but need further documentation

*Does not include one reported but unvouchered station -- see note.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Allagash: Gravel rivershore, St. John River
 July 25, 1946
 G.D. Chamberlain and E.C. Ogden #4667
 MAINE
 Field check 1980
 Dyer, Eastman, Gawler, Richards, Tyler
 EXTANT
 (several locations)

Fort Fairfield: (1) Gravelly shore
 July 18, 1893
 M.L. Fernald
 NEBC

(2) Banks of Aroostook
 August 18, 189?
 R.W. Woodward
 NEBC

(3) var. alpinus. Nadeau Pond --
 shore of pond
 July 19, 1938
 A.E. Prince and F. Hyland
 MAINE

Fort Kent: Shore of St. John River
 July 12, 1903
 A.S. Pease #2409
 NEBC

Frenchville: Riverbank
 July 25, 1941
 A.S. Pease and R.C. Bean #29027
 NEBC

(Juncus alpinus)

- Presque Isle: August 7, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #2999
MAINE
- St. Francis: (1) Valley of the St. John River
1881
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- (2) Gravelly shore
August 5, 1893
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (3) Gravel rivershore, St. John
River
July 25, 1946
G.D. Chamberlain #4670
MAINE
- St. John: Sleepy, gravelly rivershore
July 25, 1946
G.D. Chamberlain and E.C.
Ogden #4673
MAINE
- Van Buren: Wet sandy shores
July 21, 1893
M.L. Fernald #110
NEBC
- Wade: Riverbank
1939
G.D. Chamberlain #1848
MAINE
- Washburn: (1) Beach, Aroostook River
July 22, 1937
A.S. Pease
NEBC
- (2) Washboard of riverbed, below
bridge - east
July 13, 1939
F.H. Steinmetz #816
MAINE
- T.18 R.10: Rocky Island, mouth of
WELS St. Francis River
July 14, 1903
A.S. Pease #2944
NEBC
- Field check 1976
Richards
EXTANT

(Juncus alpinus)

LINCOLN COUNTY

Alna: Alna Estuary
July 27, 1932
H.W. Merrill
MAINE

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Albion: Slate, George Pratt Brook
August 8, 1931
R.C. Bean
NEBC

Gardiner: Fresh tidal muck, west shore
of Kennebec River, 1/2 mile
south of South Gardiner Vil.
July 14, 1908
Louise H. Coburn #7208
MAINE

Vassalboro: Argillaceous ledges by river
July 6, 1916
M.L. Fernald #13225
NEBC

Winslow: Ledgy riverbank, Kennebec River
September 1898
M.L. Fernald #2746
NEBC

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

Woolwich: with Juncus gerardi, border of
salt marsh, Back River Creek
September 15, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #13226
NEBC

Note

Reported but unvouchered station: Seven Islands (T.13 R.4, Aroostook County)
vertical strata along the St. John River
July 26, 1976, C.D. Richards

Juncus dudleyi Wieg.

Dudley's Rush

Number of Towns: Total-11; historic-11: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: DEC/VUL
Range: Across southern Canada, through northeastern U.S., to Arizona
Habitat: Damp calcareous soil
Reasons for Rarity: Habitat naturally scarce; possibly being depleted by human activities

(Juncus dudleyi)

Comments: This rush has not been found in recent checks of former stations. We need up-to-date information before we can assess its rarity in Maine. Some of the Aroostook County stations are threatened by the proposed Dickey-Lincoln hydroelectric project. Not rare elsewhere in the northeast

CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #46; no areas currently known

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Fort Fairfield: (1) 1881
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- (2) Wet meadow
July 4, 1893
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- Fort Kent: (1) Wet calcareous soil, bank of
St. John River
August 10, 1901
M.L. Fernald and B.L. Robinson #53
NHA-NY
- (2) Wet places
July 12, 1908
Kenneth K. MacKenzie #3473
NY
- Van Buren: Wet sandy bank, St. John River
July 21, 1893
M.L. Fernald
NHA
- Washburn: Shore, Aroostook River
July 13, 1939
A.H. Norton #19535
NHA
- T.15 R.13:
WELS Springy riverbank
July 26, 1917
Harold St. John and George E.
Nichols #2198
NY
- T.18 R.10:
WELS Rocky Island, mouth of St.
Francis River
July 14, 1903
A.S. Pease #3167
NEBC
- Unknown: St. Francis River, northern
Maine
August 14, 1902
W.W. Eggleston #3104
NY

(Juncus dudleyi)

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Hampden:

Crevices of argillaceous ledges
at the limit of high tide,
mouth of Reed Brook
September 8, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #13182
NEBC

Field check 1979
Gawler
NOT FOUND

SOMERSET COUNTY

Madison:

Rocks by river
August 1, 1892
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

KNOX COUNTY

Isle au Haut:

In dry sandy soil around
village store
August 1, 1968
David Wise and H.V. Pinkley #231
NHA

Field check 1979
Gawler and Wise
NOT FOUND
PRESUMED EXTIRPATED

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Vassalboro:

Argillaceous ledges by river
July 6, 1916
M.L. Fernald #13177
NHA

YORK COUNTY

Old Orchard Beach:

In sand on beach, Ocean Park
September 2, 1931
Dr. Charles E. Moldenke #6373
NY

Juncus oronensis Fern.

Orono Rush

Number of Towns: Historic-2; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, RSTR, DEC/VUL
Range: Local, Maine and Alberta
Habitat: Damp thickets and swales
Reasons for Rarity: Highly restricted natural range: habitat being depleted
Comments: Possibly extirpated
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1892

(Juncus oronensis)

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

- Orono:
- (1) 1892
Kate Furbish
NEBC
 - (2) Lower Penobscot Valley
July 21, 1892
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
EXTIRPATED
See reference
 - (3) Alder swamp
July 21, 1892
M.L. Fernald #330
NHA
EXTIRPATED
See reference

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Unknown: Mixed with Juncus vaseyi
Rangeley Lake
1882
Kate Furbish
NEBC

REFERENCES

Fernald, M.L. 1909. Some recent additions to the Maine flora. Bulletin of the Josselyn Botanical Society of Maine. No. 3:18-20.

"Juncus oronensis Fern., now extinct at the original station, is found along the Allagash and near the Rangeley Lakes."

Ogden, E.C. 1935. The Herbaceous Flowering Plants Growing Without Cultivation in the Vicinity of Orono, Maine. University of Maine Studies. 2nd series, No. 34:19-22.

"Juncus oronensis: The Orono station for this plant is on the University farm. Much of the swamp has been converted into pasture land and the species was not found during the summer of 1933."

Juncus stygius L. var. americanus Buchenau

Moor Rush

Number of Towns: Total-3; historic-3; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Canada south to northern Maine, New York, Michigan and Minnesota
Habitat: Wet bogs
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range
Comments: Maine is the only New England state in which this rush occurs. It is also rare in New York (Mitchell et. al. 1980), and is considered rare at the national level (Crow et. al. 1981).

(Juncus trifidus)

Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range; habitat naturally scarce
Comments: May be locally abundant in the alpine zone. This species is
restricted in the contiguous U.S. to Maine, New Hampshire,
Vermont, and New York. It is rare in all four states
(Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978, Mitchell et. al.
1978)
CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #33: 9 areas field verified, 5 of these
registered

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Elliottsville: Ledges, Boarstone Mt.,
altitude 2000'
August 16, 1895
M.L. Fernald #424
NHA

T.3 R.9: (1) Mount Katahdin Field check 1980
WELS July 4, 1856 Eastman, Gawler,
Joseph Blake Merry, Tyler
MAINE-NEBC EXTANT

(2) Mount Katahdin
August 1892
F.P. Briggs
MAINE

(3) Mount Katahdin
September 1898
E.D. Merrill
MAINE

(4) Mount Katahdin
July 21, 1923
A.H. Norton and A. Rich #16695
NHA

(5) Open slope of Pamola Peak,
Mount Katahdin
June 20, 1953
G.R. Cooper and C.D. Richards
MAINE

(6) Common, forming large, very dense
tussocks: partly barren, rocky
summit peak and plateau of S.
Turner Mt. 3000-3110 feet
August 10, 1967
G.B. Rossbach #6776
MAINE

T.5 R.9: Open, rocky ground near summit Field check 1976
WELS of Pinnacle Ridge, Traveler Mt. May and Davis
August 13, 1953 EXTANT
C.D. Richards #5684
MAINE

(Juncus trifidus)

SOMERSET COUNTY

Dead River Twp:	Common in dense tussocks on small barren ground. Avery Peak, Bigelow Mountain. 4088' August 7, 1964 G.B. Rossbach MAINE	Field check 1976 May and Davis EXTANT Registered
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FRANKLIN COUNTY

Carrabassett Valley:	Tight clumps, with mosses, lichens, <u>Vaccinium uliginosum</u> , <u>Ledum</u> , etc. alt. 4240', rocky barren, summit Sugarloaf Mt. August 25, 1960 G.B. Rossbach #5269 MAINE	Field check 1976 May and Davis EXTANT
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Mount Abram Twp:	Common, on ridge and turf-humus barrens, on summit ridge and upper northeast slope of Mount Abraham, 3800 to 4049' June 18, 1962 G.B. Rossbach #5397 MAINE	Field check 1976 May and Davis EXTANT Registered
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Sandy River Plt:	Forming dense, low tussocks, common on barren, windswept, gravelly granitic summit ridge of Saddleback Mt., 4116' (also lower) June 27, 1964 G.B. Rossbach #5988 MAINE	Field check 1976 May and Davis EXTANT
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OXFORD COUNTY

Bowmantown:	Small shelves in cliffs at 2700' Twin Peaks May 31, 1975 C.S. Campbell, D.S. Conant, L. M. Eastman and G.H. Newman #2827 MAINE	EXTANT
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Grafton:	Open ledges of east peak of Baldpate Mountain August 15, 1975 C.S. Campbell #3192 MAINE	EXTANT
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(Juncus trifidus)

Riley: Shallow soil above treeline, EXTANT
Goose Eye Mountain
June 27, 1974
C.S. Campbell and A.S. Campbell
Jr. #1212
MAINE

REFERENCE

May, Diane E. and Ronald B. Davis. 1978. Alpine Tundra vegetation on Maine mountains and its relevance to the Critical Areas Program. Planning Report No. 36 State Planning Office, Augusta, Maine. 66 pp.

Luzula confusa Lindeberg

A rush, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
Range: Arctic region, south to mountains of northern New England
Habitat: Alpine meadows
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range
Comments: In the eastern U.S., this rush is restricted to Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and is rare in all three states (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978)
CAP Documentation: One area known but needs further information

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- (1) Mount Katahdin
1874
F.Lamson-Scribner
NEBC
- (2) Common from the monument to Pamola, Mount Katahdin
July 11, 1900
M.L. Fernald
GH
Field check 1978
Hudson
EXTANT
- (3) Summit of Mount Katahdin
July 11, 1910
J.R. Churchill
NHA
- (4) On plateau, Mount Katahdin
August 22, 1934
E.H. Walker #1899
NY

Luzula spicata (L.) DC.

a rush, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
Range: Arctic region, south to mountains of northern New England
and New York or peaty alpine areas
Habitat: Gravelly or peaty alpine areas
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range
Comments: Also occurs in New Hampshire, Vermont and New York, rare in
all states (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978, Mitchell
et. al. 1980)
CAP Documentation: One area known but needs further information

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

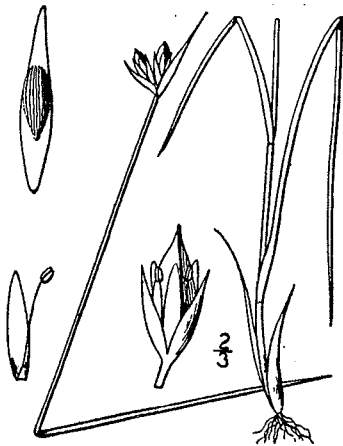
T.3 R.9:
WELS

- (1) Mount Katahdin
July 4, 1856
Joseph Blake
MAINE-NY
 - (2) Mount Katahdin
June 1860
J.W. Chickering Jr.
NY
 - (3) Mount Katahdin
1874
F.Lamson-Scribner
NEBC
 - (4) Shore of South Basin Pond,
Mount Katahdin. alt. 2000'
September 1890
E.D. Merrill
NY
 - (5) Mount Katahdin
1898
E.D. Merrill
MAINE-NEBC
 - (6) Pond on South Basin,
Mount Katahdin
July 12, 1900
J.R. Churchill
NHA-GH
 - (7) Slide, head of North Basin,
Mount Katahdin
July 13, 1900
M.L. Fernald
GH
- Field check 1978
Hudson
EXTANT

(Luzula spicata)

(8) Near Monument Peak,
Mount Katahdin
August 29, 1924
NHA

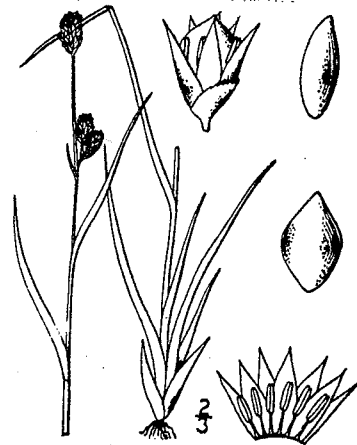
(9) Foot of Chimney Rock,
Mount Katahdin
June 16, 1936
Fred F. Fanning and
A.H. Norton
NHA



Juncus stygius
var. americanus



Luzula spicata



Luzula confusa

LILIACEAE

LILY FAMILY

Aletris farinosa L.

Unicorn-Root

Number of Towns: Historic-2: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DEC/VUL
 Range: Florida to Texas, north to southern Maine and west to Wisconsin
 Habitat: Sandy soil
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
 Comments: Possibly extirpated from Maine. Also rare in Rhode Island (Church and Champlin 1978) but apparently not elsewhere
 CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1884

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Brunswick: Sand
 1884
 Kate Furbish
 NEBC

YORK COUNTY

Wells: 1879
 Kate Furbish
 NEBC

Allium canadense L.

Wild Garlic

Number of Towns: Total-6; historic-5; known (1980)-1*
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
 Range: Florida to Texas, north to Maine and southern Canada, west to Minnesota
 Habitat: Low rich woods
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
 Comments: Also considered rare in New Hampshire and Vermont, but not southward. Listed in the Maine Checklist (Bean et.al. 1966) from Penobscot County as well, but we found no specimen
 CAP Documentation: One station known but needs further documentation

*Does not include one reported station for which no voucher was found -- See Reference.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Frenchville: St. John River, riverbank
 August 29, 1938
 O. Neal #2003
 MAINE

(Allium canadense)

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Vassalboro: Alluvial (bottomland) woods
July 16, 1916
M.L. Fernald #13246
NEBC

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Cape Elizabeth: Shore
July 26, 1921
A.H. Norton and R.C. Bean
NHA-MAINE

Falmouth: (1) Presumpscot Gorge, moist thicket
August 13, 1903
A.H. Norton #594
NHA

(2) July 15, 1905
A.H. Norton #9632
NHA

(3) Lower Falls
July 16, 1918
A.H. Norton
NHA

Harpswell: Cundy's Harbor
August 3, 1920
A.H. Norton #1730
NHA

YORK COUNTY

Kennebunk: Rich wooded banking behind EXTANT
old shoe factory on the edge
of the Mousam River, West
Kennebunk
June 11, 1976
L.M. Eastman and C.P. Wight
MAINE

REFERENCE

Fellows, D.W. 1915. Annual Meeting - 1913. Bulletin of the Josselyn Botanical Society of Maine. No. 5:9-11.

"Thursday, August 14. Trips were made by small parties to the large bog in Thomaston, to Warren, to South Thomaston, and to Islesboro as well as to other stations nearer ... The Saint Georges River, its shores and alluvium, afforded Corylus rostrata, Corylus americana, and Allium canadense."

Allium tricoccum Ait.

Wild Leek

Number of Towns: Total-10 historic-7: known (1980)-5*
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Maine and southeastern Canada to Minnesota, south to Maryland
Habitat: Rich bottomland woods
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range: habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Occurring in scattered localities and often in large populations, this species may be more common than is currently thought. We need up-to-date information to assess its rarity in Maine. The Maine Checklist (Bean et.al. 1966) lists this from Oxford County, but we found no specimen. Not rare southward
CAP Documentation: 4 areas field verified: 1 of these registered

*Does not include one station cited in literature but unvouchered -- See Reference.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY:

Ashland: Along Aroostook River
July 13, 1924
A.H. Norton
NEBC

Garfield: River bank, end of Ashland Bridge
July 15, 1924
A.H. Norton #16589
NHA

Wade: Alluvial thicket, low dense woods
July 19, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1864
MAINE

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Farmington: (1) By a brook
May 1893
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

(2) Rich woods
May/July 1895
C.H. Knowlton #1616
NEBC

(3) Rocky woods, near brook
June 1897
C.H. Knowlton #484
NEBC

Strong: Stubbs Mountain, north side; Field check 1978
rich, rocky mountainside Eastman and Tyler
August 6, 1972 EXTANT
L.M. Eastman Registered
MAINE

WALDO COUNTY

Frankfort: Alluvial thicket, valley of
Marsh Stream
July 21, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #13240
GH

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Albion: Rich alluvial thicket, 15-
Mile Stream
May 14, 1979
Sue Gawler and Marilyn Dwelley
MAINE

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Harpwell: (1) Eagle Island, Casco Bay
August 31, 1902
D.W. Fellows
NHA
(2) Eagle Island
July 16, 1905
D.W. Fellows #1725-1726
NHA
(3) Rich rocky woods, Eagle Island EXTANT
June 27, 1978
L.M. Eastman and Robert French
NEBC

Portland: Great Diamond Island, Casco Bay EXTANT
June 28, 1978
L.M. Eastman, Hal Hackett, and
Margaret York
NEBC

YORK COUNTY

South Berwick: (1) In deep leaf mould, rich
woodland soil, The Gulf
May 22, 1904
J.C. Parlin #1673
NHA-NEBC
Field check 1980
Gawler and Tyler
EXTANT

(Allium tricoccum)

- (2) September 6, 1936
Anne E. Perkins
MAINE
- (3) Rich rocky woods
August 8, 1978
L.M. Eastman and Roger Stern
NEBC

REFERENCE

Knowlton, C.H. 1900. On the flora of Chesterville, Maine. Rhodora 2:123-124.
"Allium tricoccum Ait. By Little Norridgewock Stream. The third station in the State."

Tofieldia glutinosa (Michx.) Pers.

False Asphodel

Number of Towns: Total-13; historic-13; known (1980)-6*
Criteria Met: DEC/VUL
Range: Eastern Canada, south to northeast U.S.
Habitat: Calcareous marshes and shores
Reasons for Rarity: Habitat naturally scarce; rivershore habitat being altered by human activities
Comments: Restricted in New England to Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and rare in those states (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978); also rare in New York (Mitchell et. al. 1980). The Maine Checklist gives this species from Somerset and Cumberland Counties as well; we found no vouchers from those counties. Frequent along the St. John River and in certain northern calcareous bogs, but not recently seen south of Aroostook County. Many stations threatened by the proposed Dickey-Lincoln hydroelectric project
CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #5: 6 areas field verified and in files, 2 of these registered

*Does not include one verified but unvouchered station -- See Note.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Allagash: (1) Wet gravelly shore
August 11, 1893
M.L. Fernald
NEBC-NHA
Field check 1980
Dyer, Eastman,
Gawler, Richards,
Tyler
EXTANT
- (2) Seeping southwest shore of
St. John River; village of
Dickey
August 22, 1972
C.D. Richards
MAINE
Field check 1980
Dyer, Eastman,
Gawler, Richards,
Tyler
EXTANT

(Tofieldia glutinosa)

- Caribou: (1) Shore
July 11, 1939
H.W. Merrill
MAINE
- (2) On riverbank, near Caribou
July 13, 1939
D.C. Rowell
MAINE
- (3) Shore of Aroostook River
July 13, 1939
A.H. Norton
NHA
- Crystal: (1) Great Bog
August 17, 1901
J.R. Churchill #2612
MAINE
Field check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Rooney, Tyler
EXTANT
Registered (partly)
- (2) Open Sphagnum bog, Thou-
sand Acre Bog
July 11, 1946
E.C. Ogden and G.D. Chamberlain
MAINE
- (3) Common in bog just south of depot
August 22, 1971
A.R. Hodgdon and W. Countryman
NHA
- Fort Fairfield: July 3, 1934
G.D. Chamberlain
MAINE
- Fort Kent: August 10, 1901
E.F. Williams
NHA-NEBC
- Frenchville: St. John River shore
July 21, 1938
F. Hyland and A.E. Prince
MAINE
Field check 1976
Richards
EXTANT
- Masardis: Wet springy ground
1897
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- St. Francis: (1) Shore of St. John River
July 7, 1904
Louise H. Coburn
NHA
Field check 1976
Richards
EXTANT

(Tofieldia glutinosa)

(2) Shore of St. John River
July 7, 1904
D.W. Fellows
NHA

Washburn: Washboard of riverbed
July 13, 1935
G.D. Chamberlain #827
MAINE

Field check 1976
Richards
EXTANT

Woodland: Wooded bog
July 14, 1935
G.D. Chamberlain #558
NHA

Field check 1978
Eastman and Gawler
EXTANT
Registered

T.12 R.16:
WELS Nine Mile
July 16, 1939
Rachel Lowe
NHA

T.15 R.11:
WELS Allagash Falls
July 1939
Rachel Lowe
NHA

Unknown: Shore of the St. John River
August 22, 1879
C.G. Pringle
NHA

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Albion: Along "The Rips", Tannery
Stream
June 25, 1915
J.C. Parlin #3502
NHA-NEBC

Winslow: (1) Bank of Kennebec River (south-
ernmost station in Maine)
July 28, 1914
R.C. Bean #35022
MAINE

(2) August 10, 1915
A.H. Norton #8818
NHA

(3) Ledges, shore of Kennebec River
August 13, 1915
Louise H. Coburn
MAINE

(Tofieldia glutinosa)

Note

Tofieldia glutinosa was seen along the Aroostook River in Wade (Aroostook County) in July 1980 by CAP staff and the Josselyn Botanical Society. No voucher was collected.

Trillium grandiflorum (Michx.) Salisb.

Large-flowered Trillium

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0*
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR, DEC/VUL
Range: Georgia to Arkansas, north to southern New England and west to Minnesota
Habitat: Rich woods
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range: habitat being depleted by logging
Comments: The one known indigenous Maine station for this species was destroyed by a logging operation in 1977. Elsewhere in New England, it occurs only in Vermont, where it is not considered rare
CAP Documentation: None -- apparently nothing is left to document. Last collected 1926

*Does not include one uncertain record -- See Note.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Chesterville:	Woods about Sand Pond, North Chesterville May 1926 F.J. Keyes and Ella Adams NEBC	Field check 1978 Eastman EXTIRPATED
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Note

A specimen originally labelled T. erectum and collected by Kate Furbish in 1894 was annotated in 1941 by S.J. Smith as T. grandiflorum. The label reads "Greenvale Mountain Pond Mt., August 27, 1894". Greenvale has been annexed to the Town of Sandy River in Franklin County.

REFERENCE

Keyes, F.J. 1927. Trillium grandiflorum in Maine. Rhodora 29:15.

"About the first of May, 1926, my friend, Miss Ella Adams, was following some boundary lines through scattered ash, birch and hemlock woods in the town of Chesterville, Maine, when she happened to find a pure white Trillium ... Soon she came to a bed of the plants and found ... that it was Trillium grandiflorum Salisb. The place was very damp and rocky, in open woods where yellow ladies' slippers, maiden-hair fern and other plants of damp woods grew. The heavy timber had been cut off so one could see through the scattering trees and the flowers were everywhere in great beds... We made several trips during May to the place to see the beds while they were in

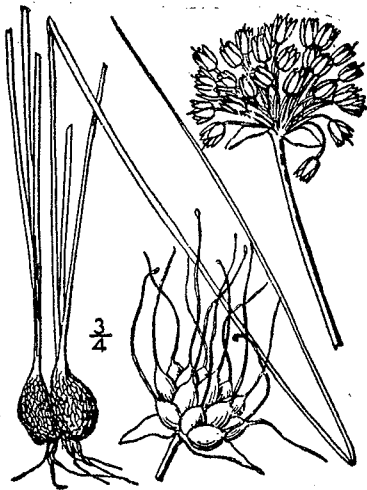
(Trillium grandiflorum)

bloom... The last trip we made the flowers were a rosy pink and nearly as pretty as when pure white... Prof. M.L. Fernald of the Gray Herbarium writes me that so far as he is informed the species has never before been found native east of Vermont."

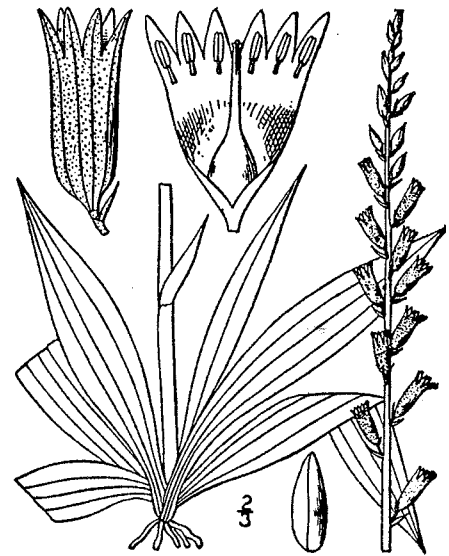
- n.b. It may be seen from the article that Trillium grandiflorum was growing in woods which had already been cut. Maybe the species will re-colonize the area after the recent cut.



Trillium grandiflorum



Allium canadense



Aletris farinosa

Hypoxis hirsuta (L.) Colville

Yellow Stargrass

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: SMES, NLR, VULN
 Range: Florida to Texas, north to southern Maine and west to North Dakota
 Habitat: Meadows and open woods
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
 Comments: Also rare in New Hampshire and Vermont (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978) but not southward
 CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1936

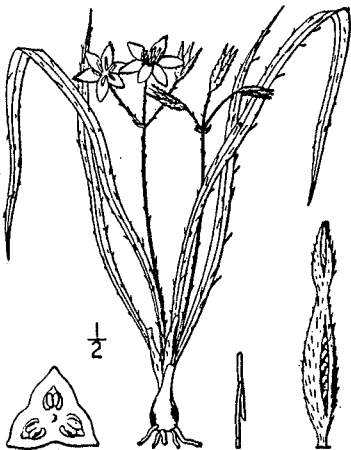
YORK COUNTY

South Berwick: Roadside near Emery's Bridge
 Schoolhouse
 June 28, 1936
 Oliver M. Neal #63
 PH

REFERENCE

Perkins, A.E. 1938. Notes on some Maine plants. *Rhodora* 40:462-464.

Hypoxis hirsuta (L.) Colville. Noticed by Oliver Neal by a roadside in South Berwick (Emery's Bridge) in June, 1936. There four blooming plants. A specimen is in the Portland Natural History Museum.



Hypoxis hirsuta

IRIDACEAE

IRIS FAMILY

Iris hookeri Penny

Beach-head Iris

Number of Towns: Total-16; historic-16; known (1980)-7*
 Criteria Met: SLR
 Range: Coastal; Canadian maritimes south to Maine
 Habitat: Headlands, rocky beach borders
 Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range; restricted habitat
 Comments: Though not uncommon in eastern Maine, this specialized plant
 is not found in the U.S. south of Knox County
 CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #50; 4 areas field verified and in files

*Does not include 2 verified but unvouchered stations -- see Note

WASHINGTON COUNTY

- Beals: (1) Crumple Island Verbal Report 1979
 June 1965 Richards
 Eleanor K. Hall EXTANT
 MAINE
- (2) Humus between pink granite ledges, s. end of Great Wass Is. EXTANT
 June 1979
 Elizabeth. Thompson
 MAINE-NEBC
 note: both the typical form
 and the forma pallidiflora
 Fern. were collected
- Cutler: In humus, cracks of sea cliff Field check 1980
 July 2, 1902 Olday
 G.G. Kennedy, E.F. Williams, EXTANT
 J.F. Collins, M.L. Fernald
 MAINE-NEBC-NHA
- Eastport: (1) July 17, 1903
 S.N.F. Sanford
 NEBC
- (2) Islands of Passamaquoddy Bay:
 crest of sea-cliffs, east
 side of Moose Island
 July 14, 1909
 M.L. Fernald
 NEBC
- Harrington: (1) Flint Island
 July 14, 1927
 A.H. Norton
 NHA

(Iris hookeri)

- (2) Flint Island
July 15, 1927
Sue L. Gordon
MAINE
- Jonesport: (1) June 15, 1885
Nathaniel Thayer Kidder
NEBC
Field check 1979
(Head Harbor Is.)
Richards & Thompson
EXTANT
- (2) Anguilla Island
August 3, 1907
J.A. Cushman and S.N.F. Sanford
NEBC
- (3) Brackish marsh
June 21, 1951
F.H. Steinmetz #1517
MAINE
- (4) Water Island
September 15, 1963
R.B. Pike
NHA
- Machiasport: Big Libby Island
July 17, 1960
C.D. Richards and Arnold Davis
MAINE
Field check 1980
Olday
EXTANT
- Roque Bluffs: Dry cliffs near sea
July 5, 1907
C.H. Knowlton
NHA
- Trescott: Moist sea ledges
August 1, 1916
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC
Field check 1980
Olday
EXTANT

HANCOCK COUNTY

- Cranberry Isles: Shore, south of Great Heath,
Great Cranberry Island
September 7, 1909
Edward L. Rand
NEBC
- Long Island: Shore, Little Duck Island
July 11, 1911
A.H. Norton
NHA

(Iris hookeri)

Swan's Island:	Black Point August 16, 1916 A.F. Hill NEBC	Field check 1979 Feely EXTANT
Winter Harbor:	Schoodic Peninsula, rocks, east shore August 28, 1928 G. Ledyard Stebbins Jr. #439 NEBC	Field check 1978 Tyler EXTANT

KNOX COUNTY

Criehaven: Moist depression in rolling
open land (also on sea cliff)
"the plains": southeast part of
Ragged Island
July 28, 1953
G.B. Rossbach
MAINE

Isle au Haut: (1) Cleft of rocks
June 28, 1922
Nathaniel Thayer Kidder
NEBC

(2) Moist peat and turf on sea
shore headland, Eastern Head
August 20, 1951
G.B. Rossbach #2091
MAINE

South Thomaston: Peaty humus and in moist turf,
seaside ledges by white spruce
woods, Burnt Island
August 13, 1951
G.B. Rossbach
MAINE

UNKNOWN COUNTY AND TOWN

Hog Island, Penobscot Bay
July 14, 1937
Anne E. Perkins
CU

Note

Iris hookeri was identified but not collected at the following stations.
Information is on file with the Critical Areas Program.

WASHINGTON COUNTY: Lubec, West Quoddy Head, 1980. F. Olday.

HANCOCK COUNTY: Gouldsboro, 1979, J. Feely.

REFERENCES

Kennedy, G.G. 1902. The Maine coast at Cutler. Rhodora 4:22-26.

Shaw, E.L. 1908. A new station for Iris hookeri in Maine. Rhodora 10:145-146.

Thompson, E.H. 1978. A vegetational inventory of Great Wass Island, Maine. The Nature Conservancy. Augusta, Maine. 45 pp.

Iris prismatica Pursh

Slender Blue-Flag

Number of Towns: Total-3; historical-3; known (1980)-1

Criteria Met: FEW, NLR

Range: Coastal; Maryland to southern Maine

Habitat: Saline to fresh marshes and shores

Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; naturally restricted habitat and habitat being depleted

Comments: Rare at both ends of its range: in New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland (Storks and Crow 1978, Wiegman 1979, Tucker et. al. 1979, Broome et. al. 1979)

CAP Documentation: Planning Report #12 (Eastman 1976e); 1 station verified and registered as a critical area

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

- Phippsburg: (1) In Sphagnum bog with Menyanthes and Cranberry, Bald Head, Casco Bay
July 30, 1922
Rodney H. True
PH
- (2) Saltmarsh and Winnegance Creek
June 26, 1957
A.R. Hodgdon, Mrs. Carlson,
Mrs. William Duce, Keith
Eldredge and Dr. Richards
#10088
NHA
- Field check 1976
Eastman
NOT FOUND

YORK COUNTY

- Kennebunkport: August 1879
H.G. Jesup
NEBC-NHA
- Wells: (1) July 3, 1850
J. Blake
NHA
- Field check 1976
Eastman
NOT FOUND

(Iris prismatica)

- (2) July 8, 1864
No name
MAINE-NHA
- (3) 1879
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- (4) May/July/August 1898
Kate Furbish
NEBC
(3 collections)
- (5) Dyked marsh, Drake's Island
July 8-11, 1901
Kate Furbish
NEBC
Field check 1976
Eastman
EXTANT
Registered
- (6) In edge of saltmarsh,
Wells Beach
July 21, 1932
Rodney H. True #482
PH
- (7) Wells Beach; edge of salt
marshes
June 19 and July 9, 1933
Dr. A.E. Perkins
MAINE
(2 collections)
Field check 1976
Eastman
EXTIRPATED --
marsh filled in
- (8) Wells Beach
July 19, 1933
Dr. Anne E. Perkins #18777
NHA-MAINE
- (9) Marsh, Wells Beach
July 18, 1935
Dr. Anne E. Perkins
MAINE
- (10) Marsh, Wells Beach
July 3, 1947
Dr. Anne E. Perkins #2222
MAINE
- (11) Grassy meadow, back from sea
July 4, 1947
Dr. Anne E. Perkins
MAINE

REFERENCE

Perkins, A.E. 1935. Notes on some rare plants of York County, Maine. *Rhodora* 37:415-476.

Arethusa bulbosa L.

Arethusa

Number of Towns: Total-36; historic-31; known (1980)-14*
 Criteria Met: DEC/VUL
 Range: Southeastern Canada to Maryland, Indiana, and Wisconsin
 Habitat: Peaty meadows and bogs
 Reasons for Rarity: Infrequent throughout U.S. range; habitat being depleted
 Comments: Arethusa has long been considered one of New England's rare orchids. It is noted in Gray's Manual (Fernald 1950) as "rapidly becoming extinct south of Newfoundland and Canada". In Maine, recent surveys have shown it to be, in all, more common than previously thought. Large populations can be found in the eastern and northern parts of the State. In the southern part, however, it appears to be declining. Over much of its U.S. range, it suffers from loss of habitat, viz. drainage and conversion to other uses. The probable mining of some Maine bogs for peat as a fuel could threaten Maine populations. Arethusa occurs in all New England states, and is listed as rare in all but Rhode Island (Crow et. al. 1981); it is also listed as rare in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina (Wiegman 1979, Porter 1979, Tucker et. al. 1979) and as extirpated in Delaware and Maryland (Tucker et. al. 1979, Broome et. al. 1979). Listed in the Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) also from Androscoggin County, but we found no voucher from there

CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #6: planning report in progress

*Does not include 5 stations which have been reported but not yet vouchered, as well as 4 stations cited in literature but unvouchered; see Note and References.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Crystal: Hundreds of plants scattered EXTANT
 throughout large open bog
 June 21, 1980
 Sue Gawler and Sally Rooney
 MAINE

Mapleton: "Arethusa Bog"
 June 16, 1940
 G.D. Chamberlain #1582
 MAINE

New Limerick: Bog
 June 28, 1899
 M.L. Fernald
 NEBC

(Arethusa bulbosa)

- Perham: (1) Salmon Brook Lake Bog
June 27, 1935
G.D. Chamberlain and R.E.
Delano #639
MAINE-NEBC
Field check 1980
Gawler and
Rasmussen
EXTANT
- (2) Photograph: forma subcaerulea
one plant seen with hundreds
of straight species
July 3, 1980
L.M. Eastman, C. Paul Wight
Martin Rasmussen
NEBC
- Presque Isle: (1) A.V.R. Bog*
June 27, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1651
MAINE
Field check 1980
Rooney and McKellar
Site located,
habitat destroyed
EXTIRPATED
- (2) Sphagnum swamp, alt. 500'
July 1942
LeRoy R. Norton #212
UMPI
- (3) Swamp, alt. 500'
June 23, 1943
LeRoy F. Norton #262
UMPI

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

- Hermon: Sphagnous bog
July 8, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #13332
NEBC-PH
- Orono: (1) June 14, 1873
Mrs. C.H. Fernald
NEBC
- (2) Bogs
June 1891, 1982
F.P. Briggs
MAINE-NEBC
- (3) Caribou Bog
June 5, 1953
C.D. Richards
MAINE
Field check 1980
Gawler
EXTANT
- Springfield: Pine Street Bog
June 1, 1937
F. Hyland
MAINE
Field check 1980
Gawler
Area not located

* Aroostook Valley R.R.

(Arethusa bulbosa)

Veazie: Bogs
June, no year
No name
MAINE

SOMERSET COUNTY

Cambridge: 1884
Dr. F.S. Bunker
NEBC

Madison: Rowell's Bog
June 21, 1915
Louise H. Coburn
MAINE
Field check 1980
Gawler
NOT FOUND

Pittsfield: June 20, 1892
O. Drake
BCL

T.5 R.7: Number 5 Bog
BKPWKR June 29, 1980
Hank Tyler and John Grena
MAINE
EXTANT

OXFORD COUNTY

Peru: Robinson farm on left of
road, Canton to Dixfield
June 20, 1933
Sue L. Gordon
MAINE
Field check 1980
Gawler
NOT FOUND
Apparently extir-
pated

Norway: Scattered along edge of floating
Sphagnum mat, north end of
North Pond
June 19, 1980
Sue Gawler, Lyle Wiggin,
Blaine Mills
MAINE
EXTANT

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Beals: (1) Heath, Great Wass Island
June 21, 1969
Eleanor K. Hall
MAINE
Field check 1980
Thompson
EXTANT

(2) Wet part of small bog, south
end of Great Wass Island
June 18, 1979
Elizabeth Thompson
MAINE

(Arethusa bulbosa)

T.18:
MD BPP

Photograph: scattered in wetter
portions of Great Heath
June 1980
Caren Caljouw
MAINE

EXTANT

HANCOCK COUNTY

Bar Harbor:

Mount Desert Island
June 30, 1884
Mrs. John Markoe
PH

Field check 1980
Feely and Gawler
EXTANT

Cranberry Isles:

Bog near south shore, Little
Cranberry Isle
August 13, 1880
John L. Wakefield
NEBC

Field check 1980
(Great Cranberry Is)
Gawler and Thompson
EXTANT

Gouldsboro:

(1) July 14, 1922
A.H. Norton #640
MAINE

Field check 1979
Feely and Tyler
EXTANT

(2) Heath
July 14, 1922
R.C. Bean
NEBC

Mount Desert:

(1) Breakneck Meadow
June 13, 1890
Miss M. Minot
NEBC

(2) (forma subcaerulea),
Denning Brook Swamp
June 20, 1890
Edward L. Rand
PH

(3) Swamp at outlet of Echo Lake
June 20, 1890
J.H. Redfield
PH

(4) Seal Harbor- Sphagnum bog,
Newport Mt. Gorge
June 19, 1905
C.F. Batchelder
NEBC

Southwest
Harbor:

(1) Seawall Bog
June 29, 1892
E. and C.E. Faxon
NEBC

Field check 1980
Feely and Gawler
EXTANT

(Arethusa bulbosa)

(2) Forma albiflora, Seawall swamp,
Mt. Desert Island
June 20, 1890
E.L. Rand
NEBC

(3) Wet swamp near Great Seawall
Mount Desert Island
August 29, 1892
J.H. Redfield
PH

Swans Island: (1) Sphagnum bog, Goose Pond
July 8, 1914
A.F. Hill #1484

(2) Forma albiflora, Sphagnum,
Stockbridge's Pond, Atlantic
July 1914
A.F. Hill
NEBC

Unknown: (1) Swamp, Mount Desert Island
June 13, 1889
J.H. Redfield
PH

(2) Forma albiflora, Mount Desert Island
June 20, 1890
J.H. Redfield
PH

WALDO COUNTY

Northport: (1) Local, in sphagnous quaking bog,
Knight's Bog, between Pitcher
and Knight's Ponds
June 30, 1962
G.B. Rossbach and E. Bicknell #5496
MAINE

Field Check 1976
Eastman
NOT SEEN--PRESUMED
EXTANT
Registered (for other
spp.)

(2) Wetter, more open parts of sphagnous
quaking bog, Knight's Bog
June 26, 1967
G.B. Rossbach #6636
MAINE

KNOX COUNTY

Isle au Haut: (1) Hackmatack Bog
June 27, 1919 and July 4, 1924
Nathaniel Thayer Kidder
NHA-NEBC

Field check 1980
Gawler and Tyler
EXTANT
Registered

(Arethusa bulbosa)

(2) Flowers passing, late season, in full sun in open sphagnous bog, Great Meadow, northwest of Long Pond
June 11, 1950
G.B. Roszbach #3761
MAINE

Matinicus: 1918
C.A.E. Long
NEBC

KENNEBEC COUNTY

China: June 24, 1885
Mr. Palmer
MAINE

Oakland: West Waterville
June 1869
F. Lamson-Scribner
NEBC-WAVI

Rome: Photograph: only six plants seen EXTANT
along lake edge: boggy meadow
on west side of Long Pond at the
Narrows. Flowers passing
July 1979
Hank and D.D. Tyler
MAINE

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Brunswick: (1) June 12, 1875
No name
NHA
(2) Sphagnum bog
June 26, 1894
E.B. Chamberlain #278
NEBC

Harrison: June 24, 1861
Arthur Lloyd
MAINE

Portland: (1) Bog, Peak's Island
June 30, 1909
E.B. Chamberlain #1140
NEBC
(2) Swamp near Forest City landing
Peak's Island
June 27, 1917
Miss A.M. Russell
PH

(Arethusa bulbosa)

Sebago: Bog by small pond north of
Perley Pond
August 30, 1916
M.L. Fernald, B. Long and
A.H. Norton #13331
NEBC

YORK COUNTY

- Kennebunkport: (1) Swamps
June, 1915
Amy M. Pier
NEBC
- (2) Forma albiflora, North Road into
Goose Rocks Beach from Rt. 9:
Moist old field
June 14, 1978
Judith St. Onge, C. Paul Wight,
Genovefor Fassett
NHA
Field check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Tyler
EXTANT
- (3) (Photograph) Wet meadow,
Cape Porpoise
12 albinos, 50-100 regulars
June 10, 1979
Philip Keenan
NEBC
- Kittery: Bog
June 1933
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE
- Wells: (1) July 2, 1850
Joseph Blake
PH
- (2) 1897-1898
Kate Furbish
NEBC

Note

Stations for Arethusa in the five towns listed below were reported to the Critical Areas Program in 1980 by Norman Famous. All were field verified by him, but remain unvouchered.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Cutler: 3 separate heaths, 1979
Harrington: large heath along Rt. 1A just west of Harrington, 1979
Jonesport: Jonesport heath
Machiasport: Point of Main, 3 separate heaths, 1979
Roque Bluffs: 2 separate heaths, 1979 and 1980

(Arethusa bulbosa)

REFERENCES

Nylander, O.O. 1918. Our northern orchids. Aroostook Star Herald Pub., Presque Isle. 7 pp.

"Arethusa bulbosa L. This plant grows in open bogs (sic) at Fogelin Lake in New Sweden, at Salmon Brook Lake, Perham, at Sybly Pond Bog ten miles south of Masardis, and a few in the Woodland Center bog. Two flowered specimens are common (sic) some years from the Salmon brook region."

Nylander, O.O. 1921. The Orchids of Northern Maine, Part II. Maine Naturalist 1:65-69.

Eaton, L.O. 1903. The Orchids of Chesterville, Maine. Rhodora 5:82-83.

"On a sphagnum bog, found two successive seasons, but not more than twenty-five plants in all. The only station yet found in the County."

Eaton, L.O. 1909. Additional notes on plants of Chesterville, Maine. Rhodora 11:30-31.

"Arethusa bulbosa L, in a bog bordering on Lock's Pond, near North Chesterville. According to the present knowledge of the writer, this is the second station, both in Chesterville and Franklin County, for this interesting little citizen, Arethusa, while it also extends its range a few miles farther north."

n.b. This station was checked by Sue Gawler and Hank Tyler in June 1979, but no Arethusa found.

Rand, E.L. and J.H. Redfield, 1894. Flora of Mount Desert Island, Maine. John Wilson and Son, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 284 pp.

Calypso bulbosa L.

Calypso
Fairy Slipper

Number of Towns: Total-23; historic-19; known (1980)-5*

Criteria Met: SLR; DEC/VUL

Range: Across Canada, rarely south to northern New England and other extreme northern parts of the U.S.

Habitat: Cold mossy woods, usually under cedar

Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range; habitat naturally scarce

Comments: Also occurs, and is rare, in New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978, Mitchell et. al. 1980); does not occur southward. Listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981). Most known Maine populations consist of only a few individuals, and are fortuitously found by foresters, game biologists, canoeists, etc. Several stations have been so reported but not yet field checked

CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #19; 4 areas field verified and in files; 2 of these registered

*Does not include 6 stations which have been reported but are unvouchered; see Note. Other unvouchered stations have been mentioned in literature; see References.

(Calypso bulbosa)

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Amity:	Photograph June 1, 1977 Sally Rooney and R. Ellis MAINE	EXTANT
Ashland:	Boggy woods June 11, 1939 G.D. Chamberlain #1043 MAINE	
Crystal:	Photograph: single plant under- neath large cedar, edge of Crystal Bog May 1979 Sally Rooney and Candy McKellar MAINE	EXTANT
Easton:	June 5, 1925 G.D. Chamberlain MAINE	
Houlton:	No date No name WAVI	
Oxbow Plt.:	Photograph. Single plant near roadside rest area June 1977 L.M. Eastman MAINE	EXTANT
Perham:	Boggy woods May 31, 1941 G.D. Chamberlain #2557 MAINE	Field check 1977 Eastman EXTANT Registered
Presque Isle:	(1) Boggy woods May 24, 1941 G.D. Chamberlain #2531 MAINE (2) Swamp, alt. 550' June 1942 LeRoy F. Norton #213 UMPI (3) Spruce woods, alt. 600' May 31, 1943 LeRoy F. Norton #296 UMPI	
Stockholm:	June 6, 1908 F.C. Geogin MAINE	

(Calypso bulbosa)

T.7 R.8:
WELS

Photograph: about 35 plants in
sphagnum under Thuja,
Scraggly Lake
May 21, 1979
Sally Rooney and Candy McKellar
MAINE

Field check 1980
Caljouw
EXTANT

Unknown:

Allagash River
1861
George L. Goodale
MAINE-NY

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Milford:

May 22, 1860
J.W. Chickering Jr.
MAINE

Orono:

(1) June 10, 1873
F. Lamson-Scribner
WAVI

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Dover-Foxcroft:

Bog, Foxcroft
1892
A.H. Buck #969
MAINE

Garland:

June 3, 1920
E.W. Earle
MAINE

Unknown:

(T.9 R.10, T.8
R.10, or T.8 R.9)

Moist hardwoods, alt. 1200'
Munsungun
June 6, 1943
LeRoy F. Norton #339
UMPI

SOMERSET COUNTY

Cambridge:

1873
F.S. Bunker
NEBC

Madison:

Woods
May 1917
Mrs. Mitchell
MAINE

Skowhegan:

Beech Hill
May 29, 1879
Louise H. Coburn
MAINE

Field check 1979
Gawler
NOT FOUND

(Calypso bulbosa)

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Unknown: Rangeley Lakes
June 1903
G.E. Hammand
NHA

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Clinton: Cedar swamp
June 2, 1917
Gretta True
NEBC

Oakland: Arbor-Vitae swamp
May 1896
A.L. Lane
NEBC

Winslow: May 24, 1867
F. Lamson-Scribner
NEBC

Note

The following stations have been reported but are without voucher specimens:

Aroostook County - Woodland Bog. 1977. L.M. Eastman.

- T.8 R.4 WELS, Near lower Deadwater, Howe Brook. 1980. 2 plants. William Noble through Sally Rooney.

- T.15 R.13 WELS, Big Black River. 1977, Betty Brown. 1980, John Grena.

- T.14 R.15, Big Black River. 1980. Doug Steventon.

Piscataquis County- T.6 R.10 WELS. Near Webster Lake. 1980. Baxter State Park Staff.

- T.7 R.10 WELS. Near East Branch Penobscot River. 1980. 5 plants. Barry Burgason through Sally Rooney.

REFERENCES

Goodale, G.L. 1861. Botanical Notes on the new lands. pp. 361-372 in Sixth Annual Report of the Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture. Augusta, Maine. 477 pp.

"... The Grand Lake Section comprises the land between a point ten miles above the Seboeis and Lake Telos. In this ... section we had the pleasure of examining a large and well conucted farm ... in a swamp near the farm I observed ... the fruit of Calypso bulbosa and Arethusa bulbosa. These highly interesting species occurred in such plenty ..."

The distribution and abundance of Calypso along the eastern border of Aroostook County from Houlton northward through Washburn, Woodland, Perham, Caribou, New Sweden and Madawaska Lake has been observed by the writer for years and the flowering plant has often been collected by fishing parties in the extreme northern part of the state.

Calypso is one of the early spring flowers and seems most common in the cedar swamps but when found growing in the mixed forest it attains a large size and is in flower as soon as the snow is gone, while in the low cold cedar swamps its flowering is sometimes prolonged to the last part of June and the first part of July. The beautiful flower of Calypso is attacked by many birds and beasts and for over twenty years of careful observation on my farms in Woodland and other places, I have not seen a dozen buds fully developed, the root of Calypso is a small, oval, round or elongated corm with few fibrous roots at the base.

When growing in the moss on old logs or stumps the corm is oval or round and often partly exposed, but when growing in soft and damp moss it is elongated and slender.

From the corm ascends a single round, oval, heart-shaped leaf from one to two inches long and from one half to one and one fourth inches wide, and a scape (stem) from three to six inches in height, sheathed with a slender bract and one, very rarely two, beautiful, variegated, white, pink, and yellow slipper shaped flowers.

The corm which bore the flower will generally die and decay the first season, and as the seed very seldom ripens, after one season it would all be exterminated if mother nature did not provide other ways to maintain itself.

In the spring as soon as the flower is fully developed, at the base of the corm, a new corm commences to form, and this corm attached to the old one will grow quite rapidly under favorable conditions, and by the later part of July or in August, it will start a stem and a leaf will appear and continue to grow and is fully developed before winter appears.

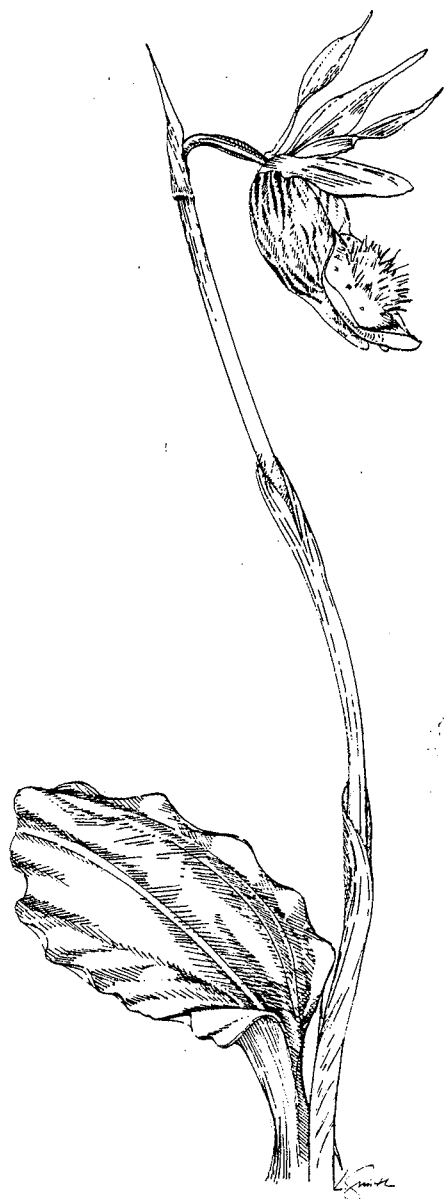
If the corm is fully developed and strong, together with the already growing leaf, in September the scape will appear a short distance from the leaf and not in the axis of the leaf as in most plants.

The severe, cold and long winters and deep snow covering the ground to the last of April or the first of May has no effect on the green leaf of Calypso and as soon as the snow is gone and the first rays of the sun reach the stem it is ready to send forth its beautiful flower.

Calypso is a fall or winter growing plant and in the warmest part of the summer there is hardly a trace of it to be seen.

Botanists who bestow names on plants generally take them from the Latin or Greek. Calypso was the daughter of Atlas and queen of the mythical island of Ogygia. Odysseus was shipwrecked on her shore and the beautiful Calypso entertained him for years with pleasure. And when Odysseus got seized with longing for his mostly forgotten wife he set sail for home and Calypso died of grief.

Study your home surroundings before you go to other strands.



drawing of Calypso by
Laurel Smith

(Calypso bulbosa)

Lamson-Scribner, F. 1891. A sketch of the flora of Orono, Maine. Bot. Gaz. 16:228-234.

Nylander, O.O. 1921. The Orchids of Northern Maine, Part II. Maine Naturalist 1:65-69.

"Sometimes I find a good number of these plants (C. bulbosa) in the cedar swamps on the headwaters of Caribou Stream in New Sweden, Woodland, and Perham."

Nylander, O.O. 1922. Life History of Calypso. Maine Naturalist 2:82-83. (See page 220.)

Caljouw, C. 1981. Life History and Management recommendations for Calypso, Calypso bulbosa in Scraggly Lake Public Lot, T.7 R.8 WELS. A report prepared for the Bureau of Public Lands, Augusta, Maine. 4 pp. and figures.

Corallorhiza odontorhiza (Willd.) Nutt.

Autumn Coral Root

Number of Towns: Total-2; historic-1; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Georgia to Mississippi, north to southwest Maine and west to Minnesota
Habitat: Dry, deciduous woods
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Occurs in all New England states except New Hampshire; listed as rare also in Vermont and Connecticut (Crow et. al. 1981). Generally not rare southward, but listed as "probably extirpated" in Delaware (Tucker et. al. 1979). Easily overlooked
CAP Documentation: 1 area field verified and pending registration

OXFORD COUNTY

Hiram: Rich beechwood forest, Bill Merrill Mountain
August 30, 1976
L.M. Eastman and C. Paul Wight
NEBC
Field check 1979
Eastman and Gawler
EXTANT

YORK COUNTY

South Berwick: In leaf mould, rocky woods:
"Tatnic"
September 15, 1895
J.C. Parlin #1095
NEBC

Cypripedium arietinum R. Br.

Ram's Head Lady's Slipper

Number of Towns: Total-11; historic-9; known (1980)-3*
 Criteria Met: DEC/VUL
 Range: Southeastern Canada south to New England and west to Minnesota
 Habitat: Damp woods or bogs
 Reasons for Rarity: Rare and declining throughout its range: reasons unclear
 Comments: Occurs (and is rare) in all New England states except Rhode Island; listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981). Also listed as rare in New York, and noted as 'vulnerable to commercial exploitation (Mitchell et. al. 1980); does not occur southward. Formerly listed by the Smithsonian as threatened (Ayensu and DeFilips 1978), but recently found by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service not to warrant such listing (Federal Register 45 (242), December 15, 1980).
 CAP Documentation: Planning Report #25 (Brower 1977a). 3 areas field verified and registered

*Does not include 1 station reported in literature but unvouchered - See Reference.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Mars Hill:	Cedar swamp September 8, 1896 M.L. Fernald NEBC	Field check 197-? Brower NOT FOUND
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PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Old Town:	May 30, 1886 Robert Manning NEBC
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SOMERSET COUNTY

Norridgewock:	(Photograph) Rich deciduous woods by Kennebec River June 1977 (Known since 1950's) Hank Tyler MAINE	Field check 1979 Gawler and Tyler EXTANT Registered
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OXFORD COUNTY

Greenwood:	(1) Rich damp woods May 30, 1945 Cleora Adams MAINE
	(2) Rich woods, hillside August 16, 1945 F. Hyland MAINE

(Cypripedium arietinum)

- (3) Thin woods
August 14, 1945
R.C. Bean
NEBC

Norway: May 25, 1873
S.G. Smith
PH

Paris: (1) Snow's Falls, damp hillside
May 30, 1945
Cleora Adams
MAINE

- (2) South Paris
June 2, 1962
Dr. Benjamin Duce
NEBC

HANCOCK COUNTY

Bucksport: (1) On rich hillside in mixed woods
May 25, 1904
O.W. Knight
GH

- (2) Abundant in rich woods in mixed
growth on hillside north of
Alamoosook Lake
May 30, 1904
No name
GH

- (3) Rocky hillside, rich soil,
open woods
No date
O.V.R.
MAINE

Orland: 1904
Ora W. Knight
GH

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Wayne: One mile west of Winthrop line
growing in Cedar bog on north
side of road
May 29, 1972
L.M. Eastman
MAINE

Field check 1978
Gawler and Tyler
EXTANT
Registered

(Cypripedium arietinum)

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Portland: No date (1800s)
Dr. Chickering Jr.
US

YORK COUNTY

Acton: Growing in white pine, mixed EXTANT
hardwood, very shady: with Registered
Vaccinium spp., Rubus spp.:
sterile soil: abt. 100' from
Squam Pond: M.H. Dutton property
May 28, 1977
C. Paul Wight and L.M. Eastman
NEBC

REFERENCE

Nylander, O.O. 1918. Our northern Orchids. Aroostook Star Herald Pub., Presque Isle. 7 pp.

"Criosanthes arietinum R. Brown ... I have never seen the growing plant, but it is liable to be found in some Aroostook bog. I have a specimen before me collected about May 28, 1934, at New Gloucester, Cumberland County, by Byron Titcomb ..."

Cypripedium reginae Walt.

Showy Lady's Slipper

Number of Towns: Total-31; historic-28; known (1980)-4*
Criteria Met: DEC/VUL
Range: Southeastern Canada to Pennsylvania, west to Missouri and North Dakota
Habitat: Mossy bogs, usually in presence of lime
Reasons for Rarity: Declining due to habitat destruction and overpicking
Comments: This species was added to Maine's list of rare plants on the basis of its decline and rarity in other New England states. Its current status in Maine is not well known, and we need up-to-date information on this species. We may find it to be more common than currently thought: or we may find it to have seriously declined as it has elsewhere in new England. It occurs in all New England states except Rhode Island, and is rare throughout (Crow et. al. 1981). Also listed as rare in New Jersey and Pennsylvania (Wiegman 1979), Maryland (Broome et. al. 1979), Virginia (Porter 1979), West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia (Wiegman 1979)
CAP Documentation: 2 areas field verified and registered

*Does not include 1 station reported in literature but unvouchered: see Reference.

(Cypripedium reginae)

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Blaine: Cedar swamp
September 7, 1896
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- Caribou: Bog on the barren
1880
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- Chapman: (1) Swamp, alt. 550'
June 20, 1943
LeRoy F. Norton #380
UMPI
- (2) West Chapman Bog
July 15, 1955
Dorothy Wyman and George Kirk
MAINE
- Crystal: Cedar bog; Caribou Bog
Crystal Station
July 16, 1972
L.M. Eastman and Theodore W. Wells
NEBC
EXTANT
Registered (partly)
- Fort Fairfield: (1) Cedar swamp
July 17, 1902
E.F. Williams, J.F. Collins,
and M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (2) Irish Ridge Bog
July 7, 1925
G.D. Chamberlain
MAINE
- Houlton: (1) Near Houlton
June 1894
Robert Sawyer
MAINE
- (2) July 1896
L.M. Felch
MAINE
- (3) Glades in larch and arbor-
vitae swamps
July 13, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #13307
NEBC
- Linneus: (1) In wet rich soil of wood road
June 30, 1933
Maynard W. Quimby #241
MAINE

(Cypripedium reginae)

(2) Mossy opening in woods, west of
logging road; farm of Roy Adams
July 11, 1934
Maynard W. Quimby #634
MAINE

Mars Hill: Clark Brook
June 28, 1935
G.D. Chamberlain and R.E. Delano
#638
NEBC-MAINE

New Limerick: Open spots in arbor vitae swamp
August 13, 1909
M.L. Fernald #1644
NEBC

Perham: Cold bog and cedar swamp: Field check 1977
abundant stands Eastman
June 11, 1939 EXTANT
F.H. Steinmetz and R.C. Bean Registered
MAINE-NEBC

Presque Isle: Bog (A.V.R.) Field check 1980
June 27, 1940 Rooney and McKellar
G.D. Chamberlain #1652 AREA CHANGED
MAINE Presumably extir-
pated

Van Buren: Wet woods
July 12-16, 1914
R.W. Woodward, C.A. Weatherby,
and C.H. Bissell
NEBC

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Alton: Cedar swamp
July 9, 1943
F.H. Steinmetz #1217
MAINE

Bradley: Chemo Spring
July 7, No year
Anson Allen
MAINE

Corinth: June 30, 1950
J.H. Cameron
MAINE

Hermon: Cold bog
July 13, 1906
O.W. Knight
NEBC

(Cypripedium reginae)

Orono: Bogs
 No date
 M.S.C.
 MAINE

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Sangerville: (1) Mossy woods
 July 1 and August 9, 1895
 M.L. Fernald #250
 NEBC-NHA

 (2) July 7, 1897
 Kate Furbish
 NEBC

SOMERSET COUNTY

Canaan: Arbor Vitae swamp near
 Clinton line
 August 18, 1940
 R.C. Bean
 NEBC

OXFORD COUNTY

Buckfield: Damp boggy woods
 Jersey Bog
 July 9, 1907
 J.C. Parlin #2138
 NEBC

Hebron: (1) Cedar swamp
 July 10, 1900
 E.B. Chamberlain
 NEBC

 (2) "Garden of Eden"
 June 30, 1930
 Sue L. Gordon #936
 MAINE

Norway: Swamp
 July 1, 1907
 Louise H. Coburn
 MAINE

HANCOCK COUNTY

Mount Desert: (1) Swamp, Northeast Harbor
 July 2, 1891
 Edward L. Rand
 NEBC

(Cypripedium reginae)

- (2) Swamp on Jordon's Pond trail
from Northeast Harbor
August 31, 1889
Edward L. Rand
NEBC

KNOX COUNTY

- Camden: (1) Swamp
July 18, 1904
George G. Kennedy
NEBC
- (2) Gulf Swamp
August 14, 1904
G.G. Kennedy
PH

KENNEBEC COUNTY

- Belgrade: Bog
June 1903
Asa L. Lane
MAINE
- China: (Photograph) Cedar bog, Rt. 3 EXTANT
across from Reed's Store,
South China
July 2, 1972
L.M. Eastman
NEBC
- Fayette: (1) Fayette Ridge
1879
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- (2) 1889
Jennie M. Haskell
NEBC
- Manchester: July 4, 1874
F. Lamson-Scribner #137
NEBC-WAVI
- Wayne: Cedar bog, Rt. 133, 1 mile EXTANT
west of Winthrop town line
July 6, 1971
L.M. Eastman
NEBC
Field check 1978
Gawler and Tyler
EXTANT
Registered

(Cypripedium reginae)

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

- Livermore: (1) Hutchinson's swamp
July 9, 1916
Sue L. Gordon #56
MAINE
- (2) July 7, 1924
Guy Briggs #678
MAINE

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

- Brunswick: Three plants seen in a swamp
July 9, 1907
Prof. L.A. Lee, A.H. Norton,
R.C. Bean, and E.B. Chamberlain
NEBC

REFERENCES

Lamson-Scribner, F. 1891. A sketch of the flora of Orono, Maine. Bot. Gaz. 16:228-234.

Parlin, J.C. 1908. Some Maine Addenda. Rhodora 10:146.

"The following serve to indicate the richness of the flora of this section of the State (Canton) ... Cypripedium spectabile Swartz. ..."

Nylander, O.O. 1921. The Orchids of northern Maine, Part I. Me. Nat. 1:22-24.

"I have collected this beautiful flower ... in New Sweden, Woodland, Perham, Caribou, Washburn, Easton, south of Presque Isle, Crystal, and Sherman, Aroostook County."

Norton, A.H. 1939. Meeting at Lee, 1937. pp. 25-26 in Bulletin No. 7, Josselyn Botanical Society. Furbush Printing Co., Bangor, Maine 77 pp.

"Cypripedium reginae, arbor vitae swamps, Lee."

Goodyera oblongifolia Raf.

Giant Rattlesnake-Plantain

- Number of Towns: Total-6; historic-6; known (1980)-1*
- Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
- Range: Southeastern Canada south to northern Maine and northern Wisconsin; southward along western mountains
- Habitat: Dry woods, mixed or coniferous
- Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range: habitat naturally scarce
- Comments: Maine is the only New England state in which this species occurs. It is listed as rare for New England by Crow et. al. (1981)
- CAP Documentation: One station field verified and documented

(Goodyera oblongifolia)

*Does not include 4 stations reported in literature but unvouchered; see Reference.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Allagash: Dry woods
August 11, 1893
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- Fort Kent: (1) High wooded land
September 1881
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- (2) Mountain back of hotel
July 8, 1904
A.A. Eaton #34
GH
- (3) 3-1/2 miles west of Fort Kent
July 18, 1904
A.A. Eaton #159
GH
- (4) Photograph: Cool mossy Arbor-
vitae woods; six plants seen
Flagg property near Wallagrass
township line
July 25, 1980
L.M. Eastman, Gale Flagg, Richard
Dyer, Sue Gawler, Harry Tyler,
et. al.
NEBC EXTANT
- Frenchville: 1880
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- Madawaska: High wooded land
September 1881
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- T.15 R.9:
WELS In rich woods of hardwood and
spruce in moss on trail to
Deer Pond, soil moistish
July 24, 1905
F.T. Hubbard #12
GH
- T.16 R.4:
WELS June 28, 1956
C.D. Richards
MAINE

(Goodyera oblongifolia)

REFERENCES

Nylander, O.O. 1918. Our northern orchids. Aroostook Star Herald Pub., Presque Isle.

"I have found two large patches with about 235 plants in New Sweden, near the Capitol, 1904. In Perham, I have found it in about 4 different places and about 300 plants, and a few single plants in Woodland, habitat near the top of hills in mixed forests of spruce, hemlock, and some hardwood.

"Most of the places where I have found the plant in abundance in earlier years have now been cleared, and the plants have been lost, but I have a fine bunch still left on my farm in Woodland, planted there in 1918. It has also been recently reported as having been collected near Butterfield Lake, by Mr. Glenn Chamberlain."

Nylander, O.O. 1921. The Orchids of northern Maine, Part II. Maine Naturalist 1:65-69.

Goodyera pubescens (Willd.) R.Br.

Downy Rattlesnake-Plantain

Number of Towns: Total-30; historic-29; known (1980)-2
Criteria Met: NLR, DEC/VULN
Range: Maine to western Ontario, south to Florida and west to Tennessee and Missouri
Habitat: Moist to dry woods, deciduous or coniferous
Reasons for rarity: At northern limit of range; vulnerable to overpicking because of high aesthetic value
Comments: This plant is not rare southward. In Maine, we suspect it to be more common than records indicate, and are seeking up-to-date site information. It may be prone to being overpicked because of its year-round attractive rosettes of leaves. The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. (1966) lists this species also from Sagadahoc County, but we could not find vouchers from there
CAP Documentation: 2 stations known but need field verification

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Mattawamkeag: Along river 4 miles NW of
Mattawamkeag
August 8, 1939
Name illegible
PH

Orono: (1) Dry woods
August 5, 1887
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(2) Rich woods
August 1889
F.P. Briggs
MAINE

(Goodyera pubescens)

- (3) Rich woods, conifer, "Marsh Island"
August 28, 1933
E.C. Ogden #1111
MAINE
- (4) Beech woods near Bangor Bog
May 14, 1941
E.C. Ogden #2361
MAINE

SOMERSET COUNTY

Rockwood Strip: Moosehead Lake
 No name
 No date
 PH

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Chesterville: Deciduous woods
 August 1897
 L.O. Eaton
 NEBC

OXFORD COUNTY

Bethel: Northwest Bethel, woods,
 reservoir trail
 August 27, 1919
 L.A. Wheeler
 NEBC

Brownfield: Clark Mountain
 August 18, 1896
 E.D. Merrill #3067
 NEBC

Paris: Wooded bank
 August 26, 1935
 R.C. Bean
 NEBC

Porter: Mixed woods, Devil's Den EXTANT
 June 13, 1974
 C.S. Campbell and L.M. Eastman #994
 MAINE

(Goodyera pubescens)

HANCOCK COUNTY

- Mount Desert: (1) Woods near Hadlock's Upper
Pond
August 20, 1890
E.L. Rand
NEBC
- (2) Cold Brook, Mt. Desert Island
August 25, 1891
Edward L. Rand
NEBC

Orland: No date (pre-1902)
Helen G. Atkins
NEBC

- Unknown: (1) Acadia National Park
1933
G.D. Chamberlain
MAINE
- (2) North side of Dog Mountain,
Mount Desert Island
August 20, 1915
Dr. J.M. MacFarlane
PH

WALDO COUNTY

- Lincolnville: (1) Under beeches, Lincolnville Center
September 8, 1942
Edith Bicknell
MAINE
- (2) Scattered, not common. Deep humus EXTANT
in old shady forest of Picea
rubens, Tsuga, Fagus, etc., ne.
slope of Derry Mountain, ca. 500'
August 14, 1972
G.B. Rossbach #7752
MAINE

KNOX COUNTY

- Camden: (1) Dry wooded slopes of Mt. Megun-
ticook
August 13, 1913
M.L. Fernald #9292
NEBC
- (2) Mount Megunticook
August 21, 1897
E.D. Merrill
MAINE

(Goodyera pubescens)

LINCOLN COUNTY

Bristol: In coniferous woods
August 30, 1897
E.B. Chamberlain
NEBC

Southport: August 13, 1932
A.E. Cole #1132
NEBC

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Augusta: August 1886
E.C. Smith
NEBC

Belgrade: Woods, north Belgrade
July 1, 1919
Harriet A. Nye
NEBC

Fayette: 1878
Kate Furbish
NEBC

Litchfield: Deep rich woods
August 8, 1912
R.C. Bean #12509
NEBC

Manchester: Deep rich woods
1869
F. Lamson-Scribner
NEBC

Monmouth: Woods
August 21, 1897
E.D. Merrill #3067
MAINE-NEBC

Winthrop: Coniferous woods
July 15, 1933
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Leeds: North Leeds
August 1887
E.H. Kilmer
PH

(Goodyera pubescens)

Livermore: August 27, 1923
Sue L. Gordon
MAINE

Livermore Falls: No date (pre-1902)
J.M. Haskell
NEBC

Poland: South Poland
May 22, 1893
Kate Furbish
NEBC

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Falmouth: (1) Woods east of Blackstrap
July 28, 1903
E.B. Chamberlain #515
NEBC

(1) Rich woods
July 28, 1903
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

Gray: Pine Woods
August 12, 1916
Louise H. Coburn
MAINE

Harrison: August 1957
No name
MAINE

YORK COUNTY

Alfred: Notre Dame grounds
July 23, 1936
Anne E. Perkins
MAINE

North Berwick: 2 miles north of North Berwick
No date
Rodney True
PH

South Berwick: Wooded bank of ravine, Tacnic Hill
August 21, 1898
J.C. Parlin #1108
NEBC

Isotria medeoloides (Pursh) Raf.

Small Whorled Pogonia

Number of Towns: Total-3; historic-2; known (1980)-2*
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, FED
 Range: Local, New England south to Georgia, west to Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan
 Habitat: Dry woods
 Reasons for Rarity: Rare throughout its range, reasons unclear; appears only sporadically
 Comments: Often called the rarest orchid in North America, only 150-175 individuals are currently known extant. Proposed for listing as an officially Endangered species in the September 11, 1980 Federal Register (Vol. 45, No. 178). Up-to-date details of its distribution and ecology can be found in this Federal Register
 CAP Documentation: Planning Report #24 (Eastman 1977b). 2 areas field verified, 1 registered, and 1 pending registration

*Includes 1 location reported in the literature but for which no voucher specimen could be found -- see Reference.

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Readfield: Photograph: growing in leaf mould under beech and hop hornbeam, open woods, 5 or 6 plants
 June 1979
 Edward and Richard Crane
 NEBC
 Field check 1980
 Eastman, Gawler, Tyler
 EXTANT

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Sebago: (1) North Sebago
 June 1954
 Iva Knight
 MAINE
 (2) (Photograph)
 North Sebago: 1/4 mile behind Sebago Lake Cabins, growing in leaf mould near brook
 June 7, 1972
 L.M. Eastman and C. Paul Wight
 MAINE
 Field check 1976
 Eastman
 EXTANT
 Registered

REFERENCES

Eames, E.H. 1926. Pogonia affinis in Maine. Rhodora 20:31-34.

"Specimens of Pogonia affinis Aust. have been distributed with the following data: Norway, Oxford County, Maine, 20 August 1923. Dr. E.H. Eames and Dr. C.C. Godfrey. This appears to be the first collection in the State

(Isotria medeoloides)

... about 35 plants were found within an interswamp area of approximately half an acre of fairly well drained, partly very open woodland of beech and red maple. With the beach habitat in mind, it has always been easy to find these Pogonias if they were to be found at all... The only accessory desiderata seem to be comparative or even absolute freedom from underbrush and even of other herbaceous vegetation, together with light shade. Medeola and Arisaema triphyllum are associates in certain instances and both make it much more difficult to find any Pogonias."

Eastman, L.M. 1973. Some new locales in the Maine flora. Rhodora 75:166-167.

Isotria verticillata (Willd.) Raf.

Large Whorled Pogonia

Number of Towns: Total-3; historic-2; known (1980)-1*
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Florida to Texas, north to southwestern Maine and west to Missouri
Habitat: Woods in acid to sub-acid soil
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; habitat naturally scarce
Comments: May be dormant for several years; listed as rare in all New England states except Connecticut (Crow et. al. 1981). Apparently not rare southward. The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists this orchid also from Kennebec County: we could find no voucher
CAP Documentation: 1 area in files; needs current field verification

*Does not include one reported but unvouchered station -- see Reference.

OXFORD COUNTY

Waterford: (Photograph) Field check 1979
Growing under white pine Eastman
July 1974 NOT FOUND
L.M. Eastman and C.S. Campbell #610
NEBC

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Poland: South Poland
July 1893 and 1895
Kate Furbish
NEBC

Turner: Near North Turner
1938
Dorothy C. Rowell
MAINE

(Isotria verticillata)

REFERENCE

Goodale, G.L. 1861. Botanical notes on the new lands. pp. 361-372 in Sixth Annual Report of the Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture. Stevens and Sayward, Augusta, Maine. 477 pp.

"... I was enabled to visit a portion of eastern Aroostook ... I found ... several plants which belong to a more southern parallel ... (including) Pogonia verticillata Nutt. Communicated by Rev. Mr. Keep."

Listera auriculata Wieg.

Auricled Twayblade

Number of Towns: Total-20; historic-19; known (1980)-1*
Criteria Met: FED, SLR, DEC?/VUL
Range: Southeastern Canada, south to northern New England and west to Minnesota
Habitat: Alluvial soils, swamps, and thickets, often calcareous
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range; habitat naturally scarce
Comments: It is also listed as rare in New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978, Mitchell et. al. 1980). It is considered nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981), and is currently under review by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for possible designation as an officially Threatened or Endangered species. A small and easily overlooked orchid, its former stations have proven difficult or impossible to relocate. Several stations along rivers may have been lost to hydrologic changes
CAP Documentation: Planning Report #58 (Eastman 1977g). 1 area known, another reported but undocumented.

*Includes one field verified but unvouchered station; does not include another reported but unvouchered station -- see Note; also does not include one station reported in literature but unvouchered -- see Reference.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Chapman: Streambank, Alt. 550'
July 1942
LeRoy F. Norton #210
UMPI

Fort Fairfield: Mossy woods Field check 1977
July 8, 1893 Eastman and Foster
M.L. Fernald #102 NOT FOUND
NEBC

Fort Kent: (1) 1881
Kate Furbish
GH
(2) July 29, 1900
J.F. Collins
NEBC

(Listera auriculata)

- (3) Alder thickets on banks of
St. John River
July 9, 1904
O.W. Knight
NEBC
Field check 1977
Eastman and Wight
NOT FOUND
- (4) Thickets along rivershore
July 8, 1908
Kenneth K. MacKenzie #3389
NY
- (5) Alder thickets
July 13, 1908
Kenneth K. MacKenzie #3481
NY
- (6) Alluvium, Fish River
July 13, 1908
J.R. Churchill
NEBC
- (7) Boggy woods, Fish River Falls
July 19, 1914
E.B. Chamberlain
NEBC
Field check 1977
Eastman, Foster and
Newman
NOT FOUND
- (8) Alluvial woods
July 8, 1904
M.L. Fernald
NEBC-GH
- Portage Lake: (1) Lake shore, under alders;
mossy woods
July 9, 1943
LeRoy F. Norton #406
MAINE
Field check 1977
Eastman and Foster
NOT FOUND
- (2) Shore, alt. 660'
July 18, 1943
LeRoy F. Norton #520
UMPI
- (3) Wet rocks, alt. 600'
July 16, 1944
LeRoy F. Norton #749
UMPI
- Presque Isle: Shores of the Aroostook River
July 14, 1902
E.F. Williams, J.F. Collins, and
M.L. Fernald
NHA-NEBC-PH

(Listera auriculata)

St. Francis:	Abundant in alluvium of banks and springs in spruce woods August 2, 1902 W.W. Eggleston and M.L. Fernald NEBC-GH-PH	Field check 1977 Eastman, Newman and Foster NOT FOUND
Van Buren:	August 13, 1901 E.F. Williams NEBC	
Wade:	Alder clump, shore of Aroostook River; with <u>L. convallarioides</u> G.D. Chamberlain #1150 MAINE	
T.9 R.7: WELS	Mossy spots under alders: Aroos- took River shore July 16, 1946 G.D. Chamberlain and E.C. Ogden #4582 MAINE	
T.18 R.10: WELS	Alder thickets July 21, 1908 Kenneth K. MacKenzie NY	

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

T.4 R.8: WELS	Alluvial thicket, near Orne Falls Valley of Wassataquoik River July 6, 1900 M.L. Fernald NEBC	
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PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Dover-Foxcroft:	Foxcroft, Cedar swamp June 25, 1894 M.L. Fernald NEBC	
Sangerville:	July 7, 1897 M.L. Fernald NEBC	
T.3 R.9: WELS	Mount Katahdin No date Chickering GH	

(Listera auriculata)

SOMERSET COUNTY

Jerusalem: Mossy bank, Valley of Car-
rabasset River
August 20, 1896
M.L Fernald
NEBC

Unknown*: Shore of Kennebec River below
outlet of Moosehead Lake
July 21, 1888
Edwin Faxon
GH

OXFORD COUNTY

Norway: 1862
Horace Mann
NEBC

Woodstock*: June 1887
J.C. Parlin
NEBC

HANCOCK COUNTY

- Bar Harbor: (1) Damp alder thicket, Pray's
Brook
September 16, 1927
G.L. Stebbins
NEBC
- (2) Woods, head of Barcelona Meadow
(foot of Old Mill Brook)
July 3, 1891
Edward L. Rand
NEBC

Note

A new station for this species was reported from Mount Bigelow (Somerset County) by L.M. Eastman, summer 1978. This plant was in fruit, and no voucher specimen was collected, so its identity is not definitely known.

In 1980, Sally Rooney and Candy McKellar found Listera auriculata near Crystal Bog (Aroostook County). At least 20 flowering plants were seen, and conclusively identified as this species. The plants were growing with L. convallarioides, in Sphagnum under Thuja. No voucher was collected, but photographs are on file with the Critical Areas Program.

*Could be Piscataquis County.

(Listera auriculata)

REFERENCE

Nylander, O.O. 1921. The Orchids of northern Maine, part II. Me. Nat. 1:64-69.

"Ophrys auriculata Wiegand ... This plant is very rare and I have only seen it once some years ago on the west branch of Caribou Stream in Woodland."

Malaxis brachypoda (Gray) Fern.

White Adder's-Mouth

Number of Towns: Total-17: historic-16; known (1980)-1*
Criteria Met: DECL?
Range: Southeastern Canada, south through northwestern New England to New Jersey, and west to Indiana and Minnesota: southward in mountains
Habitat: Damp, limy gravelly or boggy areas, often with Thuja
Reasons for Rarity: As a calciphile, suitable habitat is scarce. Also near southern range limit
Comments: This orchid occurs in all New England states except Rhode Island and is listed as rare in all but Vermont (Crow et. al. 1981). It may be more common in Maine than is currently thought but is easily overlooked and, until 1980, had not been seen since 1944
CAP Documentation: 1 area field verified and pending registration

*Does not include one station reported in literature but for which we found no specimen -- see Reference.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Blaine: Cedar swamp
September 7, 1896
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

Fort Fairfield: Cedar swamp
July 19, 1902
E.F. Williams, J.F. Collins, and
M.L. Fernald
GH

Fort Kent: (1) 1880
Kate Furbish
NEBC

(2) Lowest wet spots in
Arbor-vitae swamps
July 8, 1904
M.L. Fernald
NEBC-GH

(Malaxis brachypoda)

Littleton: Photograph: 8 flowering plants EXTANT
under Thuja at edge of small
kettlehole bog
July 21, 1980
Sue Gawler, Sally Rooney,
L.M. Eastman, Hank Tyler
MAINE

Mapleton: Arbor-vitae swamp
July 11, 1902
E.F. Williams, J.F. Collins
and M.L. Fernald
NEBC

Mars Hill: Cedar swamp
September 8, 1896
M.L. Fernald
NEBC-NHA

New Sweden: Boggy woods
August 12, 1944
G.D. Chamberlain #4072
MAINE

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- Day's Academy Grant: (1) Mount Kineo, Moosehead Lake
August 26, 1870
Thos. C. Porter
PH
- (2) Top of Kineo
September, 1871
C.E. Smith
NEBC

SOMERSET COUNTY

Madison: Wet woods near Rowell's Bog
August 18, 1915
Louise H. Coburn
MAINE

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Jay: August 10, 1893
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

(Malaxis brachypoda)

OXFORD COUNTY

- Buckfield: Cedar swamp
June 1874
J.A. Allen
NEBC
- Hebron: Specimen was exhibited at
Horticultural Hall, Boston,
on July 6, 1895
No date
No name
NEBC
- Norway: On wet mossy sides of small
elevations in Arbor-vitae swamp.
Plentiful at this station
August 20, 1923
Dr. E.H. Eames, Dr. C.C.
Godfrey #9877
GH

KENNEBEC COUNTY

- Manchester: Swamp
June 1878
F. Lamson-Scribner
NEBC
- Winslow: Swamp in woods
July 6, 1916
R.C. Bean
NEBC

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

- Livermore: Hutchinson's Swamp
July 9, 1916
Sue L. Gordon #10038
MAINE

YORK COUNTY

- Newfield: July 29, 1931
R.C. Bean
NEBC

REFERENCE

Cameron, J.W. 1941. The orchids of Maine. Univ. of Maine Studies, 2nd Series, No. 65. Reprinted 1976 by the Univ. of Maine at Orono Press. 77 pp.

Malaxis brachypoda ... Specimens seen ... Kennebec Co.: Manchester, Clinton."

Orchis rotundifolia Banks

Small Round-Leaved Orchis

Number of Towns: Total-5; historic-5; known (1980)-2*
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR, DEC/VUL
 Range: Circumboreal, south to northern New England, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Montana
 Habitat: Cold calcareous wooded swamps, usually under Thuja
 Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range; scarcity of calcareous habitat
 Comments: Very vulnerable due to the recent increase in logging of cedar. Elsewhere in the northeastern U.S., this species has been found only in New York and Vermont. Countryman (1978) notes it as "presumably extirpated in Vermont", and in New York, it was last seen in 1881 (Mitchell et. al. 1980). It is listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981)
 CAP Documentation: Planning Report #52 (Eastman 1977f). 2 areas field verified and registered

*Does not include 1 station cited in literature but unvouchered--see Reference.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Chapman:
- (1) Across highway from "Dead Horse Bog"; hundreds of plants seen without a thorough search
June 15, 1937
G.D. Chamberlain #221
MAINE
Field check 1980
Eastman, Gawler, Tyler, Rasmussen
NOT FOUND
 - (2) Bog, east of Hillside School
June 20, 1938
G.D. Chamberlain and F. Hyland
MAINE-NEBC
Field check 1977
Eastman and Wight
NOT FOUND
 - (3) Swamp, West Chapman; alt. 550'
June 25, 1943
LeRoy F. Norton #374
UMPI
- Fort Fairfield: Arbor-vitae swamp
July 16, 1902
E.F. Williams, J.F. Collins, and M.L. Fernald
NEBC-NHA-PH
- Perham:
- (1) July 11, 1939
F. Hyland
MAINE
Field check 1978
Eastman and Gawler
EXTANT
Registered
 - (2) Cold Arbor-vitae sphagnum swamp
July 16, 1940
F.H. Steinmetz #946
MAINE

(Orchis rotundifolia)

- Woodland: (1) June 25, 1932
G.D. Chamberlain
MAINE
Field check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Tyler
EXTANT
Registered
- (2) Sphagnum bog
1937
G.D. Chamberlain
NEBC
- (3) Sphagnum bog
June 25, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #2725
MAINE-NHA
- (4) Arbor-vitae bog
June 28, 1956
Charles D. Richards
MAINE
- (5) Arbor-vitae bog
June 28, 1956
R.C. Bean at meeting of
Josselyn Botanical Society
MAINE

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- Dover-Foxcroft: Sangerville Bog, Foxcroft
Single colony of about 40
plants
June 27, 1906
Sanford Ritchie
NEBC
Field check 1977
Eastman and Foster
NOT FOUND --
Presumed extirpated

REFERENCE

Chamberlain, G.D. 1950. Flora of the Aroostook River Basin. Special Collections, Fogler Library, University of Maine at Orono. Unpaged.

Chamberlain plots Orchis rotundifolia in T.14 R.5 WELS, but no voucher specimen has been found from this town.

Orchis spectabilis L.

Showy Orchis

- Number of Towns: Total-9; historic-7; known (1980)-2*
Criteria Met: FEW, VULN
Range: Georgia to Alabama, north to Quebec and Ontario
Habitat: Rich woods, often limy
Reasons for Rarity: Near northern periphery of range

(Orchis spectabilis)

Comments: High aesthetic appeal; usually does not occur in large colonies, and so is especially vulnerable to overpicking. Listed as rare in New Hampshire and Vermont (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978), but not generally southward. Wiegman (1979), however, lists it as "becoming scarce" in Pennsylvania

CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #37: 2 areas field verified, 1 registered and 1 pending

*Does not include three towns reported in literature but for which we found no specimens -- see References.

SOMERSET COUNTY

Madison: (1) Beech Hill woods
May 1885
Louise H. Coburn
MAINE

(2) Griffin's woods
July 12, 1928
A.H. Norton
MAINE

Moscow: Deciduous woods
June 13, 1907
J.F. Collins
NHA-NEBC

Norridgewock: (1) (Photograph) EXTANT
Rich woods, bank of Kennebec Registered
River: only a few plants
June 1, 1979
Sue Gawler and Hank Tyler
MAINE

(2) (Photograph) EXTANT
Rich woods with Adiantum pedatum,
etc., along brookside; only a
few plants
June 1, 1979
Sue Gawler and Hank Tyler
MAINE

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Farmington: May 1893
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

(Orchis spectabilis)

OXFORD COUNTY

- Canton: (1) Low rich woods, local
May 31, 1906
J.C. Parlin
NEBC
- (2) Bonney's Swamp
June 16, 1916
Florence A. Nelson #73
MAINE
- Roxbury: In moist deciduous woods EXTANT
July 21, 1974
C.S. Campbell #2315
MAINE

KENNEBEC COUNTY

- Clinton: June 10, 1915
R.C. Bean
MAINE-NEBC
- Oakland: West Waterville
June 5, 1869
F. Lamson-Scribner
NEBC
- Sidney: (1) Lake shore, maple grove
June 1, 1891
Mary A. Manter
MAINE
- (2) Woods
August 12, 1915
Louise H. Coburn
MAINE

REFERENCES

Bean, R.C. 1920. Waterville meeting, August 10-13, 1915. pp. 3-5 in Bulletin No. 6, Josselyn Botanical Society. Marks Printing House, Portland, Maine. 41 pp.

"Several of the party on Saturday visited woods at Cushman's in Winslow and reported ... Orchis spectabilis L. (and) Dirca palustris L."

Cameron, J.W. 1941. The Orchids of Maine. Univ. of Maine Studies, 2nd Series, No. 65. Reprinted 1976 by the Univ. of Maine at Orono Press. 77 pp.

"Orchis spectabilis ... Specimens seen: Somerset Co.: Moscow, Skowhegan; Franklin Co.: Farmington; Oxford Co.: Canton; Kennebec Co.: Hallowell, Waterville, Winslow, Sidney."

Platanthera flava (L.) R.Br. var. herbiola (R.Br.) Ames & Correll Pale Green Orchid
(= Habenaria f. var. h.)

Number of Towns: Total-24; historic-24; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: DEC/VUL
Range: Southeastern Canada, south to North Carolina and west to Missouri
Habitat: Swales, wet meadows, and shores
Reasons for Rarity: Habitat being depleted
Comments: Badly in need of up-to-date work. Listed by the Smithsonian as Threatened (Ayensu and DeFilips 1978), but recently found not to warrant such designation (Federal Register, Dec. 15, 1980). Occurs in all New England states. and listed as rare in all but Connecticut (Crow et. al. 1981); also listed as rare in Pennsylvania (Wiegman 1979), Maryland (Broome et. al. 1979), Virginia (Porter 1979), Delaware (extirpated), West Virginia, North Carolina and Oklahoma (Tucker et. al. 1979). The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists this species from Oxford and Cumberland Counties as well, but we found no vouchers
CAP Documentation: 1 area reported; needs field verification

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Wade: Rivershore
July 18, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1849
NEBC-MAINE

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Grindstone Twp.: Slate ledges by rapids of
East Branch Penobscot River,
Rt. 11, north of East Millinocket
August 13, 1969
G.B. Rossbach
MAINE

Old Town: Low, wet pasture, Marsh Island
near Stillwater
July 6, 1933
E.C. Ogden #811
NEBC

Orono: July 1892
M.L. Fernald
MAINE

Winn: Margin of river
July 11, 1916
M.L Fernald and B. Long #13310
NEBC-PH

(Platanthera flava var. herbiola)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Dover-Foxcroft: Gravelly river, Dover
June 29, 1895
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

SOMERSET COUNTY

Fairfield: Fairfield Center
July 15, 1892
H.A. Nye
NEBC

Madison: Cedar swamp, Russell Woods
July 18, 1906
Louise H. Coburn
MAINE

Skowhegan: River Road
September 5, 1916
Louise H. Coburn
MAINE

Starks: Moist gravel by Sandy River
August 6, 1913
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Chesterville: (1) Old field
July 1896
Lillian O. Eaton #154
MAINE

(2) Old moist field
July 18, 1902
E.B. Chamberlain
NEBC

(3) South Chesterville
July 19, 1902
Lillian O. Eaton
NEBC

Farmington: July 9, 1896
Kate Furbish
NEBC

Kingfield: July 1923
Sue L. Gordon #646
MAINE

(Platanthera flava var. herbiola)

WALDO COUNTY

Frankfort: Alluvial thicket, valley of
Marsh Stream
July 21, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #13311
NEBC-PH

KNOX COUNTY

Rockport: Thicket and deciduous woods,
limestone outcrop; southeast
end of Lilly Pond
August 30, 1935
G.B. Rossbach
NEBC

LINCOLN COUNTY

Dresden: Tidal swale along Kennebec
River, West Dresden
July 24, 1923
N.C. Fassett #863
NEBC

Monhegan Pt.: Near western end of Monhegan
September 12, 1964
A.R. Hodgdon and Audrey Hodgdon
NHA
Verbal report, photo
1979,
L. Cooper
EXTANT

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Clinton: (1) July 3, 1914
R.C. Bean
MAINE
(2) Edge of pool
July 10, 1916
R.C. Bean
NEBC

Vassalboro: Springy swales
July 6, 1916
M.L. Fernald #13309
NEBC

YORK COUNTY

Acton: August 11, 1916
A.E. Sargent
NHA

(Platanthera flava var. herbiola)

Kennebunkport: July 11, 1929
Clarence A. Cheever
NEBC

North Berwick: (1) Riverbank
June 27, 1896
J.C. Parlin
NEBC

(2) Common in low ground
August 6, 1935
Anne and Perkins and O. Neal #407
PH

Wells: 1879
Kate Furbish
NEBC

York: Edge of field
August 19, 1916
R.C. Bean #16934
NEBC

Platanthera leucophaea (Nutt.) Gray
(= Habenaria I.)

White Fringed Prairie Orchid

Number of Towns: Total-1; historic-1; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: SNES, FED, ELR, DEC/VUL
Range: North Dakota to western New York, south to Ohio and west to
Kansas; one disjunct Maine population
Habitat: Open swamps or wet prairie
Reasons for Rarity: In Maine, disjunct from principal range; elsewhere,
declining due to loss of habitat
Comments: Now rare throughout its range and under review by the U.S.
Fish and Wildlife Service for designation as an officially
Threatened or Endangered species. The nearest known station
is in New York, and has not been seen in 75 years (Mitchell
et. al. 1980). The Maine population has not appeared since
1976. From the literature, it appears that Fernald's 1907
location is not the same as the more recently known station,
being on the other side of the railroad tracks
CAP Documentation: Planning Report #34 (Brower 1977b). The one Maine area
field verified and registered (partially)

Spiranthes lucida (H.H. Eat.) Ames

Shining Ladies'-Tresses

Number of Towns: Total-8; historic-8; known (1980)-0*
Criteria Met: FEW
Range: New Brunswick to Minnesota, south to New England and
Pennsylvania, and west to Michigan
Habitat: Damp shores and slopes, thickets, often calcareous
Reasons for Rarity: Habitat naturally scarce; near northern limit of range
Comments: Small and rather inconspicuous, this orchid may have been
overlooked. It is also listed as rare in New Hampshire
(Storks and Crow 1978), but not elsewhere in our region
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1946

*Does not include six towns reported in literature but for which we saw no vouchers
-- see References.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Presque Isle: Aroostook River
July 22, 1935
G.D. Chamberlain
MAINE

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Old Town: Ledgy rivershore, Stillwater River Field check 1979
July 8, 1946 Gawler
G.D. Chamberlain and E.C. Ogden NOT FOUND
#4546
MAINE

OXFORD COUNTY

Hartford: Wet grassy places
No date
J.C. Parlin
MAINE

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Albion: At the "Rips", Tannery Brook
June 25, 1915
J.C. Parlin
MAINE

Benton: Bank of Kennebec River near
Clinton line
July 2, 1913
R.C. Bean #13322
NEBC

(Spiranthes lucida)

Clinton: Bank of Carrabasset Stream, Field check 1979
Pishon's Ferry Gawler
July 6, 1914 NOT FOUND
NEBC

Oakland: Wet ground around spring
July 1, 1909
Mae Bucknam, Harriet Nye
MAINE

YORK COUNTY

South Berwick: Head of Hooper's Pond
August 28, 1935
Oliver Neal Jr.
MAINE

REFERENCE

Cameron, J.W. 1941. The Orchids of Maine. Univ. of Maine Studies, 2nd Series, No. 65. Reprinted 1976 by Univ. of Maine at Orono Press. 77 pp.

"Spiranthes lucida ... Specimens seen: Piscataquis Co.: Sangerville, Dover; Somerset Co.: Skowhegan, Fairfield; York Co.: E. Parsonsfield, N. Berwick...."

Triphora trianthophora (Sw.) Rydb.

Nodding Pogonia

Number of Towns: Total-5; known (1980)-5*
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Florida to east Texas, locally north to New England, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa
Habitat: Deciduous woods, in humus
Reasons for Rarity: Local through much of its range for unclear reasons. Does not appear every year
Comments: This orchid may be dormant for several years at a time. It is considered rare through much of its range: in all New England states (except Rhode Island, where it has not been found) (Crow et. al. 1981), in Delaware and New Jersey (Tucker et. al. 1979), in Pennsylvania, Michigan, and West Virginia (Wiegman 1979), and in Virginia (Porter 1979)
CAP Documentation: Planning Report No. 19 (Eastman 1976i). 8 stations in 5 towns recently verified and documented; 3 of these registered

*Includes one station documented in Planning Report but unvouchered; does not include one station reported in literature but for which we found no voucher.

(Triphora trianthophora)

OXFORD COUNTY

Batchelder's Grant: Growing in beechwood forest:
Speckled Mountain, Evan's Notch
August 30, 1971
L.M. Eastman
NEBC-MAINE

Hiram: Slope of Bill Merrill Mountain Field check 1979
 in bud only Eastman and Gawler
 July 30, 1975 LOCATED --
 C. Paul Wight and L.M. Eastman PLANTS NOT SEEN
 NHA

Stow: (1) (Photograph)
 Deer Hill, hardwood hillside,
 abundant
 August 24, 1969
 L.M. Eastman and C. Paul Wight
 NEBC-NHA

(2) Deer Hill EXTANT
 August 16, 1970 Registered
 L.M. Eastman
 MAINE

(3) One small clump of about 15 EXTANT
 stems in mostly beech woods: Registered
 south slope of Adams Mountain
 August 12, 1975
 C.S. Campbell, B. Downs, N. Hotch-
 kiss, G.B. Rossbach #3154
 MAINE

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Raymond: Rocky beech forest, Cape Raymond EXTANT
 Sebago Lake
 August 17, 1977
 Philip Keenan and L.M. Eastman
 MAINE

Note

Triphora trianthophora was seen at the following locations by L.M. Eastman: these are documented in the planning report on this species. No vouchers were collected.

Stoneham (Oxford County): field checked 1976, registered.

Stow (Oxford County): Bickford Brook Trail, field checked 1971, registered:
Shell Pond, field checked 1975.

REFERENCES

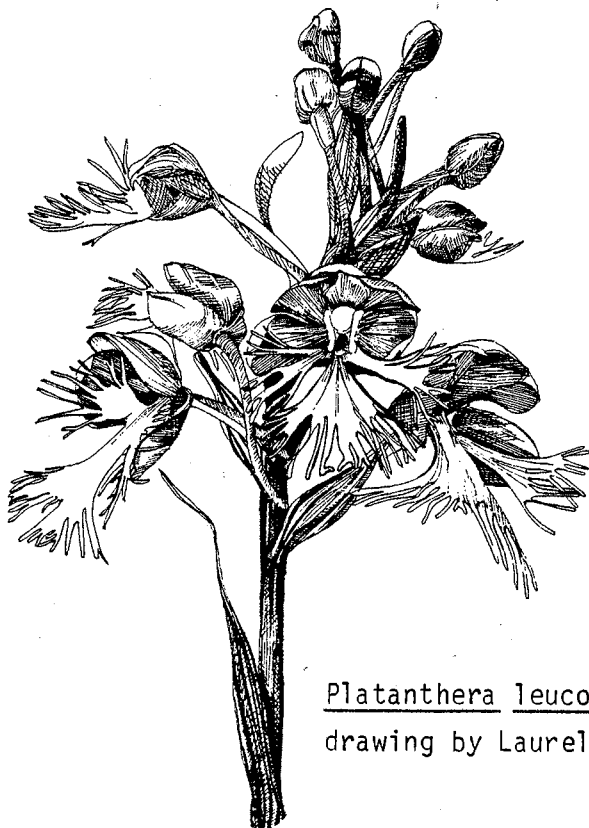
Harvey, Le H. 1900. Pogonia pendula in Maine. *Rhodora* 2:211-212.

"Frost Mountain, having an altitude of about 3600 feet, is situated in the town of Brownfield, forty miles northwest of Portland, ten miles south of Fryeburg, and five miles from the New Hampshire line. The ascent was made on the southwestern slope. Nearly half way up we passed through a ravine-like depression covered with hard growth, mostly beech. As we mounted the further slope of this ravine, we simultaneously uttered exclamations of surprise, and hastened forward to examine more closely our find, which we readily recognized as Pogonia pendula. Growing in an isolated clump, were four specimens -- three well developed and one aborted. The plants were firmly rooted in a bed of leaf mould over granite formation. Two of the plants were carefully dug up for our herbaria, and the others left, as we hoped thus permanently to maintain the locality. We searched very carefully over the immediate slope, but to no avail."

Note: This area was burned over in the forest fire of 1947. It is now covered in young deciduous growth, but Triphora has not yet been relocated here.

Lownes, A.E. 1920. Notes on Pogonia trianthophora. *Rhodora* 22:53-55.

Eastman, L.M. 1969. Triphora trianthophora (Sw.) Rydb. in Maine. *Rhodora* 71:509.



Platanthera leucophaea
drawing by Laurel Smith

Salix arctophila Cockerell

Arctic-loving Willow

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: SNES, SLR
 Range: Greenland and eastern Arctic regions, south to alpine barrens of southern Canada and Mt. Katahdin
 Habitat: Alpine barrens
 Reasons for Rarity: A tundra species disjunct from principal range
 Comments: Mt. Katahdin is apparently the only station in the U.S. for this shrub. It is listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981)
 CAP Documentation: The one known station has been recently verified extant (1978), but has not been documented by the Critical Areas Program

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

(1) Headwall above Klondike Pond
 Mount Katahdin
 July 23, 1929
 S. Judson Ewer #94
 NEBC

Field check 1978
Hudson
EXTANT

(2) Prostrate or trailing, 6" above ground or erect to 1'. Headwall of Klondike Pond, ravine at left side of ledge in Sphagnum with Vaccinium uliginosum and Andromeda, Mount Katahdin
 August 12, 1965
 Frederick Steele
 NHA

(3) Headwall above Klondike Pond in low shrubbery bordering open granite slope, Mount Katahdin
 September 27, 1973
 C.S. Campbell, P.L. Campbell
 MAINE

REFERENCE

Appalachian Mountain Club. 1964. Mountain Flowers of New England. A.M.C. Boston, Massachusetts. 147 pp.

Ewer, S.J. 1930. Notes on Katahdin plants. Rhodora 32:259-261.

Salix argyrocarpa Anderss.

Silver-leaf Willow

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
 Range: Labrador south to alpine areas of Quebec, Maine, and New Hampshire
 Habitat: Alpine meadows
 Reasons for Rarity: An arctic species disjunct from principal range
 Comments: Found in New England only in New Hampshire and Maine (Storks and Crow 1978), listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981)
 CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1940

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- T.3 R.9: (1) Summit of Mount Katahdin
 WELS August 1847
 George Thurber
 PH
- (2) Head, Saddle Slide, Mt. Katahdin; elevation 4200'
 1940
 Harold J. Dyer
 MAINE

REFERENCE

Appalachian Mountain Club. 1964. Mountain Flowers of New England. A.M.C. Boston, Massachusetts 147 pp.

Salix candida Flügge

Hoary Willow

Number of Towns: Total-5: historic-5; known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: FEW
 Range: Labrador to British Columbia, south to northern New Jersey, and west to Colorado
 Habitat: Calcareous bogs and thickets
 Reasons for Rarity: Habitat naturally scarce
 Comments: Also listed as rare in Massachusetts (Coddington and Field 1978), Connecticut (Mehrhoff 1978), Pennsylvania and New Jersey (Wiegman 1979): occurs more commonly in Vermont and northward
 CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #24: 1 area documented and registered as a critical area

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Caribou: Green Ridge Bog
 June 30, 1940
 G.D. Chamberlain #1675
 MAINE

(Salix candida)

- Chapman: (1) Bog east of Hillside School
June 19, 1938
F. Hyland #875
NEBC
- (2) Swamp, West Chapman
September 19, 1943
LeRoy Norton
MAINE
- (3) Arbor-Vitae bog
June 26, 1956
R.C. Bean
MAINE
- Fort Kent: 1881
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- Van Buren: Thicket by St. John River
July 15, 1914
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC
- Woodland: Lightly wooded bog
June 16, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1590
MAINE
- Field check 1978
Eastman and Gawler
EXTANT
Registered

Salix cordata Michx. (2 varieties)

Heart-leaf Willow

- Number of Towns: Historic-6; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR, VULN
Range: Labrador to Ontario, south to northern Maine, eastern Cape Cod, and west to northern Michigan
Habitat: Gravelly or sandy shores and beaches
Reasons for Rarity: At southern periphery of range
Comments: Elsewhere in New England, the variety abrassa occurs in New Hampshire and the typical variety occurs in Massachusetts. Both varieties listed as rare throughout New England by Crow et. al. (1981). The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists the typical variety also from Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties, but we found no vouchers from these counties. In Maine, stations along both the Aroostook and the St. John Rivers would be vulnerable to obliteration by hydropower development, or (especially along the Aroostook) may have already vanished due to hydrologic changes
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1914

(Salix cordata)

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Ashland: var. abrasa Fern.
Gravelly thicket, Aroostook River
June 13, 1898
M.L. Fernald #2477 & 2478
NEBC

Fort Fairfield: (1) var. abrasa
Gravelly riverbank (Aroostook R.)
September 9, 1896
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(2) River thicket (Aroostook R.)
September 19, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(3) Riverbank
June 5, 1901
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

Fort Kent: (1) 1880
Kate Furbish
NEBC

(2) 1881
Kate Furbish
NEBC

(3) River thicket, St. John River
June 15 & 16, 1898
M.L. Fernald #2473-2475
NEBC

(4) St. John River
July 8, 1903
A.S. Pease #2578
NEBC

(5) River thicket
June 6, 1904
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(6) Riverbank
July 15, 1908
J.R. Churchill
NEBC

Grand Isle: River thicket, St. John River
June 20, 1898
M.L. Fernald #2476
NEBC

(Salix cordata)

Hamlin: July 14, 1914
R.C. Bean
NEBC

OXFORD COUNTY

Oxford: July 3, 1907
E.B. Chamberlain, at Josselyn
Botanical Society Meeting
NEBC

Salix glaucophylloides Fern.

Broadleaf Willow

Number of Towns: Historic-4: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR, DEC?/VUL
Range: Newfoundland to Ontario, south to Gaspé Peninsula, northern
New Brunswick, and northern Maine (varieties found from New
York to Ontario and Wisconsin)
Habitat: Gravelly shores and thickets, usually in calcareous soil
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range: calcareous habitat naturally
scarce
Comments: The typical variety of this willow occurs in the U.S. only
in Maine; other varieties are more common around the Great
Lakes. Listed as rare at the New England level by Crow et.
al. (1981). Like the preceding, this willow may be
declining in Maine, and is certainly now vulnerable due to
hydrologic changes
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1965

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Allagash or St. Francis: Near St. John River between
Allagash and St. Francis
August 28, 1938
Rodney H. True #6200
PH

Fort Fairfield: (1) September 19, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
(2) Gravelly bank of Aroostook R.
June 6, 1911
M.L. Fernald #194
NEBC-NY
(3) Gravel river shore
August 24, 1945
G.D. Chamberlain, F. Hyland
#4332
MAINE

(Salix glaucophylloides)

- Fort Kent:
- (1) Abundant in river thicket
July 16, 1898
M.L. Fernald #2471
NEBC
 - (2) July 7, 1904
Dora H. Moulton
NHA
 - (3) July 9, 1904
O.W. Knight
NHA
 - (4) Riverbanks
July 15, 1908
Kenneth K. MacKenzie #3544
NY
 - (5) Bank of the St. John River
west of Fort Kent
June 25, 1965
C.D. Richards
MAINE

SOMERSET COUNTY

- Skowhegan: North end of island
August 17, 1915
Louise H. Coburn
NEBC

REFERENCE

Fernald, M.L. 1914. Some willows of boreal America. *Rhodora* 16:169-179

Salix herbacea L.

Dwarf Willow

- Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
Range: Arctic region, south to alpine areas of Newfoundland and Gaspé, Mt. Katahdin, Mt. Washington, and Adirondacks
Habitat: Mossy alpine areas
Reasons for Rarity: Tundra species disjunct from principal range
Comments: This willow occurs in the U.S. only in Maine, New Hampshire, and New York, and is considered rare in all states (Storks and Crow 1978, Mitchell et. al. 1980). Listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981). It was seen in several spots on Katahdin in 1980
CAP Documentation: See Planning Report #36: Alpine Tundra Vegetation on Maine Mountains. Verified extant 1980

(Salix herbacea)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- (1) In loose tufts about the rocks,
obs. elevation above the sea
5300', Mount Katahdin
August 1847
A. Young Jr.
- (2) Mount Katahdin
1861
G.L. Goodale
NHA
- (3) Mount Katahdin, alt. 3500'
June 1850
J.W. Chickering, Jr.
PH
- (4) Mount Katahdin
August 18, 1874
F. Lamson-Scribner
NEBC
- (5) In moss, head of Saddle Brook
July 9, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (6) Summit, Mount Katahdin
July 9-11, 1900
J.R. Churchill
NHA
- (7) Saddle, Mount Katahdin
July 11, 1900
E.F. Williams
PH
- (8) Northwest slope of W. Monu-
ment Peak, Mount Katahdin
July 27, 1919
C.R. Graves
NEBC
- (9) Monument Peak, 5157'
September 4, 1928
Stuart K. Harris
PH
- (10) Mount Katahdin
September 1930
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE

Field check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Merry, Tyler
EXTANT -- several
locations

(Salix herbacea)

- (11) Mount Katahdin, trail from Saddle
Slide to summit
August 3, 1938
F. Hyland #1033
MAINE
- (12) Mount Katahdin near Baxter Peak
or summit; gravelly soil and
crevices
June 30, 1940
F.H. Steinmetz #874
MAINE
- (13) Mount Katahdin plateau, tableland
June 21, 1941
F.H. Steinmetz #1134
MAINE

Salix interior Rowlee var. exterior Fern.

Sandbar Willow

Number of Towns: Total-2: historic-2: known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: FEW, ELR, VULN
Range: Variety exterior: the Aroostook River in Maine and the
Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania. Typical variety: eastern
Quebec to Alaska, south to western New England and Maryland
and west to Oklahoma
Habitat: Alluvial soils of bars and beaches
Reasons for Rarity: The variety is a narrow endemic, and in New England,
represents the eastern extreme of the species
Comments: Recent attempts to locate the Fort Fairfield station have
failed; it may have disappeared as a result of changes in
the river level. Maine is the only New England state in
which this variety occurs. It is listed as rare at the
national level by Crow et. al. (1981)
CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #2: the 1 known area documented and
registered as a critical area

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Caribou:
- (1) Gravelly river beach
July 18, 1902
E.F. Williams, J.F. Collins,
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (2) Gravel beach, Aroostook
River, F.S. Doyle Farm
July 9, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1752
MAINE

(Salix interior var. exterior)

(3) Wet swale near Aroostook river,
gravel beach, F.S. Doyle farm
July 17, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1838
MAINE

(4) Along Aroostook River, wet
swale near river
June 19, 1962
Byron Hand
MAINE

Field check 1978
Eastman, Gawler,
Rasmussen
EXTANT
Registered

Fort Fairfield: Upper margin of cobbly
river beach
June 28, 1931
M.L. Fernald, C.A. Weatherby
NEBC

REFERENCE

Fernald, M.L. 1946. Technical studies on North American plants. Rhodora 48:38-39.

Salix planifolia Pursh

Flatleaf Willow

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
Range: Labrador to Alberta, south to mountains of Gaspe peninsula
and northern New England
Habitat: Moist alpine ravines
Reasons for Rarity: An arctic species disjunct from principal range
Comments: Also occurs on higher mountains of New Hampshire and
Vermont. Listed as rare in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow
1978) and as of New England significance by Crow et. al.
(1981)
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1950

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

(1) Meadow at entrance to Great Basin
July 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(2) Pool below Chimney Pond,
Mount Katahdin
M.L. Fernald
July 11, 1900
NEBC

(Salix planifolia)

- (3) Bank of the inlet stream of
Davis Pond, northwest Basin,
Mount Katahdin
S.J. Ewer #203
July 30, 1929
NEBC
- (4) Mount Katahdin, between Caribou
Spring and Klondike Pond.
Boggy drain below Caribou
Spring
July 10, 1950
A.E. Brower
MAINE

Salix uva-ursi Pursh

Bearberry Willow

Number of Towns: Total-1; historic-1: known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
Range: Greenland and eastern Arctic regions, south to alpine areas
of northern New England and northern New York
Habitat: Alpine barrens
Reasons for Rarity: A tundra species disjunct from principal range
Comments: Occurs rarely also in New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York
(Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978, Mitchell et. al.
1980)
CAP Documentation: See Planning Report #36, Alpine Tundra Vegetation on Maine
mountains. (May & Davis 1976). The one area verified and
pending registration.

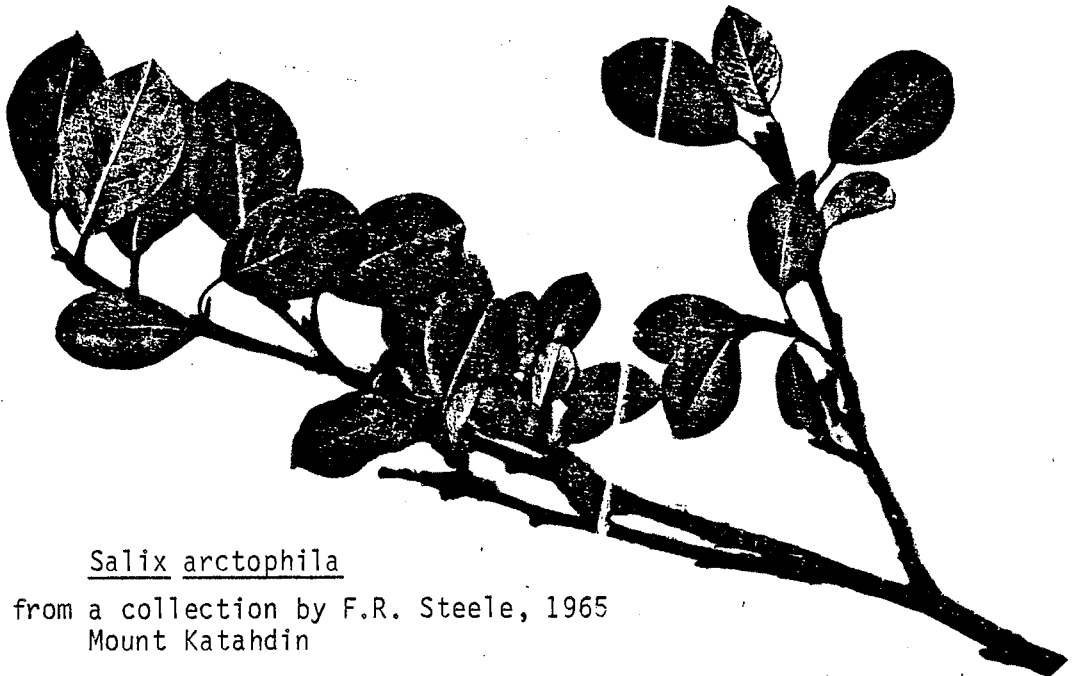
PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- (1) Summit of Mt. Katahdin
August 1847
George Thurber
PH
- (2) Mount Katahdin
July 4, 1856
Joseph Blake
MAINE
Field Check 1980
Eastman, Gawler
Merry, Tyler
EXTANT -- several
locations
- (3) Mount Katahdin
August 13, 1873
F. Lamson-Scribner
NEBC
- (4) Head of Saddle Brook,
Mount Katahdin
July 9, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(Salix uva-ursi)

- (5) Summit of Mount Katahdin
August 1, 1900
J.W. Harshberger
PH
- (6) North Basin floor,
Mount Katahdin
August 26, 1934
E.H. Walker #1963
NY
- (7) Tableland, Mount Katahdin
June 17, 1936
J.F. Fanning and A.H. Norton
NHA
- (8) Depressed, on open rock near
Caribou Spring: elevation 4600'
August 3, 1950
E.C. Ogden #5031
MAINE



Salix arctophila

from a collection by F.R. Steele, 1965
Mount Katahdin

Betula caerulea-grandis Blanch.

Blue Birch

Number of Towns: Total-11; historic-11; known (1980)-2
 Criteria Met: SLR
 Range: Gaspé Peninsula to northern Quebec, south to northern New England and northern New York
 Habitat: Dry woods
 Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range
 Comments: A taxonomic mess. Many collections (e.g. at NEBC) originally labelled B. caerulea-grandis have been annotated as B. papyrifera or hybrids thereof (usually X B. populifolia) and the actual identity of collections that haven't been annotated (some of which were collected from the same locations as annotated specimens) remains dubious. The specimens which, to our knowledge, have not been annotated are listed below. This species is listed as rare at the New England level (Crow et. al. 1981), where it occurs in both Maine and Vermont; it is not listed as rare in New York (Mitchell et. al. 1980)
 CAP Documentation: One area known, if valid

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Castle Hill: (1) In disintegrated volcanic rock Haystack Mountain; trees 25-30' tall
 July 11, 1902
 E.F. Williams, J.F. Collins,
 M.L. Fernald
 NEBC
 Field check 1980
 Eastman and Josselyn
 Botanical Society
 EXTANT
- (2) Haystack Mountain
 June 16, 1938
 F. Hyland #876
 MAINE
- (3) Haystack
 September 29, 1940
 G.D. Chamberlain #2327
 MAINE
- (4) Haystack Mountain, near base
 October 1948
 Byron Hand
 MAINE
- Caswell Pt.: Rte. 165 north of village and north bog, bank near swamp
 July 19, 1938
 F. Hyland #957
 MAINE

(Betula caerulea-grandis)

SOMERSET COUNTY

Hobbestown Twp: Woods
(T.5 R.6 June 24, 1958
BKP WKR) R.C. Bean
NEBC

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Farmington: Junction of Rt. 4 and Sandy
River, field margin south
of bridge near large
Betula populifolia
August 22, 1938
F. Hyland #1137
MAINE

OXFORD COUNTY

Parmachenee: Young (15 yr.) tree with dark EXTANT
brown bark, beside old road
July 25, 1974
C.S. Campbell and L.M. Eastman
#1819
NEBC

Stoneham: Speckled Mountain, top
July 20, 1933
F. Hyland #501
MAINE

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Cutler: (1) July 17, 1902
G.G. Kennedy, E.F. Williams,
J.F. Collins, and M.L.
Fernald
NEBC
(2) Small trees by roadside
June 27, 1937
F. Hyland and A.E. Brower
NEBC-MAINE

HANCOCK COUNTY

Brooksville: Rocky roadside
June 17, 1936
F. Hyland #708
MAINE

(Betula caerulea-grandis)

KNOX COUNTY

Isle au Haut: July 5, 1924
Nathaniel Thayer Kidder
NEBC-NHA

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Turner: July 12, 1938
F. Hyland #1196
MAINE

YORK COUNTY

Buxton: Small open woods in old
clearing with B. papyrifera
and B. populifolia, Acer
rubrum, Pinus strobus, etc.,
ne. of Grovesville
August 8, 1962
G.B. Rossbach
MAINE

Betula glandulosa Michx.

Dwarf Birch

Number of Towns: Total-1; historic-1; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
Range: Arctic regions, south to alpine areas of northern New
England and New York
Habitat: Rocky alpine barrens
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range
Comments: Restricted in the U.S. (lower 48) to Maine, New Hampshire,
Vermont and New York: listed as rare in all states (Storks
and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978, Mitchell et. al. 1980) at
the national level (Crow et. al. 1981). On Katahdin, it
occurs in some places with B. minor, and the two can be
difficult to tell apart. B. glandulosa is listed in the
Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) also from Oxford County,
but we found no specimen from here
CAP Documentation: 1 area field verified and pending registration; see Planning
Report #36, Alpine Tundra Vegetation on Maine mountains
(May & Davis 1976). The one area verified & pending registration.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9: (1) Summit of Mount Katahdin
WELS 1847
George Thurber
NEBC

(Betula glandulosa)

- (2) Obs. elevation above the sea
5000', Mount Katahdin
August 1847
A. Young Jr.
NY
Field check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Merry, Tyler
EXTANT
- (3) Mount Katahdin
1860?
G.L. Goodale
NHA
- (4) East slope of saddle,
Mount Katahdin
August 1892
F.P. Briggs
MAINE-NEBC
- (5) East slope of saddle,
Mount Katahdin
July 9, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (6) Northwest slope of Monu-
ment Peak, Mount Katahdin
July 26, 1919
C.B. Graves
NEBC
- (7) North mountain, Mount Katahdin
July 31, 1923
A.H. Norton, F. Fanning,
and F. Rich #16703
MAINE-NHA
- (8) Mount Katahdin
August 26, 1934
E.H. Walker #1875
NY

Betula minor (Tuckerm.) Fern.

Dwarf White Birch

Number of Towns: Total-1: historic-1: known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
Range: Labrador to Newfoundland, south to mountains of Gaspe
Peninsula, Quebec, northern New England and northern New York
Habitat: Alpine barrens
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range
Comments: Only other New England stations are in New Hampshire (Storks
and Crow 1978), and this species also occurs in New York
(Mitchell et. al. 1980). Considered nationally rare by Crow
et. al. (1981). Locally abundant in some alpine areas
CAP Documentation: The one known area field verified and pending registration

(Betula minor)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- (1) Summit of Mount Katahdin
August 25, 1847
George Thurber
GH
- (2) Mount Katahdin
1847
Botanical Survey of Maine
A. Young, Jr.
GH
- (3) Mount Katahdin
August 12, 1873
F. Lamson-Scribner
NEBC
- (4) Mount Katahdin
September 1898
E.D. Merrill
NEBC
- (5) Mount Katahdin; small shrubs,
first South Peak
July 14, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (6) Mount Katahdin, northern point
August 10, 1926
Norton Fanning Rich
NHA
- (7) Mount Katahdin: west of Thoreau
Spring: tableland
August 3, 1938
F. Hyland #1035
MAINE
- (8) Mount Katahdin: area approx. 2000'
alt.: Chimney Pond trail below
Basin Pond, old clearing and
burnt area
June 30, 1940
F.H. Steinmetz #861
MAINE
- (9) Mount Katahdin, Chimney Pond
2000'
July 1, 1940
F.H. Steinmetz #861
MAINE

Field check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Merry, Tyler
EXTANT

(Betula minor)

- (10) Sprawling on open rock near
Caribou Spring: elevation
4600', Mount Katahdin
August 3, 1950
E.C. Ogden, L. Crofutt #5023
MAINE
- (11) Small trees with tight pink-
brown bark, among large rocks,
just above forest tree line,
just below N. of W. end of Nw.
Plateau of Katahdin @ 4300'
July 22, 1967
G.B. Rossbach #6716
MAINE

Betula pumila L.

Swamp Birch

Number of Towns: Total-7; historic-7; known (1980)-2
Criteria Met: FEW
Range: Newfoundland to Ontario, south to Connecticut and west to
Wisconsin
Habitat: Calcareous (usually) bogs and swamps
Reasons for Rarity: Scarcity of suitable calcareous habitat
Comments: In the northeast, this birch occurs in Maine, Massachusetts,
Connecticut, New York, and is listed as rare in all states
(Crow et. al. 1981, Mitchell et. al. 1980)
CAP Documentation: 1 area documented and registered as a critical area; one
other area field verified but needs further documentation

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Crystal:
- (1) Abundant on Caribou Bog
June 24, 1898
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
Field check 1980
Gawler and Rooney
EXTANT
Registered (partly)
- (2) Caribou Bog
July 4, 1901
M.L. Fernald
NHA-NEBC-GH
- (3) Caribou Bog
August 19, 1901
E.F. Williams #2430
MAINE-NHA-NEBC
- (4) Great Bog
August 19, 1901
J.R. Churchill
MAINE

(Betula pumila)

- (5) Great swamp south of
Golden Ridge
July 16, 1903
A.H. Moore
GH
- (6) Open bog: 1-2m. with Tofieldia
glutinosa, Carex prairea, C.
limosa: Thousand Acre Bog
July 11, 1946
G.D. Chamberlain, E.C. Ogden
#4556
MAINE
- (7) Open bog, Thousand Acre Bog
July 27, 1949
E.C. Ogden
MAINE
- (8) In calcareous part of Thousand
Acre Bog near Crystal Depot
(1/3 mile south)
August 22, 1971
A.R. Hodgdon, W. Countryman
#19226
NHA-GH
- (9) Low bushes, in open bog with no
Sphagnum, n. side of railroad,
Crystal Bog, just w. of Crystal
Station
August 25, 1972
G.B. Rossbach #7863
MAINE
- (10) Crystal Bog
September 12, 1972
C.S. Campbell
MAINE
- Portage Lake:
- (1) July 16, 1924
A.H. Norton #16602
MAINE-NHA
- (2) Edge of Portage Lake
July 16, 1924
R.C. Bean, Edith C. Bicknell
MAINE-NEBC
- (3) Swampy island, north end of lake
July 28, 1942
L. Norton (G.D. Chamberlain #3384)
MAINE
- Field check 1980
Eastman
EXTANT

(Betula pumila)

Presque Isle: Arvor-Vitae swamp
July 12, 1902
E.F. Williams, M.L. Fernald,
J.F. Collins
NEBC

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

- Orono:
- (1) Orono Bog
May 23, 1896
Ora W. Knight #902
MAINE
 - (2) Bangor Bog
E.D. Merrill #3252
May 23, 1896
NEBC
 - (3) Orono bog
May 1909
C.S. Winch
MAINE
 - (4) Cold bog
September 30, 1939
F.H. Steinmetz #884
MAINE
 - (5) Bangor Bog
July 15, 1952
Edith C. Bicknell
MAINE
 - (6) Shrub 12' tall, Bangor Bog
July 22, 1953
C.D. Richards
MAINE
 - (7) Bangor Bog; shrub to 8' tall
September 12, 1961
C.D. Richards
MAINE

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

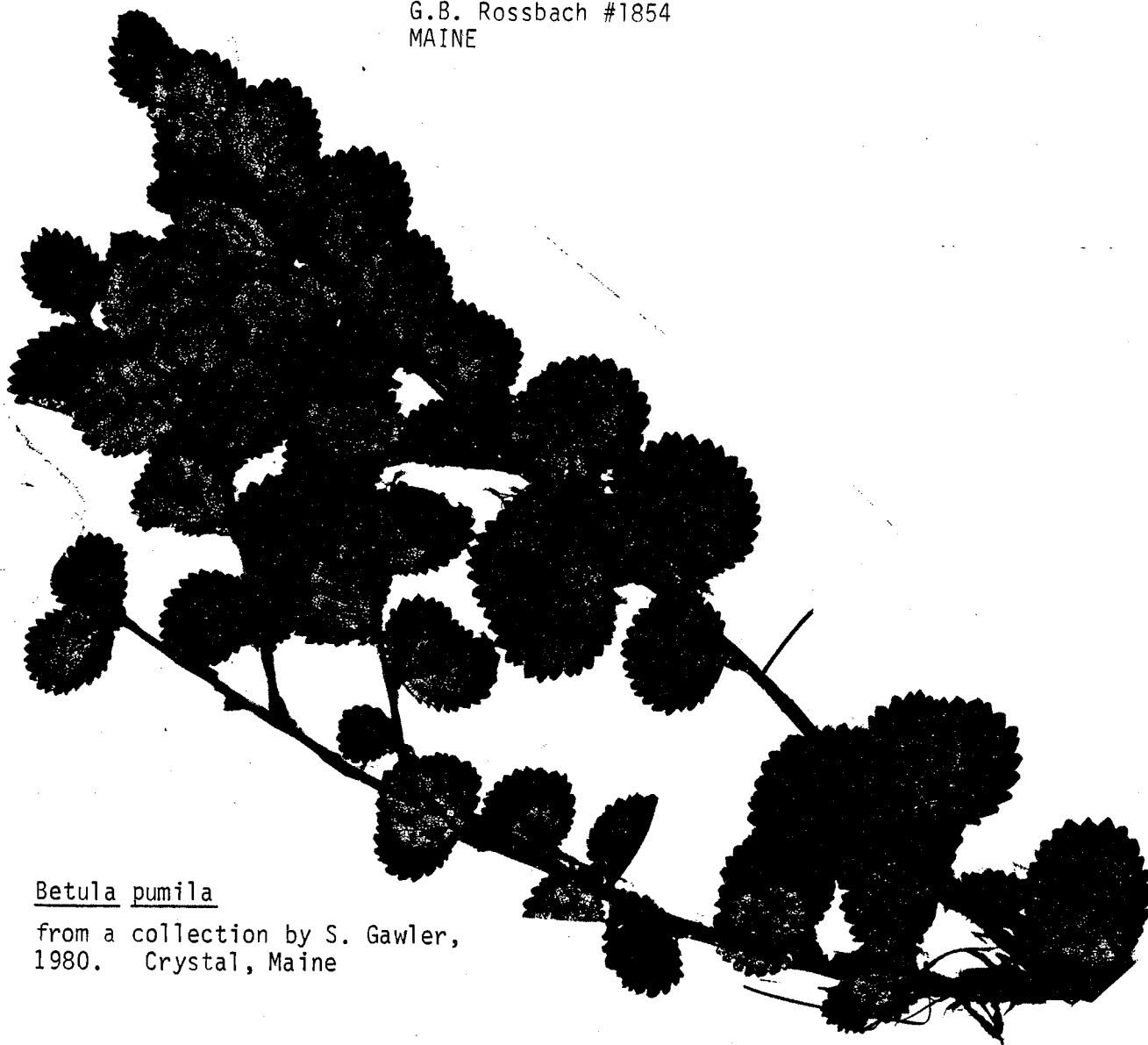
T.6 R.13: Wet portage between Umbazooksus
WELS and Chamberlain Lakes
July 27, 1857
E.S. Hoar
NEBC

(Betula pumila)

Unknown*: Edge of boggy stream, Roach Pond
August 17, 1884
C.F. Batchelder
NEBC

WALDO COUNTY

Belmont: One small tree found, with bush
willows, blueberries, white &
grey birches, etc., edge of
abandoned hayfield, S.W. of
Green's Bog (not found in bog),
near Morrill line
August 30, 1949
G.B. Rossbach #1854
MAINE



Betula pumila

from a collection by S. Gawler,
1980. Crystal, Maine

*Most likely Frenchtown Twp.

Castanea dentata (Marsh.) Borkh.

American Chestnut

Number of Towns: Total-18; historic-13; known (1980)-5*
 Criteria Met: NLR, DECL
 Range: At least formerly, Georgia to Mississippi, north to southern
 Maine and west to southern Minnesota
 Habitat: Dry woods
 Reasons for Rarity: Formerly a dominant species of central hardwood forests,
 American Chestnut has been decimated by the Chestnut Blight
 of the early 1900s
 Comments: Occurs in all New England states; trees often grow to medium
 size and are then killed by blight. A few large, isolated
 trees remain. The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists
 this species also from Waldo, Androscoggin and Sagadahoc
 Counties, but we were unable to find supporting vouchers.
 Also listed as rare in Vermont, Rhode Island, and Virginia
 (Countryman 1978, Church and Champlin 1978, Porter 1979)
 CAP Documentation: 4 stations field verified

*Includes 3 stations field checked by CAP staff for which no vouchers were
 collected -- see Note.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Amity: (1) East side of Rt. 1 about
 13 miles south of Houlton
 July 16, 1934
 M.W. Quimby #647
 MAINE
 (2) Winter buds; roadside
 January 19, 1947
 LeRoy F. Norton #1031
 UMPI

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Bradley: July 1891
 W.R. Butterfield #919
 MAINE

SOMERSET COUNTY

Embden: September 1966
 Dorothy Packard
 NEBC

(Castanea dentata)

OXFORD COUNTY

Porter: Roadside field, diseased tree EXTANT?
August 1974
L.M. Eastman, C. Paul Wight
#616
NEBC

KNOX COUNTY

Camden: No evidence of introduction nor
of existence of earlier trees;
one small tree in open mixed
wood, west lower slope, Megun-
ticook Mountain
September 3, 1949
G.B. Rossbach #1710
MAINE

Washington: October 8, 1959
Edith C. Bicknell
NEBC

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Cumberland: Cumberland Foreside
July 9, 1909
E.B. Chamberlain #1236
NEBC

Falmouth: (1) Moist woods, Falmouth Foreside
July 7, 1902
E.B. Chamberlain, O.H. Bissell
#395
NEBC

(2) July 25, 1906
Kate Furbish
NHA

New Gloucester: 1908
Kate Furbish
NEBC

Westbrook: May 25, 1907
A.H. Norton
NHA

(Castanea dentata)

YORK COUNTY

Dayton:	One of several trees, all healthy but one June 21, 1906 E.C. Bicknell MAINE	
Eliot:	July 21, 1906 D.W. Fellows NHA	
Limerick:	July 29, 1931 F.H. Steinmetz MAINE	
Lyman:	Thin woods June 21, 1960 R.C. Bean NEBC	
Saco:	Flag Pond Road; healthy tree September 23, 1970 L.M. Eastman MAINE	Field check 1979 Eastman and Gawler EXTANT--young trees larger trees dying

* Note: Healthy trees have been seen at the following locations by Critical Areas Program staff. Pictures, but not voucher specimens, were taken.

Lincoln County - Newcastle 1978 Gawler & Tyler
Kennebec County - Fayette 1979 Gawler
Cumberland County - Brunswick 1978 Gawler & Tyler

REFERENCE

Boyd, B. 1962. More Chestnuts in Maine. Me. Field Nat. 18:135.
Norton, A.H. 1927. The Chestnut in Westbrook, Maine. Me. Nat. 7:77-78.

Quercus coccinea Muenchh.

Scarlet Oak

Number of Towns:	Historic-6; known (1980)-0*
Criteria Met:	NLR, DECL
Range:	Southern Maine west to Indiana, south to Georgia and Alabama
Habitat:	Dry, sandy soils
Reasons for Rarity:	At northern limit of range
Comments:	Recent attempts to relocate this species in Maine have failed - possibly extirpated? Also considered rare in Vermont (Countryman 1978), but not southward
CAP Documentation:	Planning Report #59 (Eastman 1976m).

*Does not include 1 station cited in literature but unvouchered -- see Reference

(Quercus coccinea)

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

South Poland: 1893
Kate Furbish
GH

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Standish: Border of dry sandy woods
August 28, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #13497
NEBC-PH

YORK COUNTY

Alfred: Brookside in woods
August 10, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #13496
NEBC-PH

Lyman: August 10, 1916
A.H. Norton #14090
NHA

South Berwick: Dry woods
June 13, 1896
M.L. Fernald and J.C. Parlin
NEBC

Wells: June 21, 1937
Dr. A.E. Perkins, A.H. Norton,
H.M.W. Haven
MAINE-NEBC

REFERENCE

Wheeler, G.A. 1875. List of plants found in Castine and vicinity -- Indigenous. Appendix I in History of Castine, Penobscot, and Brooksville, Maine Burr and Robinson, Bangor. 385 pp.

"CUPULIFERAE (Oak Family). Quercus coccinea (Scarlet Oak), rubra (Red Oak)."

Quercus prinus L.

Chestnut Oak

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR
Range: Southern Maine, west to southern Michigan and south to Georgia and Alabama
Habitat: Dry, rocky woods
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range

(Quercus prinus)

Comments: The one Maine station is extensive and has been known since the 1840's. Not rare southward
CAP Documentation: Planning Report #14 (Eastman 1976f); the 1 station documented and registered as a critical area

YORK COUNTY

- York:
- (1) Abundant on Mt. Agamenticus
July 14, 1891
M.L. Fernald #619
NEBC-NHA
Field Check 1978
Gawler and Eastman
EXTANT - Registered
 - (2) Agamenticus
1898
Kate Furbish
NEBC
 - (3) Near Agamenticus School
September 13, 1926
A.H. Norton
NHA
 - (4) Mt. Rikor (Mt. #3 Agamenticus)
August 10, 1933
F. Hyland #428
MAINE
 - (5) Mt. Agamenticus
August 10, 1933
A.H. Norton #47
MAINE
 - (6) Mt. Agamenticus - top
June 24, 1954
R.C. Bean and Josselyn Botanical
Society
MAINE

ULMACEAE

ELM FAMILY

Ulmus rubra Muhl.

Slippery Elm

Number of Towns: Historic-3: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DEC/VUL
 Range: Florida to Texas, north to New England and southern Quebec
 and west to North Dakota
 Habitat: Damp, rich soil, often limy
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range, always scarce in Maine: declined
 perhaps due to over-use
 Comments: The inner bark of this tree was formerly much sought as a
 cough remedy. Not rare southward, except in Rhode Island
 (Church and Champlin, 1978). Another specimen from
 Limington (York County) was, according to Hyland and
 Steinmetz (1944), planted
 CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1935

SOMERSET COUNTY

Skowhegan: (1) High bank of Kennebec: large
 tree and several small ones
 May 22, 1922
 Louise H. Coburn
 MAINE
 (2) Bank of Kennebec near rail-
 road bridge
 April-May 1921
 Louise H. Coburn
 MAINE

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Farmington: West Farmington
 May 1892
 Kate Furbish
 NEBC

OXFORD COUNTY

Woodstock: June 28, 1935
 L.A. Wheeler
 MAINE

YORK COUNTY

Waterboro: South Waterboro
 July 7, 1898
 E.B. Chamberlain #636
 NEBC

REFERENCES

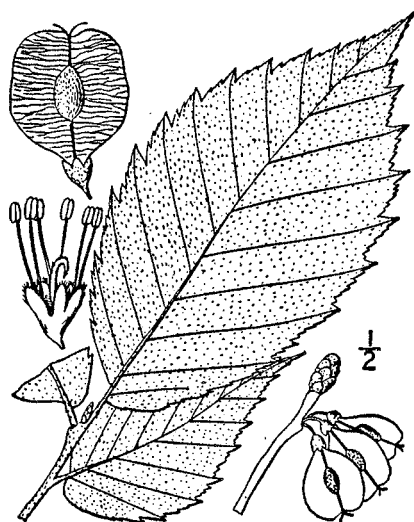
Coburn, L.H. 1928. Trees of Coburn Park. The Independent Reporter Co., Skowhegan, Maine. 73 pp.

The Slippery Elm or Red Elm, Ulmus fulva, has about the same range as the last described. I do not feel sure that it grows naturally in Skowhegan, although the little tree in the park was taken from a group of young ones around an old one in a spot on the bank of the river where I should not suppose a tree had been set out. The mucilaginous inner bark of the Slippery Elm, which gives it its name, used when I was a child to be prescribed for a cough, either in the form of powder or little pieces of the wood to chew.

Norton, A.H. 1935. Dr. Aaron Young, Jr., and the botanical survey of Maine. Rhodora 37:1-16.

In recounting Dr. Young's 1847 botanical survey of Maine, Norton notes "He remarked that Ulmus fulva was a native tree of [Great Deer] Island but only two or three trees remain standing and these cruelly stripped of their bark."

Hyland, F. and F.H. Steinmetz. 1944. Trees and Other Woody Plants of Maine: Their Occurrence and Distribution. Univ. of Maine Studies, Second Series, No. 59. Reprinted 1978 by the Thorndike Press, Thorndike, Maine. 72 pp.



Ulmus rubra

Parietaria pensylvanica Muhl.

Pennsylvania Pellitory

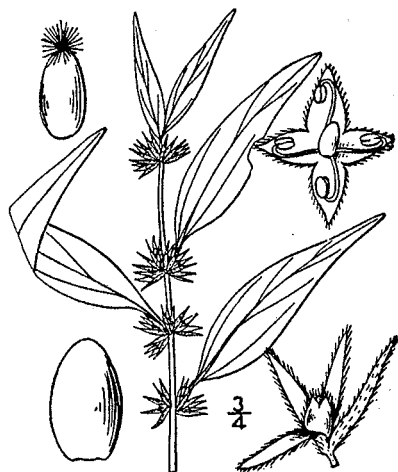
Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: SMES, ELR
 Range: Florida to Texas, north to southern New England and west to southern B.C.: disjunct in Maine
 Habitat: Gravelly, shaded ground and waste places
 Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from its normal range
 Comments: Listed in the Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) from Washington County as well, but we found no voucher from there. If extant, this is an interesting range jump
 CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1899

HANCOCK COUNTY

- Cranberry Isles: (1) Little Cranberry Isle
 July 21, 1890
 F.S. Collins
 NEBC
- (2) Sea Wall, eastern shore of
 Little Cranberry Island
 July 21, 1890
 John H. Redfield
 NEBC
- (3) Little Cranberry Island
 July 24, 1899
 Walter Deane
 NHA

REFERENCE

Rand, E.L. and J.H. Redfield. 1894. Flora of Mount Desert Island, Maine. John Wilson and Son, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 284 pp.

Parietaria pensylvanica

Geocaulon lividum (Richards) Fern.

Northern Comandra

Number of Towns: Total-6; historic-6; known (1980)-2
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
 Range: Labrador to Alaska, south to northern New England and northern New York, and west to British Columbia
 Habitat: Damp and mossy alpine areas
 Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range; possibly overlooked
 Comments: Most common in the Mahoosuc area; also occurs, though rarely, in New Hampshire and Vermont. May be more common than is currently thought (Stern, 1979). Listed in the Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) also from Somerset County, but we found no specimens from there. This species is listed as rare also in New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978, Mitchell et. al. 1980); it does not occur southward
 CAP Documentation: 2 stations known but not yet verified by the Critical Areas Program

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- (1) South Basin, Mount Katahdin
July 12, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (2) Common on floor of North Basin,
Mount Katahdin
July 12, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NY
Field check 1978
Hudson
EXTANT
- (3) North Basin, Mount Katahdin
July 13, 1900
J.R. Churchill
NHA
- (4) Semi-open dry bog between
Davis and Cowles Ponds, North-
west Basin, Mount Katahdin
August 5, 1950
C.D. Richards
MAINE

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Mt. Abram Twp.: Peat moss, alt. 4000', Mt.
Abraham-Bald Mountain
July 5, 1899
C.H. Knowlton #606
NEBC

(Geocaulon lividum)

- Sandy River
Plantation:
- (1) Mt. Saddleback (4000')
August 17, 1894
M.L. Fernald
NHA
 - (2) Saddleback Mountain (3900')
July 30, 1955
A.E. Brower
MAINE

OXFORD COUNTY

- Riley:
- (1) Rocky northeast slope,
Goose Eye Mountain: 3680'
July 24, 1957
A.E. Brower
MAINE
 - (2) North slope, Mt. Carlo,
Mahoosuc trail
September 1, 1964
Stuart K. Harris #12803
NEBC
 - (3) Somewhat local under Picea
mariana about 1/8 mile north-
east of Goose Eye Mountain
about 3778'
June 19, 1975
C.S. Campbell #2932
MAINE
EXTANT
Registered
 - (4) SW ridge of Old Speck ca. 3600',
approx. 750 m. from Speck Pond
along Mahoosuc Trail, right at
trailside on moss carpet with
Vaccinium myrtilloides, Maian-
themum canadense, Gaultheria
hispidula, Clintonia borealis,
under fir canopy of less than 20'
August 9, 1977
Roger Stern
NHA
EXTANT

WASHINGTON COUNTY

- Lubec:
- Heath at base of West Quoddy
Head
July 26, 1909
M.L. Fernald #1715
NEBC
- Roque Bluffs:
- Peat bog
July 11, 1907
C.H. Knowlton
NHA

(Geocaulon lividum)

REFERENCES

Knowlton, C.H. 1907. Noteworthy plants collected at Roque Bluffs, Maine, in 1907. Rhodora 9:218-219.

Knowlton, C.H. 1915. Plants and plant societies at Roque Bluffs, Maine. Rhodora 17:145-155.

Harris, S.K. 1965. Geocaulon lividum in New England. Rhodora 67:407-409.

Stern, R. 1979. Geocaulon lividum in the Mahoosuc Range, New Hampshire and Maine. Rhodora:141-143.



Geocaulon lividum

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

BIRTHWORT FAMILY

Asarum canadense L.

Wild Ginger

Number of Towns: Total-11; historic-10; known (1980)-2
 Criteria Met: NLR, DECL?
 Range: Gaspe Peninsula to Minnesota, south to North Carolina and west to Illinois
 Habitat: Rich woods, sometimes around calcareous rock
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern periphery of range; not rare southward
 Comments: We lack up-to-date information on this species in Maine. Populations seem to be mostly small and widely scattered, but we may find it to be more common than currently thought
 CAP Documentation: One station known but needs field verification and documentation

AROSTOOK COUNTY

Caribou: Aroostook River, B & A r.r.
 tracks east of fish hatchery
 July 19, 1938
 F. Hyland and A.E. Prince
 MAINE

Fort Kent: July 18, 1903
 D.W. Fellows
 NHA

Mapleton: Trillium woods
 May 23, 1936
 G.D. Chamberlain
 Field check 1980
 Josselyn Bot. Soc.
 EXTANT

Van Buren: (1) Rich woods
 July 15, 1914
 C.H. Knowlton and A.H.
 Norton (2 collections)
 NHA

(2) Glade on Hammond Brook
 July 15, 1914
 R.C. Bean and Josselyn
 Botanical Society
 MAINE

SOMERSET COUNTY

St. Albans: Roadside
 May 22, 1938
 M.W. Quimby and Avon Tidd
 MAINE

(Asarum canadense)

- Skowhegan: (1) 1885
L.H. Coburn
MAINE
- (2) July 18, 1928
Abbie Minnot #916
MAINE
- (3) Woods, Athens Road
June 30, 1903
L.H. Coburn
MAINE

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Farmington: Roadside
May 27, 1893
C.H. Knowlton and H.W. Jewell
MAINE

OXFORD COUNTY

Norway: June 5, 1862
H. Alann
NHA

Paris: May 24, 1857
B.D. and A.E. Verrill
NHA

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Vassalboro: Very locally abundant, rich EXTANT
wooded ravine, between
cornfield and Kennebec
River, edge of Sturgis'
Farm, west of Rt. 20
August 9, 1977
G.B. Rossbach w/ Josselyn
Botanical Society #8604
MAINE

YORK COUNTY

South Berwick: Powder House Hill Field Check 1978
May 19, 1954 Eastman & Wight
A.E. Perkins NOT FOUND
MAINE

POLYGONACEAE

BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

Polygonum achoreum Blake

A Knotweed, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-5: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
 Range: Newfoundland to Alaska, south to N.S. and west to Idaho
 Habitat: Disturbed soils
 Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range
 Comments: Possibly overlooked: apparent habitat is certainly common
 CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1967

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Caribou: 1936
 A.S. Pease
 NEBC

Fort Fairfield: (1) Ballast, Stevensville
 August 16, 1941
 G.D. Chamberlain #3126
 MAINE

(2) Roadside
 August 19, 1943
 G.D. Chamberlain #3126
 MAINE

Mapleton: Ballast, railroad yard
 August 17, 1940
 G.D. Chamberlain #2141
 MAINE

Mars Hill: Beside a woods road, at foot of
 Mars Hill
 August 23, 1967
 MAINE

Presque Isle: (1) Riverbank back of Ramsdell's
 Farm, Washburn Road
 September 22, 1939
 G.D. Chamberlain #1480
 MAINE

(2) Ballast
 August 4, 1941
 G.D. Chamberlain #2944
 MAINE

(3) Field Road
 August 6, 1942
 F.H. Steinmetz #1153
 MAINE

(Polygonum achoreum)

- (4) Ballast
August 10, 1944
G.D. Chamberlain #4065
MAINE
- (5) Gravel, by road and rich
hayfield, Rt. 1, 7 miles
south of Caribou
July 24, 1962
G.B. Rossbach #5515
MAINE

Polygonum douglasii Greene

Douglas' Knotweed

Number of Towns: Total-5: historic-3: known (1980)-3
 Criteria Met: FEW, ELR
 Range: Quebec to British Columbia, locally south to western Maine,
 northern New York and west to Oklahoma and California
 Habitat: Rocky slopes and ledges in dry soil
 Reasons for Rarity: At eastern limit of range, habitat naturally scarce
 Comments: Rare throughout New England (Crow et. al. 1981), it also
 occurs in New Hampshire and Vermont. Listed in the Maine
 Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) also from Kennebec County, but
 we found no voucher
 CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet No. 53: 1 area field verified and in
 files

OXFORD COUNTY

- Albany: Cliffs, Square Dock Mountain
August 15, 1957
Fredrick L. Steele
NEBC
- Brownfield: Rocky wooded hillside
August 25, 1896
E.D. Merrill
NEBC-MAINE
Field check 1979
Eastman and Gawler
EXTANT
- Hiram: August 1, 1933
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE
- Stow: In shallow soil on granite
ledges above Stone House
Farm
July 16, 1973
C.S. Campbell
MAINE
EXTANT

(Polygonum douglassii)

YORK COUNTY

Parsonsfield: Open ledges, Cedar Mountain EXTANT
September 8, 1979
L.M. Eastman, C. Paul Wight
NEBC

Note

This species was also reported from Pease Mountain, Cornish (York County) by L.M. Eastman and C. Paul Wight, at the 1979 meeting of the Josselyn Botanical Society. Apparently no voucher specimen was collected.

Polygonum puritanorum Fern. Puritan Smartweed

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, RSTR, VULN
Range: Southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island, disjunct to southern Maine and western Nova Scotia
Habitat: Sandy or gravelly pond shores
Reasons for Rarity: Restricted natural range; habitat being depleted
Comments: Has been extirpated from many of its former stations in Massachusetts (Coddington and Field 1978). Some authors (e.g. Kartesz and Kartesz 1980) list it as being synonymous with P. persicaria L., in which case it would not merit inclusion on this list
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1941

OXFORD COUNTY

Waterford: Lake shore
July 8, 1941
A.S. Pease #28761
NEBC

REFERENCE

Pease, A.S. 1943. Polygonum puritanorum in Maine. *Rhodora* 45:215.

POLYGONUM PURITANORUM IN MAINE.—On the wet sandy beach of Keoka Lake, at Waterford, Oxford County, Maine, on 8 July, 1941, I collected a small *Polygonum*, suggesting *P. Persicaria* L., yet different enough in aspect from that species to make me hesitate in determining its exact status. Professor Fernald has kindly identified it as *P. puritanorum* Fern., a coastal plain species published in *RHODORA*, xxi. 141 (1919) from Plymouth and Barnstable Counties, Massachusetts, to which Grand Lake, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia, was later added. The broad strand of Keoka Lake—in 1941 perhaps more extensively uncovered than usual—matches well the habitats in which this plant has previously been collected, and supports as very abundant neighbors such plants as *Gratiola aurea* and *Utricularia cornuta*.

Polygonum viviparum L.

Alpine Bistort

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
 Range: Arctic region: south in alpine areas to Quebec, northern New England and west to Minnesota and New Mexico
 Habitat: Damp alpine slopes
 Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range
 Comments: Rare throughout New England (Crow et. al. 1981), occurring also in New Hampshire and Vermont
 CAP Documentation: 1 station known but not yet documented by the Critical Areas Program

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- | | | |
|------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| T.3 R.9:
WELS | (1) Mount Katahdin
No date
Rev. W.R. Cross
MAINE | Field check 1978
Hudson
EXTANT |
| | (2) Notch between Chimney and
Pamola, Mount Katahdin
July 11, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC | |
| | (3) Owl's Head, Chimney,
Mount Katahdin
August 26, 1926
Rachel Lowe
NHA | |

REFERENCE

Lamson-Scribner, F. 1892. Mt. Ktaadn and its flora. Bot. Gaz. 17:46-54.
 "Polygonum viviparum L. Found only in the 'Long Crooked Slide,' in flower and fruit."

Rumex fenestratus Greene

a Dock, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-3: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
 Range: Labrador to Alaska, south to N.S., eastern Maine, and west to Saskatchewan and northern California
 Habitat: Rich swales, shores
 Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range: habitat naturally scarce
 Comments: Possibly overlooked. Listed as rare throughout New England (Crow et. al. 1981), also found in Vermont and Massachusetts
 CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1916

(Rumex fenestratus)

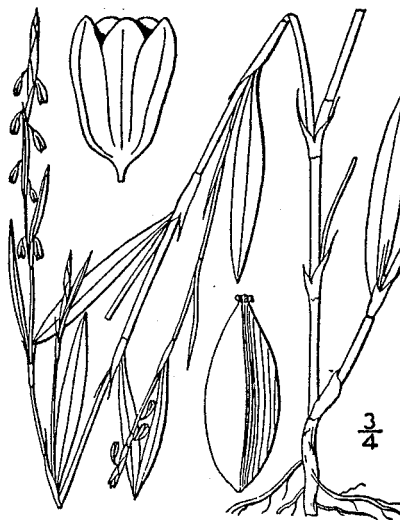
AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Van Buren: River thicket
July 16, 1914
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Columbia: Swamp
August 2, 1916
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

Roque Bluffs: August 10, 1916
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC



Polygonum douglasii

CHENOPODIACEAE

GOOSEFOOT FAMILY

Chenopodium boscianum Moq.

Bosc's Goosefoot

Number of Towns: Historic-2: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
 Range: Georgia to Texas, north to New England, southwestern Quebec
 and west to North Dakota
 Habitat: Open woods, thickets and waste places
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
 Comments: Listed on Maine's original rare plant list (Adamus and
 Clough 1976) as Chenopodium Standleyanum: we could find no
 information on this species until Harry Ahles kindly pointed
 out its synonymy with C. boscianum. It is listed as rare in
 New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978), but not southward
 CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1912

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Brunswick: Railroad yard
 August 5, 1912
 Kate Furbish
 NEBC

YORK COUNTY

South Berwick: Dry rocky hillside lately
 cleared, Tacnic
 September 3, 1898
 J.C. Parlin and R.H. True
 NEBC

Chenopodium rubrum L.

Coast-blite

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: SMES
 Range: Newfoundland to Washington, south to New England, New
 Jersey, and west to southern California
 Habitat: Salt marshes and saline soils
 Reasons for Rarity: Unclear
 Comments: Possibly overlooked: more information needed. Listed in the
 Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) also from Knox County,
 but we found no voucher from there
 CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1947

(Chenopodium rubrum)

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Machiasport: Weed near sardine factory
July 23, 1947
R.C. Bean
NEBC

Salicornia bigelovii Torr.

Dwarf Saltwort

Number of Towns: Historic-2: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, VULN
Range: Along the coast, southern Maine to South Carolina
Habitat: Saltmarshes
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range, habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Not particularly rare south of Maine. Former Maine stations
may have been destroyed by coastal development
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1941

YORK COUNTY

Kittery: Sea Point, salt marsh
August 18, 1905
E.B. Chamberlain
NEBC

Wells: (1) October 6, 1865
Joseph Blake
NHA

(2) Drake's Island
October 20, 1940
Gordon Dunthorn, A.H. Norton
NHA

(3) Drake's Island
September 5, 1941
A.E. Perkins
NEBC

Unknown: August 18, 1905
D.W. Fellows, A.H. Norton
NHA

Suaeda americana (Pers.) Fern

American Sea-Blite

Number of Towns: Historic-7: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Cote Nord, Quebec, south to southern Maine
Habitat: Salt marshes and sea-strands
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range

(Suaeda americana)

Comments: Occurs sporadically along the Maine coast: may be more common than currently thought. Considered rare at the New England level by Crow et. al. (1981)
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1959

HANCOCK COUNTY

Cranberry Isles: Marsh, Fish Point, Great
Cranberry Island
September 16, 1901
E.L. Rand
NEBC

Southwest Harbor: Norwood Cove
September 18, 1892
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

LINCOLN COUNTY

Edgecomb: Parson's Creek, near upper limit
of tidal zone on rocky muddy
shore
August 30, 1959
A.R. Hodgdon and Charles Fassett
#10587
NEBC-NHA

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

West Bath: Foster's Point
1899
Kate Furbish
NEBC

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Portland: Gravelly seashore
September 12, 1932
M.L. Fernald #2636
NEBC

YORK COUNTY

Kittery: Edge of saltmarsh, Sea Point
August 18, 1905
E.B. Chamberlain
NEBC

(Suaeda americana)

- Wells: (1) Wells Beach. Plant depressed,
early becoming purplish, seed
1.2-1.5 mm broad: very late
fruiting
Late September, 1898
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- (2) Salt marsh, "The Elms"
September 30, 1900
Walter Deane
NEBC

Suaeda richii Fern.

Rich's Sea-Blite

- Number of Towns: Historic-10: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, RSTR
Range: Along the coast, southeastern Newfoundland to Massachusetts
Habitat: Salt marshes and sea-strands
Reasons for Rarity: Infrequent throughout its range: declining southward
Comments: Elsewhere in New England, known from only 3 places in
Massachusetts. Rare throughout New England (Crow et. al. ...
1981)
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1967

WASHINGTON COUNTY

- Calais: Brackish mud by St. Croix
River, Red Beach
August 1, 1940
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC
- Cutler: Saltmarsh
August 27, 1902
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

HANCOCK COUNTY

- Cranberry Isles: Shore of pool, Great Cranberry Isle
August 30, 1892
E.L. Rand
NEBC
- Sorrento: 1891
Kate Furbish
NEBC

(Suaeda richii)

WALDO COUNTY

Belfast: Gravelly seashore
August 28, 1921
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

KNOX COUNTY

Matinicus Isle Pt: Matinicus Rock Beach
September 2, 1967
A.R. Hodgdon and R.B. Pike
NHA

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

West Bath: Foster's Point
1892
Kate Furbish
NEBC

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Cumberland: Sandy sea beach
July 30, 1903
C.H. Knowlton and E.B. Chamberlain
NEBC

YORK COUNTY

Biddeford: Biddeford Pool
September 23, 1901
G.G. Kennedy
NEBC

- Wells:
- (1) Drake's Island
June 1898
Kate Furbish
NEBC
 - (2) Wells Beach
1898
Kate Furbish
NEBC
 - (3) Saltmarsh
September 16, 1895
W. Deane
NHA
 - (4) Saltmarsh
September 28, 1907
W. Deane #207
NEBC

Montia lamprosperma Cham.

Blinks

Number of Towns: Historic-8: known (1979)-0*
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
 Range: Arctic region, south to mountains of Newfoundland and along
 coasts to Maine and Alaska
 Habitat: Seepy shores and brackish spots
 Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range; habitat very scarce this far
 south
 Comments: This inconspicuous species could be easily overlooked.
 Maine is the only New England state in which it occurs.
 Listed as rare at the New England level by Crow et. al.
 (1981)
 CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1969

*Does not include two stations cited in literature but for which no vouchers could
 be found -- see Reference.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Beals: Edge of brackish pool,
 Crumple Island
 July 15, 1969
 C.D. Richards
 MAINE

Cutler: In a spring rill, Little
 River Island
 July 5, 1902
 G.G. Kennedy, J.C. Collins,
 E.F. Williams, M.L. Fernald
 NEBC-NHA-MAINE-PH

Jonesport: Moist woods, Roque Island
 July 10, 1907
 C.H. Knowlton
 NEBC

HANCOCK COUNTY

Cranberry Isles: (1) Great Cranberry Island
 July 5, 1893
 E.L. Rand
 PH

(2) Great Cranberry Isle
 July 10, 1894
 C.H. Knowlton
 NEBC

(Montia lamprosperma)

Rand, E.L. 1900. Plants from the Duck Islands, Maine. Rhodora 2:207-208.

"It may be said that thus far Ceratstium arvense and Montia fontana are the most interesting plants discovered on these islands. The latter plant is unknown elsewhere in the eastern United States except on Great Cranberry Isle, some miles further inshore."

Long, C.A.E. 1920. Some noteworthy Matinicus plants. Rhodora 22:110-111.

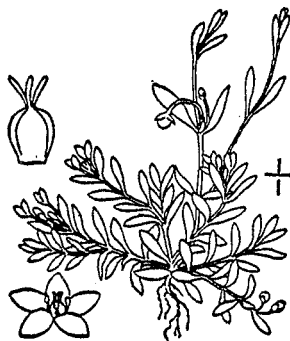
"Montia lamprosperma Cham. This rare and interesting plant grows in matted profusion in one locality, in an opening in wet woodland. This is a range extension somewhat to the southwest."

Fassett, N.C. 1927. Notes on The Flora of Boothbay, Maine-II. Rhodora 29:120.

Norton, A.H. 1933. Notes on Triglochin palustris and Montia lamprosperma in Maine. Rhodora 35:291-292.

"June 25, 1931, I spent several hours on Machias Seal Island, Maine, twelve miles at sea, southerly from Cutler or Little River Harbor...Easterly from the light houses there is an ample marsh, sufficiently wet to provide water for the cow, except at times of extreme drought. In this marsh Montia lamprosperma was found in much abundance, growing in dense little mats over a considerable area. There was also a station for the same plant in a rill, in crevices of the ledges, westerly from the light houses. These dense cushion-like mats were decidedly attractive in appearance.

"Two days later we made a landing on Flat Island, southeasterly from Jonesport. Here was another marsh very similar in character to that at Seal Island, and here also was another quantity of Montia lamprosperma, growing in the soggy marsh at a considerable distance from the shore."



Minuartia glabra (Michx.) Mattf..
(= Arenaria g.)

Smooth Sandwort

Number of Towns: Total;-12; historic-12; known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: NLR
 Range: Local, New England and New York, south to mountains of
 Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee
 Habitat: Granitic ledges
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
 Comments: Recently given species rank from its former status as a
 variety of M. groenlandica (see comments under that
 species). Little current information about this taxon in
 New England: it occurs in all New England states except
 Vermont and Massachusetts, but has been listed as rare only
 in Connecticut (Mehrhoff 1978)
 CAP Documentation: None

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Clifton: (1) Peaked Mt.
 July 1890
 F.P. Briggs
 NEBC
 (2) Summit of Peaked Mt.
 August 22, 1897
 M.L. Fernald
 NEBC
 Eddington: Black Cap Mt.
 1896
 F.L. Harvey
 MAINE
 Lakeville Plt: Dry ledges, top of Getchell Mt.
 July 21, 1937
 F.H. Steinmetz #201
 MAINE

OXFORD COUNTY

Hebron: Streaked Mt.
 August 6, 1934
 R.C. Bean
 NEBC
 Paris: Streaked Mt.
 September 1892
 J.P. Thompson
 NEBC

(Minuartia glabra)

- Rumford: (1) Mt. White Cap
August 1, 1899
J.C. Parlin
NEBC
- (2) White Cap
July 13, 1926
Sue L. Gordon #702
MAINE

HANCOCK COUNTY

- Bar Harbor: 1922*
H.A. Nye
MAINE
- Orland: Alamoosook Mt.
June 1898
E.D. Merrill
MAINE-NEBC

KNOX COUNTY

- Camden: Black humus and fine gravel
w/ Potentilla tridentata and
Cladonia on exposed igneous
and metamorphic hilltop
ledges, alt. ca. 1270's
Bald Mt.
July 5, 1958
G.B. Roszbach #4492
MAINE

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

- Bath: No date
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- Phippsburg: (1) Rocky bank, Cape Popham
August 6, 1894
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (2) Popham Beach
June 6, 1936
G.D. Chamberlain #120
MAINE

*This specimen was originally labelled M. groenlandica and annotated to var. glabra. The Mount Desert Island material may be transitional.

(Minuartia glabra)

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Sebago: Phillips Mt.
June 18, 1893
Mrs. J.C. Hinckley
MAINE

Minuartia groenlandica (Retz.) Spreng.
(= Arenaria g.)

Mountain Sandwort

Number of Towns: Total-16; historic-13; known (1980)-10
Criteria Met: SLR
Range: Greenland and Labrador, south to Newfoundland; mountains of Quebec, northern New England and northern New York, and coastal ledges of Nova Scotia and eastern Maine
Habitat: Granitic gravels and ledges
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range
Comments: This species is more common in Maine than anywhere else in the U.S., appearing both in the mountains and along the eastern coast. It is however restricted to alpine and subalpine habitats. The variety glabra described by Fernald in Gray's Manual (eighth ed., 1950) has since been elevated to species rank (see preceding entry) based on ecological and morphological differences (G.E. Crow, pers. com., 1981). The two taxa appear to overlap on Mount Desert Island, and here, the distinctions can be confusing. This material, as well as the material from Lincoln and Sagadahoc Counties, could be transitional, and it is listed here under M. groenlandica with less than complete confidence. Perhaps a study of the Maine populations could clarify the differences between the two. M. groenlandica occurs elsewhere in New England only in New Hampshire and Vermont; it is rare in both states (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978)
CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet No. 32; 10 stations known, 3 of these registered as critical areas

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- T.3 R.9:
WELS
- (1) Mount Katahdin
August 1847
George Thurber
NEBC
Field check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Merry, Tyler, etc.
EXTANT
 - (2) Mount Katahdin
July 4, 1856
Joseph Blake
NEBC-NHA
 - (3) Mount Katahdin
August 1892
F.P. Briggs
NEBC

(Minuartia groenlandica)

- (4) Summit of Mount Katahdin
June 26, 1931
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE
- (5) Mount Katahdin
August 3, 1938
A.E. Prince and F. Hyland
MAINE
- (6) Open rocky ground, Hamlin
Peak, Mount Katahdin
September 10, 1953
C.D. Richards and G.R. Cooper
#292
MAINE
- (7) Common on arctic-alpine peak,
nw. slope of Baxter Peak,
Mount Katahdin
July 22, 1969
G.B. Rossbach #6729
MAINE

SOMERSET COUNTY

- Dead River Plt.: (1) Summit of Mt. Bigelow
August 17, 1896
M.L. Fernald and W.C. Strong
#431
PH
Field check 1976
May
EXTANT
Registered
- (2) Windswept summits in wet gravel
July 18, 1901
C.H. Knowlton
NHA
- (3) Mount Bigelow
July 11, 1909
R.C. Bean
MAINE
- (4) Small, open barren and ledges in
dwarf montane forest of Abies
w/ slope of w. peak, crest of
Bigelow Mt., ca. 4000'
August 7, 1964
G.B. Rossbach #6044

(Minuartia groenlandica)

FRANKLIN COUNTY

- Sandy River Plt: (1) Wet rocks, summit of Saddle-
back Mountain, 4005'
August 17, 1894
M.L. Fernald
MAINE-NHA
- (2) Moist exposed ledges, Mount
Saddleback
August 20, 1902
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC
- (3) Abundant, in tufts, largely
in bud, in disturbed or
open areas of gravel, sand,
and humus, on barren, wind-
swept, gravelly granitic
summit ridge, near fire
tower, Saddleback Mt., 4116'
June 27, 1964
G.B. Rossbach #5994
MAINE

Field check 1976
May and Davis
EXTANT
Registered

T.6:
North of Weld
Tumbledown Mountain
August 26, 1938
F. Hyland and A.E. Prince
MAINE

OXFORD COUNTY

- Andover: White Cap at Andover
August 13, 1898
L.O. Eaton
NHA
- Grafton: (1) Dry ledges, Speckled Mountain
August 9, 1907
A.S. Pease #10507
- (2) Bear River Whitecap
July 16, 1926
A.H. Norton
NHA
- (3) In tufts in crevices of rocks
e. summit of Baldpate Mt.
August 15, 1975
C.S. Campbell #3191
MAINE

Field check 1976
May and Davis
EXTANT
Registered

Mason: (1) Rocky summit of Mt. Caribou
September 11, 1916
Miss Mary L. Fay
NHA

(Minuartia groenlandica)

- (2) Summit of Mt. Caribou, 2828'
July 24, 1919
W.H. Munter
NEBC
- (3) Open rocky summit, Caribou Mt. EXTANT
July 10, 1973
C.S. Campbell #230
MAINE
- Parmachenee: Roadside EXTANT
July 25, 1974
C.S. Campbell and L.M.
Eastman #1808
MAINE
- Riley: (1) On bald alpine summit Field check 1976
Goose Eye Mtn. May and Davis
August 21, 1928 EXTANT
Rodney H. True
PH
- (2) Mt. Carlo, Mahoosuc Range
July 24, 1957
A.E. Brower
MAINE
- Stow: Open exposed ledges high EXTANT
above Shell Pond
July 1, 1973
C.S. Campbell and L.M.
Eastman #174
MAINE

WASHINGTON COUNTY

- Beals: Rock ledge, Black Duck Cove, Field check 1980
Great Wass Island Gawler and Thompson
June 30, 1970 EXTANT
C.D. Richards
MAINE

HANCOCK COUNTY

- Bar Harbor: (1) Green Mountain, Mount Desert
Island
August 1879
L.H. Coburn
MAINE
- (2) Summit of Cadillac Mtn.
July 9, 1934
A.E. Perkins
MAINE

(Minuartia groenlandica)

(3) Perhaps var. glabra (Michx.)
Fern. Small exposed gravelly
flats, 1000-1400', south ridge
of Cadillac Mountain
June 20, 1952
G.B. Rossbach #2479
MAINE

Franklin: Summit of Schoodic Mtn. in
crevices and very shallow soil
on granite rock
August 24, 1934
Ray C. Friesner
PH

Mount Desert: Ledges, common, top of
Sargent Mtn.
August 30, 1904
F.G. Floyd #1647
MAINE

Southwest Hrbr.: Beech Mtn. Gorge, Mount
Desert Island
June 6, 1888
E.L. Rand
NEBC

Unknown: Foot and south side of
Dog Mountain
August 11 and 20, 1915
(2 collections)
A.F. Hill and J.M. McFarlane
PH

KNOX COUNTY

Isle au Haut: (1) Duck Mountain
August 22, 1918
N.T. Kidder
NHA
Field check 1979
Eastman, Gawler,
Wise
EXTANT

(2) Frequent, but scattered, on
barren rocky summit of
Duck Harbor Mountain
September 14, 1969
David A. Wise and A.R.
Hodgdon #534
NHA

(Minuartia groenlandica)

LINCOLN COUNTY

Bristol: Pemaquid Point, on rocks
along shore
September 14, 1919
Dr. J.M. MacFarlane
PH

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

Georgetown: Griffith's Head
1898
Helen Atkins
NHA

Minuartia rubella (Wahlenb.) Sm.
(= Arenaria r.)

A Sandwort, no common name

Number of Towns: Total-1; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
Range: Arctic region, locally south to Newfoundland, Quebec,
northern New England, and in Rockies to Arizona
Habitat: Calcareous rocks
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range, and at southern limit
Comments: Known to occur in the eastern U.S. only at 1 station in
Vermont (Countryman 1978) and 1 in Maine. Listed as
nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981). First reported in
Maine in 1980
CAP Documentation: 1 area field verified but needs further documentation

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

T.15 R.9: (1) Dripping wet ledges,
WELS Deboullie Mtn.
L.M. Eastman, Hank and D.D. Tyler
NEBC
(2) Exposed south ledges of
Deboullie Mtn.
July 26, 1980
Caren A. Caljouw, Sue Gawler,
Tyler Family, Les Eastman #228
MASS

Paronychia argyrocoma (Michx.) Nutt.
var. albimontana Fern.

White Mountain Silverling

Number of Towns: Total-7; historic-5; known (1980)-2
Criteria Met: FEW, ENNE, FED
Range: Parts of New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts
Habitat: Sterile mountain slopes or sand plains

(Paronychia argyrocoma var. albimontana)

Reasons for Rarity: Highly restricted natural range
Comments: This variety has recently proposed for listing as "Threatened" by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The typical variety occurs in the Appalachian Mountains as far north as Virginia
CAP Documentation: Two areas known but need field documentation and verification

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Weld: September 1936
C.D. Adams
NEBC
Twp. 6, Tumbledown
North of Weld August 26, 1938
F. Hyland, A.E. Prince
MAINE

OXFORD COUNTY

Fryeburg: (1) Sand plains
July 7, 1920
Annie Kimball
NHA
(2) Strand of Saco River
July 7, 1920
R.C. Bean #20100
NEBC
Grafton: Open granite edge of Eyebrow EXTANT
(2200') Old Speck
July 28, 1975
J.C. VarSteege, C.S. Campbell
#3304
MAINE
Mason: Mount Caribou
July 25, 1904
Abby Kirk
NEBC
Rumford: White Cap
July 13, 1936
A.H. Norton
NHA
Stow: Open exposed ledges high above EXTANT
Shell Pond
July 1, 1973
C.S. Campbell, L.M. Eastman #174
MAINE

(Paronychia argyrocoma var. albimontana)

REFERENCES

- Fernald, M.L. 1906. Paronychia argyrocoma and its New England representative. *Rhodora* 8:101-104.
- Norton, A.H. 1920. The Fryeburg meeting. *Bulletin of the Josselyn Botanical Society of Maine*, Number 6:33-37.
- Norton, A.H. 1926. Some botanical notes from the Andover meeting of the Josselyn Botanical Society. *Me. Nat.* 6:115-117.
- "Paronychia ... was confined to a narrow band on the west side [of Rumford White cap] and to another colony from the summit well out on the northeastern spur."

Silene acaulis L. var. exscapa (All.) DC. Moss Champion

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
Range: Arctic regions, south to alpine areas of northern New England. A separate variety occurs in western America
Habitat: Gravelly or turfy alpine areas
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range; habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Not collected for over 100 years -- needs up-to-date information
CAP Documentation: None: last collected c.1860

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- T.3 R.9: (1) Summit of Mount Katahdin
WELS August 1847
George Thurber
NEBC
- (2) Mount Katahdin
No date (c. 1860)
G.L. Goodale
NHA

REFERENCE

- Appalachian Mountain Club. 1964. *Mountain Flowers of New England*. A.M.C. Boston, Massachusetts. 147 pp.

Nymphaea tetragona Georgi

Pygmy Water-Lily

Number of Towns: Total-7: historic-6: known (1980)-3*
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
 Range: Southern Canada, south to northern Maine and west to Washington
 Habitat: Pond margins and swamps, usually in circumneutral waters
 Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range; habitat naturally scarce
 Comments: Maine is the only New England state in which this species occurs. Most frequent in the marl ponds of Aroostook County
 CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet No. 56: 2 areas field verified and in files

*Does not include two stations cited in literature but unvouchered -- see Reference.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Oxbow: Stream
 August 1959
 Stanley Junkins (LeRoy F. Norton #1029)
 UMPI

Perham: (1) Three feet of water, sluggish stream
 July 11, 1939
 F.H. Steinmetz #757-758
 MAINE-NY

(2) In stream in bog
 July 11, 1939
 R.C. Bean
 NEBC

(3) Salmon Brook Bog
 July 11, 1939
 A.H. Norton #19546
 MAINE-NHA

(4) Salmon Brook Lake at Spaulding, Rt. 228
 August 14, 1979
 C.B. Hellquist, H. Tyler,
 G.E. Crow #13877
 NEBC

EXTANT

Portage Lake: (1) Plentiful in small boggy creek; Mosquito Brook near mouth of Fish River, northeast arm of Portage Lake
 August 21, 1940
 E.C. Ogden, W.K. Babel #2276
 MAINE-NHA

(Nymphaea tetragona)

- (2) River, alt. 600'
August 6, 1944
LeRoy F. Norton #768
UMPI

T.13 R.7
WELS

Fish River, Portage, shallow water
in lagoon on left as one goes up
the river off Fish River, above
Chase Brook, near quick water,
with Nymphosanthus microphyllus
August 12, 1934
W.E. Manning
SCHN

T.17 R.4:
WELS

- (1) McLean Brook at Long Lake,
Sinclair: elevation 581 ft.;
pH 7.32; alkalinity 13.5 ppm
August 2, 1972
C.B. Hellquist #4608
NEBC

- (2) McLean Brook
August 17, 1979
C.B. Hellquist, G. Crow,
and Hank Tyler
NHA

EXTANT

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.1 R.12:
WELS

Penobscot Pond
July 1969
Anne Howe
MAINE

Verbal report 1980
Howe
EXTANT

SOMERSET COUNTY

Attean:

- (1) Attean Lake, 3' of water
August 9, 1940
V. Pratt, J.S. Gashwiler
MAINE
- (2) On bottom of firm mud in
open water 1-2 meters deep;
Attean Pond near mouth of
Moose River
July 1941
E.C. Ogden, E.B. Ogden
NEBC-NY-PH

REFERENCES

Manning, W.E. 1936. Nymphaea tetragona in Maine. *Rhodora* 38:375.

(Nymphaea tetragona)

- Nylander, O.O. 1938. Castalia tetragona in Salmon Brook Lake Bog. Contributions to the Free Booters Club of Knowledge. Special Collections, Univ. of Maine at Orono. 9 pp.
- Gashwiler, J.S. 1941. Nymphaea tetragona in Somerset County, Maine. Rhodora 43:74-75.

NYMPHAEA TETRAGONA IN SOMERSET COUNTY, MAINE.—While on Waterfowl Survey work for the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game, the writer with Virgil S. Pratt found *Nymphaea tetragona* Georgi in three localities in Somerset County. Previous reports of this plant for the State are by Wayne E. Manning, who found it in Chase Brook at Portage Lake¹, and by Olof O. Nylander, who reported it at Salmon Brook Lake Bog in Perham² and in Mosquito Brook at Portage Lake.³ These stations are all in Aroostook County.

In Attean Pond in the town of Attean near the mouth of Moose River the plant was found scattered over several acres of open water, associated with *Potamogeton natans* L. and *Polygonum natans* A. Eaton. The water was about four feet deep over a bottom of firm mud; it had a pH of 7.0. Specimens of this collection will be deposited in the herbarium of the University of Maine and in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club. In addition scattered plants were found in Dennistown. These were in Branch Stream, which flows into Little Big Wood Pond. A few plants were also seen in Holeb Pond in the town of Holeb.

Nelumbo lutea (Willd.) Pers.

American Lotus

Number of Towns:	Total-1: known (1980)-1
Criteria Met:	SMES, NLR, VULN
Range:	Florida to Texas, north to southern New England, and west to Minnesota and Iowa
Habitat:	Quiet waters
Reasons for Rarity:	Recent range extension, northern limit of range
Comments:	Formerly known only as far north as Massachusetts, where it is more common. Rare in parts of its northern range: New York (Mitchell et. al. 1980), Michigan, Pennsylvania and New Jersey (Wiegman 1979), Delaware (Tucker et. al. 1979), and Maryland (Broome et. al. 1979).
CAP Documentation:	Botanical Fact Sheet No. 4: 1 area field verified and registered as a critical area

YORK COUNTY

Saco:	Shallow water with sandy bottom, Long Pond, Bayview August 2, 1978 L.M. Eastman NHA	EXTANT Registered
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Anemone multifida Poir.

Cut-leaved Anemone
Northern Thimbleweed

Number of Towns: Total-5; historic-3; known (1980)-4*
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR, VULN
 Range: Newfoundland to Alaska, south to northern New England and west to Oregon
 Habitat: River ledges and sea cliffs
 Reasons for Rarity: A sub-arctic species at the southern limit of its range
 Comments: Also occurs in Vermont; the 1 known station there is threatened (Countryman 1978). This species is listed as rare at the New England level by Crow et. al. (1981). Maine stations are threatened by the proposed Dickey-Lincoln hydroelectric project or other projects along the St. John River
 CAP Documentation: Planning Report No. 48 (Richards 1977c). 4 stations documented, 1 registered

*Includes 2 recently documented stations for which herbarium specimens were not collected -- see Notes.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Fort Kent:
- (1) July 11, 1904
Dora H. Moulton
NHA
 - (2) July 18, 1908
J.R. Churchill
NEBC
 - (3) Ledges along the St. John River
July 22, 1938
F. Hyland and A.E. Prince
MAINE
 - (4) Ledges
July 26, 1946
G.D. Chamberlain and E.C. Ogden
MAINE
 - (5) Photograph: river ledges, Fish River Falls
July 4, 1977
George H. Newman, Spencer Newman,
L.M. Eastman, Steven Foster
NEBC
- EXTANT
Registered
- St. Francis:
- (1) 1881
Kate Furbish
NEBC

(Anemone multifida)

(2) River banks
July 30, 1900
E.F. Williams
NHA-NEBC

T.18 R.10:

Rocky island, junction of St.
John and St. Francis Rivers
July 14, 1903
A.S. Pease #2242
NEBC

Field Check 1976
Richards
EXTANT

Note

In 1976, Charles D. Richards found Anemone multifida in two other towns along the St. John River. Because of the small population sizes, no specimens were taken.

St. John: 1) Winding ledges (this station extends into the town of Fort Kent). Field checked 1980, extant but only 1 individual seen.

2) Berube Ledges - field checked 1980, extant.

Frenchville: On ledges, similar to other stations. Significant because it is the most easterly station for this species in Maine.

For more information on these stations, see the Planning Report on Anemone multifida.

Anemonella thalictroides (L.) Spach

Rue-Anemone

Number of Towns: Total-1; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR, DEC/VUL
Range: Northwest Florida to Oklahoma, north to southern Maine and west to Minnesota
Habitat: Open woods
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
Comments: Whether this species now occurs in Maine is anybody's guess. It is listed as rare in New Hampshire and Vermont (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978), but is not rare southward
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1898

YORK COUNTY

South Berwick: June 1898
J.A. Bates
NEBC

Clematis verticillaris DC.

Purple Clematis

Number of Towns: Total-18; historic-16; known (1980)-5*
Criteria Met: DEC/VUL
Range: Quebec to Manitoba, south to Virginia and west to Iowa
Habitat: Rich rocky woods and slopes, often calcareous
Reasons for Rarity: Habitat being depleted: plants dug up for ornamentals
Comments: We lack comprehensive, up-to-date information on this species' distribution in Maine. Although historically found at quite a few locations throughout the State, there is some evidence that the plant is not as frequent as it once was. Its alleged rarity is compounded by its high aesthetic value. Also listed as rare in Rhode Island (Church and Champlin 1978) and Massachusetts (Coddington and Field 1978). The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists this species also from Somerset, Hancock, Cumberland, and York Counties, but we found no vouchers
CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet No. 26; 4 areas known, 2 of these field verified and in files, 1 registered as a Critical Area

*Includes one reported but unvouchered station -- see Note.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Ashland: (1) Gravelly steep riverbank,
Aroostook River, 1/2 mile
below dam opposite Sheridan
July 29, 1938
F. Hyland
NEBC-MAINE
- (2) Shore of Aroostook River
near Pudding Rock
June 11, 1939
G.D. Chamberlain #1048
MAINE
Field check 1979
Rooney and McKellar
NOT FOUND
- Fort Kent: (1) 1881
Kate Furbish
NEBC
Field check 1978
Fish River Falls
Eastman and Gawler
EXTANT-Registered
- (2) July 15, 1964
Alice I. Evans
NHA
- Oxbow: Riverbank, Aroostook River
July 17, 1946
G.D. Chamberlain, E.C. Ogden
MAINE
- Presque Isle: Aroostook R. near Presque Isle
June 2, 1933
G.D. Chamberlain
MAINE

(Clematis verticillaris)

T.11 R.6: Rocky slope, alt. 1800'
WELS September 5, 1943
LeRoy F. Norton #625
UMPI

T.12 R.16: Schist outcrop at riverbank
WELS July 23, 1917
Harold St. John, George E.
Nichols #2305
NEBC

Unknown: Riverbank, Aroostook River
July 11, 1946
E.C. Ogden #4595
NEBC

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Hampden: August 1916
M.L. Fernald, B. Long #13667
NEBC

Orono: (1) May 31, 1873
F. Lamson-Scribner
NEBC-WAVI

EXTIRPATED?
See Reference

(2) 1880
Kate Furbish
MAINE-NEBC

(3) Dry banks, Basin Mills
June 2, 1898
L.H. Harvey
NHA

(4) Rocky bank
May 16, 1889
M.L. Fernald
NHA

Veazie: Gravel knoll
July 15, 1951
F. Hyland
MAINE

T.6 R.8: (1) Shaded rock, Horse Mountain
WELS August 21, 1942
G.D. Chamberlain
MAINE

Field check 1979
Gawler, Rooney,
McKellar, Tyler
EXTANT

(2) Rocky woods, Horse Mountain
August 21, 1942
LeRoy F. Norton #155
UMPI

(Clematis verticillaris)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Sangerville: Rich rocky woods
June 29, 1895
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

T.3 R.11: Rocky riverbank, Ripogenus
WELS Gorge
August 4, 1938
F. Hyland #1047
NEBC-MAINE

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Strong: Rocky woods, Day Mountain
northern portion
August 31, 1904
E.B. Chamberlain, C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

OXFORD COUNTY

Albany: Roadside, Rt. 35 EXTANT
June 10, 1974
C.S. Campbell #944
MAINE

Lovell: Rich rocky woods EXTANT
July 1974
C.S. Campbell, L.M. Eastman #2510
MAINE

KNOX COUNTY

Warren: One small patch found very
local on ledge, mixed woods
with pine, peninsula between
between St. George and Oyster
River
June 7, 1953
G.B. Rossbach #2561
MAINE

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Vassalboro: Ledgy thicket
August 25, 1939
R.C. Bean
NEBC

Clematis verticillaris)

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Turner: June 1, 1907
Sue L. Gordon #237
MAINE

Note

Clematis verticillaris was reported from Winslow (Kennebec County) by Bertye Haywood in 1980. Sue Gawler field checked the site and found the vegetative plants. Since they did not flower, no voucher was collected. This site will be re-checked in 1981.

REFERENCE

Lamson-Scribner, F. 1874. The Ornamental and Useful Plants of Maine. Nineteenth Annual Report of The Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture. Augusta, Maine.

Lamson-Scribner, F. 1891. A sketch of the flora of Orono, Maine. Bot. Gaz. 16:228-234.

Fernald, M.L. 1891. Plants of special interest collected at Orono, Maine. Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 18:120-124.

"Prof. Lamson-Scribner in an article published fifteen years ago, stated that this plant was found in Orono, 'growing profusely on rocky banks.' It has fast been torn up, until now there are only a few straggling plants left, and these are in constant danger of meeting the same fate."

Lamson-Scribner, F. 1892. Mt. Ktaadn and its flora. Bot. Gaz. 17:46-54.

"Clematis verticillaris DC. Abundant along the banks of the East Branch, in fruit."

Hyland, F. 1939. Meeting at Orono, 1935. Bulletin of the Josselyn Botanical Society of Maine. Number 7:20-22.

"Clematis verticillaris DC. and Juncus oronensis Fern. which have been collected at Orono were not found. It is thought that the local stations are now extinct -- at least search for them during recent years has failed."

Hepatica acutiloba DC.

Sharp-lobed Hepatica

Number of Towns: Historic-2; known (1980)-0*
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, VULN
Range: Georgia to Alabama, north to Maine and west to Minnesota
Habitat: Rich woods, often in calcareous areas
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; scarcity of calcareous habitat

(Hepatica acutiloba)

Comments: Like many other plants of southern affinity which are at their northern limit in Maine, this species is more common south of this state. It is, however, listed as rare in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, and Maryland (Mehrhöf 1978, Church and Champlin 1978, Tucker et. al. 1979, Broome et. al. 1979). The Delaware and Maryland lists give this species under the Synonym H. nobilis Mill. var. acuta (Pursh) Steyermark

CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1896

*Does not include one station cited in literature but for which no voucher remains -- see Reference.

SOMERSET COUNTY

Cambridge: 1884
F.S. Bunker
NEBC

YORK COUNTY

York: One luxuriant cluster in rich deciduous woods near the York River about 1 mile above the railroad bridge
August 18, 1896
E.P. Bicknell
NEBC

REFERENCES

Goodale, G.L. 1862. A Catalogue of The Flowering Plants of Maine. Proc. Portland Society of Natural History I:37-63, 127-138.

"Hepatica acutiloba, Mt. Lunksoos." (Goodale's specimens were destroyed in the Great Portland Fire of 1866). T.4 R.7 WELS, Penobscot County.

Knowlton, C.H., W.S. Ripley and C.A. Weatherby. 1918. Report of Committee on Floral Areas. Rhodora 20:195.

Ranunculus ambigens S. Wats.

Water-plantain Spearwort

Number of Towns: Historic-6; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, VULN
Range: Georgia to Louisiana, north to Maine and west to Minnesota
Habitat: Sloughs and muddy swamps
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
Comments: Somewhat scarce throughout range, although not rare in most of it. Listed as rare in New Hampshire, Delaware, and Virginia (Storks and Crow 1978, Tucker et. al. 1979, Porter 1979)
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1914

(Ranunculus ambigens)

HANCOCK COUNTY

Deer Isle: Muddy pond holes in
pasture: South Deer Isle
August 14, 1914
A.F. Hill #1891
NEBC

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Cumberland: Clay soil, wet
July 29, 1903
C.H. Knowlton, F.E. Sweetser,
M.L. Fernald #5510
NEBC

Scarborough: August 1862
Joseph Blake #144
MAINE-NHA

YORK COUNTY

Eliot: In slow meadow brook
July 8, 1907
J.C. Parlin
NHA

North Berwick: Margin of bog hole
June 13, 1896
J.C. Parlin, M.L. Fernald
NEBC

York: Pond, York Harbor
September 8, 1887
Walter Deane
NEBC

Ranunculus fascicularis Muhl.

Early Crowfoot

Number of Towns: Total-2: known (1980)-2
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Georgia to Iowa, north to southwestern Maine and west to
Minnesota
Habitat: Open rocky woods, often in calcareous areas
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range, habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Only recently discovered in Maine, this buttercup is also
listed as rare in New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and
Maryland (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978, Wiegman
1979, Broome et. al. 1979) Wiegman (1979) notes this as
having "taxonomic problems"
CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet No. 40; 1 area field verified by the
Critical Areas Program and pending registration

(Ranunculus fascicularis)

OXFORD COUNTY

Porter: Moist ledges, Rattlesnake Mountain
June 8, 1974
L.M. Eastman, C. Paul Wight #398
MAINE
Field check 1980
Gawler and Tyler
EXTANT

YORK COUNTY

Parsonsfield: Moist ledges, south slope, Cedar Mountain
July 7, 1978
L.M. Eastman, Steven Foster
NEBC
Field Check 1980
Eastman
EXTANT

REFERENCE

Eastman, L.M. 1977. Notable plants of Rattlesnake Mountain, Porter, Maine.
Rhodora 79:316.

Ranunculus gmelini DC. var. hookeri (D. Don) Benson Small Yellow Water-Crowfoot

Number of Towns: Historic-4; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Newfoundland to Alaska, south to Maine and west to Oregon
Habitat: Clear, cool water and shores
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range
Comments: Occurs in New England only in Maine
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1939

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

New Limerick: Valley of the Meduxnekeag River,
springy spot in Arbor-Vitae
swamp on the river flat
August 13, 1909
M.L. Fernald #1778
NEBC-NY

Phair: Muddy bank of brook
July 13, 1914
R.W. Woodward, C.H. Bissell
NEBC

Presque Isle: Forming dominant growth with
Hippuris vulgaris
July 27, 1939
G.D. Chamberlain
NEBC

(Ranunculus gmelini var. hookeri)

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Lee: Gott's Brook
July 27, 1937
Maynard W. Quimby
NHA

REFERENCE

Fernald, M.L. and K.M. Wiegand. 1910. A summer's botanizing in eastern Maine and western New Brunswick. Part I. General notes on the summer trip. *Rhodora* 12:101-121.

... at a point [near New Limerick] where the road approaches a muddy flat of the [Meduxnekeag] river ... we followed a spring rivulet to its source and were delighted to find ourselves in a dense carpet of the pretty little semi-aquatic Ranunculus Purshii Richards. with golden flowers only 7 mm. broad. This was another plant familiar in Gaspe but heretofore unknown in New England..."

Ranunculus lapponicus L.

Lapland-Buttercup

Number of Towns: Total-2; historic-2; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR, VULN
Range: Subarctic region, south locally to northern Maine and west to British Columbia
Habitat: Mossy, cold wet woods
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range
Comments: As with several species which are restricted to Northern White Cedar bogs, Maine stations may be threatened by the increased cutting of cedar for building. Maine is the only state in the northeast where this species is found, and it is listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981)
CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet No. 20: 1 area field verified and pending registration

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Mapleton: Boggy woods road
July 1, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #2888
MAINE

Perham: Wet woods
June 15, 1956
Byron Hand
NEBC
Field check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Rooney, etc.
EXTANT

REFERENCE

Chamberlain, G.D. 1939. Ranunculus lapponicus in Aroostook County, Maine. *Rhodora* 41:461.

(Ranunculus lapponicus)

"In this region the plant seems to be restricted to more or less heavily wooded bogs, growing in sphagnum. In none of the stations could it be called abundant, but appearing in small, inconspicuous patches."

Thalictrum confine Fern.

Boundary Meadow-Rue

Number of Towns: Total-4: historic-4: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR, VULN
Range: Quebec to Manitoba, south to northern Maine and west to Minnesota
Habitat: Calcareous shores and talus
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range, calcareous habitat naturally scarce, and changing through manipulation of water levels
Comments: Also occurs in Vermont, though not on that State's rare plant list: listed as rare at the New England level by Crow et. al. (1981)
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1941

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Caribou: (1) July 13, 1939
F.H. Steinmetz #19549
NHA
(2) Riverbank
June 14, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1557
MAINE
(3) River shore
July 13, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #2632
NEBC
Fort Fairfield: (1) River thicket
August 16, 1901
M.L. Fernald and E.F. Williams
PH
(2) Gravelly river-beach
July 19, 1902
E.F. Williams, J.F. Collins,
M.L. Fernald
PH
Washburn: 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #2689
MAINE

(Thalictrum confine)

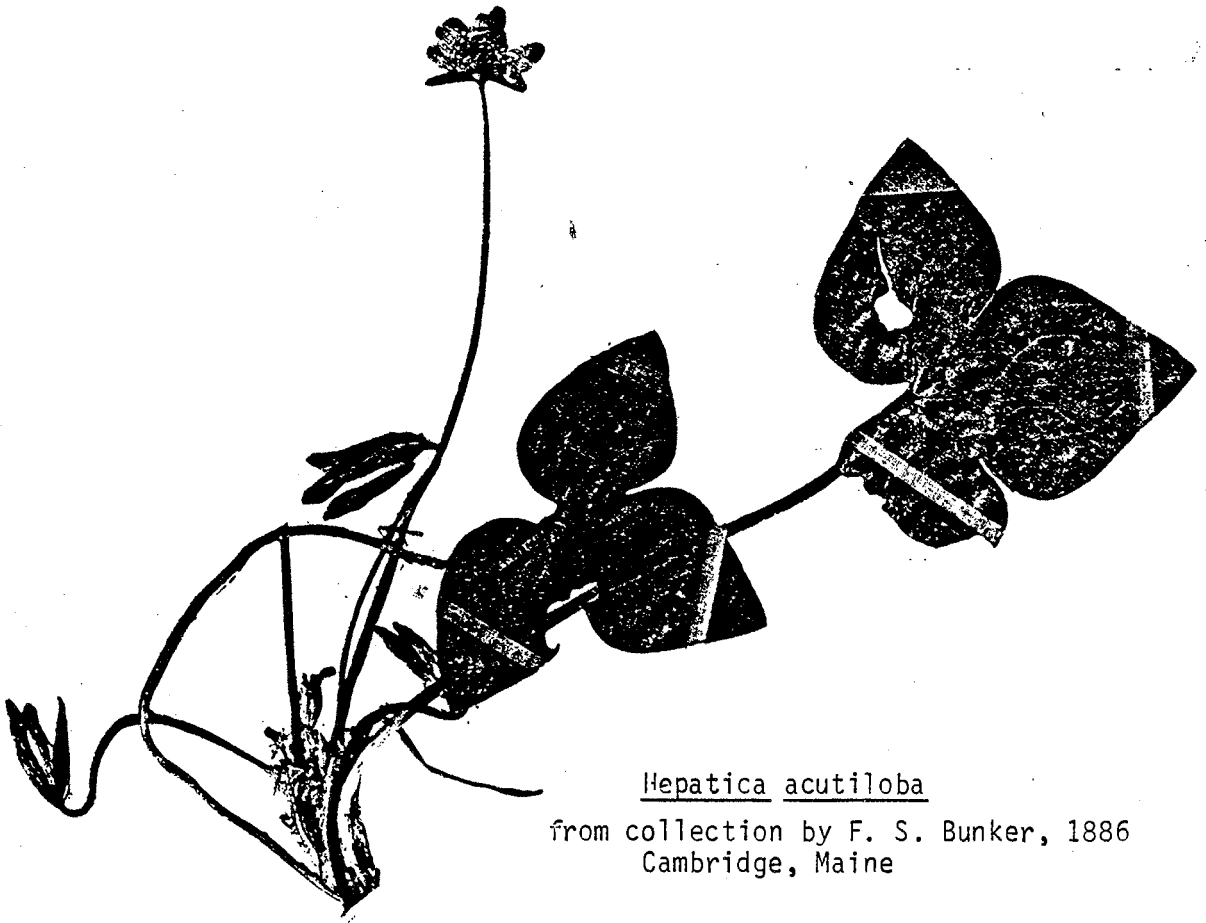
FRANKLIN COUNTY

Swanton:

July 24, 1926
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

REFERENCE

Fernald, M.L. 1900. Two northeastern Thalictrums. Rhodora 2:232-233.



Hepatica acutiloba

from collection by F. S. Bunker, 1886
Cambridge, Maine

LAURACEAE

LAUREL FAMILY

Lindera benzoin (L.) Blume

Spicebush

Number of Towns: Total-7; historic-7; known (1980)-5*
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DEC/VUL
 Range: Florida to Texas, north to southern Maine and west to southern Michigan
 Habitat: Moist to wet woods
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; often winter killed
 Comments: Spicebush is common to abundant through most of its range
 CAP Documentation: Planning report No. 23 (Eastman 1976). 7 areas documented (3 of which are in 1 town), 4 of these included on the Register of Critical Areas

*Does not include one station cited in literature but unvouchered -- see Reference.

YORK COUNTY

Acton:	(1) Both staminate and pistillate flowers May 26, 1917 A.E. Sargent NHA	Field Check 1976 Eastman EXTANT-Registered
	(2) Roadside June 22, 1960 Edith C. Bicknell #3371 MAINE	
	(3) Swampy deciduous woods with big deciduous trees south of Wilson Lake. 3-4 feet June 22, 1960 A.R. Hodgdon, Woodwell NHA	
Alfred:	Damp woods, brooksides May 4, 1955 (in flower) Leland Crane MAINE	Field Check 1976 Eastman NOT FOUND
Eliot:	(1) Near old Moses Goodwin's place left of Beach Row July 29, 1934 Anne E. Perkins MAINE-NHA	Field Check 1976 Eastman EXTANT-Registered
	(2) Marshes, several dozen bushes July 17, 1935 Anne E. Perkins MAINE	

(Lindera benzoin)

- (3) Swamp
July 18, 1935
A.E. Perkins
MAINE
 - (4) Rich moist roadside, Beach Road
August 11, 1935
Oliver Neal
MAINE
 - (5) June 24, 1941
A.E. Perkins
NHA
 - (6) Damp woods
June 21, 1947
A.E. Perkins
MAINE
 - (7) Beach Road, locally abundant
June 22, 1977
Anne E. Perkins
MAINE
 - (8) Low wet woods on Beach Road
September 18, 1972
C.S. Campbell
MAINE
- Hollis:
- (1) Salmon Falls: banks of Saco
River at Gorge
June 15, 1938
A.E. Perkins
MAINE-NHA
 - (2) Salmon Falls, south bank of
Saco River
July 2, 1939
F. Hyland
MAINE
 - (3) Rich moist woods, Indian Cellars
July 20, 1976
L.M. Eastman
NEBC
- Sanford:
- Head Johnson River, rich woods
July 24, 1936
O. Neal #2154
MAINE
- Wells:
- (1) July 3, 1940
Dr. A. Perkins #670
MAINE

Field Check 1978
Gawler and Tyler
EXTANT

(Lindera benzoin)

- (2) Littlefield Road (9B) near
 juncture of Rt. 1; Boggy
 woods near a prominent ledge
 July 15, 1940
 A.E. Perkins
 MAINE
Field Check 1976
Eastman
EXTANT-Registered
- (3) July 23, 1940
 A.E. Perkins
 MAINE
- (4) Swampy woods, 9B
 July 3, 1947
 A.E. Perkins #2188
 MAINE
- (5) Route 9B, just beginning to
 get red fruit
 September 4, 1976
 C. Paul Wight and L.M. Eastman
 NHA
- York: Near Mt. Agamenticus
 June 24, 1941
 F.H. Steinmetz
 MAINE
Field Check 1976
Eastman
NOT FOUND

REFERENCES

Perkins, A.E. 1935. Notes on some rare plants of York County, Maine. *Rhodora* 37:415-416.

"Benzoin aestivale ... about 40 years ago this was collected in North Berwick by John C. Parlin."

Perkins, A.E. 1955. Flora of York County, Maine. *Journal of the New York Botanical Garden* 5(1).

Sassafras albidum (Nutt.) Nees

Sassafras

Number of Towns: Total-9; historic-9; known (1980)-3
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DEC/VUL
Range: Florida to Texas, north to southern Maine and west to Michigan
Habitat: Old fields and edges of woods
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
Comments: Includes the typical variety and the variety molle (Raf.) Fern. *Sassafras* is abundant and often considered "weedy" throughout much of its range. It is listed as rare both in Maine and in Vermont (Countryman 1978)
CAP Documentation: Planning Report No. 8 (Eastman 1976b). 3 stations documented and registered as critical areas

(Sassafras albidum)

OXFORD COUNTY

Denmark: var. molle: Hill near village; Field Check 1976
one large tree and several Eastman
small ones EXTANT-Registered
August 1, 1933
F. Hyland #454
MAINE

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Brunswick: 1906
Kate Furbish
NEBC

YORK COUNTY

Eliot: South Eliot Village, by a fence Field Check 1976
August 18, 1905 Eastman
E.B. Chamberlain #2613 NOT FOUND
NEBC-NHA

Kittery: (1) August 1916 Field Check 1976
M.L. Fernald Eastman
MAINE NOT LOCATED-
EXTIRPATED?

(2) Cutt's Island, dry rocky woods Literature Report
August 11, 1916 Perkins (1955)
M.L. Fernald and Bayard Long EXTIRPATED
NEBC-PH

Lebanon: (1) var. molle: South Lebanon,
1 mile west of town
August 3, 1933
F. Hyland #452
MAINE

(2) East Lebanon
August 1933
A.E. Perkins
NEBC

North Berwick: (1) Rocky upland thicket
September 1898
Chas. A. Hanson
NEBC

(2) Oak woods
August 7, 1932
Anne E. Perkins
CU

(Sassafras albidum)

- (3) var. molle: Bauneg Bog Pond,
July 24, 1934
F. Hyland #167
MAINE
Literature Report
Eastman (1976)
EXTIRPATED
- Sanford:
- (1) Oak Hill
September 25, 1932
Anne E. Perkins
CU
- (2) Oak Hill, near road
August 6, 1935
Oliver M. Neal #394
PH
- (3) var. molle: Oak Hill
May 16, 1936 (in flower)
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE
Field Check 1979
Gawler and Tyler
EXTANT-Registered
- (4) var. molle: Oak Hill
July 21, 1936
F. Hyland
MAINE
- (5) var. molle: border of
moist woods
June 23, 1960
Edith C. Bicknell #3379
MAINE
- Wells:
- (1) var. molle
Drake's Island
August 11, 1916
M.L. Fernald #14093
NHA
Literature Report
Perkins (1955)
EXTIRPATED
- (2) var. molle: Drake's Island
August 26, 1939
Dr. A.E. Perkins
MAINE
- York:
- (1) var. molle: near Mt. Agamenticus
September 13, 1926
Norton, Haven, and Whelden
NHA
- (2) var. molle: Old cemetery
August 30, 1932
Anne E. Perkins
MAINE-CU
Field Check 1976
Eastman
EXTANT-Registered
- (3) var. molle: Mt. Agamenticus
August 10, 1933
F. Hyland #425
MAINE
Literature Report
Eastman 1976
EXTIRPATED

(Sassafras albidum)

(4) var. molle: Large station
July 16, 1947
Dr. A.E. Perkins
NEBC-MAINE

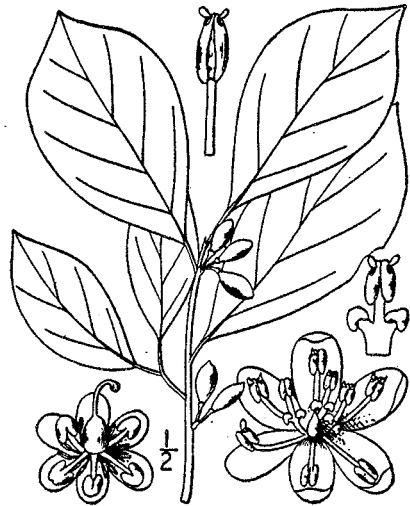
(5) var. molle: Woods road to
Mt. Agamenticus
June 2, 1954
R.C. Bean and Josselyn Botanical
Society
MAINE

REFERENCE

Perkins, A.E. 1955. Flora of York County, Maine. Journal of the New York Botanical Garden 5(1).



Sassafras albidum



Lindera benzoin

PAPAVERACEAE

POPPY FAMILY

Adlumia fungosa (Ait.) Greene

Allegheny Vine

Number of Towns: Total-9: historic-9: known (1980)-0*
 Criteria Met: FEW, DECL?
 Range: Local, eastern Quebec to Minnesota, south to New England and mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee
 Habitat: Rocky slopes, recently burned woods
 Reasons for Rarity: Scarce throughout its range
 Comments: High aesthetic appeal - frequently cultivated and occasionally escapes. Also listed as rare in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina (Storks and Crow 1978, Coddington and Field 1978, Church and Champlin 1978, Tucker et. al. 1979, Broome et. al. 1979, Porter 1979). Listed in the Maine Checklist also from Piscataquis, Franklin, Lincoln and Kennebec Counties, but we found no vouchers from those counties
 CAP Documentation: None. Up-to-date information badly needed on this species

*Does not include one station cited in literature but unvouchered -- see Reference. Also does not include one station which was apparently an escape from cultivation - See Note. Some of the other stations listed below may also be escapes, so the actual number of natural stations is unclear.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Orono: By a stream near the village,
 possibly a garden escape
 July 16, 1890
 M.L. Fernald
 NEBC

OXFORD COUNTY

Brownfield: Waste ground
 September 8, 1904
 J.C. Parlin
 NHA

Greenwood: Recent clearing near Mud Pond
 June 13, 1931
 J.P. Bill, R.J. Eaton, M.L.
 Fernald, L. Griscom, F.W.
 Hunnewell
 NEBC

(Adlumia fungosa)

HANCOCK COUNTY

Sedgwick: Naskeag Point
July 14, 1915
A.F. Hill
NEBC

WALDO COUNTY

Monroe: Local: a few plants, humus on
edges of steep rocky calcareous
hardwood slope of Twombly
Mountain
August 6, 1949
G.B. Rossbach #1767
MAINE

KNOX COUNTY

Camden: Pendleton Woods
1928
Edith C. Bicknell
MAINE

Matinicus Isle
Plantation: South Point
July 11, 1926
A.E. Cole #1672
NEBC

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Portland: October 1860
J.W. Chickering, Jr.
NHA

YORK COUNTY

Shapleigh: Mousam Pond
August 3, 1933
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE

Note

A specimen of an escaped plant was collected in 1973 by C.S. Campbell and L.M. Eastman in Fryeburg. The label reads: "spreading up a screened-in porch, completely spontaneous according to owner: Ledbetter home". The specimen is at MAINE.

(Adlumia fungosa)

REFERENCE

Goodale, G.L. 1861. Botanical notes on the new lands. pp. 361-372 in Sixth Annual Report of the Maine board of Agriculture. Stevens and Sayward, Augusta, Maine. 477 pp.

"... I was enabled to visit a portion of eastern Aroostook ... Upon examining my specimens ... I found among them several plants which belong to a more southern parallel ... [including] Adlumia cirrhosa Raf."

Dicentra canadensis (Goldie) Walp.

Squirrel-Corn

Number of Towns: Historic-2; known-(1980)-0*
Criteria Met: FEW, DEC/VUL
Range: Southwest Quebec to Minnesota, south to New England, North Carolina, and west to Missouri
Habitat: Rich woods
Reasons for Rarity: Scarcity of suitable habitat: possibly overpicked
Comments: No herbarium specimens could be found, although this species is listed in the Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) from Androscoggin County, presumably on the basis of a specimen seen. Information comes from paintings by Kate Furbish which are housed at the Bowdoin College Library. Not seen in Maine since 1882, this plant may have been extirpated from the State. Also considered rare in Connecticut and New Hampshire (Mehrhoff 1978, Storcks and Crow 1978)
CAP Documentation: None: last collected ___?

*Does not include 1 area cited in the literature but unvouchered - see Reference.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Patten: 1881
Kate Furbish
Bowdoin College Library

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Strong: 1882
Kate Furbish
Bowdoin College Library

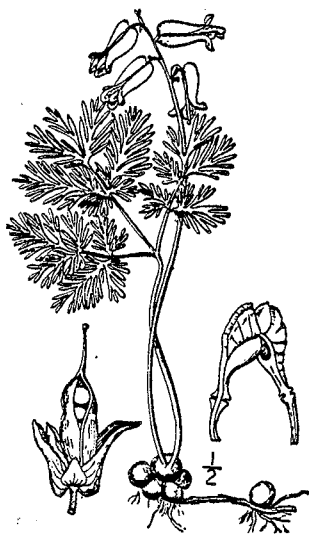
REFERENCE

Lamson-Scribner, F. 1874. Ornamental and Useful Plants of Maine. pp. 157-237 in Nineteenth Annual Report of the Secretary of The Maine Board of Agriculture. Augusta, Maine. 384 pp.

"Both the Dutchman's Breeches, D. cucullaria, and the Squirrel Corn, D. canadensis, are sometimes found in this State growing in the rich leaf mold of

(Dicentra canadensis)

deciduous woods... The latter species has, instead of a scaly bulb, scattered grain-like yellow tubes (sic) resembling in appearance grains of Indian Corn. This plant is very ornamental, having the same habits and general appearance of the Dutchman's Breeches, except in its flowers, which have the perfume of hyacinths and a delicate rose or flesh color. The Squirrel Corn grows in the vicinity of Waterville."



Dicentra canadensis

Arabis divaricarpa Nels.

Purple Rock-Cress

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
 Range: Gaspé Peninsula to Manitoba and Yukon, south to northern New England and New York; west across northern U.S. to California
 Habitat: Ledgy or sandy soils, often basic
 Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal population, and at southern limit of range
 Comments: This species is not listed as rare elsewhere in the northeast. It may have been overlooked: it was not known to have occurred in Maine until 1980, when the specimen below was found at NEBC
 CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1924

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Leeds: June 4, 1924
 Sue L. Gordon #679
 NEBC

Arabis laevigata (Muhl.) Poir

Smooth Rock-Cress

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0*
 Criteria Met: SMES, NLR
 Range: Southwest Quebec to Colorado, south to Georgia and west to Oklahoma
 Habitat: Rich woods and shaded ledges, usually calcareous
 Reasons for Rarity: Near periphery of range, habitat naturally scarce
 Comments: This crucifer may well no longer occur in Maine. It is also listed as rare in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978)
 CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1896

*Does not include 1 station cited in literature but for which we found no voucher
 -- see Reference

YORK COUNTY

South Berwick: On cliff at the "Gulf"
 June 13, 1896
 M.L. Fernald and J.C. Parlin
 NEBC

REFERENCES

Knowlton, C.H. 1904. Notes on the flora of Day Mountain, Franklin County, Maine. Rhodora 6:206-209

(Arabis laevigata)

"Arabis laevigata Poir. Not common here, but abundant on one of the Strong hills across the river. Reported in Maine only from North Berwick."

Parlin, J.C. 1905. Further notes on Arabis laevigata and Asplenium trichomanes in Maine. *Rhodora* 7: 13.

FURTHER NOTES ON ARABIS LAEVIGATA AND ASPLENium TRICHOMANES IN MAINE. — May I venture to correct Mr. C. H. Knowlton's statement, RHODORA 6, 208, that *Arabis laevigata*, Poir., had previously been reported only from North Berwick? The plant has never, in my knowledge, been collected in North Berwick. In South Berwick, I have found it at two stations: in company with Mr. M. L. Fernald, on 13 June, 1895, I found a considerable quantity of it along the cliff forming the western side of "The Gulf," and have since collected it there several times; I have also collected it on the ledges around the Parker granite quarry. Both stations are in the "Tactic," or "Tatnic," region in the northeastern part of the town. Geographically, the difference in location is slight; but it may be of service to some other collector to know the exact locality, as the only place in North Berwick where one would think of looking for plants of similar habitat is Bauneg Beg Hill, some eight miles away in the extreme northern section of the town.

Asplenium Trichomanes, L., noted by Mr. Knowlton from Livermore, also grows on dry shaded ledges near Rumford Falls (*W. H. Allen & J. C. Parlin*).—J. C. PARLIN, Brownville, Me.

Arabis missouriensis Greene

Missouri Rock-Cress

Number of Towns: Total-4: historic-1: known (1980)-3
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Southwest Maine to eastern New York, south to Pennsylvania; also in northern Georgia, Michigan, and Missouri to Oklahoma
Habitat: Rocky woods and ledges, usually calcareous
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; calcareous habitat scarce
Comments: Prior to 1973, this plant was known from only 1 Maine stations. It is also listed as rare in New Hampshire and New York (Storks and Crow 1978, Mitchell et. al. 1980)
CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #41; 2 areas documented, 1 area known but needs documentation

OXFORD COUNTY

Porter: Wooded ledges, Rattlesnake Mountain
July 15, 1974
C.S. Campbell and L.M.
Eastman #1624
MAINE
Field Check 1980
Gawler and Tyler
EXTANT

(Arabis missouriensis)

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Westbrook: June 11, 1905
A.H. Norton #1681
NHA

YORK COUNTY

Cornish: Dry rocky hillside, Pease Mountain July 28, 1973
L.M. Eastman
MAINE
Field Check 1979
Gawler and Tyler
EXTANT

Parsonsfield: Moist ledges, south slope, Cedar Mountain July 7, 1978
L.M. Eastman and Steven Foster
NEBC
EXTANT

REFERENCE

Eastman, L.M. 1977. Notable plants of Rattlesnake Mountain, Porter, Maine.
Rhodora 79:316.

Barbarea orthoceras Ledeb. a Winter-Cress: no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-3; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR, VULN
Range: Labrador to Alaska, south to northern Maine, northern New Hampshire, and west to California
Habitat: Streambanks and wet rocks
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range
Comments: Reported from only 1 station in New Hampshire, its only currently known station in New England. (Storks and Crow 1978, Crow et. al. 1981)
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1903

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Kent: (1) St. John River
1880
Kate Furbish
NEBC
(2) Gravelly shore
June 16, 1898
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(Barbarea orthoceras)

St. Francis: Gravelly shore
August 18, 1893
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

SOMERSET COUNTY

Skowhegan: Sandy meadow
June 30, 1903
E.B. Chamberlain
NEBC

REFERENCE

Chamberlain, E.B. 1909. Some recent additions to the Maine flora. Bulletin of the Josselyn Botanical Society No. 3:18-20.

Cardamine bellidifolia L.

a Bitter-Cress, no common name

Number of Towns: Total-2: historic-2: known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Greenland to Alaska, south to Labrador, Mount Katahdin,
White Mountains, west to Oregon
Habitat: Cold ravines and wet mossy rocks
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range
Comments: Only other recently verified station in New England is on
Mt. Washington (Storks and Crow 1978). Listed as nationally
rare by Crow et. al. (1981)
CAP Documentation: None. 1977 verbal report needs documentation

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- T.3 R.9:
WELS
- (1) Long Crooked Slide, South Basin,
Mount Katahdin
August, 1874
F.Lamson-Scribner
NEBC
 - (2) Shore of Basin Pond, Mount Katahdin
September, 1898
E.D. Merrill
NEBC
 - (3) North slope of Pamola,
Mount Katahdin
June 11, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(Cardamine bellidifolia)

(4) Sandy beach, head of Chimney
Pond, Mount Katahdin
July 8, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(5) Chimney Pond, Mt. Katahdin
August 9, 1926
A.H. Norton
MAINE

(6) Gully to right of the Chimney,
Mount Katahdin
July 24, 1929
S.J. Ewer
NEBC

Field Check 1978
Barrington and
Hudson
EXTANT

(7) Chimney Pond, Mount Katahdin
June 26, 1931
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Baldwin: Crevices of granite rock in
bed of mountain stream, West
Baldwin
September 10, 1900
Kate Furbish
NEBC

REFERENCES

Merrill, E.D. 1899. Notes on Maine plants. *Rhodora* 1:185-186.

"Cardamine bellidifolia L. Abundant on sandy shores of South Basin Pond, Mt. Katahdin, September, 1898. Altitude about 2,500'."

Fernald, M.L. 1901. The Vascular Plants of Mt. Katahdin. *Rhodora* 3: 174.

"Cardamine bellidifolia L. Long Crooked Slide, South Basin: beach at head of Chimney Pond: shaded rocks from the monument peaks to Pamola: West wall, North Basin."

Furbish, K. 1901. Cardamine bellidifolia in Cumberland County, Maine. *Rhodora* 3:185.

CARDAMINE BELLIDIFOLIA IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE. — On Sept. 10, 1900, I found this rare alpine species by a stream in West Baldwin, only a few miles northwest of Portland. The plant was growing in crevices of granite rock by a stream in a deep gorge. This stream descends from the highest hills of the region, Saddleback Hills, which are wooded to the top and have an altitude of only 1190 feet. The point at which the *Cardamine* was found was near the

(Cardamine bellidifolia)

base of these hills, perhaps at an altitude of 500 feet. Lest there should be some mistake about the identity of the plant, it was sent to the Gray Herbarium, and there pronounced *C. bellidifolia*. It is surprising to find this plant, otherwise known south of Labrador only in the alpine regions of Katahdin and Washington, in a low section like West Baldwin, for there the country is ordinarily very dry and the soil light and sandy, while the region is much more characterized by southern species — *Galium circaezans*, *Gerardia quercifolia*, *Adiantum pedatum*, *Desmodium paniculatum*, *Helianthus divaricatus*, and *Lespedeza frutescens* — than by northern plants. — KATE FURBISH, Brunswick, Maine.

Cardamine longii Fern.

Long's Bitter Cress

Number of Towns: Total-3: historic-3: known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: FEW, RSTR, NLR, FED
Range: Local, along the coastal plain, Maine to South Carolina
Habitat: Brackish estuaries, occasionally saline shores inland
Reasons for Rarity: Scarce throughout range, reasons unclear
Comments: Currently under review for listing as Endangered or Threatened by the Office of Endangered Species. Listed as rare in New York and Maryland (Mitchell et. al. 1980, Broome et. al. 1979) and as of "special concern" in Virginia (Porter 1979). The taxonomic status of this species needs work. Some authors (e.g. Famous and Ferris 1980) note that it may be an extreme form of *C. pensylvanica*, but no systematic work has been done to support this theory. T.J. Crovello, in his recent work on *Cardamine*, has found and/or annotated specimens which extend the range (and fill in the gaps) for this species. He kindly supplied most of the information below
CAP Documentation: Planning Report No. 17 (Eastman 1976h). One area field verified and registered, another known but needs documentation.

HANCOCK COUNTY

Southwest Harbor: Cold Brook, Mount Desert Island
May 28, 1890
E.L. Rand
NY

LINCOLN COUNTY

Boothbay Harbor: Ocean Point, in small brook
August 12, 1925
N.C. Fassett #2426
WIS

(Cardamine longii)

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

Bath: Whiskeag Creek
July 12, 1921
A.H. Norton #14119
NHA

Bowdoinham: (1) Shaded rock pockets and
crevices covered at high tide
September 14, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #13698
NEBC-GH-NY-F

(2) Valley of the Cathance River,
shaded rock pockets and
crevices covered at high tide
September 14, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long
NY-PH-US

(3) Muddy rocks, just at high
tide level, estuary of the
Cathance River
August 26, 1920
N.C. Fassett #45
F

(4) Tidal flats about Merrymeeting
Bay, rocky shore at high tide
level, shaded by overhanging
trees, Center's Point
August 22, 1921
N.C. Fassett #126
NY

(5) Near River Bend Camp on
Cathance River on tidal
muck covered rock
September 1, 1972
John A. Churchill #72-912
University of Maryland

(6) Muck covered rocks in mud
flats, directly behind
River Bend Camp, Cathance
River
July 23, 1976
L.M. Eastman
NEBC

Field check 1979
Gawler and Tyler
EXTANT
Registered

Note

Vegetative plants answering the description of Cardamine longii were seen near the head tide of the Cathance River in Topsham (Sagadahoc County), September 1979, by Sue Gawler and Hank Tyler. The station needs further documentation.

(Cardamine longii)

REFERENCE

- Fernald, M.L. 1917. A new Cardamine from southern Maine. *Rhodora* 19:91-92
- Famous, N. and C. Ferris. 1980. Endangered, Threatened and Rare Plants. Chapter 20 in an Ecological Characterization of Coastal Maine. S.J. Fefer and P.A. Schöttig, Principal Investigators. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Newton Corner, Massachusetts. 25 pp.

Dentaria maxima Nutt.

Great Toothwort

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0*
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR, DEC/VULN
Range: Southern Maine to Wisconsin, south to West Virginia and Tennessee
Habitat: Wooded streams and calcareous slopes
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range: habitat being depleted
Comments: Also rare in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978), but not southward. Recent attempts to relocate this species in Casco Bay have failed. Possibly extirpated
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1905

*Does not include 1 area cited in literature but unvouchered. See Reference.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Harpswell: Eagle Island
July 16, 1905
D.W. Fellows #1728
NHA

Field Check 1979
Eastman
NOT FOUND

REFERENCE

Chamberlain, E.B. 1909. Some recent additions to the Maine flora. *Bulletin of the Josselyn Botanical Society* No. 3:18-20.

"Dentaria maxima: a species of rich woods of the middle and central states, occurs on Outer Green Island and other exposed islets in Portland Harbor."

Descurainia richardsonii (Sweet) O.E. Schulz

Richardson's Tansy-mustard

Number of Towns: Historic-5: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Cote Nord (Quebec) to Yukon, south to central Maine, Minnesota, Kansas and Colorado
Habitat: Calcareous gravels and prairies
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range: calcareous habitat scarce

(Descurainia richardsonii)

Comments: Maine is the only New England state in which this species occurs. Listed as rare at the New England level by Crow et. al (1981)
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1945

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Garfield: Wet ledges
June 15, 1945
LeRoy Norton
MAINE

T.11 R.8: Horse Mountain, Machias River.
WELS Talus on rock slope, southern exposure. Rather large colony, 1600 ft. altitude
August 29, 1943
L. Norton #608
MAINE

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Day's Academy Grant: Base of cliff, Mt. Kineo
June 6, no year
Mr. Bunker
MAINE

T.7 R.9: On boulder in lake
WELS May 30, 1942
LeRoy Norton
MAINE

SOMERSET COUNTY

Moscow: Growing on fill at Wyman Dam
August 21, 1934
R.C. Bean
MAINE

Draba arabisans Michx.

Rock-Cress Whitlow-Grass

Number of Towns: Total-3; historic-3; known (1980)-1*
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Newfoundland to Ontario, south to Maine, Vermont, and west to Minnesota
Habitat: Calcareous rocks
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range; calcareous habitat scarce

*Does not include two stations cited in literature but for which no vouchers were found -- see Reference.

(Draba arabisans)

Comments: Elsewhere in New England, known from Vermont. Listed as rare at the New England level by Crow et. al. (1981)
CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #28; 1 area documented and registered as a critical area

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Garfield: Rocky slope, alt. 1600'.
Plentiful
August 29, 1943
LeRoy F. Norton #608
UMPI

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Day's Academy Grant: (1) Mt. Kineo, Moosehead Lake
August 28, 1871
Thos. C. Porter
PH
Field Check 1978
Eastman
EXTANT-Registered

(2) Kineo Mt.
September 21, 1887
George G. Kennedy
NEBC

(3) Rock shelves, south corner cliff
Kineo Mt.
August 31, 1907
J.A. Cushman
NEBC

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Strong: Moist ledges, Day Mountain
July 24, 1904
C.H. Knowlton
NHA

REFERENCE

Norton, L.F. 1944. Notes on northern Maine plants. Rhodora 46:204-205.

"Draba arabisans Michx. T.7 R.9, Piscataquis County and T.11 R.8, Aroostook County. Heretofore known only from Mt. Kineo in Piscataquis County and Day Mountain in Franklin County."

Draba lanceolata Royle

a Cress, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR

(Draba lanceolata)

Range: Quebec to Yukon, south to northern New England and west to Wisconsin, Colorado, and Utah
Habitat: Calcareous cliffs and slopes
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range; calcareous habitat scarce
Comments: Also known from 1 station in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978), and 1 in Vermont (Countryman 1978). Listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981)
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1945

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Trout Brook Twp: (1) Rock slope, Trout Brook Mountain Field Check 1980
(T.6 R.9 WELS) altitude 1800 ft. Rooney and
 August 18, 1943 Mckellar
 LeRoy F. Norton #586 NOT FOUND
 UMPI

(2) Ledges
 August 1943
 LeRoy Norton
 NEBC

(3) On small patches of open soil
 in lava talus. Trout Brook
 Mountain
 July 29, 1945
 E.C. OGDEN, G.D. Chamberlain and
 L.F. Norton #2751
 MAINE

REFERENCE

Norton, L.F. 1944. Notes on northern Maine plants. Rhodora 46:204-205.

Subularia aquatica L.

Awlwort

Number of Towns: Historic-9; known (1980)-0*
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR, VULN
Range: Newfoundland to Alaska, locally south to northern New England, northern New York, Wyoming and California
Habitat: Sandy or gravelly margins of ponds and slow streams; immersed or emersed
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range; possibly overlooked
Comments: This species may be more common than currently thought. It occurs also in New Hampshire (though not on that State's rare plant list -- Storks and Crow 1978) and in Vermont, where it is also listed as rare (Countryman 1978). Listed as rare at the New England level by Crow et. al. (1981). The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) gives this species also from York and Kennebec Counties, but we were unable to find vouchers
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1968

*Does not include 1 station cited in literature but unvouchered - See Reference.

(Subularia aquatica)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- Frenchtown Twp: Muddy sandy shore, Lake Kokadjo
September 10, 1968
Edith C. Bicknell
MAINE
- Greenville: Shallow water at strand of
Moosehead Lake, east of outlet,
Wilson's Camp
September 10, 1968
Edith C. Bicknell
MAINE
- T.3 R.10:
WELS Kidney Pond, west branch of Penobscot
August 2, 1925
Rachel L. Lowe
NHA

OXFORD COUNTY

- Canton: Abundant on sandy and muddy
bottom of Lake Anasagunticook
August 29, 1925
A.S. Pease #19637
NEBC

HANCOCK COUNTY

- Bar Harbor: (1) Eagle Lake, Mount Desert Island
September 1, 1895
E.L. Rand
NEBC
- (2) Bubble Pond, Mount Desert Island
September 14, 1899
E.L. Rand
NEBC

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

- Auburn: Lake Auburn
August 29, 1925
A.S. Pease #19645
NEBC

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

- Casco: Islands at northern end of
Sebago Lake
September 16, 1934
Rachel L. Lowe #18764
NHA

(Subularia aquatica)

Harrison: Sandy shore of Island Pond
July 31, 1919
E.H. Eames and G. Godfrey
NEBC

Windham: Highland Lake
1927
Dr. H. Black
NHA

REFERENCES

Rand, E.L. 1899. Subularia aquatica on Mt. Desert Island. *Rhodora* 1:155-156.

In September, 1895, the late Edwin Faxon and I made a careful exploration of the shores of many of the ponds on Mt. Desert Island for *Isoetes* and other water plants, hoping that *Subularia* also might reward our search; and in fact we were successful in finding it in two of the ponds. It was growing both immersed on the sandy shores, and out of water in the mud among stones, and was at the time of collection, in flower as well as in fruit. At the station on Eagle Lake, the immersed plant was in great abundance. Comparatively little of it grew in the clear sand, however, most of the colony being anchored in a great mat of *Fucus militaris*, *Eriocaulon septangulare*, and *Lobelia Dortmanna*. The economy of this manner of living may be readily understood when one notices how easily these little plants are uprooted from the sand by the waves at the time of low water. Only a few emerged plants were found, in fact all the plants here observed would be at least three feet under water the greater part of the year. Since the above observations were made, however, the level of the lake has been raised two to three feet, so that collecting at this station has become very difficult.

At the other pond much the same habits have been observed. More plants, however, grow in the sand and gravel; and a number of them grow emerged in mud on the shore a little below high water mark. These latter plants, however, are very small, with short, contracted scapes, bearing usually only a few flowers.

My observations during the last few years lead me to conclude that *Subularia* reaches its best development in more than one foot of water at the summer level of the pond, unless in some way anchored in mats of other aquatic plants, to secure protection from uprooting in rough water. — E. L. RAND.

Norton, A.H. 1935. Dr. Aaron Young, Jr. and the botanical survey of Maine. *Rhodora* 37:1-16.

In a letter dated July 8, 1847, Ezekiel Holmes of Winthrop writes to Dr. Young as follows:

"While I think of it and put down upon your list of plants Subularia Aquatica, Mr. Nuttall gave me a specimen of this plant 24 years ago, which he had found in a pond in Waterford, Oxford County, in this State and told me that he had never seen it before except in some of the small lakes in the North of Europe."

DROSERACEAE

SUNDEW FAMILY

Drosera anglica Huds.

English Sundew

Number of Towns: Total-1: known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: SNES, SLR
 Range: Newfoundland to Alaska, south to northern Maine, Ontario,
 northern Michigan, Idaho, and northern California
 Habitat: Wet calcareous bogs
 Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range
 Comments: Not known to occur in New England until 1979, this species
 is listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981)
 CAP Documentation: The 1 known area documented and pending registration as a
 critical area

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Crystal: In wettest calcareous muck- EXTANT
 holes, Crystal Bog
 July 17, 1979
 L.M. Eastman, Sue Gawler, Hank
 Tyler, Clotilde Straus, Sally
 Rooney, Candy McKellar
 NEBC-MAINE

REFERENCE

Eastman, L.M. 1981. Drosera anglica Huds., new to New England. Rhodora 83:158-160.

Drosera linearis Goldie

Linear-leaf Sundew

Number of Towns: Total-1: historic-1: known (1980)-1*
 Criteria Met: SNES, SLR
 Range: Western Newfoundland to southern Alberta, south to the
 Gaspé, northern Maine, and west to Minnesota
 Habitat: Calcareous bogs and shores
 Reasons for Rarity: Scarce throughout range, and here at southern edge of it
 Comments: Not found elsewhere in New England. Listed as nationally
 rare by Crow et. al. (1981)
 CAP Documentation: The 1 known area documented and pending registration as a
 critical area

*Does not include one or two stations cited in literature, but for which no
 vouchers were found -- See References.

(Drosera linearis)

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Crystal:
- (1) Muck holes, Caribou Bog
August 16, 1900
M.L. Fernald
Bates College
Field Check 1980
Gawler, Tyler,
Rooney, McKellar
EXTANT
 - (2) Wet muck holes, Caribou Bog
August 19, 1901
B.L. Robinson and M.L. Fernald
#219
NEBC-NHA-NY-PH
 - (3) Caribou Bog
August 19, 1901
Emile F. Williams
PH
 - (4) Bog
July 16, 1903
A.S. Pease #2215
NEBC
 - (5) Mossy bog
July 30, 1906
O.W. Knight
NHA
 - (6) In the wettest muck-holes,
Caribou Bog
M.L. Fernald #1810
NEBC
 - (7) Crystal Bog
July 30, 1935
G.D. Chamberlain and R.E. Delano
#549
NEBC
 - (8) Wet depressions, Crystal Bog
June 30, 1978
Sally Rooney, Candy McKellar,
Fred Gaffney
MAINE

REFERENCES

Cushman, J.A. 1909. Some interesting Maine plants. *Rhodora* 11:12-14.

"On the St. John ... in one place where a brook came down the bank and spread out, a moist area with some grass had been developed among the rocks. Here were a few specimens of the rather rare Drosera linearis Goldie. The part of this brook back on the flat country above the river would be well worth investigating, as the bogs there are probably the source of the plants found on the river bank. As these plants were not discovered until late on our last day there, no further tracing of their source was possible."

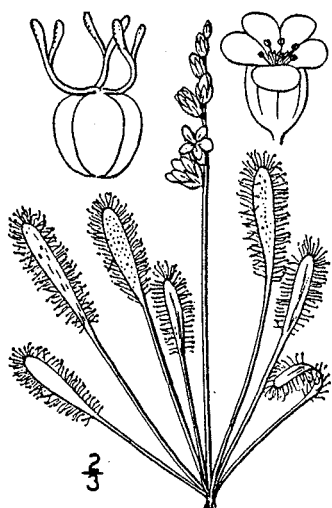
(Drosera linearis)

St. John, H. 1929. Plants of the headwaters of the St. John River, Maine.
Research Studies of the State College of Washington 1:28-58.

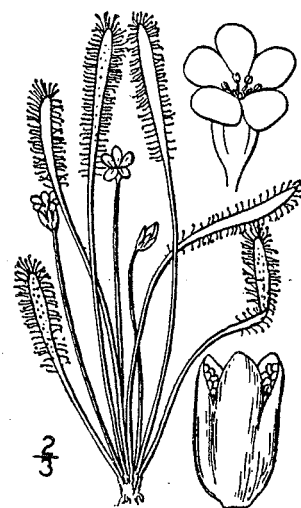
"Drosera linearis Goldie. 11; no. 2,171."

"11" refers to the location: in this case, along the St. John River somewhere between Big Black Rapids and Little Black Rapids. Many of St. John's collections are at NEBC, but this specimen could not be found.

Rooney, S.C., C.S. McKellar, and F. Gaffney. 1978. Drosera linearis Goldie rediscovered in Crystal Bog, Crystal, Maine. Rhodora 81:145.



Drosera anglica



Drosera linearis

Podostemum ceratophyllum Michx.Riverweed
Threadfoot

Number of Towns: Total-9: historic-9: known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
 Range: New Brunswick and Maine west to southeastern Ontario, south to Georgia and Arkansas
 Habitat: Growing attached to rocks in rapid freshwater streams
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range: possibly overlooked due to inaccessibility of habitat
 Comments: Occurs throughout New England: listed as rare in all states except New Hampshire (Crow et. al. 1981). Also listed as rare in New York, Delaware, and Maryland (Mitchell et. al. 1980, Tucker et. al. 1979, Broome et. al. 1979). The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists this species also from Androscoggin County, but we found no supporting vouchers
 CAP Documentation: None - one station verified but needs documentation

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

- Alton: (1) Below bridge at Old Town on rocks, quick water
 August 29, 1940
 F.H. Steinmetz #959
 MAINE
- (2) At fishway, Pushaw Stream
 August 27, 1942
 F.H. Steinmetz
 MAINE
- Bradley: Chemo Stream, on rocks in swift water
 October 1898
 S.W. Merrill
 NY
- Old Town: (1) On rocks in rapid water, Gilman Falls
 August 29, 1932
 F.H. Steinmetz and E.C. Oqden
 NY
- (2) On rocks in quickly flowing water, junction of Pushaw Stream and Stillwater River
 August 10, 1939
 F.H. Steinmetz
 PH

(Podostemum ceratophyllum)

(3) In water, Gilman Falls
July 17, 1952
Edith C. Bicknell
MAINE

Field Check 1978
Gagnon
EXTANT

(4) Pushaw Stream
July 17, 1952
R.C. Bean
NEBC

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Benton: Abundant in rocks in rapids of
Sebasticook River, above
bridge at Benton Village
August 27, 1959
G.B. Rossbach and Josselyn
Botanical Society #4965
MAINE

Clinton: On rocks in rapids, Sebasticook
River
August 31, 1959
G.B. Rossbach #5029
MAINE

Oakland: On rocks in fast section of
stream, alt. 220'
no date
Mary Mattraw
WAVI

Vassalboro: Seven Mile Stream
August 25, 1959
R.C. Bean
NEBC

West Gardiner: On rocks in rapids, Collins Dam
August 18, 1936
N.C. Fassett #18295
MAINE-NY

Winslow: Growing on rocks in shallow
brook, outlet of Pattee Pond
near Benton line
July 11, 1912
R.C. Bean #12414
NEBC

REFERENCES

- Merrill, E.D. 1899. Notes on Maine Plants. Rhodora 1:186.
Bean, R.C. 1913. Some Maine Plants. Rhodora 15:134-135.

Sedum rosea (L.) Scop.

Roseroot Stonecrop

Number of Towns: Total-13: historic-13: known (1980)-7*
 Criteria Met: SLR
 Range: Arctic region, south along rocky coast to Maine: locally inland
 Habitat: Cliffs, usually along the ocean
 Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range
 Comments: Rather common along the Washington County coast and offshore islands, this plant is considered rare when looked at from a broader perspective. Other than 1 disjunct station in Vermont (last verified 1954) the Maine populations are the only ones in New England. Listed as rare at the New England level by Crow et. al. (1981)
 CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #51: 9 areas verified and in files

*Does not include one reliably reported but unvouchered station - see Note.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

- Beals: Crumple Island Field Check 1979
 July 15, 1969 Richards
 C.D. Richards EXTANT
 MAINE
- Cutler: (1) August 1892 Field check 1980
 F.S. Harvey #332 (Cross Island, Long
 MAINE Point, & Raven's
 Head)
 Olday
 EXTANT
- (2) Cold north or east facing cliffs
 July 5, 1902
 G.G. Kennedy, E.F. Williams,
 J.F. Collins, M.L. Fernald
 NEBC
- (3) Cliffs at Little River Island
 July 5, 1902
 G.G. Kennedy, E.F. Williams,
 J.F. Collins, M.L. Fernald
 PH
- (4) Crevices of cliffs, Old Man Island
 August 8, 1907
 J.A. Cushman, S.N.F. Sanford #1542
 NEBC
- Jonesport: (1) Rock crevices, Head Harbor Island
 August 9, 1907
 J.A. Cushman and S.N.F. Sanford #1563
 NEBC

(Sedum rosea)

- (2) Trap Sea Ledges, Double Head
Shot Island
August 26, 1931
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC
- (3) Seal Rock
1940
A.H. Norton
NHA
- (4) Water Island
September 15, 1963
R.B. Pike
NHA
- Lubec:
- (1) July 20, 1902
A.H. Norton
NHA
Field check 1980
(Boot Head)
Olday
EXTANT
- (2) Ledges over life-saving
station, West Quoddy Head
August 2, 1902
M.L. Fernald #1812
NEBC
Field Check 1980
Gawler and Olday
EXTANT
- (3) High metamorphic rock cliff
above head harbor and waterfront
July 4, 1952
G.B. Rossbach #2462
MAINE
- Machiasport:
- (1) Crevices of cliff bordering
ocean, Libby Islands
August 7, 1907
J.A. Cushman and S.N.F. Sanford
#1516
NEBC
Field check 1980
(Point of Main,
not Libby Is.)
Olday
EXTANT
- (2) Bare sea ledges, Libby Island
August 9, 1911
C.H. Knowlton
PH
- (3) Foster Island
July 16, 1960
C.D. Richards and Arnold Davis
MAINE
- Roque Bluffs:
- (1) Moist ledges, Brothers Island
August 10, 1916
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC-PH

(Sedum rosea)

- (2) Cliff on Camp Island near
Roque Bluffs (Brothers Island)
July 18, 1920
F.W. Kilburn
MAINE

HANCOCK COUNTY

Deer Isle: Bear Isle, Penobscot Bay
July 1900
R.H. Howe, Jr.
NEBC

Gouldsboro: (1) The Sands, Corea
July 15, 1946
A.E. Prince
MAINE

(2) (Photograph) Schoodic Peninsula EXTANT
June 1979
Hank Tyler
MAINE

(3) (Photograph) Cranberry Point EXTANT
July 5, 1979
Joan Feely
MAINE

Winter Harbor: (Photograph) Little Moose Island EXTANT
June 23, 1979
Joan Feely
MAINE

Unknown: Cliff of Dog Mountain,
Mount Desert Island
August 19, 1890
E.L. Rand
NEBC-PH

KNOX COUNTY

Isle au Haut: Rocky headland, beaches, near
Duck Harbor
August 25, 1914
A.F. Hill #1630
NEBC

Matinicus Isle (1) Matinicus
Plantation: 1918
C.A.E. Long
NEBC

(Sedum rosea)

- (2) Wheaton Island off Matinicus
August 5, 1960
Howard Swift
MAINE
- (3) Local, few colonies in crevices of higher ledges, c. 50', on small high rocky island, south part of Matinicus Rock, 4 miles southeast of Criehaven
August 10, 1960
G.B. Rossbach #5141
MAINE
Field check 1978
Conkling
Extant
- (4) Matinicus Rock
September 2, 1967
A.R. Hodgdon and R.B. Pike
NHA

LINCOLN COUNTY

Monhegan
Plantation: August 1911
Kate Furbish
NEBC

Note

Sedum rosea was also seen, but not collected, in Trescott (Washington County) in 1980 by Fred Olday. Information is on file with the Critical Areas Program.

REFERENCES

Rand, E.L. and J.H. Redfield. 1894. Flora of Mount Desert Island, Maine. John Wilson and Son, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 294 pp.

"Rare. Dog Mountain (Henry C. Jones, Rand): - Egg Rock (Henry Smith)."

Norton, A.H. 1913. Some noteworthy plants from the islands and coast of Maine. Rhodora 15:137-143.

Tillaea aquatica L.

Pygmyweed

Number of Towns: Historic-5: known (1980)-0*
Criteria Met: FEW, DECL?
Range: Newfoundland to St. Lawrence River, south near coast to Maryland; Louisiana to Texas, locally northward
Habitat: Tidal shores and margins of pools
Reasons for Rarity: Scarcity of suitable habitat, or possibly overlooked. Sporadic throughout much of range

(Tillaea aquatica)

Comments: Also listed as rare in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978, Mehrhoff 1978, and as of New England significance by Crow et. al. (1981). Also rare in New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland (Mitchell et. al. 1980, Wiegman 1979, Tucker et. al. 1979, Broome et. al. 1979)

CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1923

*Does not include 1 area cited in literature but for which we found no voucher - see Reference.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

- Hampden:
- (1) Wet pockets in argillaceous ledges covered at high tide, mouth of Reed Brook
September 8, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #13721
NEBC
Field check 1979
Gawler and Richards
NOT FOUND
Registered - for other spp.
 - (1) Crevices of ledges and tidal mudflats at mouth of Souadabascook Stream
September 11, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #13722
NEBC

LINCOLN COUNTY

- Dresden:
- Tidal mudflats at junction of Kennebec and Eastern Rivers, South Dresden
July 24, 1923
N.C. Fassett #1047
NEBC

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

- Bath:
- Merrymeeting Bay
September 20, 1911
A.H. Norton and F.F. Fanning
NHA
- Bowdoinham:
- (1) Tidal mudflats of the Cathance River
September 14 and 19, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #13723
NEBC
 - (2) Shaded rock pockets and crevices covered at high tide, Cathance River
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #13724
NEBC

SAXIFRAGACEAE

SAXIFRAGE FAMILY

Parnassia glauca Raf.

Grass-of-Parnassus

Number of Towns: Total-14; historic-12: known (1980)-5
 Criteria Met: DEC?/VUL
 Range: Newfoundland to Manitoba, south to Pennsylvania and west to South Dakota
 Habitat: Wet calcareous soils; along rivers or in bogs
 Reasons for Rarity: Scarcity of suitable limy habitat
 Comments: Occurs in small numbers at many of its riverside stations, and typically in larger numbers in the bogs. Stations along rivers could be threatened by hydropower development. Its rarity is compounded by its high aesthetic value. Also on rare plant lists in New Hampshire and Rhode Island (Storks and Crow 1978, Church and Champlin 1978).
 CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #7: four areas documented and in files: two of these registered

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Allagash: (1) Dickey, along St. John River August 27, 1972
 A.R. Hodgdon, A.E. Brower, and L.M. Eastman
 NHA
 Field Check 1980
 Gawler, Tyler, etc.
 EXTANT

(2) Seepy southwest shore of St. John River, village of Dickey
 August 22, 1972
 C.D. Richards
 MAINE

Caribou: September 22, 1878
 I.S. Moyer
 MAINE

Crystal: Locally abundant, on small open bog with no Sphagnum, by R.R. Crystal Bog
 August 25, 1972
 G.B. Rossbach #7862
 MAINE
 Field check 1980
 Eastman, Gawler, McKellar, Rooney, Tyler
 EXTANT
 Registered (partly)

Fort Kent: Seepy, gravelly rivershore
 August 31, 1946
 G.D. Chamberlain and Merle Wing #4746
 MAINE

(Parnassia glauca)

- Frenchville: (1) Common on shaly shore of St.
John River, east of Frenchville
August 21, 1937
M.A. Chrysler
MAINE
- (2) Shore of St. John River
July 21, 1938
F. Hyland and A.E. Prince
MAINE
- Island Falls: Solitary plant in crevice of a
springy ledge
August 26, 1897
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
Field Check 1979
Eastman, Gawler,
Tyler, Rooney
NOT FOUND --
EXTIRPATED?
- Monticello: Argillaceous ledges by river
July 12, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #13731
NEBC
- St. Francis: (1) River bank, St. John
August 28, 1938
O. Neal #1970
MAINE
Field Check 1976
Richards
EXTANT
- (2) Steep, seeping s.e. shore of
St. John River
August 22, 1972
G.B. Rossbach #7836
MAINE
- St. John: Bank of Saint John River
June 29, 1961
R.C. Bean and Stuart K. Harris
#22870
NEBC
- Wade: (1) Mucky rivershore
September 12, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain
MAINE
Field Check 1980
--Gawler, Rooney,
Tyler, etc.
EXTANT
- (2) Gravel river shore
August 27, 1944
G.D. Chamberlain, Barbara
Howlett, Dorothy Wentworth
#4121
NEBC
- Washburn: Seepy gravelly river beach
September 2, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #2304
MAINE

(Parnassia glauca)

Woodland: Woodland Bog
July 1929
G.D. Chamberlain
MAINE
Field Check 1980
Gawler, Tyler,
Rasmussen
EXTANT
Registered

T.15 R.11:
WELS (1) Rocky shore of the Allagash
River about 300 yards below
Allagash Falls
August 16, 1938
E.P. Walker #1343
NEBC

(2) Allagash Falls
July 19, 1939
Rachel L. Lowe
MAINE

SOMERSET COUNTY

T.9 R.17:
WELS Springy limy gravel beach
July 21, 1917
Harold St. John and George E.
Nichols #2322
NEBC

Saxifraga aizoon Jacq. var. neogaea Butters

Livelong Saxifrage

Number of Towns: Total-2: historic-1: known (1980)-2
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Arctic region, extending southward in mountains to Nova
Scotia and west to Saskatchewan
Habitat: Calcareous ledges
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range
Comments: Occurs in the northeast also in New Hampshire and Vermont:
listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981)
CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #11: 2 stations documented, 1 of these
registered

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS (1) Chimney, Mount Katahdin
August 17, 1938
Rachel Lowe
NHA

(2) Chimney, Mount Katahdin
August 13, 1954
C.D. Richards
MAINE

(Saxifraga aizoon var. neogaea)

- (3) Photograph: Growing in wet, shaded rifts in and on the walls of the "Chimney"... between the first and second chalk stones. North facing walls. Mount Katahdin.

July 1977
Don Hudson
MAINE

Field Check 1978
Hudson
EXTANT

OXFORD COUNTY

- Bowmantown: (1) Local, perhaps 50 individuals
Cliff (2700'), Twin Peaks
August 31, 1974
C.S. Campbell and L.M. Eastman
#2225
MAINE

Field Check 1979
Eastman, Gawler,
Tyler
EXTANT
Registered

- (2) Dry ledges, Twin Peaks
August 31, 1974
L.M. Eastman and C.S. Campbell
#588
MAINE

Saxifraga pensylvanica L.

Swamp Saxifrage

Number of Towns: Total-10; historic-9: known (1980)-1*
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DEC?/VUL
Range: Southern Maine to Minnesota, south to Virginia and west to Missouri
Habitat: Swamps, wet meadows, and thickets
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range: not rare through most of range. Also listed as rare in Delaware, West Virginia, and North Carolina (Tucker et. al. 1979), and at its southern range limit in the latter two states
Comments: Most stations not recently seen, and could be threatened by development
CAP Documentation: 1 station known but needs further documentation

*Does not include one verified but unvouchered station -- see Note.

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Monmouth: About springs
July 10, 1897
E.D. Merrill
MAINE

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Cape Elizabeth: (1) June 11, 1913
A.H. Norton #9036
NHA

(Saxifraga pensylvanica)

YORK COUNTY

- Buxton: August 26, 1926
A.H. Norton, R. Wheldon,
H. Haven
NHA
- Limerick: Swampy meadow
July 29, 1931
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE
- Newfield: July 29, 1931
Sue L. Gordon
MAINE
- North Berwick: (1) May 1891
No name
NHA-NEBC
- (2) Moist field by water tank
June 26, 1938
Oliver Neal #1355
PH
- Parsonsfield: (1) East Parsonsfield
July, 1900
A.H. Norton
NHA
- (2) Swamp, East Parsonsfield
July 4, 1906
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- Saco: Wet alder thicket, Flag Pond EXTANT
Road, North Saco
May 23, 1970
L.M. Eastman and C. Paul Wight
MAINE
- Shapleigh: June 26, 1901
Dora H. Moulton
NHA
- South Berwick: In sphagnum-filled ditch of
cold water from spring in
open field, toward Tatnic
August 19, 1936
Rodney H. True
PH

Note

Saxifraga pensylvanica was found in the Town of Eliot in 1977 by L.M. Eastman and Hank Tyler. Photographs were taken, but no voucher collected. Information is on file with the Critical Areas Program.

Saxifraga stellaris L. var. comosa Poir

Star Saxifrage

Number of Towns: Total-1: historic-1: known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: SNES, SLR, VULN
Range: Arctic region, south in alpine areas to Newfoundland and
Maine
Habitat: Moist, shady rock crevices
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range
Comments: Mount Katahdin is the only known place in the "lower 48"
United States where this grows. In 1980, we saw
approximately 25 plants in a station which would be
vulnerable to damage by hikers straying from the trail. It
occurs in at least two other places on Katahdin. Given the
furor over collecting this in earlier times (see
References), it's almost surprising that this species still
occurs on Katahdin. Listed as nationally rare by Crow et.
al. (1981)
CAP Documentation: One area documented and pending registration

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- (1) Mount Katahdin
July 4, 1856
Joseph Blake
MAINE-PH
- (2) Mount Katahdin
August 1874
F. Lamson-Scribner
NHA-NEBC
- (3) Top of Mount Katahdin
July 11, 1900
G.G. Kennedy
NEBC
- (4) Notch by the Chimney. Scarce. Field Check 1980
Mount Katahdin Eastman, Gawler,
July 11, 1900 Tyler, etc.
M.L. Fernald -EXTANT
NEBC
- (5) Monument Peak toward Saddle,
Mount Katahdin
August 1825
Rachel Lowe
NHA
- (6) Wet rocks, central branch, head Field Check 1978
of "Waterfall Gully" head of Hudson
South Basin, 1300-1400 m. EXTANT
Mount Katahdin
G. Ledyard Stebbins, Jr. and
M.F. Stimson #421
MAINE

(Saxifraga stellaris var. comosa)

(7) Near Monument Peaks. A little
to the northeast on the upper
part of the South Basin, head-
wall, Mount Katahdin
July 18, 1929
S.J. Ewer
NEBC

(8) On wet soil by stream in headwall, Field Check 1978
North Basin, Mount Katahdin Hudson
August 26, 1934 EXTANT
E.H. Walker
MAINE

(9) Rocky ledge below top of
Mount Katahdin
June 27, 1936
E. Perot Walker
PH

REFERENCES

Blake, J. 1926. A second excursion to Mount Katahdin. Me. Nat. 6:74-83.

In describing his 1856 discovery of Saxifraga stellaris var. comosa, Blake says: "I was glad to join my companions who were waiting for me at the top of the 'Chimney'. In making my way down this rugged precipitous descent while stopping a moment on a grassy ledge, I made a discovery of great interest to me: I found a little plant, not new indeed to science, but one that has a place in our flora only in consequence of my detecting it that day on the side of that towering mass of rocks. I brought away seven or eight specimens, all I found, indeed two of which I have: the others are in as many different herbariums. Botanists have visited the mountain since and sought for this plant, but unsuccessfully."

(Apparently Rev. Blake had no compunction either about collecting every plant he saw or about the fact that nobody had since seen the plant. Fortunately, his eyes weren't sharp enough to detect quite all of the individuals at this station.)

Churchill, J.R. 1901. A botanical excursion to Mount Katahdin. Rhodora 3:147-161.

"Now we all knew that somewhere near the summit 'on wet rocks' there had been collected by Scribner in 1873 Saxifraga stellaris, var. comosa. So the eyes of both sections were now particularly engaged in discovering the hiding places of the little stranger, whose only station in the Eastern United States was near where we then were. And to Williams is due the credit of first finding her, and of tearing her ruthlessly from her damp bed under the dark rocks. Being thus advised, however, the others soon found victims in similar unwholesome retreats and though the supply was limited, our Club and private herbaria at least will have a satisfactory representation of the rarity."

Fernald, M.L. 1901. The vascular flora of Mount Katahdin. Rhodora 3:166-177.

Lowe, R.L. 1926. Highlights of my Kidney Pond trip. Me. Nat. 6:38-40.

Platanus occidentalis L.

Sycamore

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: SMES, NLR, DEC/VUL
 Range: Southern Maine to Nebraska, south to northern Florida and west to Texas
 Habitat: Rich woods
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range, not rare southward
 Comments: Occasionally planted as an ornamental in Maine. Most herbarium specimens are from planted trees: the one which appeared indigenous is given below. It was reported as indigenous also in Kennebec and York Counties (see Reference)
 CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1948

SOMERSET COUNTY

Caratunk: Roadside
 July 13, 1948
 A.S. Pease and R.C. Bean #33606
 NEBC

REFERENCE

Hyland, F. and F.H. Steinmetz. 1944. The Woody Plants of Maine: Their Occurrence and Distribution. University of Maine Studies, Second Series, No. 59. Reprinted 1978 by The Thorndike Press. Thorndike, Maine. 72 pp.

"Platanus occidentalis L. Apparently indigenous but certainly now rare and local. Rich soil, mostly along streams. Southern Oxford (possibly), Kennebec, Cumberland (possibly), and York Counties... Difficult, from the reports and records available, to distinguish between the planted and indigenous specimens. Reported at an early date by George B. Emerson along the coast in York County."

* Note on Crataegus, Rubus, and Amelanchier:

The genera Crataegus (Hawthorns) and Rubus (Raspberries, Blackberries, and Dewberries) are notorious for their frequent hybridization and resulting taxonomic difficulty. Correct identification is, therefore, difficult for the nonspecialist. Because of this, we have omitted these genera from this list. The one exception is Rubus chamaemorus (Baked-apple Berry), a clearly distinguishable species which is given its own subgenus.

The genus Amelanchier (Shadbush, Serviceberry, Juneberry), while reputed to be difficult, is less imposing than Crataegus and Rubus, and we have attempted to present two clearly rare species here. Comments and corrections are welcome.

Amelanchier gaspensis (Wieg.) Fern. and Weath.

Gaspé Shadbush

Number of Towns: Total-7; historic-7; known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
 Range: Gaspé Peninsula to James Bay, south to northern Maine and sporadically west to northeastern Minnesota
 Habitat: Ledges and shores, usually limy
 Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range: calcareous habitat scarce
 Comments: Maine is the only New England state in which this occurs, and it is listed as rare at the New England level by Crow et. al. (1981). Reported (Hyland and Steinmetz 1944) to hybridize with A. laevis and A. wiegandii
 CAP Documentation: One station verified but needs further documentation: another recent (1971) collection, but CAP has no information on it

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Ashland: Ledges, rivershore. 3 ft.
 June 7, 1941
 G.D. Chamberlain #2598
 MAINE-NEBC

Caribou: (1) Ledges, rivershore. Plant 3' high
 May 23, 1944
 G.D. Chamberlain #2518
 MAINE-GH

(2) Fruit from #2518
 June 30, 1944
 G.D. Chamberlain #2628
 MAINE-GH

Fort Fairfield: Rivershore
 July 3, 1940
 G.D. Chamberlain #1708
 MAINE

(Amelanchier gaspensis)

- Mapleton: July 19, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain
MAINE
- Presque Isle: (1) Knoll's farm, pasture hillside
July 16, 1940
F. Hyland and G.D. Chamberlain
#1821
MAINE
- (2) 1/4 mile off Rt. 1 on Sanatorium Rd.
June 2, 1971
W. Ann Robinson #145
MAINE EXTANT?
- (3) See Note below EXTANT
- Stockholm: July 6, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1730
MAINE
- T.11 R.8: Horse Mountain
WELS September 5, 1973
G.D. Chamberlain
MAINE

Note

Amelanchier gaspensis was collected along the Aroostook River in Presque Isle on July 30, 1980 by C. Barre Hellquist. The specimen will be deposited in the NEBC herbarium. It was reportedly also seen along the Aroostook River in Wade at the 1980 Josselyn Botanical Society meeting (C.B. Hellquist, pers. com.). Apparently no voucher was collected.

Amelanchier humilis Wieg.

Low Shadbush

- Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
- Criteria Met: SMES, ELR
- Range: Southwest Quebec to western Ontario, south to Vermont and Pennsylvania and west to Minnesota
- Habitat: Dry soils: rocky shores or banks
- Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from its principal range
- Comments: Listed as rare throughout New England, occurring in Maine and Vermont (Crow et. al. 1981)
- CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1943

SOMERSET COUNTY

- Caratunk: Roadside
July 13, 1943
A.S. Pease and R.C. Bean
NEBC

Rosa johannensis Fern.

St. John Rose

Number of Towns: Total-9: historic-9: known (1980)-2*
Criteria Met: FEW, RSTR, SLR, VULN
Range: Quebec, New Brunswick, northern Maine, and northern Vermont
Habitat: Gravelly shores and banks, mostly along rivers
Reasons for Rarity: A naturally restricted range, and here at its southern limit
Comments: The only other place this rose occurs in the U.S. is at 2 stations in Vermont. It is common along parts of the St. John River in northern Maine. This species has been neglected in recent botanical work along the St. John, and more detailed information is needed
CAP Documentation: 2 areas field verified but need further documentation

*Does not include one reported but unvouchered town -- see Note.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Kent:	(1) Gravelly shores September 21, 1899 M.L. Fernald NEBC	Field check 1976 Richards EXTANT
	(2) July 29, 1900 J.F. Collins and E.F. Williams NEBC	
	July 7, 1904 Dora H. Moulton NHA	
St. Francis:	Valley of the St. John River 1881 Kate Furbish NEBC	Field check 1980 Dyer Eastman, Gawler, Richards, Tyler EXTANT
Van Buren:	(1) Type plant gravelly shore September 11, 1896 M.L. Fernald NEBC	
	(2) July 17, 1914 A.H. Norton NHA	
Washburn:	Riverbank thicket July 13, 1939 R.C. Bean and Josselyn Botanical Society NEBC	

(Rosa johannensis)

T.16 R.12: Wet gravelly riverbank
WELS July 27, 1917
Harold St. John and George
E. Nichols #2352
GH

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Bangor: July 10, 1905
O.W. Knight #4627
NHA

Bradley: Edge of field near Rt. 178,
Penobscot Experimental Forest
2.5 miles SE of Orono
September 7, 1967
Lawrence O. Safford
NEBC

Greenbush: July 19, 1937
A.H. Norton
NHA

SOMERSET COUNTY

Skowhegan: Crevices of ledges
June 30, 1903
E.B. Chamberlain #2652
NEBC-NHA

Note

Rosa johannensis was also seen at two stations along the St. John River within the town of Allagash (Aroostook County) in 1980 (Dyer, Eastman, Gawler, Richards, Tyler). No vouchers were collected.

Rubus chamaemorus L.

-- Baked-apple Berry
Cloudberry

Number of Towns: Total-13; historic-12; known (1980)-12*
Criteria Met: SLR
Range: Greenland to Alaska, south to Nova Scotia, eastern Maine, mountains of western Maine and northern New Hampshire; Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia
Habitat: Cold, acid peat bogs
Reasons for Rarity: An arctic species at the southern limit of its range
Comments: Rubus chamaemorus is common and in many places abundant in the heaths of Washington and Hancock Counties. It occurs less frequently in the mountains of western Maine and Coos County, New Hampshire. These are the only places in the contiguous U.S. where it is currently found (one disjunct station on Montauk Point, Long Island, New York, is thought

(Rubus chamaemorus)

to have been extirpated [Mitchell et. al. 1980]). As such, it is clearly important from a regional and even a national viewpoint. Future peat mining in eastern Maine could threaten many stations. Listed as rare at the New England level by Crow et. al. (1981)

CAP Documentation: 17 separate stations documented, none yet registered

*Does not include locations in 6 towns which have been reliably reported but are unvouchered, as well as 3 towns documented in literature but for which no vouchers were collected. See Note and References.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Sandy River Plt.:	Mossy slope, saddle 4000' Mt. Saddleback August 21, 1902 C.H. Knowlton NHA-NEBC	Field Check 1976 May and Davis EXTANT Registered
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OXFORD COUNTY

Grafton:	(1) Top of Baldpate June 28, 1897 J.A. Allen NEBC	Field Check 1976 May & Davis NOT FOUND Registered
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	(2) Bear River July 16, 1926 A.H. Norton NHA	
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Riley:	(1) Open bogs at about 3500', Goose Eye Mountain June 26, 1916 A.S. Pease NEBC	Field check 1976 May and Davis EXTANT Registered
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	(2) Mossy rocks, Mahoosuc Notch. Only 1 station in Notch August 28, 1916 A.S. Pease #16829 NEBC	
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	(3) Common above treeline in moist area, Mahoosuc Range June 27, 1974 C.S. Campbell and A.S. Campbell Jr. #1235 MAINE	EXTANT
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(Rubus chamaemorus)

WASHINGTON COUNTY

- Beals: (1) Sphagnum bog, Great Wass Island
August 5, 1907
J.A. Cushman and SNF Sanford #1462
NEBC
Field Check 1980
(Central and south-
west peatlands)
Thompson
EXTANT
- (2) Heath, Great Wass Island
June 21, 1965
Eleanor K. Hall
MAINE
- Cutler: Past flowering at the margin,
but still in bloom towards
the center of Harmon Heath
July 5, 1902
G.G. Kennedy, E.F. Williams,
J.F. Collins, M.L. Fernald
MAINE-NEBC-PH
Field Check 1978
Worley
EXTANT
- Jonesport: (1) In a bog, open sphagnous
July 21, 1921
A.H. Norton
NHA
- (2) In deep Sphagnum, open bog
about 2 miles northeast of
Jonesport Village
August 31, 1950
G.B. Rossbach #1904
MAINE
Field Check 1978
Worley
EXTANT
- Lubec: (1) Heath at base of West Quoddy Head
July 26, 1909
M.L. Fernald #1933
NEBC
Field Check 1978
Worley
EXTANT
- (2) Bog in direction of West
Quoddy Head near sea
June 1, 1951
Radcliffe B. Pike
NHA
- (3) Raised sphagnous heath, isthmus
to West Quoddy Head
July 4, 1952
G.B. Rossbach #2344
MAINE
- (4) Carrying Place Cove
August 18, 1963
C.D. Richards
MAINE
Field Check 1978
Worley
EXTANT

(Rubus chamaemorus)

- (5) Bog
August 20, 1963
Dorothy Kirk
MAINE
- Machias: (1) July 10, 1902
Dora H. Moulton
NHA
- (2) Bog
June 22, 1947
Anne Perkins
MAINE
- Pembroke: Boggy woods at western edge ,
of heath, southern end of
Leighton Neck
June 12, 1980
Sue Gawler
MAINE EXTANT
- Roque Bluffs: (1) Bog
July 10, 1902
Kate Furbish
NEBC Field Check 1978
(Great Cove Heath)
Worley
EXTANT
- (2) Peat bog
July 11, 1907
C.H. Knowlton
MAINE-PH Field check 1979
(3 other heaths)
Famous
EXTANT
- (3) Bog
July 22, 1947
F.H. Steinmetz #1328
MAINE
- (4) Heath just north of and across
road from Black Head
June 9, 1980
Sue Gawler
MAINE EXTANT
- Steuben: Bog, Petit Manan
July 25, 1937
A.S. Pease #26035
NEBC Field check 1979
Famous
EXTANT

HANCOCK COUNTY

- Cranberry Isles: (1) Big Swamp of Great Cranberry
Island
July 11, 1891
John H. Redfield
NEBC-PH Field Check 1980
Gawler and Thompson
EXTANT

(Rubus chamaemorus)

(2) Raised Sphagnous heath bog, Great Heath, Great Cranberry Island
August 26, 1952
G.B. Rossbach #2413
MAINE

Gouldsboro:

(1) July 14, 1922
A.H. Norton
NHA-NEBC

(2) Heath, Corea
July 14, 1922
R.C. Bean
MAINE-NEBC

Field Check 1978
Worley
EXTANT

Southwest Harbor:

Sphagnum heath just west of Seawall
August 23, 1935
Edgar T. Wherry
PH

Field check 1979
Feely
EXTANT

Note

Rubus chamaemorus was found in the following locations in the course of the peatland survey conducted by Dr. Ian Worley. (Worley, 1980). Voucher specimens were not collected.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Cutler: Heath near Navy Base, North Cutler Heaths
Jonesport: West Jonesport Heath
Lubec: Boot Cove Heath
Machiasport: Larrabee Heath
Trescott: Moose River Heath; South Trescott heath

Rubus chamaemorus was also seen by Norman Famous at the two unvouchered locations below, in 1979 and/or 1980.

Harrington: Heath along Rt. 1A just west of Harrington
Machiasport: Several small heaths, Point of Main.

Also seen at Great Heath, T.18 MDBPP (Washington County) by Joan Feely, 1980.

REFERENCES

Rand, E.L. and J.H. Redfield. 1894. Flora of Mount Desert Island, Maine. John Wilson and Son, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Knowlton, C.H. 1903. Flora of Mt. Saddleback, Franklin County, Maine. Rhodora 5:35-38.

Norton, A.H. 1913. Some noteworthy plants from the islands and coast of Maine. Rhodora 15:137-143.

Worley, I.A. 1980. Botanical and Ecological Aspects of Coastal Raised Peatlands in Maine and their relevance to the Critical Areas Program. Planning Report No. 69. State Planning Office, Augusta, Maine. 173 pp.

Marchand, P.J. 1977. Subalpine bogs of the Mahoosuc Range, Maine: physical characteristics and vegetation development. Contribution No. 11, The Center for Northern Studies, Wolcott, Vermont. 19 pp.

Sanguisorba canadensis L.

Canada Burnet

Number of Towns: Historic-4; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW
Range: Labrador to Michigan, south to New Foundland and
occasionally to New England, northern Delaware, and in
mountains to Georgia and Indiana
Habitat: Peaty or boggy soils
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range
Comments: This species is listed in the Maine Checklist (Bean et. al.
1966) from Penobscot, Oxford, Waldo, and York Counties as
well as the counties below; we could not find specimens to
substantiate all reported counties
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1919

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

T.19 R.11 Arbor-vitae swamps, Beau Lac
or T.20 R.11: August 14, 1902
WELS W.W. Eggleston and M.L. Fernald
NEBC

Unknown*: Valley of the St. Francis River
 gravelly beach and in bogs
 Boundary Lake
 August 12, 1902
 W.W. Eggleston and M.L. Fernald
 NEBC

SOMERSET COUNTY

Rockwood Strip: Roadside and upland pastures
 Camp Why Worry, Rockwood
 1933
 Mr. Rogers
 MAINE

OXFORD COUNTY

Byron: York Brook
 1919
 Sara R. Abbott
 NHA

*Possibly T.18 R.10 if Boundary Lake is an old name for Glazier Lake.

Waldsteinia fragarioides (Michx.) Tratt.

Barren Strawberry

Number of Towns: Total-2: historic-2: known (1980)-1*
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, VULN
Range: Central Maine west to Minnesota, south to uplands of Georgia
and west to Tennessee and sporadically to Missouri
Habitat: Rich, damp woods and thickets
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
Comments: Listed as rare also in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and
Connecticut (Storks and Crow 1978, Coddington and Field
1978, Mehrhoff 1978)
CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet #42: one station documented and
registered

*Does not include 1 station cited in literature but for which no voucher could be
found - see Reference.

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Benton: In open grassland
June 1, 1922
J.C. Parlin #7089
MAINE

Monmouth: (1) July 11, 1933
A.H. Norton and R.L. Lowe
NHA
(2) July 11, 1933
Helen Pitman #19
MAINE
(3) 2-1/2 miles on the Lewiston Road
July 11, 1933
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE

(4) Rocky ground
July 12, 1933
Mrs. Lewis Brown
MAINE

(5) Dry woods, Wales Corner to
Monmouth Road
August 24, 1940
R.C. Bean #2038
MAINE-NEBC

Field Check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Tyler and Caljou
EXTANT
Registered

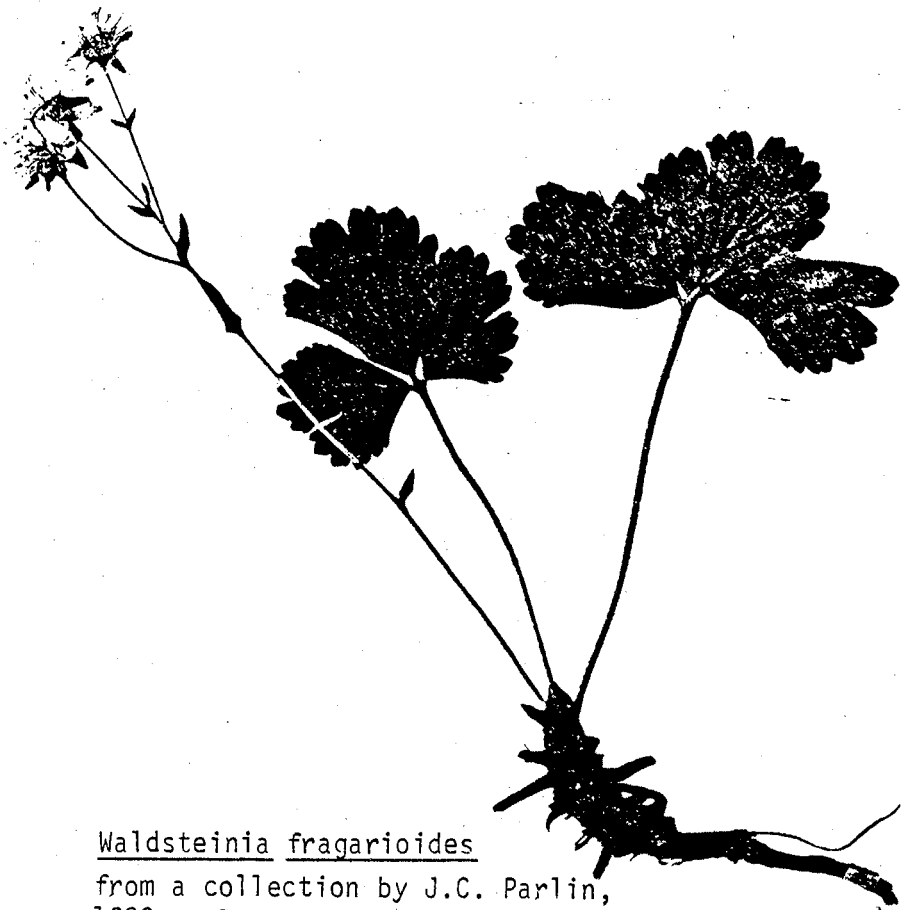
REFERENCES

Parlin, J.C. 1922. Waldsteinia in Maine. *Rhodora* 24:124.

WALDSTEINIA IN MAINE.—When the Portland Society of Natural History in 1862, issued its first "Catalogue of Maine Plants," *Waldsteinia fragarioides* (L.) Trattinick was listed from Bethel; but no specimens were produced to substantiate the claim, and the plant has never been found since then in that region. In fact from 1862 till 1922 the species had not been reported authentically from any portion of the state.

About June 1 of the current year, Frederick Godwin, a boy in the 7th grade, brought me a 3-inch bit from the top of a scape bearing one blossom and a calyx from which petals had fallen, but which plainly showed perigynous insertion of the stamens. A little study convinced me of the identity of the plant and I commandeered the services of a friend from Waterville to bring me in some of the plants. It was then so nearly out of flower that only three good specimens could be obtained. One of these has been placed in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club. The colony is extensive and is located in the town of Benton.—JOHN C. PARLIN, Albion, Maine

Norton, A.H. 1933. A third station for Waldsteinia fragarioides in Maine. *Rhodora* 35:322.



Waldsteinia fragarioides

from a collection by J.C. Parlin,
1922. Benton, Maine

Astragalus alpinus L. var. brunetianus
Fern.Alpine Astragalus
Alpine Milk-Vetch

Number of Towns: Total-19: historic-18: known (1980)-6*
 Criteria Met: RSTR, SLR, DEC/VULN
 Range: (This variety) Restigouche River, Quebec and New Brunswick;
 St. John and (possibly) Kennebec Rivers, Maine: Connecticut
 River, New Hampshire and Vermont
 Habitat: Calcareous riverbank ledges and gravels
 Reasons for Rarity: Naturally restricted range: scarcity of suitable habitat
 Comments: Occurs at 2 stations in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow
 (1978) and 3 stations in Vermont (Countryman 1978). Listed
 as rare at the New England level by Crow et. al. (1981).
 Many of the Maine stations are threatened by proposed
 hydroelectric projects along the St. John and Aroostook
 Rivers. The current existence of the stations in Kennebec
 County is dubious. The typical variety is arctic, extending
 south to northern Wisconsin and parts of the Rocky mountains.
 CAP Documentation: Several stations in 4 towns documented but not yet registered

*Does not include two reported towns from which no voucher specimens were collected
 -- see note.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Allagash: (1) Open boulder-strewn beach near river. St. John River
 July 25, 1946
 E.C. Ogden and G.D. Chamberlain
 #2720
 MAINE
 Field Check 1976,
 1980 (several sites)
 Richards
 EXTANT
- (2) Shore, St. John River at Dickey
 August 25, 1965
 Stuart K. Harris and R.C. Bean
 #28083
 NEBC
- (3) Dickey, along St. John River
 (depressed, spreading plant)
 August 22, 1972
 A.R. Hodgdon, A.E. Brower, and
 L.M. Eastman #19575
 NHA
- Ashland: Abundant along steep riverbank,
 opposite Sheridan
 July 23, 1980
 Sue Gawler, Hank Tyler, L.M.
 Eastman
 MAINE

(Astragalus alpinus var. brunetianus)

- Caribou: (1) 1881
Herbert A. Young
NEBC
- (2) Gravel shore of Aroostook River
July 14, 1939
G.D. Chamberlain #1145
NEBC
Field Check 1976
Richards
NOT FOUND
- Fort Fairfield: (1) TYPE
Gravelly shores near the mouth
of the Aroostook River
July 18, 1893
M.L. Fernald #24
NEBC-MAINE-PH
- (2) Gravelly riverbank
September 9, 1896
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (3) Beach of the Aroostook River
August 11, 1901
J.R. Churchill
NHA-PH-NY
- (4) River beach
August 9, 1909
M.L. Fernald #1963
NEBC
- Fort Kent: (1) Valley of the St. John River
1880
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- (2) Abundant on riverbank
June 16, 1898
M.L. Fernald #2286
NEBC
- (3) Winding Ledges, St. John River
July 23, 1900
E.F. Williams
NHA
Field Check 1980
Richards, Eastman,
Gawler, Tyler, etc.
EXTANT - 1 plant
- (4) August 1902
W.W. Eggleston #3208
NY-VT
- (5) Rocky riverbank
July 8, 1908
Kenneth K. MacKenzie
NY

(Astragalus alpinus var. brunetianus)

- Frenchville: Riverbanks, St. John River
August 24, 1938
O. Neal #2000
MAINE
- Grand Isle: Valley of the St. John River
Gravelly shore
June 20, 1898
M.L. Fernald #2288
NEBC
- Hamlin: Bank of St. John
July 14, 1914
R.C. Bean #14367
NEBC
- Masardis: (1) River cliffs
September 8, 1897 & June 7, 1898
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
Field Check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Tyler
EXTANT
- Presque Isle: Gravelly shore of Aroostook River
June 17, 1936
G.D. Chamberlain #136
MAINE
- St. Francis: St. John River
July 30, 1900
E.F. Williams
NEBC
- Van Buren: Strand of St. John River
July 12-16, 1914
K.W. Woodward, C.A. Weatherby,
and C.H. Bissell
NEBC
- Wade: Strand of Aroostook River
July 13, 1939
R.C. Bean #19561
NHA-NEBC
Field Check 1980
Richards
EXTANT
- T.13 R.14:
WELS Seven Islands, Valley of the
St. John River
July 24, 1917
Harold St. John and George E.
Nichols #2361
NEBC-NY
- Unknown: (1) River St. John
1860
G.L. Goodale
NHA-NY

(Astragalus alpinus var. brunetianus)

(2) 6 miles west of Frenchville
Common in gravelly shore
of St. John River
August 27, 1937
M.A. Chrysler
NY

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Augusta: July 1874
H.S. Jesup
NHA

Hallowell: August 15, 1862
F. Scammon, M.D.
NHA

Manchester: No date
No name
NHA

Waterville: June 2, 1869
F. Lamson-Scribner
NEBC

Winslow: Valley of the Kennebec River
ledgy riverbank, local
September 2, 1898
M.L. Fernald #2629
NEBC

UNKNOWN COUNTY AND TOWN: Coast of Maine
1864
Rev. J. Blake
NY

Note

This species was reported from the following towns in Aroostook County by Dr. Charles Richards in 1976. No voucher specimens were collected.

St. John: Caton Island, also ledges behind St. John Bible Church.
Washburn: Aroostook River, Wade Road.

REFERENCE

Lamson-Scribner, F. 1874. Ornamental and Useful Plants of Maine. pp. 157-237 in Nineteenth Annual Report of the Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture. Augusta, Maine. 384 pp.

"Astragalus alpinus ... is found along riverbanks, though rarely. Between Hallowell and Augusta it grows in profusion, forming a most pleasing spectacle."

Astragalus eucosmus Robins.

Elegant Milk-Vetch

Number of Towns: Historic-2: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR, DEC/VUL
Range: Hudson Bay to Alaska, south to New Brunswick, northern
Maine, and in Rocky Mountains to Colorado
Habitat: Calcareous ledges and gravels
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range: suitable habitat scarce
Comments: At least one of the former Maine stations appears to have
been destroyed. Maine is the only New England state where
this species occurs (Crow et. al. 1981). Possibly now
extirpated
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1945

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Caribou: (1) Rocky ledge, rivershore near hatchery, few plants
July 6, 1939
G.D. Chamberlain #1154
MAINE
- (2) Ledges, rivershore
June 13, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #2630
MAINE
- Fort Fairfield: (1) In limestone talus
July 19, 1902
E.F. Williams, J.F. Collins,
and M.L. Fernald
MAINE-NHA-NEBC
EXTIRPATED
See Note and
Reference
- (2) Rocky ledges, Edgewater Park
July 9, 1939
G.D. Chamberlain #1158
MAINE-NEBC
Field Check 1979
Eastman, Gawler,
Rooney, Tyler
AREA LOCATED BUT
CHANGED
Presumed extirpated
- Fort Kent: River ledges
July 4, 1945
LeRoy F. Norton #820
MAINE

Note

Fernald and Wiegand (see Reference) described the Fort Fairfield station for this plant. With the building of a Canadian dam, the river level has since been raised some twenty feet. The area was field checked by CAP staff in 1979 and found to be obviously changed with no river beach or cobbles in sight. We assume Astragalus eucosmus has thus been extirpated from this site.

REFERENCE

Fernald, M.L. and K.M. Wiegand. 1910. A summer's botanizing in eastern Maine and western New Brunswick. Part I. General notes on the summer trip. *Rhodora* 12:101-121.

Astragalus robbinsii (Oakes) Gray var. minor (Hook.) Barneby Robbin's Milk-Vetch
(= A. blakei Egglest.)

Number of Towns: Historic-2; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, ENNE, VULN
Range: Local, northern Maine and northern Vermont
Habitat: Calcareous ledges and gravels
Reasons for Rarity: A narrow-ranging endemic, rare throughout its range
Comments: Although thoroughly searched for in 1976 and 1977 by Dr. Charles Richards of the University of Maine, this species has not been re-located. Possibly extirpated from the State. Listed as of New England significance by Crow et. al. (1981). Other varieties occur, mostly in the west
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1939

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Kent: 1881
Kate Furbish
NEBC
Wade: Aroostook River strand
July 13, 1939
A.H. Norton
NHA

Baptisia tinctoria L. var. crebra Fern. False Indigo

Number of Towns: Total-3; historic-3; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: South Carolina to Louisiana, north to southern Maine and west to southeastern Minnesota. The typical variety has a more restricted range
Habitat: Dry sandy soil, in open woods and clearings
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; habitat naturally scarce
Comments: This species is common through most of its range. Also considered rare in Vermont (Countryman 1978), it is plentiful as far north as Massachusetts
CAP Documentation: 1 area documented and pending registration

(Baptisia tinctoria var. crebra)

YORK COUNTY

- | | | |
|---------|---|---|
| Alfred: | (1) Roadside, northwest end of
Shaker Pond
July 23, 1936
R.C. Bean #18851
NHA | Field Check 1979
Gawler
EXTANT |
| | (2) Shaker Hill. Open dry woods
July 17, 1954
Leland Crane
MAINE | Field Check 1979
Gawler
NOT FOUND |
| Dayton: | Roadside
June 21, 1960
Edith C. Bicknell
MAINE | |
| Wells: | 1877
Kate Furbish
NEBC | |

REFERENCE

Perkins, A.E. 1938. Notes on some Maine plants. Rhodora 40:462-464.

"Baptisia tinctoria (L.) R. Br. At the meeting of the Josselyn Botanical Society in 1936, this was found in considerable quantity at the eastern slope of Yeaton Hill, by the roadside west of Shaker Pond, Alfred. It was also found on the east side of that Pond, on Shaker Hill, on grounds now occupied by the Notre Dame Institute."

Hedysarum alpinum L. var. americanum Michx.

Hedysarum
Sweet-Broom

Number of Towns:	Total-10; historic-10; known (1980)-2
Criteria Met:	FEW, SLR, VULN
Range:	Newfoundland to Alaska, south to northern New Brunswick, northern Maine, northern Vermont; sporadically west to British Columbia
Habitat:	Calcareous rocks and gravels
Reasons for Rarity:	At southern limit of range
Comments:	Locally plentiful along the St. John River. Many stations are threatened by proposed hydroelectric projects along the St. John. Also occurs rarely in Vermont. Excepting Alaska, it does not occur elsewhere in the U.S. Listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981)
CAP Documentation:	Several stations in two towns field verified but need further documentation

(Hedysarum alpinum var. americanum).

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Allagash: River bank, St. John River
July 29, 1946
G.D. Chamberlain and E.C.
Ogden #4662
MAINE
Field Check 1980
Dyer, Eastman,
Gawler, Richards,
Tyler, etc.
(several stations)
EXTANT
- Caribou: Shore of Aroostook River
July 18, 1902
E.F. Williams
NEBC
- Fort Fairfield: (1) Very abundant along riverbank
below Fort Fairfield
September 9, 1896
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
Field check 1979
Eastman, Gawler,
Rooney, Tyler
PROBABLY EXTIRPATED*
- (2) Gravel river-bed
July 18, 1902
E.F. Williams, J.F. Collins,
M.L. Fernald
NHA-NEBC
- (3) Strand of the Aroostook River
July 11, 1914
R.W. Woodward and C.H. Bissell
NY
- (4) River beach
August 10, 1919
M.L. Fernald #1961
NEBC
- (5) River bank
July 12, 1939
F.H. Steinmetz #761
MAINE-NY
- (6) Gravel shore, Aroostook River
August 5, 1939
G.D. Chamberlain #1314
MAINE
- Fort Kent: (1) 1880
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- (2) July 8, 1904
Dora H. Moulton
NHA

*See note under Astragalus eucosmus.

(Hedysarum alpinum var. americanum)

- (3) River bank
July 18, 1908
Kenneth K. MacKenzie
NY
- Grand Isle: Rocky river-shore, 350'-400'
alt. along St. John River,
south of Lille
August 24, 1939
Francis W. Pennell
PH
- Masardis: Valley of Aroostook River
river cliffs
September 8, 1897
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- St. Francis: (1) No date
C.G. Pringle
NEBC
- (2) Gravel shore
August 5, 1893
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (3) Along the St. John River
gravelly shore
August 17, 1893
M.L. Fernald #26
NY-NEBC
- Field Check 1980
Dyer, Eastman,
Gawler, Richards,
Tyler, etc.
EXTANT
- (4) Gravel bank of St. John River
July 7, 1904
D.W. Fellows
MAINE
- (5) June 26, 1935
G.D. Chamberlain and R.E.
Delano #643
MAINE
- Wade: River bank
July 18, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1852
MAINE
- Washburn: Open wet cobbly rivershore
Aroostook River
July 25, 1946
E.C. Ogden, G.D. Chamberlain,
A.S. Pease, R.C. Bean #2701
MAINE

(Hedysarum alpinum var. americanum)

T.12 R.16: Schist outcrop at river bank
WELS July 23, 1917
Harold St. John and George E.
Nichols #2362
NEBC

Unknown: Northern Maine
1860
G.L. Goodale
NHA

Lespedeza hirta (L.) Hornem.

Hairy Bush-Clover

Number of Towns: Historic-2: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Georgia to eastern Texas, north to southwestern Maine and
west to south Ontario
Habitat: Dry soils, open woods
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range: habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Not rare to the south of Maine
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1936

YORK COUNTY

Alfred: (1) Dry open woods
July 23, 1936
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

(2) Dry open woods, Shaker Hill
July 23, 1936
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE

Field Check 1979
Gawler
NOT FOUND

South Berwick: (1) Dry open woods
September 11, 1896
J.C. Parlin
NEBC

(2) Common
August 28, 1935
Oliver M. Neal
MAINE

Lespedeza nuttallii Darl.

Nuttall's Bush Clover

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR, VULN
Range: South Carolina to Kansas, north to southern Maine, southern
New Hampshire and west to Michigan

(Lespedeza nuttallii)

Habitat: Dry soils, open woods and clearings
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Also listed as rare in Vermont (Countryman 1978), but not southward
CAP Documentation: None, last collected 1936

YORK COUNTY

Alfred: Dry open woods July 23, 1936
C.H. Knowlton and Josselyn Botanical Society
NEBC
Field Check 1979
Gawler
NOT FOUND

Lupinus perennis L.

Wild Lupine

Number of Towns: Historic-3; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DEC/VUL
Range: Southern Maine to New York, south to Florida
Habitat: Dry soil, open woods and clearings
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; habitat naturally scarce and being depleted
Comments: Considered rare in Rhode Island (Church and Champlin 1978), but not elsewhere in the northeast. Much of the Oxford sand plains has been altered and whether this species is still to be found there is doubtful. This species is listed in the Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) from Penobscot and Piscataquis counties as well; but we have found no herbarium specimens from these counties
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1967

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Fairfield: July 13, 1939
F. Hyland
MAINE

OXFORD COUNTY

Oxford: (1) July 2, 1907
Louise H. Coburn
MAINE
(2) Sandy soil, thin woods
July 2, 1907
R.C. Bean and Josselyn Botanical Society
NEBC-MAINE

(Lupinus perennis)

(3) Sand plain, Whitney Pond
July 2, 1907
Josselyn Botanical Society
NEBC

KNOX COUNTY

Hope: New plants coming up all over,
Beaver Lodge Lawn
August 1967
Edith C. Bicknell
MAINE

REFERENCE

Norton, A.H. 1907. Josselyn Botanical Society of Maine. Thirteenth Annual Bulletin of the Josselyn Botanical Society, No. 1:5-9.

"Miss Andrews furnished the information that the blue lupine was abundant on the sand plains near her house, and kindly offered to direct any of the members who might care to visit the place... All members present united in an excursion to the sand plains in the vicinity of Whitney Pond for the purpose of finding the wild lupine. A large amount of this was found, besides Convolvulus spithaemaeus, the Canadian rock rose, the dwarf black oak, and the American hazel."

Oxytropis campestris, (L.) DC. var. johannensis Fern.
(= O. johannensis Fern.)

St. John Oxytrope
Field Oxytrope

Number of Towns: Total-6; historic-4; known (1980)-4*
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR, VULN, FED
Range: Newfoundland to James Bay, south to the St. John River (New Brunswick and Maine) and Levis County, Quebec
Habitat: Calcareous rocks and gravels
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range; habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Maine is the only state in the U.S. where this species is found. Most, if not all, stations are threatened by the proposed Dickey-Lincoln hydroelectric project or its compromises. This species is currently being considered for listing as threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and is listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981)
CAP Documentation: Planning Report No. 47 (Richards 1977b). Two stations documented; more information needed on several other recently seen stations

*Does not include several stations (in one town) seen in 1976 but for which no vouchers were collected; see note.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Kent: (1) 1881
Kate Furbish
NEBC

(Oxytropis campestris var. johannensis)

- (2) Everywhere on gravelly and sandy river beach
June 5, 1898
M.L. Fernald #2289
NEBC
- (3) Fish River delta
August 1, 1900
E.F. Williams
PH
- (4) 1902
W.W. Eggleston #3008
NEBC-PH-NY-VT
- (5) St. John River
July 8, 1903
A.S. Pease #2347 and 2348
NEBC
- (6) Near St. John River
July 8, 1903
A.H. Moore #1189
PH
- (7) July 7, 1904
Alice I. Evans
NHA
- (8) Gravel delta
July 8, 1904
Louise H. Coburn
MAINE
- (9) forma albiflora - rocky river flat
July 10, 1908
Kenneth K. MacKenzie
NY
- (10) Strand of the St. John River
July 17 and 18, 1914
C.H. Bissell and R.W. Woodward
MAINE
- (11) Bank of St. John
July 19, 1914
R.C. Bean #14538
MAINE
- (12) Shingle of St. John River
July 20, 1914
R.C. Bean #14611
MAINE

(Oxytropis campestris var. johannensis)

- (13) "The Ledges" along the St. John River: river beach
July 22, 1938
F. Hyland and A.E. Prince
MAINE
Field Check 1980
Dyer, Eastman,
Gawler, Richards,
Tyler, etc.
EXTANT - 1 plant
- (14) Ledges: rivershore
July 26, 1946
G.D. Chamberlain and E.C. Ogden #4691
MAINE
- (15) St. John River: crevices of open calcareous rock along rivershore
July 26, 1946
E.C. Ogden and G.D. Chamberlain #2727
MAINE
- (16) Island opposite Daigle Seed Farm
July 27, 1976
C.D. Richards
MAINE
EXTANT
- Frenchville: (1) Rocky ledges
August 29, 1938
O.M. Neal #2006
MAINE
Field Check 1976
(mouth of Gagnon Brook)
Richards
EXTANT
- St. Francis: (1) On the St. John
July 13, 1900
E.F. Williams #625
MAINE
- (2) Rocky islet in the St. John River
July 20, 1900
E.F. Williams
MAINE-NEBC
Field Check 1976
(several islands)
Richards
EXTANT
- (3) Rocky islet in the St. John River
July 30, 1900
E.F. Williams
NHA-NEBC
- St. John: (1) Ledges along the St. John River
July 27, 1976
Charles D. Richards
MAINE
Field Check 1980
Dyer, Eastman,
Gawler, Richards,
Tyler, etc.
EXTANT

(Oxytropis campestris var. johannensis)

(2) Island opposite Silvio
Martin Seed Farm
July 27, 1976
Charles D. Richards
MAINE EXTANT

Van Buren: Gravelly shore, St. John River
August 21, 1893
M.L. Fernald #25
NEBC-NY-WAVI

Unknown: (1) Upper St. John River
1861
G.L. Goodale
NHA

(2) Rocky shore of the St. John
River, northern Maine
August 22, 1879
C.G. Pringle
NY

(3) Common locally on gravelly
beach of the St. John River,
six miles west of Frenchville
August 27, 1937
M.A. Chrysler
MAINE

Note

Oxytropis campestris var. johannensis was also seen at six locations within the Town of Allagash by Charles D. Richards in 1976. No voucher specimens were collected from these locations.

Oxytropis campestris
var. johannensis



Polygala cruciata L. var. aquilonia Fern and Schub.

Marsh Milkwort

Number of Towns: Historic-2; known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DEC?/VUL
 Range: Virginia to southern Maine; Ontario to Minnesota, south in mountains to Alabama and west to Tennessee
 Habitat: Damp peaty or sandy soils near coast, or saline marshes inland
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; habitat naturally scarce and being depleted
 Comments: This species may have been extirpated from Maine, given the heavy development of areas where it has occurred. Listed in the Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) also from Cumberland County, but we found no specimen from there. It is also considered rare in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978) and Pennsylvania (Wiegman 1979), but not elsewhere
 CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1903

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Falmouth: Dried up cranberry bog,
 West Falmouth
 August 18, 1903
 M.A. Chrysler
 MAINE

YORK COUNTY

Wells: (1) 1848
 Aaron Young?
 NHA
 (2) 1859
 Joseph Blake #6444
 NHA-PH
 (3) September 22, 1880
 Joseph Blake #844
 MAINE-NEBC
 (4) Meadow, The Elms
 September 3, 1901
 Walter Deane
 NEBC

Polygala senega L.

Seneca Snakeroot

Number of Towns: Total-2; historic-2; known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: FEW, DEC/VUL

(Polygala senega)

Range: Quebec to Alberta, south to northern Maine, western New England, Georgia, Arkansas and South Dakota
Habitat: Dry rocky areas, mostly calcareous
Reasons for Rarity: Habitat naturally scarce
Comments: This species is also listed as rare in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Delaware (Coddington and Field 1978, Mehrhoff 1978, Tucker et. al. 1978). Listed as rare at the New England level by Crow et. al. (1981)
CAP Documentation: Rediscovered 1980; one area documented and pending registration

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Caribou: (1) July 1880
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- (2) Dry river bank
July 13, 1933
F.H. Steinmetz #800
MAINE
- Fort Fairfield: (1) July 15, 1902
E.F. Williams, J.F. Collins,
and M.L. Fernald
NHA-PH
- (2) Riverside Cemetery
June 4, 1933
G.D. Chamberlain
MAINE
Field Check 1979
Eastman and Gawler
NOT FOUND
Presumed Extirpated
- (3) Aroostook River
July 12, 1939
Anne Perkins
NHA
Field Check 1980
McKellar, Rasmussen
and Rooney
EXTANT

REFERENCE

Fernald, M.L. 1907. The Seneca Snakeroot in Maine. *Rhodora* 4:133-134.

THE SENECA SNAKEROOT IN MAINE. — Several years ago Miss Kate Furbish informed me that she had examined undoubted material of *Polygala Senega* collected by Miss Electra C. Teague at Caribou, Maine. Upon this report the record of the species as a Maine plant has rested for ten years, although a specimen from Aroostook Falls, New Brunswick, in the same valley with Caribou, has long been in the Gray Herbarium. In September, last, while botanizing upon the gravelly terraces of the Aroostook River, at Fort Fairfield, Maine, I found the species locally in great abundance. Examination showed the plant to extend over a large strip of undisturbed terrace below the village, but to disappear as soon as the cultivated land was reached. It is thus probable that, prior to the general clearing and cultivation of the alluvial belt near the Aroostook River, the Seneca Snakeroot was a common plant in the valley. — M. L. FERNALD.

Acalypha virginica L.

Three-seeded Mercury

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: SMES, NLR
 Range: Virginia to Texas, north to Massachusetts and west to Kansas
 Habitat: Dry soils
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; actually disjunct from principal range
 Comments: Not rare southward
 CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1902

YORK COUNTY

Parsonsfield: Dry soil
 August 1902
 A.S. Pease
 NEBC

Acalypha virginica

Callitriche anceps Fern.

Water-Starwort

Number of Towns: Total-8; historic-7: known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: FEW
 Range: Greenland and Labrador to Newfoundland and eastern Quebec:
 local in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts
 Habitat: Shallow pools and shores
 Reasons for Rarity: Habitat naturally scarce in this part of range for reasons
 unclear
 Comments: Also considered rare in New Hampshire and Vermont (Storks
 and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978). Listed as rare at the New
 England level by Crow et. al. (1981)
 CAP Documentation: None - 1 station known but needs documentation

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Masardis: Rapids of St. Croix Stream
 September 8, 1897
 M.L. Fernald
 NEBC

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Rangeley: Outlet, Rangeley Lakes
 August 1894
 Kate Furbish
 NEBC

OXFORD COUNTY

Gilead: 1897
 Kate Furbish
 NEBC

Magalloway Pt: Quiet water near shore of EXTANT
 Magalloway River
 August 27, 1975
 C.S. Campbell and L.M.
 Eastman #3238
 MAINE

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Edmunds: Millpond
 August 18, 1928
 C.H. Knowlton
 NEBC

(Callitriche anceps)

Lambert Lake
Twp:

Margin of Lambert Lake
September 1, 1908
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Livermore:

East Livermore
1887
J.C. Parlin
NEBC

Poland:

Middle Range Pond, South Poland
September 3, 1893
Kate Furbish
NEBC

AQUIFOLIACEAE

HOLLY FAMILY

Ilex glabra (L.) Gray

Inkberry

Number of Towns: Total-1; historic-1; known(1980)-1
 Criteria Met: SMES, NLR
 Range: Florida to Louisiana, north to Massachusetts; disjunct populations in Maine and Nova Scotia
 Habitat: Boggy soils, in sand or peat
 Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range
 Comments: Not rare to the south. The Isle au Haut population, in 1980, was found to be healthier and more extensive than previously thought
 CAP Documentation: Planning Report No. 10 (Eastman 1976d). The one station documented and registered

KNOX COUNTY

- Isle au Haut: (1) Great Meadow
 August 25, 1922
 N.T. Kidder
 NEBC
- (2) Turner's Meadow
 July 10, 1923
 N.T. Kidder
 NEBC
- (3) "Great Meadow" Bog. Many scattered clumps covering an area of about 50x75'. Growing beneath a stand of Pinus rigida
 D. Wise and A.R. Hodgdon #525
 September 14, 1969
 NEBC-NHA
- Field check 1980
 Gawler and Tyler
 EXTANT

REFERENCE

Wise, D.A. 1970. The flora of Isle au Haut, Maine. *Rhodora* 72:505-532.

Ilex laevigata (Pursh) Gray

Smooth Winterberry Holly

Number of Towns: Total-9; historic-9; known (1980)-4*
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
 Range: Southern Maine to New York, south to Georgia
 Habitat: Swampy woods
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
 Comments: Not rare south of Maine. The stations in Alfred and Lyman are part of the same large cedar swamp
 CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet No. 34, 4 stations verified, 1 of these registered

(Ilex laevigata)

*Does not include 1 reported but unvouchered station - see Note

OXFORD COUNTY

Otisfield: July 1849
Joseph Blake
NHA

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Baldwin: Sphagnous spruce and maple
swamp near Sand Pond
August 30, 1916
M.L. Fernald, B. Long and
A.H. Norton #14027
NEBC-NHA

Sebago: Boggy shore of Perley Pond
August 30, 1916
M.L. Fernald, B. Long, and
A.H. Norton #14028
NEBC-NHA

YORK COUNTY

Alfred: (1) Chamaecyparis swamp, Verbal Report 1978
wooded hollow Eastman
August 10, 1916 EXTANT
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #14025
NEBC

(2) August 1916
Sue L. Gordon #109
MAINE

(3) Swampy woods
September 5, 1933
F. Hyland #598
MAINE

Lyman: (1) Chamaecyparis swamp Verbal Report 1978
August 10, 1916 Eastman
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #14026 EXTANT
NEBC

(2) Kennebunk Pond, island in pond
June 22, 1933
F. Hyland
MAINE

North Berwick: June 21, 1936
F. Hyland
MAINE

(Ilex laevigata)

- Old Orchard Beach: Boggy meadow
October 5, 1970
L.M. Eastman
NEBC
Field Check 1979
Eastman and Gawler
EXTANT
- Sanford: (1) Sand Pond
July 21, 1936
A.H. Norton #18859
NHA
Field Check 1978
Eastman, Gawler,
Tyler
EXTANT
Registered
- (2) Sand Pond
June 23, 1960
Edith C. Bicknell
MAINE
- (3) Sand Pond
September 17, 1972
C.S. Campbell
MAINE
- York: (1) Sphagnum bog, Mt. Agamenticus
August 10, 1933
F. Hyland #421
MAINE
- (2) Near Mt. Agamenticus
September 13, 1926
A.H. Norton, H. Haven, and
R. Whelden #17830
NHA

Note

Ilex laevigata was also reported from Long Pond, Parsonsfield, (York County) by the Josselyn Botanical Society in 1979. No specimen was collected, and more information is needed on this stand.



Ilex laevigata

Impatiens pallida Nutt.Yellow Jewelweed
Pale Touch-me-not

Number of Towns: Total-5: historic-2: known (1980)-3
 Criteria Met: FEW
 Range: Southern Newfoundland to Saskatchewan, south to Nova Scotia,
 New England, Georgia, Missouri and Kansas
 Habitat: Wet shady places, usually calcareous
 Reasons for Rarity: Habitat naturally scarce. This species is uncommon
 throughout much of its range
 Comments: This is an excellent example of a species for which recent
 botanical work has turned up several new stations. It is
 listed as rare also in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978),
 but not elsewhere in the northeast
 CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet No. 29: 3 stations field verified, 2 of
 these registered

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Madawaska: Rich bank
 August 12, 1901
 M.L. Fernald
 NEBC

St. Francis: Springy woods
 August 16, 1893
 M.L. Fernald #120-121
 NHA-NEBC

OXFORD COUNTY

Bowmantown: Common - roadsides, rich
 woods, etc. Field Check 1978
 August 15, 1974 Eastman, Gawler,
 C.S. Campbell and L.M. Tyler
 Eastman #2116 EXTANT
 MAINE

Greenwood: Rich rocky woods, base of
 Bald Bluff EXTANT
 July 27, 1978 Registered
 L.M. Eastman and Josselyn
 Botanical Society
 NEBC

Mason: Rich woods, Haystack Notch
 August 1975 Field Check 1978
 L.M. Eastman and C.S. Eastman
 Campbell EXTANT
 NEBC Registered

RHAMNACEAE

BUCKTHORN FAMILY

Ceanothus americanus L.

New Jersey Tea

Number of Towns: Total-6; historic-4; known (1980)-2
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DECL
 Range: Florida to Alabama, north to central Maine and west to southern Manitoba
 Habitat: Gravelly soil in dry open woods and on banks
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; not rare southward
 Comments: The northern limit for New Jersey Tea in Maine is currently Oxford. It may still occur as far north as Bangor, but knowledge of the former stations has been lost. The Oxford Station, though extant, has suffered much damage: whether due to traffic or to winterkill is unclear. The 1968 collection of this species in Leeds was only recently uncovered, so that area has not been field checked. Also listed as rare in Rhode Island (Church and Champlin 1978), but not elsewhere in the northeast
 CAP Documentation: Planning Report No. 32 (Eastman 1977c). Two stations documented; one of these registered and one pending registration

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

- Bangor: (1) 1839
 No name
 NHA
 (2) Bank of river
 July 2, 1905
 O.W. Knight
 NEBC
 (3) Bank of river
 July 9, 1905
 O.W. Knight #4678
 NHA
- Veazie: (1) Steep clay banks of river
 August 22, 1908
 M.L. Fernald
 NEBC
 (2) Dry thickets on clay terraces
 September 6, 1916
 M.L. Fernald and B. Long
 NHA
 (3) Dry thickets on clay terraces
 September 9, 1916
 M.L. Fernald and B. Long #14047
 NEBC

(Ceanothus americanus)

OXFORD COUNTY

- Oxford:
- (1) July 14, 1913
Kate Starbird #7991
NHA
 - (2) Sandy ridge between Hogan
and Green Ponds
July 17, 1957
Flora M. Webster
MAINE
Field Check 1980
Gawler and Tyler
EXTANT
Registered
 - (3) Dry woods
August 11, 1957
R.C. Bean
NEBC
 - (4) Sandy soil on ridge separating
Whitney and Hogan Ponds
August 6, 1975
C.S. Campbell #3115
MAINE
- Porter:
- (1) Locally common on steep
rocky east slope of
Rattlesnake Mountain
July 15, 1974
C.S. Campbell and L.M.
Eastman #1632
MAINE
Field Check 1980
Gawler and Tyler
EXTANT
 - (2) Rattlesnake Mountain
(first found June 8, 1974)
May 27, 1978
C. Paul Wight
NHA
- Waterford:
- (1) July 3, 1939
F. Hyland #1263
NEBC
 - (2) Roadside at foot of Bear
Mountain between cottage of
Dr. Sylvester and the
watering trough
July 3, 1939
F. Hyland
MAINE
Field Check 1972
Campbell and Eastman
EXTIRPATED
 - (3) Roadside
September 1939
Mrs. C.B. Sylvester
MAINE

(Ceanothus americanus)

- (4) By roadside near Bear Mountain
June 25, 1946
J.C. Parlin #17855
MAINE
- (5) Roadside, Bear Mountain
June 25, 1946
Leroy F. Norton #1172
UMPI
- (6) June 28, 1946
Dr. Anne Perkins #2185 and 4183
MAINE

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Leeds: Rocky shores of Androscoggin
Lake, Leeds Center
July 17, 1968
Jacques Cayouette #1266
Herbier du Quebec
QUE

REFERENCES

Knight, O.W. 1906. Some new records of Maine plants. *Rhodora* 8:98-99.

"There seem to be no records of this plant being collected in Maine. We have known a station by the Penobscot River near Bangor for several years, and July 30, 1905, Mr. Billings found another station for the plant, also on the river-bank some half a mile from the first station."

Bean, R.C., C.D. Richards, R.D. Wood, F. Hyland. 1957. Meeting at North Bridgton, 1946. *Bulletin of the Josselyn Botanical Society of Maine*. No. 9:12-13.

"In Waterford Ceanothus americanus was found. So far as is known, this is the only station in Maine for this species."

Eastman, L.M. 1977. Notable plants of Rattlesnake Mountain, Porter, Maine. *Rhodora* 79:316.

VITACEAE

VINE FAMILY

Vitis aestivalis Michx. var. argentifolia (Munson) Fern.

Silverleaf Grape

Number of Towns: Total-2; known (1980)-2
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
 Range: Southern Maine to southern Minnesota, south to Virginia and west to Kansas
 Habitat: Dry open woods
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range: not rare southward
 Comments: This species was listed in early catalogues of Maine plants (Goodale 1862, Fernald 1892), but was not definitely known to occur in Maine until 1974
 CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet No. 47: two areas documented and pending registration

OXFORD COUNTY

Brownfield:	Dry ledges July 11, 1975 L.M. Eastman #735 NEBC	EXTANT
Porter:	Rocky woods, Rattlesnake Mountain August 1974 C.S. Campbell #2536 MAINE	Field Check 1979 Eastman and Tyler EXTANT

REFERENCE

Eastman, L.M. 1977. Notable plants of Rattlesnake Mountain, Porter, Maine. *Rhodora* 79:316.



Vitis aestivalis
var. argentifolia

Hypericum pyramidatum Ait.

Great St. John's-Wort

Number of Towns: Total-1: historic-1: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: SMES, NLR
 Range: Northeastern Maine to Manitoba, south to northern New Jersey, Maryland, and west to Missouri
 Habitat: Rich riverbanks
 Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range. The nearest stations are along the Connecticut River in western New Hampshire
 Comments: This species is considered rare in New Hampshire and Connecticut (Storks and Crow 1978, Mehrhoff 1978). It is listed as rare, and is considered extirpated, in Maryland (Broome et. al. 1979)
 CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1951

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Silver Ridge Plt: Monarda
 August 5, 1951
 C.C. Stockman
 NEBC

Hypericum pyramidatum

Lechea tenuifolia Michx.

Slender Pinweed

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
 Range: Southern Maine to South Carolina: Louisiana to Texas, north to Indiana and west to Minnesota
 Habitat: Dry open woods and slopes, in sandy or rocky soil
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range, not rare southward
 Comments: Considered rare also in New Hampshire, where verified as recently as 1971 (Storks and Crow 1978), and in Delaware and West Virginia (Tucker et. al. 1979). With the scanty data, chances of relocating this species in Maine are slim
 CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1908

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Livermore: August 1908
 Sue L. Gordon #433
 MAINE

YORK COUNTY

Wells: 1879
 Kate Furbish
 NEBC

Lechea tenuifolia

VIOLACEAE

VIOLET FAMILY

Viola brittoniana Pollard.Coast Violet
Britton's Violet

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: SMES, NLR
 Range: Southern Maine to North Carolina, principally along the coast
 Habitat: Sandy or peaty soils, in open meadows and saltmarshes
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
 Comments: Listed as rare throughout New England, occurring also in Massachusetts and Connecticut (Crow et. al. 1981). Also listed as rare in New York (Mitchell et. al. 1980) and as extirpated in Pennsylvania (Wiegman 1979). The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists this species also from Androscoggin County, but we found no voucher. Whether it still occurs in Maine is anyone's guess
 CAP Documentation: None; last collected in 1900

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

Georgetown: 1900
 H.M. Noyes
 NEBC

REFERENCE

Baird, V.B. 1942. Wild Violets of North America. University of California Press, Berkeley. 225 pp.

Viola novae-angliae House

New England Violet

Number of Towns: Historic-9; known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR, VULN
 Range: Local, New Brunswick to Minnesota
 Habitat: Gravelly shores, moist meadows
 Reasons for Rarity: Scarce throughout range, and here at its southern limit
 Comments: Listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981). Maine is the only New England state in which this is found, although it also occurs (and is listed as rare) in New York (Mitchell et. al. 1980)
 CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1961

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Allagash: Woods, 7 miles along road
 up Allagash River
 June 26, 1961
 R.C. Bean and S.K. Harris #22692
 NEBC

(Viola novae-angliae)

- Fort Kent:
- (1) Sandy shore
June 15, 1898
M.L. Fernald #2245
NEBC-GH
 - (2) Gravelly beach one mile
below Fort Kent
August 25, 1905
M.L. Fernald
GH
 - (3) Beach of the St. John River,
below Fort Kent
July 23, 1908
J.R. Churchill
NEBC
 - (4) Ledges, rivershore, St.
John River
July 26, 1946
G.D. Chamberlain and E.C.
Ogden #4693
MAINE

- St. Francis:
- (1) Scattered here and there on dry
gravelly or ledgy shore
June 18, 1898
M.L. Fernald
NEBC-GH
 - (2) Shingly river-beach
July 7, 1904
M.L. Fernald, J.F. Collins,
S.W. Brooks
NEBC-GH

- St. John:
- Bank of St. John River
June 29, 1961
R.C. Bean and S.K. Harris #22830
NEBC

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

- Milford:
- Valley of the Penobscot River
argillaceous ledges by river
July 1, 1916
M.L. Fernald #14135
NEBC

- Old Town:
- (1) Crevices of rocks, rocky shore of
Stillwater River, Pushaw Bridge
July 26, 1906
O.W. Knight #5149
GH

(Viola novae-angliae)

- (2) Clefts of river rocks,
Marsh Island*
June 7, 1934
E.C. Ogden #1182
MAINE
- (3) River rocks, Sandy Island,
Stillwater
June 14, 1934
F.H. Steinmetz and E.C. Ogden
(separate collections)
MAINE
- (4) Ledgy rivershore, Stillwater
July 8, 1946
G.D. Chamberlain and E.C.
Ogden #4547
MAINE

Veazie:

- (1) Growing in gravel and sand
in crevices of rocks, rocky
shore of Penobscot River
June 3 and July 19, 1906
O.W. Knight #5024
NEBC-GH
- (2) Crevices of argillite ledges,
by the Penobscot River
August 22, 1908
M.L. Fernald #243
NHA-NEBC-GH
- (3) Argillaceous ledges and
shingle near the ferry
June 26, 1916
M.L. Fernald #14134
NEBC-GH

Winn:

Argillaceous ledges by river
July 10, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long
NEBC

SOMERSET COUNTY

Caratunk:

July 7, 1925
A.H. Norton #17990
NHA

*Marsh Island extends into Orono, so this station could be in either town.

(Viola novae-angliae)

REFERENCE

Ogden, E.C. 1935. The Herbaceous Flowering Plants Growing without Cultivation in the Vicinity of Orono, Maine. Univ. of Maine Studies, 2nd Series, No. 34. Orono, Maine. 77 pp.

"Viola novae-angliae House ... well established on Sandy Island and on Brown's Island."

Baird, V.B. 1942. Wild Violets of North America. University of California Press, Berkeley. 225.

Viola palustris L.

Alpine Marsh-violet

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
Range: Subarctic region, south to alpine areas of northern New England, Colorado, Oregon and Utah
Habitat: Damp slopes in alpine areas
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range: at southern limit
Comments: Occurs in New England only on Mt. Katahdin and in the White Mountains
CAP Documentation: None; collected only once in 1900

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9: (1) Chimney Pond, Mount Katahdin
WELS July 1900
J.R. Churchill
NEBC

(2) Above the South Basin,
Mount Katahdin
July 9, 1900
J.R. Churchill
NEBC

REFERENCE

Baird, V.B. 1942. Wild Violets of North America. University of California Press, Berkeley. 225 pp.

Viola triloba Schwein.

Three-lobed Violet

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR/ELR, DEC?/VUL
Range: Vermont to Indiana, south to Alabama and west to Missouri
Habitat: Rich woods and shaded ledges, often calcareous
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range: at its northern and eastern limit

(Viola triloba)

Comments: Also considered rare in Vermont, where at its northern range limit (Countryman 1978). Great Diamond Island, its only Maine station, is now the site of a Navy base: whether this species is still to be found there is unknown

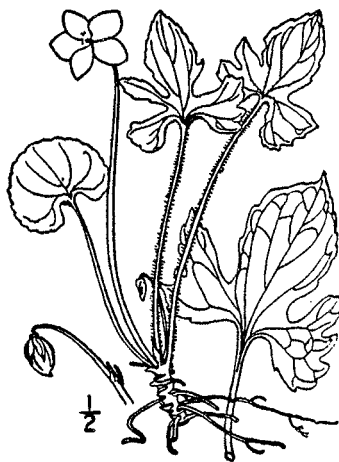
CAP Documentation: None; collected only once, in 1908

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

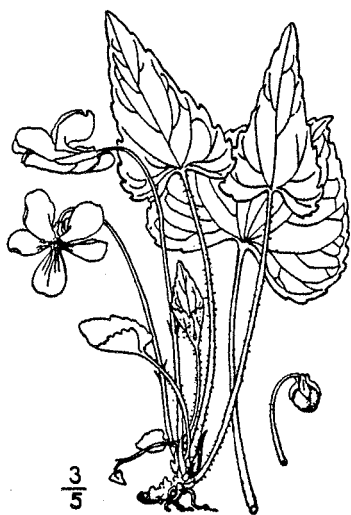
Portland: Great Diamond Island
1908
Kate Furbish
NEBC

REFERENCE

Baird, V.B. 1942. Wild Violets of North America. University of California Press, Berkeley. 225 pp.



V. triloba



V. novae-angliae



V. brittoniana

Shepherdia canadensis (L.) Nutt.Canada Buffalo-berry
Soapberry

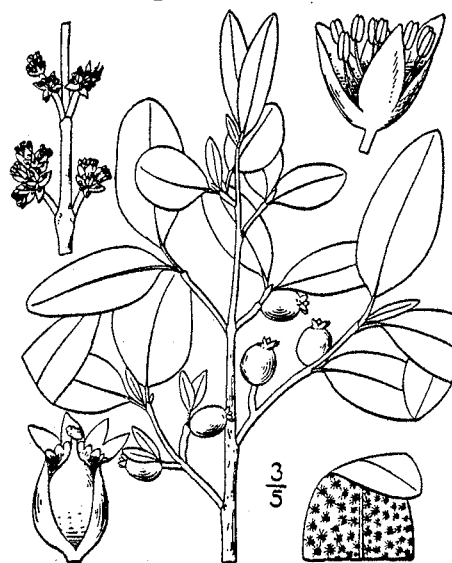
Number of Towns: Total-1; historic-1; known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
 Range: Newfoundland to Alaska, south to central Maine, west to northern Minnesota, South Dakota, and New Mexico
 Habitat: Calcareous rocky banks, often along shores
 Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range; calcareous habitat naturally scarce
 Comments: Elsewhere in New England occurs only locally in western Vermont. Listed as rare throughout New England by Crow et. al. (1981). Also listed as rare in Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania (Wiegman 1979)
 CAP Documentation: Planning Report No. 20 (Hyland 1976); the one station documented and registered

SOMERSET COUNTY

Madison:

- (1) Cliffs along Kennebec
 August 1, 1892
 M.L. Fernald
 NEBC
- (2) Rock bluffs
 July 9, 1938
 F. Hyland #943
 MAINE
- (3) One healthy clump in granitic ledges above Kennebec River probably same station as Fernald (1892) and Hyland (1938)
 July 22, 1973
 C.S. Campbell #734
 NEBC

Field Check 1980
 Eastman
 EXTANT
 Registered



ONAGRACEAE

EVENING-PRIMROSE FAMILY

Epilobium alpinum L.

Alpine Willow-herb

Number of Towns: Total-1; historic-1; known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
 Range: Arctic region, south to alpine areas of Quebec, northern New England, and alpine areas of the west
 Habitat: Damp moss near alpine rills and brooks
 Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range
 Comments: Elsewhere in New England, occurs in the White Mountains. Listed as being of New England significance by Crow et. al. (1981)
 CAP Documentation: The one station verified 1978 but needs documentation

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9
 WELS

Mount Katahdin
 1929
 S.J. Ewer
 NEBC

Field Check 1978
 Hudson
 EXTANT

REFERENCE

Lamson-Scribner, F. 1892. Mt. Ktaadn and its flora. Bot. Gaz. 17:46-54.

"Epilobium alpinus L. Only 1 or 2 specimens seen in the 'Basin' of the mountain."

Stebbins, G.L. 1927. Two plants new to Mount Katahdin. Rhodora 29:15-16.

Epilobium anagallidifolium Lam.

Pimpernel-leaved Willow-herb

Number of Towns: Total-1; historic-1; known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: SNES, SLR
 Range: Arctic region, south to alpine areas of Gaspe Peninsula, Mt. Katahdin, Maine, and alpine areas of the west
 Habitat: Damp mossy or rocky alpine areas
 Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range; at its southern limit
 Comments: Does not occur elsewhere in New England
 CAP Documentation: The one station verified, but needs further documentation

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9
 WELS

Mount Katahdin
 July 10, 1900
 M.L. Fernald
 NEBC

Field Check 1978
 Hudson
 EXTANT

(Epilobium anagallidifolium)

REFERENCE

Fernald, M.L. 1901. The vascular plants of Mount Katahdin. Rhodora 3:166-177.
"Immature plants, probably of this high-northern species, were collected in moss near the heads of Saddle Brook and of Saddle Slide."

Epilobium ciliatum Raf.

a Willow-herb, no common name

Number of Towns: Total-1; known (1980)-1*
Criteria Met: SMES
Range: Newfoundland to British Columbia, locally south to New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and in west to California and Arizona
Habitat: Wet rocks, damp places
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal population, local throughout this part of range
Comments: Listed in the Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) from Piscataquis, Somerset, Hancock and Lincoln Counties, no specimens from before 1974 could be found. Listed as rare in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978) and throughout New England (Crow et. al. 1981); also in New York (Mitchell et. al. 1980)
CAP Documentation: 1 station known and pending registration: 1 station reported but needs verification (see Note)

*Does not include 1 reported station which has not yet been verified -- see Note.

OXFORD COUNTY

Porter: Thin soil in shaded moist EXTANT
ledge, Rattlesnake Mt.
July 31, 1974
C.S. Campbell and L.M. Eastman
#1922
MAINE

Note

In 1980, L.M. Eastman collected an Epilobium from Deboullie Mtn. (T.15 R.9, Aroostook County) which has been tentatively identified as E. ciliatum. However, the material collected was insufficient for a definitive identification. The station will be revisited in 1981.

Epilobium hornemanni Reichenb.

Hornemann's Willow-herb

Number of Towns: Total-2; historic-0; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Arctic region, south to Gaspé Peninsula, alpine areas of northern New England, and alpine areas of the west

(Epilobium hornemanni)

Habitat: Damp rocks and brooks in alpine areas
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range
Comments: Also occurs in New Hampshire and New York: rare in both states (Storks and Crow 1978, Mitchell et. al. 1980). Listed as of New England significance by Crow et. al. (1981)
.CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1967

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9
WELS

Local, in wet moss by spring at edge of steep slide, with Betula spp., Abies, Picea spp., s. slope of S. Turner Mt., ca 2500'

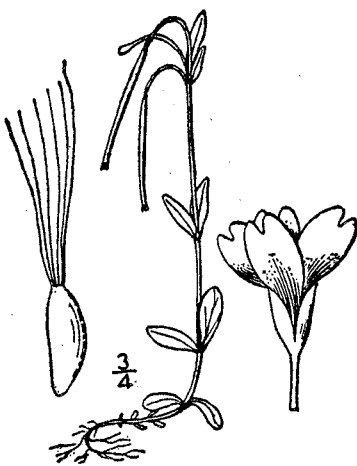
August 12, 1967
G.B. Rossbach #6799
MAINE

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Mt. Abram Twp:

Local, crowded plants, with many stems from basal, creeping branches, in gravelly bed of cold mountain stream, in ravine in old hardwood and red spruce woods, ne. slope of Mt. Abraham, e. of ranger cabin, 2050'

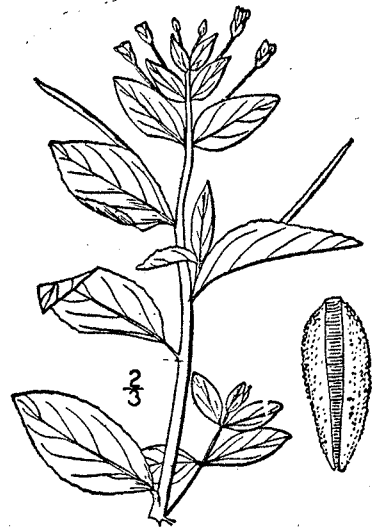
June 18, 1962
G.B. Rossbach #5363
MAINE



E. anagallidifolium



E. alpinum



Epilobium hornemanni

ARALIACEAE

GINSENG FAMILY

Panax quinquefolius L.

Ginseng

Number of Towns: Total-16; historic-14; known (1980)-5*
 Criteria Met: NLR, DEC/VUL
 Range: Quebec to Manitoba, south to northern Florida and west to Oklahoma
 Habitat: Rich deciduous woods
 Reasons for Rarity: Declining due to over-collection
 Comments: Ginseng is still locally common in the Appalachians, but has drastically declined over much of its range. The root is highly valued because of its alleged medicinal properties; even today, trapping magazines carry advertisements offering up to \$100 per pound. Ginseng was listed as threatened by the Smithsonian Institution (Ayensu and DeFilipps 1978), but more recent work shows it not to be threatened throughout its range, and the species is no longer being considered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for listing as Threatened. It is, however, listed as rare in all New England states (Crow et. al. 1981), New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Delaware (Mitchell et. al. 1980, Wiegman 1979, Porter 1979, Tucker et. al. 1979), Maryland, New Jersey and North Carolina (Broome et. al. 1979)
 CAP Documentation: Planning Report No. 16 (Eastman 1976g). 5 areas verified; 4 of these registered

*Does not include one reported but unvouchered (and apparently now extirpated) station - see Note. Also does not include two stations cited in literature but for which no vouchers could be found -- see References.

ARROSTOOK COUNTY

Sherman:	Cultivated in hardwood grove, P.E. Young, Sherman Station** August 29, 1933 Maynard W. Quimby #358 MAINE	Field Check 1980 Merry, McKellar and Rooney NOT FOUND
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PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Dover-Foxcroft:	Deciduous woods, Foxcroft 1895 M.L. Fernald NEBC
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**Although this specimen may have been planted, the Critical Areas Program has heard reports that the species at least formerly occurred in the wild in this area.

(Panax quinquefolius)

SOMERSET COUNTY

Concord:	(Photograph) Rocky, rich shaded slope June 14, 1976 L.M. Eastman and Dr. Charles Towne NEBC	Field Check 1980 Gawler EXTANT
Embden:	Woods near railroad station 1896 J.F. Collins NEBC	Field Check 1976 Eastman LOCATED - APPARENTLY EXTIRPATED

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Chesterville:	1910 L. O. Eaton NHA	
Farmington:	(1) July 9, 1896 O.W. Knight #390 MAINE (2) Rich woods July 9, 1896 E.B. Chamberlain #18 NEBC (3) 1898 L.O Eaton NHA	
Strong:	Steep, rocky mountainside Stubbs Mountain, north side August 6, 1972 L.M. Eastman MAINE-NEBC	EXTANT Registered

OXFORD COUNTY

Greenwood:	Rich, dry woods: hillside August 16, 1945 F. Hyland MAINE	
Porter:	1930 Frank Swingleton MAINE	

(Panax quinquefolius)

KENNEBEC COUNTY

- Clinton: (1) Wooded slope
July 29, 1901
R.C. Bean
NEBC
- (2) Woods
July 23, 1923
R.C. Bean
MAINE
- Fayette: Fayette Ridge
1878
Kate Furbish
NEBC
Field Check 1976
Eastman and Wight
NOT FOUND
- Gardiner: July 1912
A.H. Norton
NEBC
- Oakland: (Photograph)
Rich, rocky deciduous woods
with Dirca palustris,
Adiantum pedatum, etc.
May 1977
H. Tyler, L.M. Eastman, L. Collier
MAINE
EXTANT
Registered

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

- Livermore: Wallace Alden Farm
August 10, 1922
Sue L. Gordon #630
MAINE
Field Check 1976
Eastman
NOT FOUND

YORK COUNTY

- Cornish: July 23, 1905
A.H. Norton #1669
NHA
Field Check 1976
Eastman and Wight
EXTANT
Registered
- Limerick: (1) (Photograph)
Hillside. Rich ledgy woods
plants growing in open woods
under sugar maple. There is
no name to the hill
September 8, 1979
L.M. Eastman and C. Paul Wight
MAINE
EXTANT

(Panax quinquefolius)

(2) (Photograph)
Rich rocky woods on an
un-named hill
September 8, 1979
L.M. Eastman and C. Paul Wight
NEBC

Note

Ginseng was also reported from Canton, Oxford County (see reference). C.S. Campbell and L.M. Eastman relocated this station in 1975, but were unable to find any ginseng.

REFERENCES

Lamson-Scribner, F. 1891. A sketch of the flora of Orono, Maine. Bot. Gaz. 16:228-234.

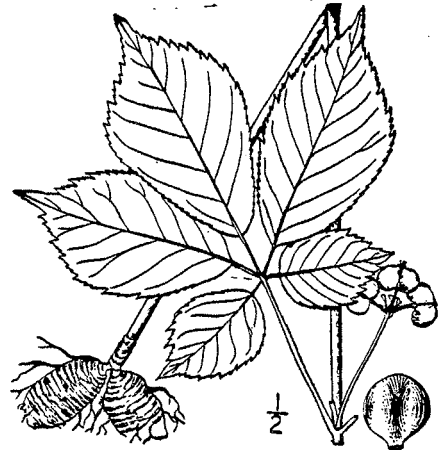
"Specimens of Aralia quinquefolia have been collected in the woods near the 'Trotting Park'."

Parlin, J.C. 1908. Some Maine addenda. Rhodora 10:146.

"The following ... indicate the richness of the flora of this section of the State [Canton] ... Aralia quinquefolia Descne. and Planch. ..."

Norton, A.H. 1939. Meeting at Lee, 1937. Bulletin of the Josselyn Botanical Society. No. 7:25-26.

"Panax quinquefolia, rare, Lee."



Cryptotaenia canadensis (L.) DC.Honestwort
Wild Chervil

Number of Towns: Historic-4; known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW
 Range: New Brunswick to Manitoba, south to New England, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, and Texas
 Habitat: Rich woods, and thickets
 Reasons for Rarity: Unclear
 Comments: This species is not considered rare in most parts of its range
 CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1936

SOMERSET COUNTY

Norridgewock: Rich thickets along Kennebec River
 August 28, 1909
 J.C. Parlin #3042
 MAINE-NHA

- Skowhegan: (1) August 1903
 Kate Furbish
 MAINE-NEBC
- (2) Thicket on river-bank
 August 1, 1903
 William P. Rich
 NEBC
- (3) Woods by Wesserunsett Stream
 June 21, 1915
 Louise H. Coburn
 MAINE
- (4) Deciduous woods, Old Athens Road
 July 24, 1915
 Louise H. Coburn
 MAINE

Field Check 1980
Gawler
NOT FOUND

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Sidney: Wooded brooksides and gullies
 in clay terraces
 August 18, 1916
 M.L. Fernald and B. Long #14243
 NEBC

- Vassalboro: (1) Brooksides and gullies in
 clay terraces
 July 6, 1916
 M.L. Fernald and B. Long #14342
 NEBC-NHA

(Cryptotaenia canadensis)

(2) Broad Acres
July 28, 1936
Anne E. Perkins
MAINE

Lilaeopsis chinensis (L.) Ktze.

Lilaeopsis

Number of Towns: Total-5; historic-4; known (1980)-4
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, VULN
Range: Along coast, western Nova Scotia to Florida and Mississippi
Habitat: In mud, tidal shores
Reasons for Rarity: Near northern limit of range: habitat naturally scarce.
Comments: This species reaches the northern limit of its contiguous range in southern Maine. It is also considered rare in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978) and also occurs in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Listed as rare at the New England level by Crow et. al. (1981). Where it does occur, it may be abundant, forming extensive mats over the mud. At least two of the Maine stations (Winnegance and Back River Creek) have been altered by construction of causeways; the plants persist there, but only in the limited area seaward of the new roads
CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet No. 55: four areas field verified and pending registration

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

Arrowsic: Preble Point, east side of Kennebec EXTANT
September 5, 1979
Sue Gawler and Hank Tyler
MAINE

Bath: Tidal muddy shore
August 23, 1911
Robert A. Ware #4211
NEBC

Phippsburg: (1) Winnegance Creek
August 23, 1911
A.H. Norton
NHA

(2) Forming mats on intertidal EXTANT
mud under Typha angustifolia,
just e. of causeway, Winnegance
September 5, 1979
Sue Gawler and Hank Tyler
MAINE

(Lilaeopsis chinensis)

- Woolwich:
- (1) Forming close turf over extensive areas of salt marsh, Back River Creek
September 15, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #252
NEBC-ANSP
 - (2) July 14, 1921
Sue L. Gordon #605
MAINE
 - (3) Forming mats at upper edge of mudflats near Rt. 1 causeway, Pleasant Cove (Back River Creek outlet)
September 5, 1979
Sue Gawler and Hank Tyler
MAINE
- EXTANT
- EXTANT

YORK COUNTY

- South Berwick:
- (1) Estuary
June 28, 1936
Oliver M. Neal, Jr. #57
PH
 - (2) Brackish creek
August 17, 1941
A.H. Norton and A.E. Perkins
MAINE
 - (3) Estuary of Salmon Falls River near Hamilton House
August 5, 1953
Anne Perkins
MAINE
- Field Check 1979
Gawler, Tyler,
Straus
EXTANT

Osmorhiza chilensis H. and A.

-Western Sweet Cicely

- Number of Towns: Total-16; historic-14: known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: SLR
Range: Newfoundland to Alaska, south to Nova Scotia, northern New England, and west to South Dakota and California
Habitat: Woodlands, clearings
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range; more common in western part of range
Comments: Little up-to-date information on this species: we may find it to be more common than currently thought. Listed as rare at the new England level (Crow et. al. 1981), occurring also in New Hampshire and Vermont. Does not occur elsewhere in the Northeast
CAP Documentation: 1 area known but needs documentation

(Osmorhiza chilensis)

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Chapman: Damp, rich woods
July 4, 1945
G.D. Chamberlain #4251
MAINE
- Fort Kent: (1) Dried brook bed near summit
of Stevens Mountain
July 8, 1904
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (2) July 11, 1904
D.H. Moulton
NHA
- Squapan Twp:
(T.10 R.4 WELS) Rich woods, Squapan Lake
July 20, 1946
G.D. Chamberlain and E.D.
Ogden #4624
MAINE
- Van Buren: July 14, 1914
A.H. Norton
NHA
- T.11. R.8:
WELS Rich woods, Aroostook River Basin
July 16, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #2854
MAINE-NHA

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- Big Squaw Twp: Moist open woods, Big Squaw
Mountain, Moosehead Lake
July 11, 1917
S.N.F. Sanford #7015
NEBC

SOMERSET COUNTY

- Moose River: Border of woods on divide north
of Jackman
July 13, 1922
M.L. Fernald and A.S. Pease
#25206
- Moxie Gore: July 8, 1925
A.H. Norton
NHA

(Osmorhiza chilensis)

Square Town Twp: Damp spruce woods, east of
Knight's Pond
July 8, 1927
N.C. Fassett #3658
NEBC

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Carrabassett Valley: Rich woods, Crockertown
August 10, 1939
A.S. Pease #27419
NEBC

Mt. Abram Twp: Local, on trail in old hardwood
red spruce woods in ravine of
stream, ne. slope of Mt.
Abraham, e. of ranger cabin, 2050'
June 18, 1962
G.B. Rossbach #5359
MAINE

Sandy River Plt: Greenvale, Rangeley Lakes region
1894
Kate Furbish
NEBC

OXFORD COUNTY

Gilead: 1897
Kate Furbish
NEBC

Lincoln Plt: July 21, 1938
A.S. Pease #26772
NEBC

Magalloway: Rich woods, Mt. Azicoos
July 19, 1927
A.S. Pease #20,008
NEBC

Parmachenee: Rich rocky woods with Polystichum
braunii, Galium kamschaticum,
Milium effusum, e. slope of Mt.
ne. of Rump Mt. EXTANT
July 25, 1974
C.S. Campbell and L.M. Eastman
#1803
MAINE

Cornus florida L.

Flowering Dogwood

Number of Towns: Total-2; historic-2; known (1980)-1*
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DEC/VUL
 Range: Florida to Texas and Mexico, north to southern Maine and west to southern Ontario and Kansas
 Habitat: Acidic woods
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range, not rare southward
 Comments: The one known Maine station, once fairly extensive, has been almost totally destroyed. One small (2" diameter) tree remains; the others were wiped out by construction of a road to the summit of Mount Agamenticus. The record from Fayette is based on one of Kate Furbish's botanical paintings, the collection housed at the Bowdoin College Library. Also listed as rare in Vermont (Countryman 1978)
 CAP Documentation: Planning Report No. 9 (Eastman 1976c). 1 station documented and registered

*Does not include one station cited in literature but unvouchered -- see Reference.

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Fayette: Fayette Ridge, growing on a rocky wooded hill by a brook
 May 1874
 Kate Furbish
 Bowdoin College Library

YORK COUNTY

- York:
- (1) Mt. Agamenticus
 September 27, 1936
 Dr. Anne E. Perkins
 MAINE
 - (2) Mt. Agamenticus
 September 27, 1936
 S.R. Ramsdell
 MAINE
 - (3) May 26, 1937
 A.H. Norton, A.E. Perkins,
 and H.M. Haven
 MAINE
 - (4) Mount Agamenticus
 May 26, 1937
 A.H. Norton and A.E. Perkins
 #19422
 NHA

(Cornus florida)

(5) Mt. Agamenticus
July 2, 1939
F. Hyland #1258
NEBC-MAINE

(6) Within 25 paces of road going
up Mt. Agamenticus. Left,
where power line crosses
July 4, 1973
C.P. Wight and L.M. Eastman
NHA

EXTANT
Registered

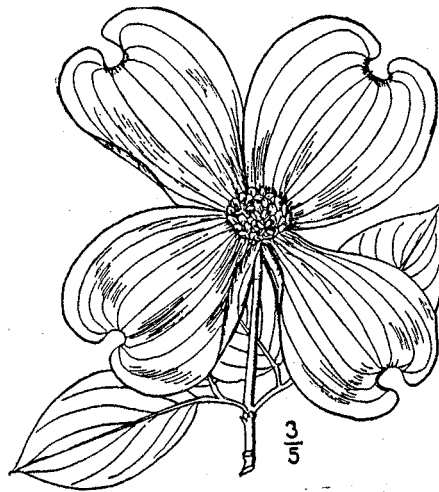
REFERENCE

Perkins, A.E. 1938. Notes on some Maine plants. Rhodora 40:462-464.

"Cornus florida L. Through a casual remark of a forest ranger, I have had the great satisfaction of collecting the flowering dogwood from two small stations on Mount Agamenticus in the Town of York in 1936 and 1937. This species was entered without comment in Dr. Goodale's catalogue of 1862, and has been considered an element of the Maine flora since. Prof. Fay Hyland, in his search for woody plants, has been unable to locate a preserved specimen or to find a station, hence the discovery of the plant is very gratifying."

Wheeler, G.A. 1875. List of plants found in Castine and vicinity - indigenous. Appendix I in History of Castine, Penobscot and Brooksville, Maine. Burr and Robinson, Bangor, Maine. 385 pp.

"CORNACEAE (Dogwood Family). C. canadensis (Bunch Berry), florida (Flowering Dogwood)."



Cornus florida

CLETHRACEAE

WHITE ALDER FAMILY

Clethra alnifolia L.

Sweet Pepperbush

Number of Towns: Total-7; historic-7; known (1980)-1*
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, VULN
 Range: Florida to Texas, north to southern Maine and west to
 southeastern New York
 Habitat: Swampy thickets
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range, not rare southward
 Comments: The station in Hancock County is an interesting
 disjunction. Since most of the Maine stations for Sweet
 Pepperbush are in York County, it is vulnerable to depletion
 through development of that region. We do not know enough
 about its current distribution to know whether or not
 depletion has actually occurred
 CAP Documentation: Two stations verified but need further documentation

*Does not include 2 stations reported but unvouchered -- see Reference.

HANCOCK COUNTY

Mount Desert: Near Hadlock Upper Pond,
 Northeast Harbor
 August 28, 1898
 Annie S. Downs
 NEBC

YORK COUNTY

Acton: (1) Shore, Horn's Pond
 August 22, 1911
 H.E. Sargent
 NHA
 (2) Wet roadside
 June 22, 1960
 R.C. Bean
 NEBC
 (3) Swampy woods with huge
 deciduous trees, south of
 Wilson Lake
 June 22, 1960
 A.R. Hodgdon and R. Woodwell
 #11924
 NHA

Alfred: (1) Shaker Pond
 July 23, 1936
 F. Hyland
 MAINE
 Field Check 1979
 Gawler
 NOT FOUND

(Clethra alnifolia)

- (2) Wet meadows, Notre Dame Institute
August 16, 1955
Leland Crane
NEBC
- Kennebunkport: September 7, 1917
Amy M. Pier
NEBC
- Lyman: (1) Kennebunk Pond
June 24, 1933
F. Hyland #272
NEBC-MAINE
- (2) Swampy woods by pond
July 23, 1936
C.H. Knowlton and Josselyn
Botanical Society
NEBC
- Wells: (1) Wells Beach
1898
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- (2) Drake's Island
August 13, 1916
Sarah Abbott
NHA
- York: (1) Thicket
July 14, 1891
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (2) Chase Pond
August 30, 1932
Anne Perkins
CU
Field Check 1978
Eastman
EXTANT
- (3) Chase Pond
July 22, 1936
Anne E. Perkins
NHA
- (4) Chase Pond
July 22, 1937
F. Hyland
MAINE
- (5) August 21, 1938
A.H. Norton, A.E. Perkins,
and H.M.W. Haven
MAINE
Field Check 1978
(Welch's Pond)
Eastman
EXTANT

(Clethra alnifolia)

(6) Abundant
September 8, 1938
O.M. Neal #2086
MAINE

(7) With red maple, alder, willow,
etc., swampy depression in
rocky mixed woods, Maine
Turnpike, ca. 3 miles
northeast of York River
September 6, 1958
G.B. Rossbach #4765
MAINE

REFERENCE

Rand, E.L. and J.H. Redfield. 1894. Flora of Mount Desert Island, Maine. John
Wilson and Son, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 294 pp.

"Rare. Wet ground near Upper Hadlock Pond. Reported to grow also in meadow
on Denning Brook, and on Great Cranberry Isle."



Clethra alnifolia

PYROLACEAE

WINTERGREEN FAMILY

Chimaphila maculata (L.) Pursh

Spotted Wintergreen

Number of Towns: Total-5; known (1980)-4
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DEC?/VUL
 Range: Southern Maine to southern Ontario, south to Georgia and west to Alabama
 Habitat: Dry woods
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
 Comments: Known to occur in Maine until 1971. This species was listed in early catalogues of Maine plants (Goodale 1862, Fernald 1892), but not definitely. All of the Maine populations are small and apparently vulnerable. It is also considered rare in Vermont and New Hampshire, although not further south
 CAP Documentation: Planning Report No. 21 (Eastman 1976j). 5 stations documented; two of these registered

SOMERSET COUNTY

Norridgewock: (Photograph) EXTANT
 Growing with C. umbellata var. Registered
cisatlantica and Equisetum
scirpoides, near stations
 of Cypripedium arietinum
 and E. pratense. Well drained
 hardwoods of 30-40 years
 growth, abt. 100' from Kennebec R.
 June 3, 1976
 H. Tyler and C.S. Campbell
 NEBC-MAINE

OXFORD COUNTY

Denmark: (Photograph) EXTANT?
 Single plant on gravelly
 slope among Ostrya virginiana,
 southeast side of Pleasant
 Mountain
 July 1976
 L.M. Eastman and Richard O'Connell
 MAINE

Hiram: (Photograph) EXTANT
 Dry deciduous slope (lousy
 looking woods), e. side of
 Peaked Mtn. near road
 July 5, 1975
 L.M. Eastman
 MAINE

(Chimaphila maculata)

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

- Sebago: (1) (Photograph) EXTANT
Registered
Rich deciduous woods growing
with Habenaria hookeri and
Isotria medeoloides, North
Sebago. 11 plants
July 2, 1975
L.M. Eastman and Philip Keenan
MAINE
- (2) (Photograph)
Low, rich rocky woods off
Route. 114, North Sebago
June 6, 1976
Philip Keenan and L.M. Eastman
NEBC

YORK COUNTY

- York: (Photograph) Field Check 1976
Eastman
EXTIRPATED
Base of Mt. Agamenticus,
growing in beechwood forest,
rocky depressions in leaf
mould
October 3, 1971
L.M. Eastman and C. Paul Wight
MAINE-NEBC

REFERENCES

- Eastman, L.M. 1973. Some new locales in the Maine flora. *Rhodora* 75:166-167.
- Hodgdon, A.R. and L.M. Eastman. 1973. Chimaphila maculata (L.) Pursh in Maine and New Hampshire. *Rhodora* 75:162-165.
- Eastman, L.M. 1978. New stations for Chimaphila maculata (L.) Pursh in Maine. *Rhodora* 80:317.

Pyrola asarifolia Michx.
(two varieties)

Purple Pyrola

- Number of Towns: Total-14; historic-13; known (1980)-3
Criteria Met: SLR
Range: Newfoundland to Alaska, south to northern New England, New York, and west to South Dakota and Oregon
Habitat: Rich woods and swamps, mostly calcareous
Reasons for Rarity: At south limit of range; habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Divided into var. asarifolia and var. purpurea (Bunge) Fern., but the two varieties are not always clearly differentiated (Storks and Crow 1978). Specimens in NEBC originally labelled var. purpurea have been annotated (E.

(Pyrola asarifolia)

Haber 1971) as ssp. asarifolia, but we have seen nothing in the literature to explain this. In Maine, the two varieties are equally scarce. The var. purpurea is listed as rare at the New England level by Crow et. al. (1981), and also appears on the rare plant lists of New Hampshire and Massachusetts (Storks and Crow 1978), Coddington and Field 1978)

CAP Documentation: 1 station verified and registered

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Crystal: (1) var. purpurea Verbal report 1980
Caribou Bog Rooney
September 23, 1899 EXTANT
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(2) Common about clumps of larch, etc.
Caribou Bog
August 13, 1909
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(3) var. purpurea
Low mixed woods at edge of
Thousand Acre Bog
July 11, 1946
E.D. Ogden and G.D. Chamberlain
#2609
MAINE

Fort Fairfield: (1) var. purpurea
Lightly wooded top of cliffy
bank, near boundary
June 22, 1939
G.D. Chamberlain #1091
MAINE

(2) var. asarifolia
King Bog
July 20, 1939
G.D. Chamberlain #1190
MAINE

(3) var. asarifolia
July 16, 1902
E.F. Williams, J.F. Collins,
M.L. Fernald #4104
MAINE

Houlton: var. asarifolia
Wooded bank
June 28, 1899
E.B. Chamberlain #983
MAINE

(Pyrola asarifolia)

- Linneus: var. asarifolia
Damp cool woods along woods
road to Mud Brook
June 30, 1933
MAINE
- Mapleton: var. purpurea
"Cernua Bog"
June 28, 1935
G.D. Chamberlain #651
MAINE
- Perham: var. purpurea
Wet woods
July 11, 1939
R.C. Bean
NEBC
- Presque Isle: (1) Approaching var. purpurea
Arbor-vitae swamp
July 12, 1902
E.F. Williams, J.F. Collins,
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (2) var. asarifolia
Rich woods, dry. Quoggy
Joe Mountain
July 17, 1940
F.H. Steinmetz #923
MAINE
- (3) var. asarifolia
Woods, Echo Lake
September 8, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #3281
MAINE
- (4) var. asarifolia
Mixed woods
July 6, 1944
G.D. Chamberlain #4038
MAINE
- Sherman: var. purpurea
Caribou Bog
August 16, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(Pyrola asarifolia)

Woodland: (Photograph) var. purpurea? EXTANT
Only a few plants, under Thuja Registered
in semi-wooded bog
July 25, 1980
Sue Gawler, L.M. Eastman,
Martin Rasmussen
MAINE

T.9 R.7: var. asarifolia
WELS In mixed second growth woods,
mostly Abies
July 16, 1946
E.C. Ogden and G.D. Chamberlain
#2632
MAINE

SOMERSET COUNTY

Fairfield: var. asarifolia
Wet field near wooded pasture,
Fairfield Center
June 23, 1900
No name
MAINE

Lexington: var. asarifolia
Woods
July 10, 1914
R.C. Bean #19528
MAINE

OXFORD COUNTY

Paris: var. purpurea EXTANT
Alder thicket, Hall Pond,
road next to pond
July 7, 1974
L.M. Eastman and C. Paul Wight
NEBC

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Livermore: var. asarifolia
Woods on Bigelow Farm
near Bigelow Center
June 23, 1912
Sue L. Gordon #289
MAINE

Arctostaphylos alpina (L.) Spreng.

Alpine Bearberry

Number of Towns: Total-1; historic-1; known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
 Range: Arctic region, south to alpine areas of Quebec, Maine and New Hampshire
 Habitat: Exposed rocks and gravels of alpine areas
 Reasons for Rarity: An arctic species disjunct from its principal range
 Comments: Occurs in the United States only in Maine and New Hampshire. Listed as nationally significant by Crow et. al. (1981). On Mount Katahdin, it is scattered in many places above treeline
 CAP Documentation: The one known area documented and pending registration. Also see planning report on alpine-tundra vegetation (May & Davis 1976).

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- | | | |
|------------------|--|---|
| T.3 R.9:
WELS | (1) Mount Katahdin
July 4, 1856
Joseph Blake
NHA | Field Check 1980
Eastman, Gawler
Merry, Tyler, etc.
EXTANT |
| | (2) Mount Katahdin
August 1874
F. Lamson-Scribner
WAVI | |
| | (3) Mount Katahdin
August 1892
F.P. Briggs
NEBC-MAINE | |
| | (4) Mount Katahdin
July 11, 1900
E.F. Williams
MAINE | |
| | (5) Near monument, Mount Katahdin
July 11, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC | |
| | (6) North Basin floor, Mount
Katahdin
August 22, 1934
E.H. Walker #1964
NY | |
| | (7) Mount Katahdin
June 17, 1936
A.H. Norton and F. Fanning
MAINE | |

(Arctostaphylos alpina)

- (8) Mount Katahdin
August 3, 1938
F. Hyland #1037
MAINE
- (9) Barren rocky ground, arctic-
alpine zone, abt. 500',
Mount Katahdin
September 4, 1948
G.B. Rossbach #1574
MAINE

Cassiope hypnoides (L.) D. Don

Moss Plant

Number of Towns: Total-1; historic-1; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
Range: Arctic region, south to alpine areas of Newfoundland,
Quebec, Maine and New Hampshire, possibly New York
Habitat: Damp mossy shaded ledges and crevices in alpine areas
Reasons for Rarity: An arctic species disjunct from principal range
Comments: In the U.S., this plant is found in only a few localities of
Maine and New Hampshire. It has not been seen in New York
since 1879. Crow et. al. (1981) list this species as being
of national importance. It occurs in several places above
treeline on Katahdin
CAP Documentation: The one known area documented and pending registration. Also
see planning report on arctic-tundra vegetation (May & Davis 1976).

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- T.3 R.9:
WELS
- (1) Summit of Mount Katahdin
August 1847
George Thurber
PH
 - (2) Mount Katahdin
July 4, 1856
Joseph Blake
NHA
 - (3) Mount Katahdin
August 1874
F. Lamson-Scribner
NEBC-WAVI
 - (4) Mount Katahdin
August 1892
F.P. Briggs
NEBC
 - (5) Mount Katahdin
1898
E.D. Merrill
NEBC

(Cassiope hypnoides)

- (6) Wet shaded rocks near Monument Peak, Mount Katahdin
July 10, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
Field Check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Merry, Tyler,
EXTANT
- (7) Mount Katahdin
June 17, 1936
A.H. Norton and F. Fanning
MAINE
- (8) Open rocky ground, Cathedral Trail to Baxter Peak, Mount Katahdin
June 21, 1953
C.D. Richards and G.R. Cooper #212
MAINE
Field Check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Merry, Tyler, etc.
EXTANT
- (9) The Saddle, Mount Katahdin
July 8, 1954
C.D. Richards and G.R. Cooper #362
MAINE
Field Check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Merry, Tyler, etc.
EXTANT
- (10) Cathedral Trail, sheltered spot by shady ledge, alpine tundra, -seepage. c. 4900' Mount Katahdin, Baxter State Park
September 1960
R.B. Davis
WAVI

Kalmia latifolia L.

Mountain-Laurel

Number of Towns: Total-20; historic-12; known (1980)-15*
Criteria Met: NLR, VULN
Range: Florida to Louisiana, north to New England and west to Indiana
Habitat: Rocky acidic woods and clearings
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; not rare southward
Comments: Mountain Laurel in Maine is limited to the more temperate coastal belt. Many stations succumb to winterkill or to shading by too dense an overstory. With its showy flowers, it is often planted as an ornamental; many reported occurrences originated as ornamental plantings. The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists this species also from Piscataquis County, but we found no vouchers from there. This species is also considered rare in Vermont (Countryman 1978), but not elsewhere in the northeast
CAP Documentation: Planning Report No. 7 (Tyler 1976). 15 areas documented, 7 of these registered

*Does not include several areas which have been reported over the years but never verified. See note.

(Kalmia latifolia)

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Carmel: July 11, 1914 Field Check 1975
F.A. Eddy Tyler
MAINE EXTANT
Registered

Hermon: Damp rocky ground
No date
M.S.C.
MAINE

OXFORD COUNTY

Albany: (Photograph) Field Check 1975
Small stand, growing up to Tyler and Eastman
1 m. high. Discovered by EXTANT
C.S. Campbell, 1974 Registered
September 1975
Hank Tyler
MAINE

Denmark: Hemlock woods; plants cover Field Check 1975
five or six acres Tyler
July 9, 1975 EXTANT
L.M. Eastman, C.S. Campbell
Roger and Frank Bucknell
NEBC

- Fryeburg:
- (1) No name
No date
NHA
 - (2) Thicket
July 7, 1920
R.C. Bean #20096
NEBC-MAINE
 - (3) July 7, 1920
Louise Coburn
MAINE
 - (4) In hemlock grove
July 19, 1933
F. Hyland
MAINE
 - (5) Hemlock grove
August 7, 1933
F. Hyland
MAINE

Field Check 1975
Tyler
EXTANT

Otisfield: No date (1800's)
No name
NHA

(Kalmia latifolia)

WASHINGTON COUNTY

- Cherryfield:
- (1) No date
A.P. Chute
NHA
 - (2) July 9, 1930
A.H. Norton and Josselyn
Botanical Society
NEBC
 - (3) Devil's Garden
July 9, 1930
Sue L. Gordon
MAINE
Field Check 1975
Tyler
EXTANT
 - (4) July 2, 1936
F. Hyland #760a
MAINE
 - (5) Devil's Garden
February 1972
C.D. Richards
MAINE

HANCOCK COUNTY

- Bar Harbor: Eagle Lake, near east shore?
Mount Desert Island
No date (c. 1890)
E.L. Rand
NEBC
- Brooksville: (Photograph) EXTANT
Small, old, now decadent stand
being overshadowed by fir
December 13, 1975
Hank and D.D. Tyler, Alton Dow
MAINE

SAGadahoc COUNTY

- Phippsburg:
- (1) Thicket
July 15, 1921
R.C. Bean
NEBC
Field Check 1975
Tyler
EXTANT
Registered
 - (2) July 15, 1921
Sue L. Gordon
MAINE
- Woolwich:
- (1) July 14, 1921
R.C. Bean
MAINE-NEBC
Field Check 1975
Tyler
EXTANT
Registered

(Kalmia latifolia)

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

- Harpswell: (1) Harpswell Island
No date
G.C. Swallow
NHA
- (2) No date
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- (3) Great Island
August 1900
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- Portland: North Portland
No date (before 1858)
Parker Cleveland
NHA
- Standish: (Photograph)
Vigorous growth, hardwood
overstory
November 1975
Hank Tyler
MAINE
- Unknown: Cold wet woods, Richville,
Sebago Lake
August 9, 1933
F. Hyland #444
MAINE
- Field Check 1975
Tyler
EXTANT
- EXTANT
Registered

YORK COUNTY

- Arundel: (Photograph)
Covering approx. 1/2 acre, healthy
stand, hardwood/hemlock over-
story. 3 trees Nyssa sylvatica
here as well
January 1976
Hank Tyler
MAINE
- Limington: (Photograph)
Very small stand, about 12'x8'
just south of Shaving Hill Rd.
August 15, 1975
Hank Tyler and Steve Roy
MAINE
- Field Check 1980
Gawler and Tyler
EXTANT
Registered
- EXTANT

(Kalmia latifolia)

North Berwick: (1) In moist sphagnum woods, Rt. 9,
4-1/2 mi. due e. of N. Berwick
July 26, 1939
Rodney True #6877
PH

(2) Dry woods under white pine and
spruce. A logging operation
is now underway in the area
The Kalmia covers an area of
abt. 50'x50', off Rte. 4
April 21, 1974
L.M. Eastman
NEBC-NHA

EXTANT

Wells: (1) July 2, 1950
No name
NHA

(2) In a swamp
July 11, 1896
J.C. Parlin #722
NEBC

(3) 1898
Kate Furbish
NEBC

(4) Station of about 1 acre
August 7, 1932
Anne E. Perkins
CU

(5) July 21, 1936
F. Hyland
MAINE

(6) Woods
June 26, 1942
R.C. Bean
NHA

(7) Woods, badly decomposed and
broken
June 27, 1947
Anne Perkins
MAINE

(8) Low wet woods, growing among
maples, yews, spicebush, and
poison sumac. The Kalmia
densely covers an area of about
four acres. Bear Den Road.
April 21, 1974
L.M. Eastman
NEBC-NHA

EXTANT
Registered

(Kalmia latifolia)

York: Rocky woods, under hemlock EXTANT
February 1976
L.M. Eastman and Hank Tyler
NEBC

Note:

Kalmia latifolia has recently been seen at the two locations given below. Voucher specimens were not collected.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

T.10 SD: 1959. Between Rt. 182 and Tunk Lake, a small stand.
Field checked 1975 - site relocated but no Kalmia found.

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Sidney: 1975. Reported but not field checked.

For more information on these and other (older) reported but unverified stations, see the Critical Areas Program Planning Report on Mountain Laurel.

REFERENCES

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- Eastman, L.M. 1976. Old and new locales in the Maine flora. *Rhodora* 78:152-154.

Loiseleuria procumbens (L.) Desv.

Alpine Azalea

Number of Towns: Total-1; historic-1; known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
 Range: Greenland to Alaska, south to alpine areas of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Maine and New Hampshire
 Habitat: Exposed rocky alpine areas
 Reasons for Rarity: An arctic species disjunct from its principal range
 Comments: Forms large mats in many places above treeline on Katahdin. Also found in New Hampshire, but not elsewhere in the "lower 48" of the U.S. Listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981)
 CAP Documentation: The one area documented and pending registration. Also see planning report on alpine-tundra vegetation (May & Davis 1976).

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9
WELS

- (1) Summit of Mount Katahdin
August 1847
George Thurber
PH
Field Check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Merry, Tyler, etc.
EXTANT
- (2) Mount Katahdin
August 1898
E.D. Merrill
NEBC
- (3) Mount Katahdin
July 11, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (4) Mount Katahdin
September 1930
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE
- (5) Mount Katahdin
June 16, 1937
A.E. Prince
MAINE
- (6) Head of The Saddle,
Mount Katahdin
October 4, 1940
Harold J. Dyer
MAINE
Field Check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Merry, Tyler, etc.
EXTANT
- (7) Open slope of Pamola Peak,
June 20, 1953
G.D. Richards and G.R.
Cooper #174
MAINE
Field Check 1980
Eastman, Gawler
Merry, Tyler,
EXTANT

Phyllodoce caerulea (L.) Bab.

Mountain Heath

Number of Town: Total-1: historic-1: known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
Range: Arctic region, south to alpine areas of Newfoundland,
Quebec, Maine and New Hampshire
Habitat: Alpine rocks and peat
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range
Comments: This arctic species is found elsewhere in the "lower 48"
only in New Hampshire, and is listed as nationally rare by
Crow et. al. (1981). It occurs in several places above
treeline on Katahdin. The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al.
1966) lists Phyllodoce also from Oxford County, but we found
no voucher
CAP Documentation: The one area documented and pending registration. Also see
planning report on alpine-tundra vegetation (May & Davis 1976).

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- (1) Summit of Mount Katahdin
August 1847
George Thurber
PH
- (2) Mount Katahdin obs. elevation
above the sea 5300'
August 1847
A. Young Jr.
NY
- (3) Mount Katahdin
No date
P.V. LeRoy
NY
- (4) Mount Katahdin
July 4, 1856
Joseph Blake
MAINE
- (5) Mount Katahdin
August 1874
F. Lamson-Scribner
WAVI
- (6) Mount Katahdin
August 1892
F.P. Briggs
NEBC
- (7) Above the South Basin,
Mount Katahdin
July 9, 1900
J.R. Churchill
MAINE-NY

(Phyllodoce caerulea)

- (8) Mount Katahdin
July 10, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (9) Summit of Mount Katahdin
June 26, 1931
F.H. Steinmetz
NEBC
- (10) On plateau, Mount Katahdin
August 22, 1934
E.H. Walker #1893
NY
- (11) Common, Mount Katahdin
August 3, 1938
F. Hyland #1027
MAINE
- (12) Mount Katahdin
August 15, 1938
Cleora Adams #1190
MAINE
- (13) Head of Saddle, Mount Katahdin
1940
Harold Dyer
MAINE
Field Check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Merry, Tyler, etc.
EXTANT
- (14) Cathedral Trail to Baxter Peak,
Mount Katahdin
June 21, 1953
C.D. Richards and G.R. Cooper #210
MAINE
Field Check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Merry, Tyler, etc.
EXTANT
- (15) Open tableland, Mount Katahdin
August 28, 1961
C.D. Richards
MAINE
Field Check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Merry, Tyler, etc.
EXTANT

REFERENCE

May, Diane E. and Ronald B. Davis. 1977. Arctic-alpine Vascular Vegetation on Maine Mountains and its Relevance to the Critical Areas Program. Planning Report No. 36, State Planning Office, Augusta, Maine. 65 pp.

Rhododendron lapponicum (L.) Wahlenb.

Lapland Rosebay

Number of Towns: Total-1: historic-1: known (1980)-1*
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
Range: Arctic region, south to alpine areas of Newfoundland,
Quebec, northern New England and New York; Wisconsin River,
Wisconsin

(Rhododendron lapponicum)

Habitat: Alpine barrens
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range
Comments: Also occurs in the White Mountains of New Hampshire and the Adirondacks of New York; considered rare in both states (Storks and Crow 1978, Mitchell et. al. 1980). Listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981). As with many of the arctic-alpine species, it occurs in several places on Katahdin
CAP Documentation: The one area documented and pending registration. Also see Planning Report on alpine-tundra vegetation (May & Davis 1976).
*Does not include one reported but unvouchered station -- see Reference.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- (1) Summit of Mount Katahdin
August 1847
George Thurber
NEBC-PH
- (2) Mount Katahdin
1856
Joseph Blake
NHA
- (3) Mount Katahdin
August 1874
F. Lamson-Scribner
WAVI
- (4) Mount Katahdin
1892
F.P. Briggs
MAINE
- (5) Summit of Mount Katahdin
June 26, 1931
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE
- (6) Common, Mount Katahdin
August 3, 1938
F. Hyland
MAINE
- (7) Head Saddle, Mount Katahdin
1940
Harold Dyer
MAINE
Field Check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Merry, Tyler, etc.
EXTANT
- (8) Open slope of Pamola Peak,
Mount Katahdin
June 20, 1953
C.D. Richards and G.R. Cooper #169
MAINE
Field Check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Merry, Tyler, etc.
EXTANT

(Rhododendron lapponicum)

(9) Tableland of Mount Katahdin
August 28, 1961
C.D. Richards
MAINE

Field Check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Merry, Tyler, etc.
EXTANT

REFERENCE

May, Diane E. and Ronald B. Davis. 1977. Arctic-alpine Vascular Vegetation on Maine Mountains and its Relevance to the Critical Areas Program. Planning Report No. 36, State Planning Office, Augusta, Maine. 65 pp.

May and Davis list Rhododendron lapponicum from Goose Eye Mountain in Riley (Oxford County). This station is yet to be vouchered.

Rhododendron maximum L.

Great Rhododendron
Great Laurel

Number of Towns: Total-7; historic-6; known (1980)-4
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DEC/VUL
Range: Georgia and Alabama to New England, New York, and west to Ohio
Habitat: Damp, low woods and swamps
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; not rare south of New England
Comments: Also considered rare in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978, Coddington and Field 1978, Mehrhoff 1978). The Maine stands are very vulnerable to depredation by nature and humans alike. The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists this species from Franklin County as well, but we found no voucher from there
CAP Documentation: Planning Report No. 3 (Tyler 1975). 4 stations documented and registered; one other station known but not registered

SOMERSET COUNTY

Lexington: (1) Valley of the Carrabasset River, deciduous woods August 12, 1896 M.L. Fernald and W.C. Strong #462 NEBC Field Check 1975 --Tyler EXTANT Registered

(2) Safford Pond July 10, 1919 R.C. Bean #19530 MAINE

(3) Side hill, mixed growth Rich woods, Safford Pond August 18, 1938 F. Hyland #1121 MAINE

(Rhododendron maximum)

- (4) Swamp in woods near Pond,
about 2 acres
August 16, 1949
C.H. Knowlton
NHA
- (5) Branches killed as result of
deep-browsing northern edge
of swamp to north of Safford
Pond, beneath hemlocks and
arbor-vitae
November 23, 1951
A.R. Hodgdon, R. Pike,
M. Cross, Alan Hodgdon
NHA
- (6) Swampy woods, associated with
hemlock and arbor-vitae
October 10, 1962
R.B. Davis
WAVI

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Standish:

- (1) Pasture
July 10, 1902
Mrs. Brown
NEBC
- (2) Standish Neck, wet woods
August 9, 1953
F. Hyland #441
MAINE
- (3) About 1 mile from southeastern
shore of Sebago Lake.
Hancock hardwood swamp
May 14, 1955
A.R. Hodgdon, R. Pike and J.
Lebrecque #9137
NHA
Field check 1975
Tyler
EXTANT (2 areas)
Registered
- (4) At southeastern end of Sebago
Lake, 400-500 feet east of road
Big swamp of several acres with
hemlock, fir, spruce, hardwoods
July 7, 1955
A.R. Hodgdon, John Lebrecque and
Guy Lebrecque #9141
NHA

(Rhododendron maximum)

- (5) Close to road along s.e. end of Sebago Lake. Deciduous forest with some hemlock, 1/4 acre stand
July 7, 1955
A.R. Hodgdon, John Lebreque and Guy Lebreque #9142
NHA
- (6) Standish-Gorham town line, swamp fir, hemlock, red maple, red spruce. E. of Otter Ponds (very small colony, poor quality)
July 7, 1955
A.R. Hodgdon, John Lebreque and Guy Lebreque
NHA

YORK COUNTY

Acton:

Horn Pond. Woods on mid northern shore about 1000' east of Maine-NH line. Small colony 10x6 feet, young, vigorous; large Populus grandidentata, Quercus rubra, Pinus strobus, Acer rubrum, Fagus, Ostrya and Q. alba.
to 2-1/2' high
October 4, 1957
A.R. Hodgdon and R. Pike #10776
NHA

Alfred:

July 5, 1955
Leland Crane #402
MAINE

Sanford:

- (1) Springvale
Fall of 1920
C.D. Merrifield
MAINE
- (2) Springvale
July 1929
Ralph Butler #711
MAINE
- (3) July 23, 1930
A.H. Norton
MAINE
- (4) On old Rochester-Springvale Rd.
10 miles from Rochester
July 14, 1931
H.E. Sargent
NHA

(Rhododendron maximum)

(5) Three-acre station
August 13, 1932
Anne E. Perkins
CU

(6) Deep woods
June 23, 1954
R.C. Bean and Josselyn Botanical
Society
MAINE-NEBC

(7) Mostly pink in colony; high swamp
east of Sanford Village along
Springvale Rd. from Rochester;
very beautiful stand
July 7, 1955
A.R. Hodgdon and Tom Wallace
#9140
NHA
Field check 1975
Tyler
EXTANT
Registered

Shapleigh: Low alt. woods (gully) under large
white pines; coverage of area
1/3 acre; woods road opposite
mile marker 6366
February 23, 1974
L.M. Eastman and C. Paul Wight
MAINE-NHA
EXTANT

REFERENCES

- Cowan, F.H. 1899. Rhododendron maximum in Somerset County, Maine. *Rhodora* 1:155.
- Whitten, W.L. 1924. The *Rhododendrons* of Lexington. *Me. Nat.* 4:14-15.
- Knowlton, C.H. 1950. Rhododendron maximum in New England. *Rhodora* 52:215-218.
- Hodgdon, A.R. and R.B. Pike. 1960. Recent changes in some *Rhododendron* colonies in Maine and New Hampshire. *Rhodora* 62:87-93
- Hodgdon, A.R. and R.B. Pike. 1961. An ecological interpretation of *Rhododendron* colonies in Maine and New Hampshire. *Rhodora* 63:61-70.

Rhododendron viscosum (L.) Torr.

Clammy Azalea

Number of Towns: Total-4; historic-3; known (1980)-2*
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Southwestern Maine to northeastern Ontario, south to South Carolina and Tennessee
Habitat: Swampy woods
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range: not rare southward
Comments: Also considered rare in New Hampshire: the currently known Maine population is scattered around Bryant Pond in the towns of Greenwood and Woodstock
CAP Documentation: Planning Report No. 33 (Eastman 1977d). 3 stations documented; 2 of these registered

(Rhododendron viscosum)

*Includes one station illustrated but not vouchered. See note.

OXFORD COUNTY

- Greenwood: (1) Edge of pond, overlooking water. EXTANT
Plants are growing near the Registered
conservation school. One small
plant is directly in front of
mess hall on water's edge
Christopher Lake (Bryant Pond)
July 30, 1976
L.M. Eastman, Dr. John Mudge,
Lorraine Stubbs
NEBC
- (2) Bryant Pond
September 5, 1976
C. Paul Wight and L.M. Eastman
NHA

- Woodstock: Edge of pond, overhanging the EXTANT
water. Plants are growing on Registered
the second largest island in
the pond. Christopher Lake
(Bryant Pond)
July 30, 1976
L.M. Eastman and William Docekal
NEBC

YORK COUNTY

- Wells: (1) Swampy woods
July 11, 1896
J.C. Parlin
NEBC
- (2) forma glaucum, Wells Beach
September 1898
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- (3) Wells Beach
September 17-21, 1898
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- Field Check 1976
Eastman
NOT FOUND

Note

Rhododendron viscosum was found and illustrated by Kate Furbish on Isle au Haut, but she did not collect an herbarium specimen. The illustration, in the collection of her works at Bowdoin College, is notated as follows:

(Rhododendron viscosum)

Rhododendron viscosum. This shrub grows in the bog on the Butland Farm, Isle au Haut, Knox County, July 9, 1909.

This species was apparently never collected by botanists who have visited the island (See Wise, Flora of Isle au Haut, Rhodora 72:505-532.).

Vaccinium boreale Hall and Aalders

Alpine Blueberry

Number of Towns: Historic-3; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Northern Quebec, Labrador and Newfoundland, south to Cape Breton and Gaspé Peninsula, alpine summits of northern New England and northern New York
Habitat: Tundra, alpine meadows, exposed rocky headlands
Reasons for Rarity: A boreal species at southern limit of range: habitat naturally scarce
Comments: This species was first described in 1961, and so is not included in the 8th edition of Gray's Manual (Fernald 1950). Its acceptance as a species varies somewhat among botanists (Vander Kloet 1977). Our treatment is taken from the latest thorough review of its status by Vander Kloet (1977). It is considered rare throughout its United States range, viz. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York (Crow et. al. 1981)
CAP Documentation: None; the CAP has not yet attempted to locate or to identify this species

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- (1) Mount Katahdin
1847
George Thurber
PH
- (2) Floor of North Basin, 3060':
common, Mount Katahdin
September 1, 1928
Francis Harper
PH

SOMERSET COUNTY

Dead River Twp: Dry moss near summit,
Mount Bigelow
July 28, 1915
C.H. Knowlton
PH

(Vaccinium boreale)

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Sandy River Pt: Summit of Saddleback Mountain
1895
Colville #68
US

REFERENCE

Vander Kloet, S.P. 1977. The taxonomic status of Vaccinium boreale. Can. J. Bot. 55:281-288.

Vaccinium caesariense Mackenz.

New Jersey Blueberry

Number of Towns: Historic-4; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Northern Florida to southern Maine, inland to central New York; chiefly on the coastal plain
Habitat: Swamps, thickets and bogs
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range, not rare southward
Comments: Also considered rare in New York, at the inland periphery of its range (Mitchell et. al. 1980). In Maine, its collections have been scattered; very little is known about it here
CAP Documentation: None, last collected 1968

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Howland: Woods
1933
F. Hyland #1020
MAINE

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Sangerville: Woods
August 1895
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

Georgetown: In low moist woods at lower
southern end of Georgetown
Island, in shade
September 27, 1968
A.R. Hodgdon #16601
NHA

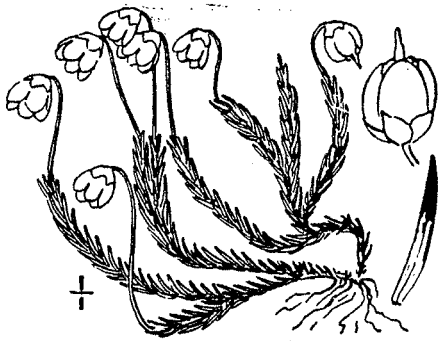
(Vaccinium caesariense)

YORK COUNTY

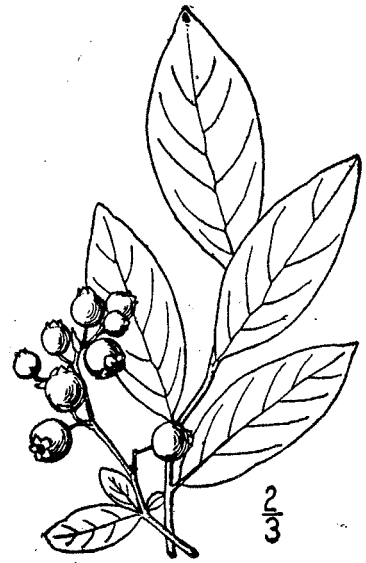
York: Moist woods
September 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

REFERENCE

Hyland, F. and F.H. Steinmetz. 1944. The Woody Plants of Maine, their Occurrence and Distribution. University of Maine Studies, 2nd Series, no. 59. Reprinted 1978 by the Thorndike Press, Thorndike, Maine. 72 pp.



Cassiope hypnoides



Vaccinium caesariense



Phyllodoce caerulea

DIAPENSIACEAE

DIAPENSIA FAMILY

Diapensia lapponica L.

Diapensia

Number of Towns: Total-6; historic-5; known (1980)-5
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
 Range: Arctic region, south to alpine areas of Newfoundland, Ouebec, northern New England and New York
 Habitat: Alpine rocks and gravels
 Reasons for Rarity: An arctic species disjunct from its principal range
 Comments: Diapensia is also considered rare in New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978, Mitchell et. al. 1980): the only other places in the U.S. ("lower 48") where it grows. Listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. 1981. In New England, it is one of the most abundant of the arctic-alpine plants
 CAP Documentation: 5 stations verified and documented, 4 of these registered
 Also see planning report on alpine-tundra vegetation (May & Davis 1976).

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Mount Katahdin
August 1847
George Thurber
PH | Field Check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Merry, Tyler, etc.
EXTANT |
| (2) Mount Katahdin
July 4, 1856
Joseph Blake
NHA | |
| (3) Mount Katahdin
August 1898
E.D. Merrill
NEBC | |
| (4) Above the South Basin,
Mount Katahdin
July 9, 1900
J.R. Churchill
NY | |
| (5) Summit, Mount Katahdin
July 10, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC | |
| (6) Mount Katahdin
July 31, 1923
A.H. Norton, F. Fanning,
F. Rich
NHA | |

(Diapensia lapponica)

(7) Mount Katahdin, 4700'
October 23, 1961
Robert T. Emmet
WAVI

T.3 R.10:
WELS

On gravelly top of South Brother
at 3000' elev.
August 11, 1965
F. Steele
NHA

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Mount Abram Twp:

Slope to summit of Mount
Abraham, 3800 to 4040'
June 18, 1962
G.B. Rossbach #5387
MAINE

Field Check 1976
May and Davis
EXTANT
Registered

Sandy River Plt.:

Local; windswept, gravelly
summit, Saddleback Mountain
June 27, 1964
G.B. Rossbach #5984
MAINE

Field Check 1978
Gawler and Tyler
EXTANT
Registered

OXFORD COUNTY

Grafton:

(1) Baldpate Mountain
July 16, 1926
A.H. Norton
MAINE

(2) Bear River Whitecap
July 16, 1926
A.H. Norton
MAINE-NHA

(3) Open summit of east peak
of Baldpate Mountain
August 15, 1975
C.S. Campbell #3202
MAINE

EXTANT
Registered

Riley:

Common above treeline,
Mahoosuc Range
June 27, 1974
C.S. Campbell and A.S.
Campbell Jr. #1213
MAINE

Field Check 1976
(Goose Eye Mountain)
May and Davis
EXTANT
Registered

PRIMULACEAE

PRIMROSE FAMILY

Hottonia inflata L.

Feather-foil
Water-violet

Number of Towns: Historic-2; known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DEC?/VUL
 Range: Florida to Texas, north to New England and west to Missouri
 Habitat: Pools and ditches
 Reasons for Rarity: Local throughout much of its range, and here at its northern limit
 Comments: Also considered rare in New York, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware (Mitchell et. al. 1980, Church and Champlin 1978, Wiegman 1979, Broome et. al. 1979, Tucker et. al. 1979). An annual
 CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1914

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Jonesport: August 30, 1914
 Austin W. Cheever
 NEBC

YORK COUNTY

South Berwick: Foot of Mount Agamenticus
 July 19, 1900
 J.C. Parlin
 NEBC

REFERENCE

Morrill, P. 1966. Tales of a Home-made Naturalist, from Herbert Haven's Diaries. Park View Press, Harrisonburg, Virginia. 153 pp.

Primula laurentiana Fern.

Bird's-eye Primrose

Number of Towns: Total-6; historic-5 known (1980)-2*
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
 Range: Southern Labrador, Newfoundland, and eastern Quebec to Nova Scotia and eastern and north-central Maine
 Habitat: Ledges and meadows, often calcareous
 Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range
 Comments: Maine is the only state in the U.S. where this species is found (according to Gray's Manual, eighth ed.). Crow et. al. (1981), however, list it as being rare only at the New England level
 CAP Documentation: Two areas field verified and pending registration

*Does not include one station cited in literature but unvouchered -- see Reference.

(Primula laurentiana)

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Houlton: 1880, 1881
Kate Furbish
NEBC

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Day's Academy Grant: (1) Foot of Mount Kineo
August 1866
C.W. Smith
NEBC
Field Check 1978
Eastman
NOT FOUND
Registered (for
other species)

(2) Base of Kineo cliff
June 8, 1878
F.S. Bunker

(3) North side Mt. Kineo,
Moosehead Lake
September 21, 1887
G.G. Kennedy
NEBC

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Beals: (1) Great Wass Island, southern
end
June 1979
Elizabeth Thompson
MAINE
EXTANT

(2) Crumple Island
May 1878
William Center
NHA

Jonesport: (1) Seal Rock
August 1904
A.H. Norton
NHA

(2) Mistake Island: in crevices,
walkway between keeper's house
and lighthouse, Moose Peak Light
September 15, 1963
R.B. Pike
NHA

(Primula laurentiana)

- Machiasport: (1) In gravel about oil house
and light, Libby Islands
August 7, 1907
J.A. Cushman and S.N.F. Sanford
#1515
NEBC
- (2) Grassy shore, Libby Island,
near lighthouse only
August 9, 1911
C.H. Knowlton
NHA-NEBC
- (3) Big Libby Island
July 17, 1960
Charles Richards and Arnold Davis
MAINE
- (4) Libby Island, near lighthouse
September 1962
R.B. Pike
NHA
- Field check 1980
Olday
EXTANT
- Roque Bluffs: Strand of a pool, on island next
to light off from Roque Bluff
June 1929
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE

REFERENCE

Cushman, J.A. 1907. Primula farinosa var. macropoda on the Maine coast. *Rhodora* 9:217-218.

"In all, three stations were discovered for this plant. These are of especial interest as the only other New England station was Mt. Kineo, Moosehead Lake, Maine. Although I collected on Mt. Kineo about 3 weeks later and made a point of looking for this plant, no trace of it was found but I have since been informed by Dr. Kennedy that his specimens were found at the eastern end of the cliffs at a spot I did not reach."

Norton, A.H. 1913. Some noteworthy plants from the islands and coast of Maine. *Rhodora* 15:137-143.

Pike, R.B. 1963. Note on Primula laurentiana in Maine. *Rhodora* 65:286-238.

"In 1906 Joseph A. Cushman accompanied by S.N.F. Sanford visited Libby Island, Machiasport, Washington County, Maine and reported the occurrence of Primula laurentiana. He noted that this Primula was only to be found around the light and the nearby oil-house. He suggested that seeds of this plant were probably introduced here by birds being killed by flying into the light and falling at its base which is, of course, a regular occurrence...He also remarked that the soil near the buildings had been disturbed by grading.

(Primula laurentiana)

"A visit by the author to this same island in 1962 showed Primula laurentiana to be still present in the neatly mowed turf around the base of the light... The plants were abundant within ten or 15 feet of the base of the light tower and completely absent further away. Several hours careful search of the rest of the island failed to reveal a single plant growing in any other location.

The vigorous growth of Primula laurentiana, a well-known calciphile under such circumstances and in such a restricted area, can possibly be explained by the whitewash which is applied to the granite tower of the light semiannually. Small flakes of the whitewash could be seen on the surface of the ground near the light... As whitewash is almost entirely lime, this would serve to make calcium available in the immediate vicinity of the light and thus provide an essential element for the growth and continued survival of Primula laurentiana.

The use of ordinary paints, which have no calcium in their pigments, on the other buildings on the island probably explains why the plant does not grow near these other structures.

Cushman postulated that other outlying islands and headlands along the Maine coast may have had seeds of Primula laurentiana introduced by migrating birds similar to the situation on Libby Island. He found the plant near the Moose Peak Light House on Mistake Island and on Black Head on Head Harbor Island. It has also been found on Crumple Island still further west and on Schoodic Point in Acadia National Park.*

A visit to Moose Peak Light on Mistake island, in September of this year showed P. laurentiana to be present in great vigor in rock crevices under and beside the elevated walkway which leads from the keeper's living quarters to the light itself some hundred yards away. The guard rails on this walkway have been whitewashed and again this is a possible explanation of the long continued presence of this plant. Along with the primrose, Lomatogonium rotatum was also growing -- a great rarity on the Maine coast.

Black Head on nearby Head Harbor Island has changed a great deal since Cushman's visit more than a half century ago... the author was unable to find any Primulas. However, the quantities of broken shells of crabs, sea urchins, clams and mussels all over the cliffs indicates that there would be a source of calcium for Primula laurentiana when other conditions are right.

It is interesting to think that the continued presence of the rare Primula laurentiana in at least two places on the Maine coast may be due to the whim of the U.S. Coast Guard as to the kind of paint it uses.

Primula mistassinica Michx.

Mistassini Primrose
Bird's-eye Primrose

Number of Towns:	Total-15; historic-15; known (1980)-5
Criteria Met:	SLR, VULN
Range:	Labrador to Alaska, south to Newfoundland, Maine, west through Wisconsin, Iowa, and Alberta to British Columbia
Habitat:	Calcareous rocks, shores and meadows
Reasons for Rarity:	At southern limit of range

(Primula mistassinica)

Comments: Elsewhere in New England, known from only a few stations in Vermont (Countryman 1978). Also rare in New York (Mitchell et. al. 1980). Listed as rare at the new England level by Crow et. al. (1981).. Its Maine populations are largely confined to the St. John River, where it would be vulnerable to proposed hydroelectric projects

CAP Documentation: 5 areas field verified but need further documentation

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Allagash: (1) Banks of Allagash River near junction w/ St. John River
June 26, 1924
R.F. Cheney
NEBC
- (2) North side of St. John River, 5 miles above Dickey
June 26, 1961
R.C. Bean and S.K. Harris
NEBC
Field check 1980
Dyer, Eastman,
Gawler, Richards,
Tyler, et. al.
EXTANT
- Ashland: Gravel shore, Aroostook River
June 11, 1939
G.D. Chamberlain #1049
MAINE
- Fort Fairfield: Sandy riverbank
July 5, 1893
M.L. Fernald #82
NEBC-PH
- Fort Kent: (1) 1880 and 1881
Kate Furbish
NEBC
Field check 1980
(Winding Ledges)
Dyer, Eastman,
Gawler, Richards,
Tyler, et.al.
EXTANT
- (2) Everywhere in seepy gravelly shores
June 16, 1898
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (3) July 26, 1900
E.F. Williams
NHA
- (4) July 7, 1904
Dora H. Moulton
NHA
- (5) Rivershores
July 8, 1908
Kenneth K. MacKenzie #3381
NY

(Primula mistassinica)

- (6) Banks of river
July 19, 1908
Kenneth K. MacKenzie #3604
NY
- (7) Wet riverbank
July 20, 1946
A.S. Pease and R.C. Bean
NHA
- (8) Bank of St. John River,
west of Fort Kent
June 30, 1959
C.D. Richards
MAINE
- Houlton: 1881
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- Masardis: Ledgy riverbank
September 8, 1897
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
Field check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Tyler
EXTANT
- Presque Isle: (1) Boggy shore, Whittaker Pond
June 1, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #2563
NHA
- (2) Bog, alt. 600'
May 16, 1943
LeRoy F. Norton
UMPI
- St. Francis: (1) Gravelly shores, everywhere
June 18, 1898
M.L. Fernald #2427
NEBC
Field check 1980
Dyer, Eastman,
Gawler, Richards,
Tyler, et. al.
EXTANT
- (2) Bank of St. John River
June 27, 1961
R.C. Bean and S.K. Harris #22704
NEBC
- St. John: Bank of St. John River
June 29, 1961
R.C. Bean and S.K. Harris #22866
NEBC
Field check 1980
Dyer, Eastman,
Gawler, Richards,
Tyler, et. al.
EXTANT
- Wade: (1) Wet shore of Aroostook River
July 13, 1939
R.C. Bean
NEBC

(Primula mistassinica)

(2) Damp mossy ledges
June 14, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1564
MAINE

Field Check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Tyler, McKellar,
Rooney
NOT FOUND

Washburn: Alt. 550'; wet rocks
June 9, 1943
LeRoy F. Norton #317
UMPI

T.12 R.15:
WELS Gravelly east shore of St. John
River above bridge, 12 mi. WNW
of Clayton Lake
June 22, 1947
George A. Proctor #2699
PH

T.12 R.16:
WELS Nine Mile
July 19, 1939
Rachel L. Lowe
NHA

Unknown: (1) Northern St. John
1862
G.L. Goodale
NHA

(2) St. John
May 1864
G.L. Goodale
PH

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Dover-Foxcroft: (1) Abundant in crevices of ledges
along the river, Dover
May 12, 1875
G.B. Fernald
NEBC

(2) Banking, Foxcroft
May, 1891
William Chase #647
MAINE

(3) Shore above Mayo's Mill, Foxcroft
May 12, 1894
Mrs. M.C. Fernald
NEBC

(4) Alluvium covered ledges, Dover
June 29, 1894
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(Primula mistassinica)

- Sangerville: (1) Limestone rocks, bank of
Piscataquis River
July 6, 1897
E.B. Chamberlain #298
NEBC
- (2) "Primula Spring" by
Piscataquis River
August 2, 1899
Walter Deane
NEBC

SOMERSET COUNTY

T.9 R.17: Springy limy gravel beach
WELS June 9, 1917
Harold St. John and George
E. Nichols #2444
NEBC-NY

REFERENCES

St. John, H. 1929. Plants of the headwaters of the St. John River, Maine.
Research Studies of the State College of Washington 1:28-58.

"Primula mistassinica Michx... Goodale records this... at the "mouth of the southwest or Boundary Branch"*... and he found the shore tinged in some places with the rosy hue of P.m."

*This would be in T.10 R.17, Somerset County.

Fernald, M.L. and K.M. Wiegand. 1910. A summer's botanizing in eastern Maine and western New Brunswick. Part I. General notes on the summer trip. *Rhodora* 12:101-121.

"... we started for Fort Fairfield [and]... went first to the gravelly shore back of the Collins House ... where in June the gravel is brilliant with Viola nephrophylla Greene, Primula mistassinica Michx., and Senecio balsamitae Muhl., with the less obvious but fully as interesting Carex Crawei Dewey (known from but one other station in New England)..."

Samolus parviflorus Raf.

Water-pimpernel

Number of Towns: Total-6; historic-6; known (1980)-4
Criteria Met: FEW
Range: Florida to California, north to New Brunswick and west to British Columbia
Habitat: Shallow water: in Maine, estuarine shores
Reasons for Rarity: Habitat naturally scarce: near northern range limit

(Samolus parviflorus)

Comments: Also considered rare in New Hampshire and Vermont (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978). May be abundant where it does occur. The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists Samolus also from Waldo, Cumberland, and York Counties, but we found no herbarium specimens from here

CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet No. 44; 4 areas verified and documented, 2 of these registered, 2 others pending

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Bangor: Wet rocks along river
August 19, 1905
F.M. Billings #1752
NHA

Hampden: Crevices of wet shaded argil-
laceous ledges by Penobscot
River, to above Riverside Park
September 8, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long
NHA-PH
Field Check 1979
Gawler
EXTANT
Registered

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

Arrowsic: Near West Preble Point on
Arrowsic Island, eastern
side of Kennebec River,
opposite Bath
September 3, 1953
A.R. Hodgdon #7422
NHA
Field Check 1979
Gawler and Tyler
NOT FOUND

Bowdoinham: Shaded rock pockets and crevices
at high tide
September 14-19, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #14358
NHA-NEBC
Field Check 1979
Gawler and Tyler
EXTANT
Registered
(partially)

Phippsburg: Winnegance Creek
August 23, 1911
A.H. Norton
NHA
--Field Check 1979
Gawler and Tyler
EXTANT

Woolwich: Border of salt marsh, Back
River Creek
September 15, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #14357
NHA
Field Check 1979
Gawler and Tyler
EXTANT

REFERENCE

Bean, R.C. 1957. Sagadahoc County, Maine, as a botanical area. Me. Field Nat. 13:49-52.

Bartonia paniculata (Michx.) Muhl. (2 varieties)

Screw-stem

Number of Towns: Total-3: historic-3: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW, DEC?/VUL
 Range: Typical variety: Florida to Louisiana, north to southern
 New England, Nova Scotia, west through southern New York to
 Oklahoma. var. intermedia: Nova Scotia south to New Jersey
 Habitat: Wet peat and sand
 Reasons for Rarity: Typical variety, at northern limit of range: var.
intermedia, a disjunct station, the only one between
 Massachusetts and Nova Scotia
 Comments: Whether or not the typical variety is still to be found in
 Maine is anyone's guess. The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al.
 1966) lists it also from Androscoggin County, but we found
 no voucher. Listed as rare in Delaware (Tucker et. al.
 1979) but not elsewhere in the northeast
 CAP Documentation: One station registered (for other reasons) but current
 existence of Bartonia needs verification

KNOX COUNTY

Isle au Haut: Var. intermedia (Muhl.) Fern. Field Check 1976
 Infrequent in Great Meadow Bog Eastman and Tyler
 September 14, 1969 Not found
 David Wise and A.R. Hodgdon Registered
 NHA

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Harpwell: Swampy field, Bailey's Island
 August 22, 1917
 R.C. Bean #17176
 NEBC-MAINE

YORK COUNTY

North Berwick: August 1893
 J.C. Parlin
 NEBC

REFERENCE

Wise, D.A. 1970. The flora of Isle au Haut, Maine. *Rhodora* 72:505-532.

Gentiana amarella L.

Felwort

Number of Towns: Historic-3; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR, VULN
Range: Labrador to Alaska, south to northern Maine, northern Vermont, northern Minnesota, South Dakota, New Mexico and California
Habitat: Damp gravels, sands, shores, wet rocks; usually calcareous
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range
Comments: Elsewhere in New England, occurs only at one station in Vermont (Countryman 1978). Listed as rare at the New England level by Crow et. al. (1981)
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1940

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Fairfield: Ledges, rivershore (Carex crawei rock)
September 2, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #2288
MAINE

St. Francis: Moist gravelly bank
August 17, 1893
M.L. Fernald #85
NEBC

Van Buren: (1) Gravelly talus slope under riverbank
September 11, 1896
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(2) Wooded riverbank
September 18, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(3) River thickets
August 13, 1901
E.F. Williams
NEBC

Gentiana crinita Froel.

Fringed Gentian

Number of Towns: Total-26; historic-19; known (1980)-8
Criteria Met: NLR, DEC/VUL
Range: Central Maine to southern Manitoba, south to Georgia, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa
Habitat: Meadows and moist thickets
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; possibly declining due to decreased availability of habitat and overpicking.

(Gentiana crinita)

Comments: This species seems to be declining throughout its range. Drainage of wet meadows and reforestation have claimed much of its former habitat; overcollection by wildflower enthusiasts causes the decline of many populations. An annual or biennial, Fringed Gentian relies entirely on its seeds for propagation, and overpicking is thus more detrimental than it would be in the case of some perennials. With its light, windborne seeds, it is also prone to disappearing from former stations; one small station, field checked and carefully marked in 1979, completely lacked gentians in 1980! Also considered rare in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Virginia, North Carolina, and Maryland (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978, Coddington and Field 1978, Church and Champlin 1978, Porter 1979, Broome et. al. 1979); extirpated in West Virginia and Delaware (Tucker et. al. 1979)

CAP Documentation: 7 areas verified and documented; this species should be the subject of a planning report in the near future

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Bradley: September 24, 1905
O.W. Knight
NHA

SOMERSET COUNTY

Mercer: (Photograph) Roadbank, Rt. 2 EXTANT 1979
Plants dwarfed. 30-50 plants NOT FOUND 1980
along 800' strip. Originally (but probably extant
found by Dr. Charles Towne nearby)
September 25, 1979
Sue Gawler
MAINE

Norridgewock: (1) Roadside near Sandy River Field Check 1979
October 2, 1918 Tyler--at airport
Louise H. Coburn EXTANT
MAINE

(2) Roadside
September 15, 1971
C.D. Richards
MAINE

Skowhegan: October 16, 1965
C.D. Richards
MAINE

(Gentiana crinita)

KNOX COUNTY

Camden: Local colony, w/ grasses, EXTANT
Euphrasia, Spiranthes, Tri-
folium pratense, Daucus, Alnus,
Salix, on moist but not swampy
open ground bordering Mechanic
St. at Merrymeeting Gardens
October 5, 1977
G.B. Rossbach #8673
MAINE

Owl's Head: (Photograph) EXTANT
Hundreds of plants, scattered
among young alder growth
bordering airport runway
September 25, 1979
Sue Gawler and Paul Merriam
MAINE

Rockland: (1) Meadow, inland side of
Main St. extension, south
boundary of Rockland
September 13, 1931
G.B. Rossbach #670
MAINE

(2) Wet field, opposite Seaview
Cemetery
September 7, 1964
Edith C. Bicknell
MAINE
Field Check 1979
Merriam
NOT FOUND

LINCOLN COUNTY

Monhegan Pt.: (1) Monhegan Island, grassy field
September 7, 1938
F.H. Steinmetz #597
MAINE
Field Check 1980
(several places)
Cooper and Gawler
EXTANT

(2) Abundant near lighthouse
on higher part of island
in open places
September 11, 1964
Albion and Audrey Hodgdon
NHA
Field Check 1980
Cooper and Gawler
EXTANT

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Litchfield: 1890
Jennie May Morrell
NHA

(Gentiana crinita)

Oakland: (Photograph) EXTANT
In ditch near railroad tracks,
30-60 plants
September 15, 1979
Hank and D.D. Tyler
MAINE

Readfield: September 1905
L.O. Eaton
NHA

Rome: Field
September 1923
The Wilde Children
MAINE

Waterville: October 2, 1905
Violet Philbrick
MAINE

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Turner: Olive Bradford farm
September 29, 1933
Sue L. Gordon #1046
MAINE

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

Bowdoinham: (Photograph) EXTANT
"Gentian Meadows Farm":
abundant in moist hayfield.
(numbers vary from year to year)
September 13, 1979
Sue Gawler and Hank Tyler
MAINE

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Brunswick: (1) July 1891
W.H. Atkinson
MAINE

(2) September 1897
L.O. Eaton
NHA

Falmouth: (1) September 17, 1857
Joseph Blake
NHA
Field Check 1979
(Mackworth Island
Wight
EXTANT

(Gentiana crinita)

- (2) Shore
September 8, 1902
E.B. Chamberlain
NHA
- Gorham: 1900
Ralph H. Norton
NHA
- Harpwell: (1) South Harpswell
September 6, 1890
Dr. Ira A. Kelley
PH
- (2) Among grass on dry hill
near top of Orr's Island
September 4, 1931
Rodney H. True
PH
- Portland: (1) Allen's Corner, Deering
September 24, 1902
No name
NHA
- (2) September 8, 1915
M.G. Beardsworth
MAINE
- (3) Stroudwater
September 19, 1924
Mildred Johnson
NHA
- Scarborough: Pine Point
September 24, 1924
Fred S. Walker
NHA
- Westbrook: September 23, 1900
A.H. Norton
NHA

YORK COUNTY

- Biddeford: Biddeford Pool
September 21, 1920
A.H. Norton #17244
NHA
- Kennebunkport: Roadside ditch, side of New
Biddeford Road at junction
of Old Rt. 9 (reported by
Judy St. Onge)
September 21, 1979
Sue Gawler
MAINE

EXTANT

(Gentiana crinita)

North Berwick: Moist open field
September 11, 1932
No name
PH

Wells: (1) September 17, 1857
Joseph Blake
NHA

(2) 1880
Joseph Blake
MAINE

REFERENCES

Cook, M.P. 1901. A list of the plants seen on the island of Monhegan, Maine, June 20-25, 1900. *Rhodora* 3:187-190.

Coburn, L.H. 1925. The gentians of Somerset County. *Me. Nat.* 5:61-63.

Gentiana quinquefolia L.

Stiff Gentian
Ague-weed

Number of Towns: Historic-2; known (1980)-0*
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, VULN
Range: Southern Maine to New York, south to northern Florida and Tennessee
Habitat: Moist woods, meadows and thickets, gravelly or sandy riverbanks
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
Comments: Also considered rare in New Hampshire and Connecticut (Storks and Crow 1978, Mehrhoff 1978), but not elsewhere southward
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1952

*Does not include one station cited in literature but for which no voucher was found -- see Reference.

OXFORD COUNTY

Paris: Along the edge of the road
by Hall Pond
October 11, 1952
S.B. Attwood and R.C. Bean
MAINE-NEBC

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Scarborough: Prout's Neck
October 3, 1895
M.E. Blatchford #3895
NEBC

(Gentiana quinquefolia)

REFERENCE

Bean, R.C. 1945. Gentiana quinquefolia in Maine. Rhodora 47:143.

"In October, 1944, among some plants which I received from Maine, collected October 15, 1944, by Miss E. A. Lowell and Mr. Stanley B. Attwood, was a gentian which seemed unusual. This was kindly identified by Prof. Fernald as Gentiana quinquefolia L. It was collected in Paris, Oxford County, south of Hall Pond. There is a single sheet of this species from Maine in the Gray Herbarium, collected at Pike's Hill, Norway, by a Mr. Olmsted in 1864, which is in the same general region. It has not been seen from this part of Maine for many years."

Gentiana rubricaulis Schwein.

Red-Stemmed Gentian

Number of Towns: Historic-2: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR/ELR, VULN
Range: Southern Ontario and Michigan to Minnesota and Nebraska:
local in Charlotte County, New Brunswick and Somerset
County, Maine
Habitat: Moist meadows, woods and shores
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range
Comments: Also collected once (1907) in Vermont (Countryman 1978).
Both this and the Maine stations are large range
disjunctions. Listed as rare at the New England level by
Crow et. al. (1981)
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1923

SOMERSET COUNTY

Bingham: Swale
August 29, 1902
J.F. Collins and E.B. Chamberlain
NEBC
Norridgewock: Cleared ground, near woods, grown
up with elm and grey birch
September 14, 1923
Louise H. Coburn
NEBC

REFERENCE

Coburn, L.H. 1925. The Gentians of Somerset County. Me. Nat. 5:62-63.

"The same year in late September there were brought me a few tall stalks of a gentian which answered to the description in Gray's Manual of Gentiana linearis, var. latifolia. The following year, 1923, I several times visited its station in the town of Norridgewock, and found it in best blossom on September 14. In time of bloom, therefore, it seems to be about half way between linearis and crinita. The place was on a farm remote from the highway, and the plants grew along the edge of extended woods, upon a strip of

(Gentiana rubricaulis)

land which had been cleared and had grown up with young elms, gray birch and scrub willows. The ground was covered with rounded stones, well sodded, and overgrown with wild grasses and pasture plants such as asters, solidagos and Joepye-weed. The gentians were in loose groups of four to a dozen each, generally underneath and near a tree or beside the old fence. They stood from two to three feet high, occasionally fully a yard, and with their stout stalks, broadly curving leaves and compact bunches of large dull-blue flowers seemed inappropriately tagged as a variety of the shorter and slenderer Gentiana linearis. Professor Fernald tells me that this gentian has never before been found in New England, but that the variety described in the Manual grows in New Brunswick and on Lake Superior. I am cherishing a hope that he may find my Norridgewock plant deserving of the rank of a species."

Lomatogonium rotatum (L.) Fries.

Marsh Felwort

Number of Towns: Total-3; historic-2; known (1980)-2
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Seashores, Newfoundland to Maine and lower St. Lawrence;
Hudson Bay to Alaska, south to Colorado
Habitat: Turfy or sandy shores
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range
Comments: Maine is the only New England state in which this species
occurs (Crow et. al. 1981)
CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet No. 52: two areas verified, documented
and pending registration

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Beals: Growing in humus between pink granite ledges, Great Wass Island
August 23, 1980
L.M. Eastman and George Newman
NEBC EXTANT

Jonesport: (1) Forma americanum (Griseb.) Fern
Mistake Island, at Moose Peak
Light between living quarters
lighthouse
September 15, 1963
R.B. Pike
NHA

(2) In protected crevice at inner
end of Water Island, growing
with Potentilla anserina
September 15, 1963
R.B. Pike and Thurman Alley
NHA

(Lomatogonium rotatum)

HANCOCK COUNTY

Winter Harbor:

Brackish shores of pool,
Schoodic Point
August 4, 1928
G.L. Stebbins #451
NEBC

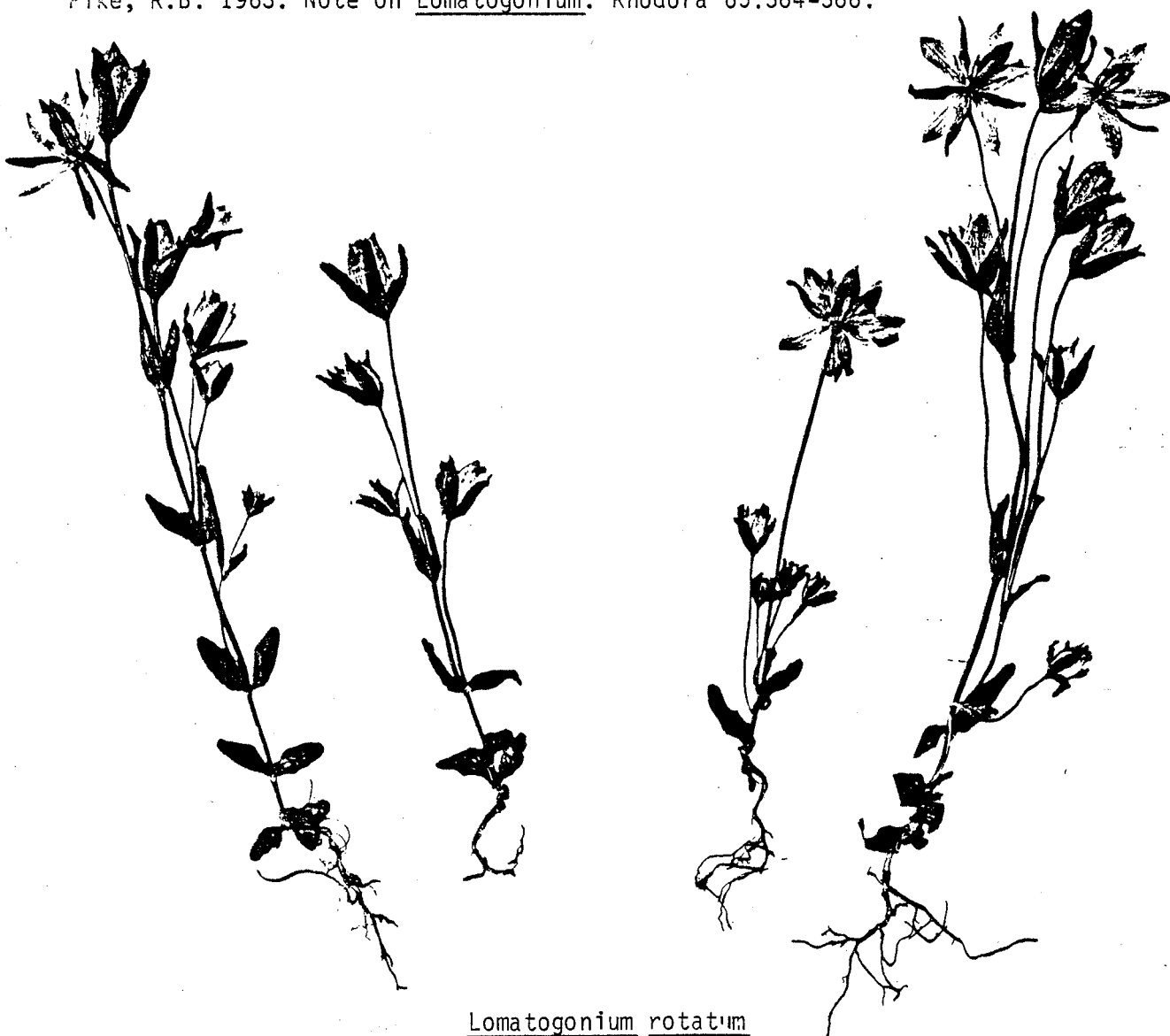
Field Check 1979
(Little Moose Is.)
Feely
EXTANT

REFERENCES

Stebbins, G.L. 1929. Lomatogonium rotatum (L.) Fries in Maine. *Rhodora* 31:143.

"Growing abundantly about the brackish spray pools on the barren end of [Schoodic] Point."

Pike, R.B. 1963. Note on Lomatogonium. *Rhodora* 65:364-366.



Lomatogonium rotatum

from a collection by G. L. Stebbins,
1928, Schoodic

Hackelia americana (Gray) Fern.

American Stickseed

Number of Towns: Total-1; historic-1; known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
 Range: Gaspé Peninsula and northeastern New Brunswick; northwestern Quebec to British Columbia, south to Northern Vermont and west to Washington
 Habitat: Calcareous bluffs, talus, and rocky woods
 Reasons for Rarity: At southeastern limit of range
 Comments: Also listed as rare in Vermont and New Hampshire (Countryman 1978, Storks and Crow 1978): does not occur southward. Listed as rare at the New England level by Crow et. al. (1981)
 CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet No. 43: the one area documented and registered

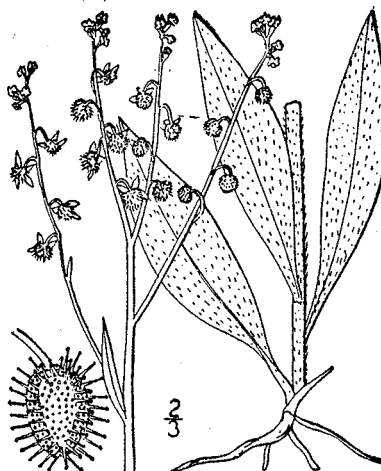
OXFORD COUNTY

Greenwood:

- (1) Limestone cliff
 August 1945
 R.C. Bean
 NEBC

- (2) Ledges on cliff of Bald Bluff
 (probably R.C. Bean's station of 1945)
 June 21, 1975
 C.S. Campbell, L.M. Eastman,
 and Donald White #2495
 MAINE

Field Check 1978
 Eastman
 EXTANT
 Registered

Hackelia americana

Verbena urticifolia L.

White Vervain

Number of Towns: Historic-4: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DEC?/VUL
 Range: Southwestern Quebec and southern Maine to South Dakota,
 south to northern FLorida and west to Texas
 Habitat: Rich thickets
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; not rare southward
 Comments: Possibly extirpated from the State?
 CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1905

YORK COUNTY

Eliot: August 18, 1905
 Alice A. Evans
 NHA

North Berwick: River intervale
 September 25, 1897
 M.L. Fernald
 NEBC

Wells: July 28, 1898
 Kate Furbish
 NEBC

York: August 25, 1887
 Walter Deane
 NEBC



Verbena urticifolia

Scutellaria parvula Michx. (2 varieties)

Small Skullcap

Number of Towns: Historic-4: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
 Range: Southwest Quebec to Iowa, south to Georgia and west to Texas; var. leonardi from Maine to North Dakota, south to Virginia, Tennessee and eastern Texas
 Habitat: Sandy or gravelly soils, mostly calcareous
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
 Comments: The typical variety is found elsewhere in New England only in Vermont (Crow et. al. 1981): the variety leonardi occurs in Connecticut. Both varieties are considered rare throughout New England. Also listed as rare in Delaware and North Carolina (Tucker et. al. 1979)
 CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1942

AROSTOOK COUNTY

Presque Isle: Altitude 600', moist ground
 August 9, 1942
 LeRoy F. Norton #16
 UMPI

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Dover-Foxcroft: var. leonardi (Epling) Fern.
 Gravelly bank, Dover
 September 1, 1896
 M.L. Fernald #466
 NEBC

YORK COUNTY

- North Berwick: (1) var. leonardi
 Exsiccated clayey soil
 July 1, 1895
 J.C. Parlin #305
 NEBC-NHA
- (2) var. leonardi
 Sandy soil
 July 1, 1895
 J.C. Parlin #528
 NEBC
- (3) Exsiccated clayey soil
 July 29, 1898
 J.C. Parlin
 NEBC

(Scutellaria parvula)

South Berwick: Moist clayey soil
July 1, 1895
J.C. Parlin #526
MAINE

Stachys tenuifolia Willd. var. platyphylla Fern.

Thin-leaved Hedge-nettle

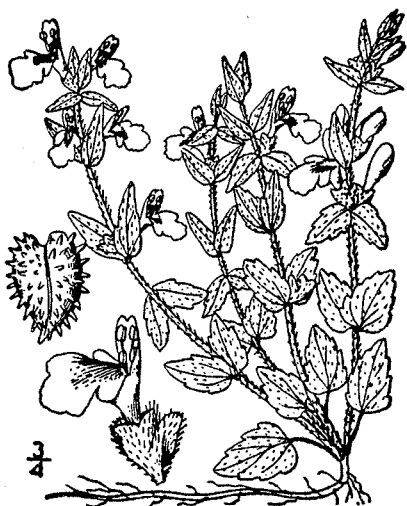
Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR/ELR, VULN
Range: Southern Quebec to Minnesota, south to North Carolina and west to Illinois
Habitat: Rich moist woods and meadows
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range, not rare southward
Comments: Listed in the Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) also from Androscoggin County, but we found no voucher from there
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1910

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Portland: Grand Trunk
July 27, 1910
D.W. Fellows
NHA

REFERENCE

Fernald, M.L. and K.M. Wiegand. 1910. A summer's botanizing in eastern Maine and western New Brunswick. Part II. Technical notes on some of the plants collected. *Rhodora* 12:133-146.



Scutellaria parvula



Stachys tenuifolia

Agalinis maritima (Raf.) Raf.
(= Gerardia m.)

Seaside Agalinis

Number of Towns: Total-2; historic-2; known (1980)-1*
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DEC/VUL
 Range: Along coast: southern Nova Scotia; southern Maine to North Carolina
 Habitat: Saltmarshes
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; habitat possibly declining
 Comments: Not rare to the south of Maine, where its habitat is more abundant. Listed in the Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) also from Washington and Cumberland Counties, but we found no vouchers from these counties
 CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet No. 54: one station field verified and pending registration

*Does not include three reported stations in two towns not yet checked by C.A.P. staff; see Note.

LINCOLN COUNTY

Alna: Colony on peat, mud and sand in upper edge of salt marsh, west side of Sheepscot River just northwest of village of Sheepscot
 August 15, 1966
 G.B. Rossbach #6541
 MAINE
 Field Check 1979
 Gawler and Tyler
 EXTANT

YORK COUNTY

Wells: (1) August 2, 1880
 Joseph Blake
 MAINE
 (2) Saltmarsh
 August 9, 1916
 R.C. Bean #16893
 MAINE

Note

Agalinis maritima has been reported but not yet collected and verified from the following localities:

Sagadahoc County - Phippsburg: 1) Winnegance Creek (1978), Eastman;
 2) Morse River Marsh (1978) Hickler.
 York County - Kennebunkport: (1979). St. Onge.

Agalinis neoscotica (Greene) Fern.
(= Gerardia n.)

Nova Scotia Agalinis

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR, RSTR
Range: Sable Island and western Nova Scotia
Habitat: Damp sand or peat
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range; range naturally restricted
Comments: Known from nowhere else in the U.S. and collected only once in Maine. Listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981)
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1932

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Steuben: Damp open soil
August 22, 1932
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

Castilleja septentrionalis Lindl.

Northern Painted-Cup

Number of Towns: Total-12; historic-12; known (1980)-5
Criteria Met: SLR, VULN
Range: Labrador to Alberta, south to New Brunswick, northern New England, northern Minnesota, and in the Rockies to Utah
Habitat: Gravelly or peaty soils, often calcareous
Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range; habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Also occurs in alpine areas of New Hampshire and Vermont, and listed as rare at the New England level by Crow et. al. (1981). The stations along the St. John River are threatened by proposed hydroelectric projects
CAP Documentation: Planning Report No. 49 (Richards 1977d). 5 stations field verified but need further documentation

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Allagash: (1) Riverbank, St. John River
August 28, 1938
O. Neal
MAINE

(2) Edge of high bank on the St.
John River, 2 miles below
Allagash Village
August 22, 1940
E. Perot Walker #2189
PH

(Castilleja septentrionalis)

- (3) Rocky bank near river,
St. John River
July 25, 1946
E.C. Ogden and G.D. Chamberlain
#2704
MAINE
- (4) Lower Allagash River
September 1954
A.E. Brower
NEBC
- (5) Dickey: along St. John River
August 22, 1972
A.R. Hodgdon #19696
NHA
Field Check 1980
Dyer, Eastman,
Gawler, Richards,
Tyler, etc.
EXTANT
- (6) Shelving ne. shore of St. John
River, just n. of village of
Dickey
August 22, 1972
G.B. Rossbach #7834
MAINE
- (7) Northeast shore of St. John River
North of village of Dickey,
August 22, 1972
C.D. Richards
MAINE
- Caribou: 1880
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- Castle Hill: Rivershore, gravel
July 29, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1962
MAINE
- Fort Fairfield: (1) 1881
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- (2) River-thicket
August 9, 1909
M.L. Fernald #2098
NEBC
- Fort Kent: (1) St. John River
July 8, 1903
A.S. Pease
NEBC

(Castilleja septentrionalis)

- (2) Grassy shores of St. John River
July 6, 1904
O.W. Knight
NEBC
 - (3) July 7, 1904
Alice I. Evans
NHA
 - (4) Gravel delta
July 8, 1904
Louise H. Coburn
MAINE
 - (5) Bank of St. John River
July 8, 1904
D.W. Fellows
NHA
 - (6) Sandy riverbank
July 10, 1908
Kenneth K. MacKenzie #3407
NY
 - (7) Shingle of St. John
July 20, 1914
R.C. Bean #14609
MAINE
 - (8) Riverbank, St. John River
July 26, 1946
G.D. Chamberland and E.C.
Ogden #4695
MAINE
Field Check 1976
Richards
EXTANT
 - (9) (Photograph) single plant in
moist meadow, near Walla-
grass town line
July 22, 1980
Sue Gawler, Hank Tyler, Gale
and Stanley Flaag
MAINE
EXTANT
- Grand Isle: Rocky river shore, 350-400'
alt. along St. John River,
south of Lille
August 24, 1939
Francis W. Pennell #24933
PH
- Presque Isle: (1) 1881
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- (2) 1881
Miss Lilius Groves
NEBC

(Castilleja septentrionalis)

- (3) 1889
Miss Liliac Groves
NEBC
- (4) River-thicket
July 14, 1902
E.F. Williams, J.F. Collins,
and M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- St. Francis: (1) Along the St. John River,
gravelly thicket
August 12, 1893
M.L. Fernald #91
NY-PH
Field Check 1980
Dyer, Eastman,
Gawler, Richards,
Tyler, etc.
EXTANT
- (2) Abundant in river thicket,
St. John River
June 17, 1898
M.L. Fernald #2437
NEBC
- St. John: Island opposite Silvio Martin
Seed Farm
July 27, 1976
Charles D. Richards
MAINE
EXTANT
- Wade: (1) Gravel shore, Aroostook River
July 6, 1939
G.D. Chamberlain #1148
MAINE
Field Check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Tyler
NOT FOUND
- (2) Strand of Aroostook River
July 13, 1939
A.H. Norton
NHA
- (3) July 13, 1939
F.H. Steinmetz #801
MAINE
- (4) Riverbank
G.D. Chamberlain #1859
July 19, 1940
NEBC
- T.12 R.16:
WELS Thicket above schist outcrop
at riverbank
July 23, 1917
Harold St. John and George E.
Nichols #2462
NEBC-NY

(Castilleja septentrionalis)

- Unknown:
- (1) Roadside, Fort Kent to Jemtlund
July 16, 1900
D.W. Fellows #3321
NHA
 - (2) St. John River
No date (c. 1860)
G.L. Goodale
NHA
 - (3) St. Francis River
August 14, 1902
W.W. Eggleston
NY

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- (1) Mount Katahdin
August 1892
F.P. Briggs
NEBC-MAINE-NY
- (2) Dripping shelves, 4000-4500'
west wall, North Basin,
Mount Katahdin
July 13, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC-PH
- (3) Slide in North Basin,
Mount Katahdin
July 13, 1900
J.R. Churchill
NEBC
- (4) Base of cliff, north wall of
North Basin, Mount Katahdin
July 26, 1929
S.J. Ewer #138
NEBC
Field Check 1978
Hudson
EXTANT
- (5) Headwall of North Basin,
Mount Katahdin
August 26, 1934
E.H. Walker #1968
NY

Note

Castilleja septentrionalis was seen along the St. John River in T.16 R.12 by Dr. Charles D. Richards in his 1980 survey work for the Office of Endangered Species. No voucher was collected.

Euphrasia disjuncta Fern. and Wieg.

an Eyebright, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
 Range: Labrador and Newfoundland to northern Maine: Alberta, Mackenzie, and Alaska
 Habitat: Damp, open soil
 Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range
 Comments: This eyebright has been collected only once in Maine, and does not occur elsewhere in the eastern United States. The specimen was apparently lost in the Portland fire of 1866. Listed as rare at the New England level by Crow et. al. (1981)
 CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1860s

REFERENCE

Fernald, M.L. and K.M. Wiegand. 1915. The genus Euphrasia in North America. Rhodora 17:181-201.

"Euphrasia disjuncta: St. John River. G.L. Goodale... The flowers of E. disjuncta are smaller than those of any other species in the group which has the lobes of the upper lip strongly reflexed. The pubescent leaves and bracts, the small flowers, open inflorescence, and large spreading bracts with merely acute teeth are the chief characteristics."

Euphrasia oakesii Wettst.

Oakes' Eyebright

Number of Towns: Total-1; historic-1; known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: SMES, SLR, RSTR
 Range: Southern Labrador, northern Newfoundland, Gaspé, Shickshock Mountains (Quebec), Mount Katahdin, Mount Washington
 Habitat: Exposed slopes
 Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range; range naturally restricted
 Comments: Elsewhere in U.S. occurs only on Mt. Washington, New Hampshire, where not recently seen (Storks and Crow 1978). Listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981)
 CAP Documentation: The one area verified but needs further documentation

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9: WELS	North Wall, North Basin, Mount Katahdin July 11, 1900 M.L. Fernald NEBC	Field Check 1978 Hudson EXTANT
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REFERENCE

Fernald, M.L. and K.M. Wiegand. 1915. The genus Euphrasia in North America. Rhodora 17:181-201.

Limosella subulata Ives

a Mudwort, no common name

Number of Towns: Total-9: historic-9: known (1980)-2
Criteria Met: FEW, VULN
Range: Newfoundland to the St. Lawrence: south along coast to Virginia
Habitat: Brackish mud
Reasons for Rarity: Habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Also considered rare in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania (extirpated), Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, and North Carolina (Storks and Crow 1978, Mehrhoff 1978, Wiegman 1979, Porter 1979, Broome et. al. 1979). In at least some areas it is declining due to habitat depletion
CAP Documentation: One station documented and registered: one station field verified but needs further documentation

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

- Hampden:
- (1) Tidal mudflats at the mouth of Reed Brook
September 8, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #14503
NHA-NEBC
 - (2) Tidal mudflats, estuary of Reed Brook
August 10, 1937
F.H. Steinmetz #335
MAINE
 - (3) Muddy shore of Penobscot River
September 13, 1979
Charles D. Richards
MAINE
- Field Check 1979
Gawler
EXTANT
Registered

HANCOCK COUNTY

- Ellsworth:
- (1) Muddy shore of Union River
August 6, 1919
No name
NEBC
 - (2) Riverbank below bridge, brackish mudflats, estuarine
August 22, 1937
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE

(Limosella subulata)

KNOX COUNTY

- Warren:
- (1) Georges River, mud below
high water
July 31, 1921
C.A.E. Long
NEBC
 - (2) Tidal mudflats of the St.
George River
September 9, 1922
N.C. Fassett and R.W. Stover #286
NEBC
 - (3) Slightly brackish mud, mouth
of brook along the St. George
River, just below Warren Village
August 28, 1931
G.B. Rossbach #724
NEBC-MAINE

LINCOLN COUNTY

- Alna:
- (1) Tidal mudflats of the
Sheepscot River
August 14, 1922
N.C. Fassett #262
NEBC
 - (2) July 27, 1932
Rachel L. Lowe
MAINE
 - (3) Estuary
July 27, 1932
Anne E. Perkins
CU
 - (4) With Eriocaulon Parkeri, Ranun-
culus reptans, Eleocharis
parvula, etc., or brackish to
fresh tidal mud flat, upper
reaches of estuary, Sheepscot
River at Alna village
August 14, 1959
G.B. Rossbach #4863
MAINE

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

- Bowdoinham:
- (1) Tidal mudflats of the
Cathance River
September 14-19, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #14505
NEBC

(Limosella subulata)

- (2) Abagadasset Point
September 28 and 30, 1919
A.H. Norton and Everett Smith,
#13585
NEBC
- (3) Muck and pebbles, slightly
brackish tidal SE shore of
Abagadasset Point, jct. Merry-
meeting Bay and Kennebec River
August 13, 1968
G.B. Rossbach #1783a
MAINE

Phippsburg:

- (1) Winnegance Creek, in deep
brackish mud
August 23, 1909
M.L. Fernald #2107
NEBC
- (2) Winnegance
August 1910
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- (3) Winnegance
August 25, 1911
A.H. Norton #12967
NHA
- (4) Winnegance
July 1921
R.C. Bean
MAINE

Woolwich:

- (1) Border of saltmarsh, Back
River Creek
September 15, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #15481
NEBC
- (2) Growing with Lilaeopsis chinensis
and Samolus parviflorus @ upper
edge of mudflats near Rt. 1
causeway, Pleasant Cove (Back
River Creek outlet)
September 5, 1979
Sue Gawler and Hank Tyler
MAINE

EXTANT

(Limosella subulata)

YORK COUNTY

Berwick: Mud of fresh tidal stream,
Salmon Falls River
August 17, 1941
A.H. Norton, A.E. Perkins,
MAINE

South Berwick: (1) Estuary, Salmon Falls River
July 18, 1935
Anne E. Perkins
CU

(2) Brackish water, estuary
August 23, 1935
O. Neal
MAINE

Lindernia anagallidea (Michx.) Pennell

False Pimpernel

Number of Towns: Total-1: known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR
Range: Florida to Texas and Mexico, north to southern Maine and New
Hampshire and west to Washington
Habitat: Damp mud or sand
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range: not rare southward
Comments: First found in Maine in 1980. Also considered rare in New
Hampshire, where also at its northern range (Storks and Crow
1978)
CAP Documentation: None: the one site verified but needs further documentation

YORK COUNTY

Hollis: Wet gravel pit with Typha, EXTANT
Rt. 202
August 8, 1980
L.M. Eastman and C. Paul Wight
NEBC

Pedicularis furbishiae S. Wats.

Furbish's Lousewort

Number of Towns: Total-10: historic-7; known (1980)-8*
Criteria Met: FEW, FED, DEC/VUL, RSTR
Range: St. John River, Maine and New Brunswick
Habitat: Steeply sloping north-facing riverbanks
Reasons for Rarity: An endemic species with a naturally very small range. Range
is being further depleted by pollution along the lower St.
John. Populations in Maine are threatened by proposed
hydro-electric projects along the St. John

Comments: This is Maine's most notorious rare plant species. It has been listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as officially Endangered. The only place in the world where it grows is along part of the St. John River. Its ecological requirements are enigmatic, and attempts to transplant it or to grow seedlings in a laboratory have failed. Re-discovered in 1976, the 1980 population count totalled 5080 flowering stems. For an international list of herbarium specimens, see Stirrett (1977). All known specimens are from the towns below

CAP Documentation: Planning Report No. 13 (Richards 1976c). 25 stations (of varying size) in 8 towns verified but need further documentation

*Includes three stations seen in 1980 but for which no vouchers were collected - see Note.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Allagash: | (1) Wooded riverbank
August 11, 1893
M.L Fernald
NEBC-GH | Field Check 1980
Dyer, Eastman,
Gawler, Richards,
Tyler, etc.
(several stations)
EXTANT |
| | (2) July 29, 1900
Emile Williams
GH-NHA | |
| | (3) July 29, 1900
J.F. Collins
NHA | |
| Fort Fairfield: | No date
Kate Furbish
MAINE | |
| Fort Kent: | (1) 1881
Kate Furbish
GH | Field check 1980
--(two stations)
Richards
EXTANT |
| | (2) At the "Winding Ledges"
of the St. John
July 23, 1900
Emile F. Williams #2065
MAINE | |
| | (3) Shore of St. John River
July 14, 1903
A.S. Pease #2211
NEBC | |
| | (4) July 9, 1904
Alice I. Evans
NHA | |

(Pedicularis furbishiae)

- (5) July 9, 1904
Dora H. Moulton
NHA
- (6) Hillside below Fort Kent
July 9, 1904
Dana W. Fellows
NHA
- (7) August 14, 1905
O.W. Knight #4923
NHA
- (8) Bank of St. John River
August 17, 1907
D.W. Fellows #4439
NHA
- (9) Two miles above Fort Kent,
upper border of gravel shore,
St. John River
August 11, 1908
No name
NHA
- Frenchville: (1) Hillside thicket
July 9, 1904
Dana W. Fellows
NHA
- (2) Frequent below north-facing
cliff, (RR cut), 1.5 mi. west
of Frenchville, S. bank of
St. John River
August 27, 1937 (late)
M.A. Chrysler
MAINE
- St. Francis: (1) Moist gravelly thicket
August 17, 1893
M.L. Fernald
MAINE-NHA-NEBC-GH-PH
- (2) Shore of St. John River,
below St. Francis
July 14, 1903
M.L. Fernald #2241
NEBC
- Van Buren: (1) TYPE
St. John River
1880
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- Field Check 1980
Dyer, Eastman,
Gawler, Richards,
Tyler, etc.
EXTANT
- Field Check 1980
Gawler and Thompson
EXTANT

(Pedicularis furbishiae)

- (2) Banks of St. John River
July 26, 1893
M.L. Fernald
NEBC-GH
- (3) Gravelly wooded riverbank
September 11, 1896
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (4) Banks of St. John River,
type station
August 13, 1901
B.L. Robinson and M.L. Fernald
NEBC-GH-NHA
- (5) July 14, 1914
A.H. Norton #8168
NHA

T.15 R.13:
WELS

Edge of woods along St. John River
July 26, 1917
Harold St. John and George E.
Nichols
NEBC-MAINE

Field check 1980
(two stations)
Richards
EXTANT

Note

Pedicularis furbishiae was seen, but not collected, in three other towns during the summer of 1980 by Dr. Charles D. Richards during survey work for the Office of Endangered Species. The towns, all along the St. John River in Aroostook County, are Hamlin, T.16 R.12 WELS, and T.14 R.13 WELS.

REFERENCE

- Stirrett, G.M. 1977. Report on the Investigation of the flora of northern Maine and northern New Brunswick with particular reference to Pedicularis furbishiae and other rare plants. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waltham, Massachusetts. 61 pp.
- Macior, L.W. 1978. The pollination ecology and endemic adaptation of Pedicularis furbishiae S. Wats. Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 105:268-277.
- Stirrett, G.M. 1980. The status of Furbish's Lousewort, Pedicularis furbishiae S. Wats., in Canada and the United States. Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario. 78 pp.

Scrophularia marilandica L.

Carpenter's Square

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: SMES, NLR, DEC?/VUL
 Range: Southern Maine and southern Quebec to Minnesota, south to Georgia and west to Oklahoma
 Habitat: Rich woods, thickets
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range: not rare southward
 Comments: Collected only once; possibly no longer occurs in Maine
 CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1898

YORK COUNTY

North Berwick: 1898
 J.C. Parlin
 NEBC

Veronica alpina L. var. unalaschcensis C. & S.

Alpine Speedwell

Number of Towns: Total-1: historic-1: known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
 Range: Greenland to Alaska, south locally to eastern Quebec, Maine, New Hampshire and Colorado
 Habitat: Wet alpine ravines
 Reasons for Rarity: Disjunct from principal range
 Comments: Elsewhere in the eastern United States, occurs only on Mt. Washington, New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978). Listed as of New England significance by Crow et. al. (1981). Seen at a few stations on Katahdin in 1978
 CAP Documentation: The one area field verified but needs further documentation.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
 WELS

(1) Margin of brook, inlet to
 Chimney Pond, Mount Katahdin
 July 8, 1900
 M.L. Fernald
 NEBC

(2) Shore of Chimney Pond,
 Mount Katahdin
 August 9, 1926
 A.H. Norton, F. Fanning,
 F. Rich
 NHA

Field Check 1978
 Hudson
 EXTANT
 (not specifically here but 3 other stations)

Utricularia resupinata B.D. Greene

Small Purple Bladderwort

Number of Towns: Total-13: historic-12: known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: NLR, DEC?/VUL
 Range: Local: Nova Scotia to northern Wisconsin, south to Delaware
 and west to Pennsylvania and Indiana: Florida and Georgia
 Habitat: Margins of ponds and rivershores
 Reasons for Rarity: Local throughout range, and here at northern limit
 Comments: Populations of this bladderwort are scattered in Maine, but
 concentrated in the southwestern part of the State, with
 outlying occurrences on Mount Desert Island. Its current
 status is unknown, but it would be vulnerable to hydrologic
 changes resulting from damming or development of the ponds
 on which it occurs. It is also considered rare in Vermont,
 Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey (Countryman 1978,
 Wiegman 1979, Tucker et. al. 1979)
 CAP Documentation: One station verified but needs further documentation

FRANKLIN COUNTY

- Chesterville: (1) Sandy shore, Norcross Pond
 August 15, 1899
 C.H. Knowlton
 MAINE-NEBC
 (2) Shore of Norcross Pond,
 South Chesterville
 August 1899
 L.O. Eaton #1056
 NEBC

OXFORD COUNTY

- Albany: Sandy shore, Songo Pond
 September 15, 1922
 A.S. Pease
 NEBC
 Canton: Shore of Forest Pond
 September 2, 1935
 Sue L. Gordon #1078
 MAINE
 Fryeburg: Perhaps 200 plants in shallow
 water, sandy bottom of
 Kimball Pond
 August 8, 1975
 C.S. Campbell and L.M. Eastman
 #3167
 MAINE

EXTANT
 Registered

(Urticularia resupinata)

Hartford: Shore, Bear Pond
August 8, 1933
Sue L. Gordon #1065
MAINE

Waterford: No date
A.P. Chute
NHA

HANCOCK COUNTY

Bar Harbor: Aunt Betty Pond, Mount
Desert Island
August 28, 1908
E.L. Rand
NEBC

- Mount Desert: (1) Ripples Pond
September 1892
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (2) Margin of Ripples Pond
September 22, 1892
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (3) Sargent Mountain Pond
August 8, 1921
Horatio Reynolds
NEBC

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Fayette: Blossom rising above mud:
pond below Post Office,
Route 17
July 17, 1953
Dorothy Wyman
MAINE

Litchfield: 1891
Miss Jinnie Haskell
NEBC

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Leeds: Shore of Wayne Pond
September 19, 1921
Sue L. Gordon #590
MAINE

(Utricularia resupinata)

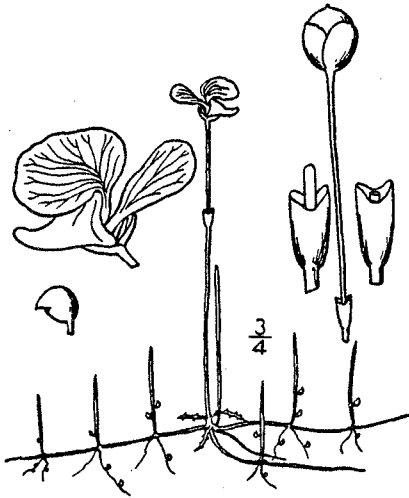
Turner: Muddy and sandy margin of
Bean Pond
August 8, 1933
R.C. Bean
NEBC

YORK COUNTY

Alfred: Found along the border of the
Small Lake, Notre Dame Institute
July 12, 1955
Leland Crane #412
MAINE

REFERENCE

Knowlton, C.H. 1900. On the flora of Chesterville, Maine. Rhodora 2:123-124.



Utricularia resupinata

Phryma leptostachya L.

Lopseed

Number of Towns: Historic-4; known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
 Range: Western New Brunswick to Manitoba, south to Florida and west
 to eastern Texas
 Habitat: Rich woods and thickets
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
 Comments: Not considered rare southward
 CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1916

SOMERSET COUNTY

Fairfield: Brooksid es and gullies in
 wooded river terraces
 July 24, 1916
 M.L. Fernald and B. Long #14549
 NEBC

Mercer: Dry thicket by Sandy River
 July 6, 1913
 No name
 NEBC

Skowhegan: (1) 1882
 Louise H. Coburn
 MAINE
 (2) July 31, 1899
 L.H. Coburn
 NHA
 (3) On Miss Coburn's grounds*
 1903
 Kate Furbish
 NEBC
 (4) Beside stream, Malbon's Mills
 August 26, 1915
 Louise H. Coburn
 MAINE

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Sidney: Wooded brooksid es and gullies
 in clay terraces
 August 18, 1916
 M.L. Fernald #14550
 NEBC

*Possibly transplanted?

Littorella americana Fern.

Littorella

Number of Towns: Total-7; historic-7; known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
 Range: Newfoundland to Ontario, south to Maine, Vermont, northern
 New York, Wisconsin and Minnesota
 Habitat: Sandy or muddy pond shores
 Reasons for Rarity: local throughout range, and here at southern limit
 Comments: This rather inconspicuous aquatic vegetatively resembles the
 common Eriocaulon septangulare (Pipewort), and could be
 easily overlooked. Also considered rare in Vermont
 (Countryman 1978), and listed as rare at the New England
 level by Crow et. al. (1981)
 CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1959

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

- Bradley: (1) August 1891
 F.L. Harvey
 NEBC
- (2) Chemo Pond
 September 1892
 F.P. Briggs
 MAINE-NEBC
- Eddington: Davis Pond, 2' water
 August 26, 1936
 F.H. Steinmetz #77
 MAINE
- Glenburn: Pushaw Pond strand, Twin Islands
 August 24, 1936
 F.H. Steinmetz #73
 MAINE-NHA
- Old Town: (1) Small island near Twin Islands
 in Pushaw Pond
 August 1927
 Donald Folsom and Prof. H. Gluck
 MAINE
- (2) Gravelly receding shoreline at
 Pushaw Pond
 September 1, 1936
 F.H. Steinmetz and E.C. Ogden #635
 MAINE-NHA

(Littorella americana)

Orono: Sandy shore in shallow water,
Lake Pushaw
July 15, 1952
Edith C. Bicknell
MAINE

Unknown: Pushaw Pond, shore
September 1930
F.H. Steinmetz and E.C.
Hodson
MAINE

WASHINGTON COUNTY

- T.18 MD:
BPP
- (1) Sinkhole near Schoodic Lake
July 10, 1930
A.H. Norton
NEBC
 - (2) Little Schoodic Pond
July 10, 1930
A.H. Norton and Josselyn
Botanical Society #923
MAINE

WALDO COUNTY

- Burnham:
- (1) Sandy shore of Unity Pond
July 27, 1924
R.C. Bean
MAINE-NEBC
 - (2) Local but extensive, crowded
colony on heavy, wet, grey
mud, likely somewhat calcareous,
with an open growth of Scirpus
americanus, S. validus, Ponte-
deria, etc., SW. shore Unity
Pond (Lake Winnecook), between
outlet and Oakland
August 13, 1959
G.B. Rossbach #5016
MAINE

REFERENCE

- Fernald, M.L. 1918. The North American Littorella. Rhodora 20:61-62.
Norton, A.H. 1931. Littorella americana in Washington County, Maine. Rhodora
33:79.
Steinmetz, F.H. 1931. A new station for Littorella americana. Rhodora 33:79-80.

RUBIACEAE

MADDER FAMILY

Galium obtusum Bigel.

a Bedstraw, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: SMES, NLR
 Range: Florida to Arizona, north to southwest Nova Scotia, southern and western New England, west to Nebraska
 Habitat: Swampy woods and wet shores
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range: disjunct from principal range
 Comments: Also considered rare in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978), but not southward
 CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1885

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Jonesport: June 27, 1885
 Nathaniel Thayer Kidder
 NEBC

Houstonia lanceolata (Poir) Britt.

Lance-leaved Bluet

Number of Towns: Historic-3: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DEC?/VUL
 Range: Alabama to Oklahoma, north to southern Maine and west to Missouri
 Habitat: Dry open woods, pastures, in sandy soil
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range: disjunct from principal range
 Comments: Elsewhere in New England, occurs at only one station in Massachusetts, where last verified in 1906 (Coddington and Field 1978). Listed as rare at the New England level by Crow et. al. (1981). The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists this species also from Oxford County, but we found no specimen from there
 CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1905

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Cumberland: July 1905
 E.B. Chamberlain
 NEBC

YORK COUNTY

North Berwick: 1897
 J.C. Parlin
 NEBC

(Houstonia lanceolata)

Wells: 1879
Kate Furbish
NEBC

Houstonia longifolia Gaertn.

Long-leaved Bluet

Number of Towns: Total-12: historic-11: known (1980)-3
Criteria Met: NLR
Range: Maine to Saskatchewan, south to Georgia and west to Oklahoma
Habitat: Ledges and gravelly soil
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Occurs in all New England states; considered rare only in
Maine, New Hampshire, and Connecticut (Storks and Crow 1978,
Mehrhoff 1978). Prefers at least mildly calcareous rock.
The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists this species
also from Kennebec and Androscoggin Counties, but we found
no vouchers from these
CAP Documentation: 3 areas field verified but need further documentation

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Old Town:

(1) Woodlands
July 1, 1888
M.L. Fernald
MAINE

(2) Shore
1897
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(3) East bank of Stillwater River
just north of Stillwater
May 25, 1941
E.R. Clark #08
MAINE

Field Check 1979
Gawler
EXTANT

(4) Ledy rivershore, Stillwater
River
July 8, 1946
G.D. Chamberlain and E.C.
Ogden #5445
MAINE

(5) Ledges-Schist
July 17, 1952
Edith C. Bicknell
NEBC

Orono:

(1) 1873
F. Lamson-Scribner
NEBC

(Houstonia longifolia)

(2) 1890
F.P. Briggs
NEBC

Veazie: July 1897
M.L. Fernald
MAINE-NEBC

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY
(possibly SOMERSET)

Unknown: Moosehead Lake
No date
E.F. Fletcher
NEBC

SOMERSET COUNTY

Anson: North Anson
1885
J.F. Collins
NEBC

Bingham: Shore of Kennebec
July 3, 1906
Louise H. Coburn
MAINE

Fairfield: (1) Ledges in Kennebec River
July 6, 1916
R.C. Bean
MAINE

(2) Ledges
August 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long
NEBC

Madison: Banks of Kennebec River
July 2, 1903
H.A. Nye
MAINE

Norridgewock: In dry soil
June 13, 1909
R.C. Bean #2868
MAINE

Skowhegan: Pine woods, North Eddy
July 21, 1916
Louise H. Coburn
MAINE
Field Check 1980
Gawler
EXTANT

(Houstonia longifolia)

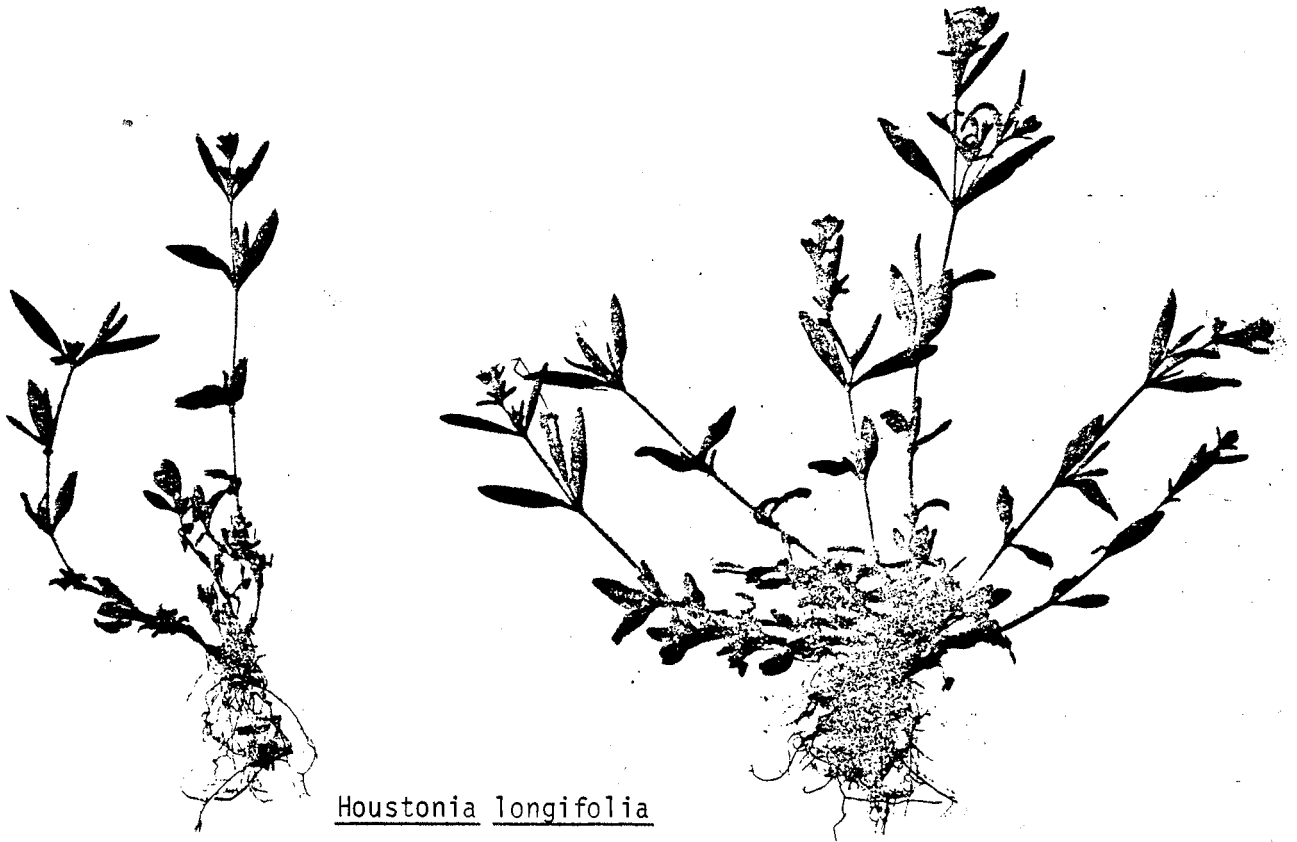
Solon:

Caratunk Falls
August 17, 1938
A.E. Prince, F. Hyland, F.H.
Steinmetz
MAINE

T.3 R.5:
BKP WKR

Dry ledges overlooking Little
Spencer Stream
August 28, 1979
L.M. Eastman, Harry Tyler,
Carlton Crowley
MAINE

EXTANT



Houstonia longifolia

from a collection by G.D. Chamberlain &
E.C. Ogden, 1946, Old Town

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY

Lonicera dioica L.Climbing Honeysuckle
Mountain Honeysuckle

Number of Towns: Historic-5: known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DEC?/VUL
 Range: Southern Maine and southwestern Quebec to Manitoba, south to Georgia and west to Missouri
 Habitat: Dry woods, rocky banks
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range: not rare southward
 Comments: This vine-like honeysuckle has not recently been seen in Maine. Some of its habitat may have been lost: for example, the "barrens, east of Brunswick village" are now a Naval Air Station. Listed in the Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) as occurring in Kennebec County: no voucher specimen found
 CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1933

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

Phippsburg: June 1911
 Kate Furbish
 NEBC

West Bath: June 1912
 Kate Furbish
 NEBC

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Brunswick: (1) 1880
 Kate Furbish
 Bates College

(2) June 9, 1890
 R. Hunt
 NHA

(3) New Meadows
 June 11, 1905
 L. Lee
 NHA

(4) Barrens, east of Brunswick Village
 September 2, 1933
 F. Hyland #607
 MAINE

Cape Elizabeth: June 11, 1905
 A.H. Norton #1865
 NHA

(Lonicera dioica)

YORK COUNTY

Shapleigh: Banks
June 4, 1889
B.L. Hall
MAINE

REFERENCES

Fernald, M.L. 1911. Notes from the phaenogamic herbarium of the New England Botanical Club - II. Some notable plants of the Brunswick region. *Rhodora* 13:177-183.

"Lonicera dioica L. It is probable that this climbing honeysuckle reaches its northeastern limit in the Brunswick region. The Club herbarium has numerous specimens, collected chiefly by Miss Furbish, from West Bath, Harpswell, and Brunswick (bank of Stevens River), 'Gurnet' and New Meadows River."

Hyland, F. and F.H. Steinmetz. 1944. The Woody Plants of Maine, their Occurrence and Distribution. Reprinted 1978 as Trees and other Woody Plants of Maine by The Thorndike Press. Thorndike, Maine. 72 pp.

"Local and rather rare. Rocky or sandy grounds. Central Kennebec, Southern Sagadahoc, eastern Cumberland, and west central York Counties."

Lonicera oblongifolia (Goldie) Hook.

Swamp-Fly-Honeysuckle

Number of Towns: Total-13; historic-9; known (1980)-3
Criteria Met: SLR
Range: Quebec to Manitoba, south to northern Maine, northern New York, and west to Minnesota
Habitat: Cool, wooded bogs (usually calcareous)
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range, habitat naturally scarce
Comments: Vermont is the only other New England state where this shrub occurs; it is not considered rare there
CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet No. 8; 3 areas verified, 2 of which are registered, 1 needing more documentation

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Chapman: Arbor-vitae swamp
June 26, 1956
R.C. Bean
MAINE

Crystal: (1) Caribou Bog
August 16, 1900
M.L. Fernald
MAINE

(Lonicera oblongifolia)

- (2) Caribou Bog
July 19, 1914
R.W. Woodward and C.H. Bissell
MAINE
- (3) Crystal Bog
September 12, 1972
C.S. Campbell
MAINE
- Eagle Lake: Eagle Lake, east side of lake
July 24, 1938
F. Hyland #995
MAINE
- Easton: Easton Bog
June 12, 1935
G.D. Chamberlain #677
MAINE
- Mapleton: (1) "Arethusa Bog"
June 19, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #2679
MAINE
- (2) Arbor-vitae swamp
July 22, 1945
G.D. Chamberlain #4307
MAINE
- Monticello: U.S. Rt. 1, roadside swamp
June 16, 1938
F. Hyland
MAINE
- Perham: Frequent around open edges of
arbor-vitae bog, growing with
L. villosa, Rhamnus alnifolia,
Carex limosa, etc., Salmon
Brook Lake Bog
June 21, 1980
Sue Gawler and Martin Rasmussen
MAINE
- Presque Isle: Boggy woods, Allen's
June 17, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #2648
MAINE
- Woodland: Bog
September 12, 1972
C.S. Campbell
MAINE

Field Check 1980
Gawler and Rooney
EXTANT
Registered
(partially)

EXTANT

Field Check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Rasmussen, Tyler
EXTANT
Registered

(Lonicera oblongifolia)

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

- Springfield: (1) July 21, 1937
Sue L. Gordon
MAINE
- (2) In boggy meadow near
Gott Brook
July 21, 1937
M.W. Quimby
MAINE
- (3) Bog, 2 mi. north on Rt. 120
July 1, 1937
F. Hyland #842
MAINE
- Unknown:* Indian Pond
1885
C.F. Batchelder
NEBC

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- Lobster Twp.**: Lobster Lake
1883
C.F. Batchelder
NEBC

SOMERSET COUNTY

- Seboomook Twp.: Seboomook Pitch
1883
C.F. Batchelder
NEBC

* Probably St. Albans or Lexington.
**Possibly Northeast Carry Twp. (adjacent).

Lonicera sempervirens L.

Trumpet Honeysuckle

Number of Towns: Historic-2; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DEC?/VUL
Range: Southern Maine to Nebraska, south to Florida and west to Texas
Habitat: Woods and thickets
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; not rare southward
Comments: This twining shrub is often planted as an ornamental and is occasionally found escaped from cultivation in other parts of Maine. Whether the two apparently indigenous stations below are extant is dubious
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1916

(Lonicera sempervirens)

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Brunswick: 1907
Kate Furbish
NEBC

YORK COUNTY

Kennebunkport: 1916
Amy M. Pier
NEBC

Triosteum aurantiacum Bickn.

Wild Coffee
Orange-fruited Horse Gentian

Number of Towns: Historic-5; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Western New Brunswick and southern Quebec to Ontario, south to Maryland (and upland to Georgia) and west to Iowa
Habitat: Rich woods, thickets
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; habitat naturally scarce. Not rare southwards
Comments: While most other species which are rare here by virtue of being at their northern range limit are concentrated in southern Maine, this species is scattered throughout the State. It is also considered rare in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978), but not southward
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1961

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Caribou: Alluvial thicket
August 17, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #3138
MAINE-NEBC

Washburn: Rivershore
June 20, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #2692
MAINE

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Sebago: Along small stream, East Sebago
August 17, 1933
F.H. Steinmetz and F. Hyland
MAINE

(Triosteum aurantiacum)

YORK COUNTY

- Kittery: (1) Woods
August 8, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long
NEBC
- (2) Foot of rocky slope near sea
beach, Kittery Point, with
Aquilegia, Diervilla, Carya,
Quercus, etc.
September 16, 1950
A.R. Hodgdon #6573
NHA
- York: (1) 1887
Walter Deane
NEBC
- (2) Oak-hickory woods, York Harbor
July 25, 1961
A.R. Hodgdon and F. Steele
NHA

Virburnum edule (Michx.) Raf.

Squashberry
Mooseberry

- Number of Towns: Total-9: historic-5: known (1980)-5*
- Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
- Range: Labrador to Alaska, south to Newfoundland, and on mountains
to New Brunswick, northern New England, northern New York,
etc., west to Colorado and Oregon
- Habitat: Subalpine woods
- Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range
- Comments: Although occurring in few places in Maine, this shrub may be
plentiful where it is found. It may be more common than is
currently thought. Also occurs, and is considered rare, in
New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York (Storks and Crow 1978,
Countryman 1978, Mitchell et. al. 1980).--Listed as rare at
the New England level by Crow et. al. (1981)
- CAP Documentation: 4 stations known but need further documentation

*Does not include 2 stations reported in literature but for which no vouchers could
be found; see Reference.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

- Mount Chase: (1) Mount Chase
July 11, 1897
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(Viburnum edule)

- (2) Moist ravine in deep woods
Mount Chase
July 28, 1938
F. Hyland #1016
MAINE

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- (1) Mount Katahdin
August 1898
E.D. Merrill
NEBC
- (2) Depot Pond, Mount Katahdin
July 10, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (3) South Basin, Mount Katahdin
July 30, 1923
A.H. Norton, F. Fanning, and
R. Rich
NHA
- (4) Mount Katahdin
August 25, 1934
E.H. Walker #1953
MAINE
- (5) Saddle Trail in vicinity of Chimney
Pond, Mount Katahdin
June 21, 1953
C.D. Richards and G.R. Cooper #235
MAINE
- (6) Common, beaver swale, inlet,
northeast end of Klondike
Pond, Mount Katahdin
September 27, 1973
C.S. Campbell and P.L. Campbell
MAINE

EXTANT

SOMERSET COUNTY

Dead River Twp.:

Several locations in subalpine
woods around Mt. Bigelow
June 1980
Caren Caljow
MAINE

EXTANT

(Viburnum edule)

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Carrabassett
Valley: Fir forest, northwest slope of
Sugarloaf Mountain
August 25, 1960
G.B. Rossbach
MAINE

T.6 North of
Weld: Tumbledown Mountain
August 26, 1938
F. Hyland #1158
MAINE

OXFORD COUNTY

Bowmantown: Low woods, east base of
Twin Peaks
August 31, 1974
C.S. Campbell and L.M.
Eastman #2219
MAINE EXTANT

Grafton: South end of Speckle Pond,
3500' elev., Old Speck Mtn.
August 2, 1934
F. Hyland #205
MAINE

Riley: Dark mossy Mahoosuc Trail
June 27, 1974
C.S. Campbell and A.S. Camp-
bell Jr. #1226
MAINE EXTANT

Township C: Dense woods, Blake Brook Notch
June 22, 1974
C.S. Campbell and L.M. Eastman
#1103
MAINE EXTANT

REFERENCE

Hyland F. and F.H. Steinmetz. 1944. The Woody Plants of Maine, Their Occurrence and Distribution. Reprinted 1978 as Trees and other Woody Plants of Maine. Thorndike Press, Thorndike, Maine. 72 pp.

"Rather rare and local. Cold woods, usually near streams, also at high elevations in the mountains. Northern and western Aroostook, northern Penobscot, east central and southwestern Piscataquis, northern and west central Somerset, Franklin, and central Oxford counties."

VALERIANACEAE

VALERIAN FAMILY

Valeriana uliginosa (T. and G.) Rydb.

Northern Valerian

Number of Towns: Total-12: historic-12: known (1980)-3*
 Criteria Met: SLR, FED
 Range: Quebec to Ontario; Maine, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan
 Habitat: Cool calcareous bogs
 Reasons for Rarity: Rare throughout range and here at southern limit
 Comments: The Maine stations contain virtually all of the New England populations of this very rare plant. One historical station in Vermont was last seen in 1881. Many of the historical Maine stations have not been recently seen. Northern Valerian is currently under review by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for listing as an officially Threatened or Endangered species
 CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet No.9; 5 areas field verified, 3 of these registered, 2 need further documentation

*Does not include one reported and verified station for which no voucher was collected: see Note.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Blaine:	(1) Cedar swamp June 23, 1898 M.L. Fernald #2335 PH	
	(2) Swamp July 1898 M.L. Fernald NEBC	
Chapman:	Cedar swamp July 1956 R.C. Bean NEBC	Field Check 1980 ("Dead Horse Bog") --Eastman, Gawler, Rasmussen, Rooney, Tyler NOT FOUND
Crystal:	(1) Calcareous swamp 1898 M.L. Fernald NEBC	Field Check 1980 Eastman, Gawler, McKellar, Rooney, Tyler EXTANT Registered (partially)
	(2) Caribou Bog June 24, 1898 M.L. Fernald #2336 Bates College	

(Valeriana uliginosa)

- (3) Open Sphagnum bog, Thousand
Acre Bog
July 11, 1946
E.C. Ogden and G.D. Chamberlain
#2511
MAINE
- Easton: Easton Bog
June 11, 1935
G.D. Chamberlain #769
MAINE
- Houlton: (1) Swamp
1899
E.B. Chamberlain
NEBC
- (2) Glades in larch and arbor-vitae
swamps
July 13, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #14626
PH
- Mapleton: (1) "Arethusa Bog"
June 19, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #2678
MAINE
- (2) Arbor-vitae Bog
June 26, 1956
C.D. Richards
MAINE
- Mars Hill: Swampy woods
1896
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- New Limerick: Cedar swamp
June 9, 1909
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- New Sweden: 1900
E.F. Williams
NEBC
- Perham: (1) July 1939
R.C. Bean
NEBC
- (2) July 11, 1939
A.H. Norton
MAINE

(Valeriana uliginosa)

(3) Sphagnum bog, cedar,
Hanford Crossing
June 27, 1951
F.H. Steinmetz #1523
MAINE

Field Check 1978
Eastman, Gawler,
Rasmussen
EXTANT
Registered

(4) Scattered in small open
calcareous area, Salmon
Brook Lake Bog
June 21, 1980
Sue Gawler and Martin Rasmussen
MAINE

EXTANT

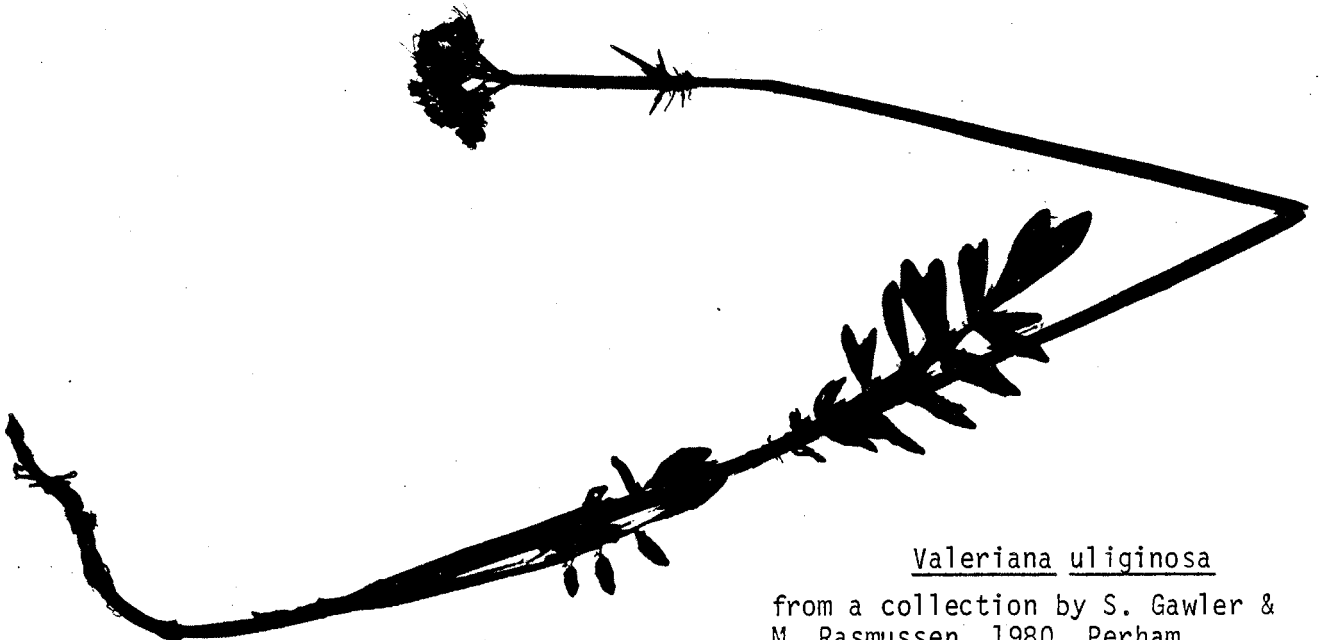
Sherman: July 1896
O.W. Knight
NY

Woodland: Cold sphagnum bog
July 16, 1940
F.H. Steinmetz #940
MAINE

Field Check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Rasmussen, Rooney,
Tyler
EXTANT
Registered

Note

An additional station for Valeriana uliginosa was discovered by L.M. Eastman and Steven Foster in Nashville (Aroostook County) in 1977. This site was visited and found extant in 1980 by Eastman and Hank Tyler. No voucher was collected, but photographs are on file with the Critical Areas Program.



Valeriana uliginosa

from a collection by S. Gawler &
M. Rasmussen, 1980, Perham.
two-thirds actual size

CAMPANULACEAE

BLUEBELL FAMILY

Lobelia siphilitica L.Great Lobelia
Blue Cardinal Flower

Number of Towns: Historic-3; known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR/ELR, DECL?
 Range: Maine and western New England to South Dakota, south to
 uplands of North Carolina and Alabama, west to Kansas
 Habitat: Rich low woods and thickets
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern and eastern limit of range: not rare southward
 Comments: Elsewhere in New England, occurs in Massachusetts and
 Connecticut. Listed as rare at the New England level by
 Crow et. al. (1981). May no longer occur in Maine
 CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1905

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Fairfield: 1881
 Kate Furbish
 NEBC

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

Topsham: No date
 C.H. Hutchins
 NEBC

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Falmouth: September 13, 1905
 A.H. Norton and E.B. Chamberlain.
 #1179
 NHA

REFERENCE

Wheeler, G.A. 1875. List of plants found in Castine and vicinity -- Indigenous.
 Appendix I in History of Castine, Penobscot and Brooksville, Maine. Burr and
 Robinson, Bangor. 385 pp.

"LOBELIACEAE (Lobelia Family) Lobelia ... siphilitica (Great Lobelia)."

Achillea borealis Bong.

Northern Yarrow

Number of Towns: Total-2: historic-1: known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
 Range: Greenland and Labrador to Alaska, south to Newfoundland and alpine areas of northern New England, northern Michigan, Rocky Mountains
 Habitat: Moist rocks and slopes
 Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range: disjunct from principal population
 Comments: Elsewhere in New England, occurs only in New Hampshire: listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981). Not universally accepted as a species: some authors (e.g. Gleason and Cronquist 1963, Kartesz and Kartesz 1980) consider it a variety of A. millefolium
 CAP Documentation: One station verified but needs further documentation

OXFORD COUNTY

Parmachenee Twp: Gravelly bank of open roadside EXTANT
 July 25, 1974
 C.S. Campbell and L.M.
 Eastman #1818
 MAINE

HANCOCK COUNTY

Swan's Island: Pebbly beach, Atlantic
 July 5, 1914
 A.F. Hill
 NEBC

Antennaria rupicola Fern.

a Pussy-toes; no common name

Number of Towns: Total-2: historic-1; known (1980)-2*
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
 Range: Newfoundland to northern Maine: northern Lake Huron and Lake Superior in Ontario and northern Michigan: local throughout range
 Habitat: Calcareous rocks and talus
 Reasons for Rarity: Rare throughout range: habitat naturally scarce
 Comments: Maine is the only New England state in which this species occurs, and the state from which it was originally described. Taxonomically questionable: Fernald himself once treated it as a variety of A. neodioica (see Reference), but gives it species rank in the eighth edition of Gray's Manual. Both Gleason and Cronquist (1963) and

(Antennaria rupicola)

CAP Documentation: Kartesz and Kartesz (1980) include both A. rupicola and A. neodioica in A. neglecta Greene var. attenuata (Fern.) Cronq. Botanical Fact Sheet No. 12: both stations verified, 1 registered and 1 pending registration

*Does not include one station reported in literature but uncouvhred: see Reference.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Island Falls:	TYPE. Crevices of calcareous slate ledges by Mattawamkeag River June 9, 1898 M.L. Fernald #2361 NEBC-GH	Field Check 1979 Eastman, Gawler, McKellar, Rooney, Tyler EXTANT
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OXFORD COUNTY

Bowmantown:	With <u>Saxifraga aizoon</u> var. <u>neogaea</u> on shelves of ledges at 2700', Twin Peaks May 21, 1975 C.S. Campbell, D.S. Conant L.M. Eastman, G.H. Newman #2811 MAINE	Field Check 1978 Eastman, Gawler, Tyler EXTANT Registered
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REFERENCES

Fernald, M.L. 1899. Some Antennarias of northern New England. *Rhodora* 1:71-75.

"A unique species with lemon-tinged heads is characteristic of the river-cliffs and ledges along the Mattawamkeag River in southern Aroostook County, Maine. This plant, from its usual habitat, may be called: A. rupicola ... (technical description) ... a very attractive species, in habit somewhat resembling A. neodioica. The leaves, however, are much narrower than in that species, and scarcely if at all differentiated into blade and petiole. The firmer yellowish-white bracts of the involucre, in texture resembling those of Gnaphalium decurrens, are quite unlike the bracts of any other known eastern species."

Fernald, M.L. 1914. Some Antennarias of northeastern America. *Rhodora* 16:129-134.

Here, Fernald demotes A. rupicola to A. neodioica var. rupicola, based on material seen in Newfoundland in 1911.

Fernald, M.L. 1933. Recent discoveries in the Newfoundland flora. (part 4 of 12 parts) *Rhodora* 35:120-140.

Antennaria rupicola is here again given species rank, based on material collected from a broad range across southern Canada.

Arnica mollis Hook.

Arnica

Number of Towns: Total-4: historic-4: known (1980)-1*

Criteria Met: FEW, SLR, VULN

Range: Gaspe Peninsula to Quebec, south to mountains of northern New England: mountains in west

Habitat: Subalpine ledgy wet shores or cliffs

Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range: disjunct from principal population

Comments: Also occurs at several stations in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978), and collected once (1911) in Vermont (Countryman 1978). Does not occur elsewhere in New England. Listed as rare throughout New England by Crow et. al. (1981). The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists this species also from Somerset County, but we found no voucher

CAP Documentation: One station verified but needs documentation

*Does not include one reported but unvouchered station, as well as four stations cited in literature but unvouchered; see Note and References.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Allagash: (1) Wet bank of St. John River
July 26, 1941
A.S. Pease and R.C. Bean #28999
NEBC
- (2) Seeping southwest shore of St. John River, village of Dickey
August 22, 1972
C.D. Richards
MAINE
Field Check 1980
Richards
EXTANT
- T.12 R.16: Schist outcrop at riverbank
WELS July 23, 1917
Harold St. John and George E. Nichols #2509
NEBC

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- T.3 R.9: (1) Lake shore near Mount Katahdin
WELS August 19, 1874
F. Lamson-Scribner
NEBC
- (2) Dripping shelves, 4000', west wall, Mount Katahdin
July 13, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(Arnica mollis)

- (3) Open gravel, headwall of Klondike Pond, Mount Katahdin
July 23, 1929
S.J. Ewer #80
NEBC
- (4) Shore of Lower Basin Pond,
Mount Katahdin
July 27, 1929
S.J. Ewer
NEBC
- (5) Shore of Basin Ponds,
Mount Katahdin
September 2, 1929
A.S. Pease #21161
NEBC
- (6) In moist cliff at falls on
Katahdin Brook, 2000' up
August 27, 1936
E. Perot Walker #49
PH
- (7) Banks of Katahdin Brook, 1650'
August 28, 1936
Hampton L. Hanson, Jr.
PH
- (8) Mount Katahdin, wet gully at
4000' in Klondike Pond Ravine
August 12, 1965
Frederic Steele
NHA
- (9) West side of Great Basin,
Mount Katahdin
July 21, 1967
G.B. Rossbach
MAINE

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Carrabassett
Valley:

Gravel river bank, Carrabassett
River, Jerusalem
July 9, 1919
R.C. Bean and F.L. Bean
NEBC

Note

Arnica mollis was seen along the St. John River in T.16 R.12 WELS (Aroostook County) during the summer of 1980 by Dr. Charles D. Richards, while doing survey work for the Office of Endangered Species. No voucher was collected.

REFERENCES

Goodale, G.L. 1862. Botanical Report. pp. 120-128 in Seventh Annual Report of the Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture. Augusta, Maine. 447 pp.

"Arnica mollis: This showy plant is found sparingly near Moxie Falls, a few miles from the Forks of the Kennebec. It occurs in great beauty and profusion in the vicinity of the cataract of Parlin Pond Stream, where its orange flowers are sprinkled by the spray of falling water."

St. John, H. 1929. Plants of the headwaters of the St. John River. Research Studies of the State College of Washington 1:28-58.

St. John and Nichols report Arnica mollis from two areas other than the area where they collected it (T.12 R.16 WELS). They do not give specific site information, but give the general locality as follows:

10. From Camp 7I [Seven Islands] to the Big Black River Rapids, T.XIII and XIV, R.XIV; T.XIV and XV, R.XIII, Aroostook County.

11. From Camp 10 to the Little Black River Rapids, T.XV and XVI, R.XIII; T.XVI, R.XII; and T.XVI and XVII, R.XI, Aroostook County."

Artemisia canadensis Michx.

Canadian Wormwood

Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR, DEC/VUL
Range: Labrador to British Columbia, south to Newfoundland, northern New England, Ontario, Colorado
Habitat: Gravelly or rocky areas, usually calcareous
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range; habitat naturally scarce
Comments: This species was collected only once in Maine and has not been seen in recent surveys of the area where originally found. Its station, if still extant, would be threatened by proposed hydroelectric projects. It is also reported from Vermont (Countryman 1978), but does not occur elsewhere in the northeast. Listed as being rare at the New England level by Crow et. al. (1981).
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1899

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Frenchville: Rivershore
September 20, 1899
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

Aster divaricatus L.

White Wood Aster

Number of Towns: Historic-3: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Southern Maine to Ohio, south to Georgia and west to Tennessee
Habitat: Dry woods and clearings
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range: not rare southward
Comments: Common throughout most of its range, this species has been collected very few times in Maine
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1958

YORK COUNTY

North Berwick: (1) Burnt ground
September 15, 1899
J.C. Parlin #1214
NEBC

(2) Shady roadside
August 17, 1922
Ethel Weymouth
MAINE

South Berwick: Dry open woods
September 26, 1897
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

York: Open rocky mixed woods, Maine
Turnpike ca. 3 miles north-
east of York River
September 6, 1958
G.B. Rossbach #4764
MAINE

Aster dumosus L.

Bushy Aster

Number of Towns: Total-2: historic-1; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Southern Maine to Michigan, south to Georgia and west to Indiana
Habitat: Open ground, thickets and shores
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range: not rare southward
Comments: This species has several varieties which occur in different parts of its range. The typical variety is found mostly along the east coast
CAP Documentation: One station verified but needs further documentation

(Aster dumosus)

YORK COUNTY

North Berwick: 1894
J.C. Parlin
Bates College

Saco: Dry field, Flag Pond Road EXTANT
October 6, 1970
L.M. Eastman
NEBC

Note

L.M. Eastman reported this aster from another station in Saco in 1980. No voucher specimen was collected.

Aster foliaceus L.

Leafy-bracted Aster

Number of Towns: Total-10: historic-8; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Labrador and eastern Quebec, subalpine areas of northern New England; Alaska
Habitat: Rocky shores and slopes
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range
Comments: This aster has an oddly scattered distribution in Maine. It also occurs in New York and Vermont (typical variety), and, as var. arcuans Fern., in New Hampshire. It is considered rare in all of those states (Mitchell et. al. 1980, Countryman 1978, Storke and Crow 1978), as well as being listed as of New England significance by Crow et. al. (1981). The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists this species also from Waldo County, but we found no specimen from there
CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet No. 48: one station verified but needs further documentation

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Caribou: Gravel rivershore
August 2, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #2973
MAINE

OXFORD COUNTY

Rumford: Rumford Falls
September 5, 1947
A.S. Pease #33225
NEBC

(Aster foliaceus)

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Jonesport: Top of shingle beach,
Kelley's Point
August 10, 1961
R.J. Eaton #5023
NEBC

HANCOCK COUNTY

Swan's Island: Moist clay among rocks on upper
seashore under Picea mariana,
Morrison's Campground
August 18, 1967
G.B. Rossbach
MAINE

KNOX COUNTY

Isle au Haut: Eben's Head, Duck Harbor,
frequent
July 22, 1969
David A. Wise
NHA
Field Check 1979
Eastman, Gawler,
Wise
Duck Hrbr.-NOT FOUND
Horsemans Pt.-EXTANT
Eastern Head-EXTANT

Matinicus Isle
Plt: Matinicus Rock
1969
A.R. Hodgdon and R.B. Pike #18279
NHA

LINCOLN COUNTY

Boothbay: Fisherman's Island on higher
part of island among rasp-
berries and lush goldenrod
September 8, 1962
A.R. Hodgdon
NHA
not field checked
Registered (as
eider nesting area)

Monhegan Plt: Monhegan Island
August 16, 1963
A.R. Hodgdon, Audrey Hodgdon,
Ariel Hodgdon
NHA

YORK COUNTY

Limington: Alluvial thicket
August 28, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #14735
NEBC, PH

(Aster foliaceus)

Unknown: Great Works River
August 23, 1938
Rodney H. True
PH

Aster junciformis Rydb.

Rush Aster

Number of Towns: Total-12: historic-11: known (1980)-2
Criteria Met: SLR
Range: Gaspe Peninsula to Alaska, south to northern New England and west to Washington
Habitat: Calcareous bogs and shores
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range: calcareous habitat scarce
Comments: This boreal species occurs in New England only in Maine and at a few stations in Vermont: listed as rare throughout New England by Crow et. l. (1981). The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists this aster also from Penobscot, Somerset, Knox, and Androscoggin Counties, but we found no specimens from here
CAP Documentation: 2 stations field verified but need documentation

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Caribou: Open bog
August 8, 1939
G.D. Chamberlain #1350
NEBC

Crystal: (1) Caribou Bog
September 23, 1899
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

(2) Bog
July 10, 1903
A.S. Pease
NEBC

(3) Rays white to pink and purple:
Caribou Bog
August 22, 1913
R.W. Woodward
MAINE

(4) Calcareous part of Thousand Acre EXTANT
Bog near railroad line and about
1/4-1/2 mile south of Depot
August 20, 1971
A.R. Hodgdon and Wm. Country-
man #19315
NHA

(Aster junciformis)

- Fort Fairfield: (1) Gravelly riverbank
September 9, 1986
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (2) August 15, 1901
E.F. Williams
NEBC-NHA
- (3) Gravelly banks of Aroostook
River
August 15, 1901
E.F. Williams, B.L. Robinson,
& M.L. Fernald #18
NHA
- Houlton: Valley of the Meduxnakeag River
.1881
Kate Furbish
NEBC
- Limestone: By a calcareous marl pit
September 10, 1896
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- Squapan Twp: Boggy margin of Squawpan Stream
September 9, 1897
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

SOMERSET COUNTY

- Bingham: Roadside
August 30, 1902
J.F. Collins and E.B. Chamberlain
NEBC

OXFORD COUNTY

- Lincoln Plt: Bank of Magalloway River, EXTANT
under Abies balsamea
August 27, 1975
C.S. Campbell and L.M.
Eastman #3232-3233
MAINE-NEBC

WASHINGTON COUNTY

- Indian Twp: Swamp, scarce
August 24, 1928
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

(Aster junciformis)

Jonesport: Popplestone Heath
August 27, 1904
Clarence A. Cheever #4380
NHA

Princeton: River meadow
July 22, 1909
M.L. Fernald #2193
NEBC

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Clinton: Roadside
August 10, 1904
R.C. Bean
NEBC

Aster patens Ait.

Late Purple Aster
Spreading Aster

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR, DECL?
Range: Central Maine to Minnesota, south to Florida and west to Texas
Habitat: Dry open woods, clearings and fields
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; not rare southward
Comments: Collected only once in Maine, over a century ago, this species may no longer occur in the state. Also considered rare in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978)
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1878

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Livermore: Moose Hill
1878
Kate Furbish
NEBC

Aster schreberi Nees.

Schreber's Aster

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR, DECL?
Range: New England to Illinois, south to Delaware and west to Kentucky
Habitat: Damp woods, thickets
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; not rare through most of its range
Comments: Collected only once and possibly no longer extant in Maine. Also considered rare in Delaware and Virginia, where at its southern range limit (Tucker et. al. 1979, Porter 1979)
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1894

(Aster schreberi)

YORK COUNTY

Kennebunkport: September 1894
Grace Gilbert
NEBC

Aster subulatus Michx.

Small Salt-Marsh Aster

Number of Towns: Historic-2; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Southern Maine to Delaware (variety euroaster Fern. and
Grisc. extends to Florida and Louisiana)
Habitat: Saline marshes
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range
Comments: not rare southward
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1953

YORK COUNTY

South Berwick: (1) Estuary of Salmon Falls River
October 27, 1935
R.C. Bean and A.E. Perkins
MAINE

(2) Shore of Salmon Falls River
September 17, 1953
A.R. Hodgdon, G.B. Roszbach,
R.P. Roszbach
NEBC

York: (1) Estuary
August 23, 1935
Oliver Neal
MAINE

(2) Naddick River
September 17, 1938
A.H. Norton, H.M.W. Haven,
A.E. Perkins
MAINE

REFERENCE

Perkins, A.E. 1936. Some noteworthy plants of York County, Maine. *Rhodora*
38:452-453.

Bidens eatonii Fern. (2 varieties)

Eaton's Bur-Marigold

Number of Towns: Total-5; historic-5; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, RSTR
Range: Tidal portions of Merrimac River, St. Lawrence River,
Kennebec River, Hudson River
Habitat: Tidal shores
Reasons for Rarity: Range naturally restricted, and here at its northern limit
Comments: This species is divided into several varieties, each with a
restricted and somewhat segregated range. There is
apparently some question of its taxonomic validity
(Coddington and Field 1978). Elsewhere in New England, it
occurs in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and is listed as
rare in both (Coddington and Field 1978, Mehrhoff 1978).
Also see following entry, *B. hyperborea*, which occurs in the
same areas and is also taxonomically questionable
C&P Documentation: None; last collected 1968

LINCOLN COUNTY

Alna: Sp. variable (may be hyperborea)
with Alisma on brackish to fresh
mud and gravel tidal shore,
upper reaches of estuary, Sheep-
scot River at Alna Village
August 14, 1959
G.B. Rossbach #4867
MAINE

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

Bowdoinham: (1) var. kennebecensis Fern.
Tidal flats and swales
along Cathance River
September 14 & 19, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #14822
NEBC
(2) var. unspecified
Muck, slightly brackish, tidal
shore of Merrymeeting Bay
at mouth of Abagadasset River
August 13, 1968
G.B. Rossbach #7166
MAINE
Woolwich: var. kennebecensis
Border of salt marsh, Back
River Creek
September 15, 1916
M.L. Fernald & B. Long #14824
NEBC

(Bidens eatonii)

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Brunswick: var. kennebecensis
Tidal swales of Androscoggin River
September 17, 1921
N.C. Fassett #140
NEBC

YORK COUNTY

Berwick: var. interstes Fassett
Fresh tidal mud, Salmon Falls River
August 17, 1941
A.H. Norton, A.E. Perkins,
H.M.W. Haven #233
MAINE

Bidens hyperborea Greene (2 varieties)

Estuary Bur-marigold

Number of Towns: Historic-7: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, RSTR
Range: Tidal shores, St. Lawrence River, New Brunswick to
Massachusetts
Habitat: Tidal mud
Reasons for Rarity: A polymorphic species with varieties restricted to specific
geographic areas
Comments: This species is divided by Fernald (1950) into 5 varieties,
2 of which occur in Maine. Its taxonomic validity is
apparently in question (Coddington and Field 1978), and we
need up-to-date information on both its taxonomy and its
current occurrence in Maine. The variety cathancensis, if
valid, is restricted to the Cathance River of Sagadahoc
County, Maine. The variety colpophila is more widely
distributed. Elsewhere in New England, found only in
Massachusetts, and considered rare both there (Coddington
and Field 1978) and at the New England level (Crow et. al.
1981)
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1964

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Orrington: Mill Creek estuary
August 23, 1937
F.H. Steinmetz and E.C. Ogden #454
MAINE

(Bidens hyperborea)

HANCOCK COUNTY

Ellsworth: var. colpophila Fern. & St. John
below bridge, tidal mud flat
August 22, 1937
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE

WALDO COUNTY

Winterport: var. colpophila
Mud, upper tidal zone, brackish
cove of estuary, s. shore of
Bald Hill Cove
August 6, 1964
G.B. Rossbach #6018
MAINE

LINCOLN COUNTY

Alna: Estuary*
July 27, 1932
H.W. Merrill
MAINE

SAGadahoc COUNTY

- Bowdoinham:
- (1) var. cathancensis Fern.
Tidal mud-flats of the river
September 14 & 19, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #14828
NEBC
 - (2) var. cathancensis
Muddy shores submerged at high
tide, west shore of Kennebec
River opposite the foot of
Swan Road
August 24, 1921
N.C. Fassett
NEBC
 - (3) Tidal muck shore of nearly fresh
estuary shore of Cathance River
at Merrymeeting Bay, nearly 2
miles s.e. of Bowdoinham town
September 3, 1964
G.B. Rossbach #6224
MAINE

*Annotated possibly B. eatoni (G.B. Rossbach 1969)

(Bidens hyperborea)

Woolwich: var. cathancensis
Kennebec River estuary
August 31, 1937
F.H. Steinmetz #516
MAINE

YORK COUNTY

York: Marsh
July 22, 1936
R.C. Bean
MAINE

Erigeron angulosus Gaudin var. kamtschaticus (DC.) Hara a Fleabane, no common name

Number of Towns: Historic-5; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range: Labrador to Alaska, south to northern Maine, northern Michigan, and west to Colorado and Oregon
Habitat: Damp banks, thickets and clearings
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range
Comments: Maine is apparently the only New England state in which this species occurs
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1900

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Crystal: Open bog
1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

New Canada Pt: Bankings, Fall Brook
1880
J.R. Churchill
NEBC

St. Francis: River banking
August 1893
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

T.18 R.10: Dry thicket, St. Francis
WELS waters
July 31, 1893
M.L. Fernald
NEBC-WAVI

(Erigeron angulosus var. kamtschaticus)

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Beattie Twp: Boundary Lake
1900
W.W. Eggleston and M.L. Fernald
NEBC

Erigeron hyssopifolius Michx.

Hyssop-leaved Fleabane

Number of Towns: Total-12; historic-9; known (1980)-5
Criteria Met: SLR
Range: Newfoundland to Mackenzie, south to New Brunswick, northern
New England, and west to northern Michigan
Habitat: Calcareous rocks and talus
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range; calcareous habitat naturally
scarce
Comments: The only other New England state in which this fleabane
occurs is Vermont, where it is also considered rare
(Countryman 1978). It has been collected from one station
in New York (during the 1800s) but is thought to be
extirpated in that state (Mitchell et. al. 1980). In Maine,
it is restricted to slaty calcareous river ledges in the
northern part of the state. Listed as rare at the New
England level by Crow et. al. (1981)
CAP Documentation: Four areas field verified: three of these registered, one
pending

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Fairfield: (1) Ledyg shores, Aroostook River
July 11, 1893
M.L. Fernald #66
NEBC-WAVI

(2) Ledges, Aroostook River
with Carex crawei etc.
August 6, 1939
G.D. Chamberlain #1341
MAINE

Fort Kent: Ledges at falls of Fish River
July 19, 1914
R.C. Bean and Josselyn
Botanical Society #14587
MAINE-NEBC

Field Check 1978
Eastman and Gawler
EXTANT
Registered

Island Falls: (1) Ledyg riverbank
September 8, 1887
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

Field Check 1979
Gawler, McKellar,
Rooney
EXTANT

(Erigeron hyssopifolius)

- (2) Ledges, Mattawamkeag River
July 17, 1913
A.S. Pease #2240
NEBC
- Wade: Ledges, rivershore, with
Primula mistassinica
June 14, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1565
MAINE
Field Check 1980
Gawler, McKellar,
Rooney, Tyler
NOT FOUND
- T.13 R.8:
WELS Frequent in fissures of slate
ledges, Smith Brook Falls Gorge
July 25, 1980
Sue Gawler, Hank Tyler, Sally
Rooney, Candy McKellar
MAINE
EXTANT
Registered
- T.14 R.8:
WELS Frequent in fissures of
slate ledges, Red River
Falls Gorge
July 25, 1980
Sue Gawler, Hank Tyler,
Sally Rooney, Candy McKellar
MAINE
EXTANT
Registered
- T.14 R.14:
WELS Lime slate ledges, St. John
River
July 21, 1917
Harold St. John and George E.
Nichols #2495
NEBC
- T.15 R.11:
WELS (1) Rock crevices, Allagash Falls
September 10, 1907
J.A. Cushman #2026
NEBC
- (2) Allagash Falls
July 17, 1939
Rachel L. Lowe
MAINE

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- Dover-Foxcroft: (1) Rocky riverbank, Dover
July 2, 1891
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (2) On river cliffs, Dover
June 2, 1896
George B. Fernald #82
NEBC

(Erigeron hyssopifolius)

(3) Riverbank, Dover
June 26, 1902
T.S. Richie
NHA

Sangerville: Seepy gravelly shore
July 7, 1897
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

SOMERSET COUNTY

Moxie Gore: Moxie Falls
June 26, 1958
Charles D. Richards
MAINE

Field Check 1979
Eastman
EXTANT
Registered

Pleasant Ridge: Moist clefts at ledges by
river falls
July 3, 1906
Robert A. Ware #6283
NEBC

Eupatorium dubium Willd.

Eastern Joe-Pye-Weed

Number of Towns: Historic-3; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Nova Scotia and southern Maine to eastern New York, south to
South Carolina
Habitat: Damp thickets and shores
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; not rare southward
Comments: Not collected for over 50 years, this species may or may not
still occur in Maine
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1921

YORK COUNTY

North Berwick: Low damp ground
July 1893
J.C. Parlin
NEBC

Wells: Swampy woods
August 16, 1918
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

York: Swamp
July 29, 1921
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

Eupatorium fistulosum Barratt

Trumpet-Weed

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR, DEC?/VUL
Range: Florida to eastern Texas, north to southern Maine and west to Iowa and Oklahoma
Habitat: Damp thickets and meadows
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; not rare southward
Comments: Possibly extirpated from the state as a result of heavy development around its one station
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1900

YORK COUNTY

Old Orchard Beach: Edge of fresh marsh
July 31, 1900
E.B. Chamberlain
NEBC

Eupatorium pubescens Muhl.

Hairy Boneset
Hairy Throughwort

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR, DEC?/VUL
Range: Florida to Louisiana, north to southern Maine and west to Ohio
Habitat: Woods, thickets and clearings, moist to dry
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; not rare southward
Comments: Whether this species still occurs in Maine is very dubious
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1870

YORK COUNTY

Wells: 1870
Joseph Blake
NEBC

Gnaphalium purpureum L.

Purple Cudweed

Number of Towns: Historic-2; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DEC?/VUL
Range: Florida to Texas and California, north to southern Maine and west to Kansas and Oregon
Habitat: Dry soils
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; not rare southward
Comments: Also occurs in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, where it is not considered rare. This is another member of this family which has not been seen in Maine during the 20th century
CAP Documentation: None: last collected 1898

(Gnaphalium purpureum)

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Harpswell: Dry soil, South Harpswell
1897
G.E. Dinsmore
NEBC

YORK COUNTY

- North Berwick: (1) Barren soil
July 12, 1894
J.C. Parlin
NEBC
- (2) Dry pastureland
August 1, 1894
J.C. Parlin
NEBC
- (3) Light soil, border of grove
July 20, 1897
J.C. Parlin #962
NEBC
- (4) Margin of dry open woods in
sterile soil
July 29, 1898
J.C. Parlin
NEBC

Gnaphalium supinum L.

Alpine Cudweed

Number of Towns: Total-1; historic-1; known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
 Range: Greenland and Labrador to alpine areas of Quebec, Maine and
 New Hampshire
 Habitat: Granitic alpine areas
 Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit, and disjunct from principal range
 Comments: Mount Washington, New Hampshire is the only other place in
 New England where this species is found (Storks and Crow
 1978). Listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981)
 CAP Documentation: The one area field verified but needs further documentation

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9: (1) Mount Katahdin Field Check 1978
 WELS 1874 Hudson
 F. Lamson-Scribner EXTANT
 NEBC

(Gnaphalium supinum)

- (2) Mount Katahdin
August 1892
F.P. Briggs
NEBC-MAINE
- (3) Mount Katahdin
September 1898
E.D. Merrill
MAINE
- (4) Gravelly head of Saddle
Brook, Mount Katahdin
July 10, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

Hieracium gronovii L.

Gronovius' Hawkweed

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR
Range: Florida to Texas, north to Massachusetts and west to Kansas
Habitat: Dry open woods and clearings
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range, not rare southward
Comments: Collected only once, in the 1800's, this species may no longer occur in Maine
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1882

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Strong: 1882
Kate Furbish
NEBC

Hieracium robinsonii (Zahn) Fern.

Robinson's Hawkweed

Number of Towns: Historic-4; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR, RSTR
Range: Newfoundland and eastern Quebec, south to northern Maine and northern New Hampshire
Habitat: Ledgy and rocky shores, often calcareous
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range: calcareous habitat naturally scarce
Comments: This species is endemic to a relatively small area of eastern North America. In the United States, it has been found at only these four Maine stations and 1 station in New Hampshire (Storks and Crow 1978). Listed as rare at the New England level by Crow et. al. (1981). The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) gives this hawkweed also from Franklin County, but we found no voucher
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1916

(Hieracium robinsonii)

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Island Falls: Abundant in calcareous ledges and cliffs at foot of island
September 8, 1897
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- Field check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Tyler
NOT FOUND
- Monticello: Argillaceous ledges by river
July 12, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long
GH

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- Sangerville: (1) Cliffs along the river
June 26, 1895
M.L. Fernald #295
NEBC
- (2) July 15, 1900
W.R. Park
NEBC

SOMERSET COUNTY

- Anson: Rocky soil about ledges of
Carrabassett River, North Anson
July 4, 1885
J.F. Collins
NEBC

Hieracium venosum L. var. nudicaule (Michx.) Farw.

Poor Robin's Plantain
Rattlesnake-Weed

- Number of Towns: Historic-1: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR, DEC?/VUL
Range: Southern Maine to southern Ontario, south to Delaware and upland to Georgia and Tennessee. The typical variety grows from southeastern Massachusetts to Florida and Louisiana
Habitat: Open woods, clearings
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; not rare southward
Comments: Yet another member of this family which was collected only once and may no longer occur in the state
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1909

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

- Cumberland: July 1909
E.B. Chamberlain
NEBC

Iva frutescens L. var. oraria Fern. and Grisc.

Marsh-elder

Number of Towns: Total-2; known (1980)-2*
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, VULN
 Range: Along coast, western Nova Scotia and southern Maine to Virginia
 Habitat: Salt marshes
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; not rare southward
 Comments: First reported from Maine in 1976 by Hank Tyler. The Maine stations are vulnerable to winterkill and may fluctuate in health from year to year
 CAP Documentation: 3 stations verified but all need further documentation

*Does not include one station for which no voucher specimen was collected; see Note.

LINCOLN COUNTY

Westport: Rocky beach, Hubbard's Point Field Check 1978
 Westport Island Gawler and Tyler
 October 11, 1976 EXTANT
 L.M. Eastman and C. Paul Wight
 NEBC

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

Georgetown: Beals Island EXTANT
 July 1976
 Hank Tyler
 MAINE

Note

Clotilde Straus showed the Critical Areas Program staff a station of Iva frutescens in Kittery, York County, in 1979. Photographs are on file with the Program, but no voucher was collected.

Liatris borealis Nutt.

Northern Blazing Star

Number of Towns: Total-6; historic-6; known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DECL?
 Range: Southern Maine to eastern New York, south to New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania
 Habitat: Dry open woods and clearings
 Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; not rare southward
 Comments:
 CAP Documentation: One station verified but needs further documentation

YORK COUNTY

Kennebunk: August 1916
 R.C. Bean #104
 MAINE

(Liatris borealis)

Kittery: Roadside
1922
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

Lyman: Dry ridge
August 16, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long
NEBC

North Berwick: August 1891
J.C. Parlin
NEBC

Sanford: August 1921
F.F. Forbes
NEBC

Wells: (1) In sandy edge of beach
August 8, 1916
Louise H. Coburn
MAINE

(2) August 19, 1943
A.E. Perkins
MAINE

(3) Rt. 9A, roadside
September 4, 1976
C. Paul Wight
NHA

EXTANT

Mikania scandens (L.) Willd.

Climbing Hempweed

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, NLR, DEC?/VUL
Range: Florida to Texas, north to southern Maine, southern New
Hampshire, and west to south Ontario
Habitat: Thickets and streambanks
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; not rare southward
Comments: Also considered rare in New Hampshire, where collected from
four stations (Storks and Crow 1978). Another species whose
current occurrence in Maine, is dubious
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1916

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Brunswick: August 1916
Kate Furbish
NEBC

Prenanthes boottii (DC.) Gray

Boott's Rattlesnake-Root

Number of Towns: Total-3; historic-3; known (1980)-2
 Criteria Met: FEW, FED, RSTR
 Range: Alpine areas of northern New England and northern New York
 Habitat: Alpine summits
 Reasons for Rarity: Endemic to a small area, and restricted to a narrow habitat within that area
 Comments: Outside of Maine, this species is known from a few stations in the Presidential Range of New Hampshire, two stations in Vermont, and two stations in New York (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978, Mitchell et. al. 1980). It is currently under review by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for designation as an officially Threatened or Endangered species. Listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981). The Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) lists this also from Franklin County, but we found no specimen from here
 CAP Documentation: Botanical Fact Sheet No. 31: 2 stations verified, 1 of these registered

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| T.3 R.9:
WELS | (1) Mount Katahdin
August 1847
George Thurber
NEBC | Field Check 1980
Hudson
EXTANT |
| | (2) Mount Katahdin
August 1874
F. Lamson-Scribner
NEBC | |
| | (3) Mount Katahdin
August 1892
F.P. Briggs #578
MAINE | |

SOMERSET COUNTY

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Bald Mountain
Twp, T.4 R.3: | Open summit of Boundary
Bald Mountain
July 29, 1947
A.S. Pease #32986
NEBC | |
| Dead River Twp: | Damp slides, Mount Bigelow
alt. 3800 feet
August 1896
M.L. Fernald and W.C.
Strong #456
NEBC-PH-US | Field Check 1978
Eastman
EXTANT
Registered |

Prenanthes racemosa Michx.

Racemed Rattlesnake-Root

Number of Towns: Total-10: historic-10: known (1980)-4
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR, VULN
 Range: Quebec to Alberta, south to New Brunswick, northern Maine, west to Colorado: disjunct populations in southeastern New York and northern New Jersey
 Habitat: Calcareous shores and damp prairies
 Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range; calcareous habitat naturally scarce
 Comments: Maine is the only New England state in which this definitely occurs. It has been reported from Vermont, but no voucher specimens have been found for corroboration (Countryman 1978). The disjunct population in New York has not been seen since 1917 (Mitchell et. al. 1980). Listed as rare at the New England level by Crow et. al. (1981). Many of the Maine stations are threatened by proposed hydroelectric projects
 CAP Documentation: 4 stations field verified but need further documentation

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Allagash: (1) Gravelly shore along the Saint John River August 11, 1893 M.L. Fernald NEBC Field Check 1980 Dyer, Eastman, Gawler, Richards, Tyler, etc. (Negro Brook) EXTANT
- (2) Riverbed, St. John River at Dickey August 25, 1965 A.E. Brower MAINE
- (3) North bank of St. John River foot of Big Rapids, 3 miles above village of Dickey August 22, 1972 C.D. Richards MAINE Field Check 1980 Dyer, Eastman, Gawler, Richards, Tyler, etc. EXTANT
- Ashland: (1) Roadside August 9, 1901 E.F. Williams GH
- (2) Open dry field August 17, 1939 G.D. Chamberlain #1491 MAINE
- Caribou: Gravel rivershore August 17, 1941 G.D. Chamberlain #3143 MAINE

(Prenanthes racemosa)

- Fort Fairfield: (1) Beach of the Aroostook River
August 10, 1901
J.R. Churchill
NHA
- (2) Sandy alluvial banks of
Aroostook River
August 16, 1901
B.L. Robinson and M.L. Fernald
NEBC-PH
- (3) River gravel
August 1909
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (4) Riverside Cemetery
August 28, 1938
G.D. Chamberlain
MAINE
Field Check 1978
Eastman and Gawler
NOT FOUND
- Fort Kent: Shore of the St. John River
August 22, 1906
D.W. Fellows
NEBC
- Masardis: Ledgy riverbank, Aroostook River
September 8, 1897
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
Field Check 1980
Eastman, Gawler,
Tyler
EXTANT
- St. Francis: (1) Shore of the St. John River
August 22, 1879
C.G. Pringle
GH
- (2) Riverbank
August 8, 1892
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (3) Gravelly shore
August 21, 1893
M.L. Fernald #72
NEBC-Colby College
- (4) St. John River, banking
August 25, 1965
Fay Hyland
MAINE
- (5) Near the end of the road west
mouth of Allagash River along
St. John River on steep bank
August 22, 1972
A.R. Hodgdon #19770
NHA
EXTANT

(Prenanthes racemosa)

St. John: Shore of the St. John River
August 25, 1965
Stuart K. Harris and Ralph
C. Bean #28035
NEBC

Wade: Gravel rivershore
August 13, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #3075
MAINE

Field Check 1980
Gawler, Tyler,
Josselyn Botanical
Society
EXTANT

Washburn: (1) Bank of Aroostook River
July 22, 1937
A.S. Pease #25945
NEBC

(2) Gravel rivershore
September 2, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #2302
MAINE

(3) Rivershore, alt. 450'
September 3, 1942
LeRoy F. Norton #183
UMPI

Unknown: (1) Northern Maine - very common
on the Saint John River
No date (c. 1860)
G.L. Goodale
NEBC-GH

(2) Valley of the Aroostook River
1880
Kate Furbish
NEBC

Seriocarpus asteroides (L.) BSP.

-- White-topped Aster

Number of Towns: Historic-3: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range: Southern Maine to Michigan, south to Florida and west to
Mississippi
Habitat: Dry woods and clearings
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; not rare southward
Comments: This plant is also considered rare in Vermont, where it is
also at the northern edge of its range (Countryman 1978)
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1955

(Sericocarpus asteroides)

YORK COUNTY

- Kennebunk: (1) Roadside
August 11, 1916
R.C. Bean
MAINE
- (2) Roadside
July 1955
Iva M. Knight
MAINE
- Kittery: 1891
Charles A. Davis
NEBC
- Lyman: (1) Dry woods
August 10, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long
NEBC
- (2) August 10, 1916
E.B. Chamberlain
MAINE

Solidago calcicola Fern.

a Goldenrod, no common name

- Number of Towns: Historic-2: known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR, RSTR
Range: Newfoundland to Gaspé Peninsula, Quebec, south to northern
New England
Habitat: Rich woods and rocky thickets, usually in presence of lime
Reasons for Rarity: At southern limit of range: habitat naturally scarce
Comments: The only other places this species occurs in the U.S. are
New Hampshire and Vermont: it is considered rare in both
places (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978). Listed as
nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981). Whether it still
occurs in Maine is anyone's guess
- CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1896

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Limestone: Damp woods
September 10, 1896
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

FRANKLIN COUNTY

- Sandy River Pkt: Greenvale, Rangeley Lakes region
1894
Kate Furbish
NEBC

Solidago cutleri Fern.

Cutler's Goldenrod

Number of Towns: Total-4; historic-4; known (1980)-3
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR/ELR, RSTR
Range: Mountains of northern New England and northern New York
Habitat: Granitic alpine areas
Reasons for Rarity: Endemic to a small area, and habitat rare throughout
Comments: Also considered rare in New Hampshire and Vermont (Storks and Crow 1978, Countryman 1978). In New Hampshire, it is listed as "locally abundant". Listed as rare at the New England level by Crow et. al. (1981)
CAP Documentation: 1 station verified but needs further documentation

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| (1) Brook and slide, side of
Mount Katahdin
July 3 and 4, 1856
No name (Blake?)
NHA | Field Check 1978
Hudson
EXTANT |
| (2) Mount Katahdin
August 18, 1874
Rev. W.R. Crop
MAINE | |
| (3) Mount Katahdin
1892
F.P. Briggs #447
NEBC-MAINE | |
| (4) Mount Katahdin
1897
Miss C. T. Crosby
NEBC | |
| (5) Mount Katahdin, north
slope of Pamola
July 11, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC | |
| (6) Summit of North Mountain,
Mount Katahdin
July 14, 1900
No name
NEBC | |
| (7) Depot Pond, Mount Katahdin
July 16, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC | |

(Solidago cutleri)

- (8) Mount Katahdin, northwest slope
of West Monument Peak
July 26, 1919
C.B. Graves
NEBC
- (9) Mount Katahdin, on the table-
land southeast of Caribou
Spring
August 3, 1929
S.J. Ewer
NEBC
- (10) Mount Katahdin, plateau and
upper south slope
September 1930
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE
- (11) Northwest plateau, Mount Katahdin
August 23, 1934
E.H. Walker #1921
MAINE
- (12) Mount Katahdin
August 15, 1938
Cleora DeCosta Adams #1193
MAINE
- (13) Among boulders, Saddle Spring
trail, alt. 5000 ft. Mount
Katahdin
July 26, 1947
Harold N. Moldenke #18946
NY
- (14) Rocky, open slope, arctic-alpine
zone, alt. about 5000',
Mount Katahdin
September 4, 1948
G.B. Rossbach #1299
MAINE
- (15) Similar to, but much smaller
than, S. randii (Porter)
Britt. on S. Turner and N.
Traveller Peaks: arctic-alpine
plateau, northwest plateau of
Mount Katahdin, 4400'
July 22, 1967
G.B. Rossbach #6725
MAINE

(Solidago cutleri)

SOMERSET COUNTY

Bald Mountain Pt.: Boundary Bald Mountain:
scarce on open summit ledges
July 29, 1947
A.S. Pease
NEBC

Dead River Twp: Mount Bigelow, alpine summit
July 28, 1915
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC
Field Check 1980
Caljouw
EXTANT
Registered

OXFORD COUNTY

Riley: Dwarf, on thin soil, rocky
alpine summit of Goose
Eye Mountain
August 21, 1928
Rodney H. True #123
PH
Field Check 1976
May and Davis
EXTANT
Registered

Solidago ulmifolia Muhl.

Elm-leaved Goldenrod

Number of Towns: Historic-2; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR, DEC?/VUL
Range: Southern Maine and Vermont to southeastern Minnesota, south
to Georgia and west to Texas
Habitat: Dry rocky woods
Reasons for Rarity: At northern limit of range; not rare southward
Comments: Also considered rare in Vermont, where collected only once
in 1899 (Countryman 1978). The continued existence of this
plant in Maine is dubious
CAP Documentation: None; last collected 1896

YORK COUNTY

North Berwick: Dry soil
1896
J.C. Parlin
NEBC
Wells: 1879
Kate Furbish
NEBC

Tanacetum huronense Nutt. var. johannense Fern.

Saint John Tansy

Number of Towns: Total-9; historic-8; known (1980)-5
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR, RSTR, VULN
Range: St. John and Restigouche River systems in Maine, New Brunswick and Quebec
Habitat: Gravelly or sandy river shores
Reasons for Rarity: An endemic, and at southern limit of its small range
Comments: This species is divided into four geographical varieties. The typical variety grows on the shores of Lake Huron and Lake Superior; two other varieties are restricted to Hudson Bay and Newfoundland. Maine is the only state in the U.S. where this variety occurs. Listed as nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981). Most populations are threatened by proposed hydroelectric projects
CAP Documentation: Several stations in 5 towns field verified but need further documentation

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Allagash:
- (1) River gravel, St. John River
July 1941
A.S. Pease and R.C. Bean
NEBC
Field Check 1976
(several stations)
Richards
EXTANT
 - (2) Open boulder-strewn stream
beach of St. John River
July 25, 1946
E.C. Ogden and G.D. Chamberlain
#2719
MAINE
 - (3) Dickey, bank of St. John River
August 22, 1972
A.R. Hodgdon, A.E. Brower,
L.M. Eastman
NHA
EXTANT
 - (4) Steep, seeping s.w. shore of
St. John River, village
of Dickey
August 22, 1972
G.B. Rossbach
MAINE
- Fort Fairfield:
- (1) Beach of the Aroostook River
August 11, 1901
J.R. Churchill
NHA
 - (2) Aroostook River gravel shore
June 22, 1938
G.D. Chamberlain #1084
MAINE

(Tanacetum huronense var. johannense)

- St. Francis: By St. John River
July 7, 1904
L.H. Coburn
MAINE
Field check 1980
Dyer, Eastman,
Richards, Tyler
EXTANT (several
stations)
- St. John: (1) Island opposite Silvio
Martin Seed Farm
July 27, 1976
C.D. Richards
MAINE
- (2) Cobble shore of St. John River
July 27, 1976
C.D. Richards
MAINE
Field check 1980
Dyer, Eastman,
Gawler, Richards,
Tyler, etc.
EXTANT (several
stations)
- Van Buren: (1) River gravel
July 10, 1893
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
Field Check 1980
Gawler and Thompson
EXTANT
- (2) Gravelly shores
July 21, 1893
M.L. Fernald #69
NY
- Unknown: (1) River St. John: collected
on Maine Scientific Survey
1861
G.L. Goodale
NHA
- (2) Northern Maine
June 29, 1867
J. Blake
NY
- (3) Gravelly shores of the St.
John River, northern Maine
July 30, 1880
C.G. Pringle
NHA

REFERENCE

Goodale, G.L. 1861. Botanical Notes on the New Lands. pp. 361-372 in Sixth Annual Report of the Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture. Augusta, Maine. 477 pp.

PART FOUR

SUBSPECIFIC TAXA

Subspecific Rarities: Varieties and Hybrids

To focus our attention on those plants which are rare in Maine as species, we have omitted rare subspecific entities from our list. This does not mean that no varieties are included; in cases where a species is represented in Maine only by one or two varieties and where these varieties are rare in Maine they are included.

This appendix treats two types of subspecific taxa: 1) rare varieties of species which are not on the whole rare in Maine and 2) rare hybrids. These are important in the fields of plant taxonomy, evolution, and genetics; but they are difficult to treat in a rare plant program because of their sometimes unclear taxonomic status and because of the frequent difficulty in distinguishing populations of these taxa from other populations of the species.

We thus present this information largely for the benefit of those interested in these subspecific taxa. In most cases, the Critical Areas Program does not actively pursue these taxa, giving priority instead to those species included on our rare plant list. Exceptions can occur when a variety or hybrid is well-defined, taxonomically sound, and occurs at a documented station. Such an exception is Adiantum pedatum var. aleuticum (Aleutian Maidenhair Fern).

The data is presented in a form similar to the species accounts. In the background information, we have added a category to explain the variety's relation to the species (or the hybrid's to the parents) and have deleted the "Critical Areas Program documentation" category since, in most cases, there is none. There are two sections: "varieties" and "hybrids". Because there are only 24 entries, we have omitted the family headings and, within each station, list the taxa phylogenetically by family and alphabetically within family. The following taxa are included.

Varieties: Adiantum pedatum var. aleuticum
 Danthonia spicata var. pinetorum
 Trisetum spicatum var. pilosiglume
 Carex flava var. gaspensis
 Eleocharis ovata var. heuseri
 Scirpus cespitosus var. delicatulus
 Salix pedicellaris var. pedicellaris
 Sagina nodosa ssp. borealis
 Spiraea latifolia var. septentrionalis
 Viola adunca var. minor
 Mimulus ringens var. colpophilus
 Lobelia spicata var. campanulata
 Aster johannensis var. villicaulis
 Aster puniceus vars. perlongus and oligocephalus

Prenanthes trifoliata var. nana
Solidago canadensis var. scabra
(=S. altissima L.)
Solidago canadensis var. salebrosa
(=S. lepida var. fallax)
Solidago canadensis var. subserrata
(=S. lepida var. molina)
Solidago macrophylla var. thyrsoides

Hybrids:

Juniperus horizontalis X J. virginiana var. crebra
Spartina X caespitosa
Carex X mainensis
Carex X trichina
Streptopus X oreopolus
(=S. amplexifolius var. oreopolus)
Prenanthes X mainensis

VARIETIES

Adiantum pedatum L. var. aleuticum Rupr.

Family: Polypodiaceae

Number of Towns: Total-1; known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
 Range of Species: Southern Quebec to Minnesota, south to Georgia and west to Oklahoma
 Range of Variety: Local throughout; Newfoundland, Gaspé, Megantic Co. (Quebec), northern Maine and Vermont; western Ontario and northern Wisconsin; Alaska, south to Utah and California
 Habitat of Variety: On magnesian rock, e.g. serpentine
 Status of Species
 in Maine: Uncommon but not rare; scattered throughout the State in rich woods
 Comments: This very rare variety is distinct from the typical Maidenhair Fern both morphologically and ecologically. In New England, it has been found at only two locations (1 here and 1 in Vermont), and occurs on serpentine outcrops at both sites. Because it is such a well-defined variety and is so obviously rare, the Maine station qualifies for critical area status.

SOMERSET COUNTY

Seven Ponds Twp.:	Serpentine area on eastern side of White Cap Mountain July 1977 Jonathan Carter #513 NHA	Field Check 1979 Gawler and Tyler EXTANT Registered
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REFERENCE

Carter, J.K. 1979. A Floristic and Phytogeographical Analysis of Selected Serpentine Sites in Maine. Master's Thesis, Univ. of New Hampshire. Durham, New Hampshire. Unpubl.

Danthonia spicata (L.) Beauv. var. pinetorum Piper

Family: Poaceae

Number of Towns: Total-5; historic-3; known (1980)-2
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
 Range of Species: Quebec to Minnesota, south to New England, northern Florida, and west to Alabama and New Jersey
 Range of Variety: Newfoundland to British Columbia, south to Nova Scotia, northern New England, and west to Oregon
 Habitat of Variety: Dry or moist open soil
 Status of Species
 in Maine: Found throughout the State, collected from at least 25 towns, and in every county
 Comments: Fernald (1950), in the 8th edition of Gray's Manual, calls this "a polymorphous and very plastic species sadly in need of critical study". Elsewhere in New England, this variety is found in New Hampshire and Vermont, and considered rare in all 3 states (Crow et. al. 1981)

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Wade: Ledgy rivershore
 July 4, 1941
 G.D. Chamberlain #2771
 MAINE

T.9 R.5: Woods
 WELS August 11, 1941
 G.D. Chamberlain #3042
 MAINE

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9: Shelves at 4000'-5000', north
 WELS wall, North Basin, Mount
 Katahdin
 July 14, 1900
 M.L. Fernald
 NEBC

OXFORD COUNTY

Gilead: Sterile soil near railroad EXTANT
 July 17, 1973
 C.S. Campbell #388
 MAINE

Stoneham: Rocky summit, Speckled Mtn. EXTANT
 August 1, 1973
 C.S. Campbell and D.M. Myers
 MAINE

Trisetum spicatum (L.) Richter var. pilosiglume Fern. Family: Poaceae

Number of Towns: Total-2; historic-1; known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
 Range of Species: Arctic America, varieties south to northeastern U.S., west
 to Colorado and California
 Range of Variety: Labrador to Minnesota, south to Nova Scotia, disjunct in
 northern New England
 Habitat of Variety: Exposed rocky places, alpine in New England
 Status of Species
 in Maine: Also represented by var. molle (Michx.) Beal, which is found
 statewide
 Comments: Collected in New England only from the stations below, from
 1 station in New Hampshire, and from 1 station in Vermont;
 considered rare in both states (Storks and Crow 1978,
 Countryman 1978). Listed by Crow et. al. (1981) as
 nationally rare

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS

- (1) Slide, west wall, North Basin,
Mount Katahdin
July 13, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (2) Open pocket of soil and gravel
among granitic rocks and
shrubs of rock slide. The
only station seen. West wall
of North Basin, Baxter State
Park
July 20, 1969
David Stiller and Paul Somers, Jr.
MAINE

OXFORD COUNTY

Bowmantown:

Ledges, southeast face of
Twin Peaks
August 31, 1974
C.S. Campbell and L.M. Eastman
#2226
MAINE

Field check 1978
Eastman, Gawler,
Tyler
EXTANT
Registered

Carex flava L. var. gaspensis Fern.

Family: Cyperaceae

Number of Towns: Historic-2; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, RSTR, SLR
Range of Species: Newfoundland to Alaska, south to Nova Scotia, northern New
Jersey, and west to Montana
Range of Variety: Newfoundland to Lake Mistassini, Quebec, south to
northeastern Maine and northern Vermont
Habitat of Variety: Calcareous shores
Status of Species
in Maine: Both the typical variety and the variety fertilis Peck are
found throughout the State
Comments: This variety is restricted in the U.S. to the stations below
and to 1 station in Vermont (Countryman 1978). Listed as
nationally rare by Crow et. al. (1981)

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Houlton:

- (1) Riverbank
August 1909
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

- (2) Abundant near springs in
hillside thicket
August 12, 1909
M.L. Fernald #1533
NEBC

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS
Near South Branch Pond,
Baxter State Park
August 11, 1953
C.D. Richards
MAINE

REFERENCE

Fernald, M.L. and K.M. Wiegand. 1910. A summer's botanizing in eastern Maine and western New Brunswick. Part II. Technical notes on some of the plants collected. Rhodora 12:133-146.

"Carex flava L. var. gaspensis Fernald ... was found in profusion along the Meduxnekeag River, in springy places in thickets below Houlton. This variety, with slender subulate perigynia, has previously been known only from river-banks and marl-bogs north of Baie des Chaleurs."

Eleocharis ovata (Roth) R. and S. var. heuseri Uechtritz Family: Cyperaceae

Number of Towns: Total-7; historic-6; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range of Species: Newfoundland to Minnesota, south to New England and west to Indiana, disjunct in Washington; local
Range of Variety: Quebec to Minnesota, south to Nova Scotia and New England
Habitat of Variety: Wet open places, pond shores (same as typical variety)
Status of Species
in Maine: Statewide, found in most counties, but perhaps local
Comments: This variety is found in New England only in Maine and New Hampshire, and is considered rare at the New England level (Crow et. al. 1981). It is not clear just how common the species as a whole is in Maine

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Island Falls: (1) Muddy margin of Dyer Brook
August 28, 1897
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (2) Riverbank
September 25, 1897
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

Masardis: Springy roadside
September 8, 1897
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

St. Francis: Muddy places
August 26, 1893
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Clifton: Muddy spots, Great Works Meadow
September 22, 1892
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Blanchard: Springy places
September 4, 1897
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

OXFORD COUNTY

Gilead: Sandy bank of Androscoggin River EXTANT
September 15, 1979
C.S. Campbell #2408
MAINE

Rumford: Muddy shore, Davis Pond
October 5, 1955
A.S. Pease #38249
NEBC

Scirpus cespitosus L. var. delicatulus Fern.

Family: Cyperaceae

Number of Towns: Historic-3; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, RSTR, SLR
Range of Species: With us as var. callosus Bigel., Arctic regions, south to Nova Scotia and Maine and on mountains of New England, New York, North Carolina, Montana and Utah
Range of Variety: Local; Newfoundland, Gaspé, northern Maine, Keweenaw Co., Michigan
Habitat of Variety: Calcareous shores and cliffs
Status of Species in Maine: The var. callosus is widespread and abundant in subalpine areas and in peatlands of eastern Maine
Comments: The variety delicatulus is found in the U.S. only in northern Maine and part of Michigan. Maine populations are vulnerable to proposed hydroelectric development of their habitats

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Wade: Gravel rivershore, Aroostook River
June 17 and July 17, 1941
G.D. Chamberlain #2659 and 2879
MAINE-NHA

Washburn: Gravel riverbank, Aroostook River
July 16, 1940
G.D. Chamberlain #1837
MAINE

T.11 R.16: Upper region of the St. John
WELS River, "Red Pine" area
August 9, 1967
H.K. Svenson and F.C. Seymour
MAINE

Salix pedicellaris Pursh. var. pedicellaris

Family: Salicaceae

Number of Towns: Historic-3; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range of Species: (incl. var. hypoglauca) Labrador to British Columbia, south to New England, New Jersey, west to Indiana, Manitoba, and Oregon
Range of Variety: Local, Newfoundland to British Columbia, south to northern New England, northern New York, and west to Washington
Habitat of Variety: Acid bogs and shores
Status of Species
in Maine: var. hypoglauca Fernald is widespread
Comments: The typical variety is also listed as rare in Vermont, where it was found at 1 station (Countryman, 1978). Status elsewhere in northeast unknown. In all collections below, both the typical variety and the variety hypoglauca were collected from the same location

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Unknown: Valley of the St. Francis River,
larch and arbor-vitae swamps
above Beau Lac
August 13, 1902
W.W. Eggleston and M.L. Fernald
NEBC

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Bradley: Chemo Pond
1891
Kate Furbish
NEBC

SOMERSET COUNTY

T.7 R.17:
WELS

Alluvial swamp at mouth of
Woboostock Stream, Baker
Lake
July 19, 1917
Harold St. John and George E.
Nichols #2251
NEBC

Sagina nodosa (L.) Fenzl ssp. borealis Crow*
(= S. nodosa var. nodosa)

Family: Caryophyllaceae

Number of Towns: Historic-2; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range of Species: Labrador to Hudson Bay, south to coast of Massachusetts and
Lake Superior.
Range of
Subspecies: Along shores, northern New England to Newfoundland, New
Brunswick, and Gaspe, west to Lake Superior and Hudson Bay,
occasionally westward
Habitat of Variety: Damp rocky or peaty soil
Status of Species
in Maine: ssp. nodosa is found (in proper habitat) along the entire
Maine coast
Comments: Sagina nodosa was formerly divided into 2 varieties: var.
pubescens (Besser) Mert. and Koch and the typical variety
(Fernald 1950). The typical variety is now placed in ssp.
borealis and var. pubescens in ssp. nodosa (Crow 1978). The
ssp. borealis occurs in New England only in Maine. In his
enumeration of representative specimens, Crow (1978) lists 1
from Kennebunk (York County), but he now believes this to be
a glabrous ssp. nodosa (Crow, pers. com. 1981)

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Cutler: Crevices of wet rock
August 28, 1902
M.L. Fernald
MAINE-GH

Roque Bluffs: July 31, 1916
C.H. Knowlton
MO

*Treatment of this species follows Crow 1978.

Note

Several specimens seen in the University of Maine herbarium and the New England Botanical Club herbarium were labelled S. nodosa var. nodosa and may belong in ssp. borealis. They were not, however, so annotated. The specimens were from Machias, Brother's Island (Roque Bluffs), Big Libby Island (Jonesport) Schoodic Point (Winter Harbor) and Matinicus Isle.

REFERENCE

Crow, G.E. 1978. A taxonomic revision of Sagina (Caryophyllaceae) in North America. *Rhodora* 80:1-91.

Spiraea latifolia (Ait.) Borkh. var. septentrionalis Fern. Family: Rosaceae

Number of Towns: Historic-2; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range of Species: Newfoundland to Michigan, south to Long Island and interior to North Carolina
Range of Variety: Newfoundland to Quebec, south to mountains of northern New England; mountains of Virginia
Habitat of Variety: Alpine regions
Status of Species
in Maine: Abundant and widespread; our common meadow-sweet of fields
Comments: This disjunct variety is restricted in New England to alpine areas of New Hampshire and Maine and is considered rare at the New England level (Crow et. al. 1981).

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- T.3 R.9:
WELS
- (1) Depot Pond, Mount Katahdin
July 16, 1900
E.F. Williams
MAINE
 - (2) Basin area, Mount Katahdin
August 1929
S.J. Ewer
NEBC
 - (3) Seemingly an indistinct form.
Rocky, summer drained shore
of small, fluctuating tarn
in small forest of Abies,
Picea mariana, Betula, Dry
Pond, between Chimney Pond and
Basin Ponds, entrance to Great
Basin of Mount Katahdin. 2800'
July 23, 1967
G.B. Roszbach #6379
MAINE

- (4) Boggy and rocky s.e. shore of
Sandy Stream Pond, 1505'
August 10, 1967
G.B. Rossbach #6806
MAINE
- (5) Common, with Alnus crispa,
sedges, etc. North shore
Chimney Pond, in area
forested largely with
checkered-barked upland
Abies, Great Basin of
Mount Katahdin. 2910'
July 23, 1967
G.B. Rossbach #6738
MAINE
- (6) Common, with scattered dwarf
Abies, Picea, Betula, Vaccinium,
Cornus, etc., on partly barren
summit plateau of S. Turner Mt.,
@ 3000'
August 10, 1967
G.B. Rossbach #6779
MAINE

FRANKLIN COUNTY

T.6: Ledges of Tumbledown Mountain
North of Weld July 21, 1966
Stuart K. Harris
NHA

Viola adunca Sm. var. minor (Hook.) Fern.

Family: *Violaceae*

Number of Towns: Historic-8; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range of Species: Quebec to Alaska, south to Massachusetts-and west across
northern U.S. to California
Range of Variety: Labrador to Alaska, south to northern New England, northern
New York, and west to Colorado and California
Habitat of Variety: Rocky areas, woods and swamps, wet or dry
Status of Species
in Maine: Found throughout the State
Comments: Taxonomic status of this variety is unclear (Crow et. al.
1981). Gray's Manual (Fernald 1950) gives it synonymy with
V. labradorica Schrank, but more recent interpretations
indicate that this is not the case (see Storks and Crow
1978). The typical variety reaches its southern limit in
Massachusetts, and is listed as rare there (Coddington and
Field 1978); the variety minor is listed as rare at the New
England level but not in the individual state lists of New
Hampshire or Vermont (Crow et. al. 1981)

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

- Fort Kent: Rocky ledges
July 19, 1908
K.K. Mackenzie #3594
NY
- Winterville: (1) Forming carpet in Sphagnum
by cold spring-fed pond
August 9, 1901
M.L. Fernald and B.L. Robinson
PH
- (2) Cold mossy bog
B.L. Robinson and M.L. Fernald
September 9, 1901
NEBC
- T.9 R.17: Springy limy gravel beach,
WELS St. John River
July 21, 1917
H. St. John and G.E. Nichols
#2392
NEBC

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

- Bangor: Found in cover of Viola canina
L., wet places
1843
W. Young
PH

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- T.3 R.9: Wet shelves, 4000-4500', west
WELS wall, North Basin, Mount Katahdin
July 13, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NY-PH

FRANKLIN COUNTY

- Carrabassett Valley: Wet ledges along the river,
Jerusalem
August 20, 1896
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Roque Bluffs: Dry pasture
July 22, 1913
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC-PH

OXFORD COUNTY

Denmark: Liberty Corner, Josselyn
field trip
August 19, 1964
F.C. Seymour
NEBC

Mimulus ringens L. var. colpophilus Fern.

Family: Scrophulariaceae

Number of Towns: Historic-6; known (1980)-0*
Criteria Met: FEW, RSTR, FED
Range of Species: Cape Breton to Manitoba, south to Georgia and west to
Louisiana and Colorado
Range of Variety: Endemic to the St. Lawrence River in Quebec and a few
estuaries in Maine
Habitat of Variety: Estuaries
Status of Species
in Maine: Common in wet places
Comments: The taxonomic status of this variety needs work. It should
soon be clarified, as it is currently under review by the
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for listing as officially
threatened or endangered

*Does not include one reported but unvouchered station; see Note.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Bangor: Tidal mud-flat of the river
September 7, 1916
M.L. Fernald and B. Long #15401
NEBC

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Jonesport: Wet gravel, Chandler River
July 31, 1936
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

Machias: Sandy edge of river
August 7, 1935
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

WALDO COUNTY

Belfast: Low muddy stream bank,
Passagassawakeag River at
Poor's Mill
September 12, 1935
G.B. Rossbach #723
NEBC

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

Phippsburg: Cape Small Point
1896
Kate Furbish
NEBC

Topsham: Muddy shore of river
August 28, 1912
Kate Furbish
NEBC

Note

Mimulus ringens var. colpophilus was reported by L.M. Eastman along the Cathance River in Bowdoinham (Sagadahoc County) in 1978. No voucher was collected.

Lobelia spicata Lam. var. campanulata McVaugh Family: Campanulaceae

Number of Towns: Total-4; historic-3; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: FEW, VULN
Range of Species: New Brunswick to Minnesota, south to Georgia and west to
Arkansas
Range of Variety: Maine to Minnesota, south to Delaware and west to Illinois,
local throughout
Habitat of Variety: Fields and thickets
Status of Species
in Maine: Common throughout the State
Comments: This variety occurs elsewhere in New England only in New
Hampshire, where it is also listed as rare (Storks and Crow
1978)

SOMERSET COUNTY

St. Albans: Field
July 4, 1941
R.C. Bean and Josselyn Botanical
Society
NEBC

KNOX COUNTY

Hope: Generally uncommon and few in one location, but locally common in small grassy road in most open parts of partially brushy old field, just S. of Thomas Mtn.
July 18, 1973
G.B. Roszbach #7921
MAINE EXTANT?

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Clinton: Field
July 14, 1904
R.C. Bean
NEBC

YORK COUNTY

North Berwick: July 1892
J.C. Parlin
NEBC

Aster johannensis Fern. var. villicaulis (Gray) Fern.

Family: Asteraceae

Number of Towns: Total-4; historic-3; known (1980)-1
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range of Species: Labrador to Saskatchewan, south to northern New England, parts of Massachusetts and New York, and west to Ontario
Range of Variety: Eastern Quebec, New Brunswick, and northern New England
Habitat of Variety: Gravelly or ledgy river-shores
Status of Species in Maine: Found throughout the State
Comments: This variety is listed in the Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) also from Piscataquis, Franklin, Lincoln, Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, but either because of changes in terminology or poor searching on our part, only the following specimens were seen. Elsewhere in New England, this variety occurs in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, and is considered rare throughout (Crow et. al. 1981)

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Kent: (1) Type locality-gravelly banks
of the St. John River
August 10, 1901
B.L. Robinson and M.L. Fernald
NEBC-NHA

(2) Shore
August 29, 1912
D.W. Fellows #4902
NEBC-NHA

St. Francis: Steep, seeping s.w. shore of EXTANT?
St. John River, between
villages of Dickey and St.
Francis
August 22, 1972
G.B. Rossbach #7838
MAINE

Washburn: Gravel rivershore
August 30, 1946
G.D. Chamberlain and Merle
Wing #4731
MAINE

OXFORD COUNTY

Canton: Dry soil along Androscoggin River
August 29, 1918
J.C. Parlin #3677
MAINE

Aster puniceus L. varieties oligocephalus Fern. and Family: Asteraceae
perlongus Fern.

Number of Towns: Historic-3; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range of Species: Newfoundland to Manitoba, south to Georgia and west to Iowa
Range of Variety: Var. oligocephalus: Labrador to Newfoundland and Quebec,
south to mountains of northern New England and northern New
York; var. perlongus: Gaspé Co., Quebec and Mt. Katahdin
Habitat of Variety: Sub-alpine areas and coniferous woods
Status of Species
in Maine: A polymorphic and wide-ranging species
Comments: The typical variety is found statewide; other varieties are
scattered in the State. The two varieties below are
disjunct, and restricted to northern Maine

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Fairfield: var. oligocephalus
September 19, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

Limestone: var. oligocephalus
Damp shaded woods
August 16, 1939
G.D. Chamberlain #1692
NEBC

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9: (1) var. oligocephalus
WELS Head of Klondike Pond,
Mount Katahdin
July 23, 1929
S.J. Ewer #50
NEBC

(2) var. perlongus
Along lower part of trail between
Basin and Chimney Ponds, Mount
Katahdin
August 6, 1929
S.J. Ewer #270
NEBC

Prenanthes trifoliata (Cass.) Fern. var.
nana (Bigel.) Fern.

Family: Asteraceae

Number of Towns: Historic-11; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SLR
Range of Species: Newfoundland to Ohio, south to New England, North Carolina
and Tennessee
Range of Variety: Southern Labrador and Newfoundland to eastern Maine; higher
mountains of northern New England and northern New York
Habitat of Variety: Exposed sub-alpine places
Status of Species
in Maine: Found throughout the State
Comments: Restricted in New England to the eastern coast of Maine and
higher mountains of Maine and New Hampshire. Considered
rare at the New England level (Crow et. al. 1981). Formerly
given species rank as P. nana (Bigel.) Torr.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9: (1) Mount Katahdin
WELS August 12, 1873
F. Lamson-Scribner
NEBC

- (2) Mount Katahdin
August 1892
F.P. Briggs #576a
MAINE
- (3) Mount Katahdin
September 1898
E.D. Merrill
NEBC
- (4) Floor of North Basin
July 12, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (5) West wall, North Basin
July 13, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC
- (6) Mount Katahdin
August 26, 1923
R.C. Bean
MAINE
- (7) Upper south slope of Mount
Katahdin
September 1930
F.H. Steinmetz
MAINE
- (8) Mount Katahdin, on plateau
August 22, 1934
E.H. Walker #1903
MAINE-NY
- (9) Mount Katahdin
August 3, 1938
A.E. Prince and F. Hyland
MAINE
- (10) Among boulders, Saddle Spring
Trail, alt. 5000', Mount
Katahdin
July 26, 1947
Harold N. Moldenke
NY
- (11) Vicinity of Caribou Spring,
Mount Katahdin
July 24, 1955
A.E. Brower
MAINE

SOMERSET COUNTY

Dead River Plt.: Damp slides, alt. 3800'
Mount Bigelow
August 17, 1896
M.L. Fernald and W.C. Strong #455
NEBC

OXFORD COUNTY

Riley: South peak, Goose Eye Mountain
August 14, 1941
Cleora Adams
NEBC

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Cutler: Abundant on headland
August 27, 1902
M.L. Fernald
NEBC

Jonesport: Ledge near sea, Anguilla Island
August 26, 1931
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

Lubec: West Quoddy Head
July 26, 1909
M.L. Fernald #2274
NEBC

Machiasport: Moist field, Libby Island
August 9, 1911
C.H. Knowlton
NEBC

HANCOCK COUNTY

- Bar Harbor: (1) Green Mountain, Mount Desert
Island
August 19, 1897
E.P. Bicknell
NY
- (2) Summit of Mt. Cadillac,
Acadia National Park
September 3, 1950
A.R. Hodgdon
NHA

Mount Desert: Humus and gravel, on exposed
granitic ledges, Penobscot
(Jordan) Mt. and Jordan Ridge,
west of Jordan Pond
August 17, 1953
G.B. Rossbach #3194-3195
MAINE

Winter Harbor: Rocks, Schoodic Point
August 28, 1928
G.L. Stebbins, Jr. #450
NEBC

KNOX COUNTY

- Isle au Haut: (1) Approaching species
Crevices of seashore ledges,
Eastern Head
August 20, 1951
G.B. Rossbach #2200
MAINE
- (2) Rocky shore between Robinson
Point and Seal Trap. frequent
July 6, 1969
David A. Wise
NHA

Solidago canadensis L. var. scabra (Muhl.) Torr. and Gray Family: Asteraceae
(= S. altissima L.)

Number of Towns: Total-3; historic-2; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, NLR
Range of Species: As different varieties, from Labrador to British Columbia
and Alaska south to Virginia and west to New Mexico
Range of Variety: Florida to Texas, north to Maine, southwestern Quebec, and
west to Nebraska
Habitat of Variety: Dry to damp clearings and thickets
Status of Species
in Maine: Very common throughout the State
Comments: Given the rank of species by Fernald (1950), but current
taxonomic status not agreed upon. Some authors (e.g. Famous
and Ferris 1980) maintain it as a species, but others (e.g.
Kartesz and Kartesz 1980) treat it as a variety of the
polymorphic and wide-ranging S. canadensis. It is valid as a
rarity in Maine at some taxonomic level, but what that level
is remains unclear

HANCOCK COUNTY

Bar Harbr:

Thicket on edge of parking lot
at Sand Beach, Acadia National
Park
September 1970
Norman Famous
Millersville State College,
Pennsylvania

Field check 1972
Famous
EXTIRPATED

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Cape Elizabeth:

Near sea-shore
August 21, 1924
H.W. Merrill
MAINE

Falmouth:

Upper edge of sea beach
August 25, 1921
C.H. Knowlton
PH

Solidago canadensis L. var. salebrosa (Piper) M.E. Jones
(= Solidago lepida DC. var. fallax Fern.)

Family: Asteraceae

Number of Towns: Historic-4: known (1980)-0

Criteria Met: FEW, SLR

Range of Species: As different varieties, from Labrador to British Columbia
and Alaska, south to Virginia and west to New Mexico

Range of Variety: Newfoundland-British Columbia, south to northern Maine and
west to Minnesota and Colorado

Habitat of Variety: Thickets, shores and banks

Status of Species

in Maine: Very common throughout the State

Comments: Considered a variety of S. lepida by Fernald (1950), and
still treated as valid by some authors (e.g. Famous and
Ferris 1980). Other authors have put all varieties of S.
lepida as given by Fernald into different varieties of S.
canadensis (see Kartesz and Kartesz 1980). This variety
also includes S. canadensis var. elongata (Nutt.) M.E. Peck
and S. lepida var. elongata (Nutt.) Fern.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Fairfield:

River thicket, Fort Fairfield
Date unknown
B.L. Robinson and M.L. Fernald
NEBC

Perham: Edge of woods
September 2, 1939
G.D. Chamberlain #1458
MAINE

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

Phippsburg: Campground at Hermit Island
August 20, 1974
Norman Famous
Univ. of Montreal

KNOX COUNTY

Isle au Haut: Nathan's Island
September 3, 1917
N.T. Kidder
NHA

Solidago canadensis L. var. subservata (DC.) Cronq.
(= S. lepidata DC. var. molina Fern.)

Family: Asteraceae

Number of Towns: Historic-3; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: FEW, SLR
Range of Species: As different varieties, from Labrador to British Columbia
and Alaska, south to Virginia and west to New Mexico
Range of Variety: Labrador, Newfoundland, Gaspé Peninsula, Penobscot Bay
(Maine); British Columbia and Alaska
Habitat of Variety: Dry to moist gravels, shores and banks
Status of Species
in Maine: Very common throughout the State
Comments: considered as a variety of S. lepidata by Fernald (1950), and
still treated as valid as such by some authors (e.g. Famous
and Ferris 1980). Other authors (e.g. Kartesz and Kartesz
1980) put both typical S. lepidata and S. lepidata var. molina
into this variety of S. canadensis. The typical S. lepidata
was never collected from Maine. This is a valid rarity in
Maine at some taxonomic level, but what that level is
remains unclear

WALDO COUNTY

Islesboro: Old field, south-central part
of Lime Island
September 3, 1935
G.B. Rossbach #1043
NEBC

KNOX COUNTY

Isle au Haut: York Island
August 6, 1921 and August 12, 1922
N.T. Kidder
NHA-NEBC

South Thomaston: With grasses, other goldenrods,
etc., near seashore, on small,
low, stormswept island.
Hurricane Island, Muscle Ridge
August 21, 1953
G.B. Rossbach #3212
MAINE

Solidago macrophylla Pursh var. thyrsoides (Mey.) Fern. Family: Asteraceae

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
Range of Species: Southern Labrador to Ontario, south to northern New England
and New York
Range of Variety: Northern Labrador to alpine areas of Newfoundland, Quebec,
and northern New England
Habitat of Variety: Rocky or peaty sub-alpine to alpine areas
Status of Species
in Maine: Common in the northern half of the State
Comments: This variety is restricted in New England to Maine, New
Hampshire, and Vermont, and considered rare at the regional
level by Crow et. al. (1981)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

- T.3 R.9:
WELS
- (1) Slides of Mount Katahdin
August 1847
George Thurber
NEBC
 - (2) Mount Katahdin
August 1874
F. Lamson-Scribner
NEBC
 - (3) Mount Katahdin tableland at 4600'
August 10, 1965
Frederick Steele
NHA

HYBRIDS

Juniperus horizontalis Moench. X virginiana
L. var. crebra Fern. and Grisc.

Family: Pinaceae

Number of Towns: Total-3; known (1980)-1
 Criteria Met: FEW, RSTR
 Parents: J. horizontalis: a northern species near southern limit of range; J. virginiana var. crebra: a southern species near northern limit of range
 Range of Hybrid: A narrow band along the southern Maine-New Hampshire coast
 Habitat of Hybrid: Rocky seashores
 Status of Parents
 in Maine: Common
 Comments: Also listed in the Maine Checklist (Bean et. al. 1966) from Lincoln County and reported by G.B. Rossbach (pers. com.) from Monhegan Island (Lincoln County). We did not find the voucher specimen

KNOX COUNTY

Vinalhaven: Mrs. Austin Lamont's place
 October 15, 1966
 A.R. Hodgdon and R.B. Pike
 NHA

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Scarborough: Rocky seashore, Prout's Neck Field check 1979
 August 28, 1968 Eastman and Gawler
 Theodore Wells EXTANT
 NEBC

YORK COUNTY

York: Bald Head Cliff
 June 19, 1958
 A.R. Hodgdon and R.B. Pike #10400
 NHA

Spartina X caespitosa A.A. Eat.

Family: Poaceae

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
 Criteria Met: SMES
 Parents: S. pectinata Link. and S. patens (Ait.) Muhl.
 Range of Hybrid: Borders of saline marshes
 Status of Parents
 in Maine: Common
 Comments: Listed as a species by Crow et. al. (1981), but some questions remain as to its validity (Storks and Crow 1978)

KNOX COUNTY

South Thomaston: Gravelly strand, Elwell Point
August 15, 1913
C.H. Bissell, M.L. Fernald and
E.B. Chamberlain #8761
NEBC

Carex X mainensis Porter

Family: Cyperaceae

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SNES, RSTR
Parents: C. saxatilis L. vars. rhomalea Fern. and miliaris (Michx.)
Bailey and C. vesicaria
Range of Hybrid: Labrador and Newfoundland to Maine; with the parents
Habitat of Hybrid: Peaty or gravelly damp soils
Status of Parents
in Maine: C. saxatilis is considered rare (both varieties); C. vesicaria is common. See entry for C. saxatilis under Species Accounts
Comments: Sterile hybrid restricted to places where the parents overlap

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9: Depot Pond, Mount Katahdin
WELS July 16, 1900
M.L. Fernald
NEBC-GH

Carex X trichina Fern.

Family: Cyperaceae

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
Parents: C. trisperma Dew. and C. tenuiflora Wahlenb.
Range of Hybrid: Labrador to northern Maine and Michigan, local
Habitat of Hybrid: Sphagnous woods and pond margins
Status of Parents
in Maine: C. trisperma is common; C. tenuiflora is at its southern range limit and is rare (see entry for C. tenuiflora under Species Accounts)
Comments: Apparently collected only once in New England

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Fairfield: TYPE
Arbor-vitae swamp, with the
parents
July 9, 1902
E.F. Williams, J.F. Collins,
M.L. Fernald
PH

Streptopus X oreopolus Fern.
(S. amplexifolius (L.) DC. var. oreopolus (Fern.) Fassett

Family: Liliaceae

Number of Towns: Historic-1; known (1980)-0
Criteria Met: SMES, SLR
Parents: S. amplexifolius (L.) DC. var. americanus Schultes and S. roseus Michx. var. perspectus Fassett
Range of Hybrid: Newfoundland to subalpine areas of Quebec, Maine, and New Hampshire
Habitat of Hybrid: Sub-alpine thickets
Status of Parents
in Maine: Common
Comments: Elsewhere in New England, found only on Mt. Washington, New Hampshire. We take our terminology from Crow. et. al. (1981), who list it as rare at the New England level

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

T.3 R.9:
WELS Saddle Slide trail, in low birch-balsam just below the slide, Mount Katahdin
July 18, 1929
S.J. Ewer
NEBC

Prenanthes X mainensis Gray

Family: Asteraceae

Number of Towns:
Criteria Met:
Parents: P. racemosa Michx., and P. trifoliata (Cass.) Fern.
Range of Hybrid: Northern New Brunswick, northern Maine, and eastern Quebec, local
Habitat of Hybrid: Gravelly shores
Status of Parents
in Maine: P. racemosa, at the southern limit of its range, is rare; P. trifoliata is, as a species, common. See entry for P. racemosa under Species Accounts
Comments: Restricted in New England to the locations below

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Fort Fairfield: Gravel, alluvial bank with P. racemosa and P. trifoliata
August 16, 1901
B.L. Robinson
GH

Fort Kent:

Ledgy rivershore, in a colony
of P. racemosa; single plant.
P. trifoliata not seen in
immediate vicinity but present
up and down the shore

August 31, 1946

G.D. Chamberlain and Merle Wing

#4747

MAINE-NEBC

Masardis:

Slaty talus with P. racemosa and
P. serpentaria. Abundant at
head of cliff in gravelly shore

September 8, 1897

M.L. Fernald

GH

APPENDICES

BIBLIOGRAPHY

INDICES

Appendix I . Added Species

The following 93 species were not included in the Critical Areas Program's previous working rare plant list (Eastman's Rare Vascular Maine Plants, 1978). Many suggested additions came out of the recent work on rare plants of New England, a cooperative effort of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the New England Botanical Club (NEBC). Other suggestions came from further work of L.M. Eastman, from Charles D. Richards of the University of Maine at Orono, and from specialists in a certain field. Six species are new state records (since 1974): those are marked with an asterisk. Several species had been collected in Maine, but the herbarium specimens had not previously been found. As in the rare plant list itself, the added species are listed phylogenetically by family and alphabetically within family. The person or organization suggesting the addition is given after each entry: USFWS/NEBC refers to the work on Rare Vascular Plants of New England by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the New England Botanical Club.

<u>Lycopodium sabinaefolium</u>	Gawler
<u>Lycopodium sitchense</u>	Eastman
<u>Camptosorus rhizophyllus</u>	Gawler
<u>Woodwardia areolata</u>	Eastman
<u>Potamogeton filiformis</u>	Hellquist and Crow
<u>Potamogeton friesii</u>	Hellquist and Crow
<u>Najas quadalupensis</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Triglochin gaspense</u>	Eastman
<u>Sagittaria montevidensis</u> ssp. <u>spongiosa</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Agrostis borealis</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Bromus kalmii</u>	Eastman
<u>Bromus pubescens</u>	Eastman
<u>Calamagrostis neglecta</u>	Eastman
<u>Deschampsia atropurpurea</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Eragrostis capillaris</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Festuca prolifera</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Hierochloë alpina</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Muhlenbergia sobolifera</u> *	Eastman
<u>Poa alpigena</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Poa fernaldiana</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Trisetum melicoides</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Carex adusta</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Carex atratiformis</u>	Eastman
<u>Carex bigelowii</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Carex bushii</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Carex capillaris</u>	Eastman
<u>Carex garberi</u> var. <u>bifaria</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Carex livida</u> var. <u>grayana</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Carex platyphylla</u>	CAP
<u>Carex polymorpha</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Carex prairea</u>	Eastman
<u>Carex salina</u> var. <u>kattaqatensis</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Carex scirpoidea</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Carex sterilis</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Carex tenuiflora</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Carex vaginata</u>	USFWS/NEBC

<u>Carex wiegandii</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Eleocharis diandra</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Eleocharis pauciflora</u> var. <u>fernaldii</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Eleocharis tuberculosa</u> *	Eastman
<u>Scirpus longii</u>	Eastman
<u>Scirpus steinmetzii</u>	Eastman
<u>Peltandra virginica</u>	Richards
<u>Allium canadense</u>	Richards/Eastman
<u>Allium tricoccum</u>	Richards
<u>Trillium grandiflorum</u>	Eastman
<u>Cypripedium reginae</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Salix cordata</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Salix herbacea</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Salix planifolia</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Betula minor</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Betula pumila</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Parietaria pensylvanica</u>	Eastman
<u>Polygonum achoreum</u>	Eastman
<u>Rumex fenestratus</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Chenopodium rubrum</u>	Eastman
<u>Suaeda americana</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Suaeda richii</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Arenaria glabra</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Arenaria rubella</u> *	Caljouw & Eastman
<u>Silene acaulis</u> var. <u>exscapa</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Nelumbo lutea</u> *	Eastman
<u>Arabis divaricarpa</u>	Eastman
<u>Barbarea orthoceras</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Drosera anglica</u> *	CAP
<u>Sanguisorba canadensis</u>	Eastman
<u>Acalypha virginica</u>	Eastman
<u>Callitriche anceps</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Hypericum pyramidatum</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Viola novae-angliae</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Viola palustris</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Epilobium ciliatum</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Epilobium hornemanni</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Osmorhiza chilensis</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Pyrola asarifolia</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Gentiana amarella</u>	Eastman
<u>Gentiana quinquefolia</u>	Eastman
<u>Scutellaria parvula</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Agalinis neoscotica</u>	Eastman
<u>Limosella subulata</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Lindernia anagallidea</u> *	Eastman
<u>Utricularia resupinata</u>	Richards
<u>Phryma leptostachya</u>	Eastman
<u>Littorella americana</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Aster junciformis</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Bidens eatoni</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Bidens hyperborea</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Erigeron angulosus</u> var. <u>kamtschaticus</u>	Eastman
<u>Erigeron hyssopifolius</u>	Eastman
<u>Gnaphalium purpureum</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Hieracium robinsonii</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Solidago calcicola</u>	USFWS/NEBC
<u>Solidago cutleri</u>	Eastman

Appendix II. Deleted Species and Watch List

The following 22 taxa, included in Eastman's Rare Maine Vascular Plants, have been deleted from the current list for a variety of reasons. Hybrids and subspecific taxa are now included in Part Four. Other species have been deleted either because Critical Areas Program work has found them to be more common than previously thought. These are now included on the Critical Areas Program "Watch List". Still others have been deleted because of taxonomic changes or because they are considered temporary introductions or escapes.

DELETED SPECIES

<u>Adiantum pedatum</u> var. <u>aleuticum</u>	Part Four
<u>Juniperus horizontalis</u> X. <u>J. virginiana</u>	Part Four
<u>Sporobolus cryptandrus</u>	adventive
<u>Vulpia octoflora</u> var. <u>tenella</u>	adventive
<u>Carex elachycarpa</u>	taxonomic (incl. in <u>C. sterilis</u>)
<u>Carex josselynii</u>	taxonomic (incl. in <u>C. echinata</u>)
X. <u>Carex mainensis</u>	Part Four
<u>Spiranthes gracilis</u>	taxonomic (incl. in <u>S. lacera</u> var. <u>gracilis</u>)
<u>Sedum ternatum</u>	probably escaped
<u>Empetrum atropurpureum</u>	taxonomically unclear, and apparently more common than originally thought
<u>Mimulus ringens</u> var. <u>colpophilus</u>	Part Four
X. <u>Prenanthes mainensis</u>	Part Four

WATCH LIST

If new information shows any of these species to actually be declining or rare in Maine, they may again be added to the rare plant list.

<u>Pinus banksiana</u>	unusual but not rare, see planning report
<u>Ophioglossum vulgatum</u>	unusual but not rare
<u>Asplenium trichomanes</u>	unusual but not rare
<u>Athyrium thelypteroides</u>	unusual but not rare
<u>Polystichum braunii</u>	unusual but not rare
<u>Nuphar microphyllum</u>	unusual but not rare
<u>Dirca palustris</u>	unusual but not rare
<u>Nyssa sylvatica</u>	unusual but not rare
<u>Lobelia kalmii</u>	unusual but not rare
<u>Artemisia caudata</u>	unusual but not rare

Appendix III. Reported species for which no data has been found

The following 18 species have been reported from Maine, but the Critical Areas Program has been unable to find herbarium specimens for verification. Specimens of most of those cited by Goodale (1862) were deposited in the herbarium of the Portland Society of Natural History, and presumably destroyed in the Great Portland Fire of 1866. In the case of those listed in the Maine Checklist (Bean, et.al. 1966), specimens may be in herbaria to which we do not have access. Whatever the reason, information on these species' occurrence in Maine is eagerly sought. In the list below, the name and date following each entry keys to the reference from which each species was taken. The citation for each reference may be found in the bibliography.

<u>Sagittaria subulata</u> var. <u>gracillima</u>	Bean et.al. 1966
<u>Carex hirsute</u> lla	Bean et.al. 1966
<u>Scirpus robustus</u>	Bean et.al. 1966
<u>Arisaema dracontium</u>	Goodale 1862, Fernald 1892
<u>Quercus muhlenbergii</u>	Fernald 1892
<u>Quercus prinoides</u>	Fernald 1892
<u>Stellaria pubera</u> var. <u>silvatica</u>	Bean et.al. 1966
<u>Anemone parviflora</u>	Goodale 1862
<u>Trollius laxus</u>	Goodale 1862, Fernald 1892
<u>Armoracia aquatica</u>	Bean et.al. 1966
<u>Ilex opaca</u>	Fernald 1892, Goodale 1862
<u>Drosera filiformis</u>	Goodale 1862
<u>Leucothoe racemosa</u>	Goodale 1862 "doubtful", Fernald 1892
<u>Rhododendron nudiflorum</u>	Goodale 1862 "doubtful"
<u>Asclepias quadrifolia</u>	Goodale 1862, Fernald 1892
<u>Asclepias tuberosa</u>	Goodale 1862, Fernald 1892, Bean et.al. 1966
<u>Asclepias verticillata</u>	Goodale 1862, Fernald 1892
<u>Castilleja coccinea</u>	Goodale 1862, Fernald 1892

Appendix IV. Numerical List of Critical Areas Program Planning Reports
on Rare Plant Species

NUMBER	SUBJECT	AUTHOR	YEAR
3	Great Rhododendron, <u>Rhododendron maximum</u>	H.R. Tyler	1976
7	Mountain Laurel, <u>Kalmia latifolia</u>	H.R. Tyler	1976
8	Sassafras, <u>Sassafras albidum</u>	L.M. Eastman	1976
9	Flowering Dogwood, <u>Cornus florida</u>	L.M. Eastman	1976
10	Inkberry, <u>Ilex glabra</u>	L.M. Eastman	1976
12	Slender Blue Flag, <u>Iris prismatica</u>	L.M. Eastman	1976
13	Furbish's Lousewort, <u>Pedicularis furbishiae</u>	C.D. Richards	1976
14	Chestnut Oak, <u>Quercus prinus</u>	L.M. Eastman	1976
16	Ginseng, <u>Panax quinquefolius</u>	L.M. Eastman	1976
17	Long's Bitter Cress, <u>Cardamine longii</u>	L.M. Eastman	1976
19	Nodding Pogonia, <u>Triphora trianthophora</u>	L.M. Eastman	1976
20	Canada Buffalo-berry, <u>Shepherdia canadensis</u>	F. Hyland	1976
21	Spotted Wintergreen, <u>Chimaphila maculata</u>	L.M. Eastman	1976
22	Slender Cliff-brake, <u>Cryptogramma stelleri</u>	L.M. Eastman	1976
23	Spicebush, <u>Lindera benzoin</u>	L.M. Eastman	1976
24	Small Whorled Pogonia, <u>Isotria medeoloides</u>	L.M. Eastman	1977
25	Ram's-head Lady's-slipper, <u>Cypripedium arietinum</u>	A.E. Brower	1977
32	New Jersey Tea, <u>Ceanothus americanus</u>	L.M. Eastman	1977

(Appendix IV)

NUMBER	SUBJECT	AUTHOR	YEAR
33	Clammy Azalea, <u>Rhododendron viscosum</u>	L.M. Eastman	1977
34	Prairie White Fringed Orchid, <u>Habenaria leucophaea</u>	A.E. Brower	1977
38	Atlantic White Cedar, <u>Chamaecyparis thyoides</u>	L.M. Eastman	1977
47	Field Oxytrope, <u>Oxytropis johannensis</u>	C.D. Richards	1977
48	Cut-leaved Anemone, <u>Anemone multifida</u>	C.D. Richards	1977
49	Northern Painted Cup, <u>Castilleja septentrionalis</u>	C.D. Richards	1977
52	Small Round-leaf Orchis, <u>Orchis rotundifolia</u>	L.M. Eastman	1977
58	Auricled Twayblade, <u>Listera auriculata</u>	L.M. Eastman	1977
59	Scarlet Oak, <u>Quercus coccinea</u>	L.M. Eastman	1976

Planning Reports on Plant Communities
(which include information on rare plants)

36	Alpine Tundra Vascular Vegetation	Diane E. May Ronald B. Davis	1976
69	Botanical & Ecological Aspects of Coastal Raised Peatlands	Ian A. Worley	1980

Appendix V. Critical Areas Program Botanical Fact Sheets

Fact Sheet Number	Name	Common Name	Date
1	<u>Xyris smalliana</u>	Yellow-eyed Grass	January 1979
2	<u>Salix interior</u> var. <u>exterior</u>	Outer Sandbar Willow	March 1979
3	<u>Phleum alpinum</u>	Mountain Timothy	March 1979
4	<u>Nelumbo lutea</u>	American Lotus	March 1979
5	<u>Tofieldia glutinosa</u>	False asphodel	March 1979
6	<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u>	Arethusa	March 1979
7	<u>Parnassia glauca</u>	Grass-of-parnassus	March 1979
8	<u>Lonicera oblongifolia</u>	Swamp fly-honeysuckle	March 1979
9	<u>Valeriana uliginosa</u>	Northern Valerian	March 1979
10	<u>Lobelia kalmii</u>	Brook Lobelia	March 1979
11	<u>Saxifraga aizoon</u> var. <u>neogaea</u>	Livelong Saxifrage	March 1979
12	<u>Antennaria rupicola</u>	Pussy-toes sp.	March 1979
13	<u>Dryopteris fragrans</u>	Fragrant fern	March 1979
14	<u>Dryopteris goldiana</u>	Goldie's Fern	March 1979
15	<u>Woodsia glabella</u>	Smooth Woodsia	March 1979
16	<u>Woodsia alpina</u>	Northern Woodsia	March 1979
17	<u>Carex eburnea</u>	Ivory Sedge	March 1979
18	<u>Carex media</u>	Sedge sp.	March 1979
19	<u>Calypso bulbosa</u>	Calypso	March 1979
20	<u>Ranunculus lapponicus</u>	Lapland Buttercup	March 1979
21	<u>Polystichum braunii</u>	Brauns Holly Fern	March 1979
22	<u>Adiantum pedatum</u> var. <u>aleuticum</u>	Aleutian Maidenhair Fern	March 1979
23	<u>Hemicarpha micrantha</u>	Tiny-flowered Hemicarpha	March 1979
24	<u>Salix candida</u>	Hoary Willow	March 1979
25	<u>Eleocharis tuberculosa</u>	Large-tuberclcd spikerush	March 1979
26	<u>Clematis verticillaris</u>	Purple Clematis	March 1979
27	<u>Amelanchier gaspensis</u>	Gaspé Shadbush	March 1979
28	<u>Draba arabisans</u>	Rock-cress Whitlow-grass	March 1979
29	<u>Impatiens pallida</u>	Pale touch-me-not	March 1979
30	<u>Lycopodium selago</u>	Alpine Clubmoss	March 1979
31	<u>Prenanthes boottii</u>	Boott's Rattlesnake-root	April 1979
32	<u>Arenaria groenlandica</u>	Mountain Sandwort	April 1979
33	<u>Juncus trifidus</u>	Highland Rush	April 1979
34	<u>Ilex laevigata</u>	Smooth Winterberry	May 1979
35	<u>Peltandra virginica</u>	Tuckahoe	May 1979
36	<u>Nuphar microphyllum</u>	Tiny Cow-lily	May 1979
37	<u>Orchis spectabilis</u>	Showy Orchis	June 1979
38	<u>Asplenium trichomanes</u>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	November 1979
39	<u>Woodsia obtusa</u>	Blunt-lobed Woodsia	November 1979
40	<u>Ranunculus fascicularis</u>	Early Crowfoot	November 1979
41	<u>Arabis missouriensis</u>	Missouri Rock-cress	November 1979
42	<u>Waldsteinia fragarioides</u>	Barren Strawberry	November 1979
43	<u>Hackelia americana</u>	American Stickseed	January 1980

(Appendix V)

Fact Sheet Number	Name	Common Name	Date
44	<u>Samolus parviflorus</u>	Water Pimpernel	January 1980
45	<u>Eriocaulon parkeri</u>	Parker's Pipewort	January 1980
46	<u>Juncus dudleyi</u>	Dudley's Rush	January 1980
47	<u>Vitis aestivalis</u> var. <u>argentifolia</u>	Summer Grape	January 1980
48	<u>Aster foliaceus</u>	Leafy bracted Aster	January 1980
49	<u>Baptisia tinctoria</u> var. <u>crebra</u>	False Indigo	January 1980
50	<u>Iris hookeri</u>	Hooker's Iris	February 1980
51	<u>Sedum rosea</u>	Roseroot Stonecrop	February 1980
52	<u>Lomatogonium rotatum</u>	Marsh Felwort	February 1980
53	<u>Polygonum douglasii</u>	Douglas' Knotweed	February 1980
54	<u>Gerardia maritima</u>	Seaside Gerardia	March 1980
55	<u>Lilaeopsis chinensis</u>	Lilaeopsis	March 1980
56	<u>Nymphaea tetragona</u>	Small White Water-lily	February 1980
57	<u>Juncus stygius</u> var. <u>americanus</u>	Moor Rush	February 1980
58	<u>Potamogeton friesii</u>	Pondweed sp.	February 1980
59	<u>Dryopteris filix-mas</u>	Male Fern	March 1981
60	<u>Botrychium lunaria</u>	Moonwort	June 1981

All fact sheets prepared by Sue Gawler except Number 42 by Sue Gawler and Elizabeth Thompson and Numbers 56, 57, and 58 by Kathleen Kehoe.

APPENDIX VI. CROSS-REFERENCE TO COMMON NAMES

To make this list useful to as many people as possible, we have indexed, by category, the common names for most of the species. Common or vernacular names, although more familiar to many, are not standardized: confusion can result when the same common name refers to more than one species or when one species is known by more than one common name. For example, Bird's-Eye Primrose can refer to either Primula mistassinica or Primula laurentiana, and the shrub Viburnum edule can be called Mooseberry, Squashberry, Few-flowered Cranberry-bush, or Pimbina.

This index includes common names for all of the species on the list, with the exception of those in the Grass Family (Poaceae), the Sedge Family (Cyperaceae), and the Rush Family (Juncaceae). For these plants, scientific names are more generally used; in fact, many do not have common names at all. For the rest of the plants, common names were extracted from the eighth edition of Gray's Manual of Botany (Fernald, 1950) as well as from the most frequently used field guides and books on Maine plants: Peterson's Field Guide to the Ferns (Cobb, 1963), Peterson's Field Guide to Trees and Shrubs (Petrides, 1972), Peterson's Field Guide to the Wildflowers (Peterson & McKenny, 1968), Newcomb's Wildflower Guide (Newcomb, 1977), The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Wildflowers (Niering and Olmstead, 1979), Mountain Flowers of New England (Appalachian Mountain Club, 1964), The Ferns of Maine (Ogden, 1948), The Orchids of Maine (Cameron, 1951), and Trees and Other Woody Plants of Maine (Hyland and Steinmetz, 1944). In cases where no common name is given for a species, we use either a reasonable translation of the scientific name (for instance, Drosera anglica becomes English Sundew), or just a translation of the generic name (e.g., the Potamogetons are referred to merely as Pondweeds).

We hope this will enable people to find a listed species through any of its most common vernacular names. The plants have been divided into the following categories:

- Ferns and Fern Allies
- Aquatic Plants
- Wildflowers
- Shrubs and Woody Vines
- Trees

The "Wildflower" category includes mostly terrestrial herbaceous flowering plants; however, certain woody plants that, to the uninitiated, would be thought of as wildflowers are also included.

FERNS AND FERN ALLIES

COMMON NAME

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Chainfern, Netted	<u>Woodwardia areolata</u>
Cliffbrake, Slender	<u>Cryptogramma stelleri</u>
Clubmoss, Alpine	<u>Lycopodium selago</u>
Clubmoss, Savin-leaved	<u>Lycopodium sabinaefolium</u>
Clubmoss, Sitka	<u>Lycopodium sitchense</u>
Fragrant Cliff Fern	<u>Dryopteris fragrans</u>
Goldie's Fern	<u>Dryopteris goldiana</u>
Ground-fir	<u>Lycopodium sabinaefolium</u>
Horsetail, Variegated	<u>Equisetum variegatum</u>
Male Fern	<u>Dryopteris filix-mas</u>
Moonwort	<u>Botrychium lunaria</u>
Scouring-rush, Variegated	<u>Equisetum variegatum</u>
Spikemoss, Creeping or Meadow	<u>Selaginella apoda</u>
Spikemoss, Northern	<u>Selaginella selaginoides</u>
Spleenwort, Ebony	<u>Asplenium platyneuron</u>
Spleenwort, Green	<u>Asplenium viride</u>
Walking Fern	<u>Camptosorus rhizophyllus</u>
Woodsia, Alpine	<u>Woodsia alpina</u>
Woodsia, Blunt-lobed	<u>Woodsia obtusa</u>
Woodsia, Smooth	<u>Woodsia glabella</u>

AQUATIC PLANTS

COMMON NAME

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Arrow Arum	<u>Peltandra virginica</u>
Arrowgrass, Gaspe	<u>Triglochin gaspense</u>
Arrowhead, Species	<u>Sagittaria spp.</u>
Awlwort	<u>Subularia aquatica</u>
Bladderwort, Small Purple or Reversed	<u>Utricularia resupinata</u>
Brookweed	<u>Samolus parviflorus</u>
Featherfoil	<u>Hottonia inflata</u>
Horned Pondweed	<u>Zannichellia palustris</u>
Hornwort	<u>Ceratophyllum echinatum</u>
Lilaeopsis	<u>Lilaeopsis chinensis</u>
Littorella	<u>Littorella americana</u>
Lotus, American	<u>Nelumbo lutea</u>
Mudwort	<u>Limosella subulata</u>
Naiad, Guadalupe	<u>Najas guadalupensis</u>
Pigmyweed	<u>Tillaea aquatica</u>
Pimpernel, Water	<u>Samolus parviflorus</u>
Pipewort, Parker's	<u>Eriocaulon parkeri</u>
Pondweed, Horned	<u>Zannichellia palustris</u>
Pondweed	<u>Potamogeton confervoides</u>
	<u>Potamogeton filiformis</u>
	<u>Potamogeton friesii</u>
	<u>Potamogeton pulcher</u>
	<u>Potamogeton vaseyi</u>
Riverweed	<u>Podostemum ceratophyllum</u>
Smartweed, Puritan	<u>Polygonum puritanorum</u>
Spearwort, Water Plantain	<u>Ranunculus ambigens</u>
Stargrass, Water	<u>Heteranthera dubia</u>
Tuckahoe	<u>Peltandra virginica</u>
Water-Chickweed	<u>Callitriche anceps</u>
Water-crowfoot, Small Yellow	<u>Ranunculus gmelini</u> var. <u>hookeri</u>
Water Lily, Pygmy	<u>Nymphaea tetragona</u>
Water Meal	<u>Wolffia columbiana</u>
Water Pimpernel	<u>Samolus parviflorus</u>
Water-Stargrass	<u>Heteranthera dubia</u>
Water-Starwort	<u>Callitriche anceps</u>

WILDFLOWERS (TERRESTRIAL HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS)

COMMON NAME

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Adder's-Mouth, White	<u>Malaxis brachypoda</u>
Agalinis, Nova-Scotian	<u>Agalinis neoscotica</u>
Agalinis, Seaside	<u>Agalinis maritima</u>
Agueweed	<u>Gentiana quinquefolia</u>
Allegheny Vine	<u>Adlumia fungosa</u>
Anemone, Cut-leaved	<u>Anemone multifida</u>
Anemone, Rue	<u>Anemonella thalictroides</u>
Arethusa	<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u>
Arnica, Hairy	<u>Arnica mollis</u>
Arrow Arum	<u>Peltandra virginica</u>
Aster, Annual Saltmarsh	<u>Aster subulatus</u>
Aster, Bushy	<u>Aster dumosus</u>
Aster, Late Purple	<u>Aster patens</u>
Aster, Leafy bracted	<u>Aster foliaceus</u>
Aster, Rush	<u>Aster junciformis</u>
Aster, Schreber's	<u>Aster schreberi</u>
Aster, Small Salt-marsh	<u>Aster subulatus</u>
Aster, Spreading	<u>Aster patens</u>
Aster, White-topped	<u>Sericocarpus asteriodes</u>
Aster, White Wood	<u>Aster divaricatus</u>
Baked-apple Berry	<u>Rubus chamaemorus</u>
Barren Strawberry	<u>Waldsteinia fragarioides</u>
Bearberry, Alpine	<u>Arctostaphylos alpina</u>
Bedstraw, Blunt-leaved	<u>Galium obtusum</u>
Beggar's-Lice, American	<u>Hackelia americana</u>
Beggar's-Ticks, Eaton's	<u>Bidens eatonii</u>
Beggar's Ticks, Estuary	<u>Bidens hyperborea</u>
Bistort, Alpine	<u>Polygonum viviparum</u>
Bitter-Cress, Alpine	<u>Cardamine bellidifolia</u>
Bitter-Cress, Long's	<u>Cardamine longii</u>
Bladderwort, Reversed or Small Purple	<u>Utricularia resupinata</u>
Blazing-Star, New England or Northern	<u>Liatris borealis</u>
Blinks	<u>Montia lamprosperma</u>
Blue Flag, Slender	<u>Iris prismatica</u>
Bluets, Lance-leaved	<u>Houstonia lanceolata</u>
Bluets, Long-leaved	<u>Houstonia longifolia</u>
Boneset, Climbing	<u>Mikania scandens</u>
Bur-Marigold, Eaton's	<u>Bidens eatonii</u>
Bur-Marigold, Estuary	<u>Bidens hyperborea</u>
Burnet, Canadian	<u>Sanguisorba canadensis</u>
Bush-Clover, Hairy	<u>Lespedeza hirta</u>
Bush-Clover, Nuttall's	<u>Lespedeza nuttallii</u>
Buttercup, Early	<u>Ranunculus fascicularis</u>
Buttercup, Lapland	<u>Ranunculus lapponicus</u>
Calypso	<u>Calypso bulbosa</u>
Campion, Moss	<u>Silene acaulis</u> var. <u>exscapa</u>
Cardinal-flower, Blue	<u>Lobelia siphilitica</u>
Carpenter's Square	<u>Scrophularia marilandica</u>

Wildflowers, continued

Chervil, Wild	<u>Cryptotaenia canadensis</u>
Coast-blite	<u>Chenopodium rubrum</u>
Clematis, Purple	<u>Clematis verticillaris</u>
Cloudberry	<u>Rubus chamaemorus</u>
Colicroot	<u>Aletris farinosa</u>
Coffee, Wild	<u>Triosteum aurantiacum</u>
Coralroot, Late	<u>Corallorhiza odontoriza</u>
Cress, Alpine	<u>Cardamine bellidifolia</u>
Crowfoot, Small Yellow Water	<u>Ranunculus gmelini</u> var. <u>hookeri</u>
Cudweed, Alpine	<u>Gnaphalium supinum</u>
Cudweed, Purple	<u>Gnaphalium purpureum</u>
Diapensia	<u>Diapensia lapponica</u>
Dock	<u>Rumex fenestratus</u>
Dragon's-Mouth	<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u>
Eyebright, Oakes'	<u>Euphrasia oakesii</u>
Eyebright	<u>Euphrasia disjuncta</u>
Fairy-Slipper	<u>Calypso bulbosa</u>
False Asphodel, Sticky	<u>Tofieldia glutinosa</u>
False Pimpernel	<u>Lindernia anagallidea</u>
Felwort	<u>Gentiana amarella</u>
Felwort, Marsh	<u>Lomatogonium rotatum</u>
Figwort, Maryland	<u>Scrophularia marilandica</u>
Fumitory, Climbing	<u>Adlumia fungosa</u>
Fleabane, Angled	<u>Erigeron angulosus</u> var. <u>kamtschaticus</u>
Fleabane, Hyssop-leaved	<u>Erigeron hyssopifolius</u>
Garlic, Wild	<u>Allium canadense</u>
Goosefoot, Bosc's	<u>Chenopodium boscianum</u>
Grass-of-Parnassus	<u>Parnassia glauca</u>
Gentian, Fringed	<u>Gentiana crinita</u>
Gentian, Northern	<u>Gentiana amarella</u>
Gentian, Red-Stemmed	<u>Gentiana rubricaulis</u>
Gentian, Stiff	<u>Gentiana quinquefolia</u>
Gerardia	See <u>Agalinis</u>
Ginseng	<u>Panax quinquefolius</u>
Glasswort, Dwarf	<u>Salicornia bigelovii</u>
Goldenrod, Alpine	<u>Solidago cutleri</u>
Goldenrod, Elm-Leaved	<u>Solidago ulmifolia</u>
Goldenrod, Limestone	<u>Solidago calcicola</u>
Hawkweed, Hairy	<u>Hieracium gronovii</u>
Hawkweed, Robinson's	<u>Hieracium robinsonii</u>
Heath, Mountain	<u>Phyllodoce caerulea</u>
Hedge-Nettle, Smooth or Common	<u>Stachys tenuifolia</u>
Hedysarum, Alpine	<u>Hedysarum alpinum</u> var. <u>americanum</u>
Hempweed, Climbing	<u>Mikania scandens</u>
Hepatica, Sharp-lobed	<u>Hepatica acutiloba</u>
Honewort	<u>Cryptotaenia canadensis</u>
Horse Gentian, Orange-fruited	<u>Triosteum aurantiacum</u>
Houstonia, Lance-leaved	<u>Houstonia lanceolata</u>
Houstonia, Long-leaved	<u>Houstonia longifolia</u>

Wildflowers, continued

Indigo, Wild

Iris, Hooker's

Jewelweed, Pale or Yellow

Joe-Pye Weed, Eastern

Joe-Pye Weed, Hollow

Joe-Pye Weed, Sweet or

Sweet-scented

Knotweed, Douglas'

Knotweed Species

Lady's-Slipper, Ram's-Head

Lady's-Slipper, Showy

Ladies' Tresses, Wide-Leaved

Leek, Wild

Lettuce, Smooth White

Lobelia, Great

Lopseed

Lotus, American

Lousewort, Furbish's

Lupine, Wild

Meadow-rue sp.

Mercury, Three-seeded

Moss Campion

Moss-plant

Milkwort, Cross-leaved

Milk Vetch, Alpine

Milk Vetch, Blake's

Milk Vetch, Elegant

Mountain-Saxifrage, White

Orchid, Pale Green

Orchis, Showy

Orchis, Small Round-leaved

Orchid, Tubercled

Orchid, White Fringed Prairie

Oxytrope, Field or St. John

Painted Cup, Northern or Pale

Pellitory, Pennsylvanian

Pimpernel, False

Pinweed, Narrow-leaved

Pipsissewa, Mottled

Pogonia, Large Whorled

Pogonia, Nodding

Pogonia, Small Whorled

Primrose, Bird's Eye

Baptisia tinctoria var.
crebra

Iris hookeri

Impatiens pallida

Eupatorium dubium

Eupatorium fistulosum

Eupatorium pubescens

Polygonum douglasii

Polygonum achoreum

Cypripedium arietinum

Cypripedium reginae

Spiranthes lucida

Allium tricoccum

Prenanthes racemosa

Lobelia siphilitica

Phryma leptostachya

Nelumbo lutea

Pedicularis furbishiae

Lupinus perennis

Thalictrum confine

Acalypha virginica

Silene acaulis var.

exscapa

Cassiope hypnoides

Polygala cruciata

Astragalus alpinus

Astragalus robbinsii

var. minor

Astragalus eucosmus

Saxifraga aizoon var.

neogaea

Platanthera flava var.

herbiola

Orchis spectabilis

Orchis rotundifolia

Platanthera flava var.

herbiola-

Platanthera leucophaea

Oxytropis campestris

var. johannensis

Castilleja septentrion-

alis

Parietaria pensylvanica

Lindernia anagallidea

Lechea tenuifolia

Chimaphila maculata

Isotria verticillata

Triphora trianthophora

Isotria medeoloides

Primula laurentiana or

Primula mistassinica

(Appendix VI)

Wildflowers, continued

Primrose, Dwarf Canadian	<u>Primula mistassinica</u>
Pussytoes, Rock	<u>Antennaria rupicola</u>
Pyrola, Pink	<u>Pyrola asarifolia</u>
Ramps	<u>Allium tricoccum</u>
Rattlesnake Plantain, Downy	<u>Goodyera pubescens</u>
Rattlesnake Plantain, Green-leaved	<u>Goodyera oblongifolia</u>
Rattlesnake-Root, Boott's	<u>Prenanthes boottii</u>
Rattlesnake-root, Racemed	<u>Prenanthes racemosa</u>
Rattlesnake-weed, Naked-stemmed	<u>Hieracium venosum</u> var. <u>nudicaule</u>
Rock-Cress, Green or Missouri	<u>Arabis missouriensis</u>
Rock-Cress, Purple	<u>Arabis divaricarpa</u>
Rock-Cress, Smooth	<u>Arabis laevigata</u>
Roseroot	<u>Sedum rosea</u>
Rue-Anemone	<u>Anemonella thalictroides</u>
St. Johnswort, Great	<u>Hypericum pyramidatum</u>
Saltwort Species	<u>Suaeda richii</u>
Sandwort, Mountain	<u>Arenaria groenlandica</u>
Sandwort, Smooth	<u>Arenaria glabra</u>
Sandwort	<u>Arenaria rubella</u>
Saxifrage	<u>Saxifraga aizoon</u> var. <u>neogaea</u>
Saxifrage, Star or Star-like	<u>Saxifraga stellaris</u> var. <u>comosa</u>
Saxifrage, Swamp	<u>Saxifraga pennsylvanica</u>
Screw-stem	<u>Bartonia paniculata</u>
Sea-blite, American	<u>Suaeda americana</u>
Sea-Blite, Rich's	<u>Suaeda richii</u>
Silverling, White Mountain	<u>Paronychia argyrocoma</u> var. <u>albimontana</u>
Skullcap, Small	<u>Scutellaria parvula</u>
Smartweed, Puritan	<u>Polygonum puritanorum</u>
Snakeroot, Seneca	<u>Polygala senega</u>
Spearwort, Water-plantain	<u>Ranunculus ambigens</u>
Speedwell, Alpine	<u>Veronica alpina</u>
Squirrel-Corn	<u>Dicentra canadensis</u>
Stargrass, Yellow	<u>Hyposis hirsuta</u>
Stickseed, American	<u>Hackelia americana</u>
Sticktight, Eaton's	<u>Bidens eatoni</u>
Stonecrop, Roseroot	<u>Sedum rosea</u>
Stonecrop, Wild	<u>Sedum ternatum</u>
Strawberry, Barren	<u>Waldsteinia fragarioides</u>
Sundew, English	<u>Drosera anglica</u>
Sundew, Linear-leaf	<u>Drosera linearis</u>
Sweet Cicely, Western	<u>Osmorhiza chilensis</u>
Tansy, St. John	<u>Tanacetum huronense</u> var. <u>johannense</u>
Tansy-Mustard, Richardson's	<u>Descurainia richardsonii</u>
Thimbleweed, Northern	<u>Anemone multifida</u>
Three-Birds Orchid	<u>Triphora trianthophora</u>
Three-seeded Mercury	<u>Acalypha virginica</u>

Tofieldia, Sticky
Toothwort, Large
Touch-me-not, Pale or Yellow
Trillium, Large-flowered White
Trumpetweed
Tuckahoe
Twayblade, Auricled
Valerian, Swamp
Vervain, White
Violet, Alpine Marsh
Violet, Coast
Violet, Labrador
Violet, New England
Violet, Three-lobed
Virgin's Bower, Purple
Whitlow-grass, Lanceolate
Whitlow-Grass, Rock-Cress
Whitlow-wort

Whorled Pogonia, Large
Whorled Pogonia, Small
Willow-herb, Alpine
Willow-herb, Pimpernel-leaved

Willow-herb, Hornemann's
Willow-herb sp.
Winter-Cress, Northern
Wintergreen, Spotted
Wormwood, Canadian
Yarrow, Northern
Yellow-eyed Grass

Tofieldia glutinosa
Dentaria maxima
Impatiens pallida
Trillium grandiflorum
Eupatorium fistulosum
Peltandra virginica
Listera auriculata
Valeriana uliginosa
Verbena urticifolia
Viola palustris
Viola brittoniana
Viola labradorica
Viola novae-angliae
Viola triloba
Clematis verticillaris
Draba lanceolata
Draba arabisans
Paronychia argyrocoma
var. albimontana
Isotria verticillata
Isotria medeoloides
Epilobium alpinum
Epilobium anagallidi-
folium
Epilobium hornemanni
Epilobium ciliatum
Barbarea orthoceras
Chimaphila maculata
Artemisia canadensis
Achillea borealis
Xyris smalliana

SHRUBS

COMMON NAME

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Azalea, Alpine
 Azalea, Clammy or Swamp
 Bearberry, Alpine
 Birch, Dwarf
 Birch, Dwarf White
 Birch, Low
 Birch, Minor
 Birch, Swamp
 Birch, Tundra Dwarf
 Blueberry, Boreal
 Blueberry, Coastal Highbush
 or New Jersey
 Buffalo-berry, Canada or Russet
 Cassiope
 Comandra, Northern
 Cranberry-bush, Few-flowered
 Grape, Silverleaf

 Heath, Mountain
 Highwater-shrub
 Holly, Low Gallberry
 Holly, Smooth Winterberry
 Honeysuckle, Coral
 Honeysuckle, Mountain
 Honeysuckle, Swamp Fly
 Honeysuckle, Trumpet
 Inkberry
 Marsh-elder
 Moss Plant
 Mooseberry
 Mountain Laurel
 New Jersey Tea
 Pepperbush, Sweet or Coast
 Pimbina
 Pipsissewa, Mottled
 Rhododendron, Great
 Rhododendron, Rosebay
 Rose, St. John
 Rosebay, Lapland
 Serviceberry or Shadbush

 Spicebush
 Squashberry
 White-alder
 Willow, Bearberry or Bearberry Dwarf
 Willow, Arctic-loving
 Willow, Bearberry
 Willow, Broadleaf
 Willow, Dwarf

Loiseleuria procumbens
Rhododendron viscosum
Arctostaphylos alpina
Betula glandulosa
Betula minor
Betula pumila
Betula minor
Betula pumila
Betula glandulosa
Vaccinium boreale
Vaccinium caesariense

Shepherdia canadensis
Cassiope hypnoides
Geocaulon lividum
Viburnum edule
Vitis aestivalis var.
 argentifolia
Phyllodoce caerulea
Iva frutescens
Ilex glabra
Ilex laevigata
Lonicera sempervirens
Lonicera dioica
Lonicera oblongifolia
Lonicera sempervirens
Ilex glabra
Iva frutescens
Cassiope hypnoides
Viburnum edule
Kalmia latifolia
Ceanothus americanus
Clethra alnifolia
Viburnum edule
Chimaphila maculata
Rhododendron maximum
Rhododendron lapponicum
Rosa johannensis
Rhododendron lapponicum
Amelanchier gaspensis or
 Amelanchier humilis
Lindera benzoin
Viburnum edule
Clethra alnifolia
Salix uva-ursi
Salix arctophila
Salix uva-ursi
Salix glaucophylloides
Salix herbacea

(Appendix VI)

Willow, Flatleaf
Willow, Heartleaf
Willow, Hoary or Sage
Willow, Sandbar

Willow, Silver or Silverleaf
Willow, Tundra Dwarf
Willow, Wideleaf Dwarf
Winterberry, Smooth
Wintergreen, Spotted

Salix planifolia
Salix cordata
Salix candida
Salix interior var.
exterior
Salix arcyrocarpa
Salix arctophila
Salix herbacea
Ilex laevigata
Chimaphila maculata

TREES

Birch, Blue-leaf
Cedar, Atlantic White or
Coast White
Chestnut, American
Dogwood, Flowering
Elm, Slippery
Oak, Chestnut
Oak, Scarlet
Sassafras
Sycamore

Betula caerulea-grandis
Chamaecyparis thvodes
Castanea dentata
Cornus florida
Ulmus rubra
Quercus prinus
Quercus coccinea
Sassafras albidum
Platanus occidentalis

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INDEX OF SPECIES BY COUNTY AND TOWN

As in the species accounts, counties are arranged geographically and towns are listed alphabetically within each county. Unnamed towns (e.g. T.3 R.9) are arranged numerically after the named towns in each county. The order of counties is as follows:

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| (1) Aroostook | (7) Washington | (12) Kennebec |
| (2) Penobscot | (8) Hancock | (13) Androscoggin |
| (3) Piscataquis | (9) Waldo | (14) Sagadahoc |
| (4) Somerset | (10) Knox | (15) Cumberland |
| (5) Franklin | (11) Lincoln | (16) York |
| (6) Oxford | | |

Entries followed by an asterisk are those known to be extant. See text for details.

Entries given in parentheses are those which have been referenced in the literature from the town in question, but for which no voucher specimen was found. The supporting reference can be found in the text.

Entries followed by an asterisk and enclosed in parentheses are recently discovered populations which are known to the Critical Areas Program but for which a voucher specimen has not yet been collected. See text for details.

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<u>Parnassia glauca</u>	363	<u>Tanacetum huronense</u> var.	
<u>Rosa johannensis</u> *	373	<u>johannense</u>	555
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<u>Osmorhiza chilensis</u>	427	<u>Trisetum melicoides</u>	126
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<u>Castilleja septentrionalis</u> *	486	<u>Cypripedium reginae</u>	224
<u>Pedicularis furbishiae</u> *	495	<u>Pyrola asarifolia</u>	436
<u>Erigeron hyssopifolius</u> *	538	<u>Primula laurentiana</u>	462
<u>Prenanthes racemosa</u>	548	<u>Primula mistassinica</u>	465
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<u>Carex praticola</u>	153	<u>Cypripedium reginae</u>	224
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<u>Erigeron hyssopifolius*</u>	538	<u>Valeriana uliginosa</u>	518
<u>Hieracium robinsonii</u>	543	<u>Carex praticola</u>	153
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T.7 R.9 WELS	PAGE	Bingham	PAGE
<u>Descurainia richardsonii</u>	346	<u>Gentiana rubricaulis</u>	478
(<u>Draba arabisans</u>)	347	<u>Houstonia longifolia</u>	507
		<u>Aster junciformis</u>	530
T.7 R.10 WELS		Cambridge	
(<u>Calypso bulbosa</u>)*	216	<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u>	209
		<u>Calypso bulbosa</u>	216
T.8 R.9 WELS		<u>Hepatica acutiloba</u>	322
<u>Dryopteris fragrans</u>	78	Canaan	
<u>Calypso bulbosa</u>	216	<u>Cypripedium reginae</u>	224
T.8 R.10 WELS		Caratunk	
<u>Dryopteris fragrans</u>	78	<u>Platanus occidentalis</u>	370
T.9 R.12 WELS or T.8 R.12 WELS		<u>Amelanchier humilis</u>	372
<u>Dryopteris fragrans</u>	78	<u>Viola novae-angliae</u>	412
—SOMERSET COUNTY—		Comstock Twp.	
Anson		<u>Asplenium viride</u>	75
<u>Houstonia longifolia</u>	507	<u>Carex atratiformis</u>	133
<u>Hieracium robinsonii</u>	543	Concord	
Appleton Twp.		<u>Panax quinquefolius</u> *	421
<u>Dryopteris fragrans</u>	78	Cornville	
		<u>Dryopteris goldiana</u>	82
Attean		Dead River Twp.	
<u>Nymphaea tetragona</u>	314	<u>Lycopodium selago</u> *	62
Bald Mountain Twp.		<u>Agrostis borealis</u>	110
<u>Prenanthes boottii</u>	547	<u>Deschampsia atropurpurea</u>	118
<u>Solidago cutleri</u>	552	<u>Hierochloa alpina</u>	121
		<u>Carex bigelowii</u> *	135
		<u>Juncus trifidus</u> *	188
		<u>Minuartia groenlandica</u> *	306
		<u>Vaccinium boreale</u>	457
		<u>Viburnum edule</u> *	515

(Somerset County)

Embden	PAGE	Mercer	PAGE
<u>Castanea dentata</u>	278	<u>Gentiana crinita*</u>	472
<u>Panax quinquefolius</u>	421	<u>Phryma leptostachya</u>	503
Fairfield		Moose River	
<u>Platanthera flava</u> var.		<u>Osmorhiza chilensis</u>	427
<u>herbiola</u>	249		
(<u>Spiranthes lucida</u>)	254		
<u>Pyrola asarifolia</u>	436	Moscow	
<u>Phryma leptostachya</u>	503	<u>Orchis spectabilis</u>	246
<u>Houstonia longifolia</u>	507	<u>Descurainia richardsonii</u>	346
Hobbstown Twp.			
<u>Betula caerulea-grandis</u>	269	Moxie Gore	
		<u>Woodsia alpina*</u>	84
Jackman		<u>Woodsia glabella*</u>	85
<u>Carex bigelowii</u>	135	<u>Carex capillaris</u>	139
		<u>Osmorhiza chilensis</u>	427
		(<u>Arnica mollis</u>)	524
		<u>Erigeron hyssopifolius*</u>	538
Jerusalem			
<u>Listera auriculata</u>	238	Norridgewock	
		<u>Bromus pubescens</u>	114
Johnson Mountain		<u>Peltandra virginica*</u>	173
<u>Dryopteris fragrans</u>	78	<u>Cypripedium arietinum*</u>	222
		<u>Orchis spectabilis*</u>	246
		<u>Cryptotaenia canadensis</u>	425
		<u>Chimaphila maculata*</u>	435
		<u>Gentiana crinita*</u>	472
Lexington		<u>Gentiana rubricaulis</u>	478
<u>Pyrola asarifolia</u>	436	<u>Houstonia longifolia</u>	507
<u>Rhododendron maximum*</u>	452		
		Parlin Pond	
Madison		<u>Juncus stygius</u> var.	
<u>Equisetum variegatum</u>	57	<u>americanus</u>	187
<u>Juncus dudleyi</u>	184	(<u>Arnica mollis</u>)	524
<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u>	209		
<u>Calypso bulbosa</u>	216	Pittsfield	
<u>Malaxis brachypoda</u>	242	<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u>	209
<u>Orchis spectabilis</u>	246		
<u>Platanthera flava</u> var.			
<u>herbiola</u>	249		
<u>Shepherdia canadensis*</u>	417	Pleasant Ridge	
<u>Houstonia longifolia</u>	507	<u>Erigeron hyssopifolius</u>	538

(Somerset County)

	PAGE		PAGE
Rockwood Strip		The Forks Plt.	
<u>Sanguisorba canadensis</u>	379	<u>Trisetum melicoides</u>	126
St. Albans		T.3 R.5 BKPWKR	
<u>Potamogeton vaseyi</u>	100	<u>Asplenium viride*</u>	75
<u>Asarum canadense</u>	289	<u>Houstonia longifolia*</u>	507
Seboomook Twp.		T.5 R.7 BKPWKR	
<u>Lonicera oblongifolia</u>	511	<u>Arethusa bulbosa*</u>	209
Skowhegan		T.9 R.17 WELS	
<u>Equisetum variegatum</u>	57	<u>Parnassia glauca</u>	363
<u>Lycopodium sabinaefolium</u>	60	<u>Primula mistassinica</u>	465
<u>Bromus pubescens</u>	114		
<u>Calypso bulbosa</u>	216	T.10 R.17 WELS	
(<u>Orchis spectabilis</u>)	246		
<u>Platanthera flava</u> var.		(<u>Primula mistassinica</u>)	465
<u>herbiola</u>	249		
(<u>Spiranthes lucida</u>)	254		
<u>Salix glaucophylloides</u>	262		
<u>Ulmus rubra</u>	283		
<u>Asarum canadense</u>	289		
<u>Barbarea orthoceras</u>	341		
<u>Rosa johannensis</u>	363		
<u>Cryptotaenia canadensis</u>	425		
<u>Gentiana crinita</u>	472		
<u>Phryma leptostachya</u>	503		
<u>Houstonia longifolia*</u>	507		
		—FRANKLIN COUNTY—	
		Beattie Twp.	
		<u>Erigeron angulosus</u> var.	
		<u>kamtschaticus</u>	537
		Carrabassett Valley	
		<u>Juncus trifidus*</u>	188
		<u>Osmorhiza chilensis</u>	427
		<u>Viburnum edule</u>	515
		<u>Arnica mollis</u>	524
Solon		Chesterville	
<u>Houstonia longifolia</u>	507	(<u>Allium tricoccum</u>)	196
		<u>Trillium grandiflorum</u>	201
		(<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u>)	209
		<u>Goodyera pubescens</u>	231
Starks		<u>Platanthera flava</u> var.	
<u>Platanthera flava</u> var.		<u>herbiola</u>	249
<u>herbiola</u>	249	<u>Panax quinquefolius</u>	421
Squaretown Twp.		<u>Utricularia resupinata</u>	500
<u>Osmorhiza chilensis</u>	427		

(Franklin County)

Coplin Plt.	PAGE	Sandy River Plt.	PAGE
<u>Lycopodium sabinaefolium</u>	60	(<u>Lycopodium selago</u>)*	62
		<u>Carex bigelowii</u> *	135
		<u>Juncus trifidus</u> *	188
Farmington		<u>Geocaulon lividum</u>	286
<u>Lycopodium sabinaefolium</u>	60	<u>Minuartia groenlandica</u> *	306
<u>Lycopodium sitchense</u>	65	<u>Rubus chamaemorus</u> *	374
(<u>Asplenium platyneuron</u>)	73	<u>Osmorhiza chilensis</u>	427
<u>Dryopteris goldiana</u>	82	<u>Vaccinium boreale</u>	457
<u>Allium tricoccum</u>	196	<u>Diapensia lapponica</u> *	460
<u>Orchis spectabilis</u>	246	<u>Solidago calcicola</u>	551
<u>Platanthera flava</u> var. <u>herbiola</u>	249	Strong	
<u>Betula caerulea-grandis</u>	269	<u>Dryopteris goldiana</u>	82
<u>Ulmus rubra</u>	283	<u>Allium tricoccum</u> *	196
<u>Asarum canadense</u>	289	<u>Clematis verticillaris</u>	319
<u>Panax quinquefolius</u>	421	<u>Dicentra canadensis</u>	337
		(<u>Arabis laevigata</u>)	339
Jay		<u>Draba arabisans</u>	347
<u>Malaxis brachypoda</u>	242	<u>Panax quinquefolius</u> *	421
		<u>Hieracium gronovii</u>	543
Jim Pond		Swanton	
<u>Dryopteris fragrans</u>	78	<u>Thalictrum confine</u>	327
Kingfield		Temple	
<u>Platanthera flava</u> var. <u>herbiola</u>	249	<u>Dryopteris goldiana</u>	82
Mt. Abram Twp.		Weld	
<u>Carex bigelowii</u> *	135	<u>Paronychia argyrocoma</u> var. <u>albimontana</u>	311
<u>Juncus trifidus</u> *	188		
<u>Geocaulon lividum</u>	286	T.6 North of Weld	
<u>Epilobium hornemanni</u>	419	<u>Minuartia groenlandica</u>	306
<u>Osmorhiza chilensis</u>	427	<u>Paronychia argyrocoma</u> var. <u>albimontana</u>	311
<u>Diapensia lapponica</u> *	460	<u>Viburnum edule</u>	515
Rangeley Lakes (town unknown)			
<u>Trisetum melicoides</u>	126		
<u>Juncus oronensis</u>	186		
<u>Calypso bulbosa</u>	216		
<u>Callitriche anceps</u>	400		

—OXFORD COUNTY—		PAGE	Brownfield	PAGE
Albany			<u>Asplenium platyneuron*</u>	73
			<u>Woodsia obtusa*</u>	87
			<u>Woodwardia areolata</u>	88
<u>Polygonum douglasii</u>	292		<u>Goodyera pubescens</u>	231
<u>Clematis verticillaris*</u>	319		(<u>Triphora trianthophora</u>)	255
<u>Kalmia latifolia*</u>	442		<u>Polygonum douglasii*</u>	292
<u>Utricularia resupinata</u>	500		<u>Adlumia fungosa</u>	335
			<u>Vitis aestivalis</u> var.	
			<u>argentifolia*</u>	409
Andover North Surplus				
			Buckfield	
<u>Dryopteris fragrans</u>	78		<u>Aristida basiramea</u>	112
<u>Minuartia groenlandica</u>	306		<u>Bromus kalmii</u>	112
			<u>Cypripedium reginae</u>	224
Batchelder's Grant			<u>Malaxis brachypoda</u>	242
<u>Carex platyphylla*</u>	148		Byron	
<u>Triphora trianthophora*</u>	255		<u>Sanquisorba canadensis</u>	379
Bethel				
			Canton	
<u>Lycopodium sabinaefolium</u>	60		<u>Eragrostis capillaris</u>	119
<u>Potamogeton confervoides*</u>	95		(<u>Cypripedium reginae</u>)	224
<u>Goodyera pubescens</u>	231		<u>Orchis spectabilis</u>	246
(<u>Waldsteinia fragarioides</u>)	380		<u>Subularia aquatica</u>	349
			(<u>Panax quinquefolius</u>)	421
Bowmantown			<u>Utricularia resupinata</u>	500
<u>Lycopodium selago*</u>	62		Denmark	
<u>Dryopteris fragrans*</u>	78		<u>Sassafras albidum*</u>	331
<u>Dryopteris goldiana*</u>	82		<u>Chimaphila maculata*</u>	435
<u>Woodsia alpina*</u>	84		<u>Kalmia latifolia*</u>	442
<u>Woodsia glabella*</u>	85			
<u>Carex atratiformis*</u>	133		Dixfield	
<u>Carex capillaris*</u>	139		<u>Carex wiegandii*</u>	163
<u>Carex eburnea*</u>	142			
<u>Carex media*</u>	146			
<u>Juncus trifidus*</u>	188			
<u>Saxifraga aizoon</u> var.				
<u>neogaea*</u>	365			
<u>Impatiens pallida*</u>	405			
<u>Viburnum edule*</u>	515			
<u>Antennaria rupicola*</u>	522			
Bridgton			Fryeburg	
			<u>Eragrostis capillaris</u>	119
<u>Lycopodium sabinaefolium</u>	60		<u>Eleocharis tuberculosa*</u>	170
(<u>Peltandra virginica</u>)*	173		<u>Hemicarpha micrantha*</u>	170
			<u>Peltandra virginica</u>	173

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Fryeburg con't.	PAGE	Hiram	PAGE
<u>Paronychia argyrocoma</u> var.		<u>Asplenium platyneuron</u> *	73
<u>albimontana</u>	311	<u>Cryptogramma stelleri</u>	76
<u>Kalmia latifolia</u> *	442	<u>Chamaecyparis thvoides</u>	90
<u>Utricularia resupinata</u> *	500	<u>Muhlenbergia sobolifera</u> *	123
		<u>Peltandra virginica</u>	173
Gilead		<u>Corallorhiza odontorhiza</u> *	221
		<u>Triphora trianthophora</u> *	255
<u>Callitriche anceps</u>	400	<u>Polygonum douglasii</u>	292
<u>Osmorhiza chilensis</u>	427	<u>Chimaphila maculata</u> *	435
Grafton		Lincoln Plt.	
		<u>Osmorhiza chilensis</u> *	427
<u>Carex bigelowii</u> *	135	<u>Aster junciformis</u> *	530
<u>Juncus trifidus</u> *	188		
<u>Minuartia groenlandica</u> *	306		
<u>Paronychia argyrocoma</u> var.		Lovell	
<u>albimontana</u> *	311		
<u>Rubus chamaemorus</u>	374	<u>Scirpus longii</u>	171
<u>Diapensia lapponica</u> *	460	<u>Clematis verticillaris</u> *	319
<u>Viburnum edule</u>	515		
Greenwood		Magalloway Plt.	
		<u>Callitriche anceps</u> *	400
<u>Asplenium platyneuron</u>	73	<u>Osmorhiza chilensis</u>	427
<u>Carex platyphylla</u>	148		
<u>Cypripedium arietinum</u>	222		
<u>Adlumia fungosa</u>	335	Mason	
<u>Impatiens pallida</u> *	405		
<u>Panax quinquefolius</u>	421	<u>Dryopteris goldiana</u> *	82
<u>Rhododendron viscosum</u> *	455	<u>Minuartia groenlandica</u> *	306
<u>Hackelia americana</u> *	481	<u>Paronychia argyrocoma</u> var.	
		<u>albimontana</u>	311
		<u>Impatiens pallida</u> *	405
Hartford			
		Norway	
<u>Lycopodium sabinaefolium</u>	60		
<u>Spiranthes lucida</u>	254	<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u> *	209
<u>Utricularia resupinata</u>	500	<u>Cypripedium arietinum</u>	222
		<u>Cypripedium reginae</u>	224
Hebron		(<u>Isotria medeoloides</u>)	236
		<u>Listera auriculata</u>	238
<u>Equisetum variegatum</u> *	57	<u>Malaxis brachypoda</u>	242
<u>Lycopodium selago</u>	62	<u>Asarum canadense</u>	289
<u>Cypripedium reginae</u>	224	(<u>Gentiana quinquefolia</u>)	477
<u>Malaxis brachypoda</u>	242		
<u>Minuartia glabra</u>	304		

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<u>Ilex laevigata</u>	402	<u>Arabis missouriensis*</u>	340
<u>Kalmia latifolia</u>	442	<u>Ceanothus americanus*</u>	406
		<u>Vitis aestivalis</u> var.	
		<u>argentifolia*</u>	409
Oxford		<u>Epilobium ciliatum*</u>	419
<u>Bromus kalmii</u>	112	<u>Panax quinquefolius</u>	421
<u>Salix cordata</u>	260		
<u>Lupinus perennis</u>	392	Roxbury	
<u>Ceanothus americanus*</u>	406	<u>Orchis spectabilis*</u>	246
Paris		Riley	
(<u>Asplenium platyneuron</u>)	73	<u>Lycopodium selago*</u>	62
<u>Cryptogramma stelleri*</u>	76	<u>Hierochloë alpina</u>	121
<u>Dryopteris goldiana*</u>	82	<u>Carex bigelowii*</u>	135
<u>Cypripedium arietinum</u>	222	<u>Juncus trifidus*</u>	188
<u>Goodyera pubescens</u>	231	<u>Geocaulon lividum*</u>	286
<u>Asarum canadense</u>	289	<u>Minuartia groenlandica*</u>	306
<u>Minuartia glabra</u>	304	<u>Rubus chamaemorus*</u>	377
<u>Pyrola asarifolia*</u>	436	(<u>Rhododendron lapponicum</u>)*	450
<u>Gentiana quinquefolia</u>	477	<u>Diapensia lapponica*</u>	460
		<u>Viburnum edule*</u>	515
Parmachenee		<u>Solidago cutleri*</u>	552
<u>Dryopteris fragrans*</u>	78		
<u>Carex alopecoidea*</u>	132	Rumford	
<u>Betula caerulea-grandis*</u>	269	<u>Dryopteris fragrans</u>	78
<u>Minuartia groenlandica*</u>	306	<u>Minuartia glabra</u>	304
<u>Osmorhiza chilensis*</u>	427	<u>Paronychia argyrocoma</u> var.	
<u>Achillea borealis*</u>	522	<u>albimontana</u>	311
		<u>Aster foliaceus</u>	528
Peru			
<u>Calamagrostis inexpansa</u> var.		Stoneham	
<u>novae-angliae</u>	116	(<u>Triphora trianthophora</u>)*	255
<u>Eleocharis pauciflora</u> var.		<u>Betula caerulea-grandis</u>	269
<u>fernaldii</u>	167		
<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u>	209		
		Stow	
Porter		<u>Triphora trianthophora*</u>	255
<u>Woodsia obtusa*</u>	87	<u>Polygonum douglasii*</u>	292
<u>Potamogeton pulcher*</u>	99	<u>Minuartia groenlandica*</u>	306
<u>Bromus pubescens*</u>	114	<u>Paronychia argyrocoma</u> var.	
<u>Carex platyphylla*</u>	148	<u>albimontana*</u>	311
<u>Goodyera pubescens*</u>	231		
<u>Castanea dentata*</u>	278		
<u>Ranunculus fascicularis*</u>	324		

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Summer	PAGE
<u>Lycopodium sabinaefolium</u>	60
<u>Eleocharis pauciflora</u> var. <u>fernaldii</u>	167

Waterford

<u>Carex platyphylla</u> *	148
<u>Isotria verticillata</u> *	237
<u>Polygonum puritanorum</u>	293
(<u>Subularia aquatica</u>)	349
<u>Ceanothus americanus</u>	406
<u>Utricularia resupinata</u>	500

Woodstock

<u>Carex sparganioides</u> *	158
<u>Listera auriculata</u>	238
<u>Ulmus rubra</u>	283
<u>Rhododendron viscosum</u> *	455

Township C

<u>Viburnum edule</u> *	515
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—WASHINGTON COUNTY—

Beals

<u>Iris hookeri</u> *	204
<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u> *	209
<u>Montia lamprosperma</u>	301
<u>Minuartia groenlandica</u>	306
<u>Sedum rosea</u> *	357
<u>Rubus chamaemorus</u> *	374
<u>Primula laurentiana</u> *	462
<u>Lomatogonium rotatum</u> *	479

Calais

<u>Suaeda richii</u>	299
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Cherryfield

<u>Kalmia latifolia</u> *	442
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Columbia	PAGE
<u>Rumex fenestratus</u>	294

Cutler

<u>Triglochin gaspense</u>	105
<u>Iris hookeri</u> *	204
(<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u>)*	209
<u>Betula caerulea-grandis</u>	269
<u>Suaeda richii</u>	299
<u>Montia lamprosperma</u>	301
<u>Sedum rosea</u> *	357
<u>Rubus chamaemorus</u> *	374

Eastport

<u>Iris hookeri</u>	204
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Edmunds

<u>Callitriche anceps</u>	400
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Harrington

<u>Triglochin gaspense</u>	105
<u>Iris hookeri</u>	204
(<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u>)*	209
(<u>Rubus chamaemorus</u>)*	374

Indian Twp.

<u>Aster junciformis</u>	530
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Jonesport

<u>Iris hookeri</u> *	204
(<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u>)*	209
<u>Montia lamprosperma</u>	301
<u>Sedum rosea</u>	357
<u>Rubus chamaemorus</u> *	374
<u>Hottonia inflata</u>	462
<u>Primula laurentiana</u>	462
<u>Lomatogonium rotatum</u>	479
<u>Galium obtusum</u>	506
<u>Aster foliaceus</u>	528
<u>Aster junciformis</u>	530

(Washington County)

	PAGE		PAGE
Lambert Lake Twp.		Sedgwick	
<u>Callitriche anceps</u>	400	<u>Adlumia fungosa</u>	335
Lubec		Steuben	
<u>Carex vaginata</u>	162	<u>Carex rariflora</u>	154
<u>(Iris hookeri)*</u>	204	<u>Rubus chamaemorus*</u>	374
<u>Geocaulon lividum</u>	286	<u>Aqalinis neoscotica</u>	486
<u>Sedum rosea*</u>	357		
<u>Rubus chamaemorus*</u>	374	Trescott	
Machias		<u>Iris hookeri*</u>	204
<u>Rubus chamaemorus</u>	374	<u>(Sedum rosea)*</u>	357
		<u>(Rubus chamaemorus)*</u>	374
Machiasport		T.18 MDBPP	
<u>Iris hookeri*</u>	204	<u>Arethusa bulbosa*</u>	209
<u>(Arethusa bulbosa)*</u>	209	<u>(Rubus chamaemorus)*</u>	374
<u>Chenopodium rubrum</u>	296	<u>Littorella americana</u>	504
<u>Sedum rosea*</u>	357		
<u>(Rubus chamaemorus)*</u>	374		
<u>Primula laurentiana*</u>	462		
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<u>Carex wiegandii</u>	163	<u>Lycopodium selago</u>	62
<u>Rubus chamaemorus*</u>	374	<u>Carex adusta</u>	130
		<u>Carex wiegandii</u>	163
Princeton		<u>Arethusa bulbosa*</u>	209
<u>Aster foliaceus</u>	530	<u>Listera auriculata</u>	238
		<u>Minuartia glabra</u>	304
		<u>Minuartia groenlandica</u>	306
		<u>Subularia aquatica</u>	349
Roque Bluffs		<u>Kalmia latifolia</u>	442
<u>Carex adusta</u>	130		
<u>Carex wiegandii</u>	163	Brooksville	
<u>Iris hookeri</u>	204	<u>Carex adusta</u>	130
<u>(Arethusa bulbosa)*</u>	209	<u>Betula caerulea-grandis</u>	269
<u>Geocaulon lividum</u>	286	<u>Kalmia latifolia*</u>	442
<u>Rumex fenestratus</u>	294		
<u>Sedum rosea</u>		Bucksport	
<u>Rubus chamaemorus*</u>	374	<u>Cypripedium arietinum</u>	222
<u>Primula laurentiana</u>	462		

	PAGE	Mount Desert	PAGE
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(<u>Lobelia siphilitica</u>)?	521	<u>Carex adusta</u>	130
		<u>Carex bushii</u>	138
Cranberry Isles		<u>Carex wiegandii</u>	163
		<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u>	209
<u>Botrychium lunaria</u> *	71	<u>Cypripedium reginae</u>	224
<u>Iris hookeri</u>	204	<u>Goodyera pubescens</u>	231
<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u> *	209	<u>Minuartia groenlandica</u>	306
<u>Parietaria pensylvanica</u>	285	<u>Clethra alnifolia</u>	432
<u>Suaeda americana</u>	297	<u>Utricularia resupinata</u>	500
<u>Suaeda richii</u>	299		
<u>Montia lamprosperma</u>	301	Orland	
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		<u>Goodyera pubescens</u>	231
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<u>Carex oronensis</u>	147		
		Sorrento	
Deer Isle		<u>Suaeda richii</u>	299
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<u>Sedum rosea</u>	357	Southwest Harbor	
		<u>Zannichellia palustris</u>	102
Ellsworth		<u>Carex adusta</u>	130
<u>Limosella subulata</u>	492	<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u> *	209
<u>Bidens hyperborea</u>	535	<u>Suaeda americana</u>	297
		<u>Minuartia groenlandica</u>	306
Franklin		<u>Cardamine longii</u>	344
<u>Minuartia groenlandica</u>	306	<u>Rubus chamaemorus</u> *	374
		Swan's Island	
Gouldsboro		<u>Carex wiegandii</u>	163
(<u>Iris hookeri</u>)*	204	<u>Iris hookeri</u> *	204
<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u> *	209	<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u>	209
<u>Sedum rosea</u> *	357	<u>Achillea borealis</u>	522
<u>Rubus chamaemorus</u> *	374	<u>Aster foliaceus</u>	528
		Winter Harbor	
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<u>Montia lamprosperma</u>	301	<u>Sedum rosea</u> *	357
		<u>Lomatogonium rotatum</u> *	479

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		<u>Potamogeton confervoides</u>	95
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<u>Suaeda richii</u>	299	<u>Carex platyphylla</u>	148
		<u>Cypripedium reginae</u>	224
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<u>Betula pumila</u>	274	<u>Castanea dentata</u>	278
		<u>Minuartia glabra</u>	304
		<u>Adlumia fungosa</u>	335
		<u>Gentiana crinita*</u>	472
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<u>Littorella americana</u>	504	<u>Iris hookeri</u>	204
Frankfort		Hope	
<u>Carex oronensis</u>	147	<u>Lupinus perennis</u>	392
<u>Allium tricoccum</u>	196		
<u>Platanthera flava</u> var. <u>herbiola</u>	249	Isle au Haut	
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		<u>Iris hookeri</u>	204
		<u>Arethusa bulbosa*</u>	209
		<u>Betula caerulea-grandis</u>	269
Monroe		<u>Montia lamprosperma</u>	301
<u>Adlumia fungosa</u>	335	<u>Minuartia groenlandica*</u>	306
		<u>Sedum rosea</u>	357
		<u>Ilex glabra*</u>	402
		(<u>Rhododendron viscosum</u>)	455
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<u>Chamaecyparis thyoides*</u>	90	<u>Aster foliaceus*</u>	528
<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u>	209	Matinicus Isle Pt.	
Winterport		<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u>	209
<u>Sagittaria montevidensis</u>		<u>Suaeda richii</u>	299
ssp. <u>spongiosa</u>	106	<u>Montia lamprosperma</u>	301
<u>Bidens hyperborea</u>	535	<u>Adlumia fungosa</u>	335
		<u>Sedum rosea*</u>	357
		<u>Aster foliaceus</u>	528

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		<u>Bidens eatonii</u>	534
Rockland		<u>Bidens hyperborea</u>	535
<u>Carex atherodes</u>	132	Boothbay	
<u>Gentiana crinita</u>	472	<u>Montia lamprosperma</u>	301
		<u>Aster foliaceus</u>	528
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<u>Eleocharis rostellata</u>	169	Boothbay Harbor	
<u>Platanthera flava</u> var.		<u>Cardamine longii</u>	344
<u>herbiola</u>	249		
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<u>Iris hookeri</u>	204	<u>Goodyera pubescens</u>	231
		<u>Minuartia groenlandica</u>	306
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<u>Asplenium platyneuron</u>	73	Dresden	
		<u>Platanthera flava</u> var.	
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<u>spongiosa</u>	106	Edgecomb	
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<u>Clematis verticillaris</u>	319	Monhegan Plt.	
<u>Limosella subulata</u>	492	<u>Carex garberi</u> var. <u>bifaria</u>	143
		<u>Platanthera flava</u> var.	
Washington		<u>herbiola*</u>	249
<u>Castanea dentata</u>	278	<u>Sedum rosea</u>	357
		<u>Gentiana crinita*</u>	472
		<u>Aster foliaceus</u>	528

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		<u>Goodyera pubescens</u>	231
		(<u>Castanea dentata</u>)*	278
		<u>Panax quinquefolius</u>	421
		<u>Cornus florida</u>	430
		<u>Utricularia resupinata</u>	500
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<u>Allium tricoccum</u>	196	<u>Juncus alpinus</u>	182
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<u>Spiranthes lucida</u>	254	Hallowell	
Augusta		(<u>Orchis spectabilis</u>)	246
<u>Goodyera pubescens</u>	231	<u>Astragalus alpinus</u> var.	
<u>Astragalus alpinus</u> var.		<u>brunetianus</u>	382
<u>brunetianus</u>	382		
Belgrade		Litchfield	
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<u>Goodyera pubescens</u>	231	<u>Gentiana crinita</u>	472
		<u>Utricularia resupinata</u>	500
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<u>Equisetum variegatum</u>	57	<u>Cypripedium reginae</u>	224
<u>Spiranthes lucida</u>	254	<u>Goodyera pubescens</u>	231
<u>Podostemum ceratophyllum</u>	355	<u>Malaxis brachypoda</u>	242
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		<u>brunetianus</u>	382
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<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u>	209	<u>Goodyera pubescens</u>	231
<u>Cypripedium reginae</u> *	224	<u>Saxifraga pensylvanica</u>	366
		<u>Waldsteinia fragarioides</u> *	380
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<u>Calypso bulbosa</u>	216	<u>Calypso bulbosa</u>	216
(<u>Malaxis brachypoda</u>)	242	<u>Orchis spectabilis</u>	246
<u>Orchis spectabilis</u>	246	<u>Spiranthes lucida</u>	254
<u>Platanthera flava</u> var.		<u>Podostemum ceratophyllum</u>	355
<u>herbiola</u>	249	<u>Panax quinquefolius</u> *	421
<u>Spiranthes lucida</u>	254	<u>Gentiana crinita</u> *	472
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<u>Panax quinquefolius</u>	421		
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<u>Goodyera pubescens</u>	231	<u>ssp. spongiosa</u>	106
		<u>Sagittaria rigida</u>	109
		<u>Eleocharis diandra</u>	166
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<u>Eragrostis capillaris</u>	119	<u>Eriocaulon parkeri*</u>	179
<u>Goodyera pubescens</u>	231	<u>Cardamine longii*</u>	344
<u>Isotria verticillata</u>	237	<u>Tillaea aquatica</u>	360
<u>Callitriche anceps</u>	400	<u>Samolus parviflorus*</u>	469
		<u>Gentiana crinita*</u>	472
		<u>Limosella subulata</u>	492
		<u>Bidens eatonii</u>	534
South Poland		<u>Bidens hyperborea</u>	535
<u>Potamogeton vaseyi</u>	100		
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		<u>Minuartia groenlandica</u>	306
Turner		<u>Viola brittoniana</u>	412
<u>Isotria verticillata</u>	237	<u>Vaccinium caesariense</u>	458
<u>Betula caerulea-grandis</u>	269	(<u>Iva frutescens</u> var.	
<u>Clematis verticillaris</u>	319	<u>oraria</u>)*	545
<u>Gentiana crinita</u>	472		
<u>Utricularia resupinata</u>	500	Phippsburg	
		<u>Zannichellia palustris</u>	102
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<u>Sagittaria montevidensis</u>		<u>Iris prismatica</u>	204
<u>ssp. spongiosa</u>	106	<u>Minuartia glabra</u>	304
<u>Lilaeopsis chinensis*</u>	426	<u>Lilaeopsis chinensis*</u>	426
<u>Samolus parviflorus</u>	469	<u>Kalmia latifolia*</u>	442
		<u>Samolus parviflorus*</u>	469
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<u>Eleocharis diandra</u>	166	<u>Eleocharis diandra</u>	166
<u>Minuartia glabra</u>	304	<u>Eriocaulon parkeri*</u>	179
<u>Cardamine longii</u>	344	(<u>Cardamine longii</u>)*	344
<u>Tillaea aquatica</u>	360	<u>Lobelia siphilitica</u>	521
<u>Lilaeopsis chinensis</u>	426		
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Bowdoinham		<u>Suaeda americana</u>	297
<u>Zannichellia palustris</u>	102	<u>Suaeda richii</u>	299
<u>Najas guadalupensis</u>	104	<u>Lonicera dioica</u>	510

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<u>Eriocaulon parkeri</u>	179
<u>Juncus alpinus</u>	182
<u>Tillaea aquatica</u>	360
<u>Lilaeopsis chinensis*</u>	426
<u>Kalmia latifolia*</u>	442
<u>Samolus parviflorus*</u>	469
<u>Limosella subulata*</u>	492

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<u>Aletris farinosa</u>	194
<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u>	209
<u>Cypripedium reginae</u>	224
(<u>Castanea dentata</u>)*	278
<u>Chenopodium boscianum</u>	296
<u>Sassafras albidum</u>	331
<u>Gentiana crinita</u>	472
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<u>Bartonia paniculata</u>	471
<u>Gentiana crinita</u>	472
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(Cumberland County)

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<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u>	209	<u>Castanea dentata</u>	278
<u>Cypripedium arietinum</u>	222	<u>Arabis missouriensis</u>	340
<u>Suaeda americana</u>	297	<u>Gentiana crinita</u>	472
<u>Adlumia fungosa</u>	335		
(<u>Dentaria maxima</u>)	346	Windham	
<u>Viola triloba</u>	415	<u>Subularia aquatica</u>	349
<u>Kalmia latifolia</u>	442		
<u>Gentiana crinita</u>	472		
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<u>Zannichellia palustris</u> *	102	<u>Platanthera flava</u> var.	
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<u>Carex sterilis</u>	158	<u>Clethra alnifolia</u>	432
<u>Eriocaulon parkeri</u>	179	<u>Rhododendron maximum</u>	452
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<u>Gentiana crinita</u>	472	<u>Chamaecyparis thyoides</u> *	90
<u>Gentiana quinquefolia</u>	477	<u>Goodyera pubescens</u>	231
Sebago		<u>Quercus coccinea</u> --	280
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<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u>	209	<u>Baptisia tinctoria</u> var.	
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<u>Chimaphila maculata</u> *	435	<u>Ilex laevigata</u> *	402
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		<u>Rhododendron maximum</u>	452
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<u>Sphenopholis obtusata</u>	126	<u>Allium canadense</u> *	194
<u>Limosella subulata</u>	492	<u>Iris prismatica</u>	207
<u>Bidens eatonii</u>	534	<u>Liatris borealis</u>	545
		<u>Sericocarpus asteroides</u>	550
Biddeford		Kennebunkport	
<u>Suaeda richii</u>	299	<u>Arethusa bulbosa</u> *	209
<u>Gentiana crinita</u>	472	<u>Platanthera flava</u> var.	
		<u>herbiola</u>	249
		<u>Clethra alnifolia</u>	432
Buxton		<u>Gentiana crinita</u> *	472
<u>Betula caerulea-grandis</u>	269	(<u>Agalinis maritima</u>)*	485
<u>Saxifraga pensylvanica</u>	366	<u>Lonicera sempervirens</u>	513
		<u>Aster schreberi</u>	532
Cornish		Kittery	
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<u>Woodsia obtusa</u> *	87	<u>Salicornia bigelovii</u>	297
<u>Carex platyphylla</u> *	148	<u>Suaeda americana</u>	297
<u>Peltandra virginica</u>	173	<u>Sassafras albidum</u>	331
(<u>Polygonum douglasii</u>)*	292	<u>Triosteum aurantiacum</u>	514
<u>Arabis missouriensis</u> *	340	(<u>Iva frutescens</u> var. <u>oraria</u>)*	545
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		<u>Sericocarpus asteriodes</u>	550
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<u>Castanea dentata</u>	278	<u>Saxifraga pensylvanica</u>	366
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RARE PLANT DATA FORM

Name of Plant: _____

Where found (town & county): _____

Specific Location: _____

Date last seen there: _____

Number of these plants: Few ____ Many ____ Abundant ____

Comments (may include associated plants, topography, anything else noticed about the area): _____

Would you be able to show this area to Critical Areas Program staff? _____

Your name: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number: _____

THANK YOU !

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