



## Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program

Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife  
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## Bayard's Green Adder's-mouth *Malaxis bayardii* Fernald

State Status: Endangered  
Federal Status: None

**Description:** Bayard's Green Adder's-mouth is a globally rare, pale green orchid (family Orchidaceae) of dry open woodlands, pine barrens, and similar habitats. Reaching only 9 to 26 cm (3.5–10.2 in.) in height, this delicate orchid has a cylindrical raceme of up to 70 tiny chartreuse flowers, and typically one bright green stem leaf.

**Aids to identification:** The leaf (or leaves, as occasionally there are two) of Bayard's Green Adder's-mouth is ovate to elliptic in shape, and up to 3.8 cm (~1.5 in.) in length; at its base, it clasps and sheaths the stem. The leaf sheath and stem have 5 to 8 lengthwise ridges. The raceme, 2 to 12 cm (4.7 in.) in length, bears tiny flowers (3–4 mm wide) on short pedicels (3.4–5 mm). The flowers are bilaterally symmetric, with two linear, sickle-shaped petals, and a broadly rhomboid-deltoid lip. The lip has two lobes (auricles) at the base, and three at the apex; the center apex lobe is smaller than the lateral lobes. The sepals are oblong and elliptic with involute margins. Floral bracts are small and triangular. The fruits are capsules, and are nearly spherical to egg-shaped. Bayard's Green Adder's-mouth flowers midsummer and produces fruits mid- to late summer.

**Similar species:** Bayard's Green Adder's-mouth can be differentiated from Green Adder's-mouth Orchid, a very similar, but far more common species, through examination of the flower, inflorescence, and habitat characteristics. The flowers of Green Adder's-mouth Orchid have auricles (base lobes) that are less than 0.6 times as long as the distance between the base of the lip and the tip of the middle apex lobe, whereas the auricles of Bayard's Green Adder's-mouth is 0.6 times or greater than this distance. Flowers of Green Adder's-mouth Orchid have longer pedicels (5–10 mm), are more densely arranged at the top of

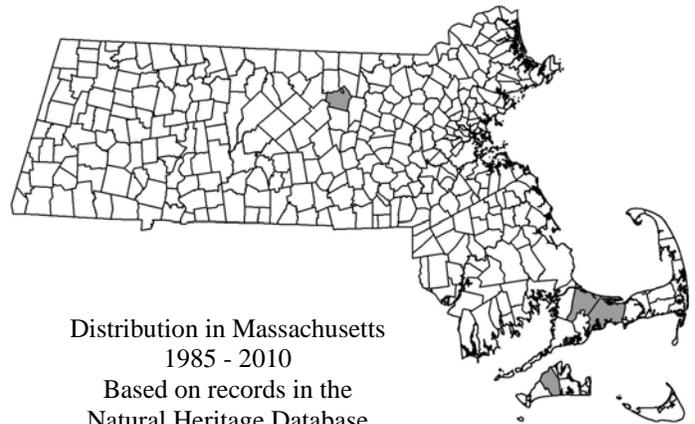


*Bayard's Green Adder's-mouth.*  
Photo: Jennifer Garrett, NHESP.

the raceme, and wilt more quickly at the base of the inflorescence, than those of Bayard's Green Adder's-mouth. Further, Green Adder's-mouth Orchid occupies wet or moist habitats, whereas Bayard's Green Adder's-mouth is known primarily from dry sites.

**Habitat in Massachusetts:** Bayard's Green Adder's-mouth inhabits open to partially shaded sites of disturbance-dependent habitats, such as grassland sand plains, pine barrens, pitch pine–scrub oak barrens, and dry open woodland edges; the substrate is dry sandy or clay soil. Optimal

cover consists of a mix of native grasses, low herbs, and patchy shrubs; associated species include Little Blue-stem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), Poverty-grass (*Danthonia spicata*), Yellow Wild Indigo (*Baptisia tinctoria*), Showy Aster (*Eurybia spectabilis*), Trailing Arbutus (*Epigaea repens*), Wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*), Bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*), Hair-cap Moss (*Polytrichum commune*), Bracken Fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), Pitch Pine (*Pinus rigida*), and oaks (*Quercus* spp.).



Distribution in Massachusetts  
1985 - 2010  
Based on records in the  
Natural Heritage Database

### Flowering time in Massachusetts

Jan	Feb	Ma	Apr	Ma	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

**Range:** Bayard's Green Adder's-mouth is currently or historically known from eleven states from Vermont, New York, and Massachusetts, south to North Carolina and west to Ohio (though it is apparently absent from Maryland and Delaware).

**Threats:** The open, disturbance-dependent habitats occupied by Bayard's Green Adder's-mouth are subjected to a variety of threats. Exclusion of natural disturbance or a lack of active management, and the resulting habitat succession to dense woody vegetation or a closed-canopy situation poses a threat to the species in Massachusetts, probably at each current location to some extent. Competition from aggressive native or invasive herbs or shrubs, or over-shading from taller woody plants may suppress the plant, keeping it from flowering, or triggering dormancy. Exotic plants known to invade dry, disturbed habitats, such as knapweeds (*Centaurea* spp.) and spurges (*Euphorbia* spp.), are capable of dominating vegetation cover once they become established.

Additional threats include destructive habitat disturbance that damages or kills plants, or compacts or disrupts soil, such as road maintenance or ORV use; land conversion for development or other anthropogenic land uses; and inappropriate management, such as mowing during the reproductive period.

**Population status in Massachusetts:** Bayard's Green Adder's-mouth is listed under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act as Endangered. All listed species are legally protected from killing, collection, possession, or sale, and from activities that would destroy habitat and thus directly or indirectly cause mortality or disrupt critical behaviors. Bayard's Green Adder's-mouth is currently known from Worcester, Barnstable, and Dukes Counties, and is historically known from Essex County.

**Management recommendations:** As with all species, maintaining habitat quality is essential. Bayard Green Adder's-mouth habitat should be monitored for competition and over-shading by aggressive native and exotic invasive plants. If natural succession is resulting in over-shading of the rare orchid habitat, or exotic plants are becoming established, a vegetation management plan should be constructed. Management strategies may include mowing (outside of the orchid's growing season), tree removal, prescribed burning, or targeted invasive plant removal. Population locations that receive heavy recreational use (e.g., hiking, ORV) should be carefully monitored for plant damage or soil disturbance; trails can sometimes be re-routed to protect the rare plant population. All active management within the habitat of a state-listed plant (including invasive species removal) is subject to review under the MESA, and should be planned in close consultation with the Massachusetts Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program.