



**Natural Heritage  
& Endangered Species  
Program**

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Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife

**White Adder's Mouth**  
*Malaxis monophyllos* (L.) Sw.  
**var. *brachypoda*** (A. Gray) F. Morris & E.A. Eames

State Status: **Endangered**  
Federal Status: **None**

**DESCRIPTION:** White Adder's Mouth is a diminutive, single-leaved orchid (family Orchidaceae) that inhabits rich shady bogs and fens. Its slender stem ranges from 3 to 30 cm (1.2 to 12 in.) in height, and is loosely sheathed by a light green elliptical leaf, up to 9.5 cm (3.7 in.) long. Up to fifty very small greenish-white flowers are held loosely along the upper part of the stem on tiny pedicels (2 to 4.5 mm), subtended by minute lance-shaped floral bracts (1.5 to 2 mm). The flower has a heart-shaped lip that tapers to an acuminate tip situated lowermost on the flower (resupinate). The petals are linear and reflexed, less than 3 mm in length. The dorsal and lateral sepals are oval to lance-shaped, also less than 3 mm long.

**AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION:**

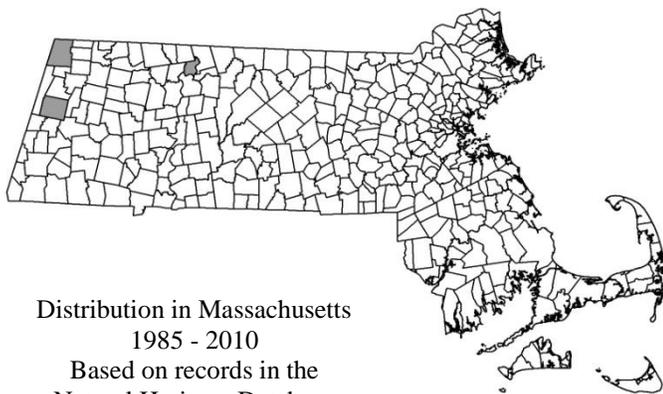
- An orchid  $\leq 30$  cm with a raceme of tiny greenish-white flowers
- Pedicels  $< 5$  mm (as its epithet *brachypoda*, or "short-footed," implies)
- Flower with heart-shaped lip
- One elliptical leaf (rarely two)
- A shaded, calcareous wetland habitat



*White Adder's Mouth, plant and close up of flower stalk.*  
Photos by B.A. Sorrie, NHESP.

**SIMILAR SPECIES:** White Adder's Mouth can be confused with Green Adder's Mouth (*Malaxis unifolia*, Threatened), a similar orchid also with a single-leaf. However the flowers of Green Adder's Mouth are greenish rather than greenish-white, and are held on longer pedicels (5–10 mm); further, its flower lip has two lobes with a central tooth. A second congener, Bayard's Adder's Mouth (*Malaxis bayardii*, Endangered), is very similar to Green Adder's Mouth, but is known mainly from dry, sandy habitats of the Massachusetts coastal plain, not from the wet rich sites occupied by White Adder's Mouth.

**HABITAT IN MASSACHUSETTS:** In Massachusetts, White Adder's Mouth occurs in small shaded calcareous wetlands in the western counties. It can be found in hillside seeps, but is more often located in mossy depressions in hummocky, sphagnum moss-dominated sites shaded by Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). Associated species include Larch (*Larix laricina*), Sphagnum spp., Sensitive Fern (*Onoclea*



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

**A Species of Greatest Conservation Need in the Massachusetts State Wildlife Action Plan**

**Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife**

1 Rabbit Hill Rd., Westborough, MA; tel: 508-389-6300; fax: 508-389-7890; [www.mass.gov/dfw](http://www.mass.gov/dfw)

Please allow the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program to continue to conserve the biodiversity of Massachusetts with a contribution for 'endangered wildlife conservation' on your state income tax form, as these donations comprise a significant portion of our operating budget.

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*sensibilis*), Royal Fern (*Osmunda regalis*), and Skunk Cabbage (*Arisaema triphyllum*).

**POPULATION STATUS:** White Adder's Mouth is listed under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act as Endangered. All listed species are protected from killing, collecting, possessing, or sale and from activities that would destroy habitat and thus directly or indirectly cause mortality or disrupt critical behaviors. It is currently known from Berkshire and Franklin Counties and is historically known from Hampshire County.

**RANGE:** This species is known from Alaska southeast across Canada to Newfoundland and south to New Jersey (historical), Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and Minnesota. It is disjunct in Colorado and California.

**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS:** Threats to White Adder's Mouth include invasion by exotic invasive plants, increases in light, and wetland disturbance or drying. Sites should be monitored for competition from invasive exotic plants and aggressive native plants; if necessary a vegetation management plan should be developed, in consultation with the Massachusetts Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program. Known habitat locations should be protected from dramatic changes in light or moisture conditions. Rare plant locations that receive heavy recreational use should be carefully monitored for plant damage or soil disturbance; trails can sometimes be rerouted to reduce impact to the population. All active management of rare plant populations (including invasive species removal) is subject to review under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act, and should be planned in close consultation with the Massachusetts Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program.

**Flowers present in Massachusetts**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Updated 2015

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