

Accepted name: *Dendrochilum corrugatum* (Ridl.) J.J.Sm., Recueil Trav. Bot. Néerl. 1: 65 (1904)

## Subgenus – *Platyclinis*

### Synonyms

*Platyclinis corrugata* Ridl., Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot. 4: 233 (1894).

*Acoridium corrugatum* (Ridl.) Rolfe, Orchid Rev. 12: 220 (1904).

*Dendrochilum fimbriatum* Ames, Orchidaceae 6: 51 (1920).

### Origin in the Wild

Sabah

### Elevation in the Wild

1,500 – 2,100 metres

### Habitat in the Wild

This species is endemic to Mount Kinabalu. Most specimens in herbarium appear to have been collected from Marai Parai Spur.

Jeffrey Wood wrote that this species is mostly a twig epiphyte within lower montane forest and *Leptospermum spp* ridge scrub on ultramafic substrate. This species favours open spaces where it avoids the shade of the canopy (Wood 2003).

This species has been recorded as an epiphyte and lithophyte.

### The Plants Description

Pseudobulbs clump along a creeping rhizome. Rhizomes can grow up to 6cm long. Pseudobulbs are green suffused with red or entirely red. Pseudobulbs are an ovoid-globose or broadly ellipsoid shape and rugulose, measure 0.5-1.6cm long and 0.5-0.7cm in diameter. Pseudobulbs are covered by 2-3 cataphylls while they are growing and which disintegrate into non-persistent fibres as the pseudobulbs mature. Leaves are petiolate; petioles measure 0.8-3.0cm long. Leaf blades are a linear to linear-lanceolate shape with acute apices that are minutely apiculate. Leaf blades measure 5.5-13.5cm long and 0.5-1cm wide. Leaves are dark olive-green and have 3-4 distinct nerves.

### The Inflorescence

Peduncles are curved and measure 5.5-10cm long. Rachises are arching to pendent and measure 5-16cm long. Rachises are reddish and quadrangular in cross-section. Flowers alternate distichously and are spaced 1.8-2mm apart. There are 3-4 non-floriferous bracts at the base of each rachis.

### The Flowers

Flowers have creamy white sepals and petals, and yellowish-green labella, columns deep pink or orange and anther caps yellow. Sepals and petals spread widely. Dorsal sepals are a lanceolate shape and have acute apices that are reflexed. Dorsal sepals measure 4-4.5mm long and 1.5mm wide, have entire margins and are 3-veined. The lateral sepals are an ovate-lanceolate shape, falcate and have acute apices that are reflexed. Lateral sepals measure 3.5mm long and 1.9-2mm wide, have entire margins

and are 3-veined. Petals are a lanceolate shape and have acuminate to acute apices. Petals are one-veined, measure 3.5-4mm long and 1mm wide and have minutely erose-dentate margins. Labella are 3 veined, entire, a broadly ovate-rotundate shape and triangular-apiculate at their apices. Labella are sometimes shallowly 3-lobed; somewhat concave at basally. Labella margins are irregularly fimbriate and there are two calli that run half the length, the calli are located along the lateral nerves. Columns are 0.7-0.8mm long. Apical hoods are rounded and have entire margins. Stelidia grow from the base of the columns, are an oblong shape and have obtuse apices. Stelidia measure 0.3-0.4mm long and do not exceed the apical hood.

#### Herbarium Specimens

Holotype

SAR

AMES

[Specimen 48119](#) (photo) (*Dendrochilum fimbriatum*)

Isotype

NA

Other herbarium specimens

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (K)

[Specimen K000078206](#)

[Specimen 47660.000](#)

[Specimen K000078205](#)

[Specimen 61409.000](#)

[Specimen 60400.000](#)

BM

BO

National Herbarium Netherlands, Leiden (L)

[Specimen L0322434](#)

[Specimen L0322435](#)

[Specimen L0322436](#)

SING

E

Sabah Parks Herbarium

HBG

SAN

Scent

No

[www.dendrochilum.com](http://www.dendrochilum.com)

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### Flowering Season

Flowering plants have been collected in the wild from March to May and from August to November.

### Culture

I do not think this species is in cultivation

### Similar Species

*Dendrochilum cupulatum* (see this page for the differences)  
*Dendrochilum alatum*

### Other Information

Oakes Ames described *Dendrochilum fimbriatum* and wrote that the stelidia are unusual and indicate an affinity with *Dendrochilum alatum* (Ames 1920). The type of *D. fimbriatum* was collected on Mount Kinabalu along the Marai Parai Spur by Clemens. Jeffrey Wood added *Dendrochilum fimbriatum* as a synonym of *Dendrochilum corrugatum*. Wood wrote that the floral characteristics of the two species are the same. Wood re-worded Ridley's original description in his book, *The Dendrochilum of Borneo*.

The epithet refers to the habit of its pseudobulbs becoming wrinkled even when they are mature.

Jeffrey Wood wrote that this species is closely related and similar to *Dendrochilum alatum* but differs by its broader and fimbriate labellum, falcate lateral sepals, and petals that are not twisted 90 degrees from vertical (Wood 2001).



Right: This photo was taken by Todd Barkman. Used with permission ©.

Reference –

AMES, Oakes. 1920, Illustrations and studies of the Family Orchidaceae Facsimile 6 The Orchids of Mount Kinabalu British North Borneo, Ames Botanical Laboratory, North Easton, Massachusetts, Boston.

WOOD, Jeffrey. Dendrochilum of Borneo, 2001. Natural History Publications (Borneo), Malaysia.

WOOD, Jeffrey. 2003, Orchids of Borneo volume 4. The Sabah Society, Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia.

World Checklist of Selected Plant Families. 15 February 2009. The Board of Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; <http://www.kew.org/wcsp/> accessed **15 February 2009**.