

Accepted name: *Dendrochilum bandaharaense* J.J.Wood & J.B.Comber, Lindleyana 10: 57 (1995)

Subgenus – *Platyclinis*

#### Synonyms

None

#### Origin in the Wild

Sumatra and Peninsula Malaysia

#### Elevation in the Wild

2,600 – 2,700 metres (Sumatra)

#### Habitat in the Wild

This species was recorded in Aceh Province in the Mount Leuser Nature Reserve at camp 6 on Mount Bandahara. De Wilde's field notes state that it was an epiphyte on a mossy tree stump.

In Malaysia, a plant was recorded from the Cameron Highlands

#### The Plants Description

Rhizomes branch and have a creeping habit with pseudobulbs spaced c1.2cm apart. Pseudobulbs are an ovate-fusiform shape. Pseudobulbs measure 1.5-2.2cm long and 0.6cm in diameter. Cataphylls surround immature pseudobulbs and disintegrate into persistent fibres as the pseudobulbs mature. Leaves are petiolate, petioles measure 0.6cm long. Leaf blades are a lanceolate shape and have acute to acuminate apices. Leaf blades measure 8-11.5cm long and 1.8cm wide.

#### The Inflorescence

Inflorescences are synanthous and emerge with new growths. Peduncles are shorter than rachises, and measure c6cm long compared to an overall inflorescence length of 22cm. Flowers are spaced c4-5mm apart.

#### The Flowers

Approximately 40 flowers are recorded growing on an inflorescence. The flower colour is pale creamy salmon. Dorsal sepals are a lanceolate shape and have acuminate to acute apices. Dorsal sepals measure 7.85mm long and 2mm wide. Lateral sepals are a narrowly triangular shape and have acute apices. Lateral sepals measure 8.57mm long and 1.86mm wide. Petals are a sublinear shape and have acute apices. Petals measure 6.3mm long and 1.28mm wide. Labella are entire although there is a distinct difference between the epichile and hypochile. Labella are a lanceolate shape and have acute apices, measure 3.92mm long and 1.67mm wide. There are three keels that grow from the base of the hypochile, the two lateral keels are shorter and slightly curve. Columns are 2.7mm long; and have very short feet. Apical hoods have truncate apices and irregular dentate margins. Stelidia emerge from the middle of the

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column and just reach the apical hood. Stelidia are a linear shape and are unequally bilobed at their apices.

#### Herbarium Specimens

Holotype

National Herbarium Netherlands, Leiden (L)

[Specimen L0058457](#)

Isotype

Kew Botanical Gardens (K)

[Specimen K000078890](#)

#### Scent

I could find no record

#### Flowering Season

Flowering plants have been collected in the wild during June

#### Cultivation

I do not think this species is in cultivation

#### Similar Species

*Dendrochilum duplicibracium*

#### Other Information

Jim Comber wrote that this species is similar to *Dendrochilum duplicibracium* but differs by its larger ovate-fusiform shaped pseudobulbs, narrower leaves with short petioles and a labellum with an acute apex.



*Dendrochilum bandaharaense*. A. Habit; B. Floral bract; C. Flower, side view; D. Dorsal sepal; E. Lateral sepal; F. Petal; G. Lip; H. Column, various views; I. Anther cap, back and oblique views; J. Pollinia. Scale: single bar = 1 mm; double bar = 1 cm. Drawn from *de Wilde & de Wilde-Duyffes* 13294 (holotype) by Susanna Stuart-Smith.

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Reference –

COMBER, J.B. 2001. Orchids of Sumatra, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew

JUTTA, M. ONG, P.T. PHOON, S.N. 2008. New Records for the Flora of Peninsular Malaysia, Family Orchidaceae, Gardens Bulletin Singapore 60 (1)

World Checklist of Selected Plant Families. 18 November 2008. The Board of Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; <http://www.kew.org/wcsp/> accessed **18 November 2008**.