

Accepted name: *Dendrochilum angustifolium* Ridl., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 39: 77 (1899).

Subgenus – *Dendrochilum*.

### Synonyms

*Acoridium angustifolium* (Ridl.) Ames, Blumea, Suppl. 1: 69 (1937).\*\*

\*\*I have not found the original description yet, but the holotype specimens in Ames are now considered to be *Dendrochilum stenophyllum*, further information is found down the page.

### Origin in the Wild

Sumatra  
Malaysia (Peninsula)

### Elevation in the Wild

Aceh, Sumatra – 2,600 metres  
Peninsula Malaysia – 1,767 metres

### Habitat in the Wild

Jim Comber wrote (2001) that this species was collected from Bur ni Telong in Aceh. On Peninsula Malaysia this plant has been recorded from Pahang, Bentung, Genting Highlands, Gunung Ulu Kali. A further specimen was collected during 1929 in Pahang on Fraser Hill. Plants are found on exposed mountain ridges often in association with a fern, *Leucanoptera comosa*.

### The Plants Description

The rhizomes measure up to 20cm long and branch. Pseudobulbs are spaced up to 2.5cm apart. Pseudobulbs are narrow, a conical shape and measure 1-1.7cm long. Pseudobulbs are orange. Leaves are petiolate, petioles are very short. Leaf blades are a narrowly linear-lanceolate shape and have acute apices. Leaf blades measure between 5-9cm long and 5-7mm wide.

### The Inflorescence

Inflorescence measure c20cm. Jim Comber wrote that it is three times the length of the leaf (Comber 2001).

### The Flowers

Flowers are greenish-white and small. Sepals measure 3mm long and are a lanceolate shape. Petals measure 3mm long but are narrower. Labella are entire and a linear-lanceolate shape with obtuse apices. Labella have three basal ridges close to their base. Columns are short and have a truncate apical hood. Stelidia emerge from the base of the column and curve upwards until they almost touch the apical hood.

### Herbaria specimens

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

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Isotype

Other herbarium specimens

Kew Botanical Gardens (K)

[Specimen 21618.000](#)

[Specimen K000364659](#)

Natural History Museum (BM)

[Specimen Robinson, H.C. & Kloss, C.B. 204](#)

#### Scent

Not known

#### Flowering Season

Flowering plants have been collected in the wild during March, May and September.

#### Cultivation

I do not think this species is in cultivation

I received an unknown *Dendrochilum* species from Malaysia in 2012 on an import. I believe that the plant was this species. However, the plant never flowered and it died within a year.

#### Similar Species

*Dendrochilum pallidiflavens*

*Dendrochilum taeniophyllum* (see this page for the differences)

#### Additional Comments

Jim Comber wrote that Holttum mentioned that this species could be a mountain form of *Dendrochilum pallidiflavens* (Comber 2001). Jim Comber discredits this however and says that the leaf and flower shape are different as well as the length of the inflorescence compared to the length of the leaves, *Dendrochilum pallidiflavens* is only as long as the leaves if not shorter. This was also discussed in Seidenfaden et al where it was kept separate on the basis of its narrow leaves and broad based pseudobulbs. Molecular and phylogenetic analysis is required further as leaf width is likely to be species variation as with other species of *Dendrochilum*.

\*\*The specimens labelled as *Acoridium angustifolium* in the AMES herbarium were examined by Henrik Pedersen and considered to be *Dendrochilum stenophyllum*. The Ames specimens labelled as this species and *Dendrochilum angustifolium* are not the same.

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

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## Reference –

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

PEDERSEN, Henrik. 1997, The Genus *Dendrochilum* (Orchidaceae) in the Philippines – A Taxonomic Revision. Opera Botanica, Denmark

SEIDENFADEN, Gunnar;; WOOD, Jeffrey;; HOULTTUM, Eric;. 1992, The Orchids of Peninsular Malaysia and Singapore

World Checklist of Selected Plant Families. 16 August 2008. The Board of Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; <http://www.kew.org/wcsp/> accessed **16 August 2008**.