

Accepted name: *Dendrochilum latilobum* J.J.Sm., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, III, 5: 40 (1922)

Subgenus – *Platyclinis*

Synonyms

None

Origin in the Wild

Sumatra

Elevation in the Wild

1,600 metres

Habitat in the Wild

This species was collected in forest on Mount Kerinci. The forest on Gunung Kerinci is now cleared below 1,800 metres, there is an area of surviving forest on the inaccessible western slope at elevations below 1,800m. This plant is either extinct or endangered on Gunung Kerinci. Plants however may survive on Gunung Tujuh and Gunung Raya.

The Plants Description

Rhizomes are long and branched and have internodes of 2cm. Pseudobulbs are spaced 6.5cm apart along the rhizome and grow at an acute angle and appear appressed against it. Pseudobulbs are terete and measure 4cm long, pseudobulbs are as wide as the rhizome. Leaves are petiolate, petioles measure 1cm long. Leaf blades are an elliptic-oblong to lanceolate shape and have narrowly obtuse to apiculate apices. Leaf blades measure 6.7-11cm long and 2.35-3cm wide. The leaf margins and veining are not recorded.

Inflorescences are synanthous. Peduncles measure 5.5-7cm long. Rachises are nodding and measure 9cm long. Flowers are spaced 1.6mm apart.

Flower colour is light brown, the flowers open widely. Sepals are an ovate-oblong shape and have shortly acute apices. Sepals measure 4mm long and 1.6mm wide. The margins and number of veins is not recorded. Petals are an elliptic-oblong shape and have acute apices. The upper margins of the petals are irregular and concave. Petals measure 3.3mm long and 1.6mm wide. Labella are held parallel to the column and do not have distinct side lobes. The epichile is a broadly triangular shape and has short acuminate apices. Labella measure 2mm long and 3mm wide, labella are wider at their apices; the basal margins are minutely erose. Labella have two small keels at their base which are transversely connected. Columns are small and curved. Columns measure 1.4mm long. Apical hoods are a trapezoid shape and have truncate apices. The margins of apical hoods are denticulate. Stelidia grow from just above the middle of the column and are equal to the apical hoods. Stelidia are an obliquely oblong shape and have obtuse apices.

Herbarium Specimens

I could not locate the holotype or any other specimen. The original description states that it was described by a plant collected by Bunnermeijer. The plant is a dried specimen and another of the upper inflorescence which is preserved in alcohol.

Scent

I could find no record

Flowering Season

I could find no record

Culture

I do not think this species is in cultivation

Similar Species

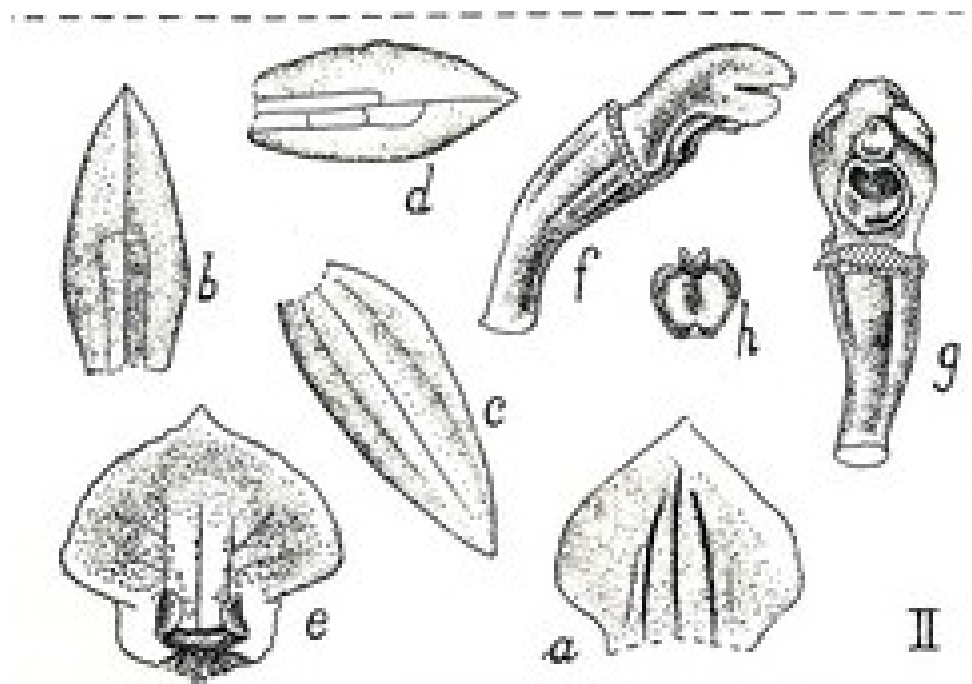
Dendrochilum longicaule

Dendrochilum decipiens (see this page for differences)

Dendrochilum carnosulilabrum

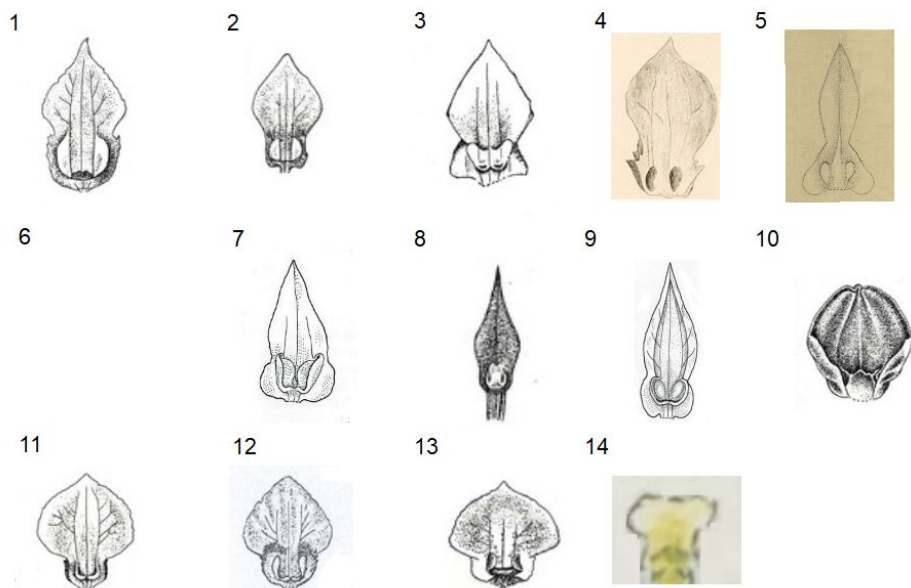
Other Information

J.J Smith wrote that this species is closely related to *Dendrochilum longicaule* but differs by its wider leaves, denser inflorescence, shorter labellum and wider stelidia.



The *decipiens* group (Sumatra species, long rhizomes with pseudobulbs spaced at least 2.5cm apart)
- labellum comparison

- 1 – *Dendrochilum decipiens*
- 2 – *Dendrochilum incurvibrachium*
- 3 – *Dendrochilum adpressibulum*
- 4 – *Dendrochilum vaginatum*
- 5 – *Dendrochilum elegans*
- 6 – *Dendrochilum kabense*
- 7 – *Dendrochilum lepidum*
- 8 – *Dendrochilum acuminatum*
- 9 – *Dendrochilum teleense*
- 10 – *Dendrochilum lamellatum*
- 12 – *Dendrochilum longicaule*
- 13 – *Dendrochilum carnosulilabrum*
- 14 – *Dendrochilum barbifrons*



Drawings by:

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Rudolf Schlechter
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Susanna Stuart-Smith

Image created by Trey Sanders for www.dendrochilum.com

Reference –

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

World Checklist of Selected Plant Families. 13 October 2008. The Board of Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; <http://www.kew.org/wcsp/> accessed **13 October 2008**.