

Accepted name: *Dendrochilum eximium* (Ames) L.O.Williams, Philipp. J. Sci. 80: 327 (1952)

Subgenus – *Platyclinis*

Synonyms

Acoridium eximium Ames, Blumea, Suppl. 1: 70 (1937).

Origin in the Wild

Luzon

Elevation in the Wild

I could find no record.

Habitat in the Wild

Plants have been collected from Rizal Province on Montalban and Paningtingan near Montalban.

Nothing is recorded about the habitat of this species.

The Plants Description

Pseudobulbs are a slenderly obpyriform-terete shape. Pseudobulbs measure c3.0cm long and c0.5cm diameter. Pseudobulbs are covered by 4-5 cataphylls while they are growing. I do not know if the cataphylls disintegrate into persistent or non-persistent fibres as the pseudobulbs mature. Leaves are petiolate; the length of the petiole is unknown. Leaves measure 7.0-11.0cm long, including the petiole and 0.6-1.3cm wide. Leaf blades are a lanceolate shape. There are 3-5 distinct nerves on the blade, the 2 lateral nerves are 1mm from the leaf margin.

The Inflorescence

Inflorescences are synanthous. Peduncles are suberect to curved and measure 5.6-11.5cm long. Rachises are nodding to pendent and measure 4.9-7.0cm long. Flowers alternate distichously and are spaced 3.0-4.0mm apart. There is 1 appressed non-floriferous bract at the base of the rachis. Flowers open from the distal section of the rachis.

The Flowers

I could not find a reference to the colour of the flower. Henrik Pedersen wrote that between 13 and 20 flowers grow on the inflorescence. Sepals and petals spread widely. Dorsal sepals is an elliptic shape and have obtuse to subacuminate apices. The dorsal sepal measures 4.2-5.1mm long and 1.6-2.1mm wide. The dorsal sepals are three veined and have entire margins. Lateral sepals are a slightly oblique ovate shape and have acuminate apices. Lateral sepals measure 4.3-4.6mm long and 1.9-2.1mm wide. Lateral sepals are three veined and have entire margins. Petals are an elliptic shape and have acuminate apices. Petals measure 3.9-4.4mm long and 1.8-2.0mm wide. Petals are three veined and have entire margins. Labella are porrect and 3-lobed, measure 0.7-0.8mm long and 1.8-2.2mm wide. Labella are obscurely one veined, glabrous and have entire margins. Side lobes are suberect or spreading, a flabellate shape and have rounded apices. Side lobes are shorter than the mid-lobe.

Mid-lobes are cruciform and have an obtuse apices. There are 3 tiny calli located on the disc, the lateral calli are located at the base of each side-lobe, the median callus is a swelling and centrally located. Columns are suberect to slightly incurved and measures 0.5-0.8mm long. Columns are hooded at their apices. Stelidia and column feet are absent.

Herbarium Specimens

Holotype

AMES

[Specimen 28](#) (photo)

Isotype

Philippine National Herbarium, (PNH)

Specimen – destroyed

Scent

I could find no record.

Flowering Season

Flowering plants have been collected in the wild during September.

Cultivation

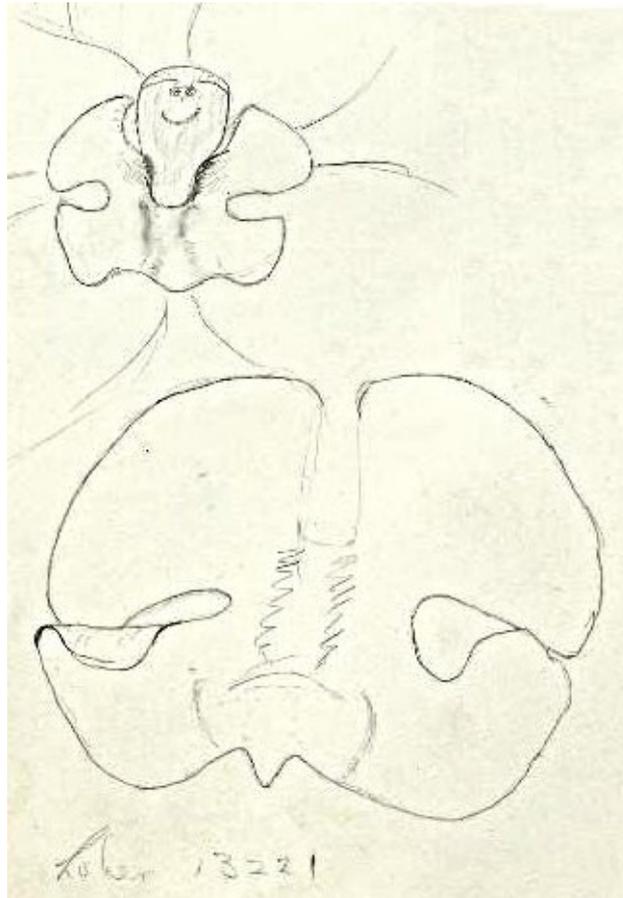
I do not think this species is in cultivation

Similar Species

Dendrochilum hutchinsonianum

Other Information

Henrik Pedersen wrote that this plant is allied to *Dendrochilum hutchinsonianum* and together they represent a link between *Dendrochilum curranii* and the *D. turpe* group. Pedersen also commented that *Dendrochilum eximium* has a habit closely allied to the *D. turpe* group and *Dendrochilum hutchinsonianum* has a habit similar to *D. irigense* and the *D. mindorensis* group (Pedersen 1997).



Ames drawing of the holotype

Reference -

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

World Checklist of Selected Plant Families. 19 March 2009. The Board of Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; <http://www.kew.org/wcsp/> accessed **19 March 2009**.