

Accepted name: *Dendrochilum angustilobum* Carr, Gard. Bull. Straits Settlem. 8: 222 (1935)

Subgenus – *Platyclinis*.

Synonyms

None

Origin in the Wild

Sabah

Elevation in the Wild

1,400 - 2,000 metres

Habitat in the Wild

This species, endemic to Sabah has been collected from Mount Kinabalu near Tenompok and the Kinateki River Head. Plants have also been collected from Mount Alab and on the Kota Kinabalu to Tambunan road within the Crocker Range.

Jeffrey Wood described the habitat as lower montane forest on sandstone and shale bedrock, oak laurel forest (Wood 2001).

The Leiden specimen L0269509 states that it was collected in Pahang, Malaysia. I doubt the provenance and further investigation is needed.

The Plants Description

Pseudobulbs crowd along branching rhizomes and are a narrowly ovoid or fusiform shape. Pseudobulbs measure 1-5cm long and 0.4-1.0cm in diameter. Pseudobulbs are shiny, grey-green and more or less suffused with red. Pseudobulbs are covered by 2-4 cataphylls while they are growing. The cataphylls disintegrate into persistent fibres as the pseudobulbs mature. Leaves are petiolate; petioles measures 2-7mm long. Leaf blades are an ovate, oblong-elliptic or oblong-oblongolate shape with obtuse to subacute apices. Leaf blades measure 5.5-8cm long and 2.5-3.1cm wide, are thin textured, green above and grey-green below. The blades have 7-9 distinct nerves.

The Inflorescence

Inflorescences are synanthous. Peduncles are arching and measure 2-5.5cm long. Rachises are quadrangular in cross section, dull red, pendent and measure 18-35cm long. Flowers alternate distichously and are spaced 3-4mm apart. There is 1 non-floriferous bract at the base of the rachis. The bracts are pale salmon pink. Flowers open from the central part of the rachis.

The Flowers

Jeffrey Wood wrote that often 80 or more flowers grow on an inflorescence (Wood, 2001). Flowers are bright yellowish green, the sepals with a darker keel outside, the labellum pale olive, side lobes pale greenish-white, mid lobes yellowish green with two brown streaks (Wood 2001). Sepals and petals slightly incurve at about their middle, their margins recurve. Dorsal sepals are an oblong-elliptic shape with acute

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apices. Dorsal sepals measure c5.3mm long and c1.8mm wide. Dorsal sepals have entire margins and are 3-veined. Lateral sepals are a slightly obliquely ovate-elliptic shape and have acute subfalcate apices. Lateral sepals measure c5mm long and c2mm wide, have entire margins and are 3-veined. Petals are an oblong-elliptic shape with acute apices that are subfalcate. Petals measure c4.8mm long and c1.7mm wide, have minutely erose margins and are 3 veined. Labella are 3-lobed, attached to the column foot by a narrow claw, pendent, 3-veined and minutely papillose. Labella measure c3.7mm long and c2mm wide. Side lobes are rounded and make the hypochile appear a sub-orbicular shape. Side lobes distal sinus can have 1 or more teeth that are a narrowly triangular shape; the margins on the side lobes are erose. Mid-lobes are an oblong-oblancheolate or oblong shape from a cuneate base with a rounded and shortly apiculate apex. The margins are sometimes minutely erose on the mid-lobe. There are two short keels that run from the hypochile base and terminate at the base of the mid-lobe. There is a prominent nerve located between the two keels. Keels are papillose. Columns are gently incurved and measure c2.5mm long. Column feet are short. Apical hoods are ovate with truncate apices that are obscurely dentate. Stelidia grow upwards from the base of the column. Stelidia do not reach the apical hood and are generally shorter than the anther cap. Stelidia are shaped linear-ligulate with obtuse apices. Stelidia apices are sometimes bifid and papillose.

Herbarium Specimens

Holotype

SING

Isotype

AMES

[Specimen 98746](#) (photo)

Kew Botanical Garden (K)

[Specimen K000078887](#)

[Specimen K000078888](#)

[Specimen 60394.000](#)

Other herbarium specimens

E

Kew Botanical Garden (K)

[Specimen 61500.000](#)

[Specimen 60395.000](#)

[Specimen 60396.000](#)

British Natural History Museum (BM)

[Specimen Clemens, J. & Clemens, M.S. 29295](#)

[Specimen Clemens, J. & Clemens, M.S. 29361](#)

[Specimen Clemens, J. & Clemens, M.S. 29412](#)

[Specimen Clemens, J. & Clemens, M.S. 28949](#)

[Specimen Clemens, J. & Clemens, M.S. s.n.](#)

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HBG

National Herbarium Netherlands, Leiden (L)

[Specimen L0269508](#)

[Specimen L0269509](#)

Scent

I could find no record

Flowering Season

Flowering plants have been collected in the wild from October to January and from April to May.

Culture

I do not think this species is in general cultivation. There was at least one plant in the Hortus Botanicus in Leiden in 1998.

Similar Species

Dendrochilum longirachis

Dendrochilum gracile

Dendrochilum truncatum

Dendrochilum papillosum

Other Information

The epithet refers to the narrow mid-lobe of the labellum.



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Reference -

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

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

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