

Accepted name: *Dendrochilum gramineum* (Ridl.) Holttum, Gard. Bull. Singapore 11: 280 (1947).

Subgenus – *Platyclinis*

Synonyms

Platyclinis graminea Ridl., J. Fed. Malay States Mus. 6: 57 (1915).

Origin in the Wild

Peninsula Malaysia

Elevation in the Wild

1,650 – 1,830 metres

Habitat in the Wild

Plants have been collected from Bukit Kerbau. Seidenfaden et al state that plants are also found in the Genting Highlands, Pahang.

The Plants Description

Pseudobulbs cluster along a short rhizome and are an elongated conical shape. Pseudobulbs measure c3cm long and 0.4cm in diameter at the pseudobulb base. The cataphylls are not recorded. Leaves are petiolate; the petiole length is not recorded. Leaf blades are a lanceolate shape with acuminate apices. Leaf blades measure c16cm long and c1.5cm wide, are thin textured (membraneous in the original description) and have 2 distinct nerves and a distinctive mid-rib.

The Inflorescence

Inflorescences are synanthous. Peduncles measure c15-20cm long. Rachises measure c10-15cm long. The number of non-floriferous bracts at the base of the rachis is not recorded. The section of the rachis where the flowers open is not recorded.

The Flowers

Ridley states that there are numerous small flowers (Ridley, 1915). Sepals and petals spread widely. Dorsal sepals are a lanceolate-acuminate shape and have acute apices. Dorsal sepals measure c4mm long and 1mm wide. Dorsal sepals are one veined and have entire margins. Lateral sepals are a lanceolate-acuminate shape and have acute apices. Lateral sepals measure c4mm long and 1mm wide, are one veined and have entire margins. Petals are a lanceolate-acuminate shape and have acute apices. Petals measure c3mm long and c0.7mm wide, are one veined and have entire? margins. Labella are narrow, and 3-lobed although the side lobes are inconspicuous. The length and width of labella is not recorded in the original description. The veining and whether the margins are entire or not is not recorded. Side lobes are indistinct, the free points minute. Mid-lobes are a lanceolate shape with acute apices. There are two thin keels at the base of labella. Column's are erect, the length is not recorded by Ridley and 2.5mm by Seidenfaden et al (Seidenfaden, et al 1992). Apical wings are an ovate shape and have two or three teeth on the margin. It is not recorded whether apical hoods distinctly exceed anther caps. Column feet are not recorded. Stelidia emerge upwards from above the middle of the column, are broader basally, an acuminate-acute shape, and shorter than column apices.

Herbarium Specimens

Holotype

I could not locate the specimen

Other herbarium specimens

National Herbarium Netherlands, Leiden (L)

[Specimen L0322507](#)

Kew (K)

Specimen K000943612 (unknown type material)

Scent

Not recorded

Flowering Season

Flowering plants have been collected in the wild during April.

Cultivation

I do not think this species is in cultivation

Similar Species

Dendrochilum laciniolobum (see this page for the differences)

Dendrochilum simile

Other Information

Ridley stated that it is allied with *Dendrochilum simile* but is smaller with a different lip

This species differs from *Dendrochilum simile* by not having a recoiled labellum, being a smaller plant, having two basal keels with no faint median keel in between, inconspicuous side lobes.

Below is an image of the unknown type material held at Kew,
<http://specimens.kew.org/herbarium/K000943613>



www.dendrochilum.com

Written by Trey Sanders - Please use with permission

Reference –

RIDLEY, Henry. 1915, An Expedition to Mount Menuang Gaising, Selangor, Journal of the Federated Malay States, Volume 6

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

World Checklist of Selected Plant Families. 25 August 2009. The Board of Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; <http://www.kew.org/wcsp/> accessed **25 August 2009**.