

Accepted name: *Dendrochilum binuangense* Ames, Orchidaceae 6: 281 (1920)

Subgenus – Platyclinis

Synonyms

Acoridium binuangense (Ames) Ames, Orchidaceae 7: 80 (1922).

Origin in the Wild

Luzon

Elevation in the Wild

500 - (1,000?) metres

Habitat in the Wild

This species has only been collected from Mount Binuang in Quezon Province. The type specimen was recorded growing as an epiphyte on a tree on the summit of Mount Binuan. Please note that the elevation recorded up until now has been 500 metres based on the holotype, however the summit of Mount Binuang is 1,000, I am therefore assuming the elevation to 1,000m on the assumption that it is found up to the summit.

The Plants Description

Pseudobulbs cluster along a short rhizome and are a fusiform shape. Pseudobulbs measure 0.7-1.4cm long and 0.2-0.3cm in diameter, and are covered by 2-3 cataphylls while they are growing. The cataphylls disintegrate into persistent fibres as the pseudobulbs mature. Leaves are petiolate; petioles measure 0.2-1cm long. Leaf blades are a linear-oblong to narrowly elliptic shape and have obtuse apices. Leaf blades measure 3-6.8cm long and 0.8-1.2cm wide have three distinct nerves on the blades; the two lateral nerves are c1mm from the leaf margin.

The Inflorescence

Inflorescences are synanthous and free from the subtending leaf at the time of flowering. Peduncles are suberect or curved and measure 2.3-8cm long. Rachises are probably pendent and measure 3.0-10.6cm long. Flowers alternate distichously and are spaced 1.5-2.0mm apart. There is a single non-floriferous bract on the rachis. Flowers open from the proximal section of the rachis.

The Flowers

Flowers are white. Dorsal sepals are a linear-lanceolate shape and have acuminate apices. Dorsal sepals measure 3.6-3.9mm long and 1-1.3mm wide, have entire margins and are 1-veined. Lateral sepals are a broadly lanceolate shape and have acuminate apices. Lateral sepals measure 3.6-3.9mm long and 1.0-1.3mm wide, have entire margins and are 1-veined. Petals are a linear-lanceolate shape and are somewhat acuminate at their apices. Petals measure 3.3-3.4mm long and c0.7mm wide, have entire margins and are 1-veined. Labella are porrect and 3-lobed. Labella measure c0.7mm long and c1.4mm wide. Side lobes are erect and a flabellate shape with rounded apices. Side lobes exceed the mid-lobe. Mid lobes are a subquadrate shape with a three dentate apex. Margins of labella are entire and there are no distinct nerves. On the mid-lobe the lateral calli are located at the base of the side

lobes and are located on the front margin. The median callus is a narrowly oblongoid shape and located at the centre of the disc. Columns are suberect and slightly incurved, measure 0.9-1.0mm long. Columns are not hooded at their apex. The anther cap is transversely elliptic from its upper view and obtuse from its front.

Herbarium Specimens

Holotype

AMES

[Specimen 18866](#) (photo)

[Specimen 98756](#) (drawing)

Isotype

New York Botanical garden (NY)

[Specimen 39522](#)

BM

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (K)

I could not locate the specimen

P

SING

US

W

Scent

I could find no record.

Flowering Season

Flowering plants have been collected in the wild during May.

Culture

I do not think this species is in cultivation

Similar Species

Dendrochilum asperum

Dendrochilum parvulum var *parvulum*

Dendrochilum parvulum var *strictiforme*

Dendrochilum mindanaense

Dendrochilum microchilum

Dendrochilum curranii

Dendrochilum quadrilobum

Dendrochilum abortum

Other Information

Oakes Ames wrote "*Dendrochilum binuangense* at first glance resembles *Dendrochilum microchilum* so closely that it might readily be mistaken for it. The floral bracts are acuminate and end in a sharp triangular point, and the lateral lobes of the labellum are conspicuously longer than the middle lobe, exceeding the column when erect. In *Dendrochilum microchilum*, on the other hand, the floral bracts are obtuse and the lateral lobes of the labellum are not much longer than the middle lobe" (Ames 1920). Henrik Pedersen agreed with Oakes Ames and placed *Dendrochilum binuangense* in a group with those others named above. They are grouped because of the similarities of the labellum, vegetative morphology and a peduncle that is free from the subtending leaf at the time of flowering.

As more research is conducted into *Dendrochilum* and phylogenetics are integrated with pollination and morphology, we may see taxonomic changes to this group of *Dendrochilum*. There is a potential that they may be over described and some conspecific with each other. *Dendrochilum binuangense* is given species status for reasons not given in other *Dendrochilum* groups (eg length of side lobes in *Dendrochilum perplexum* var *montanum*). Further research is required to support my claim.

Below are drawings of the labellum showing the difference of the side lobes for bother species.

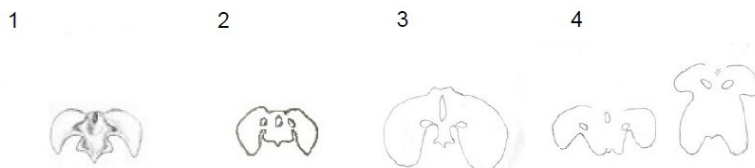


Dendrochilum binuangense



Dendrochilum microchilum

The *microchilum* group - labellum comparison

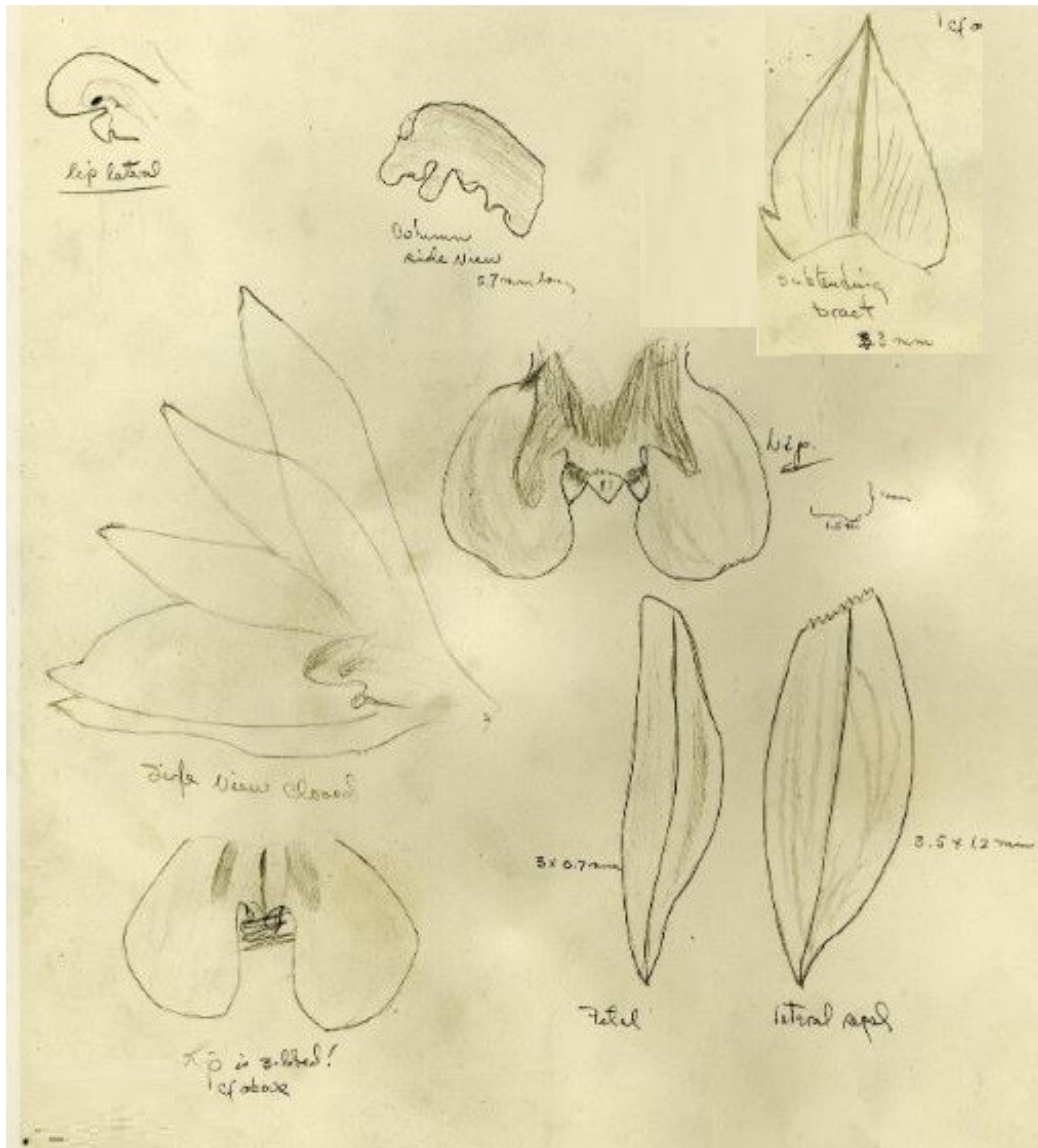


- 1 – *Dendrochilum microchilum*
- 2 – *Dendrochilum mindanaense*
- 3 – *Dendrochilum binuangense*
- 4 – *Dendrochilum quadrilobum*
- 5 – *Dendrochilum parvulum* var *strictiforme*
- 6 – *Dendrochilum parvulum* var *parvulum*
- 7 – *Dendrochilum curranii*
- 8 – *Dendrochilum serratoii*
- 9 – *Dendrochilum asperum*



Drawings by:

Oakes Ames
Trey Sanders (traced from Henrik Pedersen)



A drawing by Oakes Ames from the Holotype

Reference -

AMES, Oakes. 1909, Notes on Philippine Orchids with Descriptions of New Species

AMES, Oakes. 1920, Illustrations and studies of the Family Orchidaceae Facsimile 6 The Orchids of Mount Kinabalu British North Borneo, Ames Botanical Laboratory, North Easton, Massachusetts, Boston.

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

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