
**Subgenus – *Platyclinis***

**Synonyms**

None

**Origin in the Wild**

Mindanao

**Elevation in the Wild**

1,400 – 1,800 metres (Mark Naive pers comm)

**Habitat in the Wild**

Within Bukidnon Province it is found in montane cloud forest in shady positions growing as a trunk epiphyte lower down (Mark Naive pers comm).

**The Plants Description**

Pseudobulbs cluster along a short rhizome and are an obpyriform shape. Pseudobulbs measure 1.7-2.2cm long and 0.7-1.1cm in diameter and are covered by c3 cataphylls while they are growing. The cataphylls soon disintegrate into persistent fibres as the pseudobulbs mature. Leaves are petiolate; petioles measure c4cm long. Leaf blades are a lanceolate shape and have obtuse apices. Leaf blades measure c15.3cm long and c2.1cm wide. Leaves are dark green above, light green below and have 3-7 distinct nerves.

**The Inflorescence**

Inflorescences are synanthous. Peduncles are finely setose, erect and curved. Peduncles measure 12.2-14.8cm long. Rachises are quadrangular in cross section, nodding and measure 4.3-5.3cm long. Flowers alternate distichously and are spaced 1.5-2.0mm apart; their axis twists. There are c4 appressed non-floriferous bracts at the base of each rachis.

**The Flowers**

Flowers are deep crimson to orange-brown. I have counted between 19 and 24 flowers on my plants. Sepals and petals spread somewhat widely. Dorsal sepals are a linear-oblong shape and have rounded to obtuse apices. Dorsal sepals measures 5.9-6.4mm long and 1.8-2.0mm wide, are three veined and have entire margins. Lateral sepals are an obliquely oblong shape and have obtuse to rounded apices. Lateral sepals measure 6.0-6.5mm long and 2.2-2.3mm wide. Lateral sepals are three veined and have entire margins. Petals are an oblancoate-oblong shape and have obtuse apices. Petals measure 5.5-6.5mm long and 2.2-2.3mm wide, are three veined and have entire margins. Labella are porrect, entire and fleshy. Labella measure 5.4-5.6mm long and 2.4-2.7mm wide. Labella are an elliptic-oblong shape and have acuminate apices, the proximal margins are incurved. Labella are three veined and have entire margins. There are two lateral keels that run nearly the whole length; there is a smaller median keel that runs from the middle of the labellum to the apex. Columns are straight and measure c1.8mm long. Apical hoods are prolonged into

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bidentate apices with entire margins sometimes with an apiculum. Apical hood exceed anther caps. There is no column foot. Stelidia grow upwards from above the middle of the column and are equal to or exceed the column apex. Stelidia are a triangular sometimes slightly falcate shape with obtuse to subacute apices.

Herbarium Specimens

Holotype
Copenhagen ©

Other herbarium specimens
Kew Botanical Gardens (K)
Specimen 62529.000
Specimen 73926.000

Scent
Yes, the flower has a yeasty scent like beer.

Flowering Season
In cultivation this plant flowers during late winter and spring.

Cultivation
This species is in cultivation in most countries.

Similar Species
*Dendrochilum havilandii* (not the flowers though)
*Dendrochilum longilabre* (see notes below)

Other Information
Henrik Pedersen grouped this species with *Dendrochilum convallariaeforme*, *Dendrochilum propinquum* and *Dendrochilum ecallosum*. Pedersen wrote (2004) that the species was most closely related to *Dendrochilum convallariaeforme*.

This plant arrived in Europe from a batch of Philippine imported plants labelled as *Dendrochilum arachnites* ‘red’. The epithet refers to the colour of the flowers.

I feel that this species and *Dendrochilum longilabre* could be conspecific or varieties of each other. Further study is required to support my claim. The species seem to differ only by *D. longilabre*’s longer labella (2-3mm), shorter basal keels, lack of an inconspicuous median keel, column foot and shape of the columns apical hood. Henrik Pedersen informed me (2020, pers comm), that subject to further taxonomic research the two species could be conspecific if the column foot is no longer of diagnostic taxonomic importance and a fresh examination of the holotype of *Dendrochilum longilabre* is required. *Dendrochilum longilabre* was not referenced in the *Dendrochilum coccineum* description. I have a plant of *Dendrochilum coccineum* with appears to be an intermediary of the two species. See the pictures directly below.
The three photos were taken by Trey Sanders ©
This photo was taken by Malcolm Perry and is used with permission ©
These photos were taken in Bukidnon Province by Mark Naive and are used with permission ©
The photos above were originally determined to be *Dendrochilum longilabre*, a closer inspection reveals them to be *Dendrochilum coccineum* due to the presence of a median keel.

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Reference –


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