

Accepted name: *Dendrochilum graciliscapum* (Ames) Pfitzer in H.G.A. Engler (ed.), Pflanzenr., IV, 50 II B 7: 99 (1907).

Subgenus – *Platyclinis*.

Synonyms

Acoridium graciliscapum Ames, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 19: 152 (1906).

Acoridium cucullatum Ames, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 19: 153 (1906).

Dendrochilum cucullatum (Ames) Pfitzer in H.G.A. Engler (ed.), Pflanzenr., IV, 50 II B 7: 98 (1907).

Origin in the Wild

Mindanao

Elevation in the Wild

1,646 – 2,465 metres

Habitat in the Wild

E.B. Copeland found this species growing in large clumps on mossy trees on Mount Apo.

This species has also been found on Mount McKinley in Davao Province, Mount Kampalili in Davao del Norte, Lake Linao in Davao del Sur and Mount Matutum in South Cotabato.

The Plants Description

Pseudobulbs cluster along short rhizomes. Pseudobulbs are a fusiform shape. Pseudobulbs measure 1.2-3.5 cm long and 0.2-0.5 cm in diameter. Pseudobulbs are covered by 3-4 cataphylls while they are growing. The cataphylls soon disintegrate into persistent fibres as the pseudobulbs mature. Leaves are petiolate; petiole measure 0.7-4.0 cm long. Leaf blades are a narrowly lanceolate shape and have rounded to obtuse apices. Leaf blades measure 5.0-16.0 cm long and 0.4-0.9 cm wide. Leaves are thin textured and have 1-3 distinct nerves.

Inflorescences are synanthous. Peduncles are suberect and measure 4.0-16 cm long. Rachises are suberect to gently nodding and measure 2.0-6.5 cm long. Flowers alternate distichously and are spaced 1.0-1.5 mm apart; rachises twist to form a cylindrical spiral. There are 1-3 appressed non-floriferous bracts at the base of the rachis. Flowers open from the distal section of the rachis.

The flower is brown to brownish red, sometimes white, and rarely yellow or green (Pedersen 1997). Sepals and petals spread widely, are somewhat reflexed and often contain a few scattered ocelli. Dorsal sepals are an oblong to lanceolate-oblong shape and have obtuse to acute apices. Dorsal sepals measure 1.5-2.2 mm long and 0.6-0.9 mm wide. Dorsal sepals are one veined and have entire margins. Lateral sepals are oblique, an elliptic-oblong to broadly lanceolate-oblong shape and have acute apices. Lateral sepals measure 1.5-2.3 mm long and 0.7-1.0 mm wide. Lateral sepals are one veined and have entire margins. Petals are a linear to oblong shape and have obtuse to acute apices. Petals measure 1.1-2.1 mm long and 0.4-0.6 mm wide. Petals are one veined and have entire margins. Labella are porrect but somewhat recurved from the distal half and entire. Labella are an oblong to subcordate or narrowly elliptic shape and have obtuse to acuminate apices. Labella measure 0.9-2.1 mm long and 0.6-1.0 mm wide. Labella are three veined and have entire margins. The margins can be finely crenulate due to the large ocelli that are found around the margin. There are

two keels located along the lateral veins and a proximal hooded callus at the base of the labella. Columns are suberect or straight and measure 0.5-1.1 mm long. Apical hoods are bilobed or four dentate. Stelids grow upwards from the middle of the columns and are equal to or exceed the column apex. Stelids are obliquely an oblong to falcately linear shape and have rounded to acute apices.

Herbarium Specimens

Holotype

I could not find the specimen.

Isotype

United States National Herbarium (US)

[Specimen 00093506](#) (photo)

AMES

[Specimen 32](#) (photo)

Other herbarium specimens

National Herbarium Netherlands, Leiden (L)

[Specimen L0322505](#)

[Specimen L0322506](#)

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (K)

[Specimen 61478.000](#)

AMES

[Specimen 30](#) (photo) (isotype of *Acoridium cucullatum*)

Scent

There is no scent (Pedersen 1997)

Flowering Season

Flowering plants have been collected in the wild from March to May, July, and from September to December.

Cultivation

I do not think this species is in cultivation.

Similar Species

Dendrochilum alatum (see this page for the differences)

Dendrochilum mearnsii

Dendrochilum copelandii

Other Information

Henrik Pedersen added *Dendrochilum cucullatum* as a synonym to *Dendrochilum graciliscapum* on account that this species shows variability. *Dendrochilum cucullatum* was similar but the labellum was different (Pedersen 1997).

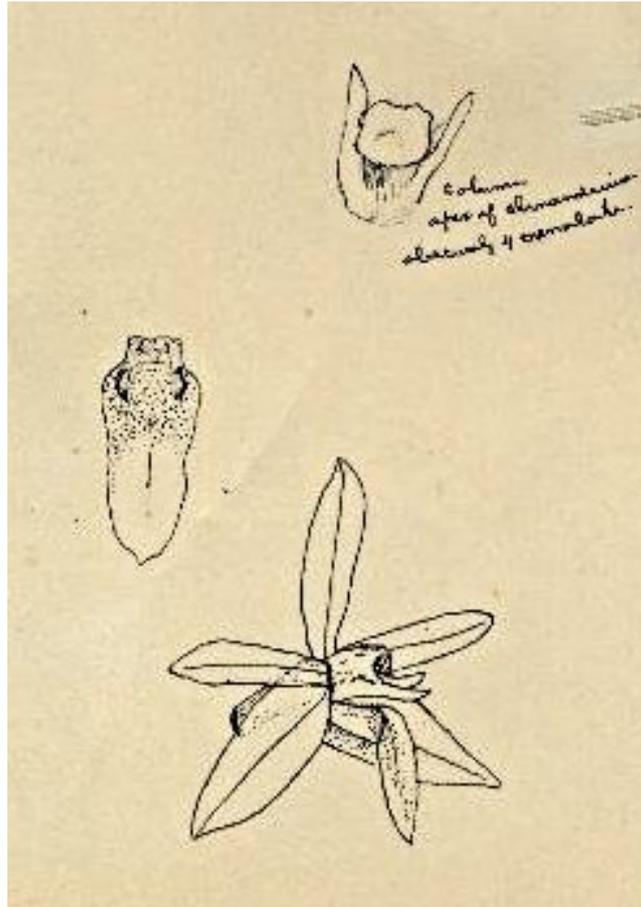
www.dendrochilum.com

Written by Trey Sanders - Please use with permission.

Henrik Pedersen grouped this species together with *Dendrochilum mearnsii* and *Dendrochilum copelandii* based on the spirally twisted rachis, flowering starting from the distal section of the rachis, entire labellum and relatively wide stielidia.



Ames illustration of *D. cucullatum*



Ames illustration from the isotype.



This photo was taken Miguel David De Leon and is used with permission. ©.



BLANCHI AMES. III

I DENDROCHILUM COPELANDII AMES II D. GRACILISCAPUM AMES
III D. CUCULLATUM AMES IV D. LONGILABRE AMES

ELIARTAUD. SC

Imp. J. Tassinier Paris



This photo was taken Miguel David De Leon and is used with permission. ©.

Reference –

AMES, Oakes. 1908, Illustrations and studies of the Family Orchidaceae Facsimile 2, 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. 17 January 2009. The Board of Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; <http://www.kew.org/wcsp/> accessed **17 January 2009**.

www.dendrochilum.com

Written by Trey Sanders - Please use with permission.