
**Subgenus – *Platyclinis***.

**Synonyms**

None

**Origin in the Wild**

Mindanao

**Elevation in the Wild**

1,916 metres

**Habitat in the Wild**

This species has only been found at Miran River, Baklayan on Mount Apo, Davao del Sur Province and has been collected as a trunk epiphyte along forested ridges.

**The Plants Description**

This is a small *Dendrochilum*. Pseudobulbs cluster on a short rhizome and are slenderly fusiform shape. Pseudobulbs measure 1.0-3.5cm long and 0.2-0.4cm in diameter. Pseudobulbs are covered by c4 cataphylls while they are growing. The cataphylls disintegrate into fibres as the pseudobulbs mature. Leaves are petiolate; the petiole measures 0.3-1.8cm long. Leaf blades are a linear-lanceolate shape and have obtuse to retuse apices. Leaf blades measure 3.6-10.1cm long and 0.5-1.1cm wide. Leaves are thin textured and have 3-5 distinct nerves.

**The Inflorescence**

Inflorescence is synanthous. Peduncles are more or less curved and measure 3-8.2cm long. Rachises are probably pendent and measures 2.9-5.0cm long. Flowers alternate distichously and are spaced 1.0mm apart; rachises twist to form a cylindrical spiral. There are 2-3 non floriferous bracts at the base of the rachis. Flowers open from the proximal part of the rachis.

**The Flowers**

Flowers open widely and are white or green (Pedersen (1997). Sepals and petals spread widely. Dorsal sepals are a linear shape and have acute sometimes mucronate apices. Dorsal sepals measure 4-5.9mm long and 0.7-1mm wide. Dorsal sepals are three veined and have entire margins. Lateral sepals are linear and have obtuse apices, rarely mucronate. Lateral sepals measure 3.8-5.8mm long and 0.7-1mm wide. Lateral sepals are three veined and have entire margins. Petals are a linear shape and have acute apices. Petals measure 3.6-5.4mm long and 0.5-0.9mm wide. Petals are 1-3 veined and have erose to dentate margins. Labella are firmly attached to the column, entire and porrect. Labella are a linear shape, slightly widened at the proximal end and have acute apices. Labella measure 3.4-5.1mm long and 0.8-1.1mm wide. Labella are glabrous; three veined and have entire margins. Labella have two small keels at their base. Labella are suberect, straight and semi-terete. Columns measure 0.9-1mm long. Apical hoods are prolonged and distinctly exceed anther caps. Apical hoods have two distinct prongs that look like stelidia. Stelidia grow
upwards from the top of the column above the anther cap and distinctly exceed column apices. Stelidia are a narrowly linear shape and have acute apices.

**Herbarium Specimens**

**Holotype**

AMES  
Specimen 64976 (photo)

**Scent**

I could find no record.

**Flowering Season**

Flowering plants have been collected in the wild during November.

**Cultivation**

I do not think this species is in cultivation.

**Similar Species**

NA

**Additional Comments**

Henrik Pedersen wrote (1995) "is distinguished by all other species of the genus by its subapical, linear stelidia which equal the length of the remaining part of the column. This species is probably most closely related to the poorly known D. *prodigiosum* which is likewise endemic to Mindanao".

Left: An illustration by Henrik Pedersen.  
Scale = 3 cm
Reference –


www.dendrochilum.com
Written by Trey Sanders - Please use with permission