
Subgenus – *Platyclinis*.

**Synonyms**

None

**Origin in the Wild**

Sulawesi

**Elevation in the Wild**

1,780 metres

**Habitat in the Wild**

The type specimen was collected at Bolaang Mongondow, Gunung Ambang Nature Reserve. This specimen was recorded growing as an epiphyte on a tree trunk. The trunk was overloaded with other epiphytes and growing in 25m high elfin forest.

**The Plants Description**

Pseudobulbs cluster along a short rhizome. Pseudobulbs are a fusiform to slenderly ellipsoid shape. Pseudobulbs measure 0.7-1.5cm long and 0.3-0.4cm in diameter and are covered by four cataphylls while they are growing. The cataphylls disintegrate into persistent fibres as the pseudobulbs mature. Leaves are petiolate; petioles measure 0.5-1.7cm long. Leaf blades are a lanceolate shape and have acute apices, sometimes minutely mucronate. Leaf blades measure 1.8-6.6cm long and 0.4-1.1cm wide. The leaf is thin textured and has 3-5 distinct nerves.

**The Inflorescence**

Inflorescences are synanthous. Peduncles are sub-erect to curved and measure 4.5-8cm long. Rachises are nodding and measure 1.8-5.1cm long. Flowers alternate distichously and are spaced 1.0mm apart, rachises twist to form a cylindrical spiral. There are 1-2 non floriferous bracts at the base of the rachis. Flowers open from the distal part of the rachis.

**The Flowers**

15+ flowers grow on an inflorescence (Pedersen 1995). The sepals and petals are a pale red colour and are scattered with ocelli, labella are dark red. Sepals and petals open widely. Dorsal sepals are an oblong shape and have rounded apices. Dorsal sepals measure 1.8-2.4mm long and 0.6-0.9mm wide. Dorsal sepals are one veined and have entire margins. Lateral sepals are an elliptic-oblong shape and have obtuse apices. Lateral sepals measure 0.8-2.2mm long and 0.6-0.9mm wide, are one veined and have quite entire margins. Petals are an oblancoenate-oblong shape and have rounded apices. Petals measure 1.6-1.8mm long and 0.8-0.8mm wide, are two veined, glabrous and have quite entire margins. Labella are porrect, three veined, glabrous, 3-lobed and more or less recurved. Labella measure 1.3-1.5mm long and 0.8-1mm wide. Side lobes are spreading, smaller than the mid-lobe and an obliquely triangular shape with acute apices. Mid-lobes are a transversely elliptic shape and

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have rounded apices. There is a transversely E-shaped callus on its disc. Columns are sub-erect to straight and measure 1.1-1.2mm long. Apical hoods are prolonged into a rounded apex. Apical hood margins are dentate to almost entire. Stelidia are small and grow upwards from the top of the column, and are equal to the column apex.

**Herbarium Specimens**

Bogor (BO)

**Scent**

I could find no record

**Flowering Season**

Flowering plants have been collected during April.

**Cultivation**

I do not think this species is in cultivation

**Similar Species**

*Dendrochilum eymae* (see this page for the differences)

*Dendrochilum apoense*

*Dendrochilum marknaivei*

**Additional Comments**

Henrik Pedersen wrote that this species is closely related to *Dendrochilum apoense* and *Dendrochilum eymae*. *Dendrochilum ambangense* differs from *D. apoense* by its entire petals and 3-lobed labellum. *Dendrochilum ambangense* differs from *D. eymae* by its subacute side lobes and sub-apical stelidia.

When Henrik Pedersen first described this species it was still only known from the type.
The apoense group

(A) Dendrochilum apoense (B) Dendrochilum marknaivei (C), Dendrochilum ambangense (D) Dendrochilum eymae

Illustrations by:
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Trey Sanders
Single line scale = 0.5mm

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Reference –


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