

Accepted name: *Dendrochilum diabloviride* Cootes & R. Boos, *OrchideenJ.* 1-1(online): 3 (2013).

Subgenus – *Platyclinis*

Synonyms

(tentatively) *Dendrochilum geigeri* Cootes, *Cabactulan*, *Pimentel* & *M. Leon*, *OrchideenJ.* 5(1): 9 (2017).

Origin in the Wild

Samar

Elevation in the Wild

400 metres

Habitat in the Wild

Not much is known about its habitat. The description states bright-lit forest (Cootes, 2013).

The Plants Description

Pseudobulbs cluster together on a short rhizome; the distance between pseudobulbs is not recorded. Pseudobulbs are an ovate shape and measure 2 cm long and 1 cm in diameter. Pseudobulbs are covered by cataphylls while they are growing, the cataphylls disintegrate into persistent fibres as the pseudobulbs mature. Leaves are petiolate; petioles measure 4.0-7.0 cm long. Leaf blades are a narrowly lanceolate shape and have acute to obtuse, mucronate apices. Leaf blades measure 20-50 cm long and 2 cm wide, are either rigidly coriaceous or thinly coriaceous and have 7-8 distinct nerves along their length.

The Inflorescence

Inflorescences are synanthous. Peduncles are erect and measure 12 cm long. Rachises are erect and measure 20 cm long. Rachises are quadrangular in cross-section. Flowers alternate distichously, the distance between them is not recorded. The number of non-floriferous bracts at the base of the rachis is not recorded. Flowers open from the proximal section of rachises.

The Flowers

The flowers are green and circa 70 flowers grow on an inflorescence (Cootes, 2013). Dorsal sepals are a narrowly-lanceolate shape and have acute apices. Dorsal sepals measure 6 mm long and 2 mm wide. The number of veins on the dorsal sepal and whether the margins are erose or not has not been recorded. Lateral sepals are a narrowly lanceolate shape and have acute apices. Lateral sepals measure 6 mm long and 2 mm wide, are 3-veined and have entire margins. Petals are a narrowly lanceolate shape and have acute apices. Petals measure 6 mm long and 1.8 mm wide. The number of veins on the lateral sepals and whether the margins are erose or not has not been recorded. Labella are entire, whether labella are firmly attached to the column or not is not recorded. Labella length is not recorded, they are 2 mm wide. Side lobes are short and are a narrowly triangular to subulate shape, often somewhat falcate with acute or obtuse apices. Side lobe margins are entire, minutely erose or have irregular teeth. There are two prominent horn like projections, their shape is not recorded. Columns are triangular and measure 1mm long. The shape of the apical hood is not recorded. It

is not known if stelidia grow from the base, middle or apex of columns. Stelidia point downwards.

Herbarium Specimens

Holotype

PUH

[Specimen PUH14629](#)

Scent

No

Flowering Season

In cultivation plants bloom during the autumn and winter.

Cultivation

This species is in cultivation in Australia and Europe. Plants emerged in the trade in Europe around 2010-2011, where it was known as 'bumpy lip'

Similar Species

No similar species

Other Information

Dendrochilum geigeri was described in 2017 on account for differences with this species. The notes as to why I have tentatively placed it as a synonym of *Dendrochilum diabloviride* are on that PDF.



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Reference –

COOTES, Jim, BOOS, Ronny. 2013, A New Dendrochilum Species (Orchidaceae) from the island of Samar, Philippines, Orchideen Journal. 1-1(online): 3 (2013).

World Checklist of Selected Plant Families. 06 October 2020. The Board of Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; <http://www.kew.org/wcsp/> accessed **06 October 2020**.

www.dendrochilum.com

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