NOTES ON SOME MALESIAN ORCHIDACEAE VI

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Abstract. Continuing herbarium and literature research on Malesian orchids has identified seven new synonyms, the necessity for two combinations, and one new record. The new transfers are *Dyakia cruikshankii* and *Oberonioides latifiana*.

Keywords: Malesia, orchids, synonymy, Dyakia, Oberonioides

This paper continues our studies (e.g., Ormerod and Juswara, 2023) of Malesian orchids with the intent of updating floristic knowledge of the region. As per usual most of the taxa dealt with occur in Indonesia, though *Oberonioides latifiana* is endemic to Peninsular Malaysia.

Bulbophyllum Thouars, Hist. Orchid. Iles Austral. Afr.: tabl. esp. 3 et tt. 93–110. 1822.

Type species: Bulbophyllum nutans Thouars typ. cons.

A genus of about 2020 accepted species, found in Central and South America, Africa, Madagascar, India through Malesia to Tahiti, south to New Zealand, and north to Japan. The plants are predominantly epiphytes that have singlenoded pseudobulbs topped by one or two leaves, basal inflorescences of one to many flowers, and flowers most often with a hinged labellum. *Bulbophyllum* is the second largest orchid genus in Indonesia with about 622 species, 320 of which are endemic.

Bulbophyllum flammuliferum Ridl., J. Bot. (London) 36: 211. 1898. TYPE: MALAYSIA. Selangor, Gua Batu [= Batu Caves], 305 m, December 1896, *H. N. Ridley s.n.* (Lectotype [here designated]: SING [01300805, image seen]); without origin, bought at a sale, January 1897, *cult. Hort. Bot. Singapor. s.n.* (Syntype: SING [0131556, image seen]).

Heterotypic synonym: *Bulbophyllum rhodosepalum* Schltr., Notizbl. Konigl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 4: 171. 1905 syn. nov.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra, 1900, imported and collected *G. Schneider, cult. Berlin Botanic Garden s.n.* (Holotype: B, destroyed).

Distribution: Malaysia; Indonesia (Sumatra, Kalimantan).

This taxon is a distinctive member of section *Desmosanthes* (Blume) J.J. Sm., recognised by its erect, sublax racemes (vs. congested heads) of flowers with mostly red, lanceolate-caudate sepals (with a yellowish basal part). It had not been recognised as occurring in Sumatra until

Comber (2001) reported it based on his own find. The description of *B. rhodosepalum* completely coincides with the known variation of *B. flammuliferum*, and, thus, we have no hesitation in reducing the former to synonymy.

Dendrobium Swartz, Nova Acta Regiae Soc. Sci. Upsal. ser. 2, 6: 82. 1799 *nom. cons.*

Type species: *Dendrobium moniliforme* (L.) Swartz typ. cons.

A large genus of about 1530 species distributed from Sri Lanka and India to Tahiti. The plants are primarily epiphytes, but some taxa are terrestrial (especially in New Caledonia) or can often be found growing lithophytically (e.g., *D. speciosum* J.E. Sm. in Australia). It is the largest orchid genus in Indonesia with about 685 species, 405 of which are endemic.

Dendrobium hymenocentrum Schltr., Repert. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg., Beih. 1: 567. 1 Oct 1912. TYPE: PAPUA NEW GUINEA [as Kaiser-Wilhelms-Land]. Near Pro, 15 m, August 1909, *R. Schlechter 20000* (Holotype: B, destroyed; Isotypes: AMES [00090108], E [000394206, image seen], G [00165515, image seen], GH [00090107], L, not found, NSW [926675], S [S-G-1932, image seen].

- Homotypic synonyms: Aporum hymenocentrum (Schltr.) Rauschert, Feddes Repert. 94, 7–8: 439. 1983. Ceraia hymenocentra (Schltr.) M.A. Clem., Telopea 10, 1: 291. 2003.
- Heterotypic synonyms: Dendrobium humboldtense J.J. Sm., Repert. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 11: 131. 20 Oct 1912 syn. nov. TYPE: INDONESIA. Papua Prov., Humboldt Bay, Hollandia [now Jayapura], 50 m, July 1911, K. Gjellerup 574 (Holotype: BO [0032530]).

Aporum humboldtense (J.J. Sm.) Rauschert, Feddes Repert. 94, 7–8: 439. 1983.

Ceraia humboldtensis (J.J. Sm.) M.A. Clem., Telopea 10, 1: 291. 2003.

Distribution: Indonesia (Papua); Papua New Guinea.

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A characteristic species of section *Aporum* Blume, recognizable by the flowers having a 12 mm long mentum with the lateral sepals flared back, and the lip only weakly quadrilobate near the very apex. Both *D. hymenocentrum* and *D. humboldtense* are identical in their characters, and, therefore, we unite the two. *Dendrobium hymenocentrum* has been recorded from the island of Bougainville by Lewis and Cribb (1991), based on *A. N. Millar & J. Vandenberg NGF* 48504 (BRI, K). Examination of the latter collection showed it to be *D. goldfinchii* F. Muell., a common species in the Solomon Archipelago.

Dendrobium leonis (Lindl.) Rchb.f., Ann. Bot. Syst. 6: 280. 1861.

- Basionym: Aporum leonis Lindl., Edwards's Bot. Reg. 26: misc. 59. 1840. TYPE: SINGAPORE. Leg. J. Prince in N. Wallich 2018 (Syntype: K-L, not seen; K, drawing, not seen); leg. H. Cuming, cult. Messrs. Loddiges s.n. (Syntype: K-L, not seen).
- Homotypic synonym: *Callista leonis* (Lindl.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 655. 1891.
- Heterotypic synonyms: Dendrobium uniflorum Teijsm.
 & Binn., Nat. Tijdschr. Ned. Ind. 24: 313. 1862 nom. illeg., syn. nov. (non Griff. 1851). TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra, Lampong Prov., J. E. Teysmann s.n. (Holotype: lost).

Dendrobium monanthum Teijsm. & Binn., Nat. Tidjschr. Ned. Ind. 28: 167. 1865.

Usage synonym: *Aporum indivisum auct. non* Blume, Lindl., Gen. Sp. Orch. Pl.: 70–71. 1830.

Distribution: Vietnam; Laos; Cambodia; Thailand; Malaysia; Singapore; Brunei; Indonesia (Sumatra).

This taxon is a commonly collected and cultivated member of section *Aporum* Blume. Kraenzlin (1910) considered *D. uniflorum* Teijsm. & Binn. (*non* Griff. 1851) as a synonym of *D. prostratum* Ridl., and, thus, if this is correct, then the former would have priority due to its substitute epithet, *D. monanthum*, appearing in 1865. However, the protologues of the two are not compatible, with *D. prostratum* having long-creeping rhizomes, while *D. monanthum*, such as the broad, blunt leaves, a single terminal flower that is tawny-colored with purple spotting on the outside, and an apically emarginate lip, suggest it is rather a synonym of *D. leonis*.

Dendrobium metrium Kraenzl., in Engl., Pflanzenr. IV 50, II B. 21, 45: 221. 1910.

- Basionym: Dendrobium modestum Ridl., J. Bot. (London) 36: 211. 1898 nom. illeg. (non Rchb.f. 1855). TYPE: MALAYSIA. Penang Island, top of Penang Hill, 610 m, March 1896, H. N. Ridley 7238 (Holotype: SING [0047307, image seen]; Isotype: K [001085064, image seen]).
- Homotypic synonyms: *Pedilonum metrium* (Kraenzl.) Rauschert, Feddes Repert. 94, 7–8: 461. 1983. *Eurycaulis modestus* M.A. Clem., Telopea 10, 1: 287. 2003 nom. illeg.

Heterotypic synonyms: *Dendrobium sociale* J.J. Sm., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. ser. 2, 3: 61. 1912. TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra, Proeba Toea, *B. Hagen s.n.* (Holotype: BO, not found).

Dendrobium batakense J.J. Sm., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. ser. 3, 5: 90. 1922. TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra, Batak Lands, Siborborong, 1100 m, *cult. W. Groeneveldt 1972* (Holotype: BO, spirit, not seen).

Dendrobium nhatrangense Gagnep., Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. (Paris) ser. 2, 2: 237. 1930. TYPE: VIETNAM. Nhatrang: N of Ninh Hoa, 1600 m, 17 May 1923, *E. Poilane 6508* (Holotype: P [00408216, image seen]).

Grastidium nhatrangense (Gagnep.) Rauschert, Feddes Repert. 94, 7–8: 451. 1983.

(?) *Dendrobium filicaule* Gagnep., Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. (Paris) ser. 2, 21: 741. 1950. TYPE: VIETNAM. Annam: Summit of Nui Bach Ma, 1400–1500 m, 8 September 1938, *E. Poilane* 27674 (Holotype: P [00407691, image seen]; Isotype: P [00407692, image seen].

(?) Anisopetala filicaule (Gagnep.) M.A.Clem., Telopea 10, 1: 283. 2003.

Distribution: Vietnam; Laos; Thailand; Malaysia (Peninsula); Indonesia (Sumatra).

Additional specimen examined: INDONESIA. Sumatra, E coast, Aekanaeli District, Simalaengan, rim of crater on E side of Lake Toba, 1220–1830 m, 1 February 1935, W. N. Bangham & C. M. Bangham 1279 (AMES).

This species was recently recorded from Laos (Phonepaseuth et al., 2023). They repeated the synonymy found on POWO (Plants of the World Online), which includes, in addition to the names cited above, *D. dalleizettei* Gagnep. from Vietnam. We believe that the latter should be excluded from the synonymy; however, the status of another entity (*D. filicaule*) is rather problematic.

Dendrobium dalleizettei Gagnep. was described from North Vietnamese material (between Laokay and Chapa, *C. d'Alleizette s.n.* [Syntype: P 00408215, image seen]; Lai Chan, San-Tan-Ngai, *E. Poilane 25606* [Syntype: P 00408212, image seen]). Seidenfaden (1985) suspected it was close to *D. sociale*, but noted it differed in the shorter mentum and details of the labellum. In Seidenfaden (1992) he lists it in the synonymy of *D. sociale* without question. However, Seidenfaden's original suspicions about the differences were correct, to which it can be added the plant has thicker stems than *D. metrium*. We believe *D. dalleizettei* to be a synonym of *D. moniliforme* (L.) Sw., a taxon that wasn't known to occur in Vietnam at the time.

Dendrobium filicaule Gagnep. was described from South Vietnamese material. It is similar in habit to *D. metrium* but differs in its unusual flowers with a broader, right-angled to slightly incurved (vs. straight, infundibuliform) mentum, and narrower lip with a distinct depression (possibly an artifact) in the upper half (see Seidenfaden, 1992, for an illustration). On first appearances, the differences appear quite distinct, but Dr. Ba Vuong Truong sent us images of Vietnamese material named *D. metrium* that has a short blunt

mentum (at times with a poorly developed prolongation). This material is somewhat intermediate between typical *D. metrium* and *D. filicaule*. Obviously, more studies are called for, especially into the unique variation to be found in Vietnamese material.

Dendrochilum Blume, Bijdr. Ned. Ind. 8: 398. 1825. Type species: *Dendrochilum aurantiacum* Blume

A genus of about 270 species distributed from Myanmar to Papua New Guinea. The two centers of speciation are the Philippines and Indonesia. About 122 species are found in Indonesia, of which 94 are endemic. *Dendrochilum* are mostly pseudobulbous epiphytes bearing one or two leaves, and usually have inflorescences of many smallish greenish to whitish flowers.

Dendrochilum gracile (J.D. Hook.) J.J. Sm., Recueil Trav. Bot. Neerl. 1: 69. 1904.

- Basionym: Platyclinis gracilis J.D. Hook., Fl. Brit. Ind. 5: 708. 1890. TYPE: MALAYSIA. Perak, Larut, 1220–1525 m, August 1882, G. King's coll. s.n. (Holotype: K [000482373, image seen]; Isotype: CAL [0000000091, image seen].
- Homotypic synonyms: *Acoridium gracile* (J.D. Hook.) Rolfe, Orch. Review 12, 139: 220. 1904.

Coelogyne gracilis (J.D. Hook.) M.W. Chase & Schuit., Phytotaxa 510, 2: 112. 2021.

Heterotypic synonyms: Dendrochilum krauseanum Schltr., Orchis 4: 106. 1910 syn. nov. TYPE: INDONESIA.
Sumatra, Batak Range, 1000 m, leg. R. Schlechter, fl. September 1910, cult. M. von Fuerstenberg s.n. (Holotype: B, destroyed).

Coelogyne krauseana (Schltr.) M.W. Chase & Schuit., Phytotaxa 510, 2: 115. 2021.

Distribution: Malaysia; Indonesia (Sumatra, Java, Bali, Flores, Sumba, Kalimantan).

Analysis of the protologue of *D. krauseanum*, plus the published floral dissection (Schlechter, 1933), shows it to have all of the characters of *D. gracile*, and, therefore, we find them to be conspecific. The holotype of *Platyclinis gracilis* in Kew has a "King's collector" label, while the isotype in CAL has a *H. Kunstler* label. Also, the CAL specimen has more mature flowers. Further synonymy can be found in Jeff Wood's (2001) monograph of Bornean *Dendrochilum*.

Dyakia E.A. Christ., Orchid Digest 50, 2: 63. 1986.

Type species: Saccolabium hendersonianum Rchb.f.

Dyakia is a monospecific genus of Aeridiinae restricted to Borneo. It is an attractive, small-sized orchid, with a glaucous green coloring underneath the leaves, and erect, densely-flowered racemes of pink flowers.

Dyakia cruikshankii (Postans) Ormerod & Juswara, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: Saccolabium cruikshankii Postans, Gard. Chron. ser. 2, 2: 83. 18 Jul 1873; Hort., Garden (London, 1872–1927) 6: 63. 18 Jul 1873. TYPE: WITHOUT ORIGIN. Exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Society, 15 July 1873, *Messrs. E. G. Henderson & Sons s.n.* (Holotype: lost).

Heterotypic synonyms: Saccolabium hendersonianum Rchb.f., Gard. Chron. ser. 2, 4: 356. 18 Sep 1875 syn. nov.

TYPE: BORNEO. *Cult. E. G. Henderson and Sons s.n.* (Holotype: W-R, not seen; Isotype: K [000891619, image seen]).

Ascocentrum hendersonianum (Rchb.f.) Schltr., Die Orchideen ed. 1: 576. 1914.

Dyakia hendersoniana (Rchb.f.) E.A. Christ., Orch. Digest 50, 2: 63. 1986.

Distribution: Malaysia (Sarawak, Sabah); Indonesia (Kalimantan).

The protologue of *Saccolabium cruikshankii* describes it briefly as "...a small plant with short upright spathes of pale rosy flowers." A little more detail was published simultaneously in The Garden, "...a pretty rosy-flowered *Saccolabium*,... it has erect spikes, and drooping fleshy leaves of a glaucous green colour." While the description is brief, it is valid, and we believe representative of the taxon later named *Saccolabium hendersonianum* by Reichenbach based on material from the same company. Reichenbach (1875) admitted that "The plant has been known among the *crème* of intelligent English Orchidists, for I believe, two or three years 'as the new Bornean *Saccolabium*' and highly appreciated...." He also suspected that Messrs. E. G. Henderson and Sons were the only ones to flower it.

Saccolabium cruikshankii was rarely mentioned later, except for a report by H. C. Murton that was quoted by William Robinson (1875) in The Garden, that the species was naturalised on trees in the Singapore Botanic Gardens. Hooker (1876) quoted Reichenbach as telling him that Saccolabium hendersonianum was said to have been introduced into England by Messrs. Low in 1862, but so far no proof has been found to support this statement.

Liparis L.C. Rich., De Orchid. Eur. 21, 30, 38. 1817 nom. cons.

Type species: Ophrys loeselii L.

If treated in the broad sense, this is a genus of about 500 species distributed around the world. In the narrow sense, there about ten species in Indonesia, of which nine seem to be endemic. The Indonesian plants are mostly terrestrial with conduplicate leaves and have yellowish to purplish flowers in terminal racemes.

Liparis montana (Blume) Lindl., Gen. Sp. Orch. Pl.: 29. 1830.

- Basionym: Malaxis montana Blume, Bijdr. Fl. Ned. Ind. 8: 388. 1825. TYPE: INDONESIA. Java. Mt. Gede, fl. June, C. L. Blume s.n. (Holotype: lost). Neotype [here designated]: Java, Mt. Megamedong, C. L. Blume 475 (Holoneotype: L [0061508, image seen]; Isoneotype: L [0061509, without collector number, image seen]).
- Homotypic synonyms: *Leptorkis montana* (Blume) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 671. 1891.

Heterotypic synonyms: *Malaxis atropurpurea* Blume, Bijdr. Fl. Ned. Ind. 8: 390. 1825. TYPE: INDONESIA. Java, Mt. Salak, fl. October, *C. L. Blume 634* (Holotype: L [0061507], image seen).

Platystylis atropurpurea (Blume) Lindl., Gen. Sp. Orch. Pl.: 18. 1830.

Microstylis atropurpurea (Blume) Miq., Fl. Ned. Ind. 3: 625. 1859.

Liparis repens Ridl., J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 22: 279. 1886. *Leptorkis atropurpurea* (Blume) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 671. 1891.

Chlorosa gracilis Blume, Bijdr. Fl. Ned. Ind. 8: 420. 1825 *syn. nov.* TYPE: INDONESIA. Java, Mt. Burangrang, fl. July, *C. L. Blume 1456* (Holotype: L [0063330, image seen]).

Spiranthes gracilis (Blume) Hassk., Catal. Pl. Hort. Bogor.: 47. 1844 nom. illeg. (non Beck 1833).

Distribution: Indonesia (Java).

Blume (1858) reported that his *Chlorosa gracilis* belonged in the genus *Liparis*. However, after this the species is absent from major accounts of the Javanese orchid flora (Smith, 1905; Comber, 1990). We believe J. J. Smith did discover the identity of *Chlorosa gracilis* but likely forgot about it. Its type material is filed with *Liparis montana* and correctly identified as such. Therefore, we publish the synonymy of the two, so that another obscure name can be removed from the Javanese flora.

Type material of *Malaxis montana* from Mt. Gede has not been located. Therefore, we designate as neotype another Blume collection from Mt. Megamedong (now Megamendung) that has been annotated as *Malaxis montana* by him. There is a probable concurrent historical collection from Mt. Gede of *Liparis montana* in L, but we believe it was collected by Alexander Zippelius (L [1522431, image seen]), and it is not annotated by Blume.

Oberonioides Szlach., Fragm. Fl. Geobot., Suppl. 3: 134. 1995.

Type species: Malaxis oberoniiflora Seidenf.

A genus of seven (now eight) terrestrial herbs with short pseudobulbs, a single, usually cordate, conduplicate leaf, often minute flowers (sepals usually ca. 2 mm long, but rarely up to 12 mm long), a simple to bilobed, often ciliatemargined labellum, and short column. One more recently described species is transferred here.

Oberonioides latifiana (P.T. Ong) Ormerod & Juswara, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: Liparis latifiana P.T. Ong, Malesian Orch. J. 24: 54. 2020. TYPE: MALAYSIA. Kedah: cult. Cameron Highlands Montane Park, 27 April 2015, S. C. Ng FRI 80716 (Holotype: KEP, spirit, not seen; Isotype: K, not seen).

Distribution: Malaysia (Kedah).

Phaius Lour., Fl. Cochinch. 2: 517, 529. 1790.

Type species: Phaius grandifolius Lour.

A genus of terrestrial herbs with either pseudobulbs or stems bearing a few pleated leaves, with erect (or occasionally, short axillary) inflorescences of mid-sized to large, often quite attractive flowers. Cribb and Stone (2017) monographed the genus accepting 41 species distributed from Africa to Tahiti.

Phaius tankervilleae (Banks) Blume, Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 2: 177. 1856.

TYPE: Icon of *Limodorum tankervilleae* drawn in 1787 by *J. Sowerby* (Lectotype [Mabberley 2011: 476]: BM, not seen).

Basionym: *Limodorum tankervilleae* Banks, plate of *Limodorum tankervilleae* distributed in 1788.

Distribution: India, Myanmar, China, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, Japan, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Australia, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Fiji, Tonga, and Samoa.

Mabberley (2011) pointed out that the basionym of this species was effectively published by Joseph Banks, who distributed a plate drawn by James Sowerby in 1788. This a common, widespread, attractive species which is amenable to horticulture.

Phaius tankervilleae var. *papuanus* J.J. Sm., Nova Guin. 12, 3: 203. 1915. TYPE: INDONESIA. Papua Prov., Humboldt Bay (?), *leg. K. Gjellerup, cult. Hort. Bogor. 466* (Lectotype [here designated]: L [0061882, image seen]; Isolectotype: U [1462298, image seen]).

Heterotypic synonym: *Phaius tankervilleae* (Banks) Blume var. *devogelii* Cribb & Stone, Lady Tankerv. Legacy: 115. 2017 syn. nov. TYPE: PAPUA NEW GUINEA. Oro Prov., Kokoda Valley, Kowelo, 5 km W of Kokoda, 450 m, *cult. Hort. Leiden 20031931*, January 2008, *leg. E. F. de Vogel & A. Vogel s.n.* (Holotype: L [1518775, image seen]; Isotype: L [23924, spirit, not seen]).

Distribution: Indonesia (Sulawesi, Papua); Papua New Guinea.

Phaius tankervilleae var. *papuanus* was not illustrated by Smith when he published it, but Smith's unpublished drawing can be found on the Orchids of New Guinea website. This drawing does not show the ovate, apiculate labellum midlobe said to characterise the variety *devogelii*, but type material of variety *papuanus* does have the aforementioned characters. Therefore, we regard the two taxa as the same. The authors of variety *devogelii* overlooked Smith's variety. Considering the overall variation of *Phaius tankervilleae*, we doubt that the variety *papuanus* can be maintained, but this will need further studies.

We were unable to find any preserved material of variety *papuanus* in the dried or spirit materials housed at BO; therefore, the sheet in Leiden is chosen as the lectotype.

Plocoglottis Blume, Bijdr. Fl. Ned. Ind. 8: 380. 1825. Type species: *Plocoglottis javanica* Blume.

A genus of about 38 terrestrial species distributed from India (Andaman Islands) and Thailand to the Solomon Islands. Most species have yellow flowers variously marked with reddish-brown, but there are some taxa that have pink to purple flowers, or yellow flowers with bright pink to purple lateral sepals. An interesting feature of the flowers is that the lip has basal elastic hinges that act as a sort of trap when triggered by a visiting insect, pushing it against the column.

Plocoglottis quadrifolia J.J. Sm., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. ser. 3, 8: 36. 1926. TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra: Agam, Bukit Batu Banting, *cult. W. Groeneveldt* 873 (Holotype: L, spirit, not seen; Isotype: L [0062347, image seen]).

Distribution: Vietnam; Thailand; Malaysia; Indonesia (Sumatra, Kalimantan).

Specimens examined: MALAYSIA. Sabah: Tenom District, Crocker Range Forest Reserve, 17 April 1970, *A. Gibot SAN 66772* (L [1525147], image seen). INDONESIA: Kalimantan. NE of Muara Uja, 3 km from Djaro, Batu Kumpai, 140 m, 20 February 1971, *E. F. de Vogel 935* (BO, L [1525117, image seen]); ca. 10 km NE of Muara Uja, Batu Kumpai, Djaro Dam, 350 m, 15 October 1972, *E. F. de Vogel 1627* (L [1525104, image seen], L [1525105, image seen]).

This species is here recorded from Borneo for the first time; it occurs in both the Indonesian and Malaysian parts of the island. It is easily recognised by its stems that apically have four to six leaves, basal inflorescences, and flowers with a subquadrate, ciliate-margined lip. The superficially similar *P. gigantea* (J.D. Hook.) J.J. Sm. has much taller stems, often with 10–12 leaves or more, and the flowers have a lip with glabrous margins.

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