

121. CONCHIDIUM Griffith, Not. Pl. Asiat. 3: 321. 1851.

蛤兰属 *ge lan shu*

Chen Xinqi (陈心启 *Chen Sing-chi*), Luo Yibo (罗毅波); Jeffrey J. Wood

Herbs, dwarf, caespitose, epiphytic or lithophytic, often forming mats on substrate. Rhizome creeping. Pseudobulb of 1 internode, globose, discoid, or oblong, strongly depressed, reticulate or not. Leaves 1–4, inserted at top of pseudobulbs, obovate-lanceolate, subsessile, petiole tapering, articulate. Inflorescence terminal, solitary, elongate, hystranthous, proteranthous, or synanthous, 1- or a few flowered; peduncle filiform; floral bracts hooded, membranous. Flower white, pale green, or yellow. Dorsal sepal triangular, acuminate; lateral sepals obliquely triangular or lanceolate, acuminate, forming a distinct mentum with column foot. Petals obovate-lanceolate or oblong, acuminate or obtuse; lip entire or 3-lobed, with a claw, simple or adorned with ridges. Column with a curving foot; pollinia 8, compressed, ovoid; rostellum truncate, almost square in outline.

About ten species: Bhutan, S China, N India, S Japan, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam; four species (one endemic) in China.

1a. Pseudobulbs contiguous.

2a. Pseudobulbs depressed globose, discoid, 5–6 × 4–6 mm, surrounded by reticulate sheaths, congested, 2- or 3-leaved; leaves 1–2 × 0.3–0.4 cm; flowers pale green; dorsal sepal ca. 4 mm, acuminate; disk with 2 basal calli 1. *C. muscicola*

2b. Pseudobulbs narrowly ovoid, 10–15 × 3–4 mm, not surrounded by reticulate sheaths, 2-leaved; leaves 4–10 × 0.5–1.6 cm; flowers white; dorsal sepal ca. 8 mm, obtuse; disk with 3 lamellae 4. *C. japonicum*

1b. Pseudobulbs borne 2–5 cm apart on rhizome.

3a. Pseudobulbs 3–6 mm, ± subglobose or compressed globose, covered by reticulate sheaths; leaves 0.5–1.6 × 0.2–0.4 cm; lip to ca. 5 mm, entire, lanceolate; flowers white or pale yellow 2. *C. pusillum*

3b. Pseudobulbs 9–15 mm, oblong-cylindric, without reticulate sheaths; leaves 2–6 × 0.6–1.5 cm; sepals 11–18 mm; lip 10–17 mm, 3-lobed; flowers cream-colored and lavender or red 3. *C. rhomboidale*

1. *Conchidium muscicola* (Lindley) Rauschert, Feddes Repert. 94: 444. 1983.

网鞘蛤兰 *wang qiao ge lan*

Dendrobium muscicola Lindley, Gen. Sp. Orchid. Pl. 75. 1830; *D. parviflorum* D. Don; *Eria muscicola* (Lindley) Lindley; *Pinalia muscicola* (Lindley) Kuntze.

Plants 3–4 cm tall, glabrous. Pseudobulbs congested, depressed globose, discoid, 5–6 × 4–6 mm, covered by reticulate membranous sheaths, apex 2- or 3-leaved. Leaf blade oblanceolate or spatulate, 10–20 × 3–4 mm, thinly papery, with 7 or 8 main veins, apex acute or rounded and apiculate; petiole 3–4 cm. Inflorescence (2–)5- or 6-flowered; floral bracts lanceolate, ca. 5 mm, acuminate. Flowers pale green, small; pedicel and ovary ca. 2 mm. Dorsal sepal lanceolate, ca. 4 × 1 mm, acuminate; lateral sepals ovate-lanceolate, slightly falcate, ca. 4 × 3 mm, acuminate; mentum small or indistinct, apex obtuse. Petals lanceolate, ca. 3.5 × 1 mm, acuminate; lip subelliptic, ca. 3 × 1 mm, entire, acuminate, contracted on both sides near middle, crenulate on apical margin; disk with 2 basal calli, central part with 3 veins running to near apex and lateral ones slightly thickened at base. Column less than 1 mm, foot ca. 2.5 mm. Capsule oblong-cylindric, ca. 4 × 2 mm; fruiting pedicel very short. Fl. Jul–Aug, fr. Oct. *2n* = 18, 36.

Epiphytic on trees or lithophytic on rocks in evergreen broad-leaved forests; 1800–2800 m. S Yunnan [Bhutan, NE India, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, ?Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam].

2. *Conchidium pusillum* Griffith, Not. Pl. Asiat. 3: 321. 1851.

蛤兰 *ge lan*

Conchidium sinicum Lindley; *Eria pusilla* (Griffith) Lindley; *E. sinica* (Lindley) Lindley; *Phreatia uniflora* Wight; *Pinalia pusilla* (Griffith) Kuntze; *P. sinica* (Lindley) Kuntze.

Plants 1–3 cm tall; rhizome long creeping, slender, with grayish white membranous sheaths. Pseudobulbs usually growing in pairs, each pair 2–5 cm apart on rhizome, nearly subglobose or compressed globose, 3–6 mm in diam., covered by reticulate membranous sheaths (sheaths deciduous when dry). Leaves 2 or 3, obovate-lanceolate, obovate, or subelliptic to orbicular, 5–16 × 2–4 mm, with 3–6 main veins, apex with an awn 1–1.5 mm, or obtuse, rounded, or subtruncate, apiculate; petiole 2–3 mm, articulate. Inflorescence 1–5 cm, 1- or 2-flowered; floral bracts ovate, ca. 2 mm, shortly aristate or acuminate. Flowers white or pale yellow, small; pedicel and ovary ca. 1.5 mm. Dorsal sepal ovate or ovate-lanceolate, 4–6 × ca. 1.5 mm, obtuse or acuminate; lateral sepals triangular or ovate-triangular, slightly oblique, 4.5–6 × ca. 2 mm, acuminate; mentum long, incurved. Petals lanceolate, ca. 4 × 1 mm, acuminate; lip lanceolate or subelliptic, ca. 3.5 × 1.5 mm, base contracted, entire, margin thinly ciliate or irregularly denticulate, apex obtuse or acuminate; disk with 2 or 3 stripes, running from base to near middle. Column ca. 1 mm, foot ca. 2 mm, slightly curved. Fl. Oct–Nov.

Lithophytic on damp rocks or epiphytic on tree trunks in forests; 600–1500 m. S Fujian, S Guangdong, S Guangxi, Hainan, SE Xizang, SE Yunnan [NE India, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam].

3. *Conchidium rhomboidale* (Tang & F. T. Wang) S. C. Chen & J. J. Wood, **comb. nov.**

菱唇蛤兰 *ling chun ge lan*

Basionym: *Eria rhomboidalis* Tang & F. T. Wang, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 1: 86. 1951.

Rhizome slender, 1–2 mm in diam. Pseudobulbs borne 2–4 cm apart from each other, oblong-cylindric, 0.9–1.5 cm × 4–6 mm, apex 2-leaved. Leaves shortly petiolate, narrowly elliptic or ovate-elliptic, 2–6 × 0.6–1.5 cm, apex acute and apiculate. Inflorescence subterminal, on outer side of leaves, ca. 2.5 cm, 1-flowered, with 1 or 2 sheaths at base; floral bracts ovate, ca. 1 mm, acute. Flowers cream-colored and lavender or red; pedicel and ovary ca. 1 cm. Dorsal sepal elliptic, ca. 11 × 4 mm, obtuse; lateral sepals ovate-lanceolate or triangular, oblique, ca. 18 × 6–7 mm, obtuse; mentum ca. 6 mm. Petals slightly curved, oblong-lanceolate, ca. 10 × 3 mm, obtuse; lip subrhombic, 10–17 × 7–10 mm, base narrowed into a claw, apical quarter 3-lobed; lateral lobes oblong, margins slightly obtusely toothed or entire; mid-lobe trapezoid, ca. 4 × 5–6 mm, barbate on adaxial veins, margin irregularly dentate, subtruncate; disk with 2 lamellae extending from base to near base of mid-lobe. Column ca. 4 mm, foot ca. 8 mm. Fl. Apr–May.

• On rocks in forests; 700–1300 m. SW Guangxi, SW Guizhou, Hainan, SE Yunnan [?Vietnam].

4. *Conchidium japonicum* (Maximowicz) S. C. Chen & J. J. Wood, **comb. nov.**

高山蛤兰 gao shan ge lan

Basionym: *Eria japonica* Maximowicz, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint-Petersbourg 31: 103. 1887; *Aeridostachya reptans* (Kuntze) Rauschert; *Callista reptans* Kuntze; *Dendrobium reptans* Franchet & Savatier (1879), not Swartz (1805); *E. arisanensis* Hayata; *E. hosokawae* A. D. Hawkes & A. H. Heller; *E. matsudae* Hayata; *E. reptans* (Kuntze) Makino; *E. reptans* var. *matsudae* (Hayata) S. S. Ying.

Pseudobulbs contiguous, regularly arranged in a row on rhizome, narrowly ovoid, 1–1.5 cm × 3–4 mm, apex 2-leaved. Leaves shortly petiolate, oblong or linear, 4–10 × 0.5–1.6 cm, apex acuminate. Inflorescence subterminal, ca. 5 cm, slender,

hairy, 1–4-flowered; peduncle ca. 1 cm; floral bracts ovate, ca. 3 mm, acute. Flowers white; pedicel and ovary ca. 8 mm, hairy. Dorsal sepal narrowly elliptic, ca. 8 × 3 mm, obtuse; lateral sepals ovate, oblique, ca. 6 × 5 mm, acute. Petals elliptic-lanceolate, ca. 8 × 2 mm, obtuse-rounded; lip subobovate in outline, base narrowed into a claw, 3-lobed above middle; lateral lobes erect, deltoid, acute; mid-lobe nearly square, ca. 3 × 3 mm, fleshy, apex subtruncate and slightly emarginate; disk with 3 lamellae from base, central lamella extending to apex and lateral 2 to base of mid-lobe. Column ca. 3 mm, foot nearly 5 mm. Fl. Jun. $2n = 38, 40$.

Lithophytic on rocks or epiphytic on tree trunks in forests; 700–900 m (1500–2500 m in Taiwan). S Anhui, N and W Fujian, Guizhou, Taiwan, Zhejiang [S Japan].

