Vol. 5  “E”

H.J. Hettiarachchi.

59, Gurugama,
Kirindiwela.
(SRI LANKA)
Ephemeranthera macraei

Family Name: Orchidaceae


Common Nepali Name(s): Jiwanti, Jiri Trade Name(s): Jiwanti

Life form/Habit: Epiphytic orchid with fusiform bulbs, creeping root stocks, flowers white.

Description:
Epiphytic herb, pendent. Stems long, pendent, branched, yellow; internodes 1.5-2.5 cm long; pseudobulbs borne on stem nodes, narrowly fusiform, ±compressed, shining, grooved, 3-5 x 0.4-0.8 cm. Leaf 1, terminal from pseudobulb, linear oblong to oblong-elliptic, minutely emarginated, sessile, 7-16 x 1.7-2.7 cm. Inflorescences 1- or 2- flowered; peduncled sheathed, short; sheaths overlapping, lanceolate, acute, membranous, 3-5 mm long; floral bracts triangular, 0.5-1 mm long. Flower 0.8-1.5 cm long; sepals and petals white (when fresh), lip white, apex green yellow (with age), lateral lobes marked with purple spots; pedicel and ovary glabrous, 5-6 mm long. Dorsal sepal elliptic-oblong, 5-veined, c.1 x 0.4 cm; lateral sepals elliptic oblong, adnate at base, 1-1.2 x 0.3-0.6 cm (at base). Petals narrowly elliptic-oblong, subacute, c.1 x 0.1-0.2 cm. Lip oblong-obovate (when spread), 1-1.3 x 0.6-0.7 mm long; hypochile wedge-shaped; lateral lobes erect, oblong, c.3mm long; mesochile narrow, margins plicate; epichile broadly oblong-elliptic, apex truncate to obscurely 2-lobed, margins undulate; disc with 2 plicate lamellae from hypochile base to epichile. Column 6-7 mm long, apical margin denticulate; foot medium; anther cap c.1.3 mm wide. Fruit ovoid, ca.2 x 1.2 cm.450.

Flowering: April- may
Fruiting:

http://www.orchidspecies.com/flickfimbriata.htm

Flickingeria fimbriata (Blume) A.D. Hawkes 1961 SECTION Plicates Photo by © Eric Hunt and His Orchid Website
Common Name  The Fringed Flickingeria - in Thailand Kut hin  Flower Size 1 to 2" [2.5 cm to 5 cm]

Found in the Chinese Himalayas, Assam, eastern Himalayas, India, Nepal, Andaman Islands, Nicobar Islands, Peninsular Malaysia, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi, Lesser Sunda Islands and the Philippines on open rocks and bluffs along streams and rivers in lowland evergreen and medium elevation semi-deciduous forests at elevations of 200 to 1300 meters as a large sized, hot to warm growing epiphyte with long, stout branching rhizome with compressed, freely branching stems giving rise to yellow, compressed, pseudobulbs carrying oblong-elliptic, acute leaves that blooms in the spring, summer and fall on a single flowered inflorescence with sweetly scented, short-lived flowers.

Synonyms  Callista binnendykii (Rchb.f.) Kuntze 1891; Callista flabella [Rchb.f]Kuntze 1891; Callista kunstleri (Hook.f.) Kuntze 1891; Dendrobium binnendijkii Rchb.f. 1865; Dendrobium fimbriatum [Bl.] Lindl. 1830; Dendrobium flabellum Rch.f. 1857; Dendrobium insulare Steudel 1840; Dendrobium kunstleri Hook.f. 1890; Dendrobium mentosum Schltr. 1911; Dendrobium plicatile Lindl. 1840; Desmotrichum binnendijkii (Rchb.f.) Kraenzl. 1910; *Desmotrichum fimbriatum Blume 1825; Desmotrichum kunstleri (Hook.f.) Kraenzl. 1910; Ephemerantha fimbriata (Blume) P.F. Hunt & Summerh. 1961; Ephemerantha kunstleri (Hook.f) P.F.Hunt & Summerh. 1961; Flickingeria binnendijkii (Rchb.f.) A.D.Hawkes 1965; Flickingeria kunstleri (Hook.f) A.D.Hawkes 1965;

http://www.orchidspecies.com/flickfimbriata.htm
Ephemerantha macraei
This species with creeping rootstock is found in the eastern Himalayas, India, Nepal, Andaman Islands, Nicobar Islands, Chinese Himalayas, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China, Borneo, Penninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, and the Philippines on open rocks or tree near streams and rivers in evergreen and semi-evergreen deciduous forests at elevations of 300 to 3500 meters. E. macraei is used extensively in Indian traditional medicine. The white flowers are sweetly scented and short-lived and lateral lobes marked with purple spots. **Synonyms:** Dendrobium macraei, Flickingeria macraei, Flickingeria fimbriata, Callista macraei, Dendrobium binnendijkii, Dendrobium flabellum, Dendrobium insulare, Dendrobium kunstleri, Desmotrichum kunstleri, Flickingeria binnendijkii, Flickingeria kunstleri. **Flowering Time:** April - May
Epipogium roseum (D. Don) Lindl. 1857

Photo courtesy of David Kuehn

**Common Name** The Rose Epipogium in Australia - The Ghost Orchid or The Leafless Nodding Orchid

**Flower Size** about 1" [about 2.5 cm]

This is a medium sized, warm growing, mycoheterotrophic, terrestrial species from Ghana, Nigeria, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Gulf of Guinea Island, Zaire, Kenya, Uganda, Angola, Malawi, eastern Himalayas, Nepal, Bhutan, lower India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, western Himalayas, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Japan, Ryukyu Islands, Taiwan, Malaysia, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Moluccas, the Philippines, Sumatra, Timor, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Queensland and New South Wales Australia, Fiji, New Caledonia and Vanuatu in broadleafed, evergreen, humid, primary forests at elevations of 100 to 2000 meters as a small to large sized, hot to cool growing, erect, leafless, Mycoheterotrophic terrestrial orchid with an ovoid, horizontal tuber giving rise to an erect, 2’ tall, hollow, fleshy stem that is basally brownish and becoming nearly white towards the apex and carrying a few distant bracts that blooms on an erect, to 2’ 10" [80 cm] long, many flowered inflorescence arising in the spring and summer.

**Synonyms** Ceratopsis rosea Lindl. 1840; Epipogium africanus Schltr. 1911; Epipogium dentilabellum Ohtani & S.Suzuki 1961; Epipogium guilfoylei FvM. 1872; Epipogium kassnerianum Kraenzl. 1914; Epipogium kusukusense (Hayata) Schltr. 1919; Epipogon makinoanus Schltr. 1919; Epipogium nutans
Epipogium roseum

Family
Orchidaceae

Scientific name
Epipogium roseum (D. Don) Lindley

Synonyms
Ceratopsis rosea Lindley; Epipogium africanus Schlechter; Epipogium dentilabellum Ohtani & S. Suzuki; Epipogium guilfoyi F. Müller; Epipogium kassnerianum Kränzlin; Epipogium kusukusense (Hayata) Schlechter; Epipogon makinoanus Schlechter; Epipogium nutans (Blume) Reichenbach f.; Epipogium nutans (Blume) Reichenbach f. var. celebicus Schlechter; Epipogium pooneranthum Fukuyama; Epipogium rolfei (Hayata) Schlechter; Epipogium sessanum S. N. Hegde & A. N. Rao; Epipogium sinicum C. L. Tso; Epipogium tuberosum Duthie; Galera kusukusensis Hayata; Galera nutans Blume; Galera rolfei Hayata; Galera rosea (D. Don) Blume; Gastrodia schinziana Kränzlin; Limodorum roseum D. Don; Stereosandra schinziana (Kränzlin) Garay

Common name
(Japanese common name) tashiro-ran [Mr. Tashiro's orchid]
(English common name) none

Distribution
(Japan) Honshu (west of Kanto region), Shikoku, Kyushu, Okinawa
(Other nations) China, Taiwan, Philippines, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Australia, jji, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Myanmar, Nepal, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Ghana, Nigeria, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Zaire, Kenya, Uganda, Angola, Malawi

Chromosomal number
2n=68

Description
Scapes erecting 25-50cm tall. Flowers white ca. 1-2cm, flowering in May to July. Terrestrial. Mycorrhizae plants.

Reference
Epipogium roseum (D. Don) Lindl. 1857
Epipogium roseum (D. Don) Lindl.
Epipogium aphyllum

Developmental processes of achlorophyllous orchid, Epipogium roseum : from seed germination to flowering under symbiotic cultivation with mycorrhizal fungus
Epipogium roseum (Saphrophytes)

http://www.ces.iisc.ernet.in/biodiversity/sahyadri_enews/newsletter/issue18/article1.htm
**Epipogium roseum** . *Lindl*

This erect, leafless, saprophytic terrestrial orchid is found in eastern Himalayas, Nepal, Bhutan, lower India, western Himalayas, Ghana, Nigeria, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Kenya, Uganda, Angola, Taiwan, Malaysia, Java, the Philippines, Sumatra, Papua New Guinea, Queensland and New South Wales Australia, Fiji, Zaire; Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Japan in tropical, evergreen, humid, forests at elevations of 100 to 2000 meters. I have found this saprophytic orchid in one R.F. of Assam - Arunachal border about twelve years ago.

**Synonyms**: Epipogium sessanum S.N.Hegde & A.N.Rao 1982; Epipogium sinicum; Epipogium tuberosum; Galera kusukusensis; Galera nutans; Galera rolfei; Galera rosea; Gastrodia schinziana; Limodorum roseum; Stereosandra schinziana; Ceratopsis rosea Lindl.; Epipogium africanus Schltr.; Epipogium dentilabellum Ohtani & S.Suzuki; Epipogium guilfoylei; Epipogium kassnerianum Kraenzl.; Epipogium kusukusense; Epipogon makinoanus; Epipogium nutans; Epipogium nutans var celebricus; Epipogium pooneranthum; Epipogium rolfei (Hayata);

**Flowering Time**: April - June
Epipogium roseum
**Ghost Orchid, Leafless Nodding Orchid**


*Epipogium sp.* F.Muell., Fragm. 8: 30 (1872); *Epipogum guilfoylii* Benth. Fl. Austral. 6: 308 (1873), pro. syn. **Type**: Tweed River, *Guilfoyle s.n.* (MEL not found).


**Distribution**

Occurs in north-eastern **Queensland** from Mount Windsor Tableland to the Macleay River in New South Wales.

Altitude: 0-800 m.

Also distributed extensively overseas, occuring in Asia, India and Africa.

**Description**

Leafless terrestrial herb forming small colonies. Rhizome horizontal, elongate, without roots, up to 60 mm long, fleshy, wrinkled. Inflorescence a terminal raceme, erect, 200-600 mm tall, dull yellow, fleshy, hollow, nodding when in bud, upright in flower; pedicels 3-5 mm long. Flowers numerous, resupinate, nodding, tubular, 10-12 mm long, cream, pale yellowish or pinkish, with conspicuous plump ovary. Sepals and petals similar, not expanding widely, linear, 10-12 mm long, somewhat fleshy, apices acuminate. Labellum unlobed, ovate, 11-14 mm x 5 mm, base with deep spur directed towards ovary.
Callus consisting of central raised plate and irregular rows of numerous small calli. Column 2-2.5 mm long. Column foot absent. Capsules porrect to pendulous, dehiscent.

Ecology

Occurs in high rainfall areas, particularly rainforests but also open forests, woodlands and grasslands, and occasionally in gardens. The plants are pale and unable to photosynthesise, relying instead on a beneficial association with mycorrhizal fungi that live in the decaying wood where they grow. They occur in small groups, surviving there only as long as the host wood is in a suitable stage of decay. The plants are above ground for 1-2 weeks, appearing after the first soaking rains in the wet season and taking only a few days from flowering to seed dispersal.

Highly localised.

Flowering period: December-March.
G R Rao

Energy & Wetlands Research Group, Centre for Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore - 560 012.

_Epipogium roseum_ (D.Don) Lindl.

*Limodorum roseum* D. Don

*Epipogeum nutans* Reichb.

*Podanthera pallida* Wight.

Walking through the dense forests one will be truly stunned by these marvelous saprophytic, perennial, leafless, achlorophyllous, herbs with horizontal fleshy, tuberous rhizome; plants more or less straw coloured. Inflorescence in lax racemes. Flowers are beautiful transparent white speckled with pink.

**Habitat:** Kanur. In semievergreen forests. **Fl. & Fr:** Dec-May

**Distribution:** West Africa, Indomalaysia.


**Eria articulata**

Lindl. in Journ. Linn. Soc. iii. 47; pseudobulbs ellipsoid adhering end to end like a chain, scape from the point of juncture of the bulbs capillary, spike flexuous, bracts cymbiform, flowers minute distant, sepals obtuse lanceolate, dorsal recurved, lateral with upcurved tips, mentum large incurved, petals small lanceolate, lip minute with a long slender claw and horseshoe–shaped limb. Alwisia tenuis, Lindl. Fol. Orchid. 1; Thwaites Enum. 300.

**CEYLON**; in the Ambagamowa district, Walker, Thwaites. Pseudobulbs ¼ -1/3 in. long. Leaves 1-2, ½-1 in. long, oblanceolate, apiculate. Scape 1-3 in., naked; bracts broad, cucullate, acute; flowers buff, 1/10 in. long; ovary very short; nerves of sepals very obscure.

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**Eria articulata** Lindl. is a synonym of *Conchidium articulatum* (Lindl.) Rauschert

This name is a synonym of *Conchidium articulatum* (Lindl.) Rauschert.

The record derives from WCSP which reports it as a synonym (record 70890) with original publication details: *J. Proc. Linn. Soc., Bot.* 3: 47 1859.

Full publication details for this name can be found in IPNI:  [urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:633499-1](urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:633499-1).

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**Eria bicolor**

Lindl. Gen &Sp. Orch. 65 (not elsewhere); pseudobulb 4-6 in. columnar, leaves linear, racemes from amongst the linear sessile leaves erect puberulous, flowers ½ in. long, sepals lanceolate acute 3-nerved, outer nerves branching, petals linear acute 3-nerved, lip entire ovate-lanceolate acute obscurely lobed at the side smooth, claw very large deeply saccate. Thwaites Enum. 299. **CEYLON**; Central Province, alt. 4-7000 ft., Macrae, & c. Readily distinguished from mysorensis by the narrow leaves, stout scape and raceme, and by the remarkable sac at the base of the lip, which is constant.
Eria bicolor Lindl.1830  Photo by © Wilfried Löderbusch

**Common Name** The Two-Colored Eria - Ceylon - The Lily of the Valley Orchid

Found in southern India and Sri Lanka at elevations around 1200 meters as a small sized, warm growing epiphyte with thick, fleshy, purplish-brown pseudobulbs carrying 2 to 3, apical, acute, strap-shaped leaves that blooms in the spring and summer on an erect, deep purple, many flowered inflorescence with bell shaped flowers.

**Synonyms** Pinalia bicolor (Lindl.) Kuntze 1891

**References** W3 Tropicos, Kew Monocot list, IPNI; Orchid Culture in Ceylon and the East Price 1918
**Common Name or Meaning** The Large Bracted Eria

**Flower Size** 2'' [5 cm]

Found in Sri Lanka at elevations of 1000 to 1100 meters as a miniature sized, hot to warm growing epiphyte with small crowded and flattened pseudobulbs and carrying 2 apical leaves that blooms in the winter on a 2'' [5 cm] long, single flowered inflorescence carrying fragrant flowers.

**Synonyms** *Conchidium braccatum* (Lindl.) Brieger 1981; *Dendrobium braccatum* Lindl. 1830;

*Eria reticosa* Wight 1851; *Eria uniflora* (Lindl.) Dalzell 1952; *Eria velifera* Wight ex Lindl. 1859;

*Pinalia braccata* (Lindl.) Kuntze 1891; *Pinalia reticosa* (Wight) Kuntze 1891


*Dendrobium braccatum* Lindl., Gen.Sp. Orch. 75. 1830.

This species is very much related to *Eria reticosa* Wight but at once distinguished by the lack of network on the discoid pseudobulb.  

**Occurrence** : Palghat District.

**Distribution** : Southern India (Kerala) and Sri Lanka.
Eria braccata (Lindl.) Lindl. synonym of Conchidium braccatum

Classification and names

See above, under name Conchidium braccatum.

Orchid Kerala India


Dendrobium braccatum Lindl., Gen.Sp. Orch. 75. 1830.

This species is very much related to Eria reticosa Wight but at once distinguished by the lack of network on the discoid pseudobulb.

Occurrence: Palghat District.

Distribution: Southern India (Kerala) and Sri Lanka.

Conchidium braccatum (Lindl.) Brieger

Conchidium braccatum (Lindl.) Brieger det. Kew

Photo by K. Senghas

Location: Sri Lanka, Adam's Peak, Maskeliya

Latitude: 6.81139°N Longitude: 80.4997°E Uncertainty: 5 km

Det. Note: K. Senghas originally determined this specimen as Eria braccata (Lindl.) Lindl., which is a synonym according to the World Checklist.
Eria Lindleyi

Thwaites Enum. 299; stem elongate clavate, leaves elliptic–lanceolate, scape short 2-3 fld., bracts very large oblong, sepals ovate or lanceolate 7-9 nerved glabrous, mentum rounded, petals linear–oblong falcate obtuse 3-5–nerved, broad lateral lobes of hypochile almost as long as the suborbicular epichile, disk with 2 calli between the lobes, column long.

- Eria ephemera, Reichb.f. in Walp. Ann. Vi. 272. v bicolor,
- Lindl. in Journ. Linn. Soc. ii. 58 (not of Gen. & Sp.)
CEYLON; in the Central Province, ascending to 7000 ft., Walker, Thwaites. Stem 6-18 in., sometimes 1 in. diam. above, smooth; internodes not swollen. Leaves 3-4 in. Peduncle 1-1 ½ in.; bracts ½-3/4 in., very variable in shape; flowers white; sepals ½-2/3 in., variable in breadth.

http://www.orchids.co.in/orchid-species/eria-lindleyi.shtm

**Eria lindleyi**

http://www.orchidstudium.com/Estrangeiras/Eria.shtml


**Heterotypic Synonyms:**

*Callostylis* Blume, Bijdr.: 340 (1825). *Ceratium* Blume, Bijdr.: 341 (1825), nom. illeg.


*Cymboglossum* (J.J.Sm.) Brieger, Schlechter Orchideen 1(11-12): 649 (1981), no basionym ref.


http://www.orchids.co.in/orchid-species/eria-lindleyi.shtm

**Eria Lindleyi**


CEYLON; in the Central Province, ascending to 7000 ft., Walker, Thwaites. Stem 6-18 in., sometimes 1 in. diam. above, smooth; internodes not swollen. Leaves 3-4 in. Peduncle 1-1 ½ in.; bracts ½-3/4 in., very variable in shape; flowers white; sepals ½-2/3 in., variable in breadth.

http://plants.jstor.org/specimen/p00403525
Eria lindleyi

*Eria lindleyi* Thwaites, Enum. Pl. Zeyl. 299. 1861. Fig. 10f  *Distribution*: Lowland wet and submontane zones.

Eria muscicola  (Lindl.) Lindl.
http://www.orchisasia.org/genre/Eria/eria%20muslicola/index.html
Eria muscicola (Lindl.) Lindl. 1859 **SECTION Conchidium**

**Plant and Flowers** Photos by © Pierre Bonnet from the Orchis project website

**Common Name** The Moss-Growing Eria  **Flower Size .2" [3 to 4mm]**

Found in western Himalayas, Asaam, eastern Himalayas, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam at elevations of 1330 to 3000 meters as a mini-miniature sized, warm to cold growing epiphyte with caespitose, depressed globose, reticulate pseudobulbs carrying 2 to 4, oblanceolate, apiculate, shortly petiolate leaves that blooms in the summer on a terminal, erect, glabrous, racemose, secund, 1.25" [3.2 cm] long, 3 to 6 flowered inflorescence with 1 to 2 ovate-lanceolate, acute sheaths and lanceolate, acuminate floral bracts.

**Synonyms** Conchidium muscicola (Lindl.) Rauschert 1983; Dendrobium muscicola Lindl. 1830; Dendrobium multicaule Teijsm. & Binn. 1866; Dendrobium parviflorum D.Don 1825; Eria muscicola var. brevilinguis J.Joseph & V.Chandras. 1976; Eria muscicola var. oblonga Trimen 1895; Pinalia muscicola (Lindl.) Kuntze 1891

**References** W3 Tropicos, Kew Monocot list, IPNI; The Orchids of Thailand Seidenfaden & Smitinand 1959 drawing fide; Oasis Vol 1 No 4 2000; The Orchids of Nepal Pearce & Cribb 2002; Orchids of India A Glimpse Misra 2007

Joseph and Chandrasekaran described this variety based on collections from Agastyamalai. It was compared with the Sri Lankan Eria muscicola var. oblonga Trimen but different in having a sessile, ligulate lip with a median callus at base and retuse apex.

Occurrence: Trivandrum District. Distribution: Endemic (Kerala and Tamil Nadu.).

Eria muscicola

Lindl. in Journ. Linn. soc. iii. 47; leaves 2-3 petioled oblanceolate apiculate, scape and raceme longer than the leaves, flowers very small, bracts ovate or lanceolate, sepals lanceolate finely acuminate 1-3 nervet, lateral falcate, petals narrowly lanceolate or slightly dilated in the middle.

Dendrobium muscicola, Lindl. in Wall. Cat. 2017; Gen. & Sp. Orchid. 75.

NEPAL, Wallich. KHASIA MTS., alt. 3-4000 ft., Griffith, & c. TENASSERIM, Parish.

CEYLON; Central Province, alt. 5-7000 ft., Gardner.

Very like a small state of Eria. Dalzellii (with which Reichb. is disposed to unite it), but the lip is never panduriform. There may be more than one species here. Wallich’s (imperfect) specimens are very small—flowered. I do not share Lindley’s doubts (Journ. Lin. Soc. l.c.) as to their being from Nepal, for the specimens bear (in his own writing) the date of 1821, the year in which Wallich was in that country. In Tenasserim specimens the lip has very narrow side lobes about the middle, and an otuse tip. In the Ceylon ones the flowers are larger (sepals ¼-1/3 in.) and lip ovate-lanceolate, subacute, margins waved. The khasiaones are in fuit only, capsule 1/5 in., pyriform. http://www.orchids.co.in/orchid-species/eria-muscicola.shtm

Eria thwaitesii Trimen

An Annotated Checklist of the Orchids of Sri Lanka

Samantha Suranjana Fernando and Paul Ormerod

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* Eria thwaitesii Trimen J. Ceyl. Br. As. Soc. 9: 88.1885. E. velutina Thwaites, Enum. Pl. Zeyl. 299. 1864, non Lindl. nom. illeg. Fig. 10a Distribution: Lowland wet and submontane zones. * Eria tricolor Thwaites, Enum. Pl. Zeyl. 429. 1864. Fig. 10c
Distribution: Submontane zone.

*Eria tricolor* Thwaites, Enum. Pl. Zeyl. 429. 1864. Fig. 10c  Distribution: Submontane zone.
Eria tricolor  Thwaites Enum. 429;

http://www.orchids.co.in/orchid-species/eria-tricolor.shtm

pseudobulbs tufted fusiform, leaves many 5-9 in. lanceolate, bases sheathing, racemes slender laxly many-fld. furfuvaceous, bracts small elliptic obtuse 1-nerved, sepals ovate and linear-oblong petals obtuse white, mentum broad, hypochile cuneate with subfalcate side lobes, midlobe rounded, tip recurved obtuse.

CEYLON; in higher parts of the Central Province, Thwaites.

Pseudobulbs 3-5 in., polynodal, brown; young clothed with many short obtuse imbricating sheaths. Leaves 6-8 in., young clothed with many short obtuse imbricating sheaths. Leaves 6-8 in., foring a distichous terminal tuft, recurved. Racemes from the sides of the pseudobulb, erect, as the leaves; bracts green, shorter than the ovary; flowers 2/3 in., diam.

*** Stem elongate, terete, cylindric or clavate (broad and compressed in Eria bifolia), fleshy or rigid. Leaves few, usually subterminal. Flowers 1-3, medium-sized, usually long-pedicelled on a short sometimes obsolete lateral or subterminal peduncle; bracts large, often coloured, sessile amongst the leaves when the peduncle is short or 0; flowers usually white.
Eulophia epidendraea (J. König ex Retz.) C.E.C. Fisch.

Latest taxonomic scrutiny: Govaerts R., 11-Nov-2003

Classification: Plantae > Phylum Magnoliophyta > Class Liliopsida > Order Asparagales > Family Orchidaceae > Genus Eulophia

Distribution: India to Bangladesh, Sri Lanka

Introduction to the species

Aerobion carinatum Spreng.
Alismorkis carinata (Willd.) Kuntze
Angraecum carinatum (Willd.) Kostel.
Calanthe carinata (Willd.) Lindl.
Eulophia carinata (Willd.) Lindl.
Eulophia epidendroides (Willd.) Schltr.
Eulophia virens (Roxb.) Spreng.
Eulophia viridiflora Steud.
Eulophus carinatus (Willd.) R.Br.
Eulophus virens (Roxb.) R.Br.
Graphorkis virens (Roxb.) Kuntze
Limodorum carinatum Willd.
Limodorum epidendroides Willd.
Limodorum variegatum Lam.
Limodorum virens Roxb.
Serapias epidendraea J. König ex Retz.

Eulophia epidendraea

Eulophia epidendraea (J. Koenig) Schltr.

Specimens Examined: RKM-40195, Occasional, on way to Nadukandamalai.

Distribution: South India (Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra) and Ceylon

*Serapis epidendraea* Koen. in Retz., Obs. Bot. 6: 65. 1791.


Originally described by Koenig based on collections from Tranquebar (Tarangambadi) in Tamil Nadu. This was transferree to *Eulophia* by Schlechter.

This is nearly allied to *Eulophia graminea* Lindl. but Schlechter. This is nearly allied to *Eulophia graminea* Lindl. but larger in all respects. Rheede’s plate *(Hort.Malab. 12: t. 26. 1703)* represents this species.

**Occurrence** : Trivandrum, Quilon, Wayanad Districts.

**Distribution** : Peninsular India (Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu) and **Sri Lanka**.

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**Eulophia graminea/epidendreae**

http://presam77.blogspot.com/2011/10/eulophilia-graminea.html

**Inflorescence**: Upright branched raceme with sequentially opening flowers.

**Flower size**: About an inch across.

**Plant habit**: Terrestrial found growing in leaf litter and humus in rock crevices. The plant has a bulb like stem with alternating thin leaves. **Altitude**: A little inland at sea level.

**Flowering time**: September to November.

**Fragrance**: None. **Distribution**: India, Sri Lanka, South East Asia.

**Heat tolerance**: Blooms freely in the plains. **Hortus malabaricus name**: Katou-Theka Maravara
**Habit:** herb

**Description:** "Terrestrial. **Pseudobulbs** ovoid, homoblastic, leafless at time of flowering, quite robust, up to 5 cm tall. **Leaves** in new growth, suberect, linear-lanceolate, up to 30 cm long and 1.5 cm wide. **Inflorescence** rather slender, scapose, erect, racemose or paniculate, loosely many-flowered, up to 60 cm tall. **Peduncle** distinctly 3- to 4-sheathed, branches when present are loosely spreading. **Bracts** linear-lanceolate, acuminate, shorter than pedicellate ovaries. **Flowers** greenish with brownish purple venation. Sepals and petals spreading, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, up to 12 mm long. Lip with a short, up to 3 mm-long clavate spur, 3-lobed, white with rose-purple markings: lateral lobes erect, enfolding the column, ovate-triangular, obtuse; midlobe porrect, suborbicular, undulate; disc in center provided with 3 to 5 parallel keels between the lateral lobes which are decurrent on midlobe where they are dissolved in a series of filiform, beard-like papillae. Whole lip 11 mm long. **Pedicellate ovary** up to 15 mm long" (Garay & Sweet, 1974; pp. 137-138).
**Habitat/ecology:** In Okinawa, "uncommon in mountains and open lowlands" (Garay & Sweet, 1974; pp. 137-138).

**Propagation:** Seed

**Native range:** Japan (Ryukyi Islands), India, China, Thailand, Taiwán, Malaysia (Garay & Sweet, 1974; pp. 137-138).

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**Eulophia graminea**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Orchidaceae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subfamily</td>
<td>Epidendroideae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tribe</td>
<td>Cymbidieae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subtribe</td>
<td>Eulophiinae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Eulophia graminea Lindley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Eulophia decipiens Kurz; Eulophia graminea Lindley var. kitamurai (Masamune) S. S. Ying; Eulophia gusukumai Masamune; Eulophia inconspicua Griffith; Eulophia ramosa Hayata; Eulophia sinensis Miquel; Eulophia ucbii Malhotra &amp; Balodi; Graphorchis decipiens (Kurz) Kuntze; Graphorchis graminea (Lindley) Kuntze; Graphorchis inconspicua (Griffith) Kuntze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>(Japanese common name) okinawa imo-ne yagara [meaning: Okinawa potato roots arrow handle]), eda-uchi imo-ne yagara [meaning: non-branch potato roots arrow handle]), eda-uchi yagara [meaning: non-branch arrow handle])</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(English common name) none</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>(Japan) Okinawa</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Other nations) China, Taiwan, Phillipines, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Myanmar, Nepal, Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td>Seaside field, beach</td>
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<td>Chromosomal number</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Description

Bulbs 4cm long, 4cm wide. Leaves 5-30cm long (winter green). Flowers green or brown sepals 1.2cm long, white lips 1.2cm long, spurs 3mm long, inflorescences 40cm long, flowering in March to April. Terrestrial. Perennial plants.

Reference

Eulophia graminea Lindl.

Eulophia graminea Lindl.

Eulophia graminea Lindl.

Eulophia graminea Lindl. 1833

Eulophia graminea

Eulophia graminea

DNA information

Eulophia graminea

Note

Rare species in Japan, but invasive plants in Pacific Islands and Australia.

Although every Japanese botanical scientist may believe that Eulophia graminea is native to Japan, I guess that Eulophia graminea in Japan (Okinawa) might be a naturalized plant introduced from Taiwan.
You may use any of the published image or other material and information in own publications provided that its source is cited: If your publication is available online on the Internet and if you use image of herbarium specimens, you must provide a hyperlink to the specimen site for each image. In paper publications, you must provide the URL of the website, http://orchid.unibas.ch, along with the name "Swiss Orchid Foundation at the Herbarium Jany Renz".

Filed as photographs:plant_photography:orchids:eulophia:eulophia_graminea4.jpg

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Size: 112KB
Website: http://orchid.unibas.ch
Eulophia graminea Lindl. 1833

SECTION Eulophia

Plant and Flowers
Common Name or Meaning The Grass-Leafed Eulophia - In Japan - Okinawa-imone-yagara - Edauti-yagara

Flower Size 1.2” [3 cm]

Found in the Chinese Himalayas, Taiwan, Assam, Bangladesh, Eastern Himalayas, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Western Himalayas, Laos, Burma, Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam, Borneo, Malaysia, Java, Sumatra and the Philippines in shady places in montane forests at elevations of sealevel to 1200 meters as a small to just large sized, hot growing terrestrial with large, underground pseudobulbs giving rise to leafy stems or as an inflorescence and carry 7 linear, acute, with the middle leaves being the largest and blooming in the spring on a basal, to 3' [90 cm] long, branching, glaucous, well spaced, many flowered inflorescence with narrowly ovate floral bracts.

Synonyms Eulophia deciens Kurz 1876; Eulophia gusukumai Masam. 1934; Eulophia inconspicua Griff. 1851; Eulophia ramosa Hayata 1911; Eulophia ucibii Malhotra & Balodi 1984 publ. 1985; Graphorchis deciens (Kurz) Kuntze 1891; Graphorchis graminea (Lindl.) Kuntze 1891; Graphorchis inconspicua (Griff.) Kuntze 1891

. *Eulophia graminea* Lindl

www.eFloras.org

*Flora of Pakistan*


Pakistan | Family List | Orchidaceae | Eulophia


J. RENZ

Plants with scape separate form shoot with many linear-lanceolate, persistent leaves. Scape lateral, exceeding the leaves, slender, up to 60-80 cm, with scattered, broadly ovate, c.10 mm long sheaths. Inflorescence lax, ±branched. Bracts lanceo-late, acuminate, 5-8 mm long. Flowers spreading, greenish with darker purple, netted veins; sepals lanceolate, acuminate; petals somewhat broader, acute. Labellum 12 mm long, 3-lobed; side-lobes pale green to purplish, small, triangular-oblong, obtuse; mid lobe pale rose, subrotund, with undulate margins; disk in centre between side-lobes with 3-5 purple nerves, getting densely fimbriate on mid-lobe. Spur cylindric, 3-4 mm long, slightly dilated at apex. Column 4-5 mm. Ovary glabrous, with equally long, hardly twisted pedicel; ripe seed-capsule enlarged.

*Fl. Per.*: March-May; in lower regions, November to January.
Type: “Hab. in Singapur, Wallich.”.

**Distribution**: Kashmir, eastwards to Burma, Thailand, Malaya, also **Sri Lanka**, Nikobar Isl., Phillipines, Taiwan.

Closely related to **Eulophia epidendraea** (Koen.) C.E.C. Fischer (1928); according to U.C. Pradhan, Indian Orchids 2:450. 1979, even identical. The latter is leafless when in flower, as opposed to **Eulophia graminea**.

Described by Lindley based on a Wallich collection from Singapore. Closely related to the former species but smaller in all its parts.

**Occurrence:** Malappuram and Palghat Districts.

**Distribution:** Throughout Indo-Malesia.
ഒരു പൂന്തോട്ടും മുള്ളോടുമിൽ കാണാവുന്ന ഒരു സസ്യം ഇവിടെ കാണുന്നു.
Eulophia nuda


Image information

Description

The striking colours and shape of the flower have earned the plant its name which refers to its spectacular inflorescence. This terrestrial herb prefers moist deciduous forests and is found along sloping hill edges between June and July. It avoids direct sunlight and is extremely sensitive to drainage patterns. Loss of vegetation on hill edges leads to soil erosion which endangers this orchid.
Eulophia spectabilis (Dennst.) Suresh 1988 SECTION Cyrtopera

Another Angle Photo by © N. T. Gerald

Plant and Flower Photos by Manorot Tangsaveepha Copyright ©, and the Butterfly and Orchids Photo Gallery

Indonesian Variety Anggrek Bakong Photo by © David Sucianto

Common Name The Spectacular Eulophia Flower Size 1 to 2.8” [2.5 to 7 cm]

Found in Assam India, Bangladesh, eastern Himalayas, Nepal, Sri Lanka, western Himalayas, S. China, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Java, Borneo, Lesser Sunda Islands, Moluccas, Philippines, Sulawesi, Sumatra, New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu, Caroline Islands and the Mariana Islands in open grasslands and swamps, roadcuts and disturbed soils at elevations of sea level to 900 meters as a large sized, hot to warm growing terrestrial orchid with subterranean, almost round pseudobulbs enveloped basally by a few imbricate, lanceolate sheaths, carrying 3 to 4, lanceolate, plicate, acuminate, long petiolate leaves that wrap and enfold each other and narrow below into a long, grooved stalk which has below several leaf-like bracts and blooms in the spring on a 12 to 40” [30 to 100 cm] tall, thick, fleshy, few to several [2 to 20] flowered inflorescence bearing several, ovate-elliptic, acute to acuminate, sterile bracts and has linear-lanceolate, acuminate floral bracts.

This species has extremely varied flower forms through it's range.

Synonyms Cyrtopera fusca Wight 1851; Cyrtopera gardneri Thwaites 1861; Cyrtopera godefroyi Rchb.f. 1878; Cyrtopera laxiflora Gardner ex Thwaites 1861; Cyrtopera mysorensis Lind. 1859; Cyrtopera nuda (Lindl.) Rchb.f. 1872; Cyrtopera plicata Lindl. 1833; Cyrtopera regnieri Rchb.f. 1886; Cyrtopera squalida (Lindl.) Rchb.f. 1857; Cyrtopodium bicolor (Blume) Ridl. 1885; Cyrtopodium squalidum (Lindl.) Vidal 1885; Eulophia bicolor Dalzell 1851; Eulophia elata Hook.f. 1890; Eulophia bicolor Blume 1859; Eulophia bicolor var. celebica J.J.Sm. 1922; Eulophia burkei Rolfe ex Downie 1925; Eulophia celebica Blume 1859; Eulophia elongata Blume 1859; Eulophia fusca (Wight) Blume 1859; Eulophia hildebrandii Schltr. 1919; Eulophia holochila Collett & Hems. 1890; Eulophia lutea Blume 1859; Eulophia macgregorii Ames 1914; Eulophia mucronata Blume 1859; Eulophia nuda Lindl. 1833; Eulophia regnieri (Rchb.f.) Guillaumin 1955; Eulophia squalida Lindl. 1841; Eulophia sumatrana Blume 1859; Geodorum pierrei Gagnep. 1932; Graphorkis bicolor (Blume) Kuntze 1891; Graphorkis elata (Hook.f.) Kuntze 1891; Graphorkis holochila (Collett & Hems.) Kuntze 1891; Graphorkis nuda (Lindl.) Kuntze 1891; Graphorkis squalida (Lindl.) Kuntze 1891; Graphorkis sumatrana (Blume) Kuntze 1891; Phaius steppiculus Hand.-Mazz. 1925; Semiphajus chevalieri Gagnep. 1932; *Wolfia spectabilis Dennst. 1818
Eulophia spectabilis (Dennst.) Sufesh.
"Anggrek bakong"
photographed by David Sudianto
Eulophia nuda  Lindl.

Family Orchidaceae, Genus Eulophia

Latest taxonomic scrutiny: Govaerts R., 11-Nov-2003
This name is incorrect - it's a synonym for Eulophia spectabilis (Dennst.) Suresh
Eulophia pulchra

An Annotated Checklist of the Orchids of Sri Lanka

Samantha Suranjan Fernando and Paul Ormerod

Post Graduate Institute of Science, University of Peradeniya, Peradeniya, Sri Lanka.

E-mail: sasurh@yahoo.com, P.O. Box 8210, Cairns 4870, Queensland, Australia.

E-mail: wsandave@bigpond.net.au


Distribution: Lowland wet and submontane zones.

Eulophia pulchra


Originally described by Thouars based on a collection from Reunion in Mascarene Islands.

**Occurrence**: Quilon and Idukki Districts. **Distribution**: Widespread from Madagascar to the Pacific.

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**Eulophia pulchra** (as Eulophia macrostachya)


- Eulophia coccifera Frapp. ex Cordem.
- Eulophia emarginata Blume
- Eulophia macrostachya Lindl.
- Eulophia papuana F. M. Bailey
- Eulophia rouxii Kraenzl.
- Eulophia silvatica Schltr.
- Eulophia striata Rolfe
Eulophia versicolor Frapp. ex Cordem.

Eulophidium pulchrum (Thouars) Summerh.

Eulophidium silvaticum (Schltr.) Summerh.

Graphorchis pulchra (Thouars) Kuntze

Limodorum pulchrum Thouars

Lissochilus pulcher (Thouars) H. Perrier

Oeceoclades pulchra (Thouars) M. A. Clem. & P. J. Cribb

**Distribution**: Madagascar, The Mascarenes, Africa

**Bioclimate**: Humid, Subhumid

**Vegetation Formation**: Forest

**Elevation (m)**: 0-499, 500-999

**Province**: Fianarantsoa, Toamasina, Toliara

**Protected Areas**: Nosy Mangabe

**Updated on**: 08 Oct. 2007

The *Eulophia pulchra* (Thouars) Lindl. 1833, is also called, Oeceoclades pulchra (Thouars) M.A. Clem. & P.J. Cribb 1989, which is just a synonym. The terrestrial Eulophia pulchra orchids are widely spread throughout Africa, Asia and Australia.

The long-lasting Eulophia pulchra flowers are sprouting in spring and summer on an erect, long (up to 75 cm) inflorescence and reach a size of about 2,5 cm.
Eulophia pulchra (Thouars) Lindl

http://www.orchisasia.org/genre/Eulophia/eulophia%20pulchra/index.html

- **Eulophia macrostachya** Lindl.
- **Limodorum pulchrum** Thouars

Autotrophic plants. Pseudobulbs cylindrical or clavate, 8-14 cm long, 1.5-2.5 cm in diam., with 2-5 internodes, initially covered with many ovate scales. Leaves 2 or 3, petiolate, oblong, 12-25 cm long, 47 cm wide, acute, mainly 3-nerved; petioles 5-10 cm long. Scapes arising from lower node of pseudobulb, up to 50 cm long, with tubular sheaths below and remotely spaced scales upward; rachis 12-18 cm long; bracts linear, 10-16 mm long, 1.5-2.5 mm wide; pedicel and ovary 15 mm long. Flowers more than 15, pale green or yellowish green with whitish or yellowish lip, perianth spreading, 2-2.5 cm across; dorsal sepal lanceolate, 12-15 mm long, 3-4 mm wide, acute to acuminate; lateral sepals similar to dorsal one but slightly shorter and oblique; petals dotted with red, erect and connivent, obliquely oblong, 11-13 mm long, 3-4 mm wide, acute; lip orbicular in outline when expanded, 13-15 mm across, 3-lobed, lateral lobes with purplish stripes, erect, ovate-falcate, obtuse to rounded at apex; central lobe much broader than long, widely 2-lobulate, lobules with purplish spots, truncate or rounded at apex, spur globose, 3.5-4 mm
across, disc with 2 close plate-like calli at entrance of spur; column 4-5 mm long, 3 mm wide; anther conic bell-shaped, 1.5 mm tall, truncate and 2-lobed at apex; pollinia compressed ovoid, with broad triangular viscidium; stigma crescent-like.

PINGTUNG: Nanjenshan, Lin 30; Chialoshui, Su 7554.

Eastern Africa, Sri Lanka, India, Indochina, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. Taiwan, only in forests of Hengchun Peninsula.

**Eulophia sanguinea**

Eulophia zollingeri (Rchb.f.) J.J. Sm., Orch. Java 228. 1905.

Cyrtopera zollingeri Rchb.f. in Bonplandia 5: 38. 1857.


Eulophia emilianae Saldanha in Ind. For. 100: 566.t. 1. 1974; Saldanha in Saldanha & Nicolson 1976: 830. syn. nov.

Type: Karnataka, Hassan District, Shiradi Ghat Saldanha 16923 St, Joseph's College, Bangalore.

Saldanha's Eulophia emilianae is in no way different from the prior Eulophia zollingeri, already recorded from Northern India and Sri Lanka. Study of the type
Eulophia zollingeri (Rchb.f.) J.J. Sm

a. habit, b. floral bract, c. dorsal sepal, d. lateral seal, e. petal, f. lip, g. pollinia.

specimen and new collections from Palghat District prove that it is one and the same. Hence, it is synonymized under

_Eulophia zollingeri_ (Rchb.f.) J.J. Sm.(See fig. 12 & Pl. VIII b).

**Occurrence**: Trivandrum, Palghat Districts.

**Distribution**: Widespread across Indo-Malesia to Australia.

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_Eulophia zollingeri_ (Rchb. f.) J.J. Sm. 1905 Photo courtesy of © Swiss Orchid Foundation at the Herbarium Jany Renz and their Website

Another Flower Photo courtesy of David Kuehn
Common Name Zollinger's Eulophia [Swiss Orchid Collector late 1800's] - In Australia - The Carrion Orchid - In Japan - Imone-yagara

Flower Size 1" [2.5 cm] or less

Found in Assam, Eastern Himalayas, lower India, Andaman Islands, Thailand, Malaysia, China, Vietnam, Japan, Ryukyu Islands, Taiwan, Borneo, Java Moluccas, the Philippines, Sulawesi, Sumatra, New Guinea and Queensland Australia in natural and planted, lower montane forests at elevations of 500 to 1500 meters with deep shade and thick humus as a large to giant sized, hot to warm growing, mycoheterotrophic terrestrial with large and round to elongate, horizontal and thinner, underground pseudobulbs giving rise to an erect, elongate stem carrying three imbricate, basal sheaths and 2 to 3 more higher up and no real leaves, that blooms in the late spring and early summer on a 4 to 8" [10 to 20 cm] long, 15 to 20 flowered rhachis with subulate floral bracts and pungently fragrant flowers.

Synonyms Cyrtopera formosana Rolfe 1896; Cyrtopera papuana Ridl. 1886; Cyrtopera rufa Thwaites 1861; Cyrtopera sanguinea Lindl. 1859; *Cyrtopera zollingeri Rchb. f. 1857; Cyrtopodium sanguineum (Lindl.) N.E.Br. 1882; Eulophia carrii C.T.White 1935; Eulophia macrorhiza Blume 1859; Eulophia ochobiensis Hayata 1916; Eulophia sanguinea (Lindl.) Hook.f. 1890; Eulophia yushuiana S.Y.Hu 1972; Eulophia zollingeri f. viride Yokota 1998; Graphorkis macrorhiza (Blume) Kuntze 1891; Eulophia macrorhiza var. minahassae Schltr. 1911; Eulophia macrorhizon Hook.f. 1890; Graphorchis papuana (Ridl.) Kuntze 1903; Graphorkis rufa (Thwaites) Kuntze 1891
Eulophia zollingeri (Rchb.f.) J.J.Sm.

Family Orchidaceae, Genus Eulophia

This name is correct.


Latest taxonomic scrutiny: Govaerts R., 11-Nov-2003

Classification: Plantae > Phylum Magnoliophyta > Class Liliopsida > Order Asparagales > Family Orchidaceae > Genus Eulophia >

Distribution: Trop. & Subtrop. Asia to Queensland. Found in Assam, Eastern Himalayas, lower India, Andaman Islands, Thailand, Malaysia, China, Vietnam, Japan, Ryukyu Islands, Taiwan, Borneo, Java Moluccas, the Philippines, Sulawesi, Sumatra, New Guinea and Queensland Australia in natural and planted, lower montane forests at elevations of 500 to 1500 meters with deep shade and thick humus

Introduction to the species

You may use any of the published image or other material and information in own publications provided that its source is cited: If your publication is available online on the Internet and if you use image of herbarium specimens, you must provide a hyperlink to the specimen site for each image. In paper publications, you must provide the URL of the website, http://orchid.unibas.ch, along with the...

A large to giant sized, hot to warm growing, saprophytic terrestrial with large and round to elongate, horizontal and thinner, underground pseudobulbs giving rise to an erect, elongate stem carrying three imbricate, basal sheaths and 2 to 3 more higher up and no real leaves, that blooms in the late spring and early summer on a 4 to 8" [10 to 20 cm] long, 15 to 20 flowered rhachis with subulate floral bracts and pungently fragrant flowers.
*Eulophia sanguinea* (Lindl.) Hook.f. 1890

[http://www.orchidspecies.com/eulzoelleringii.htm](http://www.orchidspecies.com/eulzoelleringii.htm)
**Eulophia zollingeri** (Rchb. f.) J.J. Sm. 1905 Photo courtesy of © Swiss Orchid Foundation at the Herbarium Jany Renz and their Website

Another Flower Photo courtesy of David Kuehn

Fragrance Part sun Hot Warm LATESpring EARLYSummer

Common Name Zollinger's Eulophia [Swiss Orchid Collector late 1800's] - In Australia - The Carrion Orchid - In Japan - Imone-yagara

Flower Size 1" [2.5 cm] or less

Found in Assam, Eastern Himalayas, lower India, Andaman Islands, Thailand, Malaysia, China, Vietnam, Japan, Ryukyu Islands, Taiwan, Borneo, Java Moluccas, the Philippines, Sulawesi, Sumatra, New Guinea and Queensland Australia in natural and planted, lower montane forests at elevations of 500 to 1500 meters with deep shade and thick humus as a large to giant sized, hot to warm growing, mycoheterotrophic terrestrial with large and round to elongate, horizontal and thinner, underground pseudobulbs giving rise to an erect, elongate stem carrying three imbricate, basal sheaths and 2 to 3 more higher up and no real leaves, that blooms in the late spring and early summer on a 4 to 8" [10 to 20 cm] long, 15 to 20 flowered rhachis with subulate floral bracts and pungently fragrant flowers.

**Synonyms**

Cyrtopera formosana Rolfe 1896;

Cyrtopera papuana Ridl. 1886; Cyrtopera rufa Thwaites 1861; Cyrtopera sanguinea Lindl. 1859; "Cyrtopera zollingeri Rchb. f. 1857; Cyrtopodium sanguineum (Lindl.) N.E.Br. 1882; Eulophia carrii C.T.White 1935; Eulophia macrorhiza Blume 1859; Eulophia ochobiensis Hayata 1916; Eulophia sanguinea (Lindl.) Hook.f. 1890; Eulophia yushuiana S.Y.Hu 1972; Eulophia zollingeri f. viride Yokota 1998; Graphorkis macrorhiza (Blume) Kuntze 1891; Eulophia macrorhiza var. minahassae Schltr. 1911; Eulophia macrorhizon Hook.f. 1890; Graphorchis papuana (Ridl.) Kuntze 1903; Graphorkis rufa (Thwaites) Kuntze 1891

References W3 Tropicos, Kew Monocot list , IPNI ; Bonplandia Rchb.f 1857 as Cyrtopera zollingeri; Die Orchideen
Eulophia spectabilis (as Eulophia nuda) - Curtis' 132 (Ser. 4 no. 2) pl. 8057 (1906).jpg

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Eulophia_spectabilis_%28as_Eulophia_nuda%29_-_Curtis%27_132_%28Ser._4_no._2%29_pl._8057_%281906%29.jpg

Summary

Description  Illustration of Eulophia spectabilis (as syn. Eulophia nuda)

Date 1906

Source “Curtis’s Botanical Magazine” vol. 132 (Ser. 4 no. 2) tab. 8057 (http://www.botanicus.org/page/449888)
An Annotated Checklist of the Orchids of Sri Lanka

Samantha Suranjan Fernando and Paul Ormerod

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E-mail: sasurh@yahoo.com, P.O. Box 8210, Cairns 4870, Queensland, Australia.

E-mail: wsandave@bigpond.net.au

**Eulophia spectabilis** (Dennst.) Suresh in Nicolson,

Suresh & Manilal, Interpret. Van Rheede’s Hort.


*Distribution*: Lowland wet zone.

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**Cyrtopera fusca** Wight, Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. 5 (1): 11.t. 1690. 1851.

A highly variable species with a series of colour forms from red, purple, yellow to green and white.

*Occurrence*: Trivandrum, Thrissur, Palghat, Calicut, Wayanad and Kannur Districts.

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**Eulophia spectabilis (Dennst.) Suresh 1988**
Eulophia spectabilis (Dennst.) Suresh 1988 SECTION Cyrtopera

**Plant and Flower** Photos by Manorot Tangsaveepha Copyright ©, and the **Butterfly and Orchids Photo Gallery**

**Indonesian Variety Anggrek Bakong** Photo by © David Sucianto

**Common Name** The Spectacular Eulophia  **Flower Size** 1 to 2.8” [2.5 to 7 cm]

Found in Assam India, Bangladesh, eastern Himalayas, Nepal, Sri Lanka, western Himalayas, S. China, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Java, Borneo, Lesser Sunda Islands, Moluccas, Philippines, Sulawesi, Sumatra, New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu, Caroline Islands and the Mariana Islands in open grasslands and swamps, roadcuts and disturbed soils at elevations of sea level to 900 meters as a large sized, hot to warm growing terrestrial orchid with subterranean, almost round pseudobulbs enveloped basally by a few imbricate, lanceolate sheaths, carrying 3 to 4, lanceolate, plicate, acuminate, long petiolate leaves that wrap and enfold each other and narrow below into a long, grooved stalk which has below several leaf-like bracts and blooms in the spring on a to 12 to 40” [30 to 100 cm] tall, thick, fleshy, few to several [2 to 20] flowered inflorescence bearing several, ovate-elliptic, acute to acuminate, sterile bracts and has linear-lanceolate, acuminate floral bracts.

This species has extremely varied flower forms through it's range.

**Synonyms** Cyrtopera fusca Wight 1851; Cyrtopera gardneri Thwaites 1861; Cyrtopera godefroyi Rchb.f. 1878; Cyrtopera laxiflora Gardner ex Thwaites 1861; Cyrtopera mysoresensis Lind. 1859; Cyrtopera nuda (Lindl.) Rchb.f. 1872; Cyrtopera plicata Lindl. 1833; Cyrtopera regnieri Rchb.f. 1886; Cyrtopera squalida (Lindl.) Rchb.f. 1857; Cytopodium bicolor (Blume) Ridl. 1885; Cytopodium squalidum (Lindl.) Vidal 1885; Eulophia bicolor Dalzell 1851; Eulophia elata Hook.f. 1890; Eulophia bicolor Blume 1859; Eulophia bicolor var. celebica J.J.Sm. 1922; Eulophia burkei Rolfe ex Downie 1925; Eulophia celebica Blume 1859; Eulophia elongata Blume 1859; Eulophia fusca (Wight) Blume 1859; Eulophia hildebrandii Schltr. 1919; Eulophia holochila Collett & Hemsl. 1890; Eulophia lutea Blume 1859; Eulophia macgregorii Ames 1914; Eulophia mucronata Blume 1859; Eulophia nuda Lindl. 1833; Eulophia regnieri (Rchb.f.) Guillaumin 1955; Eulophia squalida Lindl. 1841; Eulophia sumatrana Blume 1859; Geodorum pirerei Gagnep. 1932; Graphorkis bicolor (Blume) kuntze 1891; Graphorkis elata (Hook.f.) kuntze 1891; Graphorkis holochila (Collett & Hemsl.) kuntze 1891; Graphorkis nuda (Lindl.)
Eulophia spectabilis (Dennst.) Suresh 1988
Eulophia zollingeri
**Eulophia zollingeri** (Rchb.f.) J.J. Sm., Orch. Java 228. 1905.

*Cyrtopera zollingeri* Rchb.f. in Bonplandia 5: 38. 1857.


*Eulophia emilianae* Saldanha in Ind. For. 100: 566.t. 1. 1974; *Saldanha* in Saldanha & Nicolson 1976: 830. syn. nov.

Type: Karnataka, Hassan District, Shiradi Ghat Saldanha 16923 St., Joseph's College, Bangalore.

Saldanha's *Eulophia emilianae* is in no way different from the prior *Eulophia zollingeri*, already recorded from Northern India and Sri Lanka. Study of the type

**Eulophia zollingeri**

Eulophia zollingeri (Rchb.f.) J.J.Sm

a. habit, b. floral bract, c. dorsal sepal, d. lateral seal, e. petal, f. lip, g. pollinia.

specimen and new collections from Palghat District prove that it is one and the same. Hence, it is synonymized under

*Eulophia zollingeri* (Rchb.f.) J.J. Sm. (See fig. 12 & Pl. VIII b).

**Occurrence**: Trivandrum, Palghat Districts.

**Distribution**: Widespread across Indo-Malesia to Australia.
Eulophia zollingeri (Rchb. f.) J. J. Sm., Orch. Java.


Distribution: Lowland wet and submontane zones.

Eulophia zollingeri

Australian Tropical Rainforest Orchids

http://keys.trin.org.au:8080/key-server/data/08090a09-0d0e-410b-860c-020705070e0e/media/Html/Eulophia_zollingeri.htm

Eulophia zollingeri

Carrion Orchid

Eulophia zollingeri (Rchb.f.) J.J.Sm., Flore Buitenzorg 6: 228 (1905); Cyrtopera zollingeri Rchb.f., Bonplandia 5: 38 (1857). Type: Java, Zollinger (holo W).


**Distribution**

Occurs in north-eastern [Queensland](http://www7a.biglobe.ne.jp/~flower_world/Orchids/Cymbidium%20lancifolium.htm) at several locations: near Cooktown; near Mossman; at Julatten and near Lake Eacham.

Altitude: 200-800 m.

Also occurs in Indonesia, Malaysia, India and New Guinea.

**Description**

Leafless terrestrial herb. Rhizome tuberous, 50-150 mm x 15-30 mm, fleshy. Inflorescence a terminal raceme, 500-900 mm long, emerging from rhizome, fleshy, with pointed bracts, brownish. Flowers 6-40, resupinate, porrect, star-shaped, 40-50 mm x 50-60 mm, brownish or dark red-brown with dark red labellum, yellow on outside. Sepals and petals spreading widely. Dorsal sepal erect, incurved, obovate, 30-34 mm x 11-14 mm, apex acuminate. Lateral sepals free, horizontal, obovate, 32-36 mm x 10-13 mm, bases fused to column foot, apex acuminate. Petals projected forward or incurved, 20-23 mm x 8-10 mm, apex apiculate. Labellum quadrangular, 18-22 mm x 17-20 mm, 3-lobed; lateral lobes entire, erect; midlobe pointed, decurved, covered with short thick hairs; spur pouch-like. Column 10-12 mm long. Column foot incurved, 3.5-4 mm long, at right-angles to column. Capsules pendulous, dehiscent.

**Ecology**

Occurs in rainforests and rainforest margins where there is wood in suitable stage of decay, such as rotting stumps, fallen trees and logs. The leafless inflorescence appears above ground in the wet season but rarely seen. The flowers have a pungent unpleasant scent.

Highly localised.

Flowering period: December-February.

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**Eulophia zollingeri**

http://www7a.biglobe.ne.jp/~flower_world/Orchids/Cymbidium%20lancifolium.htm

**Family** Orchidaceae

**Subfamily** Epidendroideae

**Tribe** Cymbidieae

**Subtribe** Eulophiinae

**Scientific name** Eulophia zollingeri (Reichenbach f.) J. J. Smith

**Synonyms** Cyrtopera formosana Rolfe; Cyrtopera papuana Ridley; Cyrtopera rufa Thwaites; Cyrtopera sanguinea Lindley; Cyrtopera zollingeri Reichenbach f.; Cyrtopodium sanguineum (Lindley) N. E. Brown; Eulophia carrii C. T. White; Eulophia macrorhiza Blume; Eulophia macrorhiza Blume var. minahassae Schlechter; Eulophia macrorhizon Hooker f.; Eulophia ochobiensis Hayata; Eulophia sanguinea (Lindley)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name (Japanese common name)</th>
<th>Common name (English common name)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imo-ne yagara (イモネヤガラ, 芋根矢柄 [meaning: potato roots yagara (yagara = arrow handle)])</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**

(Japan) Kyushu (Kagoshima Prefecture), Okinawa

(Other nations) China, Taiwan, Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Kalimantan, Indonesia, Papua and New Guinea, Australia, India

**Chromosomal number**

unknown

**Description**

Flowers inflorescences 40cm, flowering in May to July. Perennial plants.

**Reference**

*Eulophia zollingeri (Rchb. f.) J. J. Smith*  
*Eulophia zollingeri (Rchb. f.) J.J. Sm.*  
*Eulophia zollingeri (Rchb. f.) J.J. Sm. 1905*

**Note**

Rare species.
Eulophia Zollingeri
Place: Punakha, Wangdue & Trongsa  Altitude: 700 - 1450 m  Season: Apr-May
Eulophia sanguinea Hook.f.

Roots tuberous, elongate. Inflorescence from the base of the tuber, stout, erect, terete, purple, 40-50 cm long, sheathed; sheaths few, loose; racemes 10-15 cm long, many-flowered. Flowers purple, large, ca 2.5 cm across; bracts slender, equalling the pedicelled ovary, ca 1.2 cm long, acute; sepals ovate-lanceolate, ca 2.3 cm long, ca 1 cm broad, acuminate, 5-nerved; lateral sepals inserted at the foot; petals shorter, elliptic, ca 1.5 cm long and ca 1 cm broad, apiculate or finely acute, many-nerved; lip sessile at the short foot, purple, erect, 3-lobed, ca 1.7 cm long, concave; sidelobes short, round; midlobe ovate, acute or obtuse, purplish; disk with many crenulate nerves.

Flowering: May   Occurrence: Cherrapunji, Jarain

Flickingeria nodosa

G R Rao

Energy & Wetlands Research Group, Centre for Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore - 560 012.

Flickingeria nodosa (Dalz.) Seidenf.

Dendrobium nodusum Delz.

Desmotrichum fimbriatum auct. non Bl

This is a highly valued medicinal plant for many sweet preparation are prepared with medicinal value. This plant is called as Ratanpurusha. These are epiphytic herbs with suberect stems, with yellowish, shining, pseudobulbs, the terminal ending in a solitary leaf with creeping rhizomes. Flowers generally solitary, axillary, arising basally, whiter with maroon dots near the lip. Petals similar to sepal. Lip and foot are attached to each other, reflexed in the middle, trilobed, midlobe trilobed at the top and diverging.

Habitat: Hosanagar. Semievergreen to moist deciduous forests. Fl. & Fr: June-Oct

Distribution: India Sri Lanka
See Vol. 6

“G”