

***Coelogyne
pachystachya***

Eine neue *Coelogyne*-Art
aus Thailand

Elisabeth &
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Züchter und Fotos: © M. PERRY

Coelogyne pachystachya Elis.
GEORGE et J.-Cl. GEORGE, **spec. nov.**
(sect. *Tomentosae*)
Species nova *Coelogyne velutina* DE
VOGEL affinis, a qua imprimis differt



Coelogyne pachystachya

**A new *Coelogyne* species
from Thailand**

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grower and photos: © M. Perry

When we first saw that *Coelogyne* in 2007, it was displayed on an Internet website as a jungle collected species offered for sale by a Thai trekker. We immediately noticed the stout erect spikes and the showy flowers, pure white sepals and petals nicely contrasting with a yellow and copper lip, that looked like those of no other *Coelogyne* species we knew. We tried to get more information about the plant but got no reply from the seller. Two years later similar species were displayed again on another Thai website : this time their grower kindly answered us and agreed to send us a dry flower for examination, but he only knew that the plants originated from "somewhere" in Thailand. Almost at the same period we were asked both by Australian and American friends to identify the plants imported from Thailand they'd just flowered, once again stout erect spikes bearing similar flowers.

Thus when we received plants labelled *Coelogyne* "sp. Thai" from Orchids & More (Germany), their pseudobulbs and leaves left but few doubts, they should be that species, but we had to see one of them flower to be sure. One of those plants grown by Malcolm PERRY recently flowered, as hoped its flowers were similar to those we noticed

in 2007. The fresh flowers we could at last examine confirm it to be an undescribed species we choose to name *C. pachystachya*, referring to its very stout erect spike. With slightly tomentous petioles, leaves and inflorescence, an expanded lip showing long side-lobes and a short mid-lobe, about 1/3 the total length of lip, the species is to be placed in section *Tomentosae*. The nearest species we could find in that section is *Coelogyne velutina* DE VOGEL, despite its drooping inflorescence. *C. pachystachya* is close to *C. velutina* by its ovoid-oblong pseudobulbs growing close to each others, sheathed in tomentous bracts, its coriaceous strongly nerved leaves, its inflorescence emerging from enclosing bracts at the base of an adult pseudobulb, its flowers of similar size, with sepals and petals strongly veined, side-lobes of the lip brown veined white, mid-lobe yellow and a callus of 3 keels with undulating erode margins running from the base down to the middle of the mid-lobe. It differs though by shorter pseudobulbs and leaves, a very stout inflorescence, erect and not drooping, creamy white sepals and petals, a different lip shape when expanded: obovate and not elliptic side-lobes with a shorter free part, a narrow

triangular mid-lobe ; the keels on the lip are high with a dentate margin for *C. velutina* whereas they are somewhat lower and thicker with a crenate margin for *C. pachystachya*, ending rather abruptly on the mid-lobe.

Flowering : june – july, flowers opening almost simultaneously.

Coelogyne pachystachya Elis. GEORGE et J.-Cl. GEORGE, **sp. nov.** (sect. *Tomentosae*)

Species nova *Coelogyne velutina* DE VOGEL affinis, a qua imprimis differt inflorescentia crassioribus erecta; tepali alba, labellum brevioribus et angustioribus, lobi laterales obovati nec elliptici, antici brevi rotundati, lobus medius obtriangularis acutus, carinae 3 laminiformes, crenulato nec dentato, discus lobi medii 2 lateralibus additae.

Typus: Thailand, without collector, flowered july 2011 in cultivation in England, grown by Malcolm PERRY. (Holotype L).

Description:

Pseudobulbs growing close to each others, 6–8 x 2,5–4 cm, ovoid-oblong, bifoliate, dark olive green, longitudinally grooved with age, sheathed



Züchter und Foto /
grower and photo:
© M. PERRY

inflorescentia crassioribus erecta; tepali alba, labellum brevioribus et angustioribus, lobi laterales obovati nec elliptici, antici brevi rotundati, lobus medius obtriangularis acutus, carinae 3 laminiformes, margine crenulato nec dentato, discus lobi medii 2 lateralibus additae.

Typus: Thailand, ohne Sammler und Fundort, im Juli in England in Kultur geblüht, kultiviert von Malcolm PERRY. (Holotypus L).

Beschreibung:

Pseudobulben wachsen dicht zusammen, 6–8 x 2,5–4 cm, eiförmig-länglich, zweiblättrig, dunkel olivgrün, im Alter längsseits gefurcht, von ausdauernden Schuppenblättern, die höher sind als die Pseudobulben umhüllt, Wurzeln ungefähr 0,3 cm im Durchmesser, mit orange farbenen Wurzelspitzen. **Blätter** 22–33 x 6–9 cm, aufrecht, ziemlich ledrig, Spreite verkehrt lanzettlich, leicht gewellt, Rand glatt, gespitzt, 5 deutliche Adern unten, stark gekielte Petiole, 5–10 cm lang. **Infloreszenz** heteranth, aufrecht, 8–10 blütig, am Grund mit olivgrünen Hüllblättern und machmal einem kleinen Blatt, welches sich aber nicht zur Pseudobulbe auswächst, Blütenstandsstiel 10–15 cm lang, gerade, filzig, fast vollständig versteckt von 4 bis 5 lachs-pinkfarbenen, lanzettlichen, sterilen Brakteen, Rachis 10–15 cm lang, leicht zickzackförmig,

Internodien 2 cm lang, Blütenbrakteen 2,5–3 cm lang, lachspinkfarben, eiförmig, gespitzt, ausdauernd. **Blüten** 5 cm im Durchmesser, weit geöffnet, Sepale und Petalen cremefarben weiß, Lippe weiß, innerer Teil der Seitenlappen kupferfarben, geadert und mit weiß begrenzt, Mittellappen kupferfarben, Kämme gelb am Grund, Mittellappen oben kupferfarben, Säule weiß, am Grund des Vorderteils kupferfarbene Adern; **Sepalen** 7-nervig, Mittelrippe unten erhaben, dorsales Sepalum 3,1–3,4 x 0,6–1,2 cm, aufrecht, eiförmig-lanzettlich, seitliche Sepalen 3,1–3,4 x 0,5–1,0 cm länglich-lanzettlich, schief, Spitze etwas konkav, **Petalen** 2,8–3 x 0,7–0,8 cm, schief aufwärts, länglich-lanzettlich; **Lippe** 2,1–2,4 x 1,7 cm ausgebreitet dreilappig, Seitenlappen 1,6 x 1,7 cm aufrecht, eiförmig, ganzrandig, freier Teil 0,1 cm lang, abgerundet, Mittellappen 0,9 x 0,7 cm, rund-dreieckig, ganzrandig, gespitzt; drei **Kiele** verlaufen von der Basis der Lippe zur Mitte des Mittellappens, parallel, plattenförmig mit unregelmäßig gekerbtem Rand, die zwei seitlichen sind gleich und nur auf dem Mittellappen vorhanden; **Säule** 1,8 cm lang, etwas gebogen, von der Basis verbreitert, geflügelt, Vorder teil zurückgebogen mit unregelmäßigem Rand; **Ovarium** 2,5 cm, grün, mit feinen dunklen Haaren, Pedicel grün, 2,5 cm lang.

Verbreitung und Ökologie

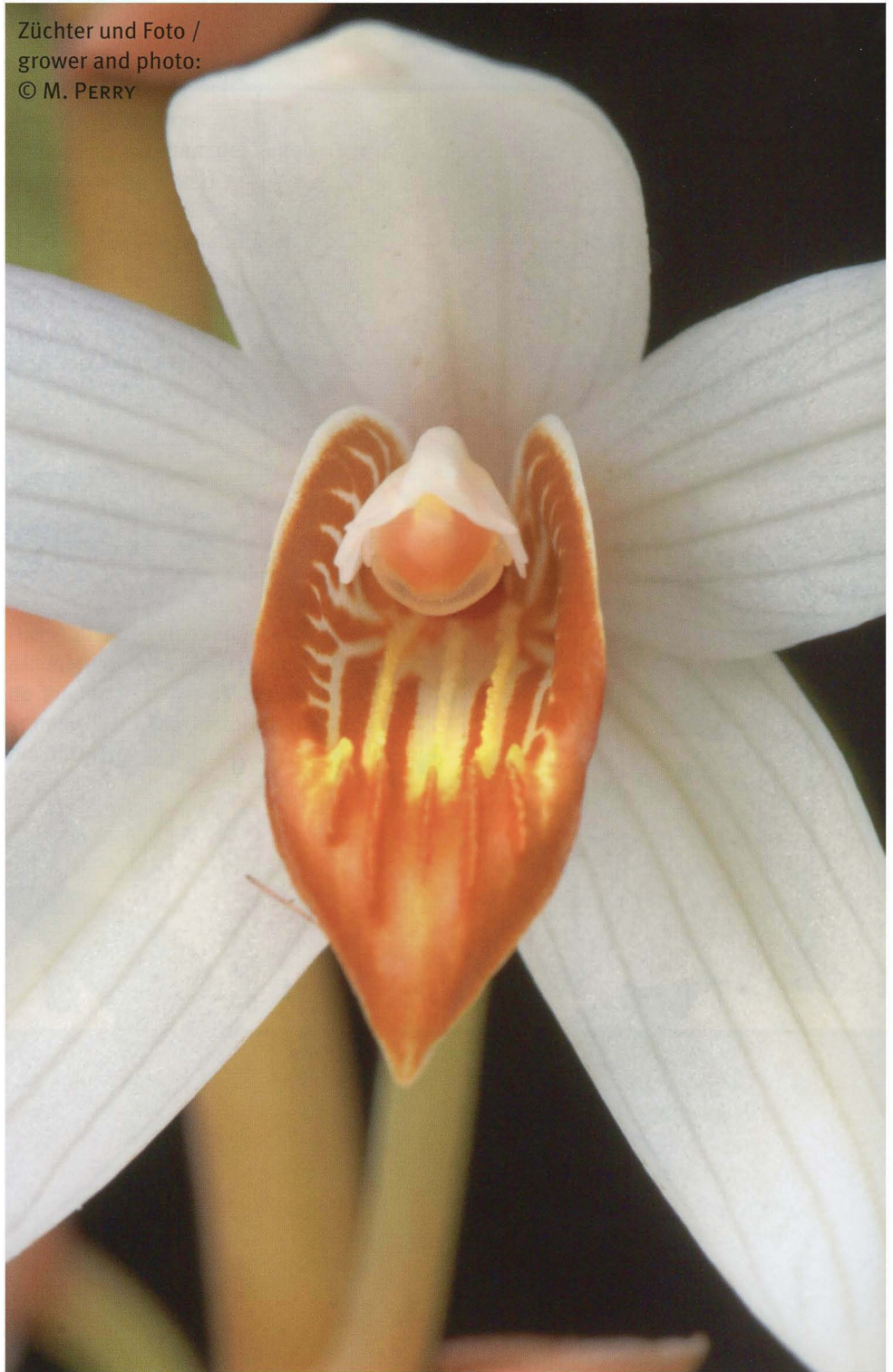
Thailand epiphytisch, Höhenlage nicht bekannt

Unsere Pflanzen werden im temperierten Gewächshaus kultiviert und erhalten eine kühlere, trockenere Ruhezeit (15°C in der Nacht und 20°C am Tag) sobald die Pseudobulben ausgereift sind, bis die Blüten und die neuen Triebe erscheinen. Wenn die Pflanzen wachsen, werden sie ein bis zweimal in der Woche gewässert und während der heißesten Monate jeden Morgen besprüht, in den kälteren Monaten sollten sie zwischen den Wassergaben abtrocknen. Das Licht ist hell ohne direkte Sonnenbestrahlung, sie sind in eine Mischung von Rinde und Perlite gepflanzt.

Züchter / grower: D. WEISE
Foto / photo: © J. VARIGOS



in persistent scales higher than the pseudobulb, roots about 0,3 cm diameter, orange-tipped. **Leaves** 22–33 x 6–9 cm, erect, rather coriaceous, blade oblanceolate, slightly undulate, margin entire, apex acuminate, 5 prominent nerves below, strong carinate petiole, 5–10 cm long. **Inflorescence** heteranthous, erect, 8–10-flowered, enclosed at base in olive-green scales and sometimes a short leaf but not developing into a pseudobulb, peduncle 10–15 cm long, straight, tomentous, almost entirely hidden by 4 to 5 salmon-pink lanceolate sterile bracts, rachis 10–15 cm long, slightly zigzag, internodes 2 cm, floral bracts 2,5–3 cm long, salmon-pink, ovate, acute, persistent.



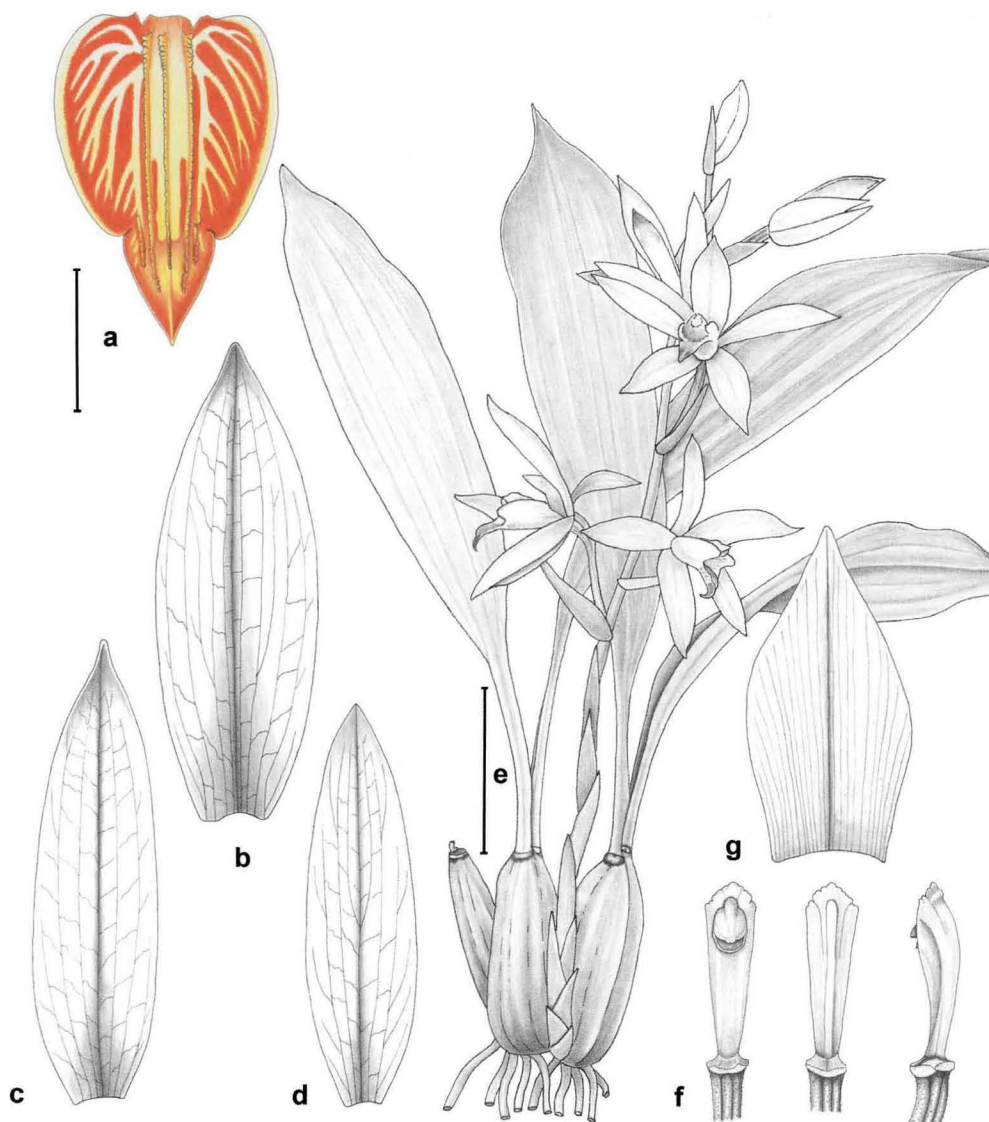
Flowers about 5 cm across, widely open, sepals and petals creamy white, lip white, inner part of side-lobes copper, veined and bordered with white, mid-lobe copper, keels yellow at base, copper on the mid-lobe, column white, base of front part veined copper; **sepals** 7-nerved, midrib prominent below, dorsal sepal 3,1–3,4 x 0,6–1,2 cm, erect, ovate-lanceolate, lateral sepals 3,1–3,4 x 0,5–1 cm, oblong-lanceolate, oblique, tip slightly concave, **petals** 2,8–3 x 0,7–0,8 cm, obliquely upwards, oblong-lanceolate; **lip** 2,1–2,4 x 1,7 cm when spread, three-lobed, side lobes 1,6 x 1,7 cm, erect, obovate, margins entire, free part

0,1 cm long, rounded, mid-lobe 0,9 x 0,7 cm, obtriangular, margins entire, apex acute; 3 **keels** running from base of lip to middle of mid-lobe, parallel, plate-like with an irregularly crenate margin, 2 lateral additional similar ones present on mid-lobe only; **column** 1,8 cm long, slightly curved, widening from its base, winged, front part recurved with an irregular margin; **ovary** 2,5 cm, green, covered with fine dark hairs, pedicel green, 2,5 cm long.

Distribution and ecology:

Thailand: epiphytic, alt. unknown.

Our plants are grown in the intermediate greenhouse and appreciates a cool



C. pachystachya

Zeichnung / drawing:

a – Lippe / labellum

b – mittleres Sepalum /
median sepal

c – seitliche Sepalen / lateral sepal

d – Petale / petal

e – Pflanze / plant habit

f – Säule / column

(von links nach rechts: Vorder-, Rück-
und Seitenansicht)

(left to right: front, back, side);

g – Blütenbraktee / floral bract;

Maßstab / Scale bar:

1 cm (**a, b, c, d, f, g**)

5 cm (**e**)

Zeichnung / drawing:

J.-Cl. GEORGE

ler drier rest (15 °C at night and 20 °C daytime) when the pseudobulbs are fully mature, until the flowers and new growths appear. When in growth they are watered once or twice a week, misted every morning during the hottest months, allowed to dry between the waterings in the colder months. The light is bright without direct sunshine. They are potted in a mix of bark and perlite.

Species References

Coelogyne velutina de Vogel, Orchid Monogr. **6**: 38 (1992)