

## Pulvinatum Group

2n=42 Chromosomes

Most of the species in the Pulvinata group grow in Brazil. They are commonly called "Brazilian mule-ear" *Oncidium*s. Some of the plants of this group can become quite large.

The early work of Charanasri and Kamemoto on counting chromosomes in *Oncidium* and Allied explained the reason for sorting this group. They determined that Pulvinata group which later became Pulvinatum are similar in vegetative appearance to those of the section *Miltoniastrum*. They are characterized by a single, sheathless, thick leaf at the top of the pseudobulb and a few, distichous, membranous bracts subtending the base of the pseudobulb.

Since the criteria to split *Oncidium* group is based on molecular analysis, counting chromosomes prove to be an accessible, practical and possible affordable way to classify plants.

According to the Plants of the World Online, most of the Pulvinatum species that are considered on the Zelenko's book had been lumped and they are classified as synonyms.

*Grandiphyllum divaricatum* (*Oncidium robustissimum*, *Oncidium pulvinatum*, *Grandiphyllum sphegiferum*)

*Grandiphyllum hians* (*Oncidium hians*)

*Grandiphyllum edwallii* (*Oncidium edwallii*)

*Grandiphyllum auricula* (*Oncidium harrisonianum*)

## References

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