Bulbophyllum fascinator

Synonyms

- Cirrhopetalum fascinator Rolfe in Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1908: 69 (1908)
- Mastigion fascinator (Rolfe) Garay, Hamer & Siegerist in Nordic J. Bot. 14: 637 (1994)

Bulbophyllum fascinator, it was known as Cirrhopetalum fascinator was named by Rolfe un 1908 and has been reported from Laos, South Vietnam, Thailand and doubtfully from Malaya.

Bulb. fascinator is described having single-flowered inflorescences but there is also reported for produced two-flowered inflorescences.

The pseudobulbulbs, which are weakly triangular or quadrangular, are 2 to 4.5 cm high and 1 to 2 cm in diameter, green or brownish green. When young, they are completely covered by membranaceous (thin-textured), basal bracts. They carry only one leaf.

The leaves, are thickly fleshy, have only very short, to 5-mm long petioles and are frequently partly upright. They are 7 to 13.5 cm long and 3 to 4.5 cm wide near the middle, roundly keeled dorsally. Their apices are obtuse or weakly acute and usually shallowly notched, but without mucro in the sinus. The leaves are shiny-green above and greyish-green underneath.

The inflorescences are produced from the base of a mature pseudobulb. The arching peduncle is 9 to 15 cm long, length-striated reddish-brown on pale green or pale yellowish and has two or three nodes which carry 1.5 to 1.8 cm long, basally stem-clasping, purplish-brown bracts. The floral bracts are slender and usually partly rolled up, free of the pedicel, 1 to 1.6 cm long, reddish-brown or maroon. The pedicels and ovaries, which together are 1.2 to 2 cm long are speckled and length-striated red or brownish red on pale greenish yellow. The drooping flowers have a weak, unpleasant odor.

The dorsal sepal is 2.2 to 2.6 cm long and 1 to 1.2 cm wide at its widest, up=right, concave and dorsally keeled. Its apex is rather abruptly acuminate, and its margins and apex are fimbriate, with rather long, dark blood-red hairs. It has dorsally and ventrally five red length-lines on pale-greenish yellow.

The lateral sepals are 16 to 22 cm long, being drawn out into slender tails. At the base, they are turned over, and, on top, they are separated for a length of 1.5 to 2 cm. They are attached to each other along the margins for most of their length; only the apical 3 to 4 cm of the tails are free. Underneath, the margins are adnate from their bases to 3 or 4 cm from their apices, so that a tube is formed. Together, the lateral sepals are 2 to 2.2 cm wide, when they are flattened after separation along one side. The outer surfaces, especially near the base, are minutely warty. They have ten red length-lines on pale greenish yellow. Their inner surfaces are

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speckled blood-red at the base, for a length of 8 to 10 mm, otherwise unspotted. The slender tails are unspotted and without red length-lines, pale greenish yellow.

The petals are 1.2 to 1.6 cm. long and 3 to 5 mm wide near the base, they curve slightly inside or spread partly sideways. Their apices are acuminate, and their margins, as well as their apices, are long fimbriate, with dark blood-red hairs. Their ventral (inner) surfaces are pale yellow, covered with blood-red dots. Outside, dorsally they are greenish, with scattered red dots along the margins.

The lip is mobile, thickly fleshy and curved almost in a semi-circle, it is 1 to 1.2 cm long and about 5 mm wide at the weakly cordate base. It has a deep, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm wide, unspotted, pale greenish-yellow length-groove, and both of its fleshy sides are densely but minutely speckled dark red, its recurved margins are finely pubescent. (Teuscher 1974).

References

- Teuscher H. 1974. Cirrhopetalum collettii, C. rothschildianum and C. fascinator Collector;s Item. Vol. 43(10): 883.
- Orchidwiz Encyclopedia X9.1
- www.wcsp.science.kew.org

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