

New Classifications for *Pterostylis*.

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We all have seen or heard about the renaming of the genus *Pterostylis*. Jones and Clements are not the first to do this, if you have read the AOF Australian Orchid Research Volume 4, then you would know it has been happening since the first little greenhood was found. Fortunately, the greenhoods we mostly grow are still called *Pterostylis*. These are the greenhoods we affectionately call colony types or rosette types. Robert Brown described the genus *Pterostylis* in 1810 and used *Pterostylis curta* as the type species. So the list of greenhoods that still retain the name of ***Pterostylis*** are as follows:

Pterostylis: the 'rosette group'; from the Greek words *pteron*, wing and *stylos*, pillar or pole, (column).

<i>Pterostylis acuminata</i>	<i>Pterostylis curta</i>	<i>Pterostylis novoguineensis</i>
<i>Pterostylis agathicola</i>	<i>Pterostylis dubia</i>	<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>
<i>Pterostylis alpina</i>	<i>Pterostylis erecta</i>	<i>Pterostylis oliveri</i>
<i>Pterostylis anatona</i>	<i>Pterostylis falcata</i>	<i>Pterostylis oreophila</i>
<i>Pterostylis areolata</i>	<i>Pterostylis foliata</i>	<i>Pterostylis paludosa</i>
<i>Pterostylis arfakensis</i>	<i>Pterostylis furcata</i>	<i>Pterostylis papuana</i>
<i>Pterostylis auriculata</i>	<i>Pterostylis graminea</i>	<i>Pterostylis patens</i>
<i>Pterostylis australis</i>	<i>Pterostylis hildae</i>	<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i>
<i>Pterostylis banksii</i>	<i>Pterostylis hispidula</i>	<i>Pterostylis porrecta</i>
<i>Pterostylis baptistii</i>	<i>Pterostylis humilis</i>	<i>Pterostylis procera</i>
<i>Pterostylis braemii</i>	<i>Pterostylis irsoniana</i>	<i>Pterostylis scabrida</i>
<i>Pterostylis bureaviana</i>	<i>Pterostylis irwinii</i>	<i>Pterostylis silvicultrix</i>
<i>Pterostylis cardiostigma</i>	<i>Pterostylis micromega</i>	<i>Pterostylis stricta</i>
<i>Pterostylis caulescens</i>	<i>Pterostylis montana</i>	<i>Pterostylis venosa</i>
<i>Pterostylis cernua</i>	<i>Pterostylis monitcola</i>	<i>Pterostylis</i> X <i>aenigma</i>
<i>Pterostylis cucullata</i>	<i>Pterostylis neocaledonia</i>	<i>Pterostylis</i> X <i>ingens</i>

The greenhoods that we called the "cauline type/group" have now been named ***Diplodium***. The first collection of a greenhood orchid that is in a herbarium collection was by Jacques Labillardière in 1792, from Bruny Island in south-eastern Tasmania. He described the species in 1806 and named it *Disperis alata*. In 1810 Swartz described *Diplodium* and placed Labillardière's *Disperis alata* under *Diplodium* as it was incorrectly placed under *Disperis*. In 1880 Benthum and Hooker made *Diplodium* a synonym of *Pterostylis*. In 1910, *Pterostylis* was kept rather than *Diplodium* at the 3rd International Botanical Congress, in Brussels, because it was thought that both the names applied to the same genus and that there was some uncertainty about the date of publication for *Diplodium*. Jones and Clements have now reinstated the name *Diplodium*. The greenhoods which now have the name *Diplodium* applied to them are:

Diplodium: the 'cauline group'; derived from the Greek word *diplous*, meaning double.

<i>Diplodium abruptum</i>	<i>Diplodium dolichochilum</i>	<i>Diplodium reflexum</i>
<i>Diplodium aestivum</i>	<i>Diplodium elegans</i>	<i>Diplodium revolutum</i>

<i>Diplodium alatum</i>	<i>Diplodium erythroconcha</i>	<i>Diplodium robustum</i>
<i>Diplodium alobulum</i>	<i>Diplodium fischii</i>	<i>Diplodium rogersii</i>
<i>Diplodium alveatum</i>	<i>Diplodium grandiflorum</i>	<i>Diplodium russellii</i>
<i>Diplodium angustum</i>	<i>Diplodium hamiltonii</i>	<i>Diplodium scabrum</i>
<i>Diplodium aquilonium</i>	<i>Diplodium hians</i>	<i>Diplodium scoliosum</i>
<i>Diplodium asperum</i>	<i>Diplodium laxum</i>	<i>Diplodium striatum</i>
<i>Diplodium atrans</i>	<i>Diplodium longicurvum</i>	<i>Diplodium tenuissimum</i>
<i>Diplodium brumalis</i>	<i>Diplodium longipetalum</i>	<i>Diplodium torquatum</i>
<i>Diplodium bryophilum</i>	<i>Diplodium metcalfei</i>	<i>Diplodium trullifolium</i>
<i>Diplodium coccinum</i>	<i>Diplodium obtusum</i>	<i>Diplodium truncatum</i>
<i>Diplodium decurvum</i>	<i>Diplodium pulchellum</i>	

The 'rufa/barbata groups' have also been separated from *Pterostylis*. This was done by the Polish botanist D.L. Szlachetko in 2001, during the preparation of Jones and Clements paper and although there were errors in Szlachetko's paper, Jones and Clements are obliged to accept and have recognised the names, *Oligochaetochilus* and *Plumatichilos*. Greenhoods under these names are:

***Oligochaetochilus*:** the 'rufa group'; from the Greek words, *oligos*, few and *chaetos*, bristle and *cheios*, lip.

<i>Oligochaetochilus aciculiformis</i>	<i>Oligochaetochilus macrocalymmus</i>
<i>Oligochaetochilus arenicola</i>	<i>Oligochaetochilus maximus</i>
<i>Oligochaetochilus basalticus</i>	<i>Oligochaetochilus mitchellii</i>
<i>Oligochaetochilus bisetus</i>	<i>Oligochaetochilus ovatus</i>
<i>Oligochaetochilus boormanii</i>	<i>Oligochaetochilus petrosus</i>
<i>Oligochaetochilus calceolus</i>	<i>Oligochaetochilus pictus</i>
<i>Oligochaetochilus chaetophorus</i>	<i>Oligochaetochilus planulatus</i>
<i>Oligochaetochilus ciliatus</i>	<i>Oligochaetochilus praetermissus</i>
<i>Oligochaetochilus cobarensis</i>	<i>Oligochaetochilus pusillus</i>
<i>Oligochaetochilus communatatus</i>	<i>Oligochaetochilus roensis</i>
<i>Oligochaetochilus despectans</i>	<i>Oligochaetochilus rufus</i>
<i>Oligochaetochilus excelsus</i>	<i>Oligochaetochilus saxicola</i>
<i>Oligochaetochilus gibbosus</i>	<i>Oligochaetochilus setifer</i>
<i>Oligochaetochilus hamatus</i>	<i>Oligochaetochilus spathulatus</i>
<i>Oligochaetochilus insectifer</i>	<i>Oligochaetochilus squamatus</i>
<i>Oligochaetochilus leptochilus</i>	<i>Oligochaetochilus validus</i>
<i>Oligochaetochilus linguus</i>	<i>Oligochaetochilus woollsii</i>
	<i>Oligochaetochilus xerophilus</i>

***Plumatichilos*:** the 'barbata group'; from the Latin, *plumati*, feathered and *cheilos*, lip.

<i>Plumatichilos barbatum</i>	<i>Plumatichilos tasmanicum</i>
<i>Plumatichilos plumosum</i>	<i>Plumatichilos turfosum</i>

Jones and Clements have split the rest of the greenhoods up using the morphology of the plant and flower, and the orchids biology, which I understand, and plenty of scientific studies of molecular and DNA analysis, which I won't bore you with as I just don't understand it all myself! These break down as follows:



Pterostylis acuminata

Photo Bill Dobson

Bunochilus: the 'longifolia group'; from the Greek words *bounos*, mound, knob and *cheilos*, lip. Refers to the mounded knob-like swelling at the base of the labellum.

Bunochilus chlorogrammus
Bunochilus longifolius
Bunochilus melagrammus
Bunochilus smaragdinus

Bunochilus stenochilus
Bunochilus tunstallii
Bunochilus williamsonii

Hymenochilus: the 'mutica group'; from the Greek words hymen, membrane and *cheilos*, lip. Refers to the very thin-textured, membranous labellum of these orchids.

Hymenochilus bicolour
Hymenochilus cycnocephalus
Hymenochilus muticus
Hymenochilus pratensis
Hymenochilus rubenachii

Hymenochilus tanypodus
Hymenochilus tristis
Hymenochilus wapstrarum
Hymenochilus ziegeleri

Taurantha: the 'ophioglossa group'; from the Latin word *taurus*, bull and the Greek word *Orchis*, another genus of orchid, the flower shape reminiscent of a bulls head.

Taurantha collina
Taurantha concinna
Taurantha X conoglossa

Taurantha ophioglossa
Taurantha splendens

Taurantha taurus
Taurantha tenuicauda

Speculantha: the 'parviflora group'; from the Latin word *speculum*, mirror and the Greek word *anthos*, flower. Refers to the flowers facing inwards towards the scape.

Speculantha aphylla
Speculantha atriola

Speculantha nigricans
Speculantha parviflora

Speculantha uliginosa

Linguella: the "nana group"; from the Latin *lingua*, tongue and the diminutive suffix *ella*.

Linguella clavigera
Linguella dilatata

Linguella nana
Linguella puberula

Linguella pyramidalis

Urochilus: the 'vittata type'; from the Greek words *oura*, tail and *cheilos*, lip. Refers to the small tail-like growth at the base of the labellum.

Urochilus concavus

Urochilus sanguineus

Urochilus vittatus

Crangonorchis: the 'pedoglossa type'; from the Greek words *krangon*, shrimp and *Orchis*, another genus of orchid.

Crangonorchis depauperata

Crangonorchis pedoglossa

The following species are all monotypic and have their own genus.

Eremorchis allantoidea; *Eremorchis*, from the Greek words *eremos*, solitary, lonely and *Orchis*, another genus of orchid.

Petrorchis bicornis; *Petrorchis*, from the Greek words *petros*, rock and *Orchis*, another genus of orchid. This species grows on rock ledges.

Pharochilum daintreana; *Pharochilus*, from the Greek words *pharos*, cloak or mantle and *cheilos*, lip.

Ranorchis sargentii; *Ranorchis*, from the Latin word *rana*, frog and the Greek word *Orchis*, another genus of orchid.

Stamnorchis recurve; *Stamnorchis*, from the Greek words *stamnos*, earthen jar or bottle and *Orchis*, another genus of orchid.

Natural hybrid between *Taurantha* x *Diplodium* is:

X *Taurodium*

X *Taurodium furcillatum*

X *Taurodium toveyanum*

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