

## 兔耳兰

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兔耳兰 (*Cymbidium lancifolium*), 又名宽叶兰, 为英国学者虎克于1823年发表在《外来植物志》(Exot. Fl. 1: t. 51)上。分布于广东、广西、四川、云南、贵州、台湾和西藏等省区、日本、越南、尼泊尔、印度及马来西亚亦产。兔耳兰为地生或半附生草本, 一般见于海拔2200米以下的林内, 或附生于树上, 岩石上。属名 *Cymbidium* 源自希腊文 引喻该属植物具舟形的唇瓣, 种加词 *lancifolium* 意为“具披针叶的”。该植物具假鳞茎, 外有4—6枚鞘; 叶2—4枚, 长7—20厘米, 宽3—4厘米, 先端边缘具细齿, 叶柄与叶近等长; 花3—6(8)朵, 白色而带紫红色斑块, 蕊柱长约1.5厘米。野外花期5—7月。相近的种无齿兔耳兰 (*C. javanicum* Bl.) 的区别在于花绿色而稍带肉质, 花瓣较短而宽(长1.7厘米, 宽6.6毫米); 叶先端无齿, 花期也较晚(10—12月)。据在雁山植物园栽培观察, 兔耳兰花葶出土时间为92年10月29日, 至11月25日方开第一朵花, 以后每隔4—7天开一朵。12月25日第一朵花落, 至93年1月11日花全部凋落。兔耳兰叶形奇特, 花朵秀雅, 其香幽淡, 颇具栽培价值。除观赏外, 全草入药有润肺、续筋之效。

### *Cymbidium lancifolium* Hook.

Painting: Sh. Q. He Cultivating and Writing: G. B. Huang and Y. X. Feng

*Cymbidium lancifolium* Hook. (Orchidaceae) in Exot. Fl. 1: t. 51, 1823. The species is found from Tibet to Taiwan in South of China at the altitude below 2200 metres, also in Japan, Vietnam, Nepal, India and Malaysia. The name of the genus originates from Greek in allusion to boat-shaped lip. Terrestrial or hemiephytic herbs, pseudobulbs with 4—6 sheathes; leaves 2—4, 7—20 cm long, scape erect, 10—30 cm high; flowers 3—6 (8), white and marked purple; gynostemium 1.5 cm long. Florescence is from May to July in the fields. Similar species *C. javanicum* Bl. differs from it with flowers green and slightly fleshy; petals shorter (1.7 cm) and wider (6.6 mm); leaves entire; florescence is from October to December. In the garden of Yanshan, Scape of *C. lancifolium* emerged on Oct. 29, 1992 and the first flower bloomed on Nov. 25. Since then, flowers opened by ones in every 4 to 7 days. On Dec. 25, the first flower withered and the others did so before Jan. 11, 1993. This orchid has high cultivable value with its lance like leaves and delicate fragrant flowers. Besides being appreciated, it is also used as a medicine source.



兔耳兰 *Cymbidium lancifolium* Hook. f.