长瓣兜兰

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长瓣兜兰（*Paphiopedilum dianthum* Tang et Wang）是我国植物学家唐进和汪发瓒1940年在《静生生物调查所汇报》上描述的新种，分布于广西和云南东南部，生于海拔1000—1800m的树干或岩石上。模式标本（藏于昆明所）系王启无采自云南蒙自。陆生或半附生。叶2—4枚，厚革质，带状，长10—40cm，宽2.5—4.5cm，绿色，先端2圆裂；花序直立略偏斜，高达45cm，具2花；花梗具白色短毛；苞片1，蚌壳状；背萼倒卵形，白色，两端染绿，长2.5cm，宽0.5—1.5cm，具23条脉，先端急尖呈尖头状；腹萼宽卵圆形，白绿色，长4cm，宽2cm，背面隆起两脊，具22—25条脉；花瓣条形，长8cm，宽0.5cm，波状扭曲斜，向下飘，具刚毛，近基部上侧边缘具2根黑色刺毛（长0.2—0.3cm），背面近基部密生黑色瘤凸；唇瓣长3cm，外面光滑，兜内底部密生紫褐色刚毛；雄蕊橙黄色；退化雄蕊心形，白色，中间染绿，具1角状突起；子房无毛，长约4cm。与相近种飘带兜兰（*P. parishii*）区别在于后者花较多（每一花葶具4—6朵），子房具毛，唇瓣也不同。花期1992年9月2日至11月9日。长瓣兜兰清俊神逸，颇具观赏价值。全草入药治肝脾肿大。

Paphiopedilum dianthum Tang et Wang

Painting: X. G. Zou　Cultivating and Writing: Z. H. Tan and Y. X. Feng

This handsome species was first described by Botanist T. Tang and F. T. Wang in Bull. Fan Inst. Biol., Bot. Ser., X. No. 1, June 15, 1940. It distributes to Kwangsi and Southeast of Yunnan, China, and dewells on the trees or rocks at the altitude of 1000—1800m. The type specimen (in Herb. Yunnan Bot. Inst.) was collected by Professor C. W. Wang from Mengtze, Yunnan in Oct. 1939. Terrestrial or hemiepiphytic herbs. Leaves 2—4, coriaceous, loriform, bi-apiculated at obtuse apex, 10–4cm long, 2.5—4.5 cm wide, green. Inflorescence erect or suberect, two-flowered, up to 45 cm long; peduncle puberulous; bract 1, oyster-shaped; dorsal sepal obovata, 2.5 cm long, 0.5—1.5 cm wide, 23-veined, mucronate at apex, white but green at apex and base; synsepalum broadly ovate, whitegreen, 4cm, long, 2 cm wide, 22—25 veined, two-heeled on outer surface; petals linear-attenuate, 8 cm long, 0.5 cm wide, undulate tortilis, hispid, near base with two black stiff hairs (0.2—0.3 cm long) at upper margin and black warts on outer surface; lip 3 cm long, glabrous external and hispid inner; stamens yellow; staminode white, cordate, ovary glabrate, 4 cm long. Flowers opened from Sept. 2 to Nov. 9, 1992. Similar species *P. parishii* is different from *P. dicnthum* in its four to six-flowered inflorescence, glabrous ovary and its different lip in details.