



Asplenium del.

Pl. Asplen. del. et sculp. J. B. de Lamarck.

J. B. de Lamarck.

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* *CYTISUS* *æolicus*.

Æolian Cytisus.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Nat. ord. FABACEÆ or LEGUMINOSÆ, § PAPILIONACEÆ.

CYTISUS.—*Suprà*, vol. 2. fol. 121.

Sect. 2. LABURNUM. *Calyx campanulatus. Legumina polysperma ad suturam superiorem non dilatata.*—*Flores flavi. Rami inermes foliosi. DC.*

C. æolicus; ramis teretibus foliisque incanis, foliolis ovalibus tomento marginatis, floribus ternis subbracteatis racemosis, calycibus membranaceis campanulatis pubescentibus $\frac{1}{2}$, leguminibus glabris.

C. æolicus. Gussone ined.

Frutex elatus. Rami pilis mollibus patentibus hirsuti. Folia ternata, incana; foliolis angustè ovalibus, subsessilibus, petiolo longioribus, tomento marginatis. Racemi terminales, breves, flexuosi, rachi tomentosæ. Flores lutei, geminati ternatique, pedicellis calyce longioribus, pubescentibus. Calyx campanulatus membranaceus, pubescens, bilabiatus: labio superiore 2-dentato inferiore ovato integerrimo. Vexillum oblongum, obtusum, alis longius marginibus reflexis. Carina basi pubescens, unguibus linearibus angustissimis. Stamina monadelphia, antheris alternis minoribus. Legumina juniora glabra.

From the seed of a plant marked *Cytisus æolicus* in the garden of Professor Tenore, at Naples, and said to be a new species discovered in Stromboli by Professor Gussone, this plant was raised by the Honourable W. F. Strangways, in his curious garden at Abbotsbury in Dorsetshire. It flowered there this year for the first time in England, and specimens were given me in May of the present year; it is expected that the blossoms will become handsomer and more copious as it grows older.

* See fol. 1191.

The climate of Stromboli does not hold out much prospect of this plant being hardy enough to bear English winters, without some kind of protection; I do not however anticipate any difficulty in preserving it against a wall on a well drained border.

In foliage it bears a striking resemblance to *C. proli-ferus*, but its flowers are altogether different. Its real affinity seems to be with *C. triflorus*, from which it differs in being a much larger and more woody plant, with terminal racemes of flowers, in its larger, deeper and more distinctly campanulate calyx, and smooth, not hairy pods. It seems as if it were an intermediate species between *C. Laburnum* and *C. triflorus*.