

Glebionis coronaria (L.) Spach, GARLAND DAISY, CROWN DAISY. Annual, robust, taprooted, typically 1-stemmed at base, with many ascending branches, erect, 25–180 cm tall; shoots with strongly aromatic foliage. **Stems:** somewhat ridged aging cylindrical, very tough, faintly striped, glabrescent, glaucous; solid, pith white. **Leaves:** helically alternate, 2(–3)-pinnately dissected and \pm symmetric with paired lobes, sessile and somewhat clasping, without stipules; blade oblanceolate to obovate or broadly elliptic in outline, 25–90 \times 8–60 mm, with sinuses nearly to midrib, lobes and ultimate margins toothed, ultimate lobes and teeth mostly 1–2 mm wide, the teeth short-pointed at tips, pinnately veined with principal veins raised on lower surface, with scattered, simple and forked hairs on young leaves, glabrescent to glabrate on older leaves. **Inflorescence:** heads, in terminal, cymelike arrays of 1–several heads on each lateral shoot, head radiate, (15–)30–60 mm across, with ca. 18 (–21) pistillate ray flowers and many bisexual disc flowers, bracteate, strongly aromatic; bract subtending peduncle leaflike; peduncle to 125 mm long with length proportional to head diameter, strongly ridged, with forked, white, shaggy hairs, hollow near head, bracts 1–2 along peduncle leaflike but smaller, the upper bract often acuminate and clasping; **involucre** broadly cup-shaped, 12–23 mm diameter, phyllaries many in \pm 3 series, green with brownish membranous margins, outer phyllaries 5 or 8, flat-appressed, ovate, 4–5 mm long, middle phyllaries 7–8 mm long, with membranous tip \approx green portion, inner phyllaries fully membranous aging scarious; receptacle convex, without bractlets (paleae). **Ray flower:** pistillate, bilateral, typically 6–12 mm across; **calyx (pappus)** absent; **corolla** 2–(3)-lobed (unlobed), tube compressed front-to-back, 3–4.5 mm long, golden yellow-green to green, with scattered glandular hairs; limb oval or oblong (7–)12–24 \times (2.5–)6–12 mm, either golden yellow or cream with golden yellow base, toothed or truncate, veins faint, with scattered, sessile glandular hairs; **stamens** 0–5, fused to top of corolla tube (present in flower with fully exerted style), sterile (lacking functional anthers); filaments free, threadlike, < 2 mm long; **pistil** 1; ovary inferior, sharply 3-angled and 3-winged, ca. 2 mm long, length < width, strongly curved, green, with sessile glands in several vertical lines, 1-chambered with 1 ovule; style slightly or fully exerted, 3–5.5 mm long, whitish at base to yellow at tip, 2-branched, the branches ca. 1 mm long. **Disc flower:** bisexual, radial, 1 mm across; **calyx (pappus)** absent; **corolla** 5-lobed, cylindrical, 4 mm long, whitish below and golden yellow above, glabrous; throat narrowly bell-shaped, slightly < tube, tube and throat with scattered, sessile, glandular hairs; lobes fleshy, < 0.5 mm long; **stamens** 5, fused to top of corolla tube, included; filaments \pm 1.2 mm long, whitish; anthers fused as cylinder surrounding style, barely protruding beyond corolla, basifixed, dithecal, 1 mm long, yellow-orange, longitudinally dehiscent; pollen yellow-orange; **pistil** 1; ovary inferior, wedge-shaped compressed slightly side-to-side, 1 mm long, with 2, 1, or 0 thin edges (decreasing outer to center flowers), with sessile glands in vertical lines between shallow ribs, 1-chambered with 1 ovule; style exerted ca. 1.5 mm above corolla, to 8 mm long, 2-branched, the branches spreading, hemi-cylindrical; stigma broom-shaped, truncate. **Fruits:** cypselae, polymorphic, brown, bony, lacking pappus, asymmetrically wedge-shaped with up to 9 ribs and wings, with persistent, conspicuous glands on surfaces between ribs; of ray flowers 3-winged, \pm 3 mm long, the wings mostly 1 mm wide; of disc flowers 2-winged, 1-winged, or lacking wings with progressively narrower wings and decreasing to 2 mm long (= the centermost disc flowers). (Early December) Early February–mid-July (August).

Naturalized. Annual weed of disturbed places and vacant lots, especially along the coastline becoming somewhat invasive and tending to form dense stands, often growing with either poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) or fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*). A single individual of *Glebionis coronaria* (formerly called *Chrysanthemum coronarium*) can produce thousands of fruits, so that removal of plants is essential during flowering to prevent spread. This showy “daisy” comes in two forms; individuals produce either all golden yellow ray flowers or (at lower frequency within a population) having two-tone ray flowers, cream with golden yellow bases. If you have a hand lens, you should observe closely the range of fruit shapes from a single head. The brown, ribbed cypselae are the longest and widest and three-winged for the ray flowers, and the cypelae grade inward to those of disc flowers having smaller fruits with two, one, and no wings at the center of the receptacle. The central fruits drop first, and the outermost may be released while partially hidden by scarious inner phyllaries, which cup over the fruits.

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