## CADENDULA CHRYSANTHEMIFOLIA.

LINNEAN SYSTEM

SYNGENESIA NECESSA

VATURAL ORDER.

COMPOSITE.—(Juss.)

Calendula (Liv.)

ambientes hermaphroditi, liente de la companio del companio de la companio de la companio del companio de la companio del companio de la companio del companio de la companio della com

Receptacle naked. Plower first the plant of the plant with male and female; ligulæ or florets of the ray female. The plant with many-leaved, equal. Seeds of the disc membranaceous, marginal ones different from those of the centre. Pappus none.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

C. chrysanthemifolia; suffruticosa, ramosa, hispida; foliis cuneato-obovatis, lyrato-incisis; floribus flavis.

Suffruticose, branched, roughly haired; leaves obovate-wedge-shaped, lyrately divided; flowers yellow.

Descr.—Shrub, stem branched, growing from three to find for find, smooth and shining, the young branches more or less hairy, branches scattered to sentered to period tapering into a petiole; flowers large yellow, ray twice or thrice the length of the calve or three-toothed at the apex.

This is an exceedingly handsome species of Calendara both from the size of the flower and the bridges of its the when in perfection is an object of great beauty and attraction. The state of the flowerer, and continues in flower the greater part of the summer months.

It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced in the year 1790 by Mr. Francis Andrew a constitution of plants for the Royal Garden at Kew, in which was the explored the Cape of Good Hope, Madeira, the West Indies, and finally North America, in the wilds of which latter country he is said to have died.

The geographical distribution of this genus seems to be principally confined to the old world, for only one species out of twenty-one at present introduced is said to inhabit America, and to which the name Calendula Mexicana has been

Calendula Chrysanthemolia