

Oh. arborescens Linn. out of which Miller
makes two species of *Brachistis* (without
having seen the specimen or the plate) is
a true *Physalis* Linnæus described from
Miller's took it up from Miller and
Miller's very good figure shows genuine
leaves solitary pedicels the true corolla
and vesicular angular pouting calyx of
Physalis - and nothing to do with *Brachistis*
Miller describing a tall thick almost
wood-stem of 10. or 12 feet gave rise to
the name *arborescens* as has been
given to many herbs which simulate
trees - It must be a very superior
perhaps distinct species of *Physalis*
but a certain congenue

Capsicum *Banovia* and *Brachistis*
are three genera with the pouting calyx
unchanged very near each other but
distinguishable

Many thanks for your excellent eloge
of Myraam which was well deserved

Yours very sincerely

George Peckham

I put *Stenose* as a tribe of *Convolvulaceae*
Linnæus - *Gracilioria* is a tribe of *Convolvulaceae* there
are several species to each (I call them over) they are
the fruit of *Dracopis* with usually 1 but sometimes 2

25. WILTON PLACE.
S.W.

Janr 15/75

My dear Grey

I have several notes to thank
you for and especially for the proofs
from *Proceedings* which I make full
use of

I cannot identify your two
Antiphyta with any of our specimens
I should scarcely think them congenues
with the *Brachistis* one which have
strictly opposite leaves and the nuclei
are attached by a small almost stipitate
areola at the inner basal angle to a flat
receptacle

The small perforation through which
pass the filiform penicillates is common to
a great many of the hard nutted *Borragia*.

I have done *Arvolvulaceae*, *Stylisma*
and *Leddera* go into *Borragia* I think
without doubt and are indeed nearer
to some of Brown's Australian species

than are the great tropical ones - Some
of the African ones certainly approach
Bonania in habit but I think they all
have the true *Convolvulus* corolla
the broad short lobes or angles conned
by deeply plicated intervals whilst in
Bonania (which I have in bud only)
the corolla lobes are quite distinct
induplicate but having outlets to the
margin without any folded connection
- having thus the corolla of *Senecio*
or *Lycotyle* & *Decra* only (although
larger) not that of *Convolvulus*
Evolvulus etc. etc. so that
I think Bonania must remain
monotypic Chadagarian genus
(said to be an erect tall shrub) and
Helima Ledderer and *Proctoria* Meyer
in America

I have begun upon *Solanum*
I think that your *Chamseracra* must
stand as a distinct genus nearest to

Physalis than to *Saracha* - the latter has
always an enclosed very spreading
practically calyx leaving the whole fruit
very exposed and a deeply lobed corolla
Atheaena (which includes *Saracha* *vicosa*
behind figured by Don and probably
~~the same~~ ^{which} *Saracha*) has a deeply lobed
corolla and the practically calyx enclosing
the berry - membranous and much
enlarged - often vesicular but not
angular - *Sarachas* are all West
& American extending from Bolivia
to Mexico - *Atheaenas* are tropical
Brazil & Bolivia to Mexico or at least
Central America - Your *Chamseracra*
is limited to your species. *S. acutifolia*
which is founded on a poor fragment
with a few buds and one open flower
the pedicels all simple rotation not
"somewhat 2-flowered" and to my mind
it is a genuine *Physalis* the specimen
too imperfect to match with certainly
and perhaps an undersized narrow leaf
species with a rather large corolla



Bentham, George. 1875. "Bentham, George Jan. 15, 1875." *George Bentham letters to Asa Gray*

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