

I have written to him again to ~~correct~~  
alter some names in compliance with  
you best. also I had published  
described as *Galinsoga calva* what  
your observations have reminded me  
was put into the genus by HBK and  
transferred by DC. to *Salazaria* where I  
never thought of looking for it - I have  
altered it to *Galinsoga verticillata* - I  
have asked for a spare copy of the  
paper for you. - I hope you are  
describing *Scemannii* for him.

Definitively I put *Phaea* into *Astragalus*.  
There are umbelliferous *Astragalus* in almost  
all the groups and in many a gradual  
passage from the complete difformity  
to none at all - all the repile-flowered  
*Tragacanthas* ~~are~~ without the difformity.

I think I am clearing up a little the  
tribes of papilionaceous genera - at least  
I hope so - I must do something for  
*Flora India* for which I am doing the  
*Leguminosae*.

Mr Bentham must again defer  
writing to Mr Gray - she fell and hurt  
her arm a fortnight ago and must keep  
it in a sling for weeks to come - as  
however her wrist is free she will now  
begin to write a little and as soon as she can  
fill a sheet without fatigue she will  
herself write. Ever yours sincerely

July 15/52 George Donathana

My dear Gray

Many thanks for the paper just  
received - I have also received the amount  
due from you for Bertoloni and for  
Spencer's plants with many thanks -  
and the first part of your most valuable  
work on Wright's Plants - I regret that  
before I received it I had already dispatched  
my enumeration of Rostk's Compositae  
for I had not thought of examining  
what *Eupatorium diffusum* and *helocarpus*  
Mexicanus beyond ascertaining their  
scutellum and therefore have not referred  
the former to *Brickellia* or the latter to  
*Guardiola* as I have no doubt you are right  
in doing. I have <sup>discovered</sup> ~~published~~ in it several new  
Veronice, *Eupatoria* and *Peuceces* - one  
*Eupatorium* I had half a mind to make  
a genus of - the achrocia of *Eupatorium*  
but the poppers of 5 ribs only - not palmar  
as in *Eupatorium* but slender as in *Eupatorium*.  
I was also much puzzled with a long series  
of *Eupatoria* allied to *Chidoceras* a *pauiculatum*  
(both of which I had got wrong named or in great  
confusion when you saw my best.) and I fear  
I may have made too many species. *Coryna*  
*subdecurrens* and its allies ought I should think  
to go into *Eriogon* (*Cnottus*) - many new  
*Helicontheae* - *Pignera himia* *Verbenactis*  
a fine *Pithonia* very near one of *Scemannii* but  
distinct two *Lipochloa* which had I seen you



book I should have called *Reynoldsia* a new genus with the habit of a large *Persea* (of the many headed etc) which I have called *Podachocnium* because the achocnium are born on a stem half as long as the achocnium & compressed or winged - the achenes are almost pale - like you I have reduced *Platyplethrum* to *Eglele viscosa* - Dr. E. dominicensis & *glabrata* is I think a distinct species and I have added another - *A. caroliniana* puzzled me with the ray flower <sup>female</sup> ~~sterile~~ without anthers but otherwise like those of the disk or rather smaller - not filiform as in *Erechtithis* nor ligulate as in *Senecio* - To *Erechtithis cordifolia* I reduce *E. villosa* Gardner - I have it from numerous places in Brazil the W. Indies & Mexico - I think it distinct from your *E. heterophylla* though very near it & I think *E. heterophylla* from Mexico belongs to *cordifolia* - altogether Britton's Compositae amount to under 170 species but many of the new ones from some of the mountains they call volcanos (especially Parana and Chapaya both I believe in Mexico) are very distinct. I have kept one or two specimens for you but unfortunately there were very few to spare.

I find that there are some misplaced labels in my N. Zealand plants from Cunningham which may have occasioned wrong determinations in your Am. Engl. spp. plants - at least I have found one *Saururus calycaris* and *L. Paravi* had the labels interchanged - but you will easily find this out as *L. calycaris* is a *Retrautium* and *L. Paravi* a *Persea* and new genus (*Microdaphne* & D. Hook.) which includes *L. Paravi*

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I have just worked up *Thermopsis* and *Baptisia* - which are perfectly distinct genera though difficult to characterise on account of the E. Indian species of which the present paper gradually from *T. lanceolata* to the inflated fruit of *triinflata* - still *triinflata* fruit is very different from any *Baptisia*. In habit is *Baptisia* like *Thermopsis*.

All *Thermopsis* of which the lower part of the stem is known to me have a ~~caespitose~~ perennial root often arising throwing up annual stems of which the lower stipules are leafless and reduced to a membranous sheath - next come one two or more stipular sheaths with 2, 3 or 4 foliaceous lobes and then pass into the regular leafy stipules with a leaf between them - the passage is much more gradual in the Arctic than the American species but the lower leafless stipules may be seen in all but *T. mollis* of which I have not the lower part of the stem and *T. fraxinifolia* which I have not got at all - How is it in these two - and have you a specimen of the latter to spare?

I have not the lower part of the stem of a single *Baptisia* - are these stems annual or perennial? Is their growth like that of *Thermopsis*? What is *Baptisia Seneca* Leavenworth?

Since I wrote the above I have heard from Britton that he is preparing my Enumeration of his Rubiaceae & Compositae



Bentham, George. 1852. "Bentham, George July 15, 1852." *George Bentham letters to Asa Gray*

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