

The possibility that these and other species occur in small numbers in isolated areas must not be overlooked.

In summary, 27 species of mammals (excluding domestic forms) are known to occur in Dallas County. In addition, there are five species which have been reported but which have not been observed or collected by my students or me. Intergradation between the subspecies of several species apparently occurs in this area. There are problems of ecology and taxonomy which remain to be solved.

LITERATURE CITED

- BUCHANAN, OSCAR M.
1956. The status of *Perognathus hispidus* Baird in northeast Texas. (Unpubl. report).
- DAVIS, WILLIAM B.
1940. Distribution and variation of pocket gophers (Genus *Geomys*) in the southwestern United States. Bull. No. 590, Tex. Agri. Exp. Sta.
1942. The moles (Genus *Scalopus*) of Texas. Amer. Midl. Nat., 27: 380-386.
- LOWERY, GEORGE H. & WILLIAM B. DAVIS
1942. A revision of the fox squirrels of the lower Mississippi Valley and Texas. Occas. Pap. Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ., No. 9, pp. 153-172.
- MILLER, GERRIT S. & REMINGTON KELLOGG
1955. List of North American recent mammals. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. No. 205.
- OSGOOD, WILFRED H.
1909. Revision of the mice of the American genus *Peromyscus*. North Amer. Fauna, No. 28.
- RUSSELL, ROBERT J.
1953. Mammals from Cooke County, Texas. Texas Jour. Sci. 5: 454-464.
- SCHWARTZ, ERNST & HENRIETTE K. SCHWARTZ
1943. The wild and commensal stocks of the house mouse, *Mus musculus* Linnaeus. Jour. Mamm. 24: 59-72.

Andropogon Ischaemum L. var. songaricus Ruprecht: Technical Name for King Ranch Bluestem

Lloyd H. Shinnors

In their recent detailed studies of forage bluestems of *Andropogon* and allied genera, Celarier and Harlan (1955) recognize two basic races of *A. Ischaemum*, for which technical names are not given. The first ("Common") is primarily central and south European. Since the type locality for *Andropogon Ischaemum* L., Sp. Pl. 2: 1047, 1753, was "Europae australioris aridis," this race is *A. Ischaemum* var. *Ischaemum*. It is apparently not found in the United States except perhaps in limited experimental cultivation. The second race ("Oriental"), Asiatic but extending westward into Europe, is one to which at least two cultivated and escaped strains of bluestem in the United States belong. The earliest varietal name applying to this race to be found in Hackel's world-wide monograph of Andropogoneae (1889) is var. *songaricus* Ruprecht. No varieties are recognized or even listed in synonymy in the official Flora of the

Soviet Union (Roshevitz, 1934). It is worth quoting the original description in full, from Fischer & Meyer's *Enumeratio Plantarum a Cl. Schrenk Lectarum*, p. 2, 1841: "b. SONGARICUS RUPR. culmi nodis brevissime barbatis; spicula pedicellata mascula 1-2-valvi articulum secundum distincte excedente. Hab. ad lacum Balchasch." Lake Balkhash is in Central Asia near northwestern China, in the Kazakh S.S.R., north of Alma Ata. Hackel misspells the varietal name *songoricus*, and incorrectly gives page 8 as place of publication. The bearded nodes described by Ruprecht are one of the most readily seen of the several features distinguishing the Oriental race given by Celarier and Harlan. Happily there is no doubt as to the identity of var. *songaricus*, even without examination of type material (none is cited by Hackel, who lists a different Schrenk specimen plus several collected by others).

In a previous paper (1954) I reported *Andropogon Ischaemum* as found wild in two Texas counties (Collin, Grayson), persisting after cultivation in one (Denton), and planted along open highway in another (Rockwall). Additional wild collections can now be reported from Brazoria, Brown, Dallas, Fannin, Kleberg, Live Oak, Mills, and Sutton counties. All are of plants with bearded nodes, and all the Texas records are therefore to be referred to *Andropogon Ischaemum* var. *songaricus* rather than to var. *Ischaemum*.

In accord with the increasing tendency to split up grass genera, the species has been treated as *Bothriochloa Ischaemum* (L.) Keng, *Contrib. Biol. Lab. Sci. Soc. China*, Bot. Ser. 10: 201, 1936, but no varieties were named by Keng. (I am indebted to Mrs. Lazella Schwarten, Librarian, Harvard University Herbarium, for checking this point for me.) Those who prefer to recognize *Bothriochloa* as a distinct genus will therefore need a new combination based on *Andropogon Ischaemum* var. *songaricus*.

Because pronunciation of the species causes considerable difficulty, it is worth mentioning that since it is of Greek origin (signifying something which dries, especially something which stops bleeding), the letters *sch* are pronounced *sk*, and because of the diphthong, the accent is on the second syllable: "Iss-keem-um."

REFERENCES

- CELARIER, ROBERT P., and JACK R. HARLAN. 1955. Studies on Old World Bluestems. Oklahoma Agr. Exp. Sta. Techn. Bull. No. T-58. 31 pp.
 HACKEL, EDUARD. 1889. Andropogoneae. In DC., Mon. Phan. vol. 6. 716 pp.
 ROSHEVITZ, R. IU. 1934. Gramineae. In Komarov, Fl. U.R.S.S. vol. 2. (*Andropogon*, pp. 14-15.)
 SHINNERS, LLOYD H. 1954. Notes on North Texas grasses. Rhodora 56: 25-38. (*Andropogon Ischaemum*, pp. 37-38.)

Notes

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE ON CALEB GOLDSMITH FORSHEY (1812-81).—A recently-received inquiry regarding C. G. Forshey, together with some plants collected by him at Rutersville, Texas before the Civil War, prompts this brief note regarding a many-sided and competent man of science, who spent a generous share of his life in scientific work and science-teaching in the Old Southwest. I was not aware (until this inquiry came) how scanty was the accessible information on Forshey. An engineer, naturalist, founder of the ante-bellum Texas Military Institute, Forshey collected in Texas many sorts of *naturalia* for the Smithsonian Institution (1855-61) and the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia (1843+). He published, or was concerned in the publication of, a series of admirable papers on the geology and hydrography of Louisiana, the physics of the Mississippi River, and the geology of the Mississippi delta. He was chief engineer of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad of Texas (1853-55), and designed and superintended the construction of the Galveston West-bay bridge.

Caleb Goldsmith Forshey was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He attended Kenyon College (*ca.* 1831-33) and the U.S. Military Academy (1833-36), but did not graduate. He was professor of mathematics and civil engineering in Jefferson College, Washington, Mississippi (1836-38); and subsequently was employed on numerous engineering works, especially in Louisiana and Texas. In 1855 he founded at Galveston the Texas Military Institute (which was moved to Rutersville, Fayette County, 1856-61). Here he did some very good science teaching under very discouraging conditions [see (mss.) *Spencer F. Baird, Letters Received*, vol. 11, 1856/8, folios 124-34; and vol. 16, 1859, folios 550-51, in the archives of the Smithsonian Institution]. In the Civil War he served as Lieutenant-colonel with the Engineering Corps, C.S.A. (on James River defenses, 1861-2; and with Generals Hébert and Magruder in Texas, 1863-65). He worked on Humphreys & Abbot's "Report on the Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi River...", 1861 [see Appendix, pp. cii-ciii; cxxv-cxxvii]. After the War he was employed on railroad construction in Texas; in Government work at the mouth of the Mississippi; and (1874-5) in the U.S. Engineering Corps on the Red River and Galveston Bay. He died (1881) at Carrollton, Louisiana, where 30 years before he had measured the flow and discharge of the Mississippi River.

Forshey was one of the founders of the New Orleans Academy of Science (1853) and a vice-president. He published scientific papers in the *Proceedings* of the Boston Society of Natural History, the *New Orleans Commercial Appeal and Commercial Times*, *DeBow's Review*, *Transactions* of the American Philosophical Society, *Silliman's Journal*, *Bulletin* of the Washington Philosophical Society, *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, *Proceedings* of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, *Transactions* of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the *Proceedings* of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and elsewhere. (See, also, Meisel, 1924-29, vol. 3; and International Catalogue of Scientific Papers.)

He did some excellent collecting of *naturalia*, especially at Rutersville, in Fayette County, Texas; Isaac Lea described from his collections the following "new species" of mollusks, several of which still are considered valid as species or varieties. Among the Unionidae, or fresh-water mussels, the following: *Unio macrodon*, *U. rutersvillen-*