

*sis*, *U. forsheyi*, *U. speciosus*, *U. bealei*—found in Fayette County—and *U. riddelli*, *U. chunii*, and *U. lincecumii* from Dallas; and (among the gastropods), *Succinea forsheyi* and *Physa forsheyi* from Rutersville. His correspondence with Spencer F. Baird of the Smithsonian Institution shows also many other groups of animals represented in the collections sent, as well as plants. He also was actively interested in bringing to Texas improved breeds of livestock. In January of 1859 he bought from John T. Andrews of West Cornwall, Connecticut, a flock of "New Oxfordshire" [Oxford Down] sheep for the improvement of the Texas breeds; and these are mentioned (*American Agriculturist*, vol. 18, p. 77, 1859) as passing through New York City. A similar shipment to Mr. A. Phillips of Victoria, Texas, also passed through at the same time (3 Feb., 1859). BIOGRAPHICAL MATERIALS: *ACAB*; E. L. Jewell, *Crescent City Illustrated*, New Orleans, 1874, pp. 232-39, *portr.*; Lamb, III, 152, 1900. In Charles S. Sydnor's *A Gentleman of the Old Natchez Region: Benjamin L. C. Wailes*, 1938, there are, *passim*, references to Forshey, chiefly in connection with Jefferson College.—S. W. Geiser

A MOLE, *SCALOPUS AQUATICUS* (LINNAEUS) FROM TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS.—Little is known of the distribution of moles in north Texas. Davis's paper on the moles of Texas (*Amer. Midl. Nat.* 27:380-386, 1942) is, I believe, the only account of the moles in this area. No specimens from Tarrant County were reported in this publication, nor have there been subsequent reports of moles from Tarrant County.

Mr. Dilford C. Carter (May 27, 1956) took one specimen, a male, from a sandy field about four miles west of Grapevine, in the northeast corner of Tarrant County. This specimen has been placed in the permanent collections of the Department of Biology of Southern Methodist University. It is of a pale gray color with a silvery sheen. The base of the nose and the wrists are faintly ochraceous. Measurements, in millimeters, are as follows: total length, 141; length of tail, 32; length of hind foot, 19; occipitonasal length, 32.5; mastoid breadth, 17.4; depth of skull, 9.8; length of maxillary tooth row, 11.4.

The features of this specimen correspond most closely with those listed by Davis (*op. cit.*) for *Scalopus aquaticus intermedius* (Elliot).—William B. Stallcup

INDIGIFERA MINIATA Ort. var. *leptosepala* (Nuttall) Turner, comb. nov.—*I. leptosepala* Nutt. ex T.&G., Fl. N.A. 1: 298. 1838. Because of delays in obtaining a copy of the original description of Ortega's species, this new combination was not included in "New Names for Texas Leguminosae," *Field & Lab.* 24: 15-17, 1956.—B. L. Turner

A FURTHER NOTE ON TEXAS SPECIES OF DYSSODIA (COMPOSITAE).—Since sending in for publication my paper on Texan species of *Dyssodia* (*Field & Laboratory*, vol. XXIV, pp. 60-69), I have seen the *Dyssodias* at the Herbarium of the University of California (UC), Dudley Herbarium (DS), and United States National Herbarium (US). I have now seen typical material of *D. aurea* var. *polychaeta* (*Wright 360*, partim, !DS, US), and of *D. tephroleuca* (*Clover 1325* !US). *Wright 364* (!DS), upon which Gray's description of *D. Hartwegii* is partly based, is *D. pentachaeta*, as I suspected. *Thymophylla Pringlei* Rydb., based on *Pringle 1022* (!US) turns out to be a synonym of *D. Hartwegii*. The synonymy of *D. pentachaeta* is confirmed by study of several isotypes: *D. Griffiths*:F. S. Earle 622 (!UC), *Schaffner 328* = 754 (!UC, US), and *Parry & Palmer 515* (!US). That *D. Thurberi* and *D. Belenidium* are conspecific is borne out by study of ample South American material.—Marshall C. Johnston