

as being adventive only in the southern New York area; so it is obvious that this is a new record for the Southwest.—*Ernest Couch*

AMMANNIA TERES RAF. (LYTHRACEAE) IN COASTAL TEXAS.—Previously unreported west of the Mississippi River, *Ammannia teres* Raf. occurs locally in semi-marshy situations on Padre Island off the Texas coast. My collections from Nueces Co. (No. 1191, April 25, 1956) and from Kleberg Co. (No. 1552, Oct. 7, 1957) are deposited in the Herbarium at S.M.U. (Both *A. auriculata* Willd. and *A. coccinea* Rottb. occur in muddy soils along ditches on the mainland.) For making determinations and pointing out that this species had not been reported from Texas, I am indebted to Dr. Lloyd Shinnars.—*Fred B. Jones, 521 Vaky Street, Corpus Christi.*

GOLDEN-CHEEKED WARBLERS IN DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS.—The first recorded observation in Dallas County of the Golden-cheeked Warbler, *Dendroica chrysoparia*, was made April 5, 1958, at a locality in the southwestern part of the county. This was on a juniper-clad ridge, about 300 yards west of Straus Road and 3 miles north of Cedar Hill. Mrs. Hazel Nichols and Edward C. Fritz observed a pair close together shortly before noon.

Since then, the species has been observed there every week by several persons from April 5 to May 31, 1958, the present date.

In all my observations, the male was singing from the top of one of several Mexican cedar trees (*Juniperus mexicana*) within a hundred yards of where I first saw it (except on April 19, May 17, May 24 and May 31 when probably-different individuals were seen and heard at different points within a half-mile radius). At the first locality, the male habitually swings in wide, clockwise circuits from ridge-top down a slope, that take about thirty minutes per circuit.

Simmons' *Birds of the Austin Region* states that the Golden-cheeked Warbler is confined, in its northern season, to the Edwards Plateau in Central Texas. Stillwell's *Check List of Birds of Dallas County* (3d ed., 1939) lists the Golden-cheeked Warbler as follows: "Not recorded; possible summer visitant." In A. C. Bent's *Life Histories of North American Wood Warblers* he states (p. 316) that golden-cheeks have been recorded at Waco, Hunt and Commerce, with no indication of breeding. Hunt is in the Edwards Plateau (which, prior to the Dallas discovery herein reported, was considered by most Texas ornithologists as the only breeding area and the northernmost extension of the range of this species). Waco is only half-way from the Edwards Plateau to Dallas, and Commerce is 60 miles northeast of Dallas. Commerce thus would be the furthest extension of the Golden-cheeked Warbler range, but it has no typical Golden-cheeked habitat.

Our Dallas County nesting site is more similar to the Edwards Plateau habitat than any other area around Dallas. The juniper-covered ridge forms a part of the well-known White Rock cuesta or escarpment of Austin chalk and Eagle Ford shale which overlooks the valley of Mountain Creek. Beside Mexican cedar, Texas red oak, shin oak, small-flowered dogwood, Spanish buckeye, and other plants of the Edwards Plateau abound. (Incidentally, this is also the only part of Dallas County where Black-capped Vireos breed.)

While efforts to locate active nests have failed, we are inclined to believe that there are at least three nesting pairs.

Observations of the birds after the first identification include the following: April 5 (later, Geth Osborn); April 12 (Fritz); April 19 (Fritz and Dr. W. B. Stallcup); April 20 (Fritz); May 3 (Fritz, Carroll Kiblinger and Edwin Stearns); May 10 (Fritz, Dr. Eula Whitehouse, and Doris McGuire); May 17 (Fritz and M. M. Straus, owner of the property); May 24 (Fritz, Hazel Nichols, Doris McGuire, Carroll Kiblinger, and Geth Osborn); May 31 (Fritz). Weekly observations will be made as long as the bird remains in the area.—*Edward C. Fritz, 4144 Cochran Chapel Road, Dallas 9, Texas.*

THE RED FOX, *VULPES FULVA*, IN DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS.—The presence of the red fox, *Vulpes fulva fulva* (Desmarest) (subspecies on basis of range), in Dallas County, has not been reported previously in the literature; although its suggested range (Hall & Kelson, *Mammals of North America*, 1959) includes this area and extends its range south in Texas to the Beaumont area and southwest to near the Big Bend area.

On April 18, 1959, on the Bragg Farm, five miles northeast of Cedar Hill in

the southwest corner of the county, Mr. Bragg found a red fox den in an old abandoned storm cellar that had rotted and caved in. The foxes had dug several tunnels out from the main part of the cellar. A female and several pups were chased from the den. The female was killed, and one of the pups was taken captive. The pup and the skull of the female were given to Mr. David Flyr, who in turn, placed the skull in the permanent collections of the Department of Biology at Southern Methodist University. The pup was examined by a veterinarian who estimated her age at about six weeks at the time of capture. The pup exhibited definite symptoms of rickets.

This species may now be added to the list of mammals known to occur in Dallas County and brings to 31 the number of species recorded here.—*William B. Stallcup.*

## Men of Science in Texas, 1820-1880

*S. W. Geiser*

Recently there came back into my hands a lent—and forgotten—*dossier* of 1929 correspondence with Swiss and German universities and libraries—a correspondence dealing with the Swiss naturalist, Jacob Boll, who spent the last years of his life in Texas. His life, with that of other naturalists, is sketched in my *Naturalists of the Frontier* (1937, 1948). Such a recovery reminds one of the passing of time, and a long-made promise to put into print an account of the men of science (*sit venia verbo*) of Early Texas. Most of them were men of other trades, professions, what-you-will, of good amateur standing; but there was a generous sprinkling of highly competent workers. These were the men who by their work made Texan science and Texan natural history coincident in the learned world. In my *Scientific Study and Exploration in Early Texas* (1939) I listed 340 of these "naturalists," with brief thumbnail sketches. Subsequently, the late President Umphrey Lee of this university made possible twelve months' study in great eastern libraries. To him I owe more than is easily expressed.

In many publications over the years 1928 to 1958, I have dealt incidentally with the general conditions in Texas, under which naturalists had to work—in a country where a frontier of culture and a frontier of scientific exploration coincided. Therefore, extended discussion of such conditions is superfluous here. Yet a few matters may well be stated, in view of the fact that the present paper will of necessity be a continuing one, in installments—my manuscript includes some 490 pages. I therefore, in the absence of the index (to be found in the last pages of the work when published) indicate in this first installment the extent of inclusion of naturalists.

To gain such a fore-view of the extent and comprehension of the men of whom brief sketches are found in this paper, the following listings of naturalists, collectors, correspondents, and writers in four fields of scientific interest are here given as examples: