

**39353. COFFEA AMARA F. F. Bruijning. Rubiaceæ. Coffee.**

From Tamatave, Madagascar. Presented by Mr. James G. Carter, American consul. Received October 12, 1914.

"*Mautsaka*, the so-called caffeine-free coffee grown in the south of Madagascar." (Carter.)

"This coffee was collected in the Fort Dauphin district. It occurs frequently in the southeastern portion of Madagascar, grows from 5 to 5½ meters high, and resembles the ordinary coffee very much, although the leaves are smaller. The ripe fruit assumes a yellowish color; the seeds, which are harvested in February and March, contain no caffeine. The smell of the roasted coffee is pleasant, although the taste of the drink prepared therefrom is bitter and unpleasant. This species of coffee has not yet come into cultivation." (F. F. Bruijning, in *Verlagen van Landbouwkundige Onderzoekningen der Rijkslandbouwproefstations*, no. 18, p. 115, 1915.)

**39354. KOKIA DRYNARIOIDES (Seem.) Lewton. Malvaceæ.**

(*Gossypium drynarioides* Seem.)

From Mahana, Molokai, Hawaii. Presented by Mr. Joseph F. Rock, botanist, College of Hawaii, Honolulu, who secured them from Mr. Joseph P. Cooke. Received October 28, 1914.

"A few weeks ago I wrote Mr. Cooke, the owner of Molokai Ranch, on whose grounds the only tree of this species grows, asking if there were any seeds to be found on it, as you know this species was declared extinct, but it has revived again and one single branch produced some leaves and flowers as well as a few seeds. I am propagating a number of them here." (Rock.)

**39355. ACACIA HORRIDA (L.) Willd. Mimosaceæ. Doorn boom.**

From Johannesburg, Union of South Africa. Presented by Mr. J. Burt Davy, Agricultural Supply Association. Received October 24, 1914.

See S. P. I. Nos. 1805 and 3330 for previous introductions and description.

"A glabrous, flat-topped tree, usually spreading more than its height. The most widely distributed of all South African trees, extending from Capetown through the Karroo to Damaraland, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Natal, and Delagoa Bay. Its range is, however, curiously affected in places, it being absent, possibly through frost, in several large flat alluvial localities where single trees have grown to perfection. It ascends to about 4,000 feet altitude from the eastern coast and considerably further from the western, but is absent from the higher parts of the Drakenburg, and seldom mixes with Proteaceæ, thus indicating that soil as well as climate controls its distribution. Occasionally it forms a fine spreading tree 30 to 40 feet in height, and with a stem 2 feet in diameter; much more frequently it is a small umbrella-shaped tree of 10 to 15 feet in height with a clear bole only to 6 or 8 feet, and the constant regrowth dots or covers the veld with smaller sizes in localities where it is not kept down.

"Although usually evergreen, yet in dry, cold, carroid localities it is often leafless for a considerable part of the year, and in some localities for years in succession, and is then enormously spiny and colors the veld white instead of green. In most places its use is principally for fuel, for which purpose there is no better wood; but as this does not, except near the towns, use up all that grows, its increase in remote localities is a difficult matter to check. Fire burns