

**53454 to 53462—Continued.****53456. COFFEA CONGENSIS** Froehn.

A tree with fuscous gray slender branches and glabrous subcoriaceous leaves, narrowly oval or elliptic; the fruits are oval. (Adapted from *Notizblatt des Königliches Botanischen Gartens und Museums zu Berlin*, vol. 1, p. 235.)

**53457. COFFEA DEWEVREI** Wildem. and Dur.

This species requires no shade and some plants yield 16 kilograms of berries in four months. From plants 34 to 38 months old, 8.3 kilograms of fresh berries make 1 kilogram of coffee. (Adapted from *Bulletin Agricole du Congo Belge*, vol. 7, p. 293.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 50631.

**53458. COFFEA EXCELSA** Cheval.

A coffee which thrives from sea level to 700 meters, succeeds well on rather stiff clayey soils, and is quite drought resistant; it might be grown with an annual rainfall of 1,200 millimeters. It is the most resistant to drought and blight of any coffee, is of strong vigorous growth, and produces 1 kilogram of coffee from 7 to 8 kilograms of berries. *Excelsa* makes an excellent stock for other coffees. The first crop is obtained at the age of 4 to 5 years and a full crop at the age of 7 to 8 years. (Adapted from *Philippine Agricultural Review*, vol. 9, p. 121.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 50632.

**53459. COFFEA CANEPIORA KOULOUENSIS** Pierre.

A variety which yields 1 kilogram of coffee from 3.8 kilograms of berries. The small leaves make very dense shade and prevent the circulation of air, two causes which contribute to the development of the coffee blight, *Hemileia vastatrix*. (Adapted from *Bulletin Agricole du Congo Belge*, vol. 7, p. 296.)

**53460. COFFEA LIBERICA** Bull.

Among the Liberica types, *Coffea liberica* is the only one that has attained commercial importance. When first imported to Java this coffee was resistant to the blight and it was extensively planted; during recent years, however, a strain of the *Hemileia* has developed which so severely injures the Liberica that its cultivation has practically been abandoned. The yield averages 600 to 700 kilograms of coffee per hectare.

To produce 1 kilogram of marketable coffee, 10 kilograms of berries are required. The Liberica coffee has a large, hard berry which requires a special pulper. The Liberica coffee and all other closely allied varieties or species prefer low altitudes, from sea level to an altitude of 350 meters. All the coffees of this type succeed well even on rather stiff clayey soils and are quite drought resistant. (Adapted from *Philippine Agricultural Review*, vol. 9, p. 121.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 51482.

**53461 and 53462. COFFEA LAURENTII** Wildem.  
(*C. robusta* Hart.)

This variety was discovered in 1898 in the Kongo by Emile Laurent. One of the chief features of this new variety seems to be its immunity against disease. The plant grows very rapidly, and after eight months shows its first flowers. A small harvest is obtained in the second year, and the maximum production is reached in the fourth or fifth year. Clusters are numerous and contain 50 to 60 berries, which require 10 months to ripen. To make 1 kilogram of marketable coffee, 9 kilograms of the red berries are required.

The following are the yields per hectare of two plantations of *C. robusta* in Java, one of exhausted and one of virgin soil: Exhausted soil, second year, very little; third year, 485 kilograms; fourth year, 696 kilograms; fifth year, 1,066 kilograms. Virgin soil, second year, little; third year, 556 kilograms; fourth year, 1,657 kilograms. Trees properly