Ilex glabra, Gray, from vicinity of Orlando, Fla.

Ilex laevigata, Gray, from East Hyattsville Swamp, Md.

Ilex myrtifolia, Walter, from plants cultivated at Glen St. Mary, Fla.

Ilex opaca, Aiton, from different localities near Orlando, Fla., and also from vicinity of Hyattsville, Md.

In none of the above-mentioned species of *Ilex* could any trace of caffeine be detected.

Summary.

The results of this investigation have demonstrated that an abundant source of caffeine is available in one of our native plants, namely, *Ilex vomitoria*, Aiton. Although considerable differences in the caffeine content of the leaves of the plant have been found to exist, these are doubtless attributable to varying conditions of soil and climate. It would therefore appear that by the cultivation of the shrub under the most favorable conditions the supply of material for the production of caffeine could be increased to any desired extent.

So far as has at present been ascertained no other North American species of *Ilex* than that above mentioned contains caffeine, and this substance is also not contained in the leaves of the European holly, *Ilex aquifolium*, Linné.

In conclusion the authors desire to express their indebtedness to Mr. Frederick V. Coville, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, for his generous cooperation in securing most of the material for this investigation, and our thanks are also due to Dr. Roland M. Harper, who had so carefully collected the required samples of leaves of *Ilex vomitoria* over a wide range of territory.

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NOTE.

Correction.—In the articles on Halogenation XVII and XVIII appearing in the February, 1919 JOURNAL, the following corrections should be made:

P. 287, line 7 of article: for nitrite read nitrile.

P. 288, line 17, read as follows: By the action of bromine on magnesium ethyl iodide, ethyl bromide is obtained.

P. 292: Title of article should read "Direct Iodination."

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