

side of the stem polyp, single axial polyps of the second order arise, in a straight direction, for 24 to 45 mm. Here again, in the deeper portions, which have a diameter of 4 mm., the spicules form a tube-like axis, which soon becomes loose above, and finally terminates in a sheath of loosely united spicules. Inside the axial tubes, mesenteric folds are still everywhere to be seen. The lateral polyps, which spring from the canal-containing sheath surrounding the axial tube, exhibit a retractile portion and a tubular calyx. The latter has thick walls, is smooth, arises straight from the stem polyp, and is appressed to the ascending axial polyps on the stem portion. The mouth is directed upwards. The diameter is about 1 mm.

The polyps arise in spirals, the fresh buds appearing slightly below the oral region of the calyx on the axial polyps.

Internally the axial polyps exhibit exactly the structure of the other *Telesto* species. Round the endoderm of the gastral cavity, there lies a structureless zone of mesoderm. This exhibits a thickening at the origin of each mesenteric fold, and upon this is a layer filled with spicules, which in the older portions are cemented by a horny substance into a compact tube. Outside this, there is the caualicular layer, from the endodermic tubes of which the lateral polyps or the axial polyps of the second order arise.

The spicules in the axial polyps are elongated spindles with strong lateral spines, often provided with lateral branched processes, or forked at one extremity. In the axial portion the teeth and processes of the spicules interlock with one another so as to establish a firm union. The dimensions of these spicules in length and breadth are respectively as follows—0·13 to 0·04, 0·2 to 0·025, 0·12 to 0·03 mm.; the forked ends diverge for 0·07 mm.; 0·26 to 0·003 mm.

The colour of the colony as preserved in spirit is grey to yellowish. The whole stem, with the exception of the terminal branches, is overgrown by a parasitic sponge.

Habitat.—Torres Strait; depth, 3 to 11 fathoms.

Fiji Islands, Dana.

Genus *Cælogorgia*, Milne-Edwards.

Cælogorgia, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Coralliaires, t. i. p. 191.

Although no representative of this remarkable genus occurred in the Challenger collection, we may briefly allude to the form and to its relations with the Cornularidæ. Hitherto but little has been known of the type beyond the brief description given by Milne-Edwards. Even its systematic position has been somewhat dubious. The material on which our notice is based was supplied through the kindness of Dr. C. Keller, who collected *Calogorgia palmosa*, Val., on the coast of Madagascar. The specimens were well preserved in spirit, and were compared with the dried specimen preserved in the collection of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. The latter was collected by M. Rousseau