

Subgenus *Carijoa*, F. Müller, 1867 (*Alexella*, Gray, 1869).

The axial polyps are very large, and differ greatly from the minute lateral polyps. The walls of the axial polyps are thick, and contain a horny substance, which surrounds the spicules and binds them together. The spicules are rod-like, with few spines. The colonies form usually tall, *Gorgonia*-like, ramified masses.

Species :—

<i>Telesto (Carijoa) smithii</i> , Gray.		<i>Telesto (Carijoa) rupicola</i> , F. Müll.
„ „ <i>riisei</i> , Duch. et Mich.		„ „ <i>arborea</i> , n. sp.
„ „ <i>prolifera</i> , v. Koch.		„ „ <i>trichostemma</i> (Dana).

*Telesto (Carijoa) rupicola*, F. Müller.

*Carijoa rupicola*, F. Müller, Arch. f. Naturgesch., Jahrg. xxxiii. Bd. i. p. 330 Anm., pl. ix. figs. 56, 57, 1867.

A colony found at Bahia, at a depth of 10 to 20 fathoms, agrees in every particular with the excellent description and figure given by F. Müller, so that there can be no doubt as to the identity of the two forms.

When the colony grows over a level surface, the flattened stolons form a delicate network, from the connecting portions of which the long axial polyps arise. In some places the stolons anastomose laterally, and thus form more or less broad plates, which again divide at their edges into isolated stolons. The axial polyps may be 120 mm. high.

The spicules, which in form and size correspond with the description given by Fritz Müller, lie close together, but with no definite regularity, in the wall of the calyx; they are bound together, though this seems to have escaped Müller's notice, by a mesh of horny substance.

The colour in spirit is whitish. According to Müller it is yellow or reddish during life. The retractile portion of the polyps, and the crown of tentacles, are snow-white.

*Habitat*.—Bahia; depth, 10 to 20 fathoms.

Fritz Müller found the species also on the coast of Brazil.

*Telesto (Carijoa) arborea*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXIX. figs. 1, 1α).

This species forms ramified masses which rise from a level base to a height of 200 mm. The axial polyps bear others of the second order which attain considerable length, sometimes even 150 mm., but these seldom bear axial polyps of the third order. The lateral