

We may briefly sum up our conclusions with regard to the geographical and bathymetrical distribution as follows:—

1. The Monaxonida as a group are cosmopolitan.
2. They are most abundant in the Indo-Australian area.
3. Individual species have not usually a very wide range, and rarely or never except in the case of generalised types, or where the conditions of life are very similar, as in the case of *Axinella profunda*.
4. They are most abundant in shallow water and gradually decrease in numbers as we go downwards. The limit of depth, so far as we at present know, is 3000 fathoms.
5. The shallow-water species are characteristically without any definite, symmetrical external form; but in the abyssal species a perfectly definite and usually symmetrical external form is almost invariably present.