

most wonderful of them all, which singularly exemplifies those attributes.

At first it might be imagined, that, like the youths just alluded to, this was a monstrous production of nature; but Dr. Nordmann relates that he has found *thirty* specimens, precisely agreeing with each other, all in a similar situation, attached, namely, to the gills of the fish mentioned above, and he never found it single, or in any other situation: there can, therefore, remain no doubt on the subject. In order to find these animals, it is necessary to examine all the leaves of the gills separately under water, or to separate the lesser whitish ones with a pointed instrument, when the animal may be detected by its movements: its station is between the leaves or folds of the inner gills.

This singular creature consists of two lobes, or arms, above the point of union, and two below it. The upper

Fig. 62.



Diplozoon paradoxum. a. Natural size. b. b. Mouths and oral suckers.
c. c. Caudal plates and suckers.

pair are the longest and most divergent: they are somewhat lance-shaped, and at the extremity of each, on the under side, is a mouth, with a sucker, divided by a fleshy transverse septum; by means of these suckers, the mouths