

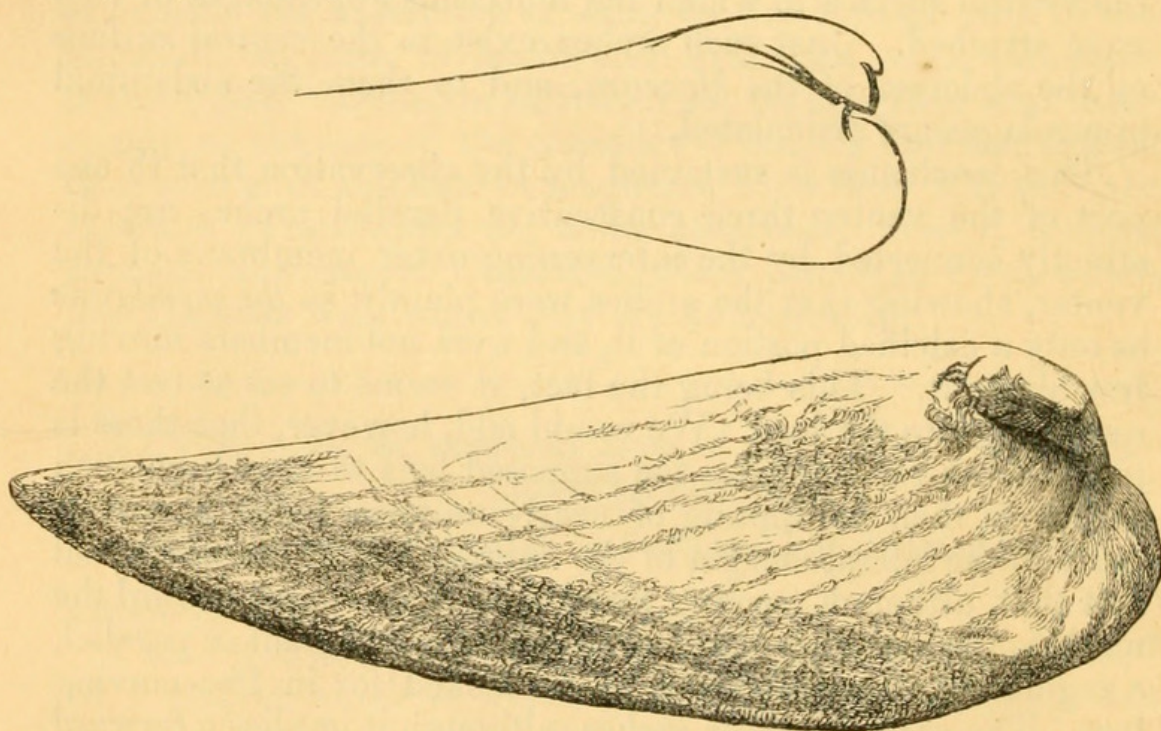
which are rather marked, were points of muscular attachment for the foliaceous appendage it supported.

With the exception of these arches, the under surface of the venter must have been delicately membranous, like that of the abdomen of a lobster or other macruran. Unless the under surface were in the main fleshy, Trilobites could not have rolled into a ball.

XLVIII.—*Notice of a new Australian Ziphioid Whale.* By G. KREFFT, F.L.S.; with a Note by Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S.

I ENCLOSE the photograph of the tooth of a new whale, 18 feet long, caught in Little Bay. It is allied to the genus *Mesoplodon*, and I propose to call it *Mesoplodon Güntheri*. We have the entire skeleton. The tooth was imbedded in the mandible, and is bent, the tip towards the margin; but it was not visible from without. Unfortunately, the body was very much hacked and lacerated; but most of the abdominal viscera have been saved.

Sydney, Feb. 24, 1871.



The form of the tooth is so unlike that of any other Ziphioid known, that I regard it as indicating a new genus, which I would propose to call *Callidon*, characterized by the form and surface. It is here figured from Dr. Krefft's photograph and sketch.—J. E. G.



Krefft, Johan Ludwig Gerhard. 1871. "Notice of a new Australian ziphioid whale." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 7, 368–368.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/81026>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/62631>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Smithsonian

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.