WHAT SHOULD WE LOOK FOR?

Properties of the smallest known galaxies suggest: dark galaxies are likely to be dwarfs with masses of about 10 million Suns, densities of about 0.01 $M_\odot$ per cubic light year, and radii of a few hundred light years.

Dark galaxies may avoid bright ones, because during galaxy formation, the gas that was destined to make the big galaxy may have made it easier for small protogalaxies embedded in it to hold onto enough gas to become visible.

Dark galaxies may also avoid bright ones because the ones that didn't got eaten.

Such objects are exceedingly hard to find. One way may be to look for very low star densities using computerized searches.