

ORDER CETACEA

by James G. Mead and Robert L. Brownell, Jr.

ORDER CETACEA Brisson, 1762.

COMMENTS: The definition of oceanic water masses follows Briggs (1974). Includes as suborders Mysticeti (Balaenidae, Balaenopteridae, Eschrichtiidae, and Neobalaenidae) and Odontoceti (Delphinidae, Monodontidae, Phocoenidae, Physeteridae, Platanistidae, Iniidae and Ziphiidae).

SUBORDER MYSTICETI Flower, 1864.

Family Balaenidae Gray, 1821. Lond. Med. Repos., 15:310.

COMMENTS: Commonly included *Caperea*, which is here put in a separate family, Neobalaenidae, following Barnes and McLeod (1984).

Balaena Linnaeus, 1758. Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1:75.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaena mysticetus* Linnaeus, 1758.

SYNONYMS: *Leibalaena* Eschricht, 1849.

Balaena mysticetus Linnaeus, 1758. Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1:75.

COMMON NAME: Bowhead.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Habitat in Oceano Groenlandico" (= Greenland Sea).

DISTRIBUTION: Northern hemisphere: arctic waters. Strays have occurred in Japan, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Massachusetts.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; U.S. ESA – Endangered; IUCN – Critically Endangered (Spitzbergen population), Endangered (Okhotsk Sea subpopulation and Baffin Bay-Davis Strait stock), Vulnerable (Hudson Bay-Foxe Basin stock), Lower Risk (cd) (Bering-Chukchi-Beaufort Sea stock), otherwise listed as Lower Risk (cd) for *B. mysticetus*.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Reeves and Leatherwood (1985).

Eubalaena Gray, 1864. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1864(2):201.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaena australis* Desmoulins, 1822.

SYNONYMS: *Halibalaena* Gray, 1873; *Hunterius* Gray, 1866.

COMMENTS: Corbet and Hill (1980) used this genus.

Eubalaena australis (Desmoulins, 1822). In Bory de Saint-Vincent (ed.), Dict. Class. Hist. Nat. Paris, 2:161, pl.

COMMON NAME: Southern Right Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

DISTRIBUTION: Southern hemisphere: Antarctic to temperate waters; occasionally along the northern part of the Antarctic Peninsula.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; U.S. ESA – Endangered (included with *E. glacialis*); IUCN – Lower Risk (cd).

SYNONYMS: *antarctica* (Lesson, 1828); *antipodarum* (Gray, 1843); *temminckii* (Gray, 1864).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Cummings (1985b). Included in *glacialis* by some recent authors.

Eubalaena glacialis (Müller, 1776). Zool. Danicae Prodr., p. 7.

COMMON NAME: North Atlantic Right Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: None given, listed as Norway, Finnmark, Nord Kapp (vicinity of North Cape) by Eschricht and Reinhardt (1861).

DISTRIBUTION: North Atlantic: temperate to tropical waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; U.S. ESA and IUCN – Endangered.

SYNONYMS: *biscayensis* (Eschricht, 1860); *nordcaper* (Lacépède, 1804).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Cummings (1985b); see Hershkovitz (1961b).

Eubalaena japonica (Lacépède, 1818). Mem. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, 4:469.

COMMON NAME: North Pacific Right Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan.

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific: temperate to tropical waters; one stray record from Hawaii (Scarff, 1986).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; U.S. ESA – Endangered (as included in *E. glacialis*); IUCN – Endangered.

SYNONYMS: *sieboldii* (Gray, 1864).

COMMENTS: Reinstated by Rosenbaum et al. (2000), Brownell et al. (2001); see Hershkovitz (1961b).

Family Balaenopteridae Gray, 1864. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1864:203.

Balaenoptera Lacépède, 1804. Hist. Nat. Cetacees, p. 114.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaenoptera gibbar* Lacépède, 1804 (= *Balaena physalus* Linnaeus, 1758).

SYNONYMS: *Catoptera* Rafinesque, 1815; *Cuvierius* Gray, 1866; *Physalus* Gray, 1821; *Pterobalaena* Eschricht, 1849; *Rorqualus* Cuvier, 1836; *Sibbaldius* Gray, 1864.

Balaenoptera acutorostrata Lacépède, 1804. Hist. Nat. Cetacees, p. 134.

COMMON NAME: Common Minke Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: France, “pris aux environs de la rade de Cherbourg”, Mancha.

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: arctic to tropical waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I (except the population of West Greenland, which is Appendix II); IUCN – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *davidsoni* Cope, 1872; *minima* (Rapp, 1837); *rostrata* (Fabricius, 1780).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Stewart and Leatherwood (1985). Two forms have been described from SW Pacific waters (Arnold et al., 1987). May represent two or three species (Wada and Numachi, 1991). Deméré (1986) reassigned *Eschrichtius davidsonii* (Cope 1872) to *Balaenoptera*, making *B. davidsoni* Scammon 1872 a junior synonym and erecting *Balaenoptera acutorostrata scammoni* Deméré, 1986 as a substitute. Rice (1998:70) recognized *B. a. scammoni* (Scammon’s Minke Whale) and another unnamed subspecies in the southern hemisphere (*B. a. subsp.*; Dwarf Minke Whale). We recognize that there are probably others, such as the population in the Sea of Japan.

Balaenoptera bonaerensis Burmeister, 1867. Actas Soc. Paleo., Buenos Aires, p. XXIV.

COMMON NAME: Antarctic Minke Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: Near Belgrano, Prov. Buenos Aires, Argentina.

DISTRIBUTION: Polar to tropical waters in the southern hemisphere.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; IUCN – Lower Risk (cd).

SYNONYMS: *huttoni* Gray, 1874.

Balaenoptera borealis Lesson, 1828. Hist. Nat. Gen. Part. Mamm. Oiseaux, 1:342.

COMMON NAME: Sei Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: Germany, Schleswig-Holstein, Lubeck Bay, near Gromitz (see Rudolphi, 1822).

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: cold-temperate to warm-temperate waters. Distributional records sometimes confused with *B. edeni*.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; U.S. ESA and IUCN – Endangered.

SYNONYMS: *rostrata* (Rudolphi, 1822); *schlegelii* (Flower, 1865).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Gambell (1985a). Rice (1998:75-76) separated this species into *B. borealis borealis* and *B. borealis schlegelii* Flower, 1865 (Northern Sei Whale) (Southern Sei Whale).

Balaenoptera edeni Anderson, 1879. Anat. Zool. Res., Yunnan, p. 551, pl. 44.

COMMON NAME: Bryde’s Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: Burma, “found its way into the Thaybyoo Choung, which runs into the Gulf of Martaban between the Sittang and Beeling Rivers, and about equidistant from each”.

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: warm-temperate to tropical waters. Distributional records sometimes confused with *B. borealis*.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *brydei* Olsen, 1913; *omurai* Wada, Oishi, and Yamada 2003.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Cummings (1985a). May represent more than one species (Wada and Numachi, 1991). Rice (1998:71) recognized *B. edeni* (Eden's or Sittang Whale; smaller in size) as being distinct from *B. brydei* (Bryde's whale; larger in size) but we used only one species because it is not clear if *B. edeni* is the larger or the smaller type whale and *B. edeni* has a type specimen. Wada, Oishi and Yamada (2003) described *Balaenoptera omurai*, related to *B. edeni* and recognized *B. brydei*. Due to the controversy regarding this step, we have recognized *B. omurai* as a synonym with the provision that it may be recognized as a full species when *Balaenoptera* is revised. See comment in Rice (1998:71-75).

Balaenoptera musculus (Linnaeus, 1758). Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1:76.

COMMON NAME: Blue Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: UK, Scotland, Firth of Forth ("Habitat in Mari Scotico").

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: arctic to tropical waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; U.S. ESA – Endangered; IUCN – Endangered as *B. m. intermedia*, Data Deficient as *B. m. breviceauda*; Endangered as *B. musculus* except – Vulnerable (North Atlantic stock), Lower Risk (cd) (North Pacific stock).

SYNONYMS: *gigas* (Van Beneden, 1861); *major* (Knox, 1870); *sibbaldii* (Gray, 1847); *breviceauda* Ichihara, 1966 [not Zemsky and Boronin, 1964, which is a *nomen nudum*, see Rice, 1977:6]; *indica* Blyth, 1859; *intermedia* Burmeister, 1871; **unassigned**: *sulfureus* Cope, 1869.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Yochem and Leatherwood (1985). Rice (1998:78) recognized *B. m. musculus* (Northern Blue Whale), *B. m. indica* (Great Indian Rorqual), *B. m. breviceauda* (Pygmy Blue Whale) and *B. m. intermedia* (Southern Blue Whale).

Balaenoptera physalus (Linnaeus, 1758). Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1:75.

COMMON NAME: Fin Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Habitat in Oceano Europeo", restricted to Norway, near Svalbard, Spitsbergen Sea by Thomas (1911a).

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: arctic to tropical waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; U.S. ESA and IUCN – Endangered.

SYNONYMS: *antiquorum* (Fischer, 1829); *boops* (Linnaeus, 1758); *gibbar* Lacépède, 1804; *velifera* Cope, 1869; *quoyi* (Fischer, 1829); *patachonica* Burmeister, 1865.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Gambell (1985b). Rice (1998:77) recognized *B. b. quoyi* (sic) (Southern Fin Whale).

Megaptera Gray, 1846. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., [ser. 1], 17:83.

TYPE SPECIES: *Megaptera longipinna* Gray, 1846 (= *Balaena novaeangliae* Borowski, 1781).

SYNONYMS: *Cyphobalaena* Marschall, 1873; *Kyphobalaena* Eschricht, 1849; *Perqualus* Gray, 1846; *Poescopia* Gray, 1864.

Megaptera novaeangliae (Borowski, 1781). Gemein. Naturgesch. Thier., 2(1):21.

COMMON NAME: Humpback Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, "de la nouvelle Angleterre" (= coast of New England).

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: cold-temperate to tropical waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; U.S. ESA – Endangered; IUCN – Vulnerable.

SYNONYMS: *braziliensis* Cope, 1867; *burmeisteri* Burmeister, 1866; *indica* Gervais, 1883; *lalandii* (Fischer, 1829); *longimana* (Rudolphi, 1832); *longipinna* Gray, 1846; *nodosa* (Bonnaterre, 1789); *osphyra* Cope, 1865; *versabilis* Cope, 1869.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Winn and Reichley (1985).

Family Eschrichtiidae Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1951. Checklist of Palearctic Indian Mammals, p. 713.

SYNONYMS: Rhachianectidae Weber, 1904.

Eschrichtius Gray, 1864. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, 14:350.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaenoptera robusta* Lilljeborg, 1861.

SYNONYMS: *Cyphonotus* Rafinesque, 1815 [*nomen nudum*]; *Cyphonotus* Gray, 1850 [preoccupied by *Cyphonotus* Fischer, 1823 (genus of beetles)]; *Rhachianectes* Cope, 1869.

COMMENTS: The type species of *Agaphelus* Cope, 1868 is *Balaena gibbosa* Erxleben, 1777, which is a composite species consisting mainly of junior synonyms of *Megaptera novaeangliae*. *Agaphelus* has been linked to *Eschrichtius* by the supposed inclusion of the "scrag whale of Dudley" in its synonymy. The "scrag whale of Dudley" is actually listed as "*Species obscurae*" just following the section on *Agaphelus* in Erxleben (p. 611).

Eschrichtius robustus (Lilljeborg, 1861). Forh. Skand. Naturf. Ottende Mode, Kopenhagen, 1860, 8:602 [1861].

COMMON NAME: Gray Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sweden, "på Gräsön i Roslagen"; "Benen lägo 840 fot från hafsstranden, ungefär 12 à 15 fot öfver hafvets yta" (= Uppland, Graso Isl).

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific: warm temperate to arctic waters. Formerly present in the North Atlantic. Sometimes enters tropical water at the southern boundaries of its distribution; see Henderson (1990) for further details. The eastern and western North Pacific populations are separate. The eastern population is distributed from Baja California and the adjacent coast of Mexico to the Bering and Chukchi Seas. The western population is distributed from the East China Sea to the Sea of Okhotsk.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; U.S. ESA – Endangered, except for Eastern North Pacific Ocean—coastal and Bering, Beaufort, and Chukchi Seas populations, which are listed as Delisted Taxa (recovered); IUCN – Critically Endangered (Northwest Pacific (Asian stock), otherwise Lower Risk (cd).

SYNONYMS: *gibbosus* (Erxleben, 1777); *glaucus* (Cope, 1868).

COMMENTS: See Rice and Wolman (1971), Jones et al. (1984), and Wolman (1985).

Family Neobalaenidae Gray, 1873. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, 11:108.

COMMENTS: See Barnes and McLeod (1984) for comments. Gray, 1874 (Trans. Proc. N. Z. Inst. 6(18):93-97) is cited by Barnes and McLeod for Neobalaenidae.

Caperea Gray, 1864. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1864(2):202.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaena (Caperea) antipodarum* Gray, 1864 (= *Balaena marginata* Gray, 1846).

SYNONYMS: *Neobalaena* Gray, 1870.

Caperea marginata (Gray, 1846). Zool. Voy. H.M.S. "Erebus" and "Terror", 1:48.

COMMON NAME: Pygmy Right Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Inhab. W. Australia" (= southern hemisphere, temperate waters; see Baker, 1985).

DISTRIBUTION: Southern hemisphere: cold-temperate waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; IUCN – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *antipodarum* Gray, 1864.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Baker (1985).

SUBORDER ODONTOCETI Flower, 1867.

Family Delphinidae Gray, 1821. London Med. Repos., 15(1):310.

SYNONYMS: Globicephalidae Gray, 1850; Grampidelphidae Nishiwaki, 1963; Stenidae Fraser and Purves, 1960; Orcinae Fraser and Purves, 1960; Lissodelphinae Fraser and Purves, 1960; Cephalorhynchinae Fraser and Purves, 1960.

COMMENTS: Includes Globicephalidae, Grampidelphidae, Stenidae, Orcinae, Lissodelphinae, Cephalorhynchinae and Delphininae (Fraser and Purves, 1960); see Kasuya (1973), Mead (1975), Barnes (1978). Also includes *Orcaella* (see Heyning, 1989a and Lint et al., 1990), sometimes put in the family Monodontidae.

Cephalorhynchus Gray, 1846. Zool. Voy. H.M.S. "Erebus" and "Terror", 1:36.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus heavisidii* Gray, 1828.

SYNONYMS: *Eutropia* Gray, 1862.

COMMENTS: Revised by Harmer (1922).

Cephalorhynchus commersonii (Lacépède, 1804). Hist. Nat. Cétacées, p. 317.

COMMON NAME: Commerson's Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: Chile, "de la terre de Feu et dans le détroit de Magellan" (= Tierra del Fuego, Straits of Magellan).

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina to Chile: Gulf of San Matias, Argentina, to the Chilean side of the Straits of Magellan; South Shetland, Falkland and Kerguelen Isls. See Brownell and Praderi (1985) for further discussion. Rice (1998:101) recognized that the Falkland and Kerguelen Island populations are disjunct and suggested that they differ in subspecies, the Falkland population being *C. c. commersonii* and the Kerguelen population being *C. c. subsp.*

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *floweri* (Moreno, 1892).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Goodall et al. (1988).

Cephalorhynchus eutropia Gray, 1846. Zool. Voy. H.M.S. "Erebus" and "Terror", 1:pl. 34.

COMMON NAME: Chilean Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: None given, listed as Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Chile by Gray (1850:112).

DISTRIBUTION: Chile: coastal waters between Valparaiso and Navarino Isl, Tierra del Fuego.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *albiventris* (Perez Canto in Philippi, 1893); *obtusata* (Philippi, 1893).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Goodall et al. (1988). *Tursio? panope* is not a synonym (see *Lagenorhynchus obscurus*).

Cephalorhynchus heavisidii (Gray, 1828). Spicil. Zool., 1:2.

COMMON NAME: Heaviside's Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Africa, Western Cape Prov., "Inhab. Cape of Good Hope".

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa to perhaps S Angola: coastal waters from Cape Town to 17°09'S (Namibia).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *hastatus* (F. Cuvier, 1836).

COMMENTS: Type specimen was brought to the Royal College of Surgeons by Captain Heaviside, at about the same time that Captain Heaviside sold a collection of anatomical specimens to the Royal College. Gray confused the two (Rice 1998:101).

Cephalorhynchus hectori (van Beneden, 1881). Bull. R. Acad. Belg., ser. 3, 4:877, pl. 11.

COMMON NAME: Hector's Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: "capturé sur la côte nord-est de la Nouvelle-Zélande." (= New Zealand, north coast).

DISTRIBUTION: New Zealand: coastal waters. Harrison's (1960) reference to the occurrence of this species around Sarawak is undocumented by specimens or photos.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Endangered, except for North Island subpopulation, which is Critically Endangered.

SYNONYMS: *albifrons* True, 1889; *maui* Baker, Smith and Pichler 2002.

COMMENTS: Baker, Smith and Pichler (2002) recognized that *C. h. maui* form a morphologically and genetically recognizable subspecies on the North Isl of New Zealand, while the nominal subspecies was restricted to the South Isl.

Delphinus Linnaeus, 1758. Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1:77.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus delphis* Linnaeus, 1758.

SYNONYMS: *Eudelphinus* Van Beneden and Gervais, 1880; *Rhinodelphis* Wagner, 1846.

Delphinus capensis Gray, 1828. Spicilegia Zoologica, 1:1-2, tab. 2.

COMMON NAME: Long-beaked Common Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape of Good Hope.

DISTRIBUTION: Near-shore tropical to temperate waters, world-wide.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; IUCN – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *bairdii* Dall, 1873; *major* Gray, 1866; *tropicalis* van Bree, 1971.

COMMENTS: See Heyning and Perrin (1994) for details. Rice (1998:112) recognized *D. tropicalis* (Arabian Common Dolphin) as a separate species.

Delphinus delphis Linnaeus, 1758. Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1:77.

COMMON NAME: Short-beaked Common Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: E North Atlantic ("Oceano Europaeo").

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: temperate and tropical waters, including the Black Sea.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Lower Risk (lc), except for Mediterranean subpopulation, which is Endangered.

SYNONYMS: *fulvofasciatus* Wagner, 1846; *janira* Gray, 1846; *pomeegra* Owen, 1866; *vulgaris* Lacépède, 1804; *ponticus* Barabash, 1935.

COMMENTS: See Heyning and Perrin (1991, 1994). Rice (1998:112) recognized *D. d. ponticus* (Black Sea Common Dolphin).

Feresa Gray, 1870. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1870(1):77.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus intermedius* Gray, 1827 (= *Feresa attenuata* Gray, 1874).

COMMENTS: *Delphinus intermedius* Gray, 1827 was preoccupied by *Delphinus intermedius* Harlan, 1827 (= *Globicephala melas*). Gray subsequently changed generic designations of that nominal taxon (*Grampus intermedius* Gray, 1843; *Orca intermedia* Gray, 1846).

Feresa attenuata Gray, 1874. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, 14:238-239.

COMMON NAME: Pygmy Killer Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: "South Seas."

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: tropical to warm-temperate waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *intermedius* (Gray, 1843); *occulta* Jones and Packard, 1956.

Globicephala Lesson, 1828. Compl. Oeuvres Buffon Hist. Nat., 1:441.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus globiceps* Cuvier, 1812 (= *Delphinus melas* Traill, 1809).

SYNONYMS: *Cetus* Wagler, 1830; *Globiceps* Flower, 1884; *Sphaerocephalus* Gray, 1864.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Van Bree (1971).

Globicephala macrorhynchus Gray, 1846. Zool. Voy. H.M.S. "Erebus" and "Terror", 1:33.

COMMON NAME: Short-finned Pilot Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: "South Seas".

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: tropical and warm-temperate waters; cold-temperate waters of the N Pacific, where it appears to stray as far north as the Gulf of Alaska (Pike and MacAskie, 1969).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Lower Risk (cd).

SYNONYMS: *brachypterus* Cope, 1876; *scammonii* Cope, 1869; *sieboldii* Gray, 1846.

COMMENTS: See Van Bree (1971).

Globicephala melas (Traill, 1809). Nicholson's J. Nat. Philos. Chem. Arts, 22:81.

COMMON NAME: Long-finned Pilot Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: UK, Scotland, "in Scapay Bay, in Pomona, one of the Orkneys".

DISTRIBUTION: North Atlantic and southern Oceans: cold-temperate waters. Kasuya (1975) described the historic distribution in the NW Pacific.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *globiceps* (G. Cuvier, 1812); *intermedius* Harlan 1827; *svineval* Gray, 1846;

edwardii Smith, 1834; *leucosagmaphora* Rayner, 1939.

COMMENTS: See Van Bree (1971). Formerly called *G. melaena* but Article 31b of the third edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1985*d*) specifically gave *melas* as an example of a Greek adjective that does not change its ending when transferred to a genus of another gender (see Schevill, 1990*a, b*; Rice, 1990). Rice (1998:119) recognized *G. m. melas* (North Atlantic Longfinned Pilot whale), *G. m. edwardii* (Southern Longfinned Pilot Whale) and an un-named subspecies of *G. melas* that occupied the North Pacific.

Grampus Gray, 1828. Spicil. Zool., 1:2.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus griseus* Cuvier, 1812.

SYNONYMS: *Grampidelphis* Iredale and Troughton, 1933; *Grayius* Scott, 1873.

Grampus griseus (G. Cuvier, 1812). Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 19:13.

COMMON NAME: Risso's Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: France, Finistere, "envoyé de Brest".

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: temperate to tropical waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *rissoanus* (Desmarest, 1822); *stearnsii* Dall, 1873.

COMMENTS: Corbet and Hill (1980:110) included *rectipinna* in this species but it belongs in *Orcinus orca*.

Lagenodelphis Fraser, 1956. Sarawak Mus. J., n.s., 8(7):496.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lagenodelphis hosei* Fraser, 1956.

Lagenodelphis hosei Fraser, 1956. Sarawak Mus. J., n.s., 8(7):496.

COMMON NAME: Fraser's Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Collected at the mouth of Lutong River, Baram, Borneo."

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: warm-temperate to tropical waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

Lagenorhynchus Gray, 1846. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., [ser 1.], 17:84.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus albirostris* Gray, 1846.

SYNONYMS: *Electra* Gray, 1866; *Leucopleurus* Gray 1866; *Sagmatius* Cope, 1866.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Fraser (1966).

Lagenorhynchus acutus (Gray, 1828). Spicil. Zool., 1:2.

COMMON NAME: Atlantic White-sided Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: None given, listed as North Sea, Faeroe Isls (Denmark) (uncertain) by Gray (1846:36).

DISTRIBUTION: North Atlantic: cold temperate waters; *L. acutus* tends to be distributed to the south of *L. albirostris*.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *gubernator* Cope, 1876; *leucopleurus* (Rasch, 1843); *perspicillatus* Cope, 1876.

Lagenorhynchus albirostris (Gray, 1846). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., [ser. 1], 17:84.

COMMON NAME: White-beaked Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: None given in original description, given by Gray (1846:35) as UK, England, "North Sea, coast of Norfolk.", and by Gray (1850) as Great Yarmouth.

DISTRIBUTION: North Atlantic: cold-temperate waters; *L. albirostris* tends to be distributed to the north of *L. acutus*.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *pseudotursio* (Reichenbach, 1846); *ibseni* (Eschricht, 1846).

Lagenorhynchus australis (Peale, 1848). Mammalia in Repts. U.S. Expl. Surv., 8:33, pl. 6.

COMMON NAME: Peale's Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: "South Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of Patagonia", Argentina, 1 day's sail north of the Straits of LeMaire.

DISTRIBUTION: Chile to Argentina: Valparaiso to Comodoro Rivadavia and Falkland Isls: Cold-temperate waters. One published (photograph) sighting in the tropical waters of the South Pacific, Cook Isls (Leatherwood et al., 1991).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *ambodon* (Cope, 1866); *chilensis* (Philippi, 1896).

COMMENTS: Included in *cruciger* by Bierman and Slijper (1947) and Hershkovitz (1966a:67), but considered a distinct species by Fraser (1966), Rice (1977), Brownell (1974), and Mitchell (1975a).

Lagenorhynchus cruciger (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824). Voy. autour du Monde . . . l'Uranie et la Physicienne, Zool., p. 87, pl. 2.

COMMON NAME: Hourglass Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: Pacific Ocean, "entre la Nouvelle-Hollande et le cap Horn [= between Australia and Cape Horn] . . . par 49 [S] de latitude".

DISTRIBUTION: Southern hemisphere: antarctic and cold-temperate waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *albigena* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824); *bivitattus* (Lesson and Garnot, 1826); *clanculus* Gray, 1846; *wilsoni* Lillie, 1915.

COMMENTS: Formerly included *australis* and *obscurus*, see Hershkovitz (1966a) and comments under *australis* and *obscurus*.

Lagenorhynchus obliquidens Gill, 1865. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 17:177.

COMMON NAME: Pacific White-sided Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, "obtained at San Francisco, California".

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific: cold-temperate waters except warm-temperate waters of the ends of its range. Undocumented sighting from Hong Kong (Hammond and Leatherwood, 1984:495).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *longidens* (Cope, 1866); *ognevi* Slensov, 1955.

COMMENTS: May be a northern hemisphere form of *L. obscurus*. *Lagenorhynchus thicola* is not synonymous with *L. obliquidens* (see *Lissodelphis*).

Lagenorhynchus obscurus (Gray, 1828). Spicil. Zool., 1:2.

COMMON NAME: Dusky Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Africa, Western Cape Prov., "Inhab. Cape of Good Hope".

DISTRIBUTION: Southern hemisphere: cold-temperate continental waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *similis* (Gray, 1868); *supercilliosus* (Lesson and Garnot, 1826); *fitzroyi* (Waterhouse, 1838); *breviceps* (Wagner, 1846); *panope* (Canto in Philippi, 1896).

COMMENTS: Included in *cruciger* by Hershkovitz (1966a:65), but considered a distinct species by Rice (1977), Brownell (1974), and Mitchell (1975a). Previously reported from Kerguelen Isls, reidentified as young specimen of *Cephalorhynchus commersonii* (Robineau, 1989). Rice (1998:114) recognized *L. o. obscurus* (South African Dusky Dolphin), *L. o. fitzroyi* (South American Dusky Dolphin) and an un-named subspecies (New Zealand Dusky Dolphin).

Lissodelphis Gloger, 1841. Gemein. Naturgesch. Thier., 1:169.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus peronii* Lacépède, 1804.

SYNONYMS: *Delphinapterus* Gray, 1846 [part]; *Leucorhamphus* Lilljeborg, 1861; *Tursio* Wagler, 1830.

COMMENTS: This may be a monotypic genus. The holotype of *Lagenorhynchus thicola*, previously associated with *Lagenorhynchus*, is a specimen of *Lissodelphis* sp.

Lissodelphis borealis (Peale, 1848). Mammalia in Repts. U.S. Expl. Surv., 8:35, pl. 8.

COMMON NAME: Northern Right Whale Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: "North Pacific Ocean, latitude 46° 6' 50" N., 134° 5' W. from Greenwich." 10°W of Astoria, Oregon, USA.

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific: cold-temperate waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Lower Risk (lc).

Lissodelphis peronii (Lacépède, 1804). Hist. Nat. Cetacees, p. 316.

COMMON NAME: Southern Right Whale Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indian Ocean, "dans les environs du cap sud de la terre de Diémen, et par conséquent vers le quarante-quatrième degré de latitude australe." (= about 44°S, 141°E, south of Tasmania).

DISTRIBUTION: Southern hemisphere: cold-temperate waters, occasionally Antarctic waters south of Argentina.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *leucorhamphus* (Lacépède, 1804).

Orcaella Gray, 1866. Cat. Seals Whales Brit. Mus., p. 285.

TYPE SPECIES: *Orca (Orcaella) brevirostris* Owen in Gray, 1866.

COMMENTS: We follow Fordyce (1989), Heyning (1989a), and Lint et al. (1990) in including *Orcaella* in the Delphinidae, not in the Monodontidae as was recently proposed (Barnes et al., 1985; Kasuya, 1973).

Orcaella brevirostris (Owen in Gray, 1866). Cat. Seals Whales Brit. Mus., p. 285, fig. 57.

COMMON NAME: Irrawady Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Inhab. East coast of India, the harbour of Vizagapatam" (= Vishakhapatnam Harbor, in Bay of Bengal).

DISTRIBUTION: SE Asia, N Australia and Papua New Guinea: tropical coastal waters and large rivers.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient, except for Mahakam subpopulation, which is Critically Endangered.

SYNONYMS: *fluminalis* Gray, 1871.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Marsh et al. (1989). See Rice (1998:120) for details on species citation.

Orcinus Fitzinger, 1860. Wiss.-Pop. Naturgesch. Säugeth., 6:204.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus orca* Linnaeus, 1758.

SYNONYMS: *Gladiator* Gray, 1870; *Grampus* Iredale and Troughton, 1933; *Ophysis* Gray, 1868; *Orca* Gray, 1846 [preoccupied].

Orcinus orca (Linnaeus, 1758). Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1:77.

COMMON NAME: Killer Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: E North Atlantic ("Oceano Europaeo").

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: all seas and oceans.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Lower Risk (cd).

SYNONYMS: *ater* (Cope in Scammon, 1869); *capensis* (Gray, 1846); *glacialis* Berzin and Vladimirov 1983; *gladiator* (Bonnaterre, 1789); *nanus* Mikhalev and Ivashin, 1981; *rectipinna* (Cope in Scammon, 1869).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Heyning and Dahlheim (1988, Mammalian Species, 304). Rice (1998:118) recognized the possibility that *O. glacialis* represented a separate taxon, but did not assign specific or subspecific status to it. Rice (1998:118) considered *O. nanus* a *nomen nudum*, which we agree with.

Peponocephala Nishiwaki and Norris, 1966. Sci. Rep. Whales Res. Inst., 20:95.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lagenorhynchus electra* Gray, 1846.

SYNONYMS: *Electra* Gray, 1868.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *Lagenorhynchus*.

Peponocephala electra (Gray, 1846). Zool. Voy. H.M.S. "Erebus" and "Terror", 1:35.

COMMON NAME: Melon-headed Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: None given, unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: tropical to warm-temperate waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *asia* (Gray, 1846); *fusiformis* (Owen, 1866); *pectoralis* (Peale, 1848).

COMMENTS: Historically this species was included in the genus *Lagenorhynchus*.

Pseudorca Reinhardt, 1862. Overs. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forh., 1862:151.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phocaena crassidens* Owen, 1846.

SYNONYMS: *Neoorca* Gray, 1871.

Pseudorca crassidens (Owen, 1846). Hist. Brit. Foss. Mamm. Birds, p. 516, fig. 213.

COMMON NAME: False Killer Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: UK, England, "in the great fen of Lincolnshire beneath the turf, in the neighborhood of the ancient town of Stamford". (subfossil).

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: temperate to tropical waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Lower Risk (1c).

SYNONYMS: *destructor* (Cope, 1866); *meridionalis* (Flower, 1865).

Sotalia Gray, 1866. Cat. Seals Whales Brit. Mus., p. 401.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus guianensis* Van Beneden, 1864 (= *Delphinus fluviatilis* Gervais and Deville, 1853).

SYNONYMS: *Tucuxa* Gray, 1866.

Sotalia fluviatilis (Gervais and Deville, 1853). In Gervais, Bull. Soc. Agric. Herault, p. 148.

COMMON NAME: Tucuxi.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru, Loreto, Rio Marañon above Pebas.

DISTRIBUTION: Western Atlantic: coastal waters from Panama to Santos, São Paulo, Brazil: Amazon and Orinoco river systems. See Vidal (1990) and Borobia et al. (1991).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *guianensis* (Van Beneden, 1864); *pallida* (Gervais, 1855); *tucuxi* (Gray, 1856).

COMMENTS: Due to the difficulty in finding the original work, the full citation is included here: Gervais, F. L. P. [and Deville]. 1853. Sur les mammifères marins qui fréquentent les côtes de la France et plus particulièrement sur une nouvelle espèce de dauphins propre à la Méditerranée. Bulletin Société Centrale d'Agriculture et des Comices Agricoles du Département de l'Herault, Montpellier, 40me année, pp. 140-155, 1 pl. Rice (1998:104) recognized *S. f. guianensis* (Guiane Dolphin) and Monteiro-Filho et al. (2002) suggested the use of *S. guianensis* for the marine dolphins and *S. fluviatilis* for the Amazonian dolphins. We are taking the conservative approach and only recognizing one specific name until the problem is resolved.

Sousa Gray, 1866. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866(2):213.

TYPE SPECIES: *Steno lentiginosus* Gray, 1866 (= *Delphinus chinensis* Osbeck, 1765).

SYNONYMS: *Stenopontistes* Miranda Ribiero, 1936.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *Sotalia* (Hershkovitz 1966a:18).

Sousa chinensis (Osbeck, 1765). Reise nach Ostind. China Rostock, 1:7.

COMMON NAME: Indo-Pacific Humpbacked Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: China, Guangdong Prov., Zhujiang Kou (mouth of Canton River).

DISTRIBUTION: Indian Ocean: coastal waters and rivers from False Bay, South Africa, east to S China and Moreton Bay, Queensland (Australia, see Corkeron, 1990).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *borneensis* (Lydekker, 1901); *huangi* Wang Peilie, 1999; *lentiginosa* (Gray, 1866); *plumbea* (G. Cuvier, 1829); *zambezius* (Miranda Ribiero, 1936).

COMMENTS: See Perrin (1975) who placed *Delphinus malayanus* in *Stenella attenuata*, as is done here; Pilleri and Gahr (1973-74) considered *borneensis*, *plumbea* and *lentiginosa* to be distinct species. Mitchell (1975a) combined those species into *S. chinensis*; Brownell (1975b) included *Stenopontistes zambezicus* as a synonym of *S. plumbea*. Wang Peilie (1999:299) described *Sousa huangi* on the basis of an immature specimen. Because we feel that immature specimens of *Sousa* do not show diagnostic characters, we tentatively reject *Sousa huangi*. Rice (1998:103) recognized *S. plumbea* (Indian Humpbacked Dolphin) as well as *S. teuszi* and *S. chinensis*, but gave conflicting accounts as to the number of species recognized in his account of the genus. Accordingly we maintain the more conservative approach of two species, while indicating that more detailed systematic work needs to be done.

Sousa teuszi (Kükenthal, 1892). Zool. Jahrb. Syst., 6:442, pl. 21.

COMMON NAME: Atlantic Humpbacked Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: "aus Kamerun" (= Cameroon), Cameroun Oriental, Bay of Warships, near Douala.

DISTRIBUTION: E South Atlantic: coastal waters in river mouths from S Morocco (W Sahara; see Beaubrun, 1990) to Cameroon.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; IUCN – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Pilleri and Gahr (1972).

Stenella Gray, 1866. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866:213.

TYPE SPECIES: *Steno attenuatus* Gray, 1846.

SYNONYMS: *Clymene* Gray, 1864; *Euphrosyne* Gray, 1866; *Fretidelphis* Iredale and Troughton, 1934; *Micropia* Gray, 1868; *Prodolphinus* Gervais in Van Beneden and Gervais, 1880.

COMMENTS: Reviewed, in part, by Perrin (1975) and Perrin et al. (1981, 1987). The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1991) conserved *Stenella* Gray, 1846.

Stenella attenuata (Gray, 1846). Zool. Voy. H.M.S. "Erebus" and "Terror", 1:44.

COMMON NAME: Pantropical Spotted Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: None given, unknown (possibly India, see Gray, 1843).

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: temperate to tropical waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Lower Risk (cd).

SYNONYMS: *albirostratus* (Peale, 1848); *brevimanus* (Wagner, 1846); *capensis* (Rapp, 1837); *consimilis* (Malm, 1871); *malayanus* (Lesson, 1826); *pseudodelphis* (Wiegmann, 1846); *punctata* (Gray, 1866); *velox* (Cuvier, 1829); *graffmani* (Lönnerberg, 1934).

COMMENTS: Perrin et al. (1987) revised this species. *D. dubius* is a *nomen nudum* [sic *dubium*] (Perrin et al., 1987). Opinion 1660 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1991) conserved *attenuatus* Gray, 1846 and suppressed *velox* Cuvier, 1829, *pseudodelphis* Schlegel, 1841, and *brevimanus* Wagner, 1846. Rice (1998:108) recognized *Stenella attenuata* subspecies A of Perrin (1975) (Eastern Tropical Pacific Offshore Spotted Porpoise), *S. a.* subspecies B of Perrin (1975) (Hawaiian Spotted Porpoise), and *S. a. graffmani* (Eastern Pacific Coastal Spotted Porpoise (Perrin, 1975)).

Stenella clymene (Gray, 1846). Zool. Voy. H.M.S. "Erebus" and "Terror", 1:39.

COMMON NAME: Clymene Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: None given, unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Atlantic Ocean including the Gulf of Mexico: warm-temperate to tropical waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *metis* (Gray, 1846); *normalis* (Gray, 1866).

COMMENTS: Recognized by Hershkovitz (1966a), but not by Mitchell (1975a) who included it in *longirostris*. See Perrin et al. (1981) for redescription.

Stenella coeruleoalba (Meyen, 1833). Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Nat. Curios., 16(2):609, pl. 43.

COMMON NAME: Striped Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: "an der östlichen Küste von Südamerika; wir karpunirten ihn in der Gegend des Rio de la Plata." (= South Atlantic Ocean near Rio de la Plata, off coast of Argentina and Uruguay).

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: cold-temperate to tropical waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Lower Risk (cd).

SYNONYMS: *asthenops* (Cope, 1865); *crotaphiscus* (Cope, 1865); *euphrosyne* (Gray, 1846); *styx* (Gray, 1846); *tethyos* (Gervais, 1853).

COMMENTS: See Mitchell (1970:720). Perrin et al. (1981, 1987) gave a revised synonymy of this species.

Stenella frontalis (G. Cuvier, 1829). Règne Anim., Nouv. ed., 1:288.

COMMON NAME: Atlantic Spotted Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: "découvert un aux îles du Cap-Vert". (= off Cape Verde Isls, West Africa).

DISTRIBUTION: Atlantic Ocean including the Gulf of Mexico: warm-temperate to tropical waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *doris* (Gray, 1846); *froenatus* (F. Cuvier, 1836); *plagiodon* (Cope, 1866).

COMMENTS: Perrin et al. (1987) revised this species. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1977a) suppressed *D. pernettensis* de Blainville, 1817 and *D. pernettysi* Desmarest, 1820, which Hershkovitz (1966a) used as a senior synonym for *S. plagiodon*.

Stenella longirostris (Gray, 1828). Spicil. Zool., 1:1.

COMMON NAME: Spinner Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: None given, unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: warm-temperate to tropical waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Lower Risk (cd).

SYNONYMS: *alope* (Gray, 1846); *microps* (Gray, 1846); *roseiventris* (Wagner, 1846); *centroamericana* Perrin, 1990; *orientalis* Perrin, 1990.

COMMENTS: See Perrin (1975:206). Perrin (1990) established three subspecies (*centroamericana*, *longirostris*, and *orientalis*), which Rice (1998:109) recognized.

Steno Gray, 1846. Zool. Voy. H.M.S. "Erebus" and "Terror", 1:43.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus rostratus* Cuvier, 1833 (= *Delphinus bredanensis* Cuvier in Lesson, 1828).

SYNONYMS: *Glyphidelphis* Gervais, 1859.

Steno bredanensis (G. Cuvier in Lesson, 1828). Hist. Nat. Gen. Part. Mamm. Oiseaux, 1:206.

COMMON NAME: Rough-toothed Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: Coast of France.

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: warm-temperate to tropical waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *compressus* (Gray, 1843); *frontatus* (Cuvier, 1823); *perspicillatus* Peters, 1876; *rostratus* (Desmarest, 1817).

COMMENTS: *Stenopontistes zambezicus* is not a synonym, see comment under *Sousa chinensis*. See Schevill (1987a) for further taxonomic notes.

Tursiops Gervais, 1855. Hist. Nat. Mammifères, 2:323.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus truncatus* Montagu, 1821.

SYNONYMS: *Gadamu* Gray, 1868; *Tursio* Gray, 1843.

COMMENTS: Two species are provisionally recognized in this highly polymorphic genus.

Tursiops aduncus (Ehrenberg, 1833). Hemprich and Ehrenberg, Symbolae Physicae. Mammalia, decas II, folio k, ftn. 1.

COMMON NAME: Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ethiopia, Dahlak Arch., Belhosse Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Indian Ocean; distribution in Pacific uncertain.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *nuuanu* Andrews, 1911.

COMMENTS: Rice (1998:106) recognized this species based primarily on the work of LeDuc and Curry (1997). There is a growing consensus that this is one of the species of *Tursiops* that is valid. Its relationship to *Tursiops nuuanu* remains equivocal.

Tursiops truncatus (Montagu, 1821). Mem. Wernerian Nat. Hist. Soc., 3:75, pl. 3.

COMMON NAME: Bottlenose Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: UK, England, Devonshire, "in Duncannon Pool, near Stoke Gabriel, about five miles up the River Dart".

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: temperate to tropical waters, including the Black Sea.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *nesarnack* (Lacépède, 1804); *gillii* Dall, 1873; *ponticus* Barabash-Nikiforov, 1940; **unassigned**: *gephyreus* Lahille, 1908.

COMMENTS: See Leatherwood and Reeves (1990). Ross and Cockroft (1990:124) considered *aduncus* to be synonymous with *truncatus*. Hall (1981:885-887) considered *nesarnack* and *gillii* distinct species, and synonymized *truncatus* with *nesarnack*. Opinion 1413 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1986) conserved *truncatus* Montagu, 1821 and suppressed *nesarnack* Lacépède, 1804. Rice (1998:106) provisionally recognized *T. t. truncatus* (Bottlenose Dolphin), *T. t. ponticus* (Black Sea Bottlenose Dolphin) and *T. t. gillii* (Cowfish). The relationship of *Tursiops gephyreus* (South American Bottlenose Dolphin), to either *T. truncatus* or *T. aduncus* remains uncertain.

Family Monodontidae Gray, 1821. London Med. Repos., 15(1):310.

COMMENTS: Does not include *Orcaella*, a delphinid.

Delphinapterus Lacépède, 1804. Hist. Nat. Cetacees, p. 241.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinapterus beluga* Lacépède 1804 (= *Delphinus leucas* Pallas, 1776).

SYNONYMS: *Argocetus* Gloger, 1842; *Beluga* Rafinesque, 1815.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Kleinenberg et al. (1969) and T. G. Smith et al. (1990).

Delphinapterus leucas (Pallas, 1776). Reise Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3(1):85 [footnote].

COMMON NAME: Beluga.

TYPE LOCALITY: NE Siberia, "die im Obischen Meerbusen" (= mouth of Ob River).

DISTRIBUTION: Circumpolar in Arctic seas; Okhotsk and Bering Seas; northern Gulf of Alaska (Cook Inlet); Gulf of St. Lawrence: arctic to cold-temperate waters; occasionally strays south to Honshu, Japan; France; and Massachusetts, USA.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Vulnerable.

SYNONYMS: *albicans* (Lacépède, 1804); *beluga* Lacépède, 1804; *catodon* (Gray, 1846); *dorofeevi* Barabash and Klumov, 1935; *marisalbi* Ostroumov, 1935.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Kleinenberg et al. (1969), T. G. Smith et al. (1990), Stewart and Stewart (1989, Mammalian Species, 336) and Brodie (1989).

Monodon Linnaeus, 1758 Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1:75.

TYPE SPECIES: *Monodon monoceros* Linnaeus, 1758.

SYNONYMS: *Ceratodon* Brünnich, 1772; *Diodon* Storr, 1780; *Narwalus* Lacépède, 1804; *Tachynices* Brookes, 1828.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Reeves and Tracey (1980).

Monodon monoceros Linnaeus, 1758. Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1:75.

COMMON NAME: Narwhal.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Habitat in Oceano Septentrionali Americae, Europae." (= northern seas of Europe and America).

DISTRIBUTION: Arctic Ocean; rarely in Beaufort, Bering, Chuckchi and East Siberian Seas; occasional strays as far south as Newfoundland, the Netherlands, British Isles and Japan.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *microcephalus* (Lacépède, 1804); *monodon* (Pallas, 1811); *narhval* Blumenbach, 1788; *vulgaris* (Lacépède, 1804).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Reeves and Tracey (1980, Mammalian Species, 127) and Hay and Mansfield (1989).

Family Phocoenidae Gray, 1825. Ann. Philos., n.s., 10:340.

COMMENTS: Formerly considered a subfamily of Delphinidae; see Gromov and Baranova (1981:222).

Neophocaena Palmer, 1899. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13:23.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus phocaenoides* Cuvier, 1829.

SYNONYMS: *Meomeris* Gray, 1847; *Neomeris* Gray, 1846.

COMMENTS: Includes *Neomeris*; see Rice (1977) and Pilleri and Chen (1980).

Neophocaena phocaenoides (G. Cuvier, 1829). Règne Anim., Nouv. ed., 1:291.

COMMON NAME: Finless Porpoise.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Africa, Western Cape Prov., Cape of Good Hope ("à découvert au Cap,"). Almost certainly erroneous; unknown today from coast of Africa.

DISTRIBUTION: Indo-Pacific: warm-temperate to tropical waters; Persian Gulf to Malaysia, north coast of Java (Tasàn and Leatherwood, 1984), China, and Japan: coastal waters and some rivers.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; IUCN – Endangered as *N. p. asiaorientalis*, otherwise Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *melas* (Temminck, 1841) [not Traill]; *asiaorientalis* Pilleri and Gühr, 1972; *sunameri* Pilleri and Gühr, 1975.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Pilleri and Gühr (1972; 1975:657, 673; 1980b). Van Bree (1973) considered *asiaeorientalis* to be of subspecific rank and *sunameri* to be synonymous with *phocaenoides*. Rice (1998:123) recognized *N. p. phocaenoides*, *N. p. sunameri* (Sunameri) and *N. p. asiaeorientalis* (Yangtse River Porpoise).

Phocoena G. Cuvier, 1816. Règne Anim., Nouv. ed., 1:279.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus phocoena* Linnaeus, 1758.

SYNONYMS: *Acanthodelphis* Gray, 1866; *Australophocoena* Barnes, 1985.

COMMENTS: *Phocaena* and *Phocena* are later spellings.

Phocoena dioptrica Lahille, 1912. Ann. Mus. Nat. Hist., Buenos Aires, 23:269.

COMMON NAME: Spectacled Porpoise.

TYPE LOCALITY: Argentina, Buenos Aires, "capturado en Punta Colares, cerca de Quilmes".

DISTRIBUTION: Southern hemisphere: cold-temperate waters; Uruguay, Argentina; Falkland, South Georgia, Heard, Macquarie and the Auckland Isls, perhaps Kerguelen Isls.

Perhaps circumpolar, see Baker (1977).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *stornii* Marelli, 1922.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Brownell (1975a, Mammalian Species, 66). Barnes (1985) proposed *Australophocoena* to house this species, but Rosel *et al.* (1995) did not find the generic separation warranted. *Phocaena obtusata* is synonymous with *Cephalorhynchus eutropia*. See Goodall *et al.* (1988).

Phocoena phocoena (Linnaeus, 1758). Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1:77.

COMMON NAME: Harbor Porpoise.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Habitat in Oceano Europaeo, & Balthico." (= Baltic Sea, "Swedish Seas").

DISTRIBUTION: N Pacific and N Atlantic: arctic to cold-temperate waters, isolated population in Black Sea; extends south to Senegal in the E Atlantic.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Vulnerable.

SYNONYMS: *americana* Allen, 1869; *communis* Lesson, 1827; *lineata* Cope, 1876; *relicta* Abel, 1905; *vomerina* Gill, 1865.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Gaskin *et al.* (1974, Mammalian Species, 42). Rice (1998:124) recognized *P. p. phocoena* (North Atlantic Harbor Porpoise), *P. p. vomerina* (Eastern North Pacific Harbor Porpoise) and an un-named subspecies in the western North Pacific, but did not recognize *P. p. relicta* (Black Sea Harbor Porpoise).

Phocoena sinus Norris and McFarland, 1958. J. Mammal., 39:22, pl. 1-4.

COMMON NAME: Vaquita.

TYPE LOCALITY: "from the northeast shore of Punta San Felipe, Baja California Norte, Gulf of California, Mexico".

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific: warm-temperate waters; northern Gulf of California (Mexico); erroneously reported from the S Gulf of California, including Tres Marias Isls and N Jalisco (Brownell, 1986).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; U.S. ESA – Endangered; IUCN – Critically Endangered.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Brownell (1983, Mammalian Species, 198).

Phocoena spinipinnis Burmeister, 1865. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1865:228, figs 1-5.

COMMON NAME: Burmeister's Porpoise.

TYPE LOCALITY: Argentina, Buenos Aires, "captured in the mouth of the River Plata".

DISTRIBUTION: Southern hemisphere: coastal temperate waters of South America, from Rio Urucanga, Santa Catarina, Brazil to Tierra del Fuego to Paita, Peru.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *philippii* Perez Canto in Philippi, 1896.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Brownell and Praderi (1984, Mammalian Species, 217). A recent specimen referred to this species from Heard Isl has been reidentified as *Phocaena dioptrica* (Brownell *et al.*, 1989).

Phocoenoides Andrews, 1911. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 30:31.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phocoenoides truei* Andrews, 1911 (= *Phocaena dalli* True, 1885).

Phocoenoides dalli (True, 1885). Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus., 8:95, pls. 2-5.

COMMON NAME: Dall's Porpoise.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, Alaska, "in the strait west of Adakh [sic] Island, one of the Aleutian group".

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific: cold-temperate waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Lower Risk (cd).

SYNONYMS: *truei* Andrews, 1911.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Jefferson (1988, Mammalian Species 319). Rice (1998:125) recognized *P. d. dalli* and *P. d. truei* (True's Porpoise).

Family Physteridae Gray, 1821. London Med. Repos., 15(1):310.

SYNONYMS: Kogiidae Gill, 1871

COMMENTS: *Kogia* is sometimes put in a separate family, Kogiidae.

Kogia Gray, 1846. Zool. Voy. H.M.S. "Erebus" and "Terror", 1:22.

TYPE SPECIES: *Physeter breviceps* Blainville, 1838.

SYNONYMS: *Callignathus* Gill, 1871; *Cogia* Wallace, 1876; *Euphysetes* Wall, 1851.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Handley (1966c).

Kogia breviceps (Blainville, 1838). Ann. Franc. Etr. Anat. Phys., 2:337.

COMMON NAME: Pygmy Sperm Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Africa, Western Cape Prov., "rapportée des mers du cap de Bonne-Espérance" (= Cape of Good Hope).

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: temperate to tropical waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *floweri* Gill, 1871; *goodei* True, 1884; *grayii* (Wall, 1851).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Caldwell and Caldwell (1989).

Kogia sima (Owen, 1866). Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond., 6(1):30, pls. 10-14.

COMMON NAME: Dwarf Sperm Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Andhra Pradesh (= Madras Presidency), "taken at Waltair".

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: warm-temperate to tropical waters, occasionally strands in cold-temperate areas.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Nagorsen (1985, Mammalian Species, 239) and Caldwell and Caldwell (1989). The specific name *simus*. -a, -um is a Latin adjectival form and has to agree in gender with the generic name *Kogia* (Rice, 1998:84).

Physeter Linnaeus, 1758. Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1:76.

TYPE SPECIES: *Physeter macrocephalus* Linnaeus, 1758 (= *Physeter catodon* Linnaeus, 1758) by subsequent selection (Palmer, 1904:5).

SYNONYMS: *Catodon* Linnaeus, 1761; *Cetus* Billberg, 1828; *Meganeuron* Gray, 1865; *Megistosaurus* Anonymous in Harlan, 1828; *Physalus* Lacépède, 1804.

Physeter catodon Linnaeus, 1758. Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1:76.

COMMON NAME: Sperm Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Habitat in Oceano Septentrionali.", restricted to Netherlands, Middenpiat by Husson and Holthuis (1974).

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: antarctic and cold-temperate waters (northern hemisphere) to tropical waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; U.S. ESA – Endangered; IUCN – Vulnerable as *P. macrocephalus*.

SYNONYMS: *australasianus* Desmoulins, 1822; *australis* Gray, 1846; *macrocephalus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: Neotype designated by Husson and Holthuis (1974:212). Linnaeus used both *catodon* and *macrocephalus* in the 10th edition. *P. catodon* has line priority and, according to Linnaeus' diagnoses, is the only name applicable. See Hershkovitz (1966a:121), Schevill (1986, 1987b), Holthuis (1987), and Rice (1989, who also reviewed the species).

Family Platanistidae Gray, 1846. Zool. Voy. H.M.S. "Erebus" and "Terror", 1:25.

SYNONYMS: Susuidae Gray, 1868.

COMMENTS: The family grouping of the river dolphins has always been a problem. Using molecular data, both Árnason and Gullberg (1996) and Yang *et al.* (2002) found no direct relationship between *Platanista* and the other river dolphins. Messenger and McGuire (1998) generated a phylogenetic tree supporting the idea that river dolphins are not monophyletic. In a recent retroposon analysis of the major cetacean lineages the authors found that platanistid dolphins, beaked whales and ocean dolphins diverged (in this order) after sperm whales (Nikaido *et al.*, 2001*b*). Within the other river dolphins the other three genera were found to form a monophyletic group. Hamilton (*et al.* 2001), based on cytochrome *b*, also supports *Platanista* in a separate family. The only remaining disagreement is the placement of the other three genera. Yang *et al.* (2002) and Rice (1998) placed *Lipotes* in a separate family and Rice (1998:92-95) placed all three of the other genera in separate families as well. At the present time we favor a two family arrangement, with *Platanista* in the family Platanistidae and the other three genera in the family Iniidae.

Platanista Wagler, 1830. Naturliches Syst. Amphibien, p. 35.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus gangetica* Roxburgh, 1801.

SYNONYMS: *Susu* Lesson, 1828.

COMMENTS: Authorship reviewed by Pilleri (1978). The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1989) conserved *Platanista* Wagler, 1830 and *gangeticus* Roxburgh, 1801 and suppressed *Susu* Lesson, 1828. The controversy over the original description still is active, with Kinze (2000) giving reasons why Lebeck, 1801 should be the authority.

Platanista gangetica (Roxburgh, 1801). Asiat. Res. Trans. Soc. (Calcutta ed.), 7:170, pl. 5.

COMMON NAME: Ganges River Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, West Bengal, "in the Ganges. . . rivers, and creeks, which intersect in the delta of that river to the South, S. E. and east of Calcutta." (= Hooghly River, Ganges River delta).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Nepal, and Bangladesh: Ganges, Bramaputra, Meghna, Karnaphuli, and Hooghly river systems.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; IUCN – Endangered as *P. g. gangetica*.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Reeves and Brownell (1989). Formerly included *minor* (= *indi*), see Van Bree (1976), Pilleri and Gahr (1971), and Pilleri (1978).

Platanista minor Owen, 1853. Descrip. Cat. Osteol. R. Mus. Coll. Surgeons, 2:448.

COMMON NAME: Indus River Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: Pakistan, "from the Indus" River.

DISTRIBUTION: Pakistan, Indus River system.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; U.S. ESA – Endangered; IUCN – Endangered as *P. gangetica minor*.

SYNONYMS: *indi* Blyth, 1859.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Reeves and Brownell (1989). See Van Bree (1976). Formerly included in *gangetica*; see Pilleri and Gahr (1971) and Pilleri and Gahr (1976*b*, 1976*a*).

Family Iniidae Gray, 1846. Zool. Voy. H.M.S. "Erebus" and "Terror", 1:25.

SYNONYMS: Lipotidae Zhou, Quian and Li, 1978; Pontoporiidae Gray, 1870; Stenodelphinidae Miller, 1923.

COMMENTS: See comments in family Platanistidae.

Inia d'Orbigny, 1834. Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 3:31.

TYPE SPECIES: *Inia boliviensis* d'Orbigny 1834 (= *Delphinus geoffrensis* Blainville, 1817).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Pilleri and Gahr (1980*a*).

Inia geoffrensis (Blainville, 1817). Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., Nouv. ed., 9:151.

COMMON NAME: Amazon River Dolphin.

TYPE LOCALITY: "sur la côte du Brésil.", probably upper Amazon River.

DISTRIBUTION: Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Bolivia, Venezuela, Columbia: Amazon, Negro, Mamore (Bolivia), and Orinoco River systems.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Vulnerable.

SYNONYMS: *amazonicus* (Spix and Martius, 1831); *pallida* (Sanborn, 1949) [not Gervais]; *boliviensis* d'Orbigny, 1834; *humboldtiana* Pilleri and Gehr, 1978; **unassigned**: *rostratus* (G. Cuvier, 1812) [part, not Shaw]; *frontatus* (G. Cuvier, 1823).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Best and de Silva (1989). Includes *boliviensis*, see Casinos and Ocaña (1979); but also see Pilleri and Gehr (1977), who considered it a distinct species. Rice (1998:93) recognized *I. g. geoffrensis* (Amazon River Dolphin), *I. g. humboldtiana* (Orinoco River Dolphin) and *I. g. boliviensis* (Bolivian River Dolphin).

Lipotes Miller, 1918. *Smithson. Misc. Coll.*, 68(9):1.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lipotes vexillifer* Miller, 1918.

Lipotes vexillifer Miller, 1918. *Smithson. Misc. Coll.*, 68(9):1.

COMMON NAME: Baiji.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Tung Ting Lake, about 600 miles up the Yangtze River, [Hunan] China".

DISTRIBUTION: China: Chang Jiang (Yangtze) and Qiantang Jiang (mouth of Fuchun Jiang) river systems.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; U.S. ESA – Endangered; IUCN – Critically Endangered.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Chen (1989), Zhou et al. (1978, 1979). Reviewed by Brownell and Herald (1972, *Mammalian Species*, 10).

Pontoporia Gray, 1846. *Zool. Voy. H.M.S. "Erebus" and "Terror"*, 1:46.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus blainvillei* Gervais and d'Orbigny, 1844.

SYNONYMS: *Stenodelphis* d'Orbigny and Gervais, 1847.

Pontoporia blainvillei (Gervais and d'Orbigny, 1844). *Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris*, 1844:39.

COMMON NAME: Franciscana.

TYPE LOCALITY: Uruguay, "qui a été pris à Montevideo" = mouth of the Rio de La Plata near Montevideo.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil to Argentina: coastal waters from Doce River, Regencia, Espírito Santo to Peninsula Valdez, including the Rio de la Plata.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient, except for the Rio Grande do Sul/Uruguay subpopulation, which is Vulnerable.

SYNONYMS: *tenuirostris* Malm, 1871.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Brownell (1989).

Family Ziphiidae Gray, 1865. *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1865:528.

SYNONYMS: Hyperoodontidae Gray, 1846.

COMMENTS: Although Hyperoodontidae Gray, 1846 has priority over Ziphiidae, we have chosen to use the latter name following Article 23.12 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1999) because Ziphiidae has been the name of choice for more than 100 years. Family reviewed by Moore (1968).

Berardius Duvernoy, 1851. *Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool. (Paris)*, ser. 3, 15:41.

TYPE SPECIES: *Berardius arnuxii* Duvernoy, 1851.

COMMENTS: This may be a monotypic genus.

Berardius arnuxii Duvernoy, 1851. *Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool. (Paris)*, ser. 3, 15:52, fig. 1.

COMMON NAME: Arnoux's Beaked Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: "échoué sur la côte, dans le port d'Akaroa, presqu'île de Bancks, dans la Nouvelle-Zélande." (= New Zealand, Canterbury Prov., Akaroa).

DISTRIBUTION: Southern hemisphere: circumpolar, Antarctic to temperate waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; IUCN – Lower Risk (cd).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Balcomb (1989).

Berardius bairdii Stejneger, 1883. *Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus.*, 6:75.

COMMON NAME: Baird's Beaked Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: Russia, Commander Isls, "found stranded in Stare Gavan, on the eastern shore of Bering Island".

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific: temperate waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; IUCN – Lower Risk (cd).

SYNONYMS: *vegae* Malm, 1883.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Balcomb (1989); possibly a subspecies of *arnuxii*, see Davies (1963) and McLachlan et al. (1966).

Hyperoodon Lacépède, 1804. Hist. Nat. Cetacees, xliv, 319.

TYPE SPECIES: *Hyperoodon butskopf* Lacépède, 1804 (= *Balaena ampullata* Forster, 1770).

SYNONYMS: *Anodon* Wagler, 1830; *Chaenodelphinus* Eschricht, 1843; *Frasercetus* Moore, 1968; *Heterodon* Blainville in Desmarest, 1817; *Lagenocetus* Gray, 1863; *Uranodon* Illiger, 1811.

COMMENTS: Includes *Frasercetus* Moore, 1968 as a subgenus.

Hyperoodon ampullatus (Forster, 1770). In Kalm, Travels into N. Am., 1:18.

COMMON NAME: Northern Bottlenose Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: "See Mr. Pennant's [1769] British Zoology Vol. 3, p. 43, where it is called the beaked whale, and very well described;" Pennant (1769:43) gave Maldon (England) as the locality and 1717 as the date stranded.

DISTRIBUTION: North Atlantic: arctic to cold-temperate waters. The Mediterranean record represents a stray (J. G. Mead, 1989b).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; IUCN – Lower Risk (cd).

SYNONYMS: *butskopf* (Bonnatere, 1789); *latifrons* Gray, 1846; *rostratus* (Müller, 1776).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Hyperoodon*. Reviewed by J. G. Mead (1989b).

Hyperoodon planifrons Flower, 1882. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1882:392, figs. 1, 2.

COMMON NAME: Southern Bottlenose Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: "found upon the sea-beach of Lewis Island in the Dampier Archipelago, north-western Australia."

DISTRIBUTION: Southern hemisphere: circumpolar, antarctic to temperate waters, rarely into tropical waters. May occur in the W North Pacific.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; IUCN – Lower Risk (cd).

SYNONYMS: *burmeisteri* Moreno, 1895.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by J. G. Mead (1989b). Moore (1968) erected the subgenus *Frasercetus* for this species.

Indopacetus Moore, 1968. Fieldiana Zool., 53(4):254.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mesoplodon pacificus* Longman, 1926.

COMMENTS: Considered by many authors to be included in *Mesoplodon*. Known only from two specimens.

Indopacetus pacificus (Longman, 1926). Mem. Queensl. Mus., 8(3):269, pl. 43.

COMMON NAME: Tropical Bottlenose Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Queensland, "found at Mackay".

DISTRIBUTION: Indian Ocean and W South Pacific: tropical waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by J. G. Mead (1989c). Commonly included in *Mesoplodon* (Heyning, 1989a; J. G. Mead, 1989c). We prefer 'Tropical Bottlenose Whale', as used by Pitman et al. (1999), to the older name 'Longman's beaked whale'.

Mesoplodon Gervais, 1850. Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool. (Paris), ser. 3, 14:16.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus sowerbensis* de Blainville, 1817 (= *Physeter bidens* Sowerby, 1804).

SYNONYMS: *Aodon* Lesson, 1828; *Dioplodon* Gervais, 1850; *Dolichodon* Gray, 1866; *Micropterus* Wagner, 1846; *Oulodon* von Haast, 1876; *Nodus* Wagler, 1830; *Paikea* Oliver, 1922.

COMMENTS: *Mesoplodon* Gervais, 1850 and *Physeter bidens* Sowerby, 1804 were conserved; *Nodus*, *Micropteron*, and *Mikropteron* were suppressed by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1985b).

Mesoplodon bidens (Sowerby, 1804). Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., 7:310.

COMMON NAME: Sowerby's Beaked Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: UK, Scotland, "stranded on the estate of James Brodie, Esq. F. L. S., in the county of Elgin."

DISTRIBUTION: North Atlantic and Baltic Sea: temperate waters. Occurrence in the Mediterranean Sea was discussed by van Bree (1975), who considered the evidence unconvincing; however, Casinos and Filella (1981) supported a report from the Italian coast (Brunelli and Fasella, 1929). There is one report from the Gulf of Mexico (Bonde and O'Shea, 1989) that is also considered a stray.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *dalei* (Lesson, 1827); *micropterus* (G. Cuvier, 1829); *sowerbensis* (de Blainville, 1817); *sowerbiensis* (Gray, 1846); *sowerbyi* (Desmarest, 1822).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by J. G. Mead (1989c).

Mesoplodon bowdoini Andrews, 1908. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 24:203, figs. 1-5, pl. 13.

COMMON NAME: Andrew's Beaked Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: "collected at New Brighton Beach, Canterbury Province, New Zealand".

DISTRIBUTION: Southern hemisphere, South Pacific and Indian oceans, cold-temperate waters of Australia and New Zealand. The record from Kerguelen Isls (Robineau, 1973) is erroneous and is the fossil rostrum commonly known as *Mesoplodon longirostris* (J. G. Mead, 1989c).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by J. G. Mead (1989c). McCann (see Mead et al., 1982) felt that *M. bowdoini* was synonymous with *M. stejnegeri*.

Mesoplodon carlhubbsi Moore, 1963. Am. Midl. Nat., 70:396, figs. 1-3, 7, 8, 13-15.

COMMON NAME: Hubbs' Beaked Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: "La Jolla, California, 32° 51' 41" N. Lat., 117° 15' 19" W. Long."

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific: temperate waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by J. G. Mead (1989c). Very closely related to *bowdoini*. Orr believed that this species was synonymous with *M. stejnegeri* (see Mead et al., 1982). Hubbs (1946) first identified the holotype of this species as *M. bowdoini*.

Mesoplodon densirostris (Blainville, 1817). Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., Nouv. ed., 9:178.

COMMON NAME: Blainville's Beaked Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: None given, unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: World-wide: temperate to tropical waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *seychellensis* (Gray, 1846).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by J. G. Mead (1989c).

Mesoplodon europaeus (Gervais, 1855). Hist. Nat. Mammifères, 2:320.

COMMON NAME: Gervais' Beaked Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: English Channel, "qui provient d'un individu harponné dans la Manche."

DISTRIBUTION: Aside from the type, one specimen from Ireland, one specimen from Guinea-Bissau, and three records from Ascension Isl, it is only known from the Western North Atlantic: temperate to tropical waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *gervaisi* (Deslongchamps, 1866).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by J. G. Mead (1989c) and Norman and Mead (2002, Mammalian Species, 688). The type was not harpooned, as stated by Gervais, but was found as a "cadavre" (Deslongchamps, 1866:177).

Mesoplodon ginkgodens Nishiwaki and Kamiya, 1958. Sci. Rep. Whales Res. Inst. (Tokyo), 13:53, 13 figs., 17 pls.

COMMON NAME: Ginkgo-toothed Beaked Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, "Oiso Beach, Sagami Bay, near Tokyo."

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific and Indian Oceans: warm-temperate to tropical waters; Japan, Taiwan, Baja California, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Australia.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *hotaula* Deraniyagala, 1963.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by J. G. Mead (1989c).

Mesoplodon grayi Von Haast, 1876. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1876:9.

COMMON NAME: Gray's Beaked Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Zealand, "the Chatham Islands. . . from specimens stranded. . . on the Waitangi beach of the main island of that group."

DISTRIBUTION: Southern hemisphere: cold-temperate waters; one specimen found in the Netherlands (Boschma, 1950:779).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *australis* Flower, 1878; *haasti* Flower, 1878.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by J. G. Mead (1989c).

Mesoplodon hectori (Gray, 1871). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, 8:116.

COMMON NAME: Hector's Beaked Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Zealand, Wellington, "killed in Tatai [sic] Bay, Cook's Straits" (= Titai Bay).

DISTRIBUTION: Southern hemisphere: temperate waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *knoxii* Hector, 1873.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by J. G. Mead (1989c). The North Pacific form was found to be a new species, *Mesoplodon perrini* Dalebout et al., 2002.

Mesoplodon layardii (Gray, 1865). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1865:357, fig.

COMMON NAME: Strap-toothed Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: None given, probably South Africa.

DISTRIBUTION: Southern hemisphere: temperate waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *floweri* Haast, 1876; *guntheri* Krefft, 1871; *longirostris* Gray, 1873; *thomsoni* Ogilby, 1896.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by J. G. Mead (1989c). *Mesoplodon traversii*, a former synonym of *M. layardii*, was recently recognized as a valid species (Helden et al., 2002).

Mesoplodon mirus True, 1913. Smithson. Misc. Coll., 60(25):1.

COMMON NAME: True's Beaked Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, "stranded in the outer bank of Bird Island Shoal in the harbor of Beaufort, North Carolina".

DISTRIBUTION: North Atlantic, South Atlantic coast of South Africa, Australia: temperate waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by J. G. Mead (1989c).

Mesoplodon perrini Dalebout et al., 2002. Mar. Mam. Sci., 18(3):577.

COMMON NAME: Perrin's Beaked Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: U.S.A., Carlsbad, California.

DISTRIBUTION: Cold temperate waters, eastern North Pacific.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II.

COMMENTS: Was first described as *Mesoplodon hectori* by Mead (1981), subsequently recognized as a new species by Dalebout et al. (2002).

Mesoplodon peruvianus Reyes, Mead, and Van Waerebeek, 1991. Marine Mammal Sci., 7(1):1, 6 figs.

COMMON NAME: Pygmy Beaked Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Playa Paraiso (11°12' S), Huacho, Lima, Peru."

DISTRIBUTION: E South Pacific, E North Pacific: cold-temperate to tropical waters. Known from the coast of Peru between Playa Paraiso (11°S) and San Juan de Marcona (15°S). Two specimens are known from near La Paz, Baja California, Mexico (Urban-Ramirez and Aurióles-Gamboa, 1992), and one from New Zealand.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

Mesoplodon stejnegeri True, 1885. Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus., 8:584, pl. 25.

COMMON NAME: Stejneger's Beaked Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: Russia, Commander Isls, "Bering Island".

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific: cold-temperate waters; isolated population in the Sea of Japan.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Loughlin and Perez (1985, Mammalian Species, 250) and J. G. Mead (1989c).

Mesoplodon traversii (Gray, 1874) Trans. New Zealand Inst. (1873) 6:96.

COMMON NAME: Spade-toothed Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: Chatham Isl, New Zealand.

DISTRIBUTION: South Pacific: temperate waters; known from 3 specimens: Pitt Isl (Chatham Isls), White Isl (North Isl, N.Z.) and Robinson Crusoe Isl (Juan Fernandez Arch., Chile).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II.

SYNONYMS: *bahamondi* Reyes, Van Warebeek, Cárdenas, and Yáñez, 1996.

COMMENTS: Was considered synonymous with *Mesoplodon layardii* until Helden et al. (2002) compared the DNA sequence from the type and determined that it was the same species as *M. bahamondi*. This species is the rarest member of the Ziphiidae.

Tasmacetus Oliver, 1937. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 107:371.

TYPE SPECIES: *Tasmacetus shepherdii* Oliver, 1937.

Tasmacetus shepherdii Oliver, 1937. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 107:371, pls. 1-5.

COMMON NAME: Shepherd's Beaked Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Zealand, North Isl, "cast upon the beach at Ohawe, in the province of Taranaki."

DISTRIBUTION: Southern hemisphere: cold-temperate waters, particularly off New Zealand, Chile, Argentina and Tristan de Cunha.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by J. G. Mead (1989a).

Ziphius G. Cuvier, 1823. Rech. Oss. Foss., Nouv. ed., 5:350.

TYPE SPECIES: *Ziphius cavirostris* G. Cuvier, 1823.

SYNONYMS: *Diodon* Lesson, 1828; *Hypodon* Haldeman, 1841; *Petrorhynchus* Gray, 1875; *Ziphiorhynchus* Burmeister, 1865.

Ziphius cavirostris G. Cuvier, 1823. Rech. Oss. Foss., Nouv. ed., 5(1):350.

COMMON NAME: Cuvier's Beaked Whale.

TYPE LOCALITY: France, "dans le département des Bouches-du-Rhône, entre de Fos et l'embouchure du Galégeon" (= between Fos and the mouth of the Galégeon River).

DISTRIBUTION: Worldwide: cold-temperate to tropical waters.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II; IUCN – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *australis* (Burmeister, 1865); *capensis* (Gray, 1865); *chathamensis* (Hector, 1873); *indicus* Van Beneden, 1863.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Heyning (1989b).

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