

**Article XXI.**— FURTHER NOTES ON *EUBALÆNA GLACIALIS*  
(BONN.).

BY ROY C. ANDREWS.

PLATES XLVI-L.

On December 10, 1908, the writer received word that a North Atlantic Right Whale, *Eubalæna glacialis* (Bonn.), had been captured by Capt. J. B. Edwards, off the village of Amagansett, Long Island, N. Y. Proceeding at once to the place, the animal, a very young female, was found on the beach partly buried in the sand. The body was intact and although no opportunity was given for study upon the skeleton,<sup>1</sup> photographs and measurements of the external characters were secured. Since good photographs and measurements of this species are extremely rare, it seems worth while to publish the material obtained at this time. With it is also included a figure of the baleen of the large female Right Whale taken at Amagansett on February 22, 1907, of which notice was given by the writer in a preceding volume of this Bulletin.<sup>2</sup>

*Size.*— The total length was 8480 millimeters, or 27 feet, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The animal was lying upon the breast, and the measurement was taken from the tip of the snout to the notch of the flukes along the median line of the back.

*Color.*— The entire body was ivory black with the exception of the region just above the posterior insertion of the left pectoral fin (see Plate XLVIII, Fig. 1). At this point and backward half way to the flukes, a number of small white patches and narrow streaks of varying length which extended entirely through the skin to the blubber, were to be seen. Although these areas were of irregular outline and gave the appearance of being scratches or scars, upon examination they showed no indication of previous injury. A few small white flecks were present along the anterior edge of the left pectoral fin at the tip, and two white streaks, 100 millimeters long on the superior surface of the left lobe of the flukes. The interior surfaces of the lips were light gray-blue and the mucous membrane in the roof of the

<sup>1</sup> During a heavy storm on the day following the capture of the whale, its body was lost.

<sup>2</sup> Notes on the External and Internal Anatomy of *Balæna glacialis* Bonn. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. XXIV, 1908, pp. 171-182.

mouth pale pink. The blubber was light yellowish and 90 millimeters thick on the back.

*Proportions.*

	mm.	%
Total length (tip of snout to notch of flukes . . . . .)	8480	100.
Tip of snout to eye . . . . .	1900	22.40
“ “ “ “ ear . . . . .	2180	25.70
“ “ “ “ blowhole (center) . . . . .	1450	17.09
“ “ “ “ posterior insertion of pectoral . . . . .	2540	29.95
“ “ “ “ anterior end of ‘bonnet’ . . . . .	380	4.48
Distance from eye to ear (center) . . . . .	380	4.48
Distance of ear above eye . . . . .	190	2.24
Length of opening of eye . . . . .	40	.47
“ “ “ “ ear . . . . .	5	.05
Eye above corner of mouth . . . . .	150	.43
Notch of flukes to posterior insertion of pectoral . . . . .	5940	70.04
Length of pectoral (tip to anterior insertion) . . . . .	1530	18.04
“ “ “ “ (“ “ posterior “ ) . . . . .	1320	15.56
Greatest breadth of pectoral . . . . .	920	10.84
Flukes from tip to tip . . . . .	3280	38.67
Greatest breadth of flukes (antero-posterior) . . . . .	1040	12.26
Length of right lobe of flukes (axially) . . . . .	1880	22.16
“ “ left “ “ “ “ . . . . .	1980	23.34
Depth of notch of flukes . . . . .	170	2.00
Greatest thickness of flukes at insertion . . . . .	230	2.71
Depth of peduncle at anterior insertion of flukes (on curve) . . . . .	690	8.13
Length of right blowhole (straight) . . . . .	180	2.12
“ “ left “ “ . . . . .	200	2.35
Distance between blowholes anteriorly . . . . .	80	.94
“ “ “ “ posteriorly . . . . .	250	2.94

The most striking thing brought out by a comparison of the measurements of this individual with those of other American and European specimens is the great proportionate size of the flukes.

The length of the left lobe and the breadth antero-posteriorly are respectively 2.5% and 1.9% greater than the maximum of other recorded specimens. In the table given by True<sup>1</sup> the minimum measurement from tip to tip is 30% of the total length of the animal and the maximum 35.4%. The flukes of this whale from tip to tip measure 38.6% of the entire length, being 3.2% greater than the maximum for previous specimens. Thus a range of individual variation of 8.6% is given for this measurement of the flukes of *E. glacialis*.

The pectorals exceed the maximum of other specimens both in proportionate length and breadth. It was not possible to obtain a measurement

<sup>1</sup> The Whalebone Whales of the Western North Atlantic, p. 247.

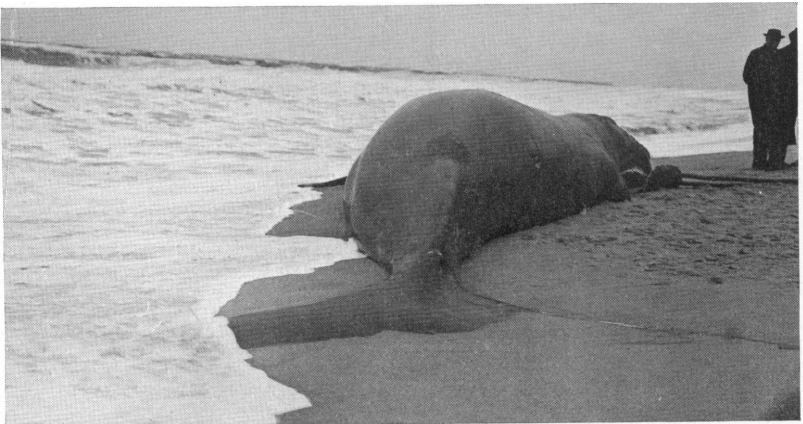
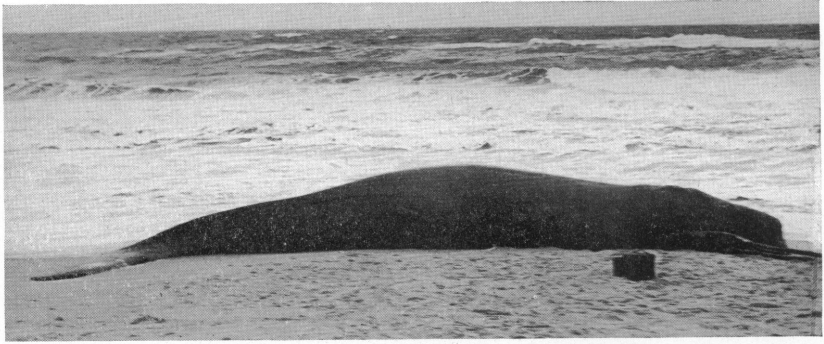
from the tip to the head of the humerus (which is in most cases the only really satisfactory one), but as the fins were extended at right angles to the body the points of posterior and anterior insertion were well defined. The posterior margin of each flipper was broken by a shallow notch or concavity near the tip; this was not present in the fins of the specimen taken on February 22, 1907, at Amagansett, but was indicated in the young female killed at Wainscott on the same day.

It was impossible to obtain a satisfactory measurement of the circumference of the whale; however, the body was greatest in the transverse diameter opposite the tip of the pectorals when laid back. The extreme contraction of the caudal portion of the animal at the "small" is well shown in Plate XLVI. When removing the flukes the body was severed 1170 mm. in front of their anterior insertion; at this point the transverse diameter was 510 mm. and the vertical diameter 1000 mm.

The 'bonnet' of this whale was large and extended posteriorly in an irregular line along the mid-dorsal ridge of the head almost to the anterior ends of the blowholes. This area was thickly covered with parasitic Amphipod crustaceans (*Cyamus*). (See Plates XLIX and L.) On either side of the mandibular symphysis, and at a point just above the eye, were large patches where the parasites had found lodgment. Also smaller masses were present at various points along the rami of the mandible and on the lips. The superior margins of both lips were irregularly scalloped, the crenulations being well marked.

The 'bonnet' was removed and sent to the Museum where it is now preserved.





*EUBALÆNA GLACIALIS* (Bonn.).





Fig. 1. Side view of head.



Fig. 2. Front view of head, 'bonnet' removed.

*EUBALÆNA GLACIALIS* (Bonn.).







Fig. 1. Oblique front view.

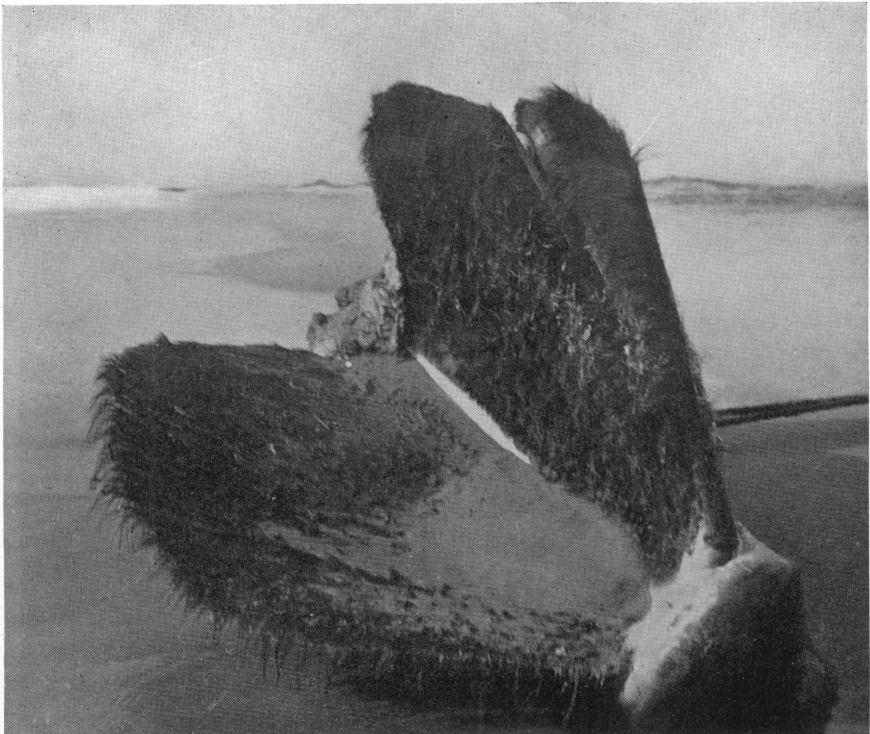


Fig. 2. Inner view of baleen, Amagansett specimen, Feb. 22, 1907.

*EUBALÆNA GLACIALIS* (Bonn.).

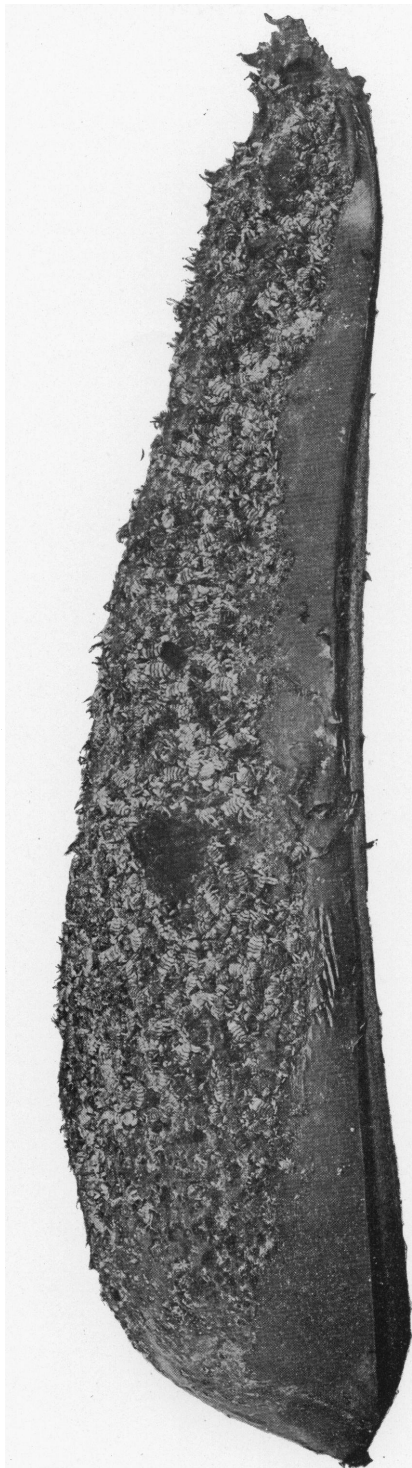




EUBALÆNA GLACIALIS (Bonn.).

'Bonnet,' top view, showing parasitic crustaceans (*Cyamus*).





EUBALENA GLACIALIS (*Bonn.*).

'Bonnet,' side view.

