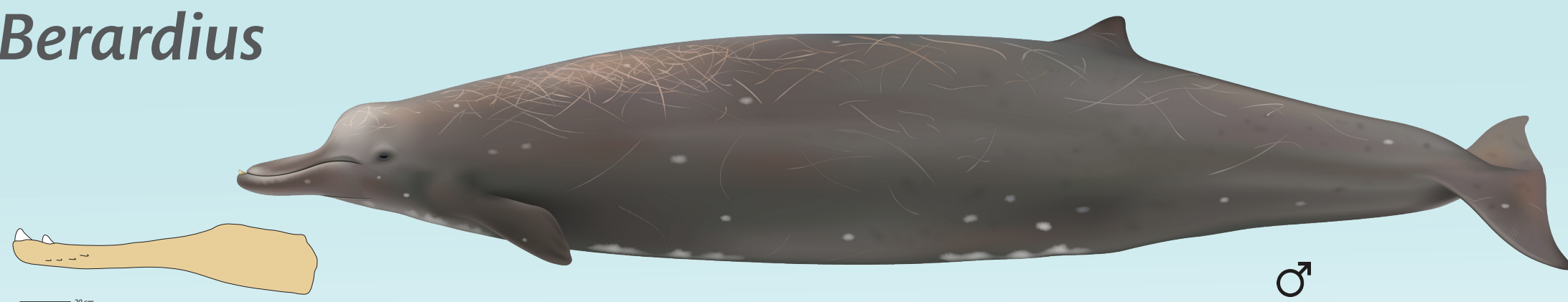
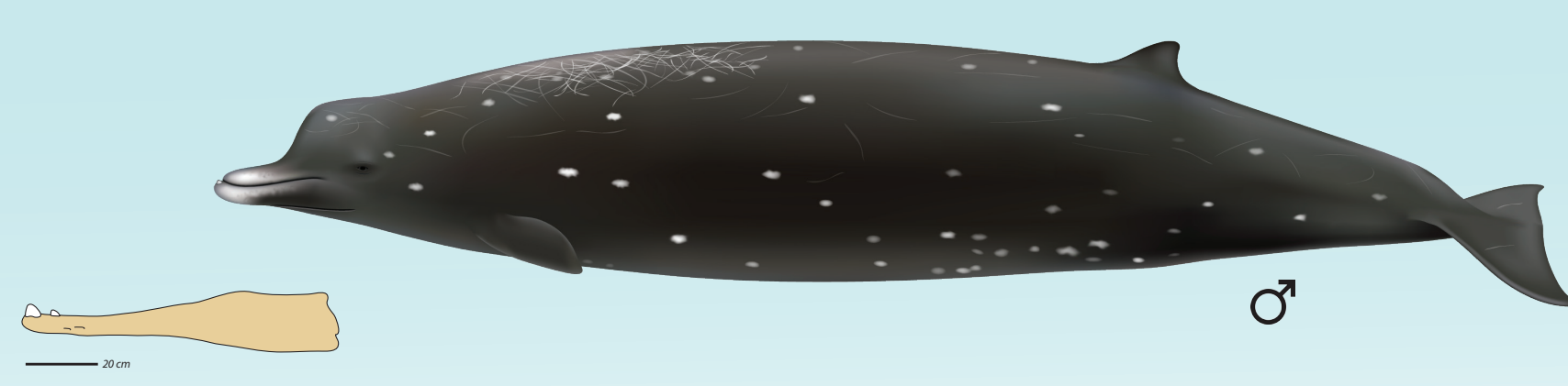


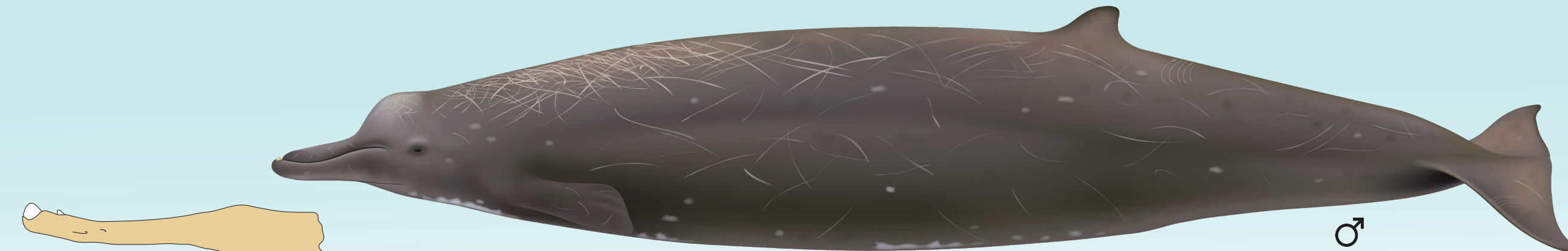
Berardius



Arnoux's beaked whale – *Berardius arnuxii*
Duvernoy, 1851

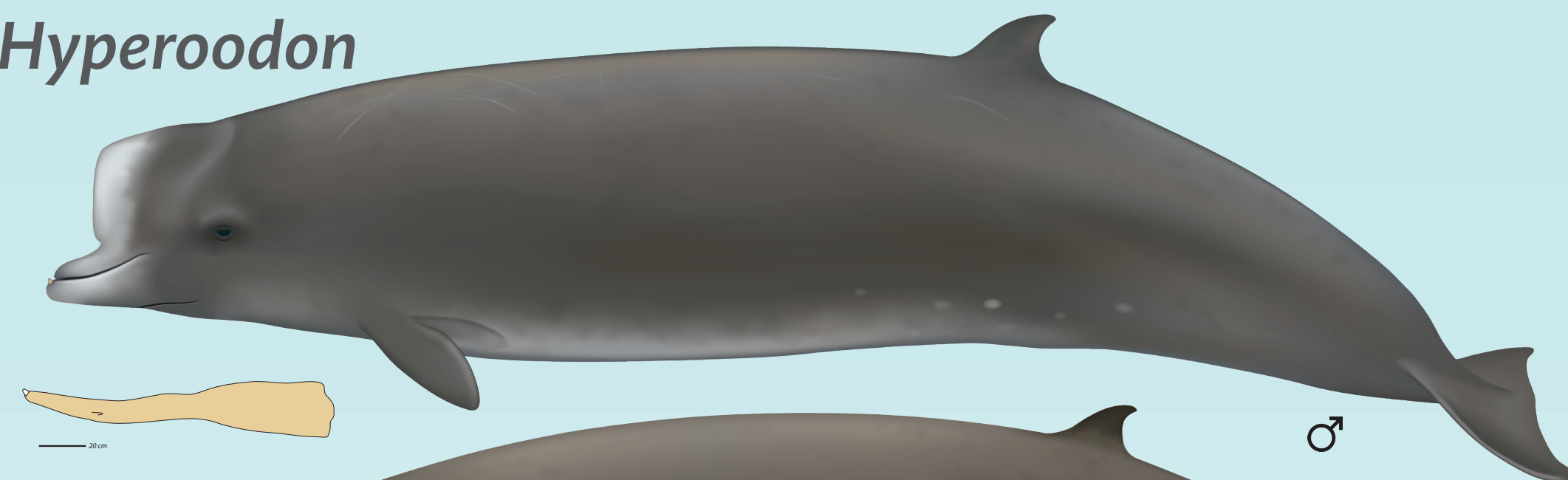


Sato's beaked whale – *Berardius minimus*
Yamada, Kitamura, & Matsuishi, 2019

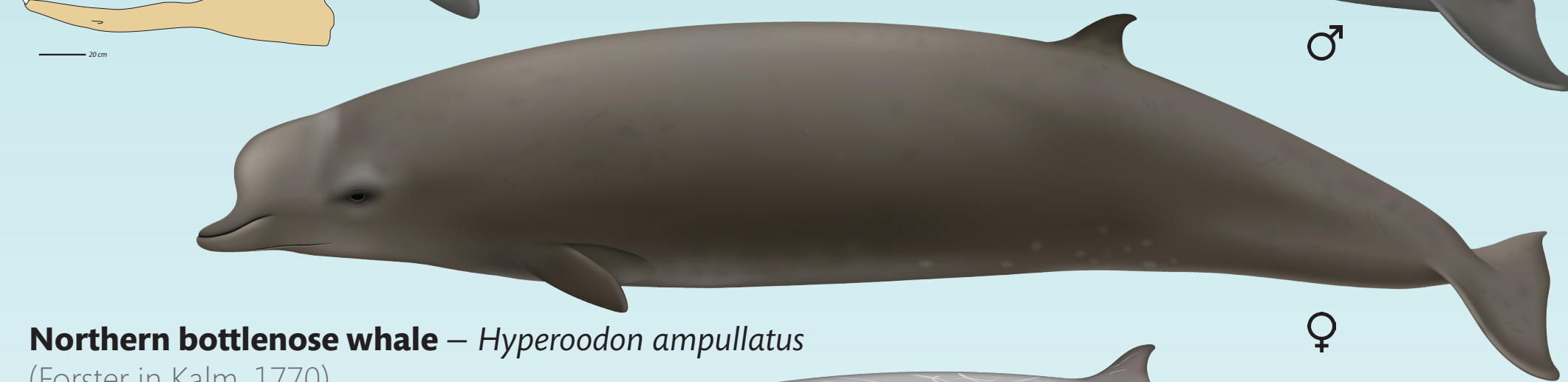


Baird's beaked whale – *Berardius bairdii*
Stejneger, 1883

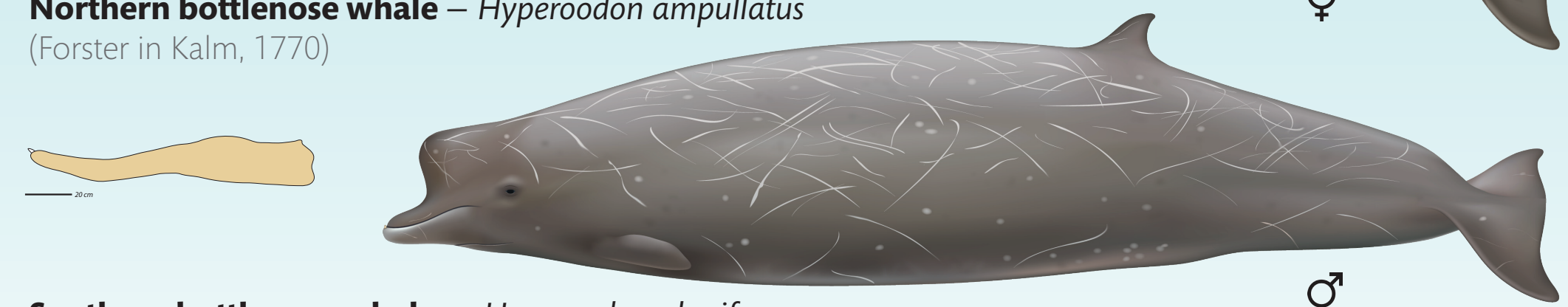
Hyperoodon



Northern bottlenose whale – *Hyperoodon ampullatus*
(Forster in Kalm, 1770)



Southern bottlenose whale – *Hyperoodon planifrons*
Flower, 1882



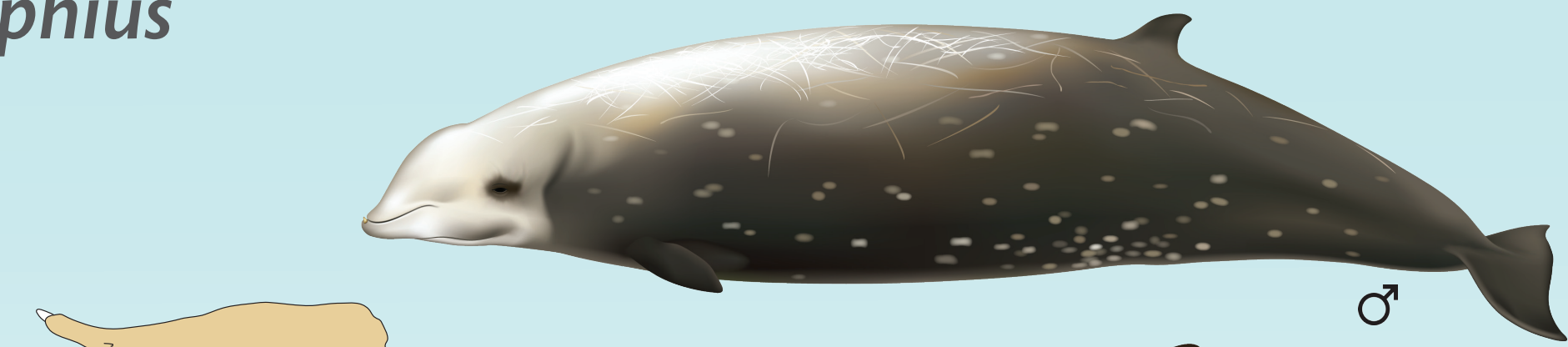
BEAKED WHALES (Ziphiidae)



Mysteries of the Deep

Despite being collectively abundant, globally widespread, and remarkably diverse, beaked whales (family Ziphiidae) are the least known large animals on the planet. Named for their extended, dolphin-like beak, 24 species in 6 genera are currently recognized, representing more than one-quarter of the 93 known species of cetaceans in the world. Two new species were described in the past 5 years alone, and there are probably more left to discover. They live in deep, offshore waters where they are master divers, in some cases plunging 3,000 meters (1.8 miles) for over 3.5 hours. They feed on small, deepwater squids and fishes, using suction feeding; as such, they don't need teeth, and females of most species remain toothless their entire lives. Most males, however, retain a single tooth in each lower jaw that is enlarged for use as a tusk in jousting matches for access to breeding females. The size and location of these teeth is species specific, ranging from tiny to massive and from the tip of the lower jaw to halfway back. Within groups, adult males can usually be identified by the long, linear tooth-rake scars that they inflict on each other. These scars range from relatively light scratches to deep furrows, depending on the size and location of the teeth and how aggressively the individual species wield them. Beaked whales spend very little time at the surface, where killer whales and large sharks are the main threat, and live the bulk of their lives in total darkness. Almost everything known about the feeding ecology and behavior of most species has been gleaned from dead animals stranded on beaches; several species have never been identified alive in the wild. For the most part, the lives of beaked whales remain deep, dark secrets.

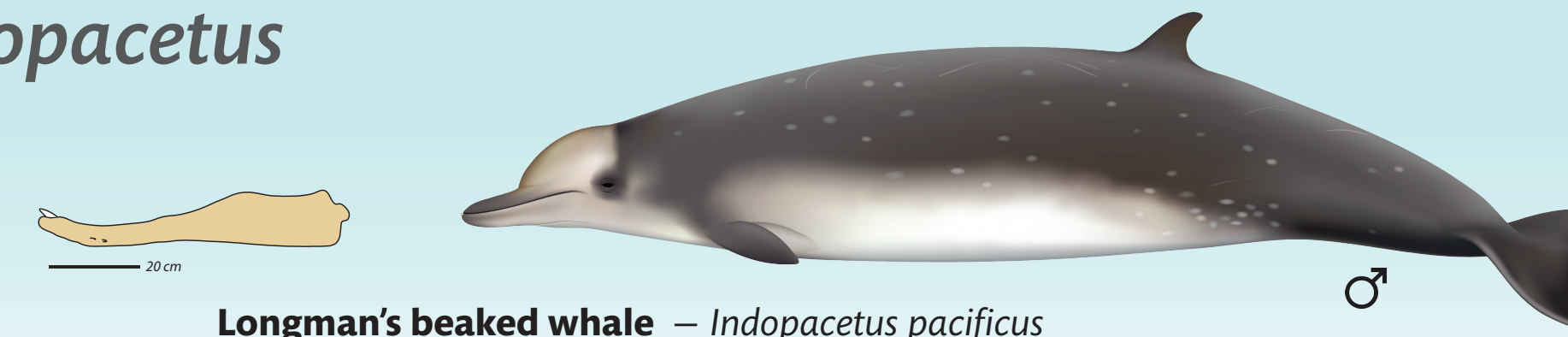
Ziphius



Cuvier's beaked whale – *Ziphius cavirostris*
G. Cuvier, 1823



Indopacetus



Longman's beaked whale – *Indopacetus pacificus*
(Longman, 1926)

Tasmacetus



Shepherd's beaked whale – *Tasmacetus shepherdi*
Oliver, 1937

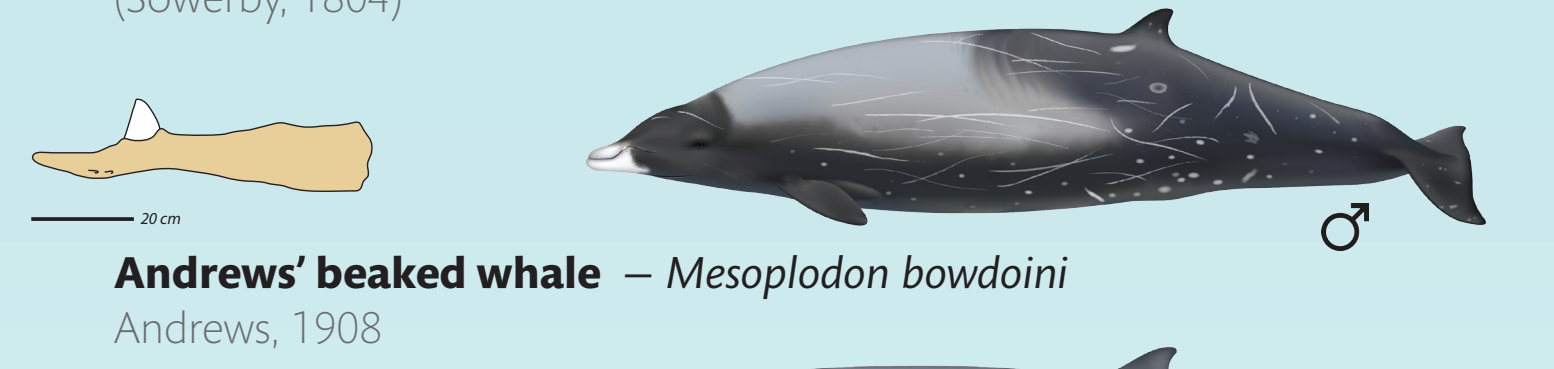
Mesoplodon



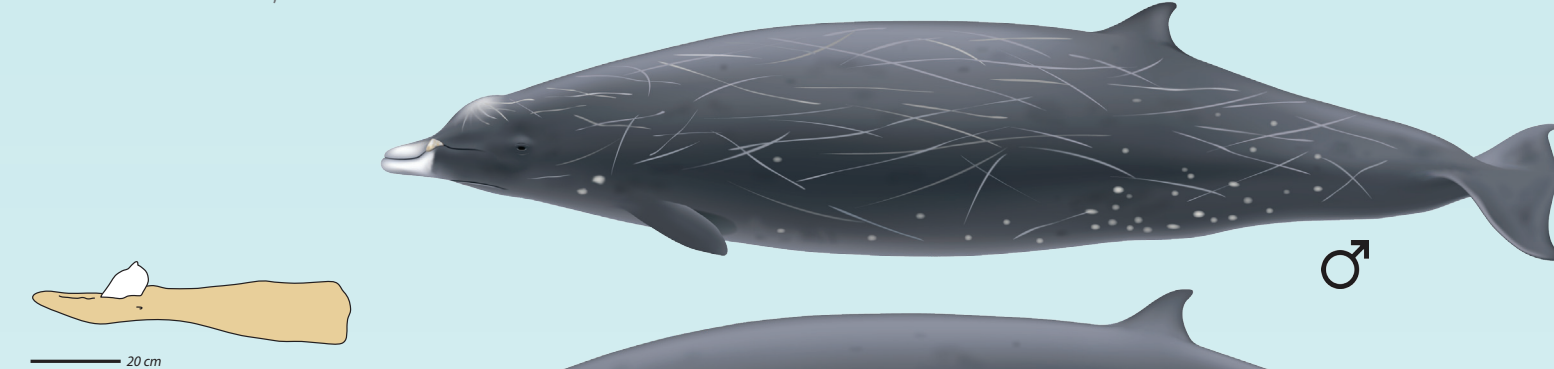
Ramari's beaked whale – *Mesoplodon eueu*
Carroll, et al., 2021



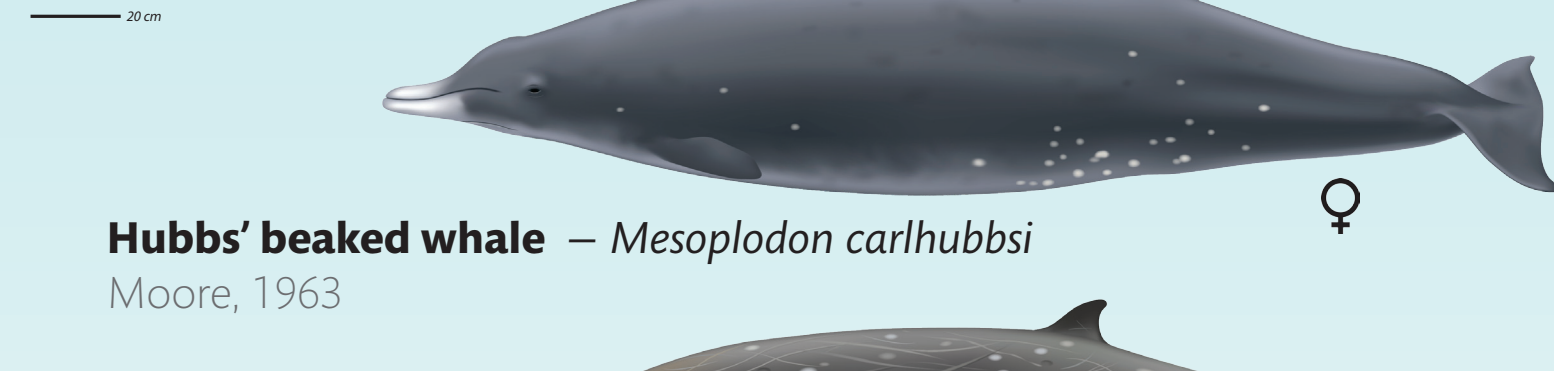
Sowerby's beaked whale – *Mesoplodon bidens*
(Sowerby, 1804)



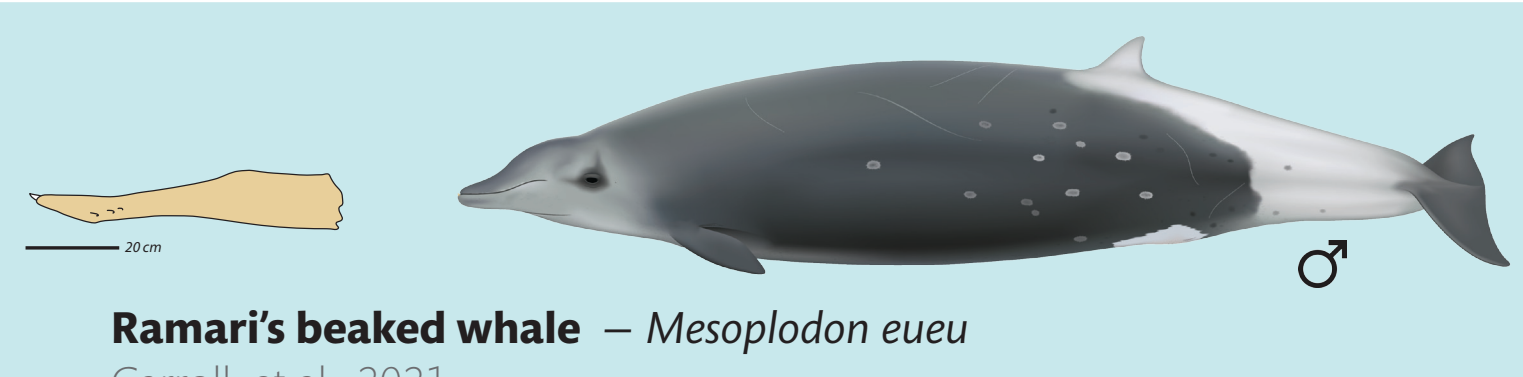
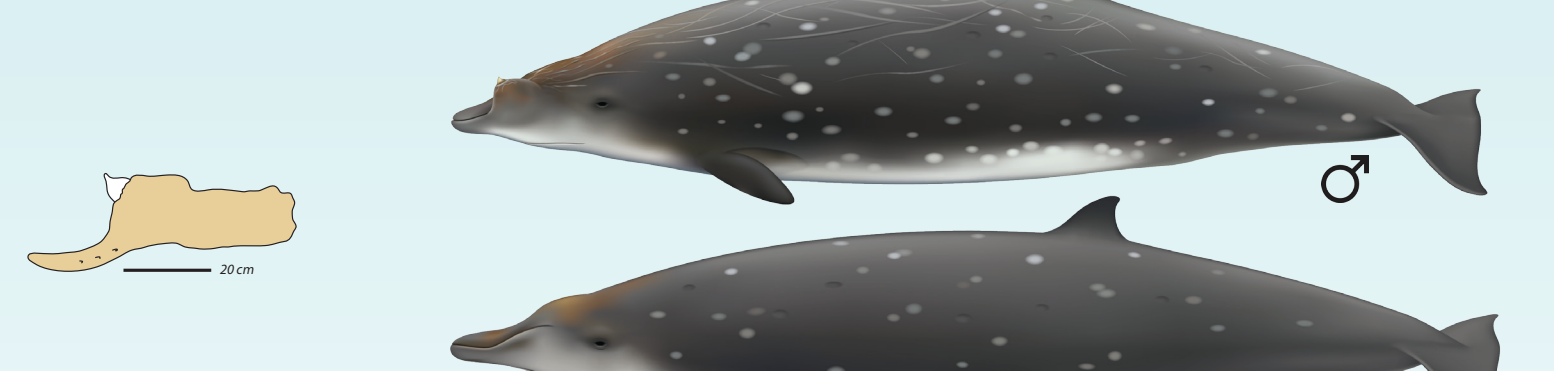
Andrews' beaked whale – *Mesoplodon bowdoini*
Andrews, 1908



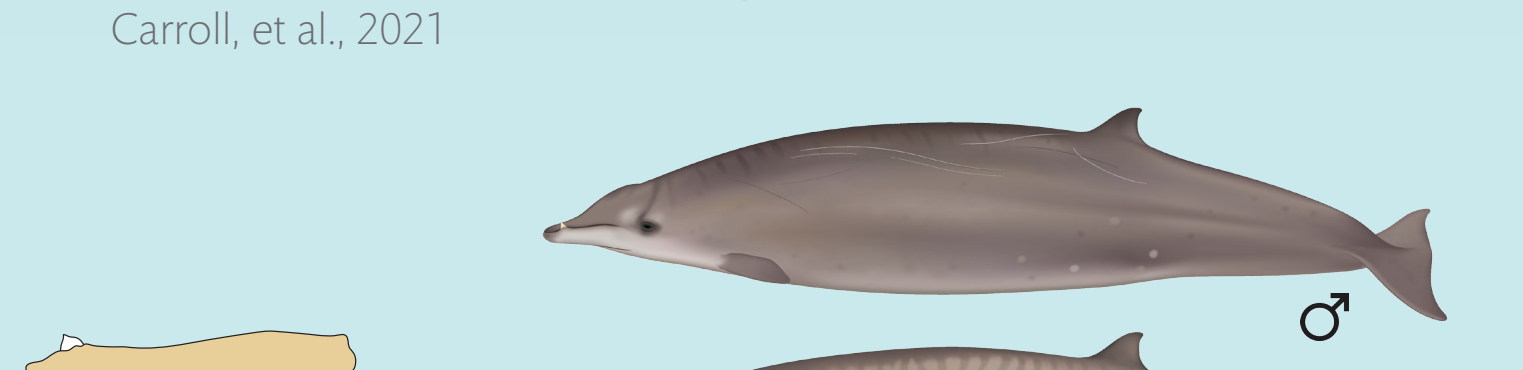
Hubbs' beaked whale – *Mesoplodon carlhubbsi*
Moore, 1963



Blainville's beaked whale – *Mesoplodon densirostris*
(Desmarest, 1817)



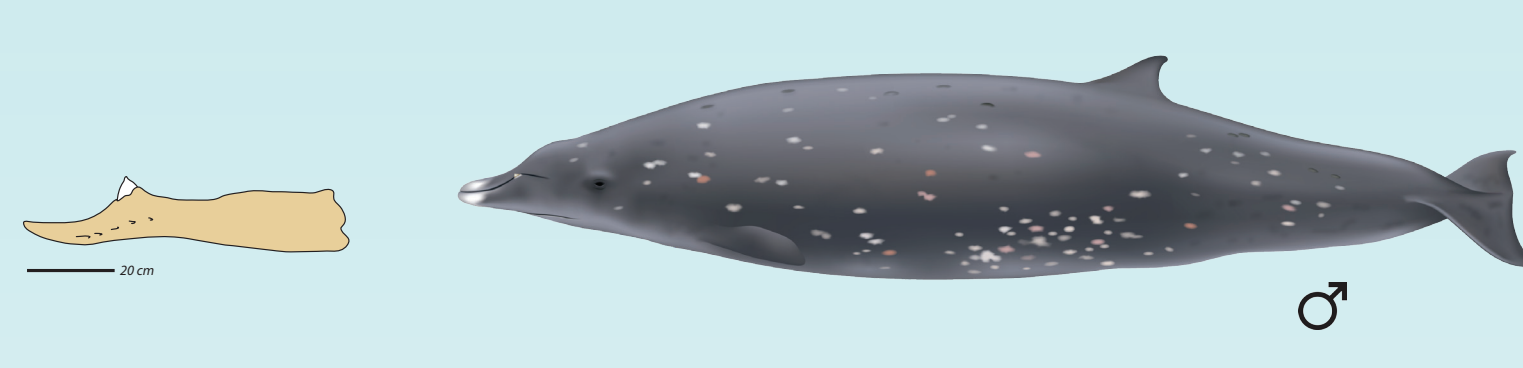
Hector's beaked whale – *Mesoplodon hectori*
(Gray, 1871)



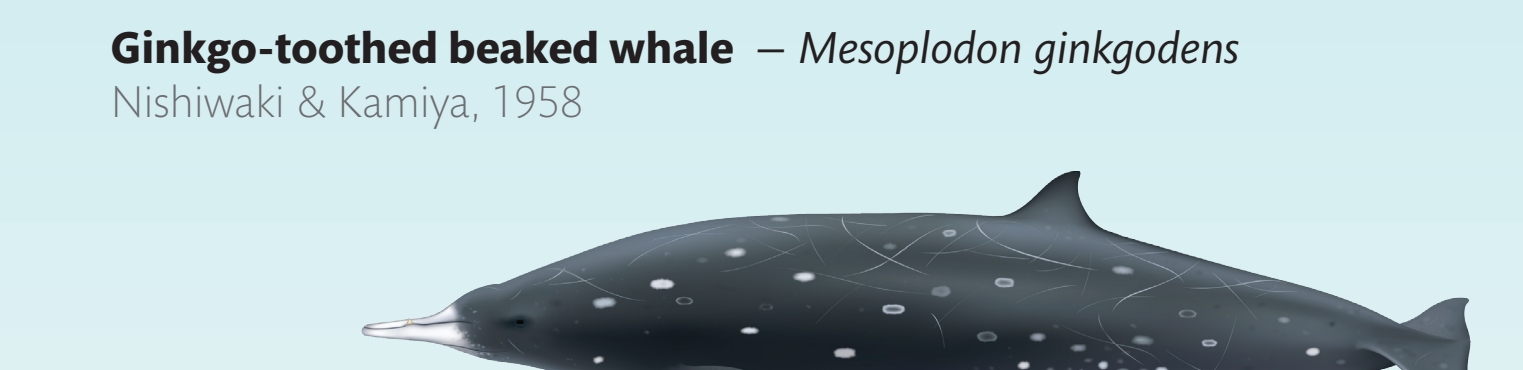
Deraniyagala's beaked whale – *Mesoplodon hotaula*
Deraniyagala, 1963



Gervais' beaked whale – *Mesoplodon europaeus*
(Gervais, 1855)



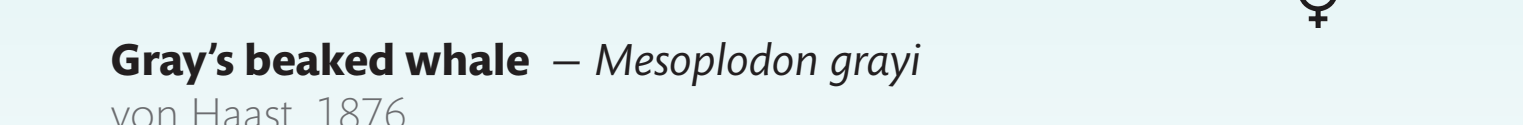
Ginkgo-toothed beaked whale – *Mesoplodon ginkgodens*
Nishiwaki & Kamiya, 1958



Strap-toothed beaked whale – *Mesoplodon layardii*
(Gray, 1865)



True's beaked whale – *Mesoplodon mirus*
True, 1913



Gray's beaked whale – *Mesoplodon grayi*
von Haast, 1876



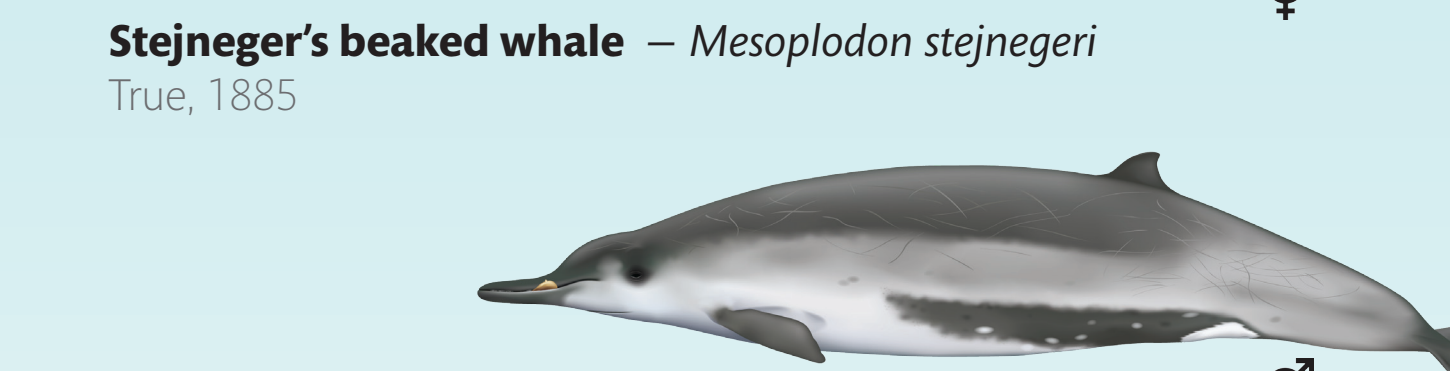
Perrin's beaked whale – *Mesoplodon perrini*
Dalebout, Mead, Baker & van Helden, 2002



Pygmy beaked whale – *Mesoplodon peruvianus*
Reyes, Mead, & Van Waerebeek, 1991



Stejneger's beaked whale – *Mesoplodon stejnegeri*
True, 1885



Spade-toothed beaked whale – *Mesoplodon traversii*
(Gray, 1874)

