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| 3 December 2013List of Marine Mammal Species and Subspecies  |

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| The [Committee on Taxonomy](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=45&Itemid=55#taxonomy), chaired by Bill Perrin, has produced the first official SMM list of marine mammal species and subspecies. Consensus on some issues was not possible; this is reflected in the footnotes.This list will be revisited and possibly revised every few months reflecting the continuing flux in marine mammal taxonomy. This version was updated on 3 December 2013.This list can be cited as follows: “Committee on Taxonomy. 2013. List of marine mammal species and subspecies. Society for Marine Mammalogy, www.marinemammalscience.org, consulted on [date].”This list includes living and recently extinct species and subspecies.  It is meant to reflect prevailing usage and recent revisions published in the peer-reviewed literature.  Author(s) and year of description of the species follow the Latin species name; when these are enclosed in parentheses, the species was originally described in a different genus. Classification and scientific names follow Rice (1998), with adjustments reflecting more recent literature. Common names are arbitrary and change with time and place; one or two currently frequently used in English and/or a range language are given here.  Additional English common names and common names in French, Spanish, Russian and other languages are available at [www.marinespecies.org/cetacea/](http://www.marinespecies.org/cetacea/%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank).Based on molecular and morphological data, the cetaceans genetically and morphologically fall firmly within the artiodactyl clade (Geisler and Uhen, 2005), and therefore we include them in the order Cetartiodactyla, with Cetacea, Mysticeti and Odontoceti as unranked taxa (recognizing that the classification within Cetartiodactyla remains partially unresolved -- e.g., see Spaulding et al., 2009, Price et al., 2005; Agnarsson and May-Collado, 2008)1. Below the rank of order, we list only families, species and subspecies, omitting superfamilies, subfamilies and taxa of other ranks.For pinnipeds we previously followed Berta and Churchill (2012). To avoid issues of paraphyly, these authors proposed that based on data from genetics and morphology the genus Arctocephalus be limited to Arctocephalus pusillus, the type species of the genus Arctocephalus, and transferred the remaining 'Arctocephalus' species (i.e. A. australis, A. galapagoensis, A. gazelle, A. philippii and A. tropicalis) to Arctophoca Peters, 1866.  However,  Nyakatura and Bininda-Emonds (2012) compiled a new supertree of the Carnivora and concluded that this usage of Arctophoca may be premature because of remaining uncertainty about phylogenetic relationships, and we return provisionally to use of Arctocephalus for all the southern fur seals.  Four subspecies of A. australis were formerly listed here: A. a. australis, A. a. forsteri, A. a. gracilis and A. a un-named. However,  Oliveira and Brownell (in press) synonymized A. a. gracilis with A. a. australis. The super-tree analysis by Nyakatura and Bininda-Emonds (2012) accords with the phylogenetic analysis of Higdon (2007), suggesting that the New Zealand fur seal  should be recongnized as a full species, A. forsteri. Two subspecies of A. philippii are valid: A.p. philippii and A. p. townsendi, although small sample sizes and a small number of genes sampled are concerns. Two subspecies of Eumetopias are supported largely on genetic data, which is also the case for recognition of California, Japanese and Galapagos sea lions as separate species. Brunner (2004) advised use of Otaria byronia (Blainville, 1820) over O. flavescens (Shaw, 1800).  Lindqvist et al. (2009) concluded that a purported third subspecies of the walrus Odobenus rosmarus laptevi is not valid. Recent genetic analyses indicate that Phoca vitulina concolor is paraphyletic and this along with lack of morphological differentiation suggests that the western Atlantic subspecies is not valid; P. v. vitulina is considered here to apply to all Atlantic harbor seals. Within the North Pacific, until the subspecies limits of various populations are assessed only a single subspecies is recognized, Phoca vitulina richardii. Placement of the ringed seal, Caspian seal and Baikal seal has alternated between the genera Phoca and Pusa. We accept Rice's (1998) use of Pusa as the correct classification." The use of Lontra rather than Lutra for the marine otter follows Larivière (1998) in recognizing the otters of North and South America as a monophyletic taxon distinct from the otters of Eurasia.In the mysticete cetaceans, genetic evidence strongly supports the recognition of three separate phylogenetic species of right whales (Rosenbaum et al., 2000; Gaines et al., 2005). In addition, the genus Eubalaena (rather than Balaena as in Rice, 1998) is retained for the right whales as recommended by the Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission (IWC, 2002)2. Caperea marginata may be a member of the family Cetotheriidae (Fordyce and Marx 2012). Neobalaenidae is retained here provisionally. All Bryde's whales are provisionally considered to comprise a single species, Balaenoptera edeni, following the usage of the IWC (IWC 2002, 2008) and Kato and Perrin (2009). Some workers recognize B. edeni as including only the small-form coastal Bryde's whales of the western Pacific and Indian Oceans, using B. brydei for the globally distributed larger more oceanic form (Sasaki et al., 2006). Kato and Perrin (2009) and Kershaw et al. (2013) considered these more likely to be distinct at the subspecific level (although arguably at the species level), and they are included here provisionally as such. Balaenoptera omurai is a newly described species (Wada et al., 2003). It was previously confounded with the Bryde's whale and has been confirmed as having a separate and ancient lineage (Sasaki et al. 2006). Clarke (2004) proposed recognition of a pygmy form of the fin whale as a subspecies, based on distribution, size and coloration. He resurrected the synonym patachonica Burmeister, 1865 to apply to the subspecies: B. physalus patachonica. Branch et al. (2007) recognized the Chilean blue whale as an un-named  subspecies of B. musculus.In the odontocetes, Mesoplodon traversii (spade-toothed whale) has been recognized as the senior synonym for M. bahamondi (Bahamonde's beaked whale) (van Helden et al., 2002). The first complete specimen was recently described from a stranding on the North Island of New Zealand (Thompson et al. 2012). Mesoplodon perrini is a newly described species (Dalebout et al., 2002).  Dalebout et al. (in press) resurrected Mesoplodon hotaula Deraniyagala, 1963, a species closely similar to M. ginkgodens.  The species Inia boliviensis d'Orbigny 1834 of the Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Beni and Pando areas of the Bolivian Amazon basin is included in accordance with prevailing usage (Ruiz-García and Shostell, 2010). While the two Inia species overlap in all morphological characters (da Silva, 1994; Ruiz-García et al., 2006), they have been reproductively isolated from each other by a long series of rapids for an estimated 3.1 million years (Hollatz et al., 2011), and two independent lines of genetic evidence, from mtDNA and nuclear introns (Banguera-Hinestroza et al., 2008; Ruiz-García et al., 2008), suggest that they are on separate evolutionary trajectories and deserve recognition as phylogenetic species. Robineau et al. (2007) described the subspecies Cephalorhynchus commersonii kerguelenensis, and A. Baker et al. described C. hectori maui. The tucuxi has been split into the freshwater Sotalia fluviatilis (retaining the common name tucuxi) and the marine Guiana dolphin S. guianensis (Caballero et al. 2007).  Based on a combined analysis of genetic and morphological data, Mendez et al. (2013) propose to recognize four species of Sousa (the humpback dolphins): the previously here-listed S. teuszii and S. chinensis plus S. plumbea and a new un-named species from northern Australia originally documented based on molecular data by Frère et al. (2008). A drawback of the phylogenetic analyses is that there was only one sample from the area of supposed sympatry of S. plumbea and S. chinensis and very low coverage of the Indo-Malay region (n=5). The two species are listed here provisionally, pending the outcome of further analysis including more samples from those areas. The Burrunan dolphin Tursiops australis, recently described by Charlton-Robb et al. (2011), is not included here; its validity is uncertain. Among potential problems relating to its putative species status:1. The specimens were compared morphologically only with bottlenose dolphins from Australia,2. Despite the small sample sizes, the series overlapped in all metric characters and separation was possible only with multivariate analysis (which commonly resolves geographical forms within a species, e.g see Perrin et al. (1999) and Perrin et al. (2011) for Stenella longirostris and Tursiops truncatus, respectively),3. Comparisons of external morphology and non-metrical characters were made only with T. truncatus, to the exclusion of T. aduncus,4. Support for important nodes in molecular trees suggesting phylogenetic separation was low.A rigorous re-evaluation of the relevant data and arguments is needed. Recognition of the Black Sea bottlenose dolphin is now well-supported by genetic data (Viaud-Martinez et al., 2008), as is the Black Sea common dolphin (Natoli et al., 2008). Delphinus tropicalis is now considered a subspecies of D. capensis (Jefferson and Van Waerebeek, 2002). Lagenorhynchus is widely considered an unnatural (polyphyletic) taxon containing morphologically convergent species (Cipriano 1997, LeDuc et al. 1999, McGowen 2011), and application of the genera Sagmatias (for L. obscurus, obliquidens, australis and cruciger) and Leucopleurus (for L. acutus) have been suggested as appropriate and used by some workers. However, there is continuing disagreement about whether australis and cruciger should be included in Cephalorhynchus (which would necessitate a new genus for obliquidens and obscurus, as australis is the type species for the genus Sagmatias) and about whether albirostris and acutus are sister species (which would obviate the need for Leucopleurus). We therefore provisionally retain all the species in Lagenorhynchus. Harlin-Cognato (2010) recognized L. o. posidonia (Peru/Chile). She also recognized L. o. superciliosis (Lesson and Garnot, 1826) for the New Zealand subspecies, but the species identity of the figure in Lesson and Garnot is in question, and we retain use of "un-named New Zealand subspecies." It has been noted repeatedly, most recently by Perrin et al. (2013), that the delphinine genera Stenella and Tursiops are paraphyletic and that at present there is no molecular or morphological basis for satisfactory resolution of phylogenetic relationships in the subfamily. A possible solution would be to return all the species in Tursiops, Sousa, and Stenella to Delphinus, the genus in which they were first described, and place Lagenorhynchus hosei there as well.  However, considering that this would obscure the proven close relationship of the present Delphinus species and of the Sousa species, the status quo is maintained here provisionally, pending the outcome of more definitive morphological and molecular studies. Hopefully a more natural classification will emerge. Perrin et al. (1999) established the subspecies Stenella longirostris roseiventris. The Irrawaddy dolphin was recently split into O. brevirostris and O. heinsohni, the Australian snubfin dolphin (Beasley et al., 2005). Krahn et al. (2004) recognized two un-named species of killer whales, the resident and transient forms. Other forms of killer whales in the North Pacific, North Atlantic and Antarctic Ocean may warrant recognition as separate subspecies or even species, but the taxonomy has not yet been fully clarified or agreed (Morin et al. 2010; Foote et al. 2009, 2013). Wang et al. (2008) and Jefferson and Wang (2011) established Neophocaena asiaeorientalis as a full species, with two subspecies. Viaud-Martinez et al. (2007) concluded based on morphological and genetic evidence that Phocoena phocoena relicta is a valid subspecies.We list the baiji Lipotes vexillifer as “possibly extinct” in conformance with the IUCN Red List, although extinction seems a certainty.In the Sirenia, subspecies of the dugong are not currently recognized (Domning, 1996). However, no in-depth study has been undertaken to address the issue of subspecies.For review of species concepts, see Reeves et al. (2004), Orr and Coyne (2004), de Queiroz (2007) and Perrin (2009).  Perrin et al. (2009) reviewed the cetacean subspecies, but that review has not yet appeared in the peer-reviewed literature and is therefore not considered here; the subspecies (including for the Carnivora and Sirenia) are as recognized by Rice (1998), with the above-noted changes.Corrections and comments should be directed to the Committee on Taxonomy (william.perrin@noaa.gov).  Divergent opinions by members of the Committee on particular taxonomic questions are given in the footnotes.Order CarnivoraFamily Otariidae (eared seals and sea lions; 15 species, of which 1 extinct)Arctocephalus pusillus (Schreber, 1775) Cape fur sealA. p. pusillus (Schreber, 1775). Cape fur sealA. p. doriferus Wood Jones, 1925. Australian fur sealArctocephalus gazella (Peters, 1876). Antarctic fur sealArctocephalus tropicalis (Gray, 1872).  Subantarctic fur seal[Arctocephalus forsteri](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=439&Itemid=285) (Lesson, 1828). New Zealand fur sealArctocephalus australis (Zimmermann, 1783) South American fur sealA. a. australis (Zimmermann, 1783). South American fur sealA. a. un-named subspecies. Peruvian fur sealArctocephalus galapagoensis Heller, 1904. Galapagos fur sealArctocephalus philippii (Peters, 1866)A. p. philippii Peters, 1866. Juan Fernandez fur sealA. p. townsendi (Merriam, 1897). Guadalupe fur sealCallorhinus ursinus (Linnaeus, 1758). Northern fur sealZalophus japonicus (Peters, 1866). Japanese sea lion (extinct)Zalophus californianus (Lesson, 1828). California sea lionZalophus wollebaeki Sivertsen, 1953. Galapagos sea lionEumetopias jubatus (Schreber, 1776). Steller sea lion, northern sea lionE. j. jubatus (Schreber, 1776). Western Steller sea lionE. j. monteriensis (Gray, 1859). Loughlin's Steller sea lion[Neophoca cinerea](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=468&Itemid=302) (Peron, 1816). Australian sea lion[Phocarctos hookeri](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=437&Itemid=286) (Gray, 1844). New Zealand sea lionOtaria byronia (Blainville, 1820). South American sea lion****Family**** Odobenidae [Odobenus rosmarus](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=512&Itemid=320) (Linnaeus, 1758). WalrusO. r. rosmarus (Linnaeus, 1758). Atlantic walrusO. r. divergens (Illiger, 1815). Pacific walrus****Family**** Phocidae ****(earless seals; 19 species, of which 1 extinct)****Erignathus barbatus (Erxleben, 1777). Bearded sealE. b. barbatus (Erxleben, 1777). Atlantic bearded sealE. b. nauticus (Pallas, 1881). Pacific bearded seal[Phoca vitulina](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=477&Itemid=310) (Linnaeus, 1758). Harbor seal, common sealP. v. vitulina (Linnaeus, 1758). Atlantic harbor sealP. v. mellonae (Doutt, 1942). Ungava harbor sealP. v. richardii (Gray, 1864). Pacific harbor sealPhoca largha (Pallas, 1811. Spotted seal, largha sealPusa hispida (Schreber, 1775). Ringed sealP. h. hispida (Schreber, 1775). Arctic Ringed sealP. h. botnica (Gmelin, 1788). Baltic ringed sealP. h. ochotensis (Nordquist, 1889) Okhotsk ringed sealP. h. ladogensis (Nordquist, 1889). Lake Ladoga sealP. h. saimensis (Nordquist, 1889). Saima sealPusa caspica (Gmelin, 1788). Caspian sealPusa sibirica (Gmelin, 1788. Baikal seal[Halichoerus grypus](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=476&Itemid=309) (Fabricius, 1791). Gray sealH. g. grypus (Fabricius, 1791). Western Atlantic gray sealH. g. macrorhynchus Hornschuh and Schilling, 1851. Eastern Atlantic gray sealHistriophoca fasciata (Zimmerman, 1783). Ribbon sealPagophilus groenlandicus (Erxleben, 1777). Harp sealCystophora cristata (Erxleben, 1777). Hooded seal[Monachus tropicalis](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=472&Itemid=306) (Gray, 1850). Caribbean monk seal (extinct)Monachus monachus (Hermann, 1779). Mediter­ranean monk seal[Monachus schauinslandi](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=498&Itemid=314) Matschie, 1905. Hawaiian monk seal[Mirounga leonina](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=453&Itemid=296) (Linnaeus, 1758). Southern elephant seal[Mirounga angustirostris](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=424&Itemid=295) (Gill, 1866). Northern elephant sealLeptonychotes weddellii (Lesson, 1826). Weddell sealOmmatophoca rossii Gray, 1844. Ross sealLobodon carcinophaga (Hombron and Jacquinot, 1842). Crabeater seal[Hydrurga leptonyx](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=459&Itemid=298) (Blainville, 1820). Leopard seal****Family**** Ursidae Ursus maritimus Phipps, 1774. Polar bearU. m. maritimus Phipps, 1774. Atlantic polar bearU. m. marinus Pallas, 1776. Pacific polar bear ****Family**** Mustelidae Enhydra lutris (Linnaeus, 1758). Sea otterE. l. lutris (Linnaeus, 1758). Western sea otterE. l. kenyoni Wilson, 1991. Eastern sea otterE. l. nereis (Merriam, 1904). Southern sea otterLontra felina (Molina, 1782). Chungungo, marine otterNeovison macrodon (Prentis, 1903). Sea mink (extinct)****Order**** Cetartiodactyla****(artiodactyls and cetaceans)****CETACEA ****(cetaceans; 90 species, of which 1 possibly extinct)****MYSTICETI ****(baleen whales, 14 species)********Family**** Balaenidae ****(right whales, 4 species)****Eubalaena glacialis (Müller, 1776). North Atlantic right whaleEubalaena japonica (Lacépède, 1818). North Pacific right whaleEubalaena australis (Desmoulins, 1822). Southern right whaleBalaena mysticetus Linnaeus, 1758. Bowhead whale, Greenland whale****Family**** NeobalaenidaeCaperea marginata (Gray, 1846). Pygmy right whale****Family**** Eschrichtiidae[Eschrichtius robustus](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=475&Itemid=308) (Lilljeborg, 1861). Gray whale****Family**** Balaenopteridae ****(rorquals, 8 species)****[Megaptera novaeangliae](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=426&Itemid=282) (Borowski, 1781). Humpback whaleBalaenoptera acutorostrata Lacépède, 1804. Common minke whaleB. a. acutorostrata Lacépède, 1804. North Atlantic minke whaleB. a. scammoni Deméré, 1986. North Pacific minke whaleB. a. un-named subsp. Dwarf minke whale[Balaenoptera bonaerensis](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=407&Itemid=274) Burmeister, 1867. Antarctic minke whaleBalaenoptera edeni Anderson, 1879. Bryde's whaleB. e. edeni Anderson, 1879. Eden’s whaleB. e. brydei Olsen, 1913. Offshore Bryde’s whaleBalaenoptera omurai Wada, Oishi and Yamada, 2003. Omura's whaleBalaenoptera borealis Lesson, 1828. Sei whaleB. b. borealis Lesson, 1828. Northern sei whaleB. b. schlegellii (Flower, 1865). Southern sei whale[Balaenoptera physalus](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=418&Itemid=279) (Linnaeus, 1758). Fin whaleB. p. physalus (Linnaeus, 1758). Northern fin whaleB. p. quoyi Fischer, 1829). Southern fin whaleB. p. patachonica Burmeister, 1865. Pygmy fin whale[Balaenoptera musculus](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=494&Itemid=311) (Linnaeus, 1758). Blue whaleB. m. musculus (Linnaeus, 1758). Northern blue whaleB. m. intermedia Burmeister, 1871. Antarctic blue whaleB. m. indica Blyth, 1859. Northern Indian Ocean blue whale[B. m. brevicauda](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=514&Itemid=321) Ichihara, 1966. Pygmy blue whaleB. m. un-named subsp. Chilean blue whale.ODONTOCETI ****(toothed whales, dolphins and porpoises: 76 named and 1 un-named species; one named species possibly extinct)********Family**** Physeteridae [Physeter macrocephalus](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=496&Itemid=313) Linnaeus, 1758. Sperm whale, cachalot****Family**** Kogiidae Kogia breviceps (Blainville, 1838). Pygmy sperm whaleKogia sima (Owen, 1866). Dwarf sperm whale****Family**** Ziphiidae ****(beaked whales, 22 species)****[Ziphius cavirostris](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=474&Itemid=307) G. Cuvier, 1823. Cuvier's beaked whale, goose-beaked whaleBerardius arnuxii Duvernoy, 1851. Arnoux' beaked whaleBerardius bairdii Stejneger, 1883. Baird's beaked whaleTasmacetus shepherdi Oliver, 1937. Shepherd's beaked whale, Tasman beaked whaleIndopacetus pacificus (Longman, 1926). Longman's beaked whale, tropical bottlenose whale,[Hyperoodon ampullatus](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=417&Itemid=278) (Forster, 1770). Northern bottlenose whaleHyperoodon planifrons Flower, 1882. Southern bottlenose whaleMesoplodon hectori (Gray, 1871). Hector's beaked whaleMesoplodon mirus True, 1913. True's beaked whaleMesoplodon europaeus (Gervais, 1855). Gervais' beaked whaleMesoplodon bidens (Sowerby, 1804). Sowerby's beaked whaleMesoplodon grayi von Haast, 1876. Gray's beaked whaleMesoplodon perrini Dalebout, Mead, Baker, Baker and van Helden, 2002. Perrin's beaked whaleMesoplodon peruvianus Reyes, Mead and Van Waerebeek, 1991. Pygmy beaked whaleMesoplodon bowdoini Andrews, 1908. Andrews’ beaked whaleMesoplodon traversii (Gray, 1874). Spade-toothed whaleMesoplodon carlhubbsi Moore, 1963. Hubbs' beaked whaleMesoplodon ginkgodens Nishiwaki and Kamiya, 1958. Ginkgo-toothed beaked whaleMesoplodon stejnegeri True, 1885. Stejneger's beaked whaleMesoplodon layardii (Gray, 1865). Strap-toothed beaked whale, Layard’s beaked whale[Mesoplodon densirostris](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=515&Itemid=322) (Blainville, 1817. Blainville's beaked whaleMesoplodon hotaula Deraniyagala, 1963. Deraniyagala’s beaked whale.****Family**** PlatanistidaePlatanista gangetica (Lebeck, 1801). South Asian river dolphin, Indian river dolphinP. g. gangetica (Lebeck, 1801). Susu, Ganges river dolphinP. g. minor Owen, 1853. Bhulan, Indus river dolphin****Family**** Iniidae Inia geoffrensis (Blainville, 1817). Amazon river dolphinI. g. geoffrensis (Blainville, 1817). BotoI. g. humboldtiana Pilleri and Gihr, 1977. Orinoco bufeoInia boliviensis d'Orbigny, 1834. Bolivian bufeo ****Family**** LipotidaeLipotes vexillifer (Miller, 1918). Baiji, Yangtze river dolphin – possibly extinct****Family**** Pontoporiidae Pontoporia blainvillei (Gervais and d'Orbigny, 1844). Franciscana, toninha.****Family**** Monodontidae [Monodon monoceros](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=510&Itemid=319) Linnaeus, 1758. NarwhalDelphinapterus leucas (Pallas, 1776). Beluga, white whale****Family**** Delphinidae ****(38 species)****Cephalorhynchus commersonii (Lacépède, 1804). Commerson's dolphinC. c. commersonii (Lacépède, 1804). Commerson's dolphinC. c. kerguelenensis Robineau, Goodall, Pichler and C. S. Baker, 2007. Kerguelen Islands Commerson's dolphinCephalorhynchus eutropia (Gray, 1846). Chilean dolphinCephalorhynchus heavisidii (Gray, 1828). Heaviside's dolphin, Haviside’s dolphin[Cephalorhynchus hectori](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=422&Itemid=281) (Van Beneden, 1881). Hector's dolphin, New Zealand dolphinC. h. hectori (Van Beneden, 1881). South Island Hector's dolphinC. h. maui A. Baker, Smith and Pichler, 2002. Maui's dolphin, North Island Hector's dolphinSteno bredanensis (G. Cuvier in Lesson, 1828). Rough-toothed dolphinSousa teuszii (Kükenthal, 1892). Atlantic hump­back dolphinSousa chinensis (Osbeck, 1765).  Pacific hump­back dolphinSousa plumbea (G. Cuvier, 1829). Indian Ocean humpback dolphinSousa un-named species. Australian humpback dolphinSotalia fluviatilis (Gervais and Deville in: Gervais, 1853). TucuxiSotalia guianensis (Van Bénedén, 1864). Guiana dolphin, costeroTursiops truncatus (Montagu, 1821). Common bottlenose dolphinT. t. truncatus (Montagu, 1821). Common bottlenose dolphinT. t. ponticus Barabash-Nikiforov, 1940. Black Sea bottlenose dolphin[Tursiops aduncus](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=522&Itemid=326) (Ehrenberg, 1833). Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphinStenella attenuata (Gray, 1846). Pantropical spotted dolphinS. a. attenuata (Gray, 1846). Offshore pantropical spotted dolphinS. a. graffmani (Lönnberg, 1934). Coastal pantropical spotted dolphin[Stenella frontalis](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=434&Itemid=284) (G. Cuvier, 1829). Atlantic spotted dolphinStenella longirostris (Gray, 1828). Spinner dolphinS. l. longirostris (Gray, 1828). Gray's spinner dolphinS. l. orientalis Perrin, 1990. Eastern spinner dolphinS. l. centroamericana Perrin, 1990. Central American spinner dolphinS. l. roseiventris (Wagner, 1846). Dwarf spinner dolphinStenella clymene (Gray, 1850). Clymene dolphinStenella coeruleoalba (Meyen, 1833). Striped dolphin[Delphinus delphis](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=467&Itemid=301) Linnaeus, 1758. Short-beaked common dolphin, saddleback dolphinD. d. delphis Linnaeus, 1758. Short-beaked common dolphinD. d. ponticus Barabash, 1935. Black Sea common dolphin[Delphinus capensis](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=465&Itemid=300) Gray, 1828. Long-beaked common dolphinD. c. capensis Gray, 1828. Long-beaked common dolphinD. c. tropicalis van Bree, 1971. Indo-Pacific common dolphinLagenodelphis hosei Fraser, 1956. Fraser's dolphinLagenorhynchus albirostris (Gray, 1846). White­-beaked dolphinLagenorhynchus acutus (Gray, 1828). Atlantic white-sided dolphinLagenorhynchus obliquidens Gill, 1865. Pacific white-sided dolphin[Lagenorhynchus obscurus](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=431&Itemid=283) (Gray, 1828). Dusky dolphinL. o. obscurus (Gray, 1828). African dusky dolphinL. o. fitzroyi (Waterhouse, 1838). Fitzroy’s dolphinL. o. posidonia (Philippi, 1893). Peruvian/Chilean dusky dolphinL. o. un-named subsp. New Zealand dusky dolphinLagenorhynchus australis (Peale, 1848). Peale's dolphinLagenorhynchus cruciger (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824). Hourglass dolphinLissodelphis borealis (Peale, 1848). Northern right-whale dolphinLissodelphis peronii (Lacépède, 1804). Southern right-whale dolphinGrampus griseus (G. Cuvier, 1812). Risso's dolphin, gray grampusPeponocephala electra (Gray, 1846). Melon-headed whale, Electra dolphinFeresa attenuata Gray, 1874. Pygmy killer whale[Pseudorca crassidens](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=463&Itemid=299) (Owen, 1846). False killer whaleOrcinus orca (Linnaeus, 1758). Killer whale, orcaO. o. un-named subsp. Resident killer whaleO. o. un-named subsp. Transient killer whale, Bigg’s killer whale[Globicephala melas](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=519&Itemid=325) (Traill, 1809). Long-finned pilot whaleG. m. melas (Traill, 1809). North Atlantic long-finned pilot whaleG. m. edwardii (A. Smith, 1834). Southern long-finned pilot whaleG. m. un-named subsp. North Pacific long-finned pilot whale[Globicephala macrorhynchus](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=521&Itemid=324) Gray, 1846. Short­-finned pilot whaleOrcaella brevirostris (Owen in Gray, 1866). Ir­rawaddy dolphin, pesutOrcaella heinsohni Beasley, Robertson and Arnold, 2005. Australian snubfin dolphin****Family**** Phocoenidae ****(porpoises, 7 species)****Neophocaena phocaenoides (G. Cuvier, 1829). Indo-Pacific fin­less porpoiseNeophocaena  asiaeorientalis (Pilleri and Gihr, 1972). Narrow-ridged finless porpoiseN. a. asiaeorientalis (Pilleri and Gihr, 1972). Yangtze finless porpoiseN. a. sunameri Pilleri and Gihr, 1975. East Asian finless porpoise, sunameri[Phocoena phocoena](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=412&Itemid=276) (Linnaeus, 1758). Harbor por­poise, common porpoiseP. p. phocoena (Linnaeus, 1758). Atlantic harbor porpoiseP. p. vomerina (Gill, 1865). Eastern Pacific harbor porpoiseP. p. relicta Abel, 1905. Black Sea harbor porpoiseP. p. un-named subsp. Western Pacific harbor porpoise[Phocoena sinus](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=501&Itemid=315) Norris and McFarland, 1958. Vaquita, Gulf of California harbor porpoisePhocoena spinipinnis Burmeister, 1865. Burmeister's porpoisePhocoena dioptrica Lahille, 1912. Spectacled porpoisePhocoenoides dalli (True, 1885). Dall's porpoise, Dall porpoiseP. d. dalli (True, 1885). Dalli-type Dall's porpoiseP. d. truei Andrews, 1911. Truei-type Dall's porpoise****ORDER**** SIRENIA ****(sirenians, 5 species – 1 extinct)********Family**** Trichechidae [Trichechus manatus](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=414&Itemid=277) Linnaeus, 1758. West Indian manateeT. m. manatus Linnaeus, 1758. Antillean manateeT. m. latirostris (Harlan, 1824). Florida manateeTrichechus senegalensis Link, 1795. West African manatee, African manateeTrichechus inunguis (Natterer, 1883). Amazonian manatee****Family**** Dugongidae [Dugong dugon](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=441&Itemid=287) (Müller, 1776). DugongHydrodamalis gigas (Zimmerman, 1780). Steller's sea cow - extinct***Footnotes***1Use of Order Cetartiodactyla is favored by most evolutionary mammalogists working with molecular data. Some others, including many marine mammalogists and paleontologists, favor retention of Order Cetacea in the interest of taxonomic stability.2(from D. Rice) Baker et al. (2003) hold that there is no evidence that would support the classification of the right whales as more than a single biological species.  [The three species are here recognized as phylogenetic species.]**References** Agnarsson, I. and L. J. May-Collado. 2008. 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Detecting recent speciation events: the case of the finless porpoise (genus Neophocaena). Heredity 101:145—155.ividerLast updated 3 December 2013 by members of the [Committee on Taxonomy](http://www.marinemammalscience.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=45&Itemid=55#taxonomy):•                William F. Perrin (Chair)•                C. Scott Baker•                Annalisa Berta•                Daryl J. Boness•                Robert L. Brownell, Jr.•                Daryl P. Domning•                R. Ewan Fordyce•                Rebecca M. Hamner•                Thomas A. Jefferson•                James G. Mead•                Larissa R. Oliveira•                Dale W. Rice•                Patricia E. Rosel•                John Y. Wang•                Tadasu Yamada |