

AN UPDATE ON ANOMALOUSLY WHITE CETACEANS, INCLUDING THE FIRST ACCOUNT FOR THE PANTROPICAL SPOTTED DOLPHIN (*STENELLA ATTENUATA GRAFFMANI*)

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Mammalian color is almost entirely dependent on presence (or absence) of the pigment melanin in the skin, hair, and eyes. Hypo-pigmented (anomalously white) individuals are often presumed to be true albinos; however, pigmentation patterns should not be the only criterion (Fertl and Rosel, 2002). Anomalously white individuals have been reported for a number of cetacean and pinniped species (Fertl and Rosel, 2002); Fertl *et al.* (1999) reviewed the infrequent occurrence of this aberrant pigmentation for 20 cetacean species. Additional records have since become available, including the first for the blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*) (Chandler *et al.*, 2001⁷) and details of an all-white humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) still living in Australian waters (Forestell *et*

al., 2001). We present the first known account for an all-white pantropical spotted dolphin (*Stenella attenuata graffmani*), off the Pacific coast of Panama, as well as a subsequent record for Gulf of Mexico common bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*).

Pantropical Spotted Dolphin

An all-white “coastal” pantropical spotted dolphin (*Stenella attenuata graffmani*) calf was sighted and photographed in a school of about 60 individuals (primarily mothers with calves, and juveniles) in shallow coastal waters off western Panama, near Isla de Coiba (07°18'N, 81°56'W), on 20 November 2003 from NOAA Ship *McArthur II* (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Anomalously white pantropical spotted dolphin (*Stenella attenuata graffmani*) photographed off the Pacific coast of Panama. (Photo: Michael Richlen).

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⁷Chandler, T., Calambokidis, J. and Sears, R. (2001) *First report on sightings of a white blue whale*. Page 41 in Abstracts, XIV Biennial Conference on the Biology of Marine Mammals, 28 November - 03 December, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

The estimated 1.7m juvenile female was uniformly pinkish-white and possessed the slightest hint of the characteristic caped pigmentation pattern. Examination of numerous photos, however, could not confirm with absolute certainty the presence of a “pink” eye. The eyes were curiously closed, but the eyelids were indeed pink. The juvenile maintained constant close association with a normally pigmented adult and was quite exuberant as it repeatedly leaped before the boat’s bow on several occasions. A large fleshy-bodied remora (family Echeneididae) was also attached to the dolphin’s left side. It was not possible to identify the remora to species; as noted by Fertl and Landry (1999, 2002), species identification in remoras is difficult without the actual specimen in hand.

Common bottlenose dolphin

On 13 September 2003 at 08:30h, shrimp fishermen observed an all-white (appeared bright pink) calf with red eyes accompanied by a normally pigmented adult within a group of approximately 40+ dolphins 77km south of Galveston, Texas (28°47’N, 94°15’W) (Figure 2). The animals were determined to be common bottlenose dolphins, due to species characteristics visible in photographs of the mother/calf pair, including their short beaks and the apparent absence of spotting on the adult (as well as other individuals in the group), as well as based on habitat characteristics where they were observed – waters with a bottom depth of approximately 30m. The calf’s small size suggests that it is a young-of-the-year,

possibly born in March to April, when a peak in calving seasonality and the highest incidence in neonate strandings are observed along the Texas coast (Jones, 1988; Fernandez and Hohn, 1998; Worthy, 1998).

The white dolphin calf was spotted from the R/V *Retriever* (a 23m shrimp boat), when it was underway (*i.e.*, not trawling) from one shrimping location to another. The crew was sorting shrimp from the bycatch while the boat was underway, constantly discarding bycatch over the side of the boat. While working, one crew member was periodically watching dolphins feeding on the bycatch. The boat was stopped as soon as the white calf was observed, although the shrimpers continued to discard bycatch. The presumed mother/calf pair was observed on the outskirts of the dolphin group, furthest from the boat; their closest approach was approximately 9m from the boat, although other dolphins in the group approached much closer at times. The dolphin group was observed for approximately 30 minutes before the shrimpers ran out of fish to be discarded and the boat left the area. A white dolphin calf has been resighted on many occasions in the same general vicinity of the original sighting, as recently as August 2004. It is quite probable that these sightings refer to the same individual, especially since shrimpers who sighted the calf originally commented on the larger size of the individual upon the resights. This observation is of particular interest in part due to survivability of this aberrantly pigmented individual, as well as its apparent consistent use of the same general area.



Figure 2. Anomalously white common bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) calf photographed off Texas coast in the northern Gulf of Mexico (Photo: Susan Estes).

Little is known about how common anomalously white cetaceans are, or the costs associated with this aberrant pigmentation, such as visual impairment, conspicuousness to predators, thermoregulatory limitations or the ontogenetic survival rates of those presenting the

condition (Fertl and Rosel, 2002). We encourage others to publish their observations so that a proper assessment and further insights into the ecological and physiological implications of this condition in cetaceans can be evaluated in the future.

Table 1. Records of Anomalously White Cetaceans.

SPECIES	DATE	LOCATION	REFERENCES
Blue whale (<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>) ⁸	1997	Gulf of California, Mexico	Chandler <i>et al.</i> (2001) ^{7,9}
	1999	Santa Barbara Channel, California, USA	Chandler <i>et al.</i> (2001) ^{7,9}
	Summer 2000	Southern California, USA	Chandler <i>et al.</i> (2001) ^{7,9}
Gray whale (<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>)	February 2003	Guerrero Negro Lagoon and Laguna Ojo de Liebre, Baja California, Mexico	Jones (2003) ¹⁰
Heaviside's dolphin (<i>Cephalorhynchus heavisidii</i>)	October 2000	Lüderitz, Namibia, Africa	Cole (2000) ^{9,11}
Pantropical spotted dolphin (<i>Stenella attenuata graffmani</i>)	20 November 2003	Off the Pacific coast of Panama, Central America	This report ⁹
Spinner dolphin (<i>Stenella longirostris</i>)	1999	Makua, west coast of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, USA	Dewar (1999) ^{9,12}
Pilot whale (<i>Globicephala</i> spp.)	1998-2002	Jeffreys Ledge, Massachusetts, USA	Whale Center of New England (2002) ¹³
	Summer 2002	Near Cape Cod, Massachusetts, USA	Whale Center of New England (2002) ^{9,13}
Killer whale (<i>Orcinus orca</i>)	27 August 1993	Southwest of St. Lawrence Island, northern Bering Sea	Speckman and Sheffield (2001)
	Summer/Fall 2000	Aleutian Islands	Renner (2000) ^{9,14}
Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	September 2003	Gulf of Mexico	This report ⁹

(⁸) Same individual in all the locations and years, (⁹) Verified with photographs; these are available for review by contacting the senior author of this paper, (¹⁰) Jones, K. (2003) Big news in Laguna Ojo de Liebre! Pure white whale calf. Available at: <http://www.learner.org/jnorth/spring2003/species/gwhale/Update031903.html#Big>. Accessed 18 November 2004, (¹¹) Cole, D. (2000) Heaviside's dolphin *Cephalorhynchus heavisidii*. Available at: <http://www.zestforbirds.co.za/heaviside2.html>. Accessed 13 January 2004, (¹²) Dewar, S. (1999) White spinner dolphin. Available at: <http://www.stardewar.com/Encounters/eagles.htm>. Accessed 18 November 2004, (¹³) Whale Center of New England. (2002) Albino pilot whale. Available at: <http://www.whalecenter.org/featuredwhalearchive.htm>. Accessed 18 November 2004, (¹⁴) Renner, M. (2000) White orca. Available at: <http://www.alaska.net/~hmoore/Aleutians.htm>. Accessed 18 November 2004.

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