

# World's rarest whale seen for the first time

5 November 2012



When two of the exceedingly rare spade-toothed whales washed up on a New Zealand shore, they were initially mistaken for the more common Gray's beaked whales (pictured here). Credit: New Zealand Government

A whale that is almost unknown to science has been seen for the first time after two individuals—a mother and her male calf—were stranded and died on a New Zealand beach. A report in the November 6th issue of *Current Biology*, a Cell Press publication, offers the first complete description of the spade-toothed beaked whale (*Mesoplodon traversii*), a species previously known only from a few bones.

The discovery is the first evidence that this whale is still with us and serves as a reminder of just how little we still know about life in the ocean, the researchers say. The findings also highlight the importance of DNA typing and reference collections for the identification of [rare species](#).

"This is the first time this species—a whale over five meters in length—has ever been seen as a complete specimen, and we were lucky enough to find two of them," says Rochelle Constantine of the University of Auckland. "Up until now, all we have

known about the spade-toothed beaked whale was from three partial [skulls](#) collected from New Zealand and Chile over a 140-year period. It is remarkable that we know almost nothing about such a large [mammal](#)."

The two whales were discovered in December 2010, when they live-stranded and subsequently died on Opape Beach, New Zealand. The New Zealand Department of Conservation was called to the scene, where they photographed the animals and collected measurements and [tissue samples](#).



In this Dec. 31, 2010 photo provided by New Zealand Department of Conservation, a rare female spade-toothed beaked whale lays dead on Opape Beach, in New Zealand. The spade-toothed beaked whale is so rare, nobody has seen one alive. But scientists are sure it exists. Researchers from New Zealand and the United States describe the discovery in a paper published Tuesday, Nov. 6, 2012, in the journal "Current Biology." They say it's the first time scientists are able to describe the world's "rarest and perhaps most enigmatic" marine mammal. Credit: New Zealand Department of Conservation

The whales were initially identified not as spade-toothed [beaked whales](#) but as much more common

Gray's beaked whales. Their true identity came to light only following [DNA analysis](#), which is done routinely as part of a 20-year program to collect data on the 13 species of beaked whales found in New Zealand waters.

"When these specimens came to our lab, we extracted the DNA as we usually do for samples like these, and we were very surprised to find that they were spade-toothed beaked whales," Constantine says. "We ran the samples a few times to make sure before we told everyone."

The researchers say they really have no idea why the whales have remained so elusive.

"It may be that they are simply an offshore species that lives and dies in the deep ocean waters and only rarely wash ashore," Constantine says. "New Zealand is surrounded by massive oceans. There is a lot of marine life that remains unknown to us."

**More information:** Thompson et al.: "The World's Rarest Whale." *Current Biology*, [DOI: 10.1016/j.cub.2012.08.055](#)

Provided by Cell Press

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