

# Rough-Toothed Dolphins (*Steno bredanensis*) Catch Diskfishes while Interacting with Humpback Whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) off Abrolhos Bank Breeding Ground, Southwest Atlantic

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## Abstract

We provide a summary of interactions between humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) and rough-toothed dolphins (*Steno bredanensis*) observed during a long-term study conducted at the Abrolhos Bank off Brazil, with additional notes on the behaviour of both cetacean species. One dolphin caught and likely preyed on a diskfish (Echeneidae) while interacting with the whales, these latter displaying avoidance behaviour. This encounter may be regarded as a negative interaction with short-term and nonlethal impacts on the whales. In addition, we present evidence that the sharksucker (*Echeneis naucrates*) is preyed on by the rough-toothed dolphin while interacting with the whales.

**Key Words:** humpback whale, *Megaptera novaeangliae*, rough-toothed dolphin, *Steno bredanensis*, remora, *Echeneis naucrates*, interspecific interaction, feeding behaviour, sharksucker

## Introduction

Cetaceans are one of the mammalian groups in which the most diverse interactions between closely related species are recorded. The nature of these interactions spans from predation to cooperative feeding (e.g., Baird, 1998; Ciano & Jorgensen, 2000; Jefferson et al., 1991; Patterson et al., 1998; Scott & Chivers, 1990; Shane, 1995; Weller et al., 1996).

At the Abrolhos Bank, off northeast Brazil, Southwest Atlantic, we observed humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) interacting with three cetacean species: the southern right whale (*Eubalaena australis*), the bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*), and the rough-toothed

dolphin (*Steno bredanensis*). We provide here a brief summary of the unexpected interactions between humpback whales and rough-toothed dolphins observed during a long-term study conducted at the Abrolhos Bank, with additional notes on the behaviour of both cetacean species.

## Material and Methods

The Abrolhos Bank (between 17° 30' and 19° 30' S) is located on the continental shelf of Brazil, with mean water depths of about 30 m. It is the most important breeding ground for the humpback whales in the Southwest Atlantic (Martins et al., 2001; Siciliano, 1997). Since 1988, systematic research cruises have been conducted in this area during the whales' breeding season (for a description of the study area and methodology see Martins et al., 2001).

Most of the behavioural descriptions presented here were based on *ad libitum* field notes taken by experienced researchers. One exception is an interaction videotaped from a boat for which we provide a brief description (September 2001) based on a 10-min video footage as well as detailed interviews with two experienced whale watchers aboard. At the time the observations were made, the sea state was equivalent to Beaufort 1 and the distance of the boat from the interaction varied 10-30 m.

## Results

Eight instances of interactions between humpback whales and rough-toothed dolphins have been recorded at the Abrolhos Bank since 1997. On four occasions, the whales displayed avoidance behaviour such as bubble trails, trumpeting (forceful exhalation with noise), caudal slash or

slap, and side-fluking. On two other occasions, we recorded rough-toothed dolphins interacting with competitive groups of humpback whales, which are groups characterized by “much surface activity and a sometimes high level of aggression between participants” (p. 183), related to intrasexual competition (Clapham et al., 1992). Below we describe briefly two of these interactions.

#### *Interaction 1 (17 September 1999)*

The research vessel was approaching a mother-calf pair and an escort group, which were swimming slowly and blowing regularly. After a while, a group of rough-toothed dolphins approached and began interacting with the whale group. Immediately, the mother started to trumpet and side-fluke. This interaction lasted 10 min, after which the dolphins left the whale group, and the whales resumed their normal behaviour.

#### *Interaction 2 (28 September 2001)*

The boat approached a mother-calf humpback whale pair escorted by about 10 adult rough-toothed dolphins. Both cetacean species showed no apparent avoidance to the vessel nearby. The whales moved little during the interaction, remaining most of the time near the surface in the same area. The dolphins were swimming around the whales with variable speed and direction, at times heading fast and directly towards the whales. Some of the dolphins approached to about 1 to 2 m of the whales. The mother was constantly side-fluking and trumpeting, while the calf tail-slapped several times. After a few seconds, one dolphin was observed shaking its head with a diskfish (or remora) about 50 cm long in its mouth and then throwing it to the side. Two additional diskfishes were recorded attached to the calf’s back near the dorsal fin while it was surfacing.

### Discussion

The behaviours performed by the humpback whales while interacting with rough-toothed dolphins are similar to the aggressive interactions reported between humpback and killer whales (*Orcinus orca*) (Flórez-González et al., 1994; Whitehead & Glass, 1985), and humpback and pilot whales (*Globicephalus* spp.) (Ciano & Jorgensen, 2000). Our observations of rough-toothed dolphins, interacting with competitive groups cast some doubts on the assumption that rough-toothed dolphins were riding the waves created by the movement of the whales (bow riding), which is probably the case for most interactions between large whales and other small cetaceans such as the bottlenose dolphin. A competitive group is generally a very dynamic and highly energetic type of association

(Clapham et al., 1992), and the whales constantly change their swimming direction while traveling in these groups.

The close approach and fast swimming towards the whales displaying avoidance behaviour, and a diskfish being caught by a dolphin that displayed feeding behaviour afterwards indicate that the interaction we recorded was an instance of rough-toothed dolphins preying on diskfishes. We do not know, however, whether the diskfish was attached to the whale’s body or was swimming freely close to the whale as these fish are able to do (IS, pers. obs.).

Two diskfish species are recorded from humpback whales: the whalesucker (*Remora australis*) and the sharksucker (*Echeneis naucrates*) (Fertl & Landry, 1999). The whalesucker is specific to cetaceans and found mostly at open sea. It is rarely recorded near shore or in shallow waters (Fertl et al., 2002; Rice & Caldwell, 1961; Sazima et al., 2003). The sharksucker is a host-generalist. It is habitually found in shallow reef sites such as those found in the Abrolhos Bank (Randall, 1983). Additionally, the sharksucker is a common sight in the Abrolhos Archipelago area, and one of us (IS) identified this species attached to humpback whales in the shallow waters of the Abrolhos Bank, based both on photographic records and videotaped sequences. Thus, most probably, the diskfish we recorded being taken by the rough-toothed dolphins was *Echeneis naucrates*.

The unusual position of the diskfishes on the host’s back and above the water could be this fish’s behavioural response to the immediate risk of predation. Taking the diskfish off the whale’s body surface by the dolphins may cause a little discomfort to the host, and this may be one reason for the whales showing avoidance behaviour during such interactions. Removal of a diskfish should not cause harm, pain or discomfort to a whale (Fertl & Landry, 2002), however, and, thus, another possibility is that the whales simply were disturbed by the direct, swift, and close passes by the dolphins. The interaction here recorded between rough-toothed dolphins and humpback whales may be regarded as a negative interaction with short-term, nonlethal impacts on the whales (see Alling, 1985, for comments on the association between whales and diskfishes).

The behaviour of shaking the head while holding a diskfish in the mouth is a feeding technique already reported for the rough-toothed dolphin while feeding on mullets on the Brazilian coast (Lodi & Hetzel, 1999). The diet of the rough-toothed dolphin is composed of cephalopods and fishes, including large pelagic species (Jefferson et al., 1993; Leatherwood et al., 1982) and near-shore fishes (Klinowska, 1991; Lodi & Hetzel,

1999). Here, we provide evidence that the shark-sucker is taken by the rough-toothed dolphin, a new prey even if occasional.

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Rough-Toothed Dolphin (*Steno bredanensis*). December 14, 2016. Get your copy of "Albert the Orca Teaches Echolocation to The Super Fins" beginning March 2017 at TheSuperFins.com. Rough-toothed dolphins are small members of the dolphin group that can grow up to 8.5 feet (2.6 m) long and about 350 pounds (160 kg). They have a small head with a long beak with no crease at the melon. Rough-toothed dolphins usually occur in tight-knit groups of 10 to 20. They often associate with other dolphins including short-finned pilot whales, bottlenose dolphins, pantropical spotted dolphins, and spinner dolphins. They apparently feed primarily on squids and fishes. This species is classified as LEAST CONCERN according to the IUCN's Red List. Status. Trainers of captive dolphins and small whales often remark on their animals' responsiveness to being touched or rubbed, and both captive and free ranging cetacean individuals of all species (particularly adults and calves, or members of the same subgroup) appear to make frequent contact. On the other hand, the position of the eyes in most dolphins and porpoises suggests that they have stereoscopic vision forward and downward. Toothed species in general employ more of the frequency spectrum, and produce a wider variety of sounds, than baleen species (though the sperm whale apparently produces a monotonous series of high-energy clicks and little else). The humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) is a species of baleen whale. It is one of the larger rorqual species, with adults ranging in length from 12–16 m (39–52 ft)[4] and weighing around 25–30 t (28–33 short tons). The humpback has a distinctive body shape, with long pectoral fins and a knobbly head. Humpbacks are a friendly species that interact with other cetaceans such as bottlenose dolphins. Comparison of songs between those at Cape Lopez and Abrolhos Archipelago indicate that trans-Atlantic mixings between western and southeastern populations occur.[72]. Laterality of Eye Use by Bottlenose (*Tursiops truncatus*) and Rough-Toothed (*Steno bredanensis*) Dolphins While Viewing Predictable and Unpredictable. Stimuli. Malin K. Lilley. Rough-toothed dolphins did not display eye preference while viewing stimuli. No significant correlations between degree of laterality and behavioral interest in the stimuli were found. Only for bottlenose dolphins were the degree of laterality and curiosity ratings correlated. Lunging or rolling to the right side to capture prey has been observed in North Atlantic humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*; Canning et al., 2011), gray whales (*Eschrichtius robustus*; Woodward & Winn, 2006), bottlenose dolphins (Kaplan et al., 2019), and orcas (Karenina et al., 2016). 2. Visual Discrimination. Rough-Toothed Dolphins (*Steno bredanensis*) Catch Diskfishes while Interacting with Humpback Whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) off Abrolhos Bank Breeding Ground, Southwest Atlantic. Save to Library. Download. Seasonality, movements and group composition of humpback whales *Megaptera novaeangliae* off the west coast of South Africa. Save to Library. Download.