

Errata and Addenda (2012)

Scarff, J. 1986. Occurrence of the barnacles *Coronula diadema*, *C. reginae* and *Cetopirus complanatus* (Cirripedia) on right whales. *The Scientific Reports of the Whales Research Institute*, 37:129-153

Errata:

p. 139. The section title "Historical Records of Coronine Barnacles" should read "...Coronuline Barnacles"

p. 145. The paper reports one record of *Cetopirus* "from Kerguelen Island off the coast of Norway" and cites both Pilsbry (1916) and Gruvel (1903 [sic.]) for this record.

However, Kerguelen Island is located in the southern Indian Ocean, not off the coast of Norway, and was a favorite destination for whalers in the 19th century. A record of *Cetopirus* from there, if accurate, would be a southern hemisphere record, not a North Atlantic one. Re-reading Pilsbry (1916) more carefully, he does not mention Kerguelen Island, but only refers to distribution reported from the "coast of Norway (Paris Museum)", and goes on later to comment on the lack of any location records for this species between 1854 and 1916] except those given by Gruvel for specimens in the Paris Museum."

I misread the date on Gruvel's "Monographie des Cirripedes" as 1903 rather than 1905, and assumed this was the reference Pilsbry was referring to without double checking (the kind of sloppiness I criticized others so severely for in my article). Gruvel's 1905 paper contains minimal, vague information on distribution. I have not seen a copy of Gruvel (1903), cited by Holthius et al. (1998), so I cannot comment on the description of the Norway coast record.

Addenda:

Since I published this paper, taxonomists have determined that right whales should be considered three separate species. The name for the species in the North Pacific is North Pacific Right Whale (*Eubalaena japonica*)

I have discovered several additional records from the North Atlantic.

- A specimen of *Cetopirus complanatus* was discovered in an archeological dig dated to the 10th century A.D. at Tiel, Netherlands (Holthuis *et al.* 1998)
- Several barnacles were found on a Northern Bottlenose Whale (*Hyperoodon ampulattus*) approximately half-way between the dorsal fin and the flukes. The barnacles were tentatively identified as being *Tubicinella* spp. (Mitchell and Kozicki 1975) based on a report by Case and Densmore (1970).

The report in Worm (1655) of a sample of *Tubicinella major* from the Faroes Islands probably was attached to a Northern Bottlenose Whale rather than a North Atlantic right whale (J. Mead, Smithsonian, *personal communication*)

References:

Case, G. R. and H. Densmore. 1970. [Report of the beached bottlenosed whale on the shores of Cobequid Bay, Nova Scotia](#) *Underwater Naturalist* 6 (3):18-20

Gruvel, A. 1903. Révision des cirrhihipèdes appartenenant à la collection du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle [pt 2] – *Nouvelles Archives du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle Paris* (4) 5:95-170, pls 1-4.

Holthuis, L.B., C. Smeenk & F.J. Laarman. 1998. The find of a whale barnacle, *Cetopirus complanatus* (Mörch, 1853), in 10th century deposits in the Netherlands. *Zool. Verh. Leiden* 323, 31.xii.1998: 349363, figs 14. ISSN 00241652/ISBN9073239680

Mitchell, E. D., and V. M. Kozicki. 1975. Autumn stranding of a Northern Bottlenose Whale (*Hyperoodon ampullatus*) in the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia. *Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada* 32:1019-1040