

The cachalot or sperm-whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*, Fig. 572) and the bottle-nose (*Hyperoodon diodon*) feed mainly on squids.¹

Howard Clark² has published an interesting chart recording the various whaling areas, in which he has separated areas fished in 1887 from areas previously fished but then abandoned. The whales fished in various areas are denoted by letters:—

- B. = Greenland whale.
- R. = Other Right whales (*Balæna*).
- F. = Fin-whales (*Balænoptera*).
- H. = Humpback whales (*Megaptera*).
- S. = Cachalots or Sperm-whales.

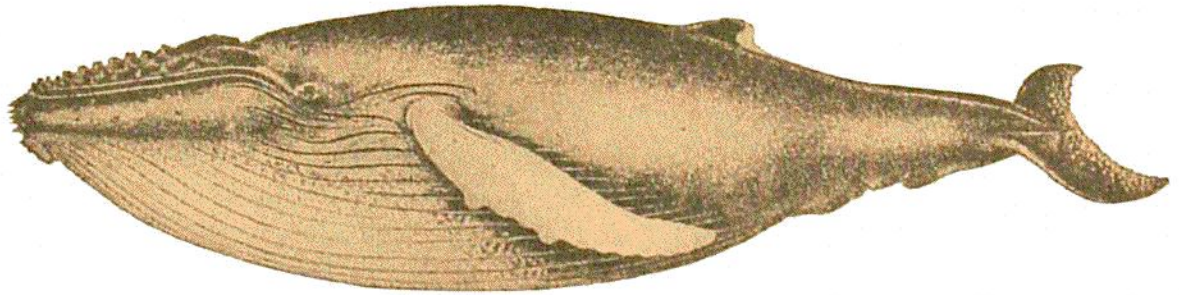


FIG. 571.
The Humpback (*Megaptera boops*). (From G. O. Sars.)

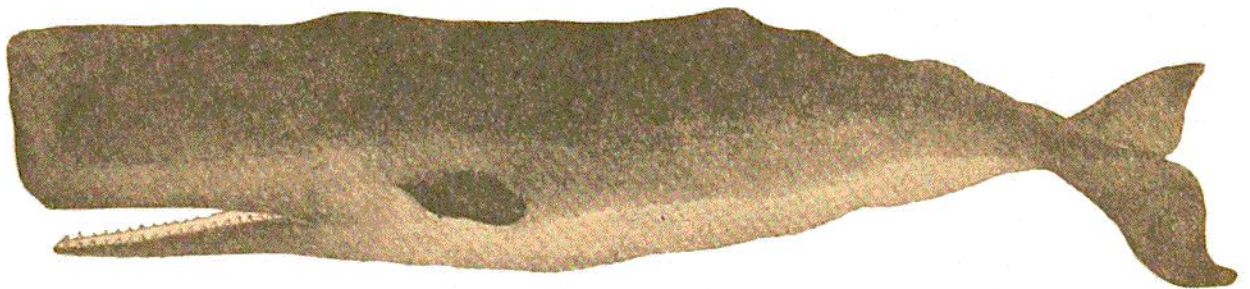


FIG. 572.
Cachalot or Sperm-whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*). (From drawing in the Bergen Museum.)

The Chart (Fig. 573) gives his records from the Atlantic, and at the same time the temperature at 100 metres has been entered, from Fig. 312, p. 445, and from Schott's report on the "Valdivia" Expedition. The dense hatching shows areas where whales were fished in 1887, the open hatching areas then abandoned. In northern boreal waters, north of the isotherm of 10° C., only or mainly the Greenland whale, fin-whales, and humpbacks are found, the right whale of the North Atlantic (north-caper or Biscayan whale, *Balæna biscayensis*, Fig. 574) being a rare visitor. In antarctic waters, where the thermal

¹ See Turner, *Journ. Anat. and Phys.*, vol. xxvi.

² *The Fisheries and Fishery Industries of the United States*, Section V., Washington, 1887.