

3. The development of the primary and secondary sexual organs was traced, and the origin of the testicular primordia was discussed.
4. A common ejaculatory duct and a peculiar kind of urethra, heretofore unknown, were described.

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ALASKAN RECORDS OF THE NARWHAL

BY OTTO WILLIAM GEIST, JOHN L. BUCKLEY AND RICHARD H. MANVILLE

The occasional occurrence of the narwhal, *Monodon monoceros*, in Alaskan waters has been recognized at least since 1874. Since that time a number of authors have commented on its occurrence, with most remarks centered around the area east of Point Barrow (Scammon, 1874: 107; Ray and Murdoch, 1885: 100; Turner, 1886: 199; Nelson and True, 1887: 290; Murdoch, 1898: 728; MacFarlane, 1905: 731; Dufresne, 1946: 195; Anderson, 1947: 87; and Bee and Hall, 1956: 159). The only specimen record of which we are aware (San Diego Society of Natural History, complete skull and tusk, No. 7096, collected by an Eskimo near Cape Halkett, Harrison Bay, at the mouth of the Colville River, Lat. 71° N, Long. 151° W, during the summer of 1928) was published by Huey (1952: 496).

We wish to report three additional records and observations. The first of these is a specimen at the University of Alaska, complete skeleton and tusk, No. 3380. This specimen was found on the beach of Kiwalik Bay (Lat. 66° N,

Long. 162° W) on 14 August 1957, by George Moto, an Eskimo resident of Candle, Alaska, who reported his discovery as follows:

My description of this unidentified whale will be as close as I can describe. First the tusk, or sword, which-ever it may be named, is 33 inches long, approximately 2 inches in diameter at the base, tip about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and had a left hand twist (which is ivory or bone?).

The head is flat at the nose, that is up and down, small mouth and toothless, unless the teeth had fallen out from deterioration. Naturally a pair of eyes, has a blower as a whale.

Body measurements from head to tail, 13 ft. 6 in., back black, bottom white, tail flat and small so are the flippers. The body tapers sharply, from about two feet to 8 in.

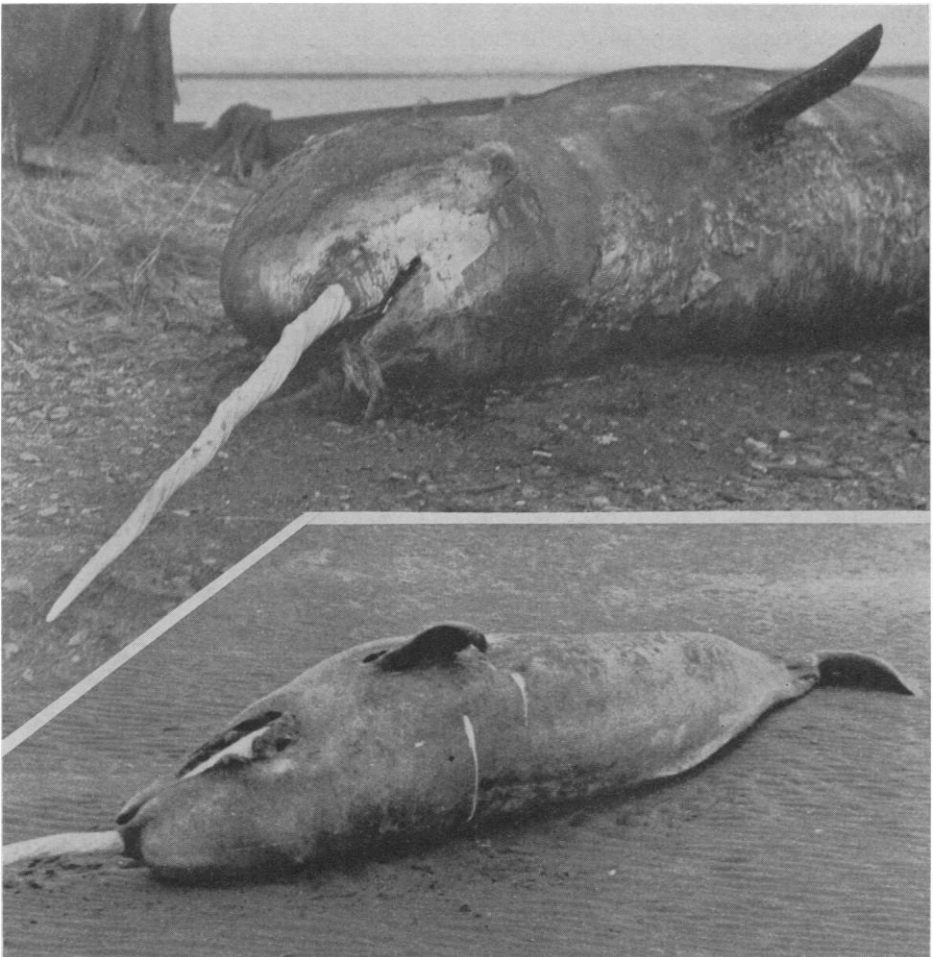


PLATE I

Narwhals stranded in Alaska. TOP: On beach at Kiwalik, August 1957; photo by Otto William Geist. BOTTOM: In Nelson Lagoon, April 1957; photo by Doris Cowden.

On 20 August the senior author obtained the following measurements: Length, from nose to notch of flukes, 13 ft. 4½ in.; length, from tip of tusk to notch in flukes, 16 ft. 3 in.; maximum girth, about 6 ft. 8 in. In fleshing the skeleton for shipment, the tip of another narwhal tusk 47⁄8 inches long was found embedded in the left upper jaw of this animal. The piece of broken tusk was apparently partly surrounded by a thin bony exostosis, which indicates that it had been present for some time. Porsild's (1922) report discusses the broken tusks of narwhals, and the occasional plugging of the tip of a broken tusk with the broken tip of another. However, we are aware of no previous record of a tusk fragment embedded in any part of the animal other than the tusk. We consider the tusk fragment as possible evidence of fighting among males.

The body of the narwhal was badly bruised, possibly from pounding by the surf. Plate I (top) shows the specimen on the beach at Kiwalik.

Our second record is supported by a photograph (Plate I, bottom) taken in April 1957. This narwhal was reported to us by Mrs. Doris Cowden of Port Moller, Alaska. It was found, still alive, by Bill Johnson on 20 April 1957, at the mouth of the Caribou River in Nelson Lagoon (Lat. 56° N, Long. 161° W) on the Alaska Peninsula. The animal was stranded in a few inches of water and was thrashing violently. Bald eagles and gulls were already feeding on it, so Johnson shot it. There were no other wounds on the body. The total length was estimated to be about 14 feet, and the tusk an additional 7 feet. The carcass was washed away, and no part of the specimen was recovered.

A third record was provided to us by Robert L. Rausch, who found a section of tusk 385 mm. long by 40 mm. in diameter on the beach at Wainwright, Alaska. Rausch is still in possession of this tusk fragment.

Murie (1936: 346) reports that a single tusk was found on a sandbar at Cape Chibukak, St. Lawrence Island, "some years ago." Ivar Skarland (*in litt.*) of the University of Alaska recalls having seen, in 1937, a harpoon foreshaft receiver made of narwhal tusk. This implement was purchased in Kotzebue and showed evidence of some use. Skarland also reports that he has seen a number of small harpoons, for the tourist trade, carved from ivory and bone with twists imitating those on a narwhal tusk. It is his belief that little narwhal ivory has been found in Alaska and that most that is here was acquired by trade from the Eskimos of Canada well to the east of Alaska.

In summary, our specimen from Kiwalik is several hundred miles south and west of other specimen records, and our record of a live animal on the Alaska Peninsula extends the known range of the narwhal to the southern side of the Bering Sea several hundred miles south of the specimen records.

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MAMMALS OF RIPLEY AND JEFFERSON COUNTIES, INDIANA

BY DWIGHT M. LINDSAY

Published records of mammals collected in Indiana since the time of Lyon (1936) are few. In 1948, Kirkpatrick and Conaway listed 37 species from various counties of the state. Cope and Mumford (1955) wrote concerning bat banding in the state. Mumford and Handley (1956) published records of 30 species in Jackson County. Since I have previously published (1956*a, b*) specific accounts of the bats of southeastern Indiana, they are not included in the present paper. In 1952, I began collecting mammals in the southeastern portion of the state. Although the need for a statewide study was evident, time limited the present study to Ripley and Jefferson Counties. These counties were selected for two reasons: first, there was a paucity of records and specimens from this area and, second, the area was convenient for collecting purposes. The major objective of the study was to collect and identify the species