

Rostrum abnormalities in the endangered Indian Ocean humpback dolphin (*Sousa plumbea*) in South Africa

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Abstract

Morphological abnormalities in wild animals can be indicators of the underlying health of a population and may be determined through routine photographic surveys. Here, we assess unusual rostrum conditions in Indian Ocean humpback dolphins (*Sousa plumbea*) inhabiting South African coastal waters to understand the rate of prevalence of abnormal rostrums and formulate hypotheses on potential causes. Photographic data were collated from systematic boat surveys and opportunistic sightings, obtained between April 1998 and March 2021 in various regions along the South African coast. Overall, 31 unique individuals were found with abnormal rostrum conditions, varying from slight misalignments to severe wounds and/or aberrant morphologies. In most cases, injuries were likely caused by natural events during the animal's life history such as interactions with sharks and/or reef-associated hunting strategies. Mark–recapture data indicated that individuals had survived with these injuries for up to 10 years. This study reports the highest incidence of rostrum abnormalities in the species. As numbers reflect only those that have survived their injuries, they are considered a minimum estimate. A better understanding of the cause(s) of these injuries is important given the endangered status of this species.

Key words: endangered species, human impacts, injuries, mark-recapture, natural history

INTRODUCTION

Rostrum morphology plays a vital role in the feeding habits of toothed whales, both in terms of finding prey through echolocation (Song *et al.* 2016; Frainer *et al.* 2021) and for prey capture (Werth 2006). Consequently, wounds and/or congenital anomalies of this structure

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could directly affect the feeding strategies and abilities of individuals. Injuries in dolphins could be related to human activities such as vessel collisions (Elwen & Leeny 2010; Martinez & Stockin 2013) and entanglement in fishing gear (Wang *et al.* 2016, 2018), or from natural causes during their life history such as predation (Wcisel *et al.* 2010), interspecific interactions (Patterson *et al.* 1998; Coscarella & Crespo 2009), and foraging adaptations (Caldwell & Brown 1964; Loch & Simões-Lopes 2013). Monitoring the prevalence of such injuries is critical, especially in endangered populations, to identify specific actions to mitigate possible human-caused injuries (Braulik *et al.* 2015).

Aberrant skeletal conditions are described for small dolphin populations (Robinson *et al.* 2020) such as the critically endangered vaquita (*Phocoena sinus*), presenting congenital anomalies in the postcranial skeleton (Ortega-Ortiz *et al.* 2000), and the vulnerable Franciscana dolphin (*Pontoporia blainvillei*) exhibiting rostrum deviations (Denuncio *et al.* 2016). Congenital anomalies of head structures have been reported for other dolphin species as well (e.g. Dabin *et al.* 2004; Van Bresseem *et al.* 2006; Relvas *et al.* 2020; Post *et al.* 2021), but their causes are not typically known and many may be once-off occurrences. The high incidence of morphological abnormalities in isolated, small populations of mammals may reflect multifactorial causes such as genetic dysfunctions due to inbreeding and/or other environmental stressors linked to their life history (Hayden *et al.* 1994; Sokos *et al.* 2018; Robinson *et al.* 2020). In this way, morphological abnormalities could indicate cues for population vulnerability.

Indian Ocean humpback dolphins (*Sousa plumbea*, hereafter “humpback dolphins”) are coastal/estuarine dwelling dolphins distributed from the Bay of Bengal, northeastern Indian Ocean, to False Bay, South Africa (Jefferson & Rosenbaum 2014; Braulik *et al.* 2015). They exhibit a characteristic cartilaginous “hump” beneath their dorsal fin that is allusive of their common name, and a long narrow rostrum that often breaks the water first when surfacing. Humpback dolphins are the only resident marine mammal in South Africa listed as Endangered according to IUCN criteria, with approximately 500 individuals thought to occur in coastal waters of the country (Plön *et al.* 2015; Vermeulen *et al.* 2018). Their main threats include degradation of inshore habitats (Reeves & Leatherwood 1994), water pollution (Cockcroft 1999; Parra & Ross 2009), boat traffic (Karczmarski *et al.* 1998), shark-nets (Cockcroft 1990; Atkins *et al.* 2016), coastal development, overfishing, and climate change (Braulik *et al.* 2015; Bouveroux *et al.* 2018a). Individuals are known to move regularly between bays as

far as 200 km apart, with some movements up to 500 km detected along their south coast range (Vermeulen *et al.* 2018).

Here, photographic data sources were combined to describe and characterize rostrum abnormalities in humpback dolphins from South Africa. We provide insights into spatial patterns of occurrence and individual survival information, and discuss the potential causes for these abnormalities based on the available information from this endangered species.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Photographs of humpback dolphins were collated and assessed for rostrum abnormalities. Data were available from 2 main sources: (1) a series of dedicated surveys that collected photo-identification (photo-ID) data on humpback dolphins between 2016 and 2021, and (2) opportunistic photographs of animals collected between 1998 and 2021. In the field, data collection mainly targeted dorsal fin images, with images of the head and body simultaneously collected for additional health assessments (e.g. scarring, skin disease). The unusual surfacing pattern of humpback dolphins, where the rostrum protrudes out of the water first on surfacing, aided our ability to observe rostral injuries for this species. Although all effort was made to match dorsal fin ID to the rostrum images, this was not always possible.

Dedicated surveys which encountered humpback dolphins were conducted in False Bay ($n = 7$ surveys), Gansbaai ($n = 2$), Struisbaai ($n = 7$), St. Sebastian Bay ($n = 6$), Mossel Bay ($n = 11$), and Richards Bay ($n = 4$), South Africa, between 2016 and 2021 (Fig. 1). Surveys were performed in shallow waters (less than 20 m depth) to optimize encounters with this coastal species (for further details, see James *et al.* 2015; Vermeulen *et al.* 2018). A Canon DSLR 6D camera with a 100–400 mm Canon lens was primarily used to photograph humpback dolphins and identify individuals by natural marks on their dorsal fins (Würsig & Würsig 1977) to ensure each individual was only counted once and could be re-identified over time. All available photographs from systematic surveys were searched for images of rostrums, and any abnormal looking rostrum was linked to a dorsal fin identity where possible (e.g. when a clear sequence of images was available). Photographs were cross-checked by 2 observers (authors: GF and SD) to verify the presence of abnormal rostrums and to reduce the subjectivity on assigning an abnormal condition. All photo-identified dolphins were compared to the South African National Catalogue (NC), which was built through a collaboration between several institutions

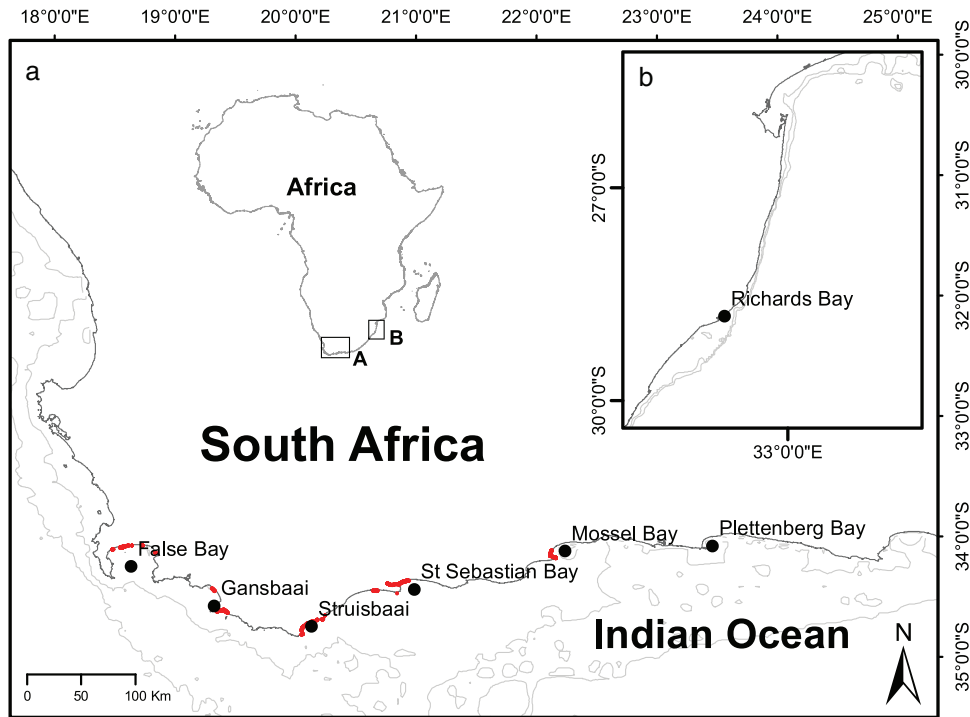


Figure 1 Dedicated surveys with confirmed Indian Ocean humpback dolphin encounters (red) were conducted in the southernmost portion of the species' distributional range in the Western Cape, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Opportunistic sightings from Mossel Bay, Plettenberg Bay, and Richards Bay were included separately in the database.

(Vermeulen *et al.* 2018) within the *Sousa* Consortium–South Africa (hereafter, SouSA Consortium) (Plön *et al.* 2021). Known individuals were referred to using their NC number or given a new number if unmatched (e.g. ID01).

Opportunistic observations of humpback dolphins with abnormal rostrums were also collated following a request to all members of the SouSA Consortium and through other marine mammal communication channels (e.g. MARMAM list serve). This included individuals opportunistically photographed between 1998 and 2021, some in the same areas where dedicated surveys took place (St. Sebastian Bay, Mossel Bay, Plettenberg Bay, and Richards Bay), and some opportunistically photographed in areas not covered by systematic surveys. For opportunistic observations, only photographs of abnormal rostrums and their associated dorsal fins (when available) were used for analysis. Opportunistically obtained dorsal fins were matched with the NC where possible.

All images of individuals with abnormal conditions were assessed and each animal's condition was classified as: (1) injured rostrums, which varied from open wounds to healed ones (i.e. presenting callosities from scar tissue regeneration; Fig. 2a–f); and (2) aberrant rostrum con-

ditions, for those exhibiting deviations of the upper and/or lower jaw from the axis of the skull and without clear wound or regeneration scars (Fig. 2g–m). Rostral injuries and aberrant shapes were classified as either slight or severe.

RESULTS

In total, we characterized 31 distinct cases of rostrum abnormalities in humpback dolphins from coastal South Africa (Table 1). From the systematic surveys, 5530 photographs were processed, from which 121 individuals were identified by their dorsal fins thus representing around a quarter of the entire population. Of these, 13 individuals (11% of those assessed; Table 1) were unique cases presenting abnormal rostrums: 8 were injured, 4 were aberrant, and 1 individual was assigned as both conditions. Nine of the 13 animals with abnormal rostrum conditions were matched to the NC (Vermeulen *et al.* 2018). From the 6 locations where systematic surveys took place, the highest incidence of abnormalities were seen in St. Sebastian Bay ($n = 7$), with the remainder identified in Mossel Bay ($n = 5$). Opportunistic data

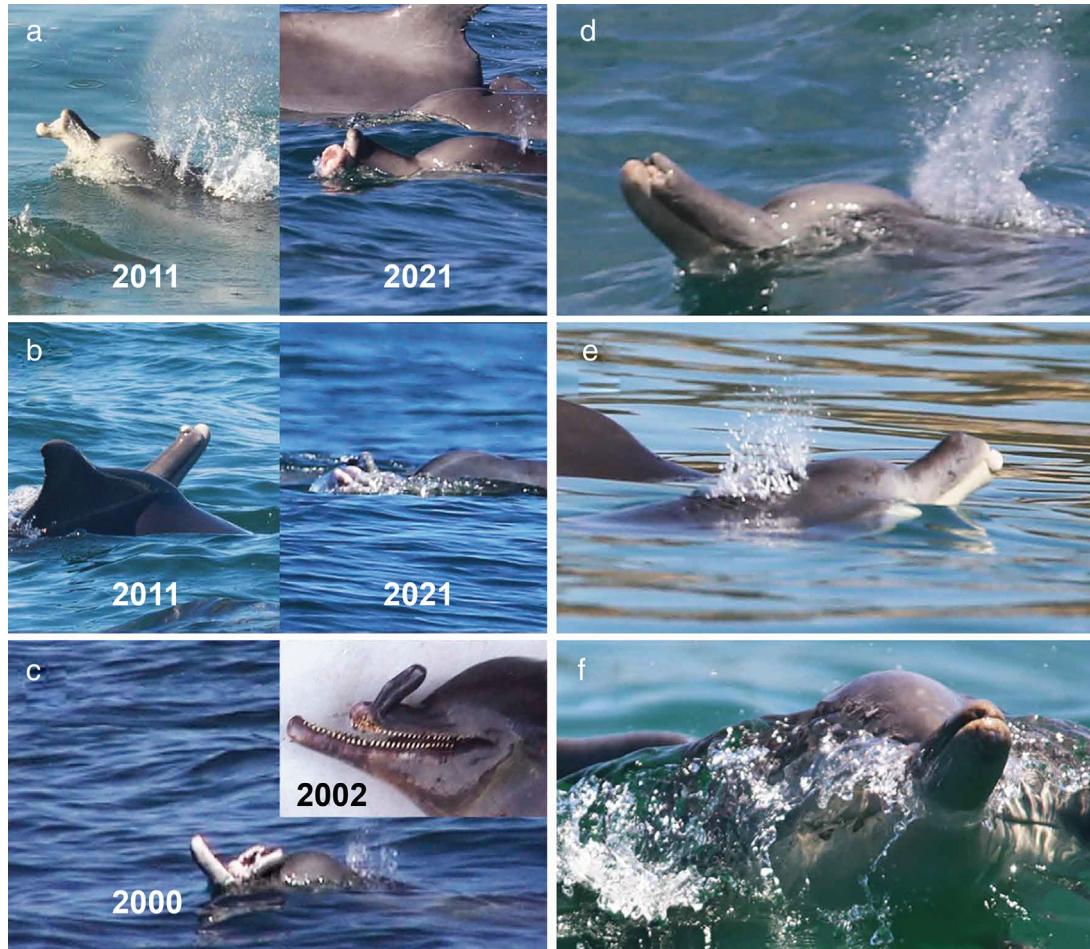


Figure 2 Abnormal rostrum conditions found in humpback dolphins from South African waters, including the period of the sighting history when available. (a) SA060, Mossel Bay (2011–2021), photo: R Logston/G Frainer; (b) SA087, Mossel Bay (2011–2021), photo: M Betts/T Gridley; (c) no ID, Richards Bay (2000–2002), photo: S Atkins; (d) ID01, Mossel Bay (2021), photo: G Frainer; (e) ID02, St. Sebastian Bay (2019), photo: G vdBerg; (f) no ID, Plettenberg Bay (2020), photo: D Conry; (g) SA043, Mossel Bay (2013–2021), photo: M Betts/T Gridley; (h) SA089, Mossel Bay (2014–2021), photo: M Betts/G Frainer; (i) SA051, St. Sebastian Bay (2016), photo: E Vermeulen; (j) no ID, Plettenberg Bay (2019), photo: D Conry; (l) ID03, St. Sebastian Bay (2019), photo: G vdBerg; (m) no ID, Plettenberg Bay (2018), photo: D Conry.

revealed an additional 18 individuals with abnormal rostral features, including 1 in Richards Bay (seen between 1998 and 2002), 1 in St. Sebastian Bay (seen in 2021), 4 in Mossel Bay (seen between 2013 and 2015), and 12 in Plettenberg Bay (seen between 2014 and 2019; Table 1). All opportunistic cases were considered unique individuals based on clear differences in the rostral abnormal features (Table 1, Fig. 2; Supporting Information). A short survey conducted through marine mammal communication channels did not result in any additional reports from South Africa, or reports of similar examples for other humpback dolphin (*Sousa* spp.) populations, or indeed other dolphin species worldwide.

A brief description of each abnormal rostrum is provided in Table 1, along with additional data on the individual. All abnormal rostrums observed were from adult individuals, and most (22 out of 31) were characterized as injured, rather than having an aberrant shape. Of these, 19 individuals had a clear broken rostrum, with bone tissue exposed in some cases (e.g. Fig. 2). Two individuals only had minor injuries to the rostrums (Supporting Information S16 and Fig. 2f) and one individual presented a large, straight horizontal notch at the base of the melon with an artifact attached to the left side of the rostrum which was identified as a fishing line (Supporting Information S18). Three individuals could be classified as females due to



Figure 2 Continued

the presence of an associated calf. The sex of all the other individuals remains undetermined.

Sighting histories generated from combining dedicated survey and opportunistic data showed that some individuals were identified across several years, with re-sights of 4 affected individuals spanning 10 years in Mossel Bay, demonstrating their high residency in the area. The greatest distance over which an affected individual could be recaptured (individual SA043) was approximately 130 km from Mossel Bay to St. Sebastian Bay between June 2011 and March 2021 (Table 1).

Although sporadic, the longitudinal nature of opportunistic data provided useful information on the sighting histories and survivorship of individuals, as well as temporal changes of the injury or aberrant shape for certain cases over time (Table 1). For example, individual SA043, presenting a clockwise-twisted rostrum, has been observed with this condition for at least 10 years with-

out considerable change (Fig. 2g). The aberrant rostrum shape of SA089 originated before 2014 and the individual has survived at least 7 years with this condition (Fig. 2h). Conversely, individual SA083 was observed to change overtime, acquiring a wound at the tip of the upper jaw between 2013 (Mossel Bay) and 2019 (Plettenberg Bay; Supporting Information S15). For SA060 (Fig. 2a) and SA087 (Fig. 2b), we documented deterioration in the injury over time, and in both cases, a mutilation of part of the rostrum was detected.

The most detailed case study is that of a female dolphin first recorded in Richards Bay. The animal was first sighted in 1998 with a calf and was identified on 29 occasions without an injury. Her wound was first observed in October 1999 when her second known calf was 4–6 months old. The animal had a broken upper jaw with the tip sustained only by soft tissues just in front of the melon so that the upper jaw was at a right angle (Fig. 2c).

Table 1 Individual descriptions for each case of abnormal rostrum conditions recorded in this study, including the individual's sighting history and the source of the data

| Location | ID | Time-frame | Type of abnormality | Condition | Description | Data source |
|----------|--------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|---|-------------|
| FB | SA007 | 2016 | I | SL | The left side of the upper jaw tip seems to present a healed wound (Supporting Information S1). | S |
| SSB | SA041 | 2016 | A/I | SL | The upper and lower jaw seems to be twisted clockwise, thus presenting axial misalignment of the rostrum bones. The tip of the mandible seems to be broken (Supporting Information S2). | S |
| SSB | SA046 | 2016 | I | SV | Anterior half of both upper and lower jaw removed, exhibiting surrounding scars from regeneration (Supporting Information S3). | S |
| SSB | SA051 | 2016 | A | SV | This individual presented the highest degree of an aberrant condition in this study, as the upper jaw is twisted to the right side and aligned anteroventrally to its base, while the lower jaw seems broken at its tip and is turned dorsally (Fig. 2i). | S |
| SSB/SB | SA052 | 2017 | I | SV | The anterior half of both upper and lower jaws is removed, and it exhibits regeneration scars surrounding its tip (Supporting Information S4). | S |
| SSB | ID02 | 2019 | I | SV | The anterior half of both upper and lower jaws is removed (Fig. 2e). | S |
| SSB | ID03 | 2019 | A | SV | The upper jaw is slightly skewed to the left side and the mandible exhibits an unusual concave shape and its tip is turned dorsally (Fig. 2l). | S |
| SSB/SB | ID04 | 2017 | I | SV | The tip of the upper jaw seems to be broken, being sustained by soft tissues at the left side (Supporting Information S5). | S |
| SSB/MB | SA043 (♀) | 2011–2021 | A | SL | The upper and lower jaws seem to be twisted clockwise, thus presenting axial misalignment of the rostrum bones. The animal exhibited the condition from 2013 onwards (Fig. 2g). | O/S |
| SSB | no ID | 2021 | I | SL | The tip of the upper jaw presents a healed wound, with callosities of skin regeneration (Supporting Information S6). | O |
| MB | SA060 | 2011–2021 | I | SV | The anterior half of both upper and lower jaw is removed, exhibiting regeneration scars. Photographs from 2011 showed that the animal still had the tip of the lower jaw suspended by soft tissues (Fig. 2a). | O/S |
| MB | SA063 | 2011 | I | SL | The tip of the mandible seems to be broken and skewed to the left (Supporting Information S7). | O |
| MB | SA070 | 2011 | I | SV | The tip of the mandible was removed, showing a fresh scar and bone tissues as well (Supporting Information S8). | O |

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued)

| Location | ID | Time-frame | Type of abnormality | Condition | Description | Data source |
|----------|--------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|--|-------------|
| MB | SA074 | 2011–2013 | I | SV | The right hand-side portion of the tip of the rostrum presents a wound with apparently bone exposure (Supporting Information S9). | O |
| MB | SA083 | 2013 | A | SL | The upper and lower jaw seems to be twisted counter-clockwise, thus presenting axial misalignment of the rostrum bones (Supporting Information S15). | O |
| MB | SA087 | 2011–2021 | I | SV | This individual was first sighted in 2011 presenting an apparent injury of the tip of the upper jaw, with regeneration scars on the top of it. This same condition was also observed in 2013 and 2014. During the dedicated surveys in Mossel Bay, 2021, the same individual exhibited half of its lower jaw removed and bone tissue was exposed. Regeneration scars were observed surrounding the tip of the remaining rostrum (Fig. 2b). | O/S |
| MB | SA089 (♀) | 2014–2021 | A | SV | This individual presented an aberrant, unique condition where the upper jaw was deviated 90° to the left from the middle portion of the rostrum. The condition of this animal was first observed in early 2014 (Fig. 2h). | O/S |
| MB | ID01 | 2021 | I | SV | The tip of the upper jaw was removed, exposing bone tissue (Fig. 2d). | S |
| PB | No ID | 2015 | I | SL | Both upper and lower jaw tips presented a healed wound, with both tips removed. The lower jaw exhibits a protuberance at its tip on the left side, but no bone is exposure (Supporting Information S10). | O |
| PB | No ID | 2015 | A | SL | Mandible slightly skewed to the right (Supporting Information S11). | O |
| PB | No ID | 2014 | A | SL | Rostrum twisted clockwise, as the upper jaw is skewed to the right and the mandible to the left (Supporting Information S12). | O |
| PB | No ID | 2014 | I | SV | The tip of the upper and lower jaws seems to be slightly skewed to the left (Supporting Information S13). | O |
| PB | No ID | 2018 | I | SL | Healed wound at the tip of the mandible with callosities from scar regeneration on the left-hand side (Supporting Information S14). | O |
| PB/MB | SA083 | 2013–2019 | I | SV | Tip of the upper jaw broken, with a small portion of soft tissue turned dorsally. This animal was sighted in Mossel Bay in 2013 without any rostrum wounds (Supporting Information S15). | O |
| PB | No ID | 2018–2019 | A | SL | Tip of the mandible slightly skewed to the left (Fig. 2m). | O |

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued)

| Location | ID | Time-frame | Type of abnormality | Condition | Description | Data source |
|----------|--------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|--|-------------|
| PB | No ID | 2019 | I | SL | Small wound at the tip of the mandible (Supporting Information S16). | O |
| PB | No ID | 2019 | I | SV | Tip of both upper and lower jaw broken (Supporting Information S17). | O |
| PB | No ID | 2019 | I | SL | Individual presenting a horizontal notch at the base of the melon (Supporting Information S18). | O |
| PB | No ID | 2019 | A | SL | Rostrum twisted counterclockwise, i.e., the upper jaw skewed to the left and the mandible to the right (Fig. 2j). | O |
| PB | no ID | 2020 | I | SL | Tip of the mandible slightly injured, with some tooth marks from intraspecific interactions (Fig. 2f). | O |
| RB | No ID (♀) | 1998–2002 | I | SV | Anterior half of the upper jaw is apparently broken but with the tip being suspended by soft tissues just in front of the melon (Fig. 2c). | O |

FB, False Bay; SSB, St Sebastian Bay; SB, Struis Bay; MB, Mossel Bay; PB, Plettenberg Bay; RB, Richards Bay; I, injured; A, aberrant condition; SL, slight; SV, severe; S, dedicated survey; O, opportunistic data.

The injury was only observed, not photographed, until 2000 when rostrum photographs were first taken. The individual was resighted with no further changes to the rostrum until November 2002 when the female and her third-known calf were both fatally entangled in the Richards Bay shark nets. The skull of this individual is available in the Port Elizabeth Museum (PEM3028), Gqeberha, South Africa.

DISCUSSION

Humpback dolphins in South Africa are locally and globally endangered with numbers decreasing and multiple threats to the species (Braulik *et al.* 2015). One case of rostrum abnormality presented herein was clearly related to fishing line entanglement (Supporting Information S18), and entanglement of this nature might represent an additional threat to this population (Machernis *et al.* 2021). No other case reported here showed injuries likely resulting from human activities such as boat strikes or fishing activities. In our study, all observed abnormal rostrum conditions were in adults, further supporting the likelihood that these result from events related to their life history rather than genetic dysfunctions. Aberrant conditions linked to low genetic diversity in some small dolphin populations seem to be more prevalent in dependent calves (e.g., 7.4% of calves in the northeastern Scottish population of *T. truncatus*,

see Robinson *et al.* 2020) which decrease the chances of individual survival (Valsecchi *et al.* 2004). This might not be the case for South African humpback dolphins, although this population does exhibit low mitochondrial genetic diversity which represents another factor in its vulnerability (Lampert *et al.* 2021).

The unusual rostrum morphology found in humpback dolphins could represent a natural but inconvenient situation for the southernmost portion of the South African population. The morphological abnormalities characterized here seem to be specific to this species, as no similar cases could be found in this or other species in the *Sousa* genus, and only one similar case could be found in coastal bottlenose dolphins (Gibson *et al.* 2020). A few cases of morphological abnormalities potentially linked to congenital disorders are reported in humpback dolphin species (*Sousa chinensis* and *Sousa teutzi*), but these were all related to vertebral anomalies of the affected individuals (Weir & Wang 2016).

Although we were unable to determine the exact cause of the abnormal rostrum conditions presented here, it is suspected that multiple factors may be involved. Injuries to rostrums may result from a number of potential causes that are discussed in more detail below:

(1) Skull morphology and development

Species with longer rostrums might be more susceptible to injuries compared to those with shorter, more

robust beaks (Gerholdt 2006). We considered aberrant conditions for those cases in which injuries were not evident (e.g. Fig. 2g–m) to avoid overlooking any potential occurrences of congenital anomalies in this population. Our results showed a relatively similar incidence of abnormal rostrum conditions to that of Franciscana dolphins, which have similarly long rostrums, as 10% of the specimens assessed by Denuncio *et al.* (2016) presented beak deviations. These species present distinct patterns of rostrum morphology, but they both depend on postnatal ontogeny for its maturation (Frainer *et al.* 2015, 2021). Humpback dolphins present a peculiar anteriorization (i.e. increased timing of formation) of the tip of the mandible during the postnatal ontogeny compared to other delphinids (Supporting Information S13 from Frainer *et al.* 2021), thus potentially addressing the shape plasticity found at the tip of the rostrum in some individuals. As the learning process to achieve the best performance of certain stereotyped behaviors may be extensive (Galef & Laland 2005), injuries may be common at young ages and their effects long lasting. In this way, it is plausible that the aberrant conditions reported here could be healed injuries with additional shape changes because the postnatal development is important for the formation of the singular long-rostrum, delphinid-like head bauplan found in this species (Frainer *et al.* 2021).

(2) Hunting strategies

Experienced adults might perform complex stereotyped behaviors for hunting (Peddemors & Thompson 1994). Humpback dolphins are rarely seen feeding in South African waters due to their preference for demersal prey and affinity for murky estuarine habitats (Barros & Cockcroft 1991). Thus, most of the knowledge on feeding strategies is limited to surface behaviors (Karczmarski *et al.* 1997), stomach content analysis of dolphins bycaught along the east coast (Plön *et al.* 2015), and observations from other study areas (Lin *et al.* 2021).

Humpback dolphins are known for being specialist reef hunters (Plön *et al.* 2015; Lin *et al.* 2021), which rely on skills developed to hunt on reefs where larger prey are found (Barros & Cockcroft 1991). Saayman and Tayler (1979) described an unusual behavior for a captive humpback dolphin where the animal “...spent much time poised vertically, head downwards, above the reefs in the tank (at the Port Elizabeth Museum, South Africa) and investigated crevices and crannies with their long rostrums, snapping with a sideways motion of the head at any rock-dwelling fish which emerged”. Similarly, bottlenose dolphins from the Bahamas present this so-called “crater-feeding,” where the bottom is inspected and dolphins dig

the sand with their heads looking for fishes (Rossbach & Herzing 1997). In this way, reef-associated hunting strategies could also result in rostral injuries both by collision with sharp reefs or potentially getting their rostrum stuck in crevices in reefs (Saayman & Tayler 1979).

(3) Predator defense

Adult humpback dolphins are often seen with deep scars from interactions with sharks (Wcisel *et al.* 2010), which may aid individual identification. Interestingly, humpback dolphins caught in shark nets exhibited a higher incidence of shark bites than Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops aduncus*) (hereafter, bottlenose dolphins) implying that humpback dolphins experience relatively high predation pressure from sharks (Cockcroft 1991). Since few individuals shorter than 200 cm total length presented shark scars, Cockcroft (1991) proposed that females might attempt to protect their calves during shark attacks. Coincidentally, all abnormal rostrums described here were seen in adult individuals and the only 3 animals with sex information were females due to calf presence. In this way, it is plausible that interspecific interactions with predators could result in skin and/or rostral injuries such as those demonstrated here. Alternately, smaller animals suffering from these injuries (especially if related to defense against sharks) may not have survived.

(4) Intra-specific interactions

Violent intra-specific interactions are known to cause injuries in bottlenose dolphins (Erin *et al.* 2005). Likewise, the Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin (*S. chinensis*) has been observed attempting infanticide and succeeding (Zheng *et al.* 2016). This included behaviors such as ramming “*hitting the target individual with the rostrum or torso, usually after sudden acceleration, frequently performed by several perpetrators simultaneously or in succession and repeated several times*” and body-slammings. The authors also noticed accompanying adults, presumably females, defending their calves from harassment. These actions are sufficient to fracture ribs and kill calves (Zheng *et al.* 2016) and could also result in injuries on both aggressor and, potentially, females attempting to protect their calves.

(5) Inter-specific interactions

There is much to suggest that bottlenose dolphins are violent toward other species of dolphins and that they inflict trauma that is characterized by multiple skeletal fractures, though the species involved are generally smaller than humpback dolphins (Ross & Wilson 1996; Wedekin *et al.* 2004; Coscarella & Crespo 2009). The

south coast population of bottlenose dolphins in South Africa are almost completely sympatric with humpback dolphins and highly abundant (Reisinger & Karczmarski 2010; Caputo *et al.* 2021), including having among the largest group sizes for the species seen anywhere globally (Bouveroux *et al.* 2018b). At least, one aggressive interaction between humpback dolphins and bottlenose dolphins has been recorded in the country (Saayman & Tayler 1979). Additionally, humpback dolphins in Algoa Bay and Zanzibar tend to avoid bottlenose dolphins; this was proposed as an indication of costly interactions (Stensland *et al.* 2003; Koper & Plön 2016). Inter-specific aggressive behaviors have also been noted in other species of *Sousa*. For example, in interactions between Australian humpback dolphins (*Sousa sahulensis*) and snubfin dolphins (*Orcaella heinsohni*), the humpback dolphins were frequently aggressive toward the smaller snubfins; and snubfins resisted the interactions, sometimes using their “rostrum, head or side of the body against the humpback dolphins” (Parra 2006). Thus, it is possible that the rostral injuries reported here could result from negative interactions with other dolphins such as bottlenose dolphins.

(6) Contaminants

Cetaceans are highly threatened by accumulation of contaminants when residing near industrialized areas in South Africa (Aznar-Aleman *et al.* 2019). Nationally, humpback dolphins off KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, have been recorded with the highest levels of organochlorines of any marine mammal off South Africa (Cockcroft 1999) and DDT concentrations in humpback dolphins from South Africa are among the highest levels reported in delphinids globally (Gui *et al.* 2016). The high prevalence of contaminants in humpback dolphins in South Africa could have physiological effects. For example, elevated exposure to contaminants such as biphenyl ethers (PCBs) and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) has been associated with decreased bone mass density in polar bear skulls (Sonne *et al.* 2004). In humpback dolphins, these toxins are also transferred from mothers to their calves through lactation (Cockcroft *et al.* 1989). In this way, injuries on the rostrum could be exacerbated due to low bone density caused by contaminants thus resulting in the severe conditions observed.

This is not the first report of abnormalities in humpback dolphins. Saayman and Tayler (1979) reported 2 humpback dolphins showing “misaligned” mandibles, one in captivity and another in the wild, in Plettenberg Bay, Western Cape, South Africa. The authors often spotted the dolphins from land but without photographic records, so no detailed descriptions are available of those

conditions. Nonetheless, it shows a historical occurrence of injured/aberrant rostrums for humpback dolphins in the region, over 50 years ago, when anthropogenic impacts along the coastline were less.

Humpback dolphins (*Sousa* spp.) seem to be resilient to extreme rostrum conditions following injuries (Wang *et al.* 2016). This fact highlights the ability of these animals to adapt and adjust their feeding strategies (Werth 2006) and maintain their ability to produce and perceive sounds while exhibiting injuries in a key structure of their biosonar apparatus (Frainer *et al.* 2019, 2021). In this study, female SA089 (Fig. 2g) survived at least 7 years with her abnormal rostrum. The 3 individuals sighted within 10 years in Mossel Bay represent the longest known period recorded of individuals with injured feeding apparatus for this species. The injuries of 2 of them (SA060 and SA087) have worsened over time, suggesting the continuous potential for new injuries. The individual sighted in Richards Bay in the late 90s showed extensive injury to part of her rostrum in front of the sound production apparatus, which likely affected its sound transmission mechanisms and thus the animal’s ability to orientate and hunt. However, this female not only survived but also reproduced, as she successfully raised a calf (which was 4–6 months old when its mother’s injury occurred) and gave birth to another calf in 2002—nearly 3 years after the injury—before being caught with this calf in a shark net (Atkins *et al.* 2013).

The damage, caused through either injury or genetic malfunction possibly leading to pre-disposition for breakages, may indicate that these dolphins are at a greater threat than previously recognized. Open wounds associated with the initial stages of the rostral injuries reported here may further increase their vulnerability to contracting infectious diseases (Kompanje 1995), thus, potentially becoming an additional threat to this dolphin population. The high incidence of abnormal rostrum conditions in humpback dolphins highlights the importance of assessing the impacts of this phenomenon on population health, as well as the necessity of mitigating the current threats on this endangered species.

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Additional supporting information may be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of the article.

Supporting Information Appendix 1. Photographs of the abnormal rostrum conditions characterized in this study with corresponding ID number (if available), locality, time, and credits.

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