The stomach contents of a male sperm whale, Physeter macrocephalus, stranded on Forte dei Marmi beach (Italy, Ligurian Sea) were examined. Food items consisted exclusively of cephalopod hard parts: 233 upper and 291 lower beaks and one fish eye lens. The majority of the identified cephalopod beaks belonged to Histioteuthis bonnellii, but a few beaks of Galiteuthis armata and Octopoteuthis sp. were also found. All published information regarding the diet of sperm whales (Physeter macrocephalus Linnaeus, 1758) in the Mediterranean Sea comes from two stomach contents. In this study, five full stomach contents and one partial (due to collision with a ship) from sperm whales stranded along the Greek coasts were analyzed. Sperm Whales are readily recognized by their distinctive angled blow and body shape. Sperm whales dine principally on giant squid. In the late 1990's, this species came into the media spotlight. The Makah Nation announced their desire to revive Makah whaling, by harvesting five Gray whales. The population size in 1874 was estimated to be 25,000; today it is estimated to be over 21,000. Stomach content analysis of stranded specimens have revealed that cephalopods to be their predominant prey item. The Dwarf sperm whale has been observed to exhibit much the same behavior as the Pygmy sperm whale (K. breviceps). The distribution of this species is assumed to be close to shore and over continental shelves as they are usually seen in coastal waters. • Stomach contents of sperm whales Physeter macrocephalus stranded in the North Sea 1990-1996 more. by carl kinze. and S. Tougaard.

Stomach contents of 17 sperm whales Physeter macrocephalus stranded in Scotland and Denmark during 1990-96 were analysed. All were sub-adult or adult males and stranded between November and March. Eighty-five stranded or bycaught harbor porpoises collected from the Danish North Sea between 1980 and 2005 were analyzed for perfluorochemicals.