1)

The Atlantic spotted dolphin was first described by Cuvier in 1828. Considerable variation in the physical form of individuals occurs in the species, and specialists have long been uncertain as to the correct taxonomic classification. Currently, just one species is recognised, but a large, particularly spotty variant commonly found near [Florida](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida) quite possibly may be classified as a formal [subspecies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subspecies) or indeed a species in its own right.

Atlantic spotted dolphins in the [Bahamas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahamas) have been observed mating with [bottlenose dolphins](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bottlenose_dolphins).[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlantic_spotted_dolphin#cite_note-herzing-4) Rich LeDuc has published data that suggest the Atlantic spotted dolphin may be more closely related to the bottlenose dolphins (genus *Tursiops*) than to other members of the genus *Stenella*.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlantic_spotted_dolphin#cite_note-herzing-4) More recent studies in the 2020's indicate that this is a consequence of [reticulate evolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reticulate_evolution) (such as past hybridization between *Stenella* (spotted dolphins) and ancestral *Tursiops* (bottlenose dolphins)) and [incomplete lineage sorting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incomplete_lineage_sorting), and thus support *T*. *truncatus* and *T. aduncus* belonging to the same genus. This likely explains why Atlantic spotted dolphins can mate with both species of bottlenose dolphins

2)

**Bottlenose dolphins** are [aquatic mammals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aquatic_mammal) in the genus ***Tursiops.*** They are common, [cosmopolitan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cosmopolitan_distribution) members of the family [Delphinidae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delphinidae), the family of [oceanic dolphins](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oceanic_dolphin).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bottlenose_dolphin#cite_note-encyc-2) [Molecular studies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molecular_biology) show the genus definitively contains two [species](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Species): the [common bottlenose dolphin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_bottlenose_dolphin) (*Tursiops truncatus*) and the [Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Pacific_bottlenose_dolphin) (*Tursiops aduncus*).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bottlenose_dolphin#cite_note-3) Others, like the [Burrunan dolphin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burrunan_dolphin) (*Tursiops (aduncus) australis*), may be alternately considered their own species or be subspecies of *T. aduncus*.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bottlenose_dolphin#cite_note-:1-4) Bottlenose dolphins inhabit warm and [temperate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temperateness) seas worldwide, being found everywhere except for the [Arctic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arctic_Circle) and [Antarctic Circle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antarctic_Circle) regions. Their name derives from the Latin *tursio* (dolphin) and *truncatus* for their characteristic truncated teeth.

3)

**Commerson's dolphin** (***Cephalorhynchus commersonii***), also referred to by the common names **jacobita**, **skunk dolphin**, **piebald dolphin**, **panda dolphin**, or **tonina overa** (in South America), is a small [oceanic dolphin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oceanic_dolphin) of the genus [*Cephalorhynchus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cephalorhynchus). Commerson's dolphin has two geographically-isolated but locally-common subspecies. The principal subspecies, *C.c.commersonii*, has sharply-delineated black-and-white patterning and is found around the tip of South America. The secondary subspecies, *C.c.kerguelenensis*, is larger than *C.c.commersonii*, has a less-sharply delineated dark and light grey patterning with a white ventral band, and is found around the [Kerguelen Islands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kerguelen_Islands) in the Indian Ocean.

The dolphin is named after French naturalist Dr [Philibert Commerson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philibert_Commerson), who first described them in 1767 after sighting them in the [Strait of Magellan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strait_of_Magellan)

4)

The **dusky dolphin** (***Lagenorhynchus obscurus***) is a [dolphin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dolphin) found in coastal waters in the [Southern Hemisphere](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Hemisphere). Its [specific epithet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Specific_name_(zoology)) is [Latin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin) for "dark" or "dim". It is very closely [genetically](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genetics) related to the [Pacific white-sided dolphin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_white-sided_dolphin), but current scientific consensus holds they are distinct species. The dolphin's range is patchy, with major populations around [South America](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_America), southwestern [Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Africa), [New Zealand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Zealand), and various oceanic islands, with some sightings around [southern Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Australia) and [Tasmania](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tasmania). The dusky dolphin prefers cool currents and inshore waters, but can also be found offshore. It feeds on a variety of [fish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fish) and [squid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Squid) species and has flexible hunting tactics. The dusky dolphin is known for its remarkable acrobatics, having a number of [aerial behaviours](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whale_surfacing_behaviour#Breaching,_lunging,_and_porpoising). The status of the dolphin is unknown, but it has been commonly caught in [gill nets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gillnet).

5)

The **spinner dolphin** (***Stenella longirostris***) is a small [dolphin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dolphin) found in off-shore tropical waters around the world. It is famous for its acrobatic displays in which it rotates around its longitudinal axis as it leaps through the air. It is a member of the [family](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Family_(biology)) [Delphinidae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delphinidae) of [toothed whales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toothed_whale).

6)

The **pantropical spotted dolphin** (***Stenella attenuata***) is a [species](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Species) of [dolphin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dolphin) found in all the world's temperate and tropical oceans. The species was beginning to come under threat due to the killing of millions of individuals in [tuna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuna) [purse seines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seine_fishing). In the 1980s, the rise of "dolphin-friendly" tuna capture methods saved millions of the species in the eastern [Pacific Ocean](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Ocean) and it is now one of the most abundant dolphin species in the world.

7)

The long-beaked dolphin has a sleek body measuring 6-8.5 feet long. Adults can weigh anywhere between 160 lbs. (72 kg) and 500 lbs. (226 kg).They have a considerably long rostrum (beak) with 4767 fang-like teeth on either jaw. Another distinct feature is the relatively long, triangular-shaped dorsal fin.Unlike most types of dolphins where the female is larger, long-beaked males are nearly 5% larger than the females.The cetaceans have an iconic hourglass pattern because of their dark backs and dull yellow hue on the sides. While the bodies of juveniles have a muted shade, adults have a more extravagant complexion.

8)

One of the most famous dolphin names you’ve probably heard is the killer whale. Like all dolphins, the orca is a whale.What sets it apart from other types of dolphins is that it is toothed and belongs to the Delphinidae family.The killer whales are the largest dolphins worldwide and can grow over 26 feet (8 meters) long and weigh as much as 7,000 lbs. (3175 kg).Another unique fact is that killer whales are called “whale killer.” We can all agree that it’s easier to flip around the words and call the oceanic mammal a killer whale. This dolphin is a top hunter known to feast on other types of large whales, but unlike [predators like sharks](https://www.thecoolist.com/life-saving-shark-facts/), it rarely attacks humans. Moreover, there are four subcategories of orcas that differ in size based on their habitat.