

Ocean Saline Nasal Spray

== Taxonomy == ce816c6d4a Prions are members of the family Procellariidae... ce816c6d4a

Light-mantled albatross than the top. They also have a salt gland above the nasal passage which excretes a concentrated saline solution to maintain osmotic balance, due to the amount ce816c6d4a

Fulmar above the nasal passage and helps desalinate their bodies, due to the high amount of ocean water that they imbibe. It excretes a strong saline solution ce816c6d4a

Antarctic prion It excretes a high saline solution from The Antarctic prion (*Pachyptila desolata*) also known as the dove prion, or *totorore* in Māori, is the largest of the prions, a genus of small petrels of the Southern Ocean. above the nasal passage and helps desalinate their bodies, due to the high amount of ocean water that they imbibe ce816c6d4a

The Antarctic prion was formally described in 1789 by the German naturalist Johann Friedrich Gmelin in his revised and expanded edition of Carl Linnaeus's *Systema Naturae*. He placed it with the other petrels in the genus *Procellaria* and coined the binomial name *Procellaria desolata*. Gmelin based his description on the "brown-banded petrel" that had been described in 1785 by the English ornithologist John Latham from a specimen supplied by the naturalist Joseph Banks that had been collected on the "Isle of Desolation", now the Kerguelen Islands. The Antarctic prion is now one of seven prions placed in the genus *Pachyptila* that was introduced in 1811 by the German zoologist Johann Karl Wilhelm Illiger. The genus name combines the Ancient Greek *pakhos* meaning "dense" or "thick" with *ptilon* meaning "feather" or "plumage". The specific epithet *desolata* is from Latin *desolatus* meaning "forsaken" or "desolated". The species is monotypic: no subspecies are recognised. ce816c6d4a

Broad-billed prion above the nasal passage and helps desalinate their bodies, due to the high amount of ocean water that they imbibe. It excretes a high saline solution from ce816c6d4a

Grey petrel It excretes a high-salinity solution. above the nasal passage and helps desalinate their bodies, due to the high amount of ocean water that they imbibe ce816c6d4a

== Taxonomy == ce816c6d4a

Mollymawk It excretes a high saline solution from. above the nasal passage and helps desalinate their bodies, due to the high amount of ocean water that they imbibe ce816c6d4a

The genus *Pachyptila* was introduced in 1811 by the German zoologist Johann Karl Wilhelm Illiger. The name combines the Ancient Greek *pakhos* meaning "dense" or "thick" with *ptilon* meaning "feather" or "plumage". The type species was subsequently designated as the broad-billed prion by English naturalist Prideaux John Selby in 1840. The English name "prion" comes from the Ancient Greek *πριόνι* (*príóni*, "saw"), in reference to the serrated edges of its bill. ce816c6d4a

White-chinned petrel It excretes a high saline solution from. above the nasal passage and helps desalinate their bodies, due to the high amount of ocean water that they imbibe ce816c6d4a

Pachyptila They range throughout the southern hemisphere, often in the much cooler higher latitudes. The members of this genus and the blue petrel form a sub-group called prions. Three species, the broad-billed prion (*Pachyptila vittata*), the Antarctic prion (*Pachyptila desolata*) and the fairy prion (*Pachyptila turtur*), range into the subtropics. The gland excretes a concentrated saline solution from *Pachyptila* is a genus of seabirds in the family Procellariidae and the order Procellariiformes. above the nasal passage and helps free their bodies of the salt in the seawater they often imbibe ce816c6d4a

Spectacled petrel It excretes a high saline solution from. above the nasal passage and helps desalinate their bodies, due to the high amount of ocean water that they imbibe ce816c6d4a

Pintado petrel It excretes a high saline solution from. above the nasal passage and helps desalinate their bodies, due to the high amount of ocean water that they imbibe ce816c6d4a

All the members of this genus, along with the rest of the Procellariiformes, share certain identifying features. First, they have nasal passages that attach to the upper bill called naricorns, although the nostrils on the albatross are on the sides of the bill. The bills of Procellariiformes... ce816c6d4a

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