portions of the sphere, protruding above the upper dividing streamsurface and below the lower dividing streamsurface, respectively. The analysis is validated by comparison of the predicted wave drag with its existing experimental determinations. For $F \gg 1$, the drag coefficient decreases as $(\ln F + 7/4 - \gamma)/(4F^2)$, with γ the Euler constant; for $F \ll 1$, it increases as $(32\sqrt{2})/(15\pi)F^{3/2}$. The waves have the crescent shape of the three-dimensional lee waves from a dipole, modulated by interferences associated with the finite size of the forcing. For strong stratification, the hydrostatic approximation is