

Since 1963 the average early spring population in the Tule Lake Basin has been 59 bald and 11 golden eagles with maximum numbers recorded at 95 bald and 33 golden eagles. A number of these are southern bald eagles, sub-species *B. l. leucocephalus*, which is considered an endangered species. The low population of eagles could be further endangered by their scavenging proclivity.

During March 1973 a dead golden eagle was found at the base of a power line pole from which it had fallen at Tule Lake. The specimen was submitted by the Refuge to the Wildlife Investigations Laboratory of the California Department of Fish and Game. Heart blood was cultured on modified Das medium (Rosen 1972). *P. multocida* was isolated and identified in differential media. The organism was positive in indol, nitrate, and ornithine decarboxylase. It produced acid with no gas in glucose and sucrose. Negative reactions were observed in urea, lactose, maltose, glycerol, arginine decarboxylase; no growth occurred on MacConkey medium and it was nonmotile.

The isolate was typed by Heddleston's method of gel diffusion serology and found to be type 1 (Heddleston et al. 1972). The type isolated each year from waterfowl which die of avian cholera has always been type 1. There is conclusive evidence that the golden eagle succumbed to avian cholera as a result of ingesting waterfowl which had died of the same cause.

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AN ALBINO GREY SMOOTHHOUND *MUSTELUS CALIFORNICUS* GILL

Albinism in teleosts is a relatively well known phenomenon (Follett and Dempster 1966), but few examples of true albinism can be found for the elasmobranchs. Herald (1953) reported an albino sevengill shark (*Notorynchus maculatus*) from South San Francisco Bay. The specimen, however did not have pink eyes and is therefore not a true albino. Schwartz (in Joseph 1961) described albino cownose rays, *Rhinoptera bonasus* from Chesapeake Bay. The first record of an albino hammerhead shark, *Sphyrna lewini*, was reported by McKenzie (1970). He noted that the eyes were pink, proving it was a true albino.

On 3 July 1969 a male albino grey smoothhound, *Mustelus californicus*, measuring 263 mm, was taken by hook and line at Kirby Park, Elkhorn Slough, Monterey County, California, by an unknown fisher-

man. The specimen was kept for 3 days in an aquarium at the Moss Landing Marine Laboratories after which time it was placed in formalin and deposited in the fishes collection of the museum (MLML no. ES-4). The animal had pink eyes thus making it a true albino.

This is the second record for an albino grey smoothhound. The first record was reported by Herald, Schneebeli, Green and Innes (1960), also for Elkhorn Slough. They state that its eye color could not be determined. Its total length was 340 mm, making it older than the specimen being reported here.

Recently a pregnant grey smoothhound was caught in Elkhorn Slough which contained five albino embryos (Larry Talent, Moss Landing Marine Laboratories, pers. comm.). It seems therefore, that albinism in elasmobranchs may be more common than the literature indicates.

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