

In the most advanced infections, fish appear to have a reduced swimming ability. Also, there appears to be an atrophy of internal organs, as many are displaced by the mass of xenomas. Nepszy *et al.* (1978) suggests that a mass mortality of smelt infected with *Glugea hertwigi* was due to changes in the host's center of gravity, thus reducing swimming ability; malformed organs, resulting in physiological stress; and probable intestinal occlusion, resulting in starvation or absorption of toxic wastes. Cause of death in mosquitofish may be similar.

There is much to be learned about this *Glugea* sp. Of particular interest is its impact on mosquitofish populations, considering that mosquitofish are being evaluated for even more intensive culture for mosquito control in California.

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RESPONSE OF THE MOHAVE CHUB, *GILA BICOLOR MOHAVENSIS*, TO DEWATERING OF AN ARTIFICIAL IMPOUNDMENT

The Mohave chub once inhabited the Mojave River, but this endangered species now survives in only a few man-made refugia in the southwest (Miller 1968, St. Amant and Sasaki 1971, Pister 1980). The Fort Soda refugium, San Bernardino County, has provided habitat for "pure" populations of this species for the past 50 years. The Bureau of Land Management and the Department of Fish and Game have been evaluating the various aquatic habitats at Fort Soda for the past several years to identify habitat requirements of the Mohave chub and to develop a management plan.

