

The role and significance of many of the bacteria isolated remain uncertain. It is probable that birds of prey have a degree of resistance to some bacteria and that the isolation of the organism is not, per se, indicative of pathogenicity. It is also likely that contaminated prey could be the source of the infection and that the bacterium would not, under normal circumstances, persist for any length of time in the raptor host. Despite great advances in our understanding of raptor pathology in the past ten years (Cooper 1978, Keymer 1972, Trainer 1969), much remains to be learned of the importance of many organisms, among them bacteria. Such information could prove useful in studies on free-living raptor populations where predator/prey pathogen relationships are as yet little understood.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

NOTICE OF SYMPOSIUM ON THE BALD EAGLE IN WASHINGTON

A symposium to review past research on the American Bald Eagle in Washington and to stimulate further investigation of this threatened species will be held June 14-15, 1980, at the City of Seattle Aquarium, co-sponsored by the National Wildlife Federation, Seattle Aquarium, Seattle Audubon Society, Seattle City Light, Seattle Woodland Park Zoological Gardens, The Nature Conservancy, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Washington Department of Game. Preregistration is recommended as limited space is available. Interested persons should forward \$5 to cover registration fees to Washington Bald Eagle Symposium, c/o Jeremy Robertson, 2357 N.W. 70th, Seattle, WA 98117; phone (206) 789-6056; by May 31. A published copy of the symposium proceedings is included in registration fees.