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Chlorinated Hydrocarbons in Dover Sole, *Microstomus Pacificus:* Local Migration and Fin Erosion

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ABSTRACT

Dover sole, *Microstomus pacificus,* with and without fin erosion were collected from the municipal wastewater discharge sites of Los Angeles and Orange counties. While there was a significant difference between the total DDT levels in muscle tissue of the unaffected fish from the two regions, there was no significant regional difference between the muscle DDT levels in the diseased fish. This is consistent with the proposed hypothesis that the Orange County diseased fish had originated at the Los Angeles County discharge site. Comparisons of chlorinated hydrocarbon levels in diseased fish had originated at the Los Angeles County discharge site. Comparisons of chlorinated hydrocarbon levels in diseased and unaffected Dover sole from the Palos Verdes discharge site of Los Angeles County indicate: 1) DDT levels were significantly higher ($P<0.05$) in Dover sole with fin erosion, and 2) polychlorinated biphenyl levels were higher at the 90% confidence level ($P<0.10$) in diseased Dover sole.