Institute of Veterinary, Animal and Biomedical Sciences Massey University

PATHOLOGY REPORT

Status: Pending
Date: 30/01/2009
Type: Mortality

Submitter

Department of Conservation

Mahaanui

Submission Details

Lab. Case/Spec ID:

42769

Date Submitted:

Date Received:

14/01/2009

Previous Case ID:

WMD Case/Spec ID: 4710/1

Animal Details

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Animal Name:

Species: Cephalorhynchus hectori hectori
Common Namo: Hectoria Delphia

Common Name: Hector's Dolphin Sex Class: Male

Neonate

Sex Class: Age Class:

Age Class:

Date Died:

Epidemiology

Number Dead:

Number at Risk: Number Sick:

Number Submitted:

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Growth and Development

Parameter	Result Description	Value	Date Measured	Age Group
Depth of Tail Notch		.014 m	27/01/2009	Neonate
Dorsal Blubber Depth		mm	27/01/2009	Neonate
Eye to Blowhole Length		m	27/01/2009	Neonate
Eye to Corner of Mouth Length		m	27/01/2009	Neonate
Girth at Anus		m	27/01/2009	Neonate
Girth at Eye		m	27/01/2009	Neonate
Girth at Flippers		m	27/01/2009	Neonate
Girth at Navel		m	27/01/2009	Neonate
Height of Dorsal Fin		.069 m	27/01/2009	Neonate
Lateral Blubber Depth		mm	27/01/2009	Neonate
Length of Base of Dorsal Fin		.123 m	27/01/2009	Neonate
Length of Flipper		.13 m	27/01/2009	Neonate
Length of Flukes		m	27/01/2009	Neonate
Snout to Anus Length		.55 m	27/01/2009	Neonate
Snout to Corner of Mouth Length		m	27/01/2009	Neonate
Snout to Origin of Dorsal Fin Length		m	27/01/2009	Neonate

Snout to Origin of Flipper Length	m	27/01/2009	Neonate
Standard Length	.758 m	27/01/2009	Neonate
Ventral Blubber Depth	mm	27/01/2009	Neonate
Width of Flipper	.053 m	27/01/2009	Neonate
Width of Flukes	.21 m	27/01/2009	Neonate
Weight	kg	27/01/2009	Neonate

DIAGNOSIS

Open - too autolysed

ANIMAL HISTORY

Found by member of public who moved body to rocks to prevent it being washed away and then called DoC. Retrieved by Frazer Maddigan and frozen prior to transfer to Massey.

GROSS PATHOLOGY

The body was extremely autolysed with no remaining internal organs. The skull sutures were unfused, and the dorsal fin folded to one side (young neonate). Most of the epidermis has sloughed or is desiccated, obscuring any skin lesions. No diagnosis as to cause of death is possible due to extent of decay. Not all measurements are recorded due to state of decomposition.