



ENDANGERED SPECIES TECHNICAL BULLETIN

Department of the Interior • U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service • Endangered Species Program, Washington, D.C. 20240

SERVICE LIFTS KANGAROO IMPORT BAN

A ban on the commercial importation of the red kangaroo (*Megaleia rufa*), eastern gray kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*), and western gray kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*), has been lifted by the Service, effective May 29, 1981 (F.R. 4/29/81). According to the Service, four Australian States have established that their management programs are effective and that commercial importation of kangaroos, and their parts or products, will not be detrimental to the species.

The importation ban had been in effect since December 30, 1974, when these species were listed as Threatened. At that time the Service stated that it

would require a certificate from the Australian Government insuring that a State had developed an effective sustained-yield management program, and that taking would not be detrimental to the species, before allowing commercial importation of any such wildlife originating from that State.

Although kangaroo populations appear to be abundant now, the Service maintains that a Threatened classification is still warranted. Previously, all three of these species seem to have been overexploited, a condition which could conceivably occur again. Also, it is not unusual for all three species to experience periods of great abundance followed by periods of relative scarcity. In addition, none of these species are protected under any international trade control. These factors led the Service to continue its Threatened listing of these kangaroos.

Australian Management Programs

The Australian States in question (Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia) have all complied with the Service requirements. In Queensland, all 24 species of the family Macropodidae are protected by law. Kangaroo populations are continuously monitored and safe harvesting levels are determined on an annual basis. Other than short-term seasonal fluctuations, no adverse downward trends in the size of the harvest have been observed over many years.

Shooters in Queensland must have permits, are restricted to a particular "fauna district," and must obtain written permission from the landholders on whose properties they shoot. Tags must be purchased from the State fauna

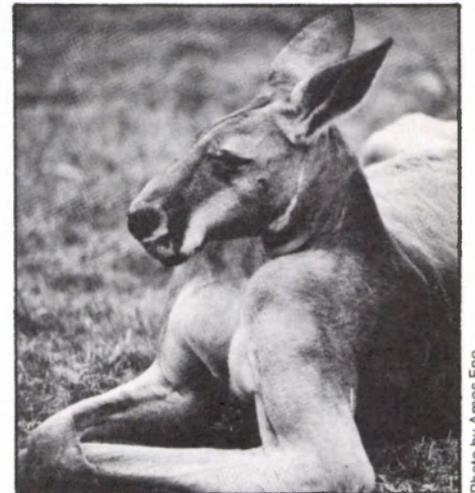


Photo by Amos Eno

Australian management of kangaroos has led to the Service's lifting of the ban on imports.

authority and attached to kangaroos taken. Quotas will be controlled by the number of tags issued.

New South Wales is divided into management areas. Several of these, which together form an area greater than one-third of the State, are closed to commercial hunting. Where commercial hunting is allowed, either a license or the services of a licensed professional shooter must be obtained. These shooters are limited in number and are restricted to a particular management zone. Other safeguards in this State include the regulation of minimum weights of carcasses and lengths of skins which may be legally taken, and a requirement that wholesalers and retailers trading in kangaroo meat or products keep records of all transactions on pre-

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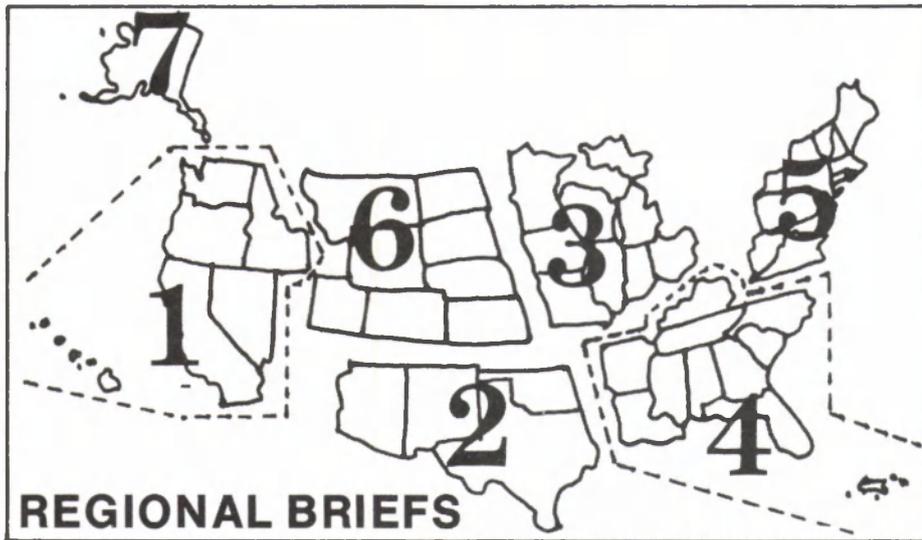
BULLETIN MAILING LIST SCHEDULED FOR CUT

Due to budgetary restraints, we must limit the distribution of the BULLETIN to Federal employees only. The names of all other persons currently receiving the BULLETIN will be removed from the mailing list prior to distribution of the June 1981 BULLETIN.

All Federal employees who now receive the BULLETIN should make certain that their agency affiliation is noted on the mailing label affixed to this copy. If it is not, they should write the editor asking that the address be modified to include the name of their Federal employer.

We regret that service cannot be continued to all our readers.

The Editor—



Endangered Species Program regional staffers have reported the following activities for the month of April.

Region 1. The California Least Tern (*Sterna albigrons browni*) Recovery Plan has been printed and will be distributed through the Fish and Wildlife Reference Service in Denver.

The Regional Office has copies available of abstracts of papers presented at the Symposium on Threatened and Endangered Plants, held in Ashland, Oregon, in July 1980.

Region 2. Jack Woody and David Bowman went to Brownsville, Texas, to help set up the fourth Kemp's Ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys kempii*) camp at

Rancho Nuevo, Mexico. The field crew was trained and given assistance in transporting equipment necessary for egg collection and incubation and adult turtle banding. The camp, which was set up as of April 15, received its first nesters the next day.

The Rancho Nuevo sea turtle operation is an extremely delicate one, representing an international cooperative effort between the United States and Mexico. There have been several instances in past seasons of unexpected visitors at the facility. The camp is not equipped to handle visitors who have not made prior arrangements with Mexican officials. Any person desiring to visit this season must coordinate with Jack Woody, Region 2, well in advance, or they may not be accepted in the camp by Mexican personnel.

The headstarted Kemp's Ridley turtles from last season will be released on June 3 off the Padre Island National Seashore by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The turtles, not yet one year old, number between 1,500 and 2,000. The Galveston NMFS laboratory, home of this headstart program, is scheduled to close. Alternative arrangements are being explored for continuing the program for this most endangered of all sea turtle species.

A reintroduction program for the Colorado squawfish (*Ptychocheilus lucius*) has been initiated through the cooperative efforts of the Service and the States of California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah. The stocking proposal has been actively accepted by Arizona and New Mexico, with California and Utah giving serious consideration to future participation.

A joint U.S.-Mexican Yuma clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris yumanensis*) survey plan has been developed, with the U.S. portion of the survey ongoing, and the Mexican portion beginning in early May.

Region 3. Section 7 training was held for personnel in the East Lansing Area Office.

Region 4. The third Florida panther (*Felis concolor coryi*) to be road killed in south Florida in about the last year and a half was found dead along State road 29 on the morning of April 19. This panther was a pregnant female.

A snail darter (*Percina tanasi*) recently found in the Sequatchie River, a Tennessee River tributary west of Chattanooga, has prompted additional surveys to re-evaluate the species' true distribution. So far, at least one large group of young-of-the-year snail darters (possibly numbering in the thousands) has been found in Sewee Creek in Meigs County, Tennessee, and a few scattered individuals have been found at new locations in the Tennessee River main channel. Three more snail darters were found in the Sequatchie River in late April, and there is a possibility that a substantial

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Regions

Region 1: California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Pacific Trust Territories. **Region 2:** Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. **Region 3:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin. **Region 4:** Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. **Region 5:** Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. **Region 6:** Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. **Region 7:** Alaska.

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KANGAROO IMPORT

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and private individuals during the regular comment period (June 16 to July 16, 1980) and the reopened comment period (September 16 to October 16, 1980). One of the major legal points of the opposition was that allowing commercial importation was contrary to the protection granted to a Threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

In its final ruling to lift the ban on commercial importation of kangaroos, and their parts and products, the Service responded that these kangaroos represent an unusual case where a species may at some time in the future be vulnerable because of potential threats, yet presently occurs in such numbers as to require control measures. The Service has found that the requirements of 50 CFR 17.40(a) have been met and that commercial import can be permitted. In addition, the Service is of the opinion that because of the current abundance of kangaroos and the potential indiscriminate use of poisons by ranchers to reduce their numbers, a regulated commercial harvest by licensed private hunters is the most acceptable way to control populations and avoid greater threats posed by other control methods.

Review Period

After 2 years, the Service will again review the entire situation and determine whether the importation ban should be reimposed. Unless the best available scientific and commercial data at that time suggests otherwise, commercial import of kangaroos, and their parts and products, will continue without a requirement for a permit from the United States for individual shipments.

BOX SCORE OF SPECIES LISTINGS

Category	ENDANGERED			THREATENED			SPECIES* TOTAL
	U.S. Only	U.S. & Foreign	Foreign Only	U.S. Only	U.S. & Foreign	Foreign Only	
Mammals	15	17	224	3	0	21	280
Birds	52	14	144	3	0	0	213
Reptiles	7	6	55	8	4	0	80
Amphibians	5	0	8	3	0	0	16
Fishes	29	4	11	12	0	0	56
Snails	2	0	1	5	0	0	8
Clams	23	0	2	0	0	0	25
Crustaceans	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Insects	7	0	0	4	2	0	13
Plants	48	2	0	7	1	2	60
TOTAL	189	43	445	45	7	23	752

* Separate populations of a species, listed both as Endangered and Threatened, are tallied twice. Species which are thus accounted for are the gray wolf, bald eagle, American alligator, green sea turtle, and Pacific ridley sea turtle.

Number of species currently proposed: 18 animals
11 plants

Number of Critical Habitats listed: 48
Number of Recovery Teams appointed: 68
Number of Recovery Plans approved: 41
Number of Cooperative Agreements signed with States:
38 fish & wildlife
10 plants

April 30, 1981

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Rare and Endangered Vascular Plant Species in New Jersey, published by the Conservation and Environmental Studies Center (a private conservation group) in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service can be received free of charge by writing the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Attention: Mr. Richard Dyer, Suite 700, One Gateway Center, Newton Corner, Massachusetts 02158.

The Service's Newton Corner regional

office also has for free distribution a limited quantity of the *Eastern Peregrine Falcon Recovery Plan*. Write the above address to request a copy.

Extinction: The Causes and Consequences of the Disappearance of Species, a new Random House publication by Paul and Anne Ehrlich, provides a clear, well-reasoned explanation for saving endangered species. *Extinction* is available in local book stores.



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population is present. However, high water conditions have precluded adequate sampling to date. The recovery team plans to meet in September for a status review and discussions on whether to recommend reclassification or delisting of the species.

As part of a continuing review of the Kentucky cave shrimp (*Palemonias ganteri*), known only from Mammoth Cave National Park, the National Park Service has solicited bids for a status survey of the species and has tentatively selected a contractor. The cost of the project will be shared by the Fish and Wildlife Service if the contract is given final approval.

Region 5. An attractive poster featuring the Endangered peregrine falcon (*Faico peregrinus*) was recently developed and is available from the Regional Office.

Region 6. The January issue of the BULLETIN discussed a complaint filed in U.S. District Court in *Cabinet Mountains Wilderness/Scotchman's Peak Grizzly Bears, et al. v. Peterson, et al.* The complaint involved a mineral exploration program approved by the U.S. Forest Service in the Kootenai National Forest, Montana. The Service prepared a biological opinion on the effects of the operation on the grizzly bear (*Ursos arctos horribilis*).

On April 15, 1981, the court denied the plaintiff's motion for summary judgment and upheld the Fish and Wildlife Service determination that the exploration activities were not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the grizzly bear. The decision stated, 1) that the defendants have met their burdens under both the Endangered Species Act and National Environmental Policy Act, 2) that the decision to approve the American Smelting and Refining Company's drilling project was not arbitrary and capricious, 3) that the relevant considerations were before the Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service and were properly taken into account, and 4) that the Forest Service decision must be upheld.

In the summer of 1980, the Colorado Natural Areas Program (CNAP) conducted field work, under contract to the Service, on 25 Colorado plant species. Status reports are now being written. CNAP is recommending that one of the plants be listed as Endangered, four listed as Threatened, and no action be taken now on the other 20 species because they are either 1) not separate taxonomic entities, 2) more widespread than presumed, or 3) in need of more study.

Region 7. On May 1-10 a field survey of Agattu and Amchitka Islands in the Aleutians will be conducted. Surveyors will search for returning Aleutian Canada geese (*Branta canadensis leucopareia*) which were released in past years to establish nesting colonies.

The Endangered Cui-ui— Up the River to Recovery

by G. Gary Scopettone for the National Fishery Research Laboratory, Seattle, Washington. Mr. Scopettone is a Fishery Management Biologist at the Fisheries Assistance Office, Reno, Nevada.

Historically, springtime marked the annual migration of the cui-ui (*Chasmistes cujus*) from Pyramid Lake, Nevada, upstream into the lower Truckee River to spawn. For centuries this event attracted the neighboring Paiute Indians from miles around, who came to harvest cui-ui (most commonly pronounced "kwee-wee") which they regarded highly as food. In recent years, however, spawning runs of the Endangered fish became precariously low, bringing an end to this native American tradition. In 1969, the Paiute Indians ceased all harvest of the cui-ui, and now the Pyramid Lake species is protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

Imperilment of the cui-ui resulted primarily from Derby Dam and the Newlands Project, one of the earliest (1905) Federal land reclamation efforts. Derby Dam, which was constructed 40 miles upstream from the mouth of the Truckee River, caused the diversion of water down a transbasinal canal (Truckee Canal) into the Carson Basin and, thence, to agricultural lands. The resulting enormous annual drawoff caused Pyramid Lake to subside, and an extensive delta to form at the mouth of the Truckee River. Water levels decreased until, except in occasional years with abnormally high spring runoff, adult fish were unable to traverse the shallow delta to the Truckee River.

The drought of the 1930's had an additional detrimental impact on Pyramid Lake fish species. During that decade, both the cui-ui and the Pyramid Lake Lahontan cutthroat trout (*Salmo clarki henshawi*) were denied access to the Truckee River. The cui-ui, because of its longevity (they have been aged to 18 years) and ability to reproduce successfully in the few fresh water interfaces of saline Pyramid Lake, was able to maintain at least a marginal population. The Pyramid Lake strain of cutthroat trout, however, became extinct.

To insure the survival of the cui-ui, the Pyramid Lake Paiutes and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service together initiated a program at Dunn Hatchery on the Paiute Indian Reservation to artificially propagate cui-ui. Fish reared at Dunn Hatchery have been periodically released into the lower Truckee River since shortly after the program began in 1973. Since 1977, the cui-ui hatchery



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Adult cui-ui being gathered at the Marble Bluff Fish Handling Facility for release in the lower Truckee River.

program has been operated independently by the Pyramid Lake Tribe.

In 1976, the Bureau of Reclamation (now the Water and Power Resources Service) completed a 3-mile long fishway, which includes four fish ladders, along the Truckee River to again permit cui-ui spawner access to the river. The ladders were easily traversed by (stocked) Lahontan cutthroat trout, but water velocities proved too great for the lesser swimming ability of the cui-ui. No cui-ui used the fishway for the first two years of its operation. (The Service handles the fishway operations.)

In 1978, one ladder was partially modified to reduce water velocity; as a result, 33 cui-ui traversed the entire fishway and were captured upstream in the Marble Bluff Fish Handling Facility. In 1979, the same ladder was further modified, and 146 smaller cui-ui traversed the entire fishway. These fish, plus an additional 149 spawners collected in the fishway canal, were released in the lower Truckee River to spawn. A second ladder was modified for the 1980 cui-ui run, and the results were again gratifying; nearly 5,000 spawners were collected at Marble Bluff. These fishes along with the additional 1,114 spawners were released in the lower Truckee. Recently, the remaining two ladders have been modified, and even larger releases of cui-ui into the lower Truckee River are anticipated for the 1981 season. It appears now that cui-ui are "up the river to recovery."

To help insure the recovery of the species, the Service has developed the Cui-ui Recovery Plan which has as its primary objective to restore the species to a nonendangered status and reclassify it from Endangered to Threatened. Biologists from the Nevada Department of Wildlife, the University of Michigan, and the Pyramid Lake Paiute Indian Tribe assisted in the development of the plan.

Information called for in the plan is being researched jointly by the Service's National Fishery Research Laboratory in Seattle, Washington, and the Fisheries Assistance Office in Reno, Nevada. As directed by the plan guidelines, these two Service groups intend to study the Truckee River life history phase of the cui-ui, document natural reproduction in the greatly man-altered lower Truckee River, and then develop the baseline information needed to maximize recruit-

ment of cui-ui to Pyramid Lake. Determining flow requirements for optimal fish passage, spawning, incubation, and nursery habitat are integral to the study, and are emphasized in the recovery plan.

This team approach between research and operations should help assure that this unique species will recover sufficiently to allow reclassification and restoration of the cherished cui-ui fishery.

Rulemaking Actions

April 1981

PROPOSAL RECOGNIZES STATEWIDE RECOVERY OF LOUISIANA ALLIGATORS

New studies support a recent Service proposal to change the legal status of the American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*) in 52 parishes in Louisiana (F.R. 5/1/81). If finalized, alligators affected by the proposal would be reclassified from Endangered or Threatened status under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to Threatened under the Similarity of Appearance provision of the Act. Alligators in the remaining 12 Louisiana parishes are already classified under the less restrictive Similarity of Appearance status.

Effective law enforcement by the State of Louisiana and the Service helped curtail taking, enabling the alligator to recover from former low numbers and regain biological stability in the State. Reclassification of alligators in the 52 Louisiana parishes, as proposed, would be a formal recognition by the Service of the species' recovery and would make available to the State an option to institute alligator harvests on a statewide basis, in accordance with the Service's special rule on Threatened alligators and existing State laws.

Because of similarity of appearance with other alligators which occur in varying densities in wetland habitats in other States (including Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas), it would still be necessary to impose some restrictions on commercial activities involving species taken in Louisiana. These provisions would insure the conservation of other alligator populations as well as other crocodilians that are Endangered or Threatened.

Recovery and Review

The alligator was first classified as Endangered throughout its range in 1967, due to a reduction in numbers from hunting and poaching. Subsequently, as the alligator recovered in certain parts of its range, the Service effected the follow-

ing reclassifications: (1) Reclassification to Threatened by Similarity of Appearance in three coastal parishes of Louisiana, reflecting complete recovery (F.R. 9/26/75); (2) Reclassification to Threatened, reflecting partial recovery in all of Florida and certain coastal areas in South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas (F.R. 1/10/77); and (3) Reclassification to Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, again reflecting complete recovery of nine additional parishes of Louisiana (F.R. 6/25/79). Subsequent to the most recent reclassification, the Service has sponsored further review of the status of the alligator in Louisiana.

In June 1979, the Service contracted with Dr. R. H. Chabreck of Louisiana State University to compile a status review of existing scientific and commercial data on the alligator in Louisiana. Chabreck's report recommends statewide reclassification of the species in view of current protection, number of alligators, and an abundance of alligator habitat.

In June 1980, the Service began working with Mr. Duane Taylor, wildlife biologist with the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, who has prepared two separate scientifically based reports analyzing alligator populations in non-marsh habitats. Taylor's 1980 report, which concentrated on the central and northern portion of the State, provides evidence that the Louisiana alligator population is stable, being limited by the support capability of the habitat, and that no further significant increase in alligator numbers can be expected.

Effects of Proposal

Reclassification of all alligators in Louisiana to Threatened by Similarity of Appearance would remove Federal agency responsibilities under Section 7 of the Act. The proposed action, however, would not be irreversible since relisting of the species would be possible

should the State substantially change existing management programs or if other changes occur which result in new threats to the species' recovery.

If the State elects, alligator harvest programs, increasing at a level commensurate with controlled expanded management plans, would likely increase the volume of alligator exports. Exports will continue to be restricted by the requirements of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. The Service will continue to review the possible impact of alligator exports on other endangered crocodilians in international trade and take appropriate action if evidence indicates restrictions are warranted.

A minor boundary change in South Carolina proposed in the same rule to close a 2-mile gap near Walterboro, will have no significant effect since it would serve to formalize a 2-mile segment which the Service and the State already are informally using.

Comments and suggestions from interested parties concerning any aspect of these proposed rules should be submitted by June 30, 1981. Send comments to Area Manager, Jackson Area Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 200 East Pasacagoula Street, Suite 300, Jackson, Mississippi 39201.

A public meeting on the proposed reclassification was conducted by the Service on May 28, 1981. Two sessions of the meeting will be held at the Colonnade Theater of the Louisiana State University Union Building in Baton Rouge, at 1:00 pm and 7:00 pm.

SERVICE ACCEPTS PETITION TO LIST MISSOURI FISH

On December 10, 1980, the Ozark Endangered Species Task Force presented the Service substantial evidence to support a petition to add the Niangua darter (*Etheostoma nianguae*) to the U.S. List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants. After reviewing the petition and a supporting status report, the Service published formal acceptance of the document (F.R. 4/9/81).

A comprehensive report on the Niangua darter, submitted as the basis of the petition, was prepared by Dr. William L. Pliger of the Missouri Department of Conservation. It includes information on the distribution, status, and life history of the species, and also includes a thorough review of the literature on this species.

The species is rare, localized in occurrence, and vulnerable to extinction, being known only from the Osage River basin in west central Missouri. Based on

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MISSOURI FISH

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the information presently available, the Service believes that the species qualifies for Threatened status as defined by the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

The Service anticipates publishing within the next few months a proposal to list the Niangua darter as Threatened. Comments on the species' status, distribution, and Critical Habitat as well as information on potential environmental and economic impacts and effects on small entities are requested from all sources. Any data relevant to this notice of review should be sent, by July 6, 1981, to the Director (OES), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 20240.

AFRICAN ELEPHANT REGS UNDER SERVICE CONSIDERATION

The Service sought public comment on certain changes in the "special rule" on the African elephant (*Loxodonta*

africana) which would ease restrictions on domestic activities and bring the rule into harmony with the trade provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (F.R. 4/9/81). The Service intends to publish a proposed rule on these modifications in the near future.

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scribed forms which are subject to inspection.

New South Wales has conducted aerial surveys of its commercial zone in four of the past five years to determine kangaroo population size and safe harvesting levels. Aerial surveys are being conducted on an annual basis.

South Australia has established an upper limit of 80,000 kangaroos which may be harvested, regardless of the numbers present. Commercial hunting of kangaroos is permitted in only 25 percent of the State. All animals taken for commercial purposes must bear a sealed tag issued by the fauna authority on payment of a royalty.

In Western Australia, all wild vertebrate fauna is protected until otherwise declared by the State's

Ministers for Fisheries and Wildlife. The goal of management in this State is the continuation of self-perpetuating populations of kangaroos throughout their preferred range. What hunting the State allows, for commercial or damage mitigation reasons, is strictly limited by the licensing of hunters and processors.

To coordinate the management programs of these four States, the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service reviews all recommendations for harvest quotas from each State.

Current kangaroo population estimates for these States are as follows: Queensland, 25,000,000; South Australia, 1,400,000; New South Wales, 5,000,000; Western Australia, 1,125,000. These figures are based only on the adult population and only include numbers in commercial zones, in States which make such a designation. Therefore, the Service considers a total population estimate of 32 million to be very conservative. Australia established the nationwide kill quota for 1980 at 2.8 million kangaroos.

Public Comments

The proposal to lift this ban, which was published on June 16, 1980, drew a lot of opposition from conservation groups

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CRITICAL HABITAT UPDATE

The following table indicates all listed species for which Critical Habitat had been designated through May 31, 1981.

Common Name	Scientific Name	C.H. Determined	Affected States (Areas)	Common Name	Scientific Name	C.H. Determined	Affected States (Areas)
Bat, Indiana	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	F.R. 9/24/76*	IL, IN, KY MO, TN, WV	Boa, Mona	<i>Epicrates monensis monensis</i>	F.R. 2/3/78	PR
Bat, Virginia big-eared	<i>Plecotus townsendii virginianus</i>	F.R. 11/30/79	WV	Coqui, golden	<i>Eleutherodactylus jasperi</i>	F.R. 11/11/77	PR
Manatee, Florida	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	F.R. 9/24/76*	FL	Crocodile, American	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	F.R. 9/24/76*	FL
Rat, Morro Bay kangaroo	<i>Dipodomys heermanni morroensis</i>	F.R. 8/11/77	CA	Iguana, Mona ground	<i>Cyclura stejnegeri</i>	F.R. 2/3/78	PR
Wolf, gray	<i>Canis lupus</i>	F.R. 3/9/78	MI, MN	Lizard, Coachella Valley fringe-toed	<i>Uma inornata</i>	F.R. 9/25/80	CA
Blackbird, yellow-shouldered	<i>Agelaius xanthomus</i>	F.R. 11/19/76	PR	Lizard, St. Croix ground	<i>Ameiva polops</i>	F.R. 6/3/77*	Virgin Islands
Condor, California	<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	F.R. 9/24/76*	CA	Rattlesnake, New Mexican ridge-nosed	<i>Crotalus willardi obscurus</i>	F.R. 8/4/78	NM
Crane, Mississippi sandhill	<i>Grus canadensis pulla</i>	F.R. 8/8/77	MS	Salamander, San Marcos	<i>Eurycea nana</i>	F.R. 7/14/80	TX
Crane, whooping	<i>Grus americana</i>	F.R. 5/15/78	CO, ID, KS, NE, NM, OK TX	Toad, Houston	<i>Bufo houstonensis</i>	F.R. 1/31/78	TX
Falcon, American peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	F.R. 8/11/77	CA	Tortoise, desert	<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	F.R. 8/20/80	UT
Kite, Everglade	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	F.R. 8/11/77	FL	Treefrog, Pine Barrens	<i>Hyla andersonii</i>	F.R. 11/11/77	FL
Palila	<i>Psittirostra bailleui</i>	F.R. 8/11/77	HI	Turtle, leatherback sea	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	F.R. 9/26/78	Virgin Islands
Sparrow, Cape sable	<i>Ammospiza maritima mirabilis</i>	F.R. 8/11/77	FL	Turtle, leatherback sea	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	F.R. 4/23/79***	Virgin Islands
Sparrow, dusky seaside	<i>Ammospiza maritima nigrescens</i>	F.R. 8/11/77	FL	Turtle, Plymouth red-bellied	<i>Pseudemys rubiventris bangsi</i>	F.R. 4/2/80	MA
Cavefish, Alabama	<i>Speoplatyrhinus poulsoni</i>	F.R. 9/9/77	AL	Beetle, Delta green ground	<i>Elaphrus viridis</i>	F.R. 8/8/80	CA
Chub, slender	<i>Hybopsis cahnii</i>	F.R. 9/9/77	TN, VA	Beetle, Valley elderberry longhorn	<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	F.R. 8/8/80	CA
Chub, spotfin	<i>Hybopsis monacha</i>	F.R. 9/9/77	VA, TN, NC	Butterfly, Oregon silverspot	<i>Speyeria zerene hippolyta</i>	F.R. 7/2/80	OR
Darter, fountain	<i>Etheostoma tonticola</i>	F.R. 7/14/80	TX	Butterfly, Palos Verdes blue	<i>Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis</i>	F.R. 7/2/80	CA
Darter, leopard	<i>Percina pantherina</i>	F.R. 1/27/78	AK, OK	Antioch Dunes evening primrose	<i>Oenothera deltoides ssp. howellii</i>	F.R. 8/31/78	CA
Darter, slackwater	<i>Etheostoma boschungii</i>	F.R. 9/9/77	AL, TN	Contra Costa wallflower	<i>Erysimum capitatum var. angustatum</i>	F.R. 8/31/78	CA
Darter, snail	<i>Percina tanasi</i>	F.R. 4/11/76*	TN	Gypsum wild buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum gypsophilium</i>	F.R. 1/19/81**	NM
Gambusia, San Marcos	<i>Gambusia georgei</i>	F.R. 7/14/80	TX	Robbins' cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla robbinsiana</i>	F.R. 9/17/80	NH
Madtom, yellowfin	<i>Noturus flavipinnis</i>	F.R. 9/9/77	TN, VA	Texas wild rice	<i>Zizania texana</i>	F.R. 7/14/80	TX
Pupfish, Leon Springs	<i>Cyprinodon bovinus</i>	F.R. 8/15/80	TX	Texas poppy-mallow	<i>Callirhoe scabriuscula</i>	F.R. 1/13/81**	TX
Trout, little kern golden	<i>Solmo aguabonita whitei</i>	F.R. 4/13/78	CA	Todsens pennyroyal	<i>Hedeoma todsenii</i>	F.R. 1/19/81**	NM
Anole, giant	<i>Anolis roosevelti</i>	F.R. 7/21/77	PR				

*C.H. update/correction F.R.8/11/77

**Effective Date 6/30/81

***National Marine Fisheries Service Designation

EMERGENCY RULE EXPIRES

The emergency listing as Endangered with Critical Habitat for the Osgood Mountain milk-vetch (*Astragalus yoder-williamsii*) expired on April 15, 1981. (See September 1980 BULLETIN for more information.) The service anticipates the publication of a new listing proposal for this species.