

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior**

**§ 17.50**

EDITORIAL NOTE: FOR FEDERAL REGISTER citations to §17.44, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

**§ 17.45 Special rules—snails and clams. [Reserved]**

**§ 17.46 Special rules—crustaceans.**

(a) Madison Cave isopod (*Antrolana lira*). (1) All provisions of §17.31 (a) and (b) apply to this species except that it may be taken for scientific purposes without Federal permits issued pursuant to these regulations: *Provided*, that all other Federal, State, or local laws, regulations, ordinances or other restrictions or limitations have been complied with.

(b) [Reserved]

[47 FR 43701, Oct. 4, 1982]

**§ 17.47 [Reserved]**

**§ 17.48 Special rules—common sponges and other forms. [Reserved]**

**Subpart E—Similarity of Appearance**

SOURCE: 42 FR 32377, June 24, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 17.50 General.**

(a) Whenever a species which is not Endangered or Threatened closely resembles an Endangered or Threatened species, such species may be treated as either Endangered or Threatened if the director makes such determination in accordance with section 4(e) of the Act

and the criteria of paragraph (b) of this section. After the Director has made such determination in accordance with the notification procedures specified in the Act, such species shall appear in the list in §17.11 (Wildlife) or §17.12 (Plants) with the notation “(S/A)” (similarity of appearance) in the “Status” column, following either a letter “E” or a letter “T” to indicate whether the species is being treated as Endangered or Threatened.

(b) In determining whether a species as Endangered or Threatened due to similarity of appearance, the Director shall consider the criteria in section 4(e) of the Act, as indicated below:

(1) The degree of difficulty enforcement personnel would have in distinguishing the species, at the point in question, from an Endangered or Threatened species (including those cases where the criteria for recognition of a species are based on geographical boundaries);

(2) The additional threat posed to the Endangered or Threatened species by the loss of control occasioned because of the similarity of appearance; and

(3) The probability that so designating a similar species will substantially facilitate enforcement and further the purposes and policy of the Act.

*Example 1.* The ABC sparrow is Endangered wildlife. The ABD sparrow is a subspecies that is so similar to the ABC sparrow that when found outside their normal habitat, the two cannot readily be distinguished by law enforcement personnel. The ABD sparrow is listed in §17.11, after following the proper procedures as follows:

SPECIES AND RANGE

Common name	Scientific name	Population	Known distribution	Portion of range where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Special rules
ABC sparrow .....	<i>ABCus</i> .....	NA .....	North America .....	Entire .....	E	7	NA
ABD sparrow .....	<i>ABDus</i> .....	NA .....	.....do .....	NA .....	E(S/A)	7	NA

*Example 2.* Suppose the ABC sparrow is listed as Endangered in only a portion of its range. Within the meaning of the Act, the ABC sparrow as defined by geographic boundaries is a species. The ABC sparrow

which occurs beyond those boundaries is a different species, even though it is identical, except in location, to the listed species. If the criteria of this section were met, the two species would be listed as follows: