

[4310-55]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[50 CFR Part 17]

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED WILDLIFE
AND PLANTSProposed Endangered or Threatened Status
and Critical Habitat for 10 BeetlesAGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service,
Interior.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Service proposes to determine 10 North American beetles to be endangered species or threatened species and to identify their critical habitats. This action is being taken because of their decreased population levels and anticipated adverse modification of their habitat. The proposed action, if finalized, would protect the populations of these beetles and their habitat. The beetles are known to occur in California, Nevada, and Washington, as well as British Columbia, Canada, and Baja California Norte, Mexico.

DATES: Comments from the public must be received by October 8, 1978. Comments from the Governors of the States involved with this action must be received by November 7, 1978.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments to the Director (OES), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Comments and materials received will be available for public inspection during normal business hours at the Service's Office of Endangered Species, Suite 1100, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mr. Keith M. Schreiner, Associate Director, Federal Assistance, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240, 202-343-4646.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BACKGROUND

Section 4(a) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 states:

General.—(1) The Secretary shall by regulation determine whether any species is an endangered species or a threatened species because of any of the following factors:

- (1) The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range;
- (2) Overutilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes;
- (3) Disease or predation;
- (4) The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; or
- (5) Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.

This authority has been delegated to the Director.

SUMMARY OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE
SPECIES

These findings are summarized herein under each of the five criteria of section 4(a) of the act. These factors, and their application to 10 North American beetles, are as follows:

BELLER'S GROUND BEETLE

1. *The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range.* This beetle is a denizen of a few lowland sphagnum (peat) bogs in Washington and British Columbia, Canada. In the United States it is known to have occurred only in Chase Lake Bog, Snohomish County and Kings Lake Bog, near North Bend, King County, both in Washington. Beller's ground beetle no longer occurs at Chase Lake Bog due to severe habitat alteration from peat mining and housing development. The beetle probably occurs in a few lowland British Columbia bogs as well, but all populations are highly susceptible to peat mining operations.

2. *Overutilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes.* Not applicable to this species.

3. *Disease or predation.* This factor is not known to affect the present status of this species.

4. *The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms.* There currently exist no State or Federal laws protecting this species or its habitat.

5. *Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.* None.

SACRAMENTO ANTHICID BEETLE

1. *The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range.* The Sacramento anthicid beetle occurs only in two sand dune sites along the lower Sacramento River in Sacramento and Solano Counties, Calif. One, at the southern end of Grand Island, Sacramento County, is currently the site of a garbage dump, while the other, about 2 miles south of Rio Vista, Solano County, is the site of rather heavy off-road vehicle activity. At both locations current activities are altering elements of the natural habitat necessary for this beetle's survival. Although no populations of the species are thought to have been eliminated, a related species, *Anthicus antiochensis*, has been all but eliminated by habitat modification.

2. *Overutilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes.* Not applicable to this species.

3. *Disease or predation.* This factor is not known to affect the present status of this species.

4. *The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms.* There currently exist no State or Federal laws protecting this species or its habitat.

5. *Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.* None.

GLOBOSE DUNE BEETLE

1. *The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range.* The Globose dune beetle once occurred commonly in low beach foredunes from central to southern California as well as Baja California, Mexico, in the vicinity of Ensenada. Now its occurrence has become drastically limited and its numbers limited in most localities where it persists. The most significant factor leading to its current status has been the destruction of foredune vegetation throughout a significant portion of its range. The larvae and adults of the species live and feed on dead vegetable matter which accumulates in sand under plants. Heavy foot traffic, development, and the introduction (intentional or accidental) of European dune grass (under which it cannot survive) are the chief reasons why its preferred habitat has become so highly disturbed.

2. *Overutilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes.* Not applicable to this species.

3. *Disease or predation.* This factor is not known to affect the present status of this species.

4. *The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms.* There currently exist no State or Federal laws protecting this species or its habitat.

5. *Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.* None.

SAN JOAQUIN DUNE BEETLE

1. *The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range.* The San Joaquin dune beetle is known to have occurred at only five limited sites along the western edge of San Joaquin Valley in California. The population at its type locality, the Antioch dunes in Contra Costa County, has been extirpated due to habitat alteration. At two other localities, in the Ciervo Hills and near Kettleman City, the species exists in fossil dunes which are being subjected to alteration by off-road motorcycle activity. The other two sites in the Big Panoche Hills and in Jacalitos Canyon, both in Fresno County, measure only a few hundred square meters, and can support only a few hundred beetles each. As such the latter two

sites could be inadvertently destroyed by minor habitat modification.

2. *Overutilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes.* Not applicable to this species.

3. *Disease or predation.* This factor is not known to affect the present status of this species.

4. *The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanism.* There currently exist no State or Federal laws protecting this species or its habitat.

5. *Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.* None.

MOJAVE RABBITBRUSH LONGHORN BEETLE

1. *The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range.* The range of the Mojave rabbitbrush longhorn beetle originally included five locations in Los Angeles and Kern Counties in southern California. Despite intensive surveys during the 1950's and 1960's, this beetle is now found at only a single site near Lancaster, Los Angeles County, Calif. There are no records from the other four locations later than 1947, and the populations there may have been extirpated. Land-clearing, urbanization, and fire are possible causes for these losses. The location is near a rapidly growing desert town, and it is possible that the location of any single development could bring about the species' extinction.

2. *Overutilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes.* Not applicable to this species.

3. *Disease or predation.* This factor is not known to affect the present status of this species.

4. *The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms.* There currently exist no State or Federal laws protecting this species or its habitat.

5. *Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.* None.

CALIFORNIA ELDERBERRY LONGHORN BEETLE

1. *The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range.* The California elderberry longhorn beetle originally occurred in elderberry thickets in moist valley oak woodland along the margins of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers in the Central Valley of California. The beetle is presently known from less than 10 localities in Merced, Sacramento, and Yolo Counties. The habitat of this insect has now largely disappeared throughout much of its former range due to agricultural conversion, levee construction, and stream channelization. Today, remnant populations are found in the few remaining

natural woodlands and in some State and county parks. However, in State parks the clearing of undergrowth (including elderberry) and planting of lawns has resulted in further habitat degradation.

2. *Overutilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes.* Not applicable to this species.

3. *Disease or predation.* This factor is not known to affect the present status of this species.

4. *The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms.* There currently exist no State or Federal laws protecting this species or its habitat.

5. *Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.* None.

DELTA GREEN GROUND BEETLE

1. *The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range.* The Delta green ground beetle was first collected in 1876 from an unknown locality in California and was not rediscovered until 1974. Its habitat is now known to be limited to the edges of two vernal pools in Solano County, Calif. Vernal pools, which are filled by winter rains and dry out by late summer, were once widespread throughout California, but only a few now remain. Many vernal pools have been lost to river channelization (loss of overflow), dam construction, and the agricultural conversion of natural habitats. It may be assumed that the Delta green ground beetle had a more extensive range in historical time. In its present restricted range, its survival could be seriously affected by agricultural conversion, drainage, or pipeline construction.

2. *Overutilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes.* Not applicable to this species.

3. *Disease or predation.* This factor is not known to affect the present status of this species.

4. *The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms.* There currently exist no State or Federal laws protecting this species or its habitat.

5. *Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.* None.

ROBINSON'S RAIN SCARAB BEETLE

1. *The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range.* Robinson's rain scarab is known to occur, or to have occurred, at three localities in Orange and San Diego Counties in southern California. This beetle, which has only a single annual adult flight, usually after rains in late March, is threatened due to habitat alteration. The population at O'Neill Park (Orange County) is believed to be extirpated

due to recreational and housing development, while another population near Laguna Beach (Orange County), is presently in jeopardy because of housing development. Only the Scissor's Crossing population in San Diego County remains unaffected.

2. *Overutilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes.* Not applicable to this species.

3. *Disease or predation.* This factor is not known to affect the present status of this species.

4. *The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms.* There currently exist no State or Federal laws protecting this species or its habitat.

5. *Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.* None.

ANDREW'S DUNE SCARAB BEETLE

1. *The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range.* Andrew's dune scarab beetle is limited in occurrence to the Glamis Dunes (or Imperial Sand Hills) of Imperial County in southeastern California. The specific habitat of the beetles is troughs of loose drifting sand between dunes. The continued disruption of dune troughs by off-road vehicles prevents the accumulation of dead organic matter upon which the immature stages of this beetle feed.

2. *Overutilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes.* Not applicable to this species.

3. *Disease or predation.* This factor is not known to affect the present status of this species.

4. *The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms.* There currently exist no State or Federal laws protecting this species or its habitat.

5. *Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.* None.

GIULIANI'S DUNE SCARAB BEETLE

1. *The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range.* Giuliani's dune scarab beetle is limited in occurrence to Big Dune, Nye County, Nev. This beetle is associated with accumulations of dead organic matter on the dune slopes. Off-road vehicle activity on the dune compacts this material or prevents its buildup, thereby destroying the larval habitat of the beetle.

2. *Overutilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes.* Not applicable to this species.

3. *Disease or predation.* This factor is not known to affect the present status of this species.

4. *The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms.* There currently

PROPOSED RULES

exist no State or Federal laws protecting this species or its habitat.

5. *Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.* None.

CRITICAL HABITAT

Section 7 of the act (16 U.S.C. 1536) entitled "Interagency Cooperation," states:

The Secretary shall review other programs administered by him and utilize such programs in furtherance of the purposes of this act. All other Federal departments and agencies shall in consultation with and with the assistance of the Secretary, utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of this act by carrying out programs for the conservation of endangered species and threatened species listed pursuant to section 4 of this act and by taking such action necessary to insure that actions authorized, funded, or carried out by them do not jeopardize the continued existence of such endangered species and threatened species or result in the destruction or modification of habitat of such species which is determined by the Secretary, after consultation as appropriate with the affected States, to be critical.

A definition of the term "critical habitat" was published jointly by the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service in the FEDERAL REGISTER of January 4, 1978 (43 FR 870-876) and is reprinted below:

"Critical habitat" means any air, land, or water area (exclusive of those existing man-made structures or settlements which are not necessary to the survival and recovery of a listed species) and constituent elements thereof, the loss of which would appreciably decrease the likelihood of the survival and recovery of a listed species or a distinct segment of its population. The constituent elements of critical habitat include, but are not limited to: physical structure and topography, biota, climate, human activity, and the quality and chemical content of land, water, and air. Critical habitat may represent any portion of the present habitat of a listed species and may include additional areas for reasonable population expansion. (50 CFR 402.02, 43 FR 874-875.)

The regulations for Interagency Cooperation published in the January 4, 1978, FEDERAL REGISTER (43 FR 870), also provide that [t]he Director will consider the physiological, behavioral, ecological, and evolutionary requirements for the survival and recovery of listed species in determining what areas or parts of habitat * * * are critical. These requirements include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Space for individual and population growth and for normal behavior;
- (2) Food, water, air, light, minerals, or other nutritional or physiological requirements;
- (3) Cover or shelter;
- (4) Sites for breeding, reproduction, or rearing of offspring; and generally,
- (5) Habitats that are protected from disturbances or are representative of

the geographical distribution of listed species. (50 CFR 402.05, 43 FR 876.)

These requirements and their application to the critical habitats proposed for these beetles are discussed below:

BELLER'S GROUND BEETLE

In the United States, this beetle is known to have occurred only in Chase Lake Bog, Snohomish County, and Kings Lake Bog, King County, Wash. It has been extirpated from Chase Lake Bog. The area proposed as critical habitat for this species represents the only known U.S. population of this species. The bog vegetation provides the food sources, shelter, and sites for reproduction required by this species.

SACRAMENTO ANTHICID BEETLE

This beetle occurs only at two sand dune sites along the lower Sacramento River. One site is near the mouth of the Sacramento River at the southern end of Grand Island, Sacramento County; the other site is 2 miles south of Rio Vista, Solano County. The areas proposed as critical habitat are the only two known locations for this species.

GLOBOSE DUNE BEETLE

This species is found in the coastal strand community from central to southern California as well as Baja California, Mexico. It is sporadically distributed. The present coastal strand communities are only remnants of what used to be major natural areas along the coast. The areas proposed as critical habitat for this species include several areas where this beetle has consistently been found in the recent past. These areas provide the sandy substrate where the larvae develop and adults spend the bulk of their time. The areas also provide the dead vegetable matter accumulation in the sand under plants in which larvae and adults live and feed. The great majority of this species frequents the canopied substrate beneath various herbs and shrubs. The areas proposed as critical habitat contain the canopies of vegetation under which this beetle aggregates during the hotter summer months. They also contain the litter around coastal chaparral plants in which adults and larva are common in December and January.

SAN JOAQUIN DUNE BEETLE

This species is restricted to five limited sites along the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley. It has been extirpated from its type locality at Antioch Dunes, Contra Costa County. The areas proposed as critical habitat for this beetle represent areas where this species has consistently been found in the recent past. These areas provide the sandy substrate in which

larvae develop and adults spend the bulk of their time. The areas also provide the canopied substrate in which the adults are commonly found.

MOHAVE RABBITRUSH LONGHORN BEETLE

This species had formerly been found at five locations in Los Angeles and Kern Counties in southern California. It is presently found at only one site near Lancaster, Los Angeles County. The area proposed as critical habitat for this beetle represents the last known location for this species. The host plants of this species, *Chrysalthamnus nauseosus gnaphalodes* and *Chrysalthamnus nauseosus mojavensis*, are present in this area. The adults frequent blossoms of the host plant where they assemble for mating and to feed on pollen. Night is spent at the base of the plant under ground litter or among roots.

CALIFORNIA ELDERBERRY LONGHORN BEETLE

This species originally occurred in elderberry thickets in the moist valley oak woodlands along the margins of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers in the Central Valley of California. It is presently known from only a limited number of localities in Merced, Sacramento, and Yolo Counties. The areas proposed as critical habitat for the species include two areas in which the beetles have reliably been reported in the recent past. The areas contain the host plant of this species—an elderberry, *Sambucus glauca*. Adults feed on the foliage of the elderberry. Eggs are deposited in cracks or crevices of the bark of living elderberry plants. Larvae bores in the pith of stems and roots; pupation occurs in the pith.

DELTA GREEN GROUND BEETLE

This species is limited to the edges of two vernal pools in Solano County. These pools were once widespread through California; now only a few remain. The area proposed as critical habitat for this species includes the only area in which this species is found. The specific habitat occupied by this species appears to be the grassy borders of these two vernal pools. All collections of these beetles have been at the margins of the vernal pools where they were feeding on small invertebrates and hiding from predators in cracks.

ROBINSON'S RAIN SCARAB BEETLE

This species is known to occur or to have occurred at three localities in Orange and San Diego Counties in southern California. This species seems to fly following the first large rain which occurs in mid-March. This

beetle has been collected in the area proposed as critical habitat since 1951. Sources of food are present in the area as are sites for cover and shelter and reproduction.

ANDREW'S DUNE SCARAB BEETLE

This species is found on Glamis Dune (or Imperial Sand Hills) of Imperial County in southeastern California. The area proposed as critical habitat for this species is the only known location of this beetle. The area provides the troughs of loose drifting sand between the dune which are the specific habitat occupied by this beetle. This beetle spends the day buried deep in the sand and emerges at night.

GIULIANI'S DUNE SCARAB BEETLE

This species is limited to Big Dune, Nye County, Nev. The area proposed as critical habitat for this species represents its only known location. This beetle is restricted to the vegetated sandy areas around the base of the major dune. Creosote bush and sandpaper plant occur at the dune. Accumulated plant debris is prevalent at the base of plants. This accumulated plant debris is an important food source and is the larval habitat of this beetle.

The areas delineated do not necessarily include the entire critical habitat of these beetles, and modifications of their critical habitat designations may be proposed in the future.

In accordance with section 7 of the act, all Federal departments and agencies are required to insure that actions authorized, funded, or carried out by them do not result in the destruction or adverse modification of the critical habitat of these beetles. Also, in accordance with section 7 of the act, Federal agencies would have to consult with the Secretary of the Interior with respect to any action which is considered likely to affect the beetles' critical habitats. Consultation pursuant to section 7 would be carried out using the procedures contained in the "Interagency Cooperation Regulations" which were published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on January 4, 1978 (43 FR 870-876).

EFFECTS OF THE RULEMAKING

In addition to the effects discussed above, the effects of this rulemaking would include, but would not necessarily be limited to, those mentioned below.

The act and implementing regulations published in 50 CFR part 17 al-

ready set forth a series of general prohibitions and exceptions which apply to all endangered species. All of those prohibitions and exceptions also apply to any threatened species unless a special rule pertaining to that threatened species has been published and indicates otherwise. The regulations referred to above, which pertain to endangered and threatened species, are found at §§ 17.21 and 17.31 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations.

With respect to the two endangered beetles, all prohibitions of section 9(a)(1) of the act, as implemented by 50 CFR 17.21, would apply. These prohibitions, in part, would make it illegal for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to take, import or export, transport in interstate or foreign commerce in the course of a commercial activity, or sell or offer for sale in interstate or foreign commerce such beetles. It also would be illegal to possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, or ship the animals if they had been taken illegally. Certain exceptions would apply to agents of the Service and State conservation agencies. These same prohibitions would also apply to the eight threatened beetles (50 CFR 17.31(a)).

The act and 50 CFR part 17 also provide for the issuance of permits to carry out otherwise prohibited activities involving endangered or threatened species under certain circumstances. For the Beller's ground beetle and Mojave rabbitbrush longhorn beetle, proposed to be listed as endangered species, such permits would be available for scientific purposes or to enhance the propagation or survival of the species. In some instances, permits may be issued during a specified period of time to relieve undue economic hardship which would be suffered if such relief were not available. For the eight beetles proposed to be listed as threatened species, permits would not only be available for scientific purposes, enhancement of propagation or survival, and economic hardship, but also for zoological exhibition, educational purposes, and special purposes consistent with the purposes of the act (50 CFR 17.32).

Pursuant to section 4(b) of the act, the Director will notify the Governors of California, Nevada, and Washington with respect to this proposal and request their comments and recommendations before making final determinations.

PUBLIC COMMENTS SOLICITED

The Director intends that the rules

finally adopted will be as accurate and effective as possible in the conservation of any endangered or threatened species. Therefore, any comments or suggestions from the public, other concerned governmental agencies, the scientific community, industry, private interests or any other interested party concerning any aspect of these proposed rules are hereby solicited. Comments particularly are sought concerning:

(1) Biological or other relevant data concerning any threat (or the lack thereof) to 10 beetles;

(2) The location of and reasons why any habitat of these ten beetles should or should not be determined to be critical habitat as provided for by section 7 of the act;

(3) Additional information concerning the range and distribution of the 10 beetles.

Final promulgation of the regulations on the 10 beetles will take into consideration the comments and any additional information received by the Director, and such communications may cause him to adopt final regulations that differ from this proposal.

A draft environmental assessment is being prepared in conjunction with this proposal. When completed, it will be on file in the Service's Office of Endangered Species, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20240, and may be examined during regular business hours or can be obtained by mail. A determination will be made at the time of final rulemaking as to whether this is a major Federal action which would significantly affect the quality of the human environment within the meaning of section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

The primary authors of this proposed rulemaking are Dr. Paul A. Opler and Mrs. Lorraine K. Williams, Office of Endangered Species 202-343-7814.

REGULATIONS PROMULGATION

Accordingly, it is hereby proposed to amend Part 17, Subchapter B of Chapter I, Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as set forth below:

1. It is proposed to amend § 17.11 by adding, in alphabetical order under "Insects" the following to the list of animals:

§ 7.11 Endangered and threatened wildlife.

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SPECIES			RANGE				
Common name	Scientific name	Population	Known distribution	Portion of range where threatened or endangered	Status	When listed	Special rules
INSECTS:							
Beetle, Beller's ground	<u>Agonum belleri</u>	N/A	U.S.A. (Washington), Canada	Entire	E		N/A
Beetle, Sacramento anthicid	<u>Anthicus sacramento</u>	N/A	U.S.A. (California)	Entire	T		N/A
Beetle, Globose dune	<u>Coelus globosus</u>	N/A	U.S.A. (California), Mexico	Entire	T		N/A
Beetle, San Joaquin dune	<u>Coelus gracilis</u>	N/A	U.S.A. (California)	Entire	T		N/A
Beetle, Mojave rabbitbrush longhorn	<u>Crossidius mojavensis</u> <u>mojavensis</u>	N/A	U.S.A. (California)	Entire	E		N/A
Beetle, California elderberry longhorn	<u>Desmocerus californicus</u> <u>dimorphus</u>	N/A	U.S.A. (California)	Entire	T		N/A
Beetle, Delta green ground	<u>Elaphrus viridis</u>	N/A	U.S.A. (California)	Entire	T		N/A
Beetle, Robinson's rain scarab	<u>Phobetus robinsoni</u>	N/A	U.S.A. (California)	Entire	T		N/A
Beetle, Andrew's dune scarab	<u>Pseudocotalpa andrewsi</u>	N/A	U.S.A. (California)	Entire	T		N/A
Beetle, Giuliani's dune scarab	<u>Pseudocotalpa giulianii</u>	N/A	U.S.A. (Nevada)	Entire	T		N/A

PROPOSED RULES

§ 17.95 [Amended]

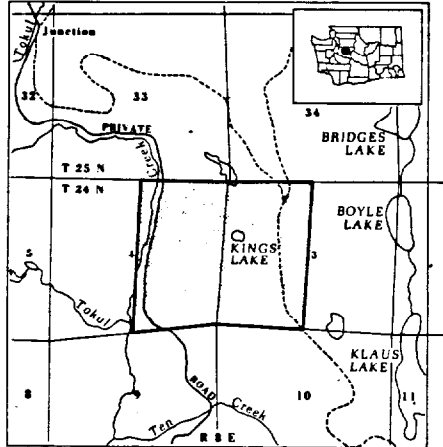
2. Also, the Service proposes to amend § 17.95(i) by adding critical habitat of the Beller's ground beetle after that of the El Sengundo blue butterfly as follows:

(i) *Insecta*. . . .

BELLER'S GROUND BEETLE

(*Agonum belleri*)

Washington.—King County. T. 24 N. R. 8 E., W¼ of sec. 3, E¼ of sec. 4.



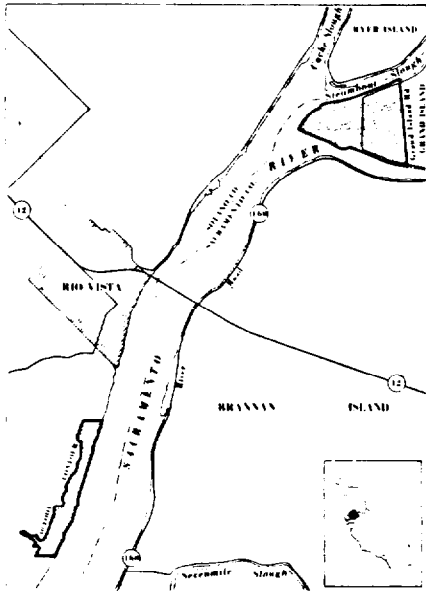
3. Section 17.95(i) is further amended by adding critical habitat of the Sacramento anthicid beetle after that of the Beller's ground beetle as follows:

. . . .

SACRAMENTO ANTHICID BEETLE

(*Anthicus sacramento*)

California.—(1) Solano County. Sandy area adjacent to Sacramento River beginning 2.1 km to SSW. of State Highway 12



bridge at Rio Vista and extending for 2 km to SSW. from edge of river inland (west) to 40-foot contour line. (2) Sacramento County. Western tip of Grand Island. A 1.4 km long area bounded by Sacramento River, Steamboat Slough, and Grand Island Road.

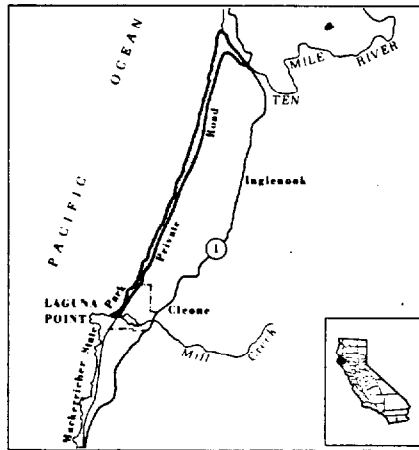
4. Section 17.95(i) is further amended by adding critical habitat of the Globose dune beetle after that of the Sacramento anthicid beetle as follows:

. . . .

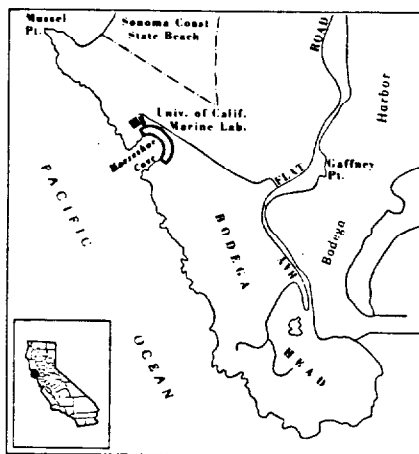
GLOBOSE DUNE BEETLE

(*Coelus globosus*)

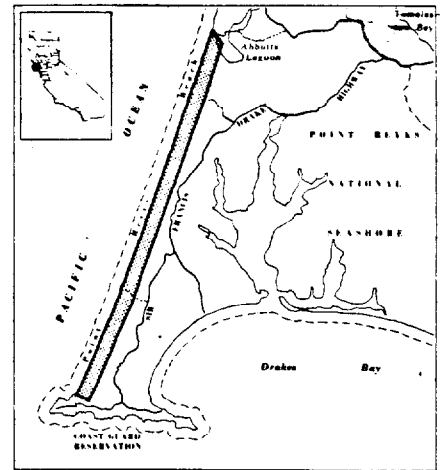
California.—(1) MacKerricher Zone, Mendocino County. A narrow strip adjacent to Pacific Ocean, extending from mean high tide line inland to private road from mouth of Ten Mile River on north SSW. to Mouth of Mill Creek.



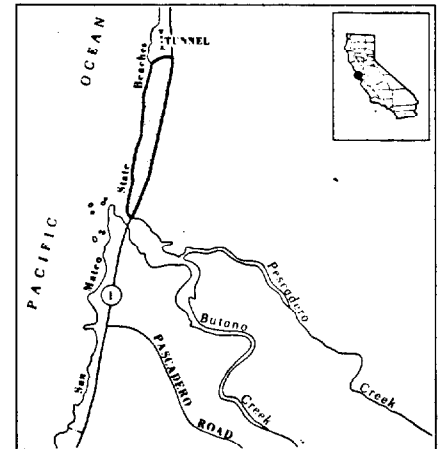
(2) Bodega Zone, Sonoma County. Beach at Horseshoe Cove, Bodega Head extending from mean high tide line inland for 0.05 km.



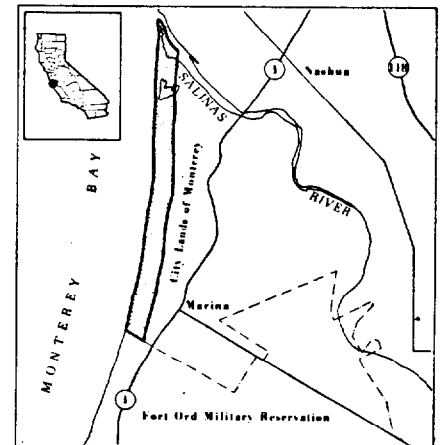
(3) Point Reyes Zone, Marin County. Point Reyes Beach extending 0.5 km inland from mean high tide line from mouth of Abbots Lagoon SSW. to beginning of rocks at Point Reyes.



(4) Pescadero Zone.—San Mateo County. An area adjacent to Pacific Ocean extending from mean high tide line inland to California State highway 1 beginning at the mouth of Butano Creek and extending to NNE. for 1.1 km to rocky area (with tunnel).

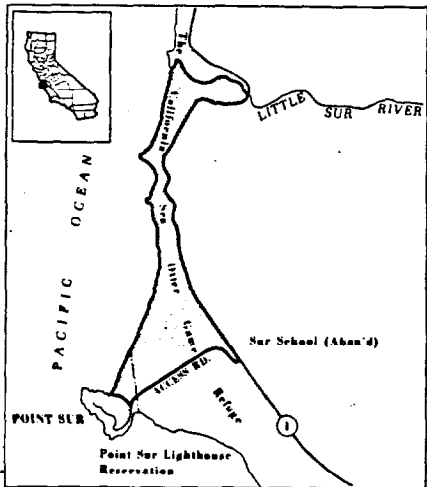


(5) Marina Zone.—Monterey County. An area adjacent to Pacific Ocean extending from mean high tide line inland for 0.5 km beginning at mouth of Salinas River SSW. to northern boundary line of Fort Ord Military Reservation.

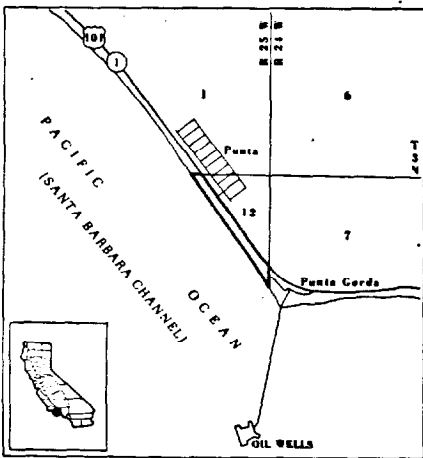


PROPOSED RULES

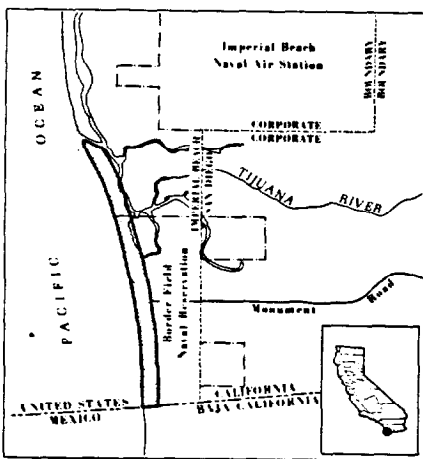
(6) **Little Sur Zone.—Monterey County.** An area adjacent to Pacific Ocean extending from mean high tide line inland to California State highway 1 beginning from mouth of Little Sur River extending SSW. to beginning of rocks at Point Sur and lighthouse access road.



(7) **Punta Gorda Zone.—Ventura County.** T. 3 N. R. 25 W. Portion of sec. 12 to SW. of California State highway 1.



(8) **Border Field Zone.—San Diego County.** An area adjacent to Pacific Ocean extend-



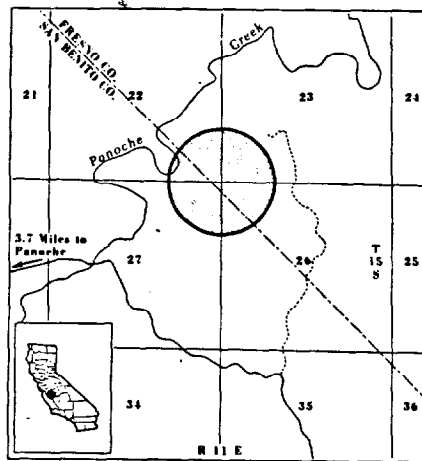
ing from mean high tide line for 0.15 km inland and from mouth of Tijuana River S to United States-Mexico international boundary.

5. Section 17.95(i) is further amended by adding Critical Habitat of the San Joaquin dune beetle after that of the Globose dune beetle as follows:

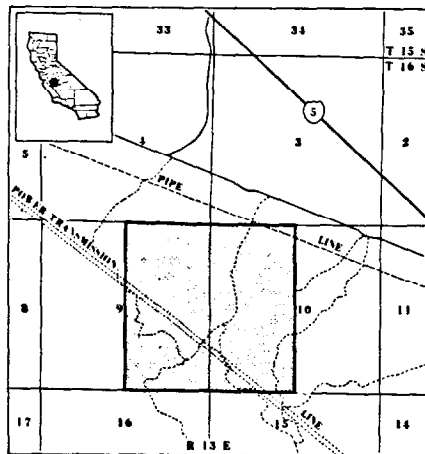
SAN JOAQUIN DUNE BEETLE

(*Coelus gracilis*)

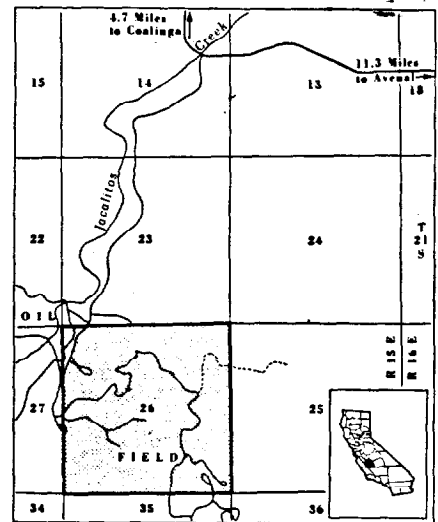
California.—(1) **Panoche Zone.** Fresno and San Benito Counties. A circular area 1 km in diameter with center at R. 11 E. T. 15S. junction of SE. corner sec. 22, SW. corner sec. 23, NE. corner sec. 27 and NW. corner sec. 26.



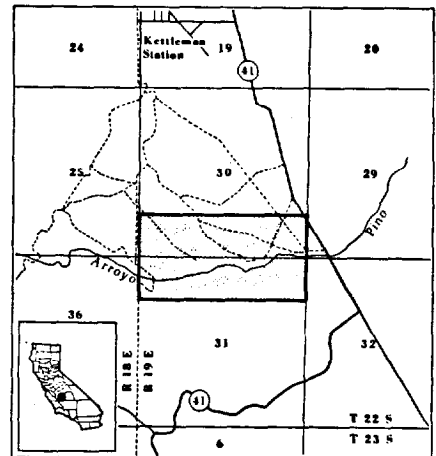
(2) **Monocline Ridge Zone.—Fresno County.** R. 13 E. T. 16S. W 1/4 sec. 10; E 1/4 sec. 9.



(3) **Jacaitos Zone.—Fresno County.** R. 15 E. T. 21 S. sec. 26.



(4) **Los Medanos Zone.—Kings County.** R. 19 E. T. 22 S. S 1/4 sec. 30, N 1/4 sec. 31.

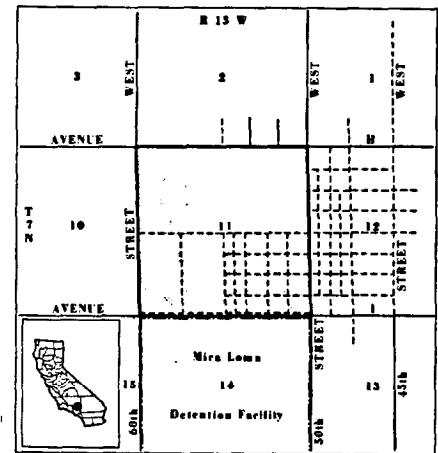


6. Section 17.95(i) is further amended by adding Critical Habitat of the Mojave rabbitbrush longhorn beetle after that of the San Joaquin dune beetle as follows:

MOJAVE RABBITRUSH LONGHORN BEETLE

(*Crossidius mojavensis mojavensis*)

California.—Los Angeles County. R. 13 W. T. 17 N. sec. 11.

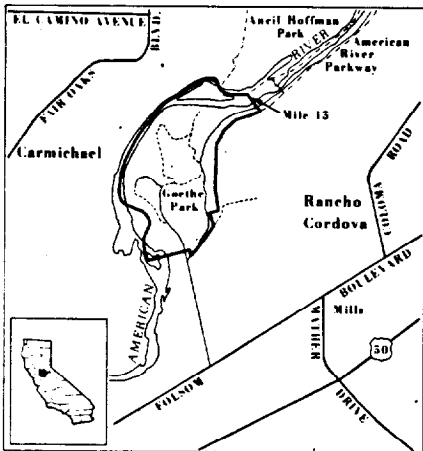


7. Section 17.95(i) is further amended by adding Critical Habitat of the California elderberry longhorn beetle after that of the Mojave rabbitbrush longhorn beetle as follows:

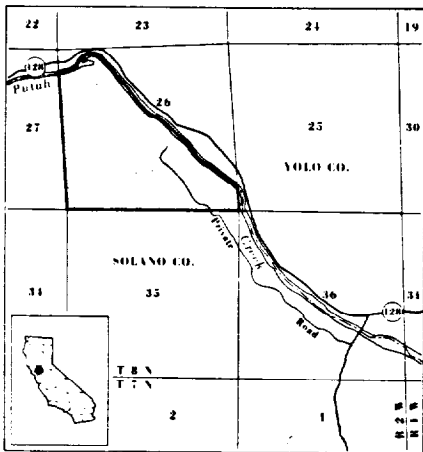
CALIFORNIA ELDERBERRY LONGHORN BEETLE

(*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*)

California.—(1) American River Zone. Sacramento County. Goethe Park upstream along American River to Mile 15.



(2) Putah Creek Zone.—Solano County. R. 2 W. T. 8 N. Solano County portion of sec. 26

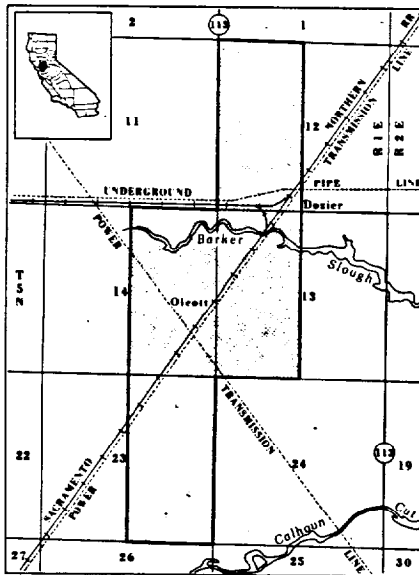


8. Section 17.95(i) is further amended by adding critical habitat of the Delta green ground beetle after that of the California elderberry longhorn beetle as follows:

DELTA GREEN GROUND BEETLE

(*Elaphrus viridis*)

California.—Solano County. T. 5 N. R. 1 E. W 1/4 sec. 12, W 1/4 sec. 13, E 1/4 sec. 23.

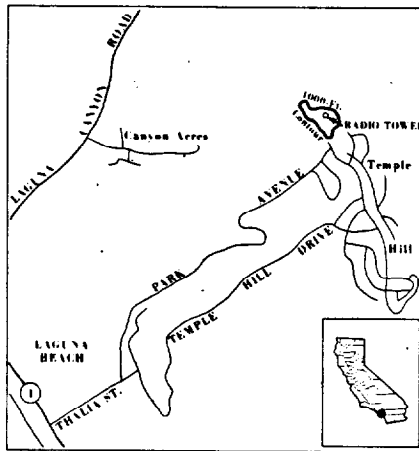


9. Section 17.95(i) is further amended by adding critical habitat of the Robinson's rain scarab beetle after that of the Delta green ground beetle as follows:

ROBINSON'S RAIN SCARAB BEETLE

(*Phobetus robinsoni*)

California.—Orange County. Temple Hill, area above 1000' M.S.L.



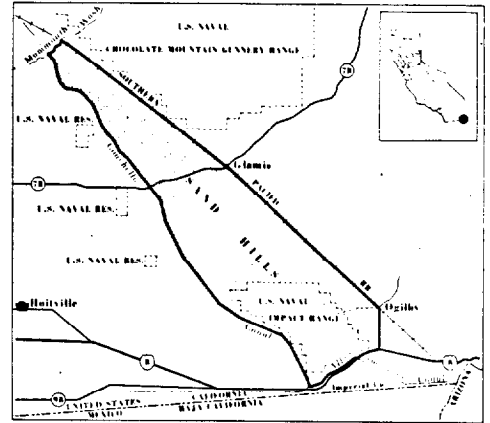
10. Section 17.95(i) is further amended by adding critical habitat of the Andrew's dune scarab beetle after that of the Robinson's rain scarab beetle as follows:

ANDREW'S DUNE SCARAB BEETLE

(*Pseudocolpa andrewsi*)

California.—Imperial County. Imperial Sand Hills, an area bounded by a line running southwest along Mammoth Wash from its junction with the Southern Pacific Railroad bed to its junction with the Coachella Canal, thence southeastwardly along the

Canal to its junction with all American Canal, thence northeastwardly along the Canal to its junction with Interstate Highway 89, thence northeastwardly along Interstate 80 to its junction with State highway, thence northwardly along State highway to its junction with the Southern Pacific Railroad bed at Ogilvie, thence northwestwardly along the railroad bed to its junction with Mammoth Wash.

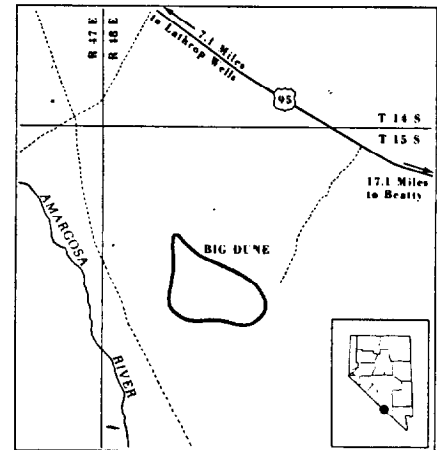


11. Section 17.95(i) is further amended by adding critical habitat of the Giuliani's dune scarab beetle after that of the Andrew's dune scarab beetle as follows:

GIULIANI'S DUNE SCARAB BEETLE

(*Pseudocolpa giulianii*)

Nevada. Nye County. Big Dune.



NOTE.—The Service has determined that this document does not contain a major proposal requiring preparation of an Economic Impact Statement under Executive Order 11949 and OMB Circular A-107.

Dated: July 24, 1978.

KEITH M. SCHREINER,
Director, Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 78-22110 Filed 8-9-78; 8:45 am]