

two proposed impoundments on Big Darby Creek.

**American crocodile.** This reptile once was a common species in southern Florida, and is known to have bred as far north as Lake Worth. There also are scattered records suggesting its occasional presence considerably farther to the north, both on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. By the early Twentieth Century the crocodile still was common throughout Biscayne Bay, as well as along the shores of Florida Bay and in the Florida Keys.

Subsequently, intensive human development of southern Florida eliminated much habitat and also led to excessive killing by man. In the 1950's there still was significant nesting on Key Largo and on islands to the south of Florida Bay, but human pressure has eliminated most of this activity. The last suitable areas on Key Largo are rapidly being destroyed by commercial development. At present there are thought to be only about 10 to 20 breeding females in Florida, with most of these concentrated along the northeast shore of Florida Bay.

**Mexican wolf.** This species formerly was common in Arizona, New Mexico, southwestern Texas, and much of Mexico. In the Twentieth Century this wolf declined substantially in numbers and distribution, because of habitat loss and killing by man. A recent survey performed under contract with the Fish and Wildlife Service indicated that there now are not more than 200 wolves in Mexico. These animals exist in widely scattered packs which remain subject to intensive human pressure. In the United States, the Mexican wolf now occurs only as a rare wanderer, and there have been few reports of its presence since 1960.

**Cedros Island mule deer.** This deer is known only from Cedros Island off the western coast of Baja California. Currently only a few, perhaps less than a dozen, are thought to survive in restricted sections of the island.

**Peninsular pronghorn antelope.** This animal once inhabited most of Baja California, but has been greatly reduced in range, and currently only two or three small remnant groups survive.

**Hawaii creeper.** This bird was endemic to the island of Hawaii, and reportedly was common through the 1890's. Subsequent habitat alteration, and other factors, restricted it primarily to a small area of forest between 5,000 and 6,000 feet elevation, where it is rare and vulnerable to further environmental disruption.

**Po'o uli.** This species of bird was discovered only in 1973 and is restricted to a small area of forest on the northeastern slope of Haleakala volcano on the island of Maui. Its past history is unknown, but presumably its decline was caused in part by habitat alteration.

**Newell's Manx shearwater.** This bird probably once bred on all of the main Hawaiian islands, but now is known to breed only on a very restricted part of Kauai. Nonetheless, it is thought to number in the low thousands, and does not

appear in immediate danger of extinction.

**Bayou darter.** This fish is known from Bayou Pierre drainage river tributary to the Mississippi in west Mississippi. In Bayou Pierre Bayou darter inhabits most of the free gravel riffle areas in the bottom of Turkey, White Oak and other creeks and the main channel of the river downstream nearly to the Gulf of Mexico. In recent years operations and poor agricultural practices have adversely altered the habitat, resulting in a reduction in the number of Bayou darters. The Soil Conservation Service has proposed a watershed project which would result in further reduction of the habitat of the Bayou darter. The proposed project would alter the water chemistry and add an additional silt load to the river. This project would pose a serious threat to the continued existence of the Bayou darter.

**Gray bat.** This species of bat occupies certain kinds of caves in southern and south-central United States and is required for roosting, hibernating activities. Perhaps the gray bat is more dependent upon cave existence, and it is the only species of bat in the eastern United States that requires caves in summer as well as winter. Moreover, this species can utilize only those caves with specific temperature levels. Caves are in short supply; approximately 65 percent of the entire known population of the species hibernates in caves, and about 90-95 percent of the population is restricted to one cave. Over the past 20 years about 100 major wintering caves have been destroyed. The recent reduction in the number of summer colonies also is a concern, with several major groups of caves when their caves were completely vandalized, or flooded. A number of remaining winter and summer caves are in immediate jeopardy because of the habitat loss.

## 2. OVERUTILIZATION FOR COMMERCE, SPORTING, SCIENTIFIC, OR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

**Scioto madtom.** Not applicable. **American crocodile.** Poaching and eggs still sometimes are collected occasionally are "sport" from passing boats.

**Mexican wolf.** Sport hunting is thought to be contributing to the decline of this species.

**Cedros Island mule deer.** Extensive hunting has been an important factor in the decline of this deer; illegal poaching continues.

**Peninsular pronghorn antelope.** Extensive hunting, some of it by venison hunters in the United States, also seen to be an important factor in the decline of this animal.

**Hawaii creeper.** Not applicable. **Po'o uli.** Not applicable.

**Newell's Manx shearwater.** Not applicable.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[ 50 CFR Part 17 ]

### ENDANGERED AND THREATENED WILDLIFE

#### Lists of Endangered and Threatened Fauna

The Fish and Wildlife Service has evidence that the following species of fauna are endangered species and threatened species as defined by the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-1543; 87 Stat. 884): Scioto madtom (*Norturus trautmani*); United States population of the American crocodile (*Crocodylus acutus*); Mexican wolf (*Canis lupus baileyi*); Cedros Island mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus cerrosensis*); peninsular pronghorn antelope (*Antilocapra americana peninsularis*); Hawaii creeper (*Loxops maculata mana*); po'o uli (*Melamprosops phaeosoma*); Newell's Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus newelli*); Bayou darter (*Etheostoma rubrum*); and gray bat (*Myotis grisescens*).

Section 4(a) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 states that the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce may determine a species to be an endangered species, or a threatened species, because of any of five factors. These factors, and their application to the Scioto madtom, American crocodile, Mexican wolf, Cedros Island mule deer, peninsular pronghorn antelope, Hawaii creeper, po'o uli, Newell's Manx shearwater, Bayou darter, and gray bat are as follows:

#### 1. THE PRESENT OR THREATENED DESTRUCTION, MODIFICATION, OR CURTAILMENT OF ITS HABITAT OR RANGE

**Scioto madtom.** This fish is known only from one locality in the lower portion of Big Darby Creek, tributary to the Scioto River, Pickaway County, Ohio. In Big Darby Creek the species has been taken in a riffle area with moderate to fast current, where the bottom consists of gravel, sand, silt, and boulders. The Scioto madtom is endangered because of the pollution and siltation of its habitat, and by

*Bayou darter.* Not applicable.

*Gray bat.* One of the major causes in the decline of the gray bat has been elimination of colonies that were disrupted or deliberately destroyed when their caves were commercialized or entered repeatedly by explorers, scientists, or vandals. This bat is highly susceptible to human disturbance and may abandon roosting sites as a result. Most remaining major aggregations are in caves readily accessible to humans, and several may be commercialized in the near future.

3. DISEASE OR PREDATION

*Scioto madtom.* Not applicable.

*American crocodile.* Raccoons prey heavily on the eggs and young of crocodiles, and probably destroy the great majority of the annual increment. Raccoon numbers are thought to have increased considerably after man largely eliminated natural predators, including the crocodiles themselves.

*Mexican wolf.* Not applicable.

*Cedros Island mule deer.* Predation by feral dogs is thought to have been a major factor in the decline of this deer.

*Peninsular pronghorn antelope.* These factors are not known to be applicable.

*Hawaii creeper.* This bird is thought to have declined through transmission of avian diseases by the introduced mosquito *Culex pipiens quinquefasciatus*, and predation by rats.

*Po'o uli.* The history of this species is unknown, but it probably declined because of the same factors that affected the Hawaii creeper.

*Newell's Manx shearwater.* Predation by introduced species such as mongooses, dogs, pigs, and rats may have exterminated this species from most of its range.

*Bayou darter.* Not applicable.

*Gray bat.* These factors (other than predation by man) are not known to have been major causes in the decline of the gray bat. Natural predation and disease could become more significant as mortality factors, however, as its numbers are reduced and its range becomes more restricted due to other human-induced factors.

4. THE INADEQUACY OF EXISTING REGULATORY MECHANISMS

*Scioto madtom.* Not applicable.

*American crocodile.* Although crocodiles are protected by State law, and by Federal law in Everglades National Park where most of the population occurs, enforcement is difficult. Most nest sites and adult crocodiles are found in exposed areas that cannot be constantly guarded in the face of increasing human presence. Furthermore, present regulations do not restrict the destruction of habitat outside the Park.

*Mexican wolf.* This species is protected by national law in Mexico but enforcement is difficult and many wolves are thought to be killed illegally. The wolf is protected by regulation in Arizona, but receives no legal protection in New Mexico or Texas.

*Cedros Island mule deer.* Although it is illegal to hunt this deer, poaching continues.

*Peninsular pronghorn antelope.* It also is illegal to hunt this animal, but poaching is a problem.

*Hawaii creeper.* Not applicable.

*Po'o uli.* Not applicable.

*Newell's Manx shearwater.* Not applicable.

*Bayou darter.* Not applicable.

*Gray bat.* Not applicable.

5. OTHER NATURAL OR MANMADE FACTORS AFFECTING ITS CONTINUED EXISTENCE

*Scioto madtom.* Not applicable.

*American crocodile.* The possibility of a hurricane or other major natural disaster is a real threat to such a small, isolated population. The restriction of the flow of fresh water to the Everglades, because of increasing human developments in southern Florida, may affect the crocodiles as well as the entire ecosystems of the area. It is known that the young crocodiles swim up streams and depend for a period on water with low salt content.

*Mexican wolf.* Not applicable.

*Cedros Island mule deer.* Not applicable.

*Peninsular pronghorn antelope.* Competition with domestic livestock for forage has been a factor in the decline.

*Hawaii creeper.* Competition with introduced birds probably contributed to the decline of this native species.

*Po'o uli.* This species also may have been affected by competition with non-native birds.

*Newell's Manx shearwater.* Attraction to lights causes considerable mortality from collisions with cars and lighted towers.

*Bayou darter.* Not applicable.

*Gray bat.* Available evidence suggests that entire breeding populations of the gray bat may disappear suddenly when numbers fall below a certain critical level. Therefore, even though several large colonies still may be in existence the species is vulnerable and in danger of extinction if losses in numbers continue.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the authority contained in the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-1543; 87 Stat. 884), that the Secretary of the Interior proposes to list the following species as endangered and threatened, by making the following amendments:

1. Amend § 17.12 *Endangered native wildlife* to add the following table:

Common name	Scientific name	Range	Portion of range where endangered
Scioto madtom	<i>Nokurus trautmani</i>	Big Darby Creek, Ohio	Entire range.
American crocodile	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	Florida, West Indies, Central America, South America	Florida.
Mexican wolf	<i>Canis lupus baileyi</i>	Mexico, Southwest United States	Entire range.
Cedros Island mule deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus cerrosensis</i>	Cedros Island, Mexico	Do.
Peninsular pronghorn antelope	<i>Antilocapra americana penninsularis</i>	Baja California	Do.
Hawaii creeper	<i>Larops maculata mana</i>	Island of Hawaii	Do.
Po'o uli	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	Island of Maui	Do.
Bayou darter	<i>Etheostoma rubrum</i>	Bayou Pierre Drainage in Mississippi	Do.
Gray bat	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Southeastern and Southcentral United States.	Do.

2. Amend § 17.32 by adding the following:

Common name	Scientific name	Range	Portion of range where threatened
(a) Mammals:	***	***	***
(b) Birds:			
(1) Newell's Manx Shearwater.	<i>Puffinus puffinus newelli</i>	Hawaiian Islands	Entire range.

(i) All prohibitions listed in section 9(a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-1543) shall apply to the Newell's Manx shearwater.

Supporting data for the above statements and proposals are on file with the Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. The Governors of the States of Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, Hawaii, Mississippi, Ohio, and Texas have been notified with respect to this proposed rulemaking and requested to submit comments and recommendations. The Fish and Wildlife Service is also consulting with the Government of Mexico. All interested persons are invited to submit written comments, suggestions, objections, and factual information concerning this proposal to the "Director (FWS/LE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240." All comments received on or before July 21, 1975 will be considered.

Dated: April 16, 1975.

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Director,  
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