DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

RIN 1018-AB83

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Proposed Endangered Status for the Plant Lilium Occidentale (Western Lily)

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) proposes to list the plant *Lilium occidentale* (western lily) as an endangered species under the authority contained in the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). The western lily is known to occur in 30 small, widely separated populations in sphagnum bogs, coastal scrub and prairie, and other poorly drained soils along the coast of southern Oregon and northern California. Threats to the species include development (e.g., roads, cranberry farms, buildings, and associated infrastructure), competition from encroaching shrubs and trees into lily habitat, bulb collecting, and grazing by domestic livestock and deer. Human activities have interrupted natural processes of bog and wetland creation and maintenance, so that there are fewer bogs in early successional stages

pers. comm., 1992). The extremely dense vegetation in the coastal scrub habitat and around bogs makes surveying for the lily difficult. It is probable that new populations may be discovered in the future; however, because of the restricted habitat and geographic area in which the lily occurs, and the extensive reduction in habitat which has already taken place, it is unlikely that new discoveries would significantly alter the status of the species.

Lilium occidentale grows at the edge of sphagnum bogs and in forest or thicket openings along the margins of ephemeral ponds and small channels. The species also grows in coastal prairie and scrub near the ocean where fog is common. Herb and grass associates include *Calamagrostis nutkaensis* (Pacific reedgrass), *Carex* sp. (sedge) *Sphagnum* sp. (sphagnum moss), *Gentiana sceptrum*, and *Darlingtonia californica* (California pitcher-plant). Common shrub associates are *Myrica californica* (wax-myrtle), *Ledum glandulosum* (Labrador tea), *Spiraea douglasii* (Douglas' spiraea), *Gaultheria shallon* (salal), *Rhododendron macrophyllum* (western rhododendron), *Vaccinium ovatum* (evergreen huckleberry), and *Rubus* sp. (blackberry). Tree associates include *Pinus contorta* (coast pine), *Picea sitchensis* (sitka spruce), *Chamaecyparis lawsonia* (Port Orford cedar), and *Salix* sp. (willow) (Schultz 1989).

Lilium occidentale has probably never been widespread in recent times, though historical records indicate it was once more common than it is today. Rising sea levels after the ice age flooded marine benches where bogs and coastal scrub would have been more extensive than today. This may account for the patchiness of its current habitat distribution. It is known or assumed to be extirpated in at least nine historical sites, due to forest succession, cranberry farm development, livestock grazing, highway construction, and other development. Its status is uncertain in at least seven other historical sites (Schultz 1989). These factors continue to threaten the lily, with development perhaps taking a primary role. Two known populations near Brookings, Oregon, were partially or totally destroyed by unpermitted development-related wetland fill activity in 1991. The largest known population and three smaller populations near Crescent City, California, are currently threatened by housing and recreation development (Dave Imper, pers. comm., 1991).

Federal government action on this species began when the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution prepared a report on plants considered to be endangered, threatened, or extinct, pursuant to section 12 of the Act, including *Lilium occidentale* as endangered. This report, designated as House Document No. 94–51, was presented to Congress on January 9, 1975. On July 1, 1975, the Service published a notice in the **Federal Register** (40 FR 27823) accepting the report as a petition to list the species within the context of section 4(c)(2) (now section 4(b)(3)(A)) of the Act), and giving notice of its intention to review the status of the plant taxa named therein. In this and subsequent notices, *L. occidentale* was treated as under petition for listing as endangered. As a result of this review, on June 16, 1976, the Service published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register** (41 FR 24523) to determine approximately 1,700 vascular plant species to be endangered pursuant to section 4 of the Act, including *L occidentale*. In 1978, amendments to the Act required that all proposals over 2 years old be withdrawn. A 1-year grace period was given to proposals already over 2 years old. On December 10, 1979, the Service published a notice in the **Federal Register** (44 FR 70796) of the withdrawal of that portion of the June 16, 1976, proposal that had not been made final, along with four other proposals that had expired.

The Service published an updated Notice of Review for plants on December 15, 1980 (50 FR 82480), including *L. occidentale* as a category 1 species, meaning that the Service had sufficient information to support a proposal for listing. A review of the information available on this species in 1985 indicated that category 2 status was more appropriate, and the plant was included as such in the September 27, 1985 (50 FR 39526) Notice of Review for plants. Category 2 species are taxa for which the Service has some information indicating that listing may be warranted, but additional information on biological vulnerability and threats is needed to support a proposal for listing as threatened or endangered. In 1989, a status review of the species was completed (Schultz 1989). This report provided the additional information necessary to elevate the species to a category 1 candidate; it was included as such in the February 21, 1990 Plant Notice of Review (50 FR 6184).

Section 4(b)(3)(B) of the Act requires the Secretary to make findings on pending petitions within 12 months of their receipt. Section 2(b)(1) of the 1982 amendments further required that all petitions pending on October 13, 1982, be treated as having been newly submitted on that date. This was the case for *Lilium occidentale* because of the acceptance of the 1975 Smithsonian Report as a petition. On October 13, 1983, the Service found that the petitioned listing of this species was warranted, but precluded by other pending listing actions, in accordance with section 4(b)(3)(B)(iii) of the Act; notice of this finding was published on January 20, 1984 (49 FR 2485). Such a finding requires the petition to be recycled pursuant to section 4(b)(3)(C)(i) of the Act. The finding was reviewed in 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, and 1991. Publication of this proposal constitutes the final 1-year finding for the petitioned action.

Summary of Factors Affecting the Species

Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act (Act) (16 U.S.C. 1533) and regulations (50 CFR Part 424) promulgated to implement the listing provisions of the Act set forth the procedures for adding species to the Federal Lists. A species may be determined to be an endangered or threatened species due to one or more of the five factors described in section 4(a)(1). These factors and their application to *Lilium occidentale* Purdy (western lily) are as follows:

A. The Present or Threatened Destruction, Modification, or Curtailment of Habitat or Range

Lilium occidentale existed historically at several sites above Humboldt Bay in northern California. These populations have been extirpated by development or in some cases encroachment by forest. From the 1940's to the present, conversion of bog habitat to cranberry farms, roads, and residential dwellings has undoubtedly eliminated suitable *L. occidentale* habitat as well as some populations of the plant from Bandon, south to Cape Blanco, Oregon (Schultz 1989). This area contained perhaps the greatest concentration of the species in Oregon 40 to 50 years ago, according to native plant collectors and old-time residents of the area (Ballantyne 1980). In 1988, this area contained 6 small populations with a total of fewer than 125 flowering plants (Schultz 1989). Clearing and draining along the Elk and Sixes Rivers in Oregon for livestock grazing have eliminated many of the once numerous populations there (Ballantyne 1980). In the mid-1960's, the construction of a picnic area and restroom facility in an Oregon State Park destroyed another population. In

the summer of 1987, trail maintenance by a crew from this same State Park destroyed the flowering shoots of six *L. occidentale* (Schultz 1989).

In 1984, the City of Brookings, Oregon, under permit from the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), buried a sewer line along a powerline right-of-way through a lily bog which had contained up to approximately 100 plants (Veva Stansell, U.S. Forest Service, pers. comm.). The fill eliminated all the *Lilium occidentale* in a 20-ft (6.1 meter) wide strip, destroying almost half of the available lily habitat. The species that later colonized the fill, rushes and alder, were not the same as those found in the adjoining bog (e.g., sphagnum and sundews (*Drosera*) (Schultz 1989). In 1981, the City of Brookings again obtained permission from ODOT to bury a larger sewer line in the site, widening the destroying area to approximately 25 ft (7.6 meters). The project was completed without obtaining proper wetland fill permits (John Craig, Army Corps of Engineers, pers. comm., 1991). It is unlikely that the filled area will support *L. occidentale* in the future (Stewart Schultz, University of British Columbia, pers. comm., 1991). The effects on the hydrology of the remaining bog are as yet unknown. At a second site, a private developer drained a lily bog that historically contained about 100 plants, without obtaining a State or Federal permit for the wetland activity. Two lilies were found remaining between two drainage ditches (Richard Mize, California Native Plant Society, pers. comm., 1991).

Future development activities threaten the remaining sites where *Lilium occidentale* occurs. The largest known population occurs on privately-owned land in Crescent City, California. This land has been surveyed and is platted as a subdivision in City records (Richard Mize, pers. comm., 1991). Other nearby populations are privately-owned, and the owner has expressed the desire to develop the land (Dave Imper, pers. comm., 1991). The Oregon Department of Transportation is currently planning to widen Highway 101 at another lily site. Such pressure to develop wetland sites occupied by this lily will likely increase in the future. The lily is limited to habitat very near the coast which is currently undergoing intense development pressure; its bog and coastal prairie/scrub habitat occurs on level marine terraces which are desirable for coastal development because of the gentle topography and proximity to the ocean.

B. Overutilization for Commercial, Sporting, Scientific, or Educational Purposes

Lilium occidentale is a showy, rare lily and the species has been collected by lily growers and for the commercial trade at least since the 1930's. After the location of a California population of *L. occidentale* was published in lily society yearbooks in 1934, 1955, and 1972, bulb collecting by lily growers and breeders decimated the population (Ballantyne 1980). Overcollection continues sporadically at sites in Oregon and California (Schultz 1989). For example, in June of 1987, seven bulbs were dug from an Oregon site. Lily breeders collect *L. occidentale* seed regularly from several sites. Plants near trails and roads are occasionally picked: seven plants were picked in 1985, four to six in 1986, five in 1987, and two in 1988 at a site in Oregon (Schultz 1989). *Lilium occidentale* was reportedly advertised for sale in western United States and British seed and bulb catalogues (Siddall and Chambers 1978). Overcollection currently threatens this plant and would likely increase if specific locations of this plant were publicized.

C. Disease or Predation.

Although a limited amount of grazing may be of benefit to this species if it prevents forest succession (see Factor E), overgrazing by cattle is considered to be a threat to this plant. Until recently, livestock overgrazing on the lily and surrounding vegetation was severe at three California ranch sites (Schultz 1989). The lily population at one ranch was reduced from over 100 flowering individuals in 1984 to fewer than 10 in 1985 to 1988. At another ranch in 1985, half of the fruit were grazed by deer and cattle; in 1987, cattle crushed 32 percent and grazed another 25 percent of 49 flowering shoots by July. Only 17 intact fruit remained in August (Imper *et al.* 1987). Deer and elk herbivory is severe at 3 Oregon sites; 50–60 percent of the fruit in one population of about 60 flowering plants was browsed in 1987 and 1988 (Schultz 1989). Unknown vandals destroyed all flowering shoots at one site in 1980 (Ballantyne 1980).

Deer browsing continues to be a threat at the Oregon sites, and livestock grazing on two California populations is still a threat. Cattle have been excluded from the other ranch sites. However, the fences are not deer-proof and deer are common at these ranches. Though occurring sporadically, browsing by deer apparently can cause major damage.

Grazing of leaves, buds, and flowers by Coleopteran and Lepidopteran larvae is an ongoing threat at one California site (Imper *et al.* 1987). The highly clumped distribution and small number of populations of *L. occidentale* make any fungal, viral, or bacterial disease a potential threat. Fungal pathogens are common in cultivated lilies; growers often avoid planting in ground known to be contaminated.

D. Inadequacy of Existing Regulatory Mechanisms

Lilium occidentale is listed as an endangered species in both California (Chapter 1.5 § 2050 *et seq.*) and Oregon (ORS 564.100–564.135; OAR 603–73–005 *et seq.*), and is included in the Oregon Wildflower Protection Act (ORS 564.020). In California, the "take" of State-listed plants is prohibited, but the law appears to exempt the taking of such plants via habitat modification or land use change by the landowner. After the California Department of Fish and Game notifies a landowner that a State-listed plant grows on his or her property, State law evidently requires only that the landowner notify the agency "at least 10 days in advance of changing the land use to allow salvage of such plant" (Chapter 1.5 § 1913). In Oregon, the "take" of State-listed plants is prohibited only on State-owned or leased lands. Enforcement of State endangered species laws is inadequate, as is evident from the list of recent depredations in Factor C above, and from the "take" of lilies by activities of the City of Brookings on Oregon Department of Transportation land, as described in Factor A above. The seriousness of the problem of enforcement is underscored by the fact that this lily population on State land was twice subjected to destruction, although all involved parties were informed of the presence of the rare lily after the first incident and some restorative efforts were carried out then.

Lilium occidentale grows in wetland habitat. Under section 404 of the Clean Water Act, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) regulates the discharge of fill into the waters of the United States, including wetlands. This Federal law does not regulate the drainage of wetlands unless dredged material is sidecast into the wetland. To be in compliance with the Clean Water Act, parties are required to notify the Corps prior to undertaking any activity (e.g., grading, discharge of soil or other fill material) that would result in the fill of wetlands under the Corps' jurisdiction. An individual permit is required in many cases. However, Nationwide Permits were designed to eliminate the need for individual permits in certain situations. Nationwide Permit

Number 26 (see 33 CFR 330.5) allows fill affecting up to 10 acres of wetlands if they are isolated or above the headwaters of a stream (i.e., where the flow is less than 5 cubic feet per second). For proposals involving fill affecting less than 1 acre, it is not necessary to notify the Corps. Where fill would affect isolated or above-the-headwaters wetlands of 1 to 10 acres in size, the applicant must notify the Corps. The Corps then circulates a predischarge notification to the Service and other interested parties for comment prior to determining whether or not the proposed fill activity qualifies under Nationwide Permit 26. The Corps must respond within 20 days or the proposed activity will be authorized under Nationwide Permit 26 by default.

The review process for the issuance of individual permits is more extensive, and conditions may be included that require the avoidance or mitigation of environmental impacts. The Corps has discretionary authority and can require an applicant to seek an individual permit if the Corps believes that the resources are sufficiently important, regardless of the size of the wetland. In practice, the Corps rarely requires an individual permit when a project would qualify for a nationwide permit, unless an endangered or threatened species occurs on the site. Most of the populations of *L. occidentale* are less than 10 acres in size, many are only a few square yards, and many are in wetlands with no surface drainage to streams (i.e., "isolated"). Therefore, filling them would fall under Nationwide Permit 26, and for those under 1 acre, would not even require notification to the Corps. If *L. occidentale* is listed as endangered, formal consultation with the Service would be required before the Corps could issue a 404 permit that may adversely affect the lily.

E. Other Natural or Manmade Factors

The primary long-term natural threat to *Lilium occidentale* is competitive exclusion by shrubs and trees as a result of succession in bogs and coastal prairie/scrub. Human activities such as draining of wetlands, clearing of land, elimination of beaver, and stabilization of moving sand areas have interrupted the natural processes of bog and wetland creation. As late-stage bogs and coastal scrub undergo succession to forest, lily habitat is eliminated with little new habitat being created. There is some indication that *L. occidentale* populations have been maintained in the past by periodic fires, perhaps set by Native Americans (Schultz 1989). Charcoal is abundant in the soil at several of the major populations, indicating past fires. Fires are now rare events in these areas.

Young plants of this species are almost always recruited under shrub cover, but the lily is shaded out by greater than 50 percent canopy cover or shrubs over 2 meters (6 ft) high. Several populations and portions of populations have already been extirpated by forest succession. There are 11 populations (ranging from 2 to about 1,000 plants) currently seriously stressed from competition, as indicated by low reproductive rates (Schultz 1989). Individual plants do not flower every year, apparently as an energy-saving mechanism when stressed. Health of a population can be evaluated by the number of flowering versus non-flowering plants, and the number of blooms per plant. It has been suggested that the 11 stressed populations would probably survive less than a decade without habitat manipulation (Schultz 1989). Invasion by the exotic shrub gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) into the bog habitat of *L. occidentale* probably eliminated suitable habitat in Oregon near Blacklock Point (Ballantyne 1980).

At four California ranch populations, livestock exclosure fences have solved the immediate problem of overgrazing (Dave Imper, pers. comm., 1992). A limited amount of cattle grazing may actually benefit the species by preventing forest succession. Over time, without habitat management, forest succession within the exclosures would limit the lilies to the well-lighted edges of the exclosures and reproduction would deteriorate.

Some populations are so small (2 to 100 flowering plants) that loss of genetic variability is a threat. Plants with genetic abnormalities such as 4-merous flowers, tepals replacing stamens, stamens replacing tepals, and double flowers have been observed over two or more seasons at sites in both California and Oregon. The effects of inbreeding may already be adversely affecting the viability of these small populations, and remains a future threat to the plant (Schultz 1989).

The Service has carefully assessed the best scientific and commercial information available concerning the past, present, and future threats faced by *L. occidentale* in determining to propose this rule. Based on this evaluation, the preferred course of action is to list *L. occidentale* as endangered. This species occupies an extremely restricted geographic range and is comprised of a total of 2,000 to 3,000 flowering individuals. Residential development, conversion of habitat to cranberry farms, shrub and tree succession, overcollection and vandalism, overgrazing, and loss of genetic diversity threaten this plant with extinction. Since the plant is in danger of extinction throughout its range, it fits the definition of endangered under the Act. Critical habitat is not being proposed for reasons stated under the following heading.

Critical Habitat

Section 4(a)(3) of the Act, as amended, requires that to the maximum extent prudent and determinable, the Secretary designate critical habitat at the time the species is determined to be listed as endangered or threatened. The Service finds that designation of critical habitat is not presently prudent for this species. As described under Factor B in the "Summary of Factors Affecting the Species," *L. occidentale* is threatened by taking, an activity extremely difficult to prevent. It is only regulated by the Act for plants in cases of (1) removal and reduction to possession of listed plants from lands under Federal jurisdiction, or their malicious damage or destruction on such lands; and (2) removal, cutting, digging up, damaging or destroying on any other lands in knowing violation of any State law or regulation, or in the course of any violation of a State criminal trespass law. Such provisions are difficult to enforce, and publication of critical habitat descriptions and maps would make *L. occidentale* more vulnerable to collection and increase enforcement problems. All involved parties and landowners have been notified of the location and importance of protecting this species' habitat. Protection of the species' habitat will be addressed through the recovery process, and the application of the jeopardy standard through the section 7 consultation process. Therefore, the Service finds that designation of critical habitat for this species is not prudent at this time because such designation would increase the degree of threat from collecting or other human activities.

Available Conservation Measures

Conservation measures provided to species listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act include recognition, recovery actions, requirements for Federal protection, and prohibitions against certain activities. Recognition through listing encourages and results in conservation actions by Federal, State, and private agencies, groups, and individuals. The Endangered Species Act provides for land acquisition and cooperation with the States and requires that recovery actions be carried out for

all listed species. Such actions are initiated by the Service following listing. The protection required by Federal agencies and the prohibitions against taking are discussed, in part, below.

Section 7(a) of the Act, as amended, requires Federal agencies to evaluate their actions with respect to any species that is proposed or listed as endangered or threatened. Regulations implementing this interagency cooperation provision of the Act are codified at 50 CFR part 402. Section 7(a)(4) of the Act requires Federal agencies to confer informally with the Service on any action that is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a proposed species. If a species is listed subsequently, section 7(a)(2) requires Federal agencies to insure that activities they authorize, fund or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of such a species. If an action may affect a listed species, the Federal agency must enter into formal consultation with the Service.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers would become involved with this plant species, if it is listed, through its permitting authority as described under section 404 of the Clean Water Act. By regulation, permits may not be issued where a federally listed endangered or threatened species may be affected by the proposed project without first completing formal consultation pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. The presence of a listed species would highlight the national importance of these resources. In addition, insurance of housing loans by the Department of Housing and Urban Development in areas that presently support *L. occidentale* would be subject to review by the Service under section 7 of the Act.

The Act and its implementing regulations found at 50 CFR 17.61, 17.62, and 17.63 for endangered plant species set forth a series of general prohibitions and exceptions that apply to all endangered plants. For *L. occidentale* all trade prohibitions of section 9(a)(2) of the Act, implemented by 50 CFR 17.61, would apply. These prohibitions, in part, would make it illegal for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to import or export; transport in interstate or foreign commerce in the course of a commercial activity; sell or offer for sale this species in interstate or foreign commerce or to remove and reduce to possession the species from areas under Federal jurisdiction; maliciously damage or destroy any listed plant on any area under Federal jurisdiction; or remove, cut, dig up, damage or destroy listed plants on any other area in knowing violation of any State law or regulation, or in the course of any violation of a State criminal trespass law. Certain exceptions apply to agents of the Service and State conservation agencies.

The Act and 50 CFR 17.62 and 17.63 also provide for the issuance of permits to carry out otherwise prohibited activities involving endangered plant species under certain circumstances. It is anticipated that trade permits might be sought because the species is in cultivation and is very rare in the wild.

Requests for copies of the regulations on plants and inquiries regarding them may be addressed to the Office of Management Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, room 432, Arlington, Virginia 22203–3507 (703/358–2104).

Public Comments Solicited

The Service intends that any final action resulting from this proposal will be as accurate and as effective as possible. Therefore, any comments or suggestions from the public, other concerned governmental agencies, the scientific community, industry, or any other interested party concerning this proposed rule, are hereby solicited. Comments are particularly sought concerning:

(1) Biological, commercial trade, or other relevant data concerning any threat (or lack thereof) to *L. occidentale*;

(2) The location of any additional populations of *L. occidentale* and the reasons why any habitat of this species should or should not be determined to be critical habitat as provided by section 4 of the Act;

(3) Additional information concerning the range and distribution of this species; and

(4) Current or planned activities in the subject area and their possible impacts on *L. occidentale*.

Any final decision on this proposal to list *L. occidentale* will take into consideration the comments and any additional information received by the Service, and such communications may lead to a final regulation that differs from this proposal.

The Endangered Species Act provides for a public hearing on this proposal, if requested. Requests must be received within 45 days of the date of publication of the proposal. Such requests must be made in writing and addressed to the Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Boise Field Office (see **ADDRESSES** section).

National Environmental Policy Act

The Fish and Wildlife Service has determined that an Environmental Assessment, or Environmental Impact Statement, as defined by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, need not be prepared in connection with regulations adopted pursuant to section 4(a) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. A notice outlining the Service's reasons for this determination was published in the **Federal Register** on October 25, 1983 (48 FR 49244).

References

Ballantyne, O. 1980. A preliminary study of *Liliums bolanderi, occidentale, vollmeri* and *wigginsii*. United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Endangered Species Division, Portland, OR. 162 pp.

Imper, D., J.O. Sawyer, S. Carlson, and G. Hovey. 1987. Management plan for the Table Bluff Ecological Reserve, Humboldt County, California. California Department of Fish and Game, Arcata, CA.

Purdy, C. 1897. New west American lilies. Erythrea 5:103–105.

Schultz, S.T. 1989. Status report on *Lilium occidentale* Purdy. Endangered Species Program, Plant Division, Oregon State Department of Agriculture, Salem, OR.

Siddall, J.L. and K.L. Chambers. 1978. Status report for *Lilium occidentale*. Unpublished report, Oregon Rare and Endangered Plant Project, Lake Oswego, OR.

Authors

The primary author of this proposed rule is Helen Ulmschneider, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Boise Field Office (see **ADDRESSES** section).

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 17

Endangered and threatened species, Exports, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and Transportation.

Proposed Regulation Promulgation

PART 17—[AMENDED]

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. The authority citation for part 17 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1361–1407; 16 U.S.C. 1531–1544; 16 U.S.C. 4201–4245; Pub. L. 99–625, 100 Stat. 3500, unless otherwise noted.

2. It is proposed to amend § 17.12(h) by adding the following, in alphabetical order under the family Liliaceae to the List of Endangered and Threatened Plants:

§ 17.12 Endangered and threatened plants.

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Species		Historic range	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Scientific name	Common name					
• • • •	•	•	•	•		
Liliaceae—Lily family:						
• • • •	•	•	•	•		
Lilium occidental	Western lily	U.S.A. (OR, CA)	E		NA	NA
• • • •	•	•	•	•		

Dated: October 6, 1992.

Bruce Blanchard,

Acting Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 92-25920 Filed 10-23-92; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-M