

“532.904(c)” and adding “532.908(a)” in its place.”

Jeffrey A. Koses,

Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Government-wide Policy, General Services Administration.

[FR Doc. 2021-22498 Filed 10-14-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820-61-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Fish and Wildlife Service

#### 50 CFR Part 17

[Docket No. FWS-R5-ES-2020-0127; FXES1130500000-212-FF05E00000]

1018-BD73

#### Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Technical Corrections for Northeast Species

**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Direct final rule.

**SUMMARY:** We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, announce the revised taxonomy of four wildlife species and two plant species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). We are revising the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and the List of Endangered and Threatened Plants to reflect the scientifically accepted taxonomy and nomenclature of these species.

**DATES:** This rule is effective January 13, 2022 without further action, unless significant adverse comment is received by November 15, 2021. If significant adverse comment is received, we will publish a timely withdrawal of the rule for the appropriate species in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments by one of the following methods:

(1) *Electronically:* Go to the Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. In the Search box, enter FWS-R5-ES-2020-0127, which is the docket number for this rulemaking. Then, click on the Search button. On the resulting page, in the Search panel on the left side of the screen, under the Document Type heading, click on the Proposed Rule box to locate this document. You may submit a comment by clicking on “Comment Now!”

(2) *By hard copy:* Submit by U.S. mail or hand-delivery to: Public Comments Processing, Attn: FWS-R5-ES-2020-0127, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS: PRB/3W, 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803.

See Public Comments under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, below, for

more information about submitting comments.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Martin Miller, Manager, Division of Endangered Species, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, North Atlantic–Appalachian Regional Office, 300 Westgate Center Drive, Hadley, MA 01035; telephone 413-253-8615; email [Martin\\_Miller@fws.gov](mailto:Martin_Miller@fws.gov). Individuals who are hearing impaired or speech impaired may call the Federal Relay Service at 800-877-8339 for TTY (telephone typewriter or teletypewriter) assistance 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Purpose of Direct Final Rule and Final Action

The purpose of this direct final rule is to notify the public that we are revising: (1) The List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife in title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at § 17.11(h) (50 CFR 17.11(h)) to reflect the scientifically accepted taxonomy and nomenclature of one freshwater turtle species, two beetle species, and one snail species listed under section 4 of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*); and (2) the List of Endangered and Threatened Plants in title 50 of the CFR at § 17.12(h) (50 CFR 17.12(h)) to reflect the scientifically accepted taxonomy and nomenclature of two plant species. These changes reflect the most recently accepted scientific names in accordance with 50 CFR 17.11(c) and 50 CFR 17.12(b).

We are publishing this rule without a prior proposal because this is a noncontroversial action that is in the best interest of the public and should be undertaken in as timely a manner as possible. This rule will be effective, as published in this document, on the effective date specified in **DATES**, unless we receive significant adverse comments by the comment due date specified in **DATES**. Significant adverse comments are comments that provide strong justification as to why our rule should not be adopted or why it should be changed.

If we receive significant adverse comments regarding the taxonomic changes for any of these species, we will publish a document in the **Federal Register** withdrawing this rule for the appropriate species before the effective date, and, if appropriate, we will publish a proposed rule to initiate promulgation of those changes to 50 CFR 17.11(h) and/or 50 CFR 17.12(h).

##### Public Comments

You may submit your comments and materials regarding this direct final rule

by one of the methods listed in **ADDRESSES**. Please include sufficient information with your comment that allows us to verify any scientific or commercial information you include.

We will post all comments on <http://www.regulations.gov>. This generally means that we will post any personal information you provide us. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Comments and materials we receive, as well as supporting documentation we used in preparing this direct final rule, will be available for public inspection on the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> or by appointment, during normal business hours at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service location listed above in **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. Please note that comments posted to <http://www.regulations.gov> are not immediately viewable. When you submit a comment, the system receives it immediately. However, the comment will not be publicly viewable until we post it, which might not occur until several days after submission. Information regarding this rule is available in alternative formats upon request (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**).

##### Background

Sections 17.11(c) and 17.12(b) of title 50 of the CFR direct us to use the most recently accepted scientific name of any species that we have determined to be an endangered or threatened species. Using the best available scientific information, this direct final rule documents taxonomic changes of the scientific names to one entry under “Reptiles,” one entry under “Snails,” and two entries under “Insects” on the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife (50 CFR 17.11(h)), and two entries under “Flowering Plants” on the List of Endangered and Threatened Plants (50 CFR 17.12(h)). The basis for these taxonomic changes is supported by published studies in peer-reviewed journals. Accordingly, we revise the scientific names of these species under section 4 of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

### Taxonomic Classification

#### *Astragalus robbinsii* var. *jesupii*

Jesup's milk-vetch was federally listed as an endangered species under the variant spelling *Astragalus robbinsii* var. *jesupi*, and the first recovery plan recognized the taxon as *Astragalus robbinsii* var. *jesupi*. However, the current nomenclature for the species is *Astragalus robbinsii* var. *jesupii*. The scientific name change of *Astragalus robbinsii* var. *jesupii* (Jesup's milk-vetch) from *Astragalus robbinsii* var. *jesupi* is supported by the standards outlined in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature and accepted as the scientific name for Jesup's milk-vetch in the Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS), which the Service will rely on to the extent practicable to determine a species' scientific name. The Service finds that the Jesup's milk-vetch should be recognized as *Astragalus robbinsii* var. *jesupii* and is a valid listable entity. This plant will continue to be listed as an endangered species, and no other aspect of the entry for this plant in 50 CFR 17.12(h) will change as a result of this rule.

#### *Boechea serotina*

The scientific name change of *Boechea serotina* (shale barren rock cress) from *Arabis serotina* is supported by morphological, molecular, and cytological analyses. While Al-Shehbaz (2003, p. 381) found that 32 of the North American species of *Arabis* (Brassicaceae) should be recognized as members of the genus *Boechea*, based on morphological differences between the two genera, *Arabis serotina* was not transferred to *Boechea* by Al-Shehbaz (2003, entire) at that time, pending further study. Extensive molecular studies on members of the North American *Arabis* indicate the genus is polyphyletic and represents a heterogeneous assemblage of four genera: *Arabidopsis*, *Boechea*, *Pennellia*, and *Turritis* (Al-Shehbaz 2003, pp. 381–382). Most of the North American species represent a distinct lineage (*Boechea*) closely related to the halomilobine mustards (Mitchell-Olds et al. 2005, p. 122). A published diploid chromosome count of  $2n = 14$  (Wieboldt 1987, p. 388) and recent molecular investigations have determined that this taxon belongs to a clade of eastern North American species now assigned to *Boechea* (Windham and Al-Shehbaz 2007, p. 249). *Boechea serotina* is the accepted scientific name of shale barren rock cress in the ITIS, which incorporates the naming principles established by the *International Code of*

*Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants*. The Service finds that shale barren rock cress should be recognized as *Boechea serotina* and is a valid listable entity. This species will continue to be listed as an endangered species, and no other aspect of the entry for this plant in 50 CFR 17.12(h) will change as a result of this rule.

#### *Ellipsoptera puritana*

The scientific name change of *Ellipsoptera puritana* (Puritan tiger beetle) from *Cicindela puritana* is supported by molecular analyses. The Nearctic genus *Ellipsoptera* Dokhtouroff (13 species) was found to be monophyletic and grouped as a sister to the Nearctic genus *Dromochorus* Guerin-Meneville (4 species) and North American genus *Cylindera* (5 species), with the Caribbean/Neotropical genus *Brasiella* Rivalier (45 species) nested within the diverse and polyphyletic genus *Cylindera* (Gough et al. 2018, p. 316). The clade containing these four lineages was strongly supported, consists exclusively of New World taxa, and was sister to a predominately Old World clade of *Cylindera* species (Gough et al. 2018, p. 316). The *Ellipsoptera puritana* name change and placement is supported in Bousquet's (2012, p. 296) catalogue of Geadephaga (Coleoptera, Adephaga) of America, north of Mexico. *Ellipsoptera puritana* is the accepted scientific name of Puritan tiger beetle in the ITIS, which incorporates the naming principles established by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. The Service finds that the Puritan tiger beetle should be recognized as *Ellipsoptera puritana* and is a valid listable entity. This species will continue to be listed as threatened, and no other aspect of the entry for this species in 50 CFR 17.11(h) will change as a result of this rule.

#### *Glyptemys muhlenbergii*

The scientific name change of *Glyptemys muhlenbergii* (bog turtle) from *Clemmys muhlenbergii* is supported by molecular analyses. Research of *Glyptemys muhlenbergii* has found sufficient evidence indicating the genus *Clemmys* (McDowell 1964, pp. 239–279) to be paraphyletic with respect to the sister genera *Emys* and *Emydoidea*, and also possibly *Terrapene* (Holman and Fritz 2001, entire; Wiens et al. 2010, pp. 445–461; and Fritz et al. 2011, pp. 41–53). Two taxonomic schemes, reflecting the latter genera relationships, are currently in contention; however, the two schemes place both sister taxa *insculpta* and *muhlenbergii* in the genus *Glyptemys* and leave *guttata* in the monotypic

genus *Clemmys*. This name change has been recognized by Crother et al. (2003, p. 203). *Glyptemys muhlenbergii* is the accepted scientific name of bog turtle in the ITIS, which incorporates the naming principles established by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. No subspecies are recognized for *Glyptemys muhlenbergii*, although two geographically distinct "populations" ("northern" and "southern") delineate the Federal listing status of "threatened" (northern, listed as a distinct population segment) and "threatened" (southern) under the Act. The Service finds that bog turtle should be recognized as *Glyptemys muhlenbergii* and is a valid listable entity. This species will continue to be listed as threatened, and no other aspect of the entry for this species in 50 CFR 17.11(h) will change as a result of this rule.

#### *Habroscelimorpha dorsalis dorsalis*

The scientific name change of *Habroscelimorpha dorsalis dorsalis* (Northeastern beach tiger beetle) from *Cicindela dorsalis dorsalis* is supported by molecular analyses. The New World genus *Habroscelimorpha* Dokhtouroff was found to be paraphyletic with species placed in two different clades (Gough et al. 2018, p. 316). The Central American and Nearctic species *Habroscelimorpha curvata* Chevrolat, *Habroscelimorpha dorsalis* Say, and *Habroscelimorpha schwarzi* Horn are part of a moderately supported clade that includes the paraphyletic Central American genus *Microthylax* Rivalier (3 species) and the monophyletic widespread genus *Myriochila* Motschulsky (46 species). This name change has been recognized by Knisley (2017, entire). The name change and placement is further supported in Bousquet's (2012, p. 304) catalogue of Geadephaga (Coleoptera, Adephaga) of America, north of Mexico. *Habroscelimorpha dorsalis* is the accepted scientific name of Eastern beach tiger beetle in the ITIS, which incorporates the naming principles established by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. While the Service often relies on ITIS as a reliable database source of taxonomic information, in this instance ITIS is incomplete. ITIS provides only the common name for the species *Habroscelimorpha dorsalis* and does not provide the common name for the listed subspecies. The common name Eastern beach tiger beetle is used to refer to all four subspecies within *Habroscelimorpha*. The common name Northeastern beach tiger beetle is

commonly used and accepted in the scientific literature to refer to the subspecies *Habroscelimorpha dorsalis dorsalis* (Knisley 2017). Therefore, upon review of ITIS’s underlying data, we consider the information that displays the common name for *Habroscelimorpha dorsalis dorsalis* as eastern tiger beetles to be incomplete. The Service finds that the Northeastern beach tiger beetle should be recognized as *Habroscelimorpha dorsalis dorsalis* and is a valid listable entity. This subspecies will continue to be listed as threatened, and no other aspect of the entry for this species in 50 CFR 17.11(h) will change as a result of this rule.

*Novisuccinea chittenangoensis*

The scientific name change of *Novisuccinea chittenangoensis* (Chittenango ovate amber snail) from *Succinea chittenangoensis* is supported by morphological characters and molecular analyses. Sufficient evidence is provided by Hoagland and Davis (1987, pp. 465–526) that the Chittenango ovate amber snail is a valid species and elevates the section *Novisuccinea* to the genus level. While the Service often relies on ITIS as a reliable database source of taxonomic information, in this instance ITIS is

incorrect. The scientific literature has been using *Novisuccinea chittenangoensis* (Chittenango ovate amber snail) for many years. ITIS includes an additional common name of Appalachian amber snail, which is not recognized by species experts. Therefore, upon review of ITIS’s underlying data, we consider the information that displays Chittenango ovate amber snail as belonging to the genus *Succinea* to be incorrect. The Service finds that the Chittenango ovate amber snail should be recognized as *Novisuccinea chittenangoensis* and is a valid listable entity. This species will continue to be listed as threatened, and no other aspect of the entry for this species in 50 CFR 17.11(h) will change as a result of this rule.

**References Cited**

A complete list of the referenced materials is available at <http://www.regulations.gov> at Docket No. FWS–R5–ES–2020–0127 or upon request from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**).

**List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 17**

Endangered and threatened species, Exports, Imports, Reporting and

recordkeeping requirements, Transportation.

**Regulation Promulgation**

For the reasons given in the preamble, we amend part 17, subchapter B of chapter I, title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as set forth below:

**PART 17—ENDANGERED AND THREATENED WILDLIFE AND PLANTS**

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

**Authority:** 16 U.S.C. 1361–1407; 1531–1544; 4201–4245, unless otherwise noted.

■ 2. Amend § 17.11, in paragraph (h), in the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife, by revising:

- a. Under REPTILES, the entries for “Turtle, bog (=Muhlenberg) [Northern DPS]” and “Turtle, bog (=Muhlenberg)”;
- b. Under SNAILS, the entry for “Snail, Chittenango ovate amber”;
- c. Under INSECTS, the entries for “Beetle, Northeastern beach tiger” and “Beetle, Puritan tiger”.

The revisions read as follows:

**§ 17.11 Endangered and threatened wildlife.**

\* \* \* \* \*  
(h) \* \* \*

Common name	Scientific name	Where listed	Status	Listing citations and applicable rules
* * * * *				
REPTILES				
* * * * *				
Turtle, bog (=Muhlenberg) [Northern DPS].	<i>Glyptemys muhlenbergii</i> .....	Wherever found, except GA, NC, SC, TN, VA.	T	62 FR 59605, 11/4/1997.
Turtle, bog (=Muhlenberg) .....	<i>Glyptemys muhlenbergii</i> .....	U.S.A. (GA, NC, SC, TN, VA)	T (S/A)	62 FR 59605, 11/4/1997; 50 CFR 17.42(f). <sup>4d</sup>
* * * * *				
SNAILS				
* * * * *				
Snail, Chittenango ovate amber	<i>Novisuccinea chittenangoensis</i>	Wherever found .....	T	43 FR 28932, 7/3/1978.
* * * * *				
INSECTS				
* * * * *				
Beetle, Northeastern beach tiger.	<i>Habroscelimorpha dorsalis dorsalis</i> .	Wherever found .....	T	55 FR 32088, 8/7/1990.
* * * * *				
Beetle, Puritan tiger .....	<i>Ellipsoptera puritana</i> .....	Wherever found .....	T	55 FR 32088, 8/7/1990.
* * * * *				

■ 3. Amend § 17.12, in paragraph (h), in the List of Endangered and Threatened Plants, under FLOWERING PLANTS, by:

- a. Removing the entry for “*Arabis serotina*”;
- b. Revising the entry for “*Astragalus robbinsii* var. *jesupi*”; and

■ c. Adding in alphabetical order an entry for “*Boechera serotina*”.

The revision and addition read as follows:

§ 17.12 Endangered and threatened plants. (h) \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

Scientific name	Common name	Where listed	Status	Listing citations and applicable rules
FLOWERING PLANTS				
* * *	* * *	* * *		* * *
<i>Astragalus robbinsii</i> ..... var. <i>jesupii</i> .....	Jesup's milk-vetch .....	Wherever found .....	E	52 FR 21481, 6/5/1987.
* * *	* * *	* * *		* * *
<i>Boechea serotina</i> .....	Shale barren rock cress .....	Wherever found .....	E	54 FR 29655, 7/13/1989.
* * *	* * *	* * *		* * *

§ 17.42 [Amended]

■ 4. Amend § 17.42 in paragraph (f) introductory text by removing the words “(*Clemmys muhlenbergii*)” and adding in their place the words “(*Glyptemys muhlenbergii*)”.

Martha Williams,

Principal Deputy Director, Exercising the Delegated Authority of the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 2021-22518 Filed 10-14-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 210716-0148; RTID 0648-XB394]

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Mackerel; Incidental Possession Limit Implemented for the Remainder of 2021

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Temporary rule.

SUMMARY: NMFS is implementing a catch limit of 5,000 lb (2,268 kg) for all Atlantic mackerel permit holders for the remainder of the 2021 fishing year. This action is intended to reduce potential Atlantic mackerel overfishing based on new 2021 assessment findings.

DATES: Effective October 15, 2021, through December 31, 2021.

ADDRESSES: The supporting documents for the action are available upon request from Dr. Christopher M. Moore, Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, Suite 201, 800 N State Street, Dover, DE 19901. These documents are also accessible via the internet at <http://www.mafmc.org>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Aly Pitts, Fishery Management Specialist, (978) 281-9352.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council manages the Atlantic mackerel fishery under the Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish (MSB) Fishery Management Plan (FMP), Section 302(g)(1)(B) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) states that the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) for each regional fishery management council shall provide its Council ongoing scientific advice for fishery management decisions, including recommendations for acceptable biological catch (ABC), preventing overfishing, ensuring maximum sustainable yield, and achieving rebuilding targets. The ABC is a level of catch that accounts for the scientific uncertainty in the estimate of the stock's defined overfishing level (OFL). The regulations implementing the MSB FMP require the Council's MSB Monitoring Committee to develop specification recommendations for each species based upon the ABC advice of the Council's SSC. The regulations at 50 CFR 648.22(e) allow the Regional Administrator, in consultation with the Council, to adjust specifications, including possession limits, during the fishing year.

At its July 2021 meeting, the Council's SSC reviewed the 2021 management track assessment results, which concluded that Atlantic mackerel remains overfished and overfishing is occurring. To date, the U.S. commercial fishery has landed over 5,200 mt of Atlantic mackerel during 2021. Combined with an estimated 4,000 mt of Canadian catch and another 2,500-3,500 mt of U.S. recreational catch, total Atlantic mackerel catch in 2021 will likely exceed the updated OFL estimate

of 11,622 mt from the June 2021 management track assessment. Based on this information, the SSC recommended that measures be implemented to eliminate or minimize additional catch during the current year to reduce the potential biological impacts of 2021 catch levels. We do not expect catch to exceed the OFL for the remainder of the year under the 5,000 lb (2,268 kg) possession limit. The Council requested that NOAA Fisheries take action to reduce potential mackerel harvest in 2021 at its August 2021 meeting.

Atlantic Mackerel Possession Limit for 2021

This rule implements a possession limit of 5,000 lb (2,268 kg) for the remainder of the 2021 fishing year for all federally permitted Atlantic mackerel vessels. The regulations currently require that when 100 percent of the Atlantic mackerel domestic annual harvest (DAH) is projected to be landed, the Regional Administrator will reduce the possession limit to 5,000 lb (2,268 kg) for both limited access and open access permit holders. This possession limit allows bycatch of Atlantic mackerel while not exceeding the ABC. This action does not make changes to any other current commercial management measures.

On October 7, 2021, we determined that under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) this action is categorically excluded from requirements to prepare either an Environmental Impact Statement or an Environmental Assessment under NEPA.

The changes to the Atlantic mackerel possession limits included in this action were analyzed during the development of Framework 13 (October 30, 2019, 84 FR 58053). A 5,000 lb (2,268 kg) possession limit was included in the range of alternatives. The public had an opportunity to comment on the 5,000 lb (2,268 kg) possession limit during the development of the Framework 13. The