

Oahu (68 FR 35949, June 17, 2003) and for one population on Maui (68 FR 25934, May 14, 2003).

Hawaii 26—*Hibiscadelphus giffardianus*—a

We are designating one critical habitat unit for *Hibiscadelphus giffardianus*, a long-lived perennial. The unit contains portions of Kipuka Puauulu and Kipuka Ki, and also lies completely within the Kapapala watershed, and is completely within HVNP; provides habitat for 1 population of 100 mature, reproducing individuals of the *H. giffardianus*; and is currently occupied by 100 individuals. It contains habitat features that are essential for this species including, but not limited to, mixed montane mesic forest. This unit is essential to the conservation of *H. giffardianus* because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is important for the expansion of the present population, which is currently considered nonviable. Although we do not believe enough habitat currently exists to reach the recovery goal of 8 to 10 populations for this island-endemic species, we could not identify any other areas as suitable for *H. giffardianus* based upon what currently is known about this species. Only one tree has ever been known in the wild, and the species is a very narrow endemic that probably never naturally occurred in more than a single or a few populations.

Hawaii 10—*Hibiscadelphus hualalaiensis*—a

We are designating one critical habitat unit for *Hibiscadelphus hualalaiensis*, a long-lived perennial. This unit contains Puu Iki and Puuwaawaa summits and is completely within the Kiholo watershed. The unit provides habitat for 8 populations, each with 100 mature, reproducing individuals of *H. hualalaiensis*, and is currently occupied by 12 individuals. It contains habitat features that are essential for this species including, but not limited to, dry mesic to dry *Metrosideros* forest on rocky substrate in deep soils. This unit is essential to the conservation of *H. hualalaiensis* because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is important for the expansion of the present population, which is currently considered nonviable. This unit provides enough space within the historical range of this island-endemic species for the geographic separation of the eight populations to reduce the likelihood of all recovery populations being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event. No other critical

habitat has designated previously for this species. It has a limited known historical range, and there is little information available about this species.

Hawaii 10—*Hibiscus brackenridgei*—a

We are designating one critical habitat unit for *Hibiscus brackenridgei*, a short-lived perennial. This unit contains Puu Huluhulu and lies completely within the Kiholo watershed. The unit provides habitat for 1 population of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of *H. brackenridgei* and is currently occupied by 5 individuals. It contains habitat features that are essential for this species including, but not limited to, *Acacia koa* lowland mesic forest. This unit is essential to the conservation of *H. brackenridgei* because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is important for the expansion of the present population, which is currently considered nonviable. This unit provides the easternmost critical habitat within the species' historical range. The unit is geographically separated from other critical habitat for this multi-island species in order to reduce the likelihood of all recovery populations being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event. We previously designated critical habitat for three populations of *H. brackenridgei* on Oahu (68 FR 35949, June 17, 2003), for one population on Molokai (67 FR 16492, March 19, 2003), and for three populations on Maui (68 FR 25934, May 14, 2003).

Hawaii 21—*Ischaemum byrhone*—a and Hawaii 22—*Ischaemum byrhone*—b

We are designating two critical habitat units for *Ischaemum byrhone*, a short-lived perennial. They contain habitat features that are essential for this species including, but not limited to, coastal wet to dry shrubland, near the ocean, among rocks or on pahoehoe lava in cracks and holes. Each unit is geographically separated from other critical habitat for this multi-island species in order to reduce the likelihood of all recovery populations on the island being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event. We previously designated critical habitat for three populations of this species on Kauai (68 FR 9116, February 27, 2003), for two populations on Molokai (67 FR 16492, March 19, 2003), and for two populations on Maui (68 FR 25934, May 14, 2003). Within the two units we are designating for *I. byrhone* on the island of Hawaii in this rule, habitat is provided for a total of three populations, each with 300 mature, reproducing individuals.

Hawaii 21—*Ischaemum byrhone*—a: This unit lies along the coast from just east of Keauhou Point, running west. The unit is bordered by the Kapapala watershed in the east and the Kilauea watershed in the west and lies completely within the HVNP. This unit provides habitat for 2 populations of 300 individuals of *I. byrhone* and is currently unoccupied. This unit is essential to the conservation of the species because it supports habitat that is necessary for the establishment of additional populations in order to reach recovery goals. This unit provides the southernmost critical habitat within the species' historical range.

Hawaii 22—*Ischaemum byrhone*—b: This unit lies along the coast from just east of Ka Lae Apuki to just east of Puu Manawalea and is completely within the HVNP. The unit provides habitat for 1 population of 300 individuals of *I. byrhone* and is currently occupied by 200 individuals. This unit is essential to the conservation of *I. byrhone* because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is important for the expansion of the present population, which is currently considered nonviable.

Hawaii 4—*Isodendron hosakae*—a through Hawaii 4—*Isodendron hosakae*—f

We are designating six critical habitat units for *Isodendron hosakae*, a short-lived perennial. One of the six units, "Hawaii 4—*Isodendron hosakae*—f," currently is occupied. This unit is essential to the conservation of *I. hosakae* because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is important for the expansion of the present population, which is currently considered nonviable. The five unoccupied units are essential to the conservation of the species because they support habitat that is necessary for the establishment of additional populations in order to reach recovery goals. They contain habitat features that are essential for this species including, but not limited to, cinder cones with montane dry shrubland. Each unit is geographically separated from other critical habitat for this island-endemic species in order to reduce the likelihood of all recovery populations being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event. Within the six units, habitat is provided on the island of Hawaii for a total of six populations of *I. hosakae*, each with 300 mature, reproducing individuals. There also is habitat for two other populations on lands in PTA that we excluded from designation in this final rule (see