

certain areas. For example, papaya from Guatemala is prohibited entry into Hawaii due to the papaya fruit fly, and cartons in which fruit is packed must be stamped "Not for importation into or distribution within HI." However, for other commodities, such as dasheen from Indonesia, the required statement refers only to distribution (*i.e.*, the statement does not refer to both importation and distribution). For consistency, we would specify that the importation into, as well as the distribution within, certain areas is prohibited.

Under § 319.56–2t, lucuma, mountain papaya, and sand pear from Chile may be imported from a Medfly-free area. However, the regulations do not specify that a phytosanitary certificate declaring that the commodity was grown in a Medfly-free area must accompany the shipment. We propose to add that requirement for those commodities.

We also propose to make grammatical changes and updates throughout the list of fruits and vegetables. The footnote for Haiti concerning Executive Order 12779 would be removed because that Executive order was revoked on October 16, 1994 (59 FR 52403, published October 18, 1994). The footnote requiring that no green may be visible on the shoot of asparagus from Austria would be removed and added to the entry for asparagus from Austria. We would also amend the entry for watermelon from Spain by changing the scientific name provided for watermelon from *Citrullus vulgaris* to *C. lanatus*. *C. lanatus* is the most current scientific name for watermelon, and *C. vulgaris* is a synonym.

Melon and Watermelon From Certain Countries in South America

We propose to amend the regulations to allow the entry of commercial shipments of watermelon and several varieties of melon (*Cucumis melo* L. subsp. *melo*) into the United States from Peru. The specific varieties of melon that would be considered for importation include cantaloupe, netted melon (muskmelon, nutmeg melon, and Persian melon), vegetable melon (snake melon and oriental pickling melon), and winter melon (honeydew and casaba melon).

At the request of the Government of Peru, we conducted a pest risk assessment for melon and watermelon from Peru. In that assessment, we identified the pests of concern as the South American cucurbit fly (*A. grandis*) and the gray pineapple mealybug. We propose to allow the entry of melon and watermelon from Peru only under certain conditions to

prevent the introduction into the United States of the South American cucurbit fly and the gray pineapple mealybug. These proposed conditions, which are discussed below, are similar to the existing conditions under which certain melon and watermelon may be imported from Ecuador (§ 319.56–2y) and from Brazil and Venezuela (§ 319.56–2aa).

The melon and watermelon would have to be grown in areas of Peru considered by APHIS to be free of the South American cucurbit fly. Peru recently provided APHIS with fruit fly survey data that demonstrate that the Departments of Lima, Ica, Arequipa, Moquegua, and Tacna meet the criteria for freedom in § 319.56–2(e) and (f) relative to the South American cucurbit fly. (The survey data is available upon request from the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.**) Therefore, we propose to consider those areas as free of the South American cucurbit fly in Peru and to list them as such.

In addition, shipments of melon and watermelon would have to be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Peruvian NPPO that includes a declaration that the fruit was grown in an area recognized to be free of the South American cucurbit fly, and upon inspection, was found free of the gray pineapple mealybug. We would also specify in the regulations that only commercial shipments of melon and watermelon from Peru may be imported, given that, as discussed previously with respect to *Annona* spp. fruit from Grenada, produce grown commercially is less likely to be infested with plant pests than noncommercial shipments.

The pest risk assessment was limited to the continental United States. Therefore, we would require melon and watermelon from Peru to be shipped in boxes labeled "Not for distribution in HI, PR, VI, or Guam." All shipments of melon and watermelon would have to be labeled in accordance with § 319.56–2(g), which states, in part, that the box of fruit imported into the United States must be clearly labeled with the name of the orchard or grove of origin, or the name of the grower; and the name of the municipality and State in which it was produced; and the type and amount of fruit it contains.

We believe that the above conditions would be adequate to guard against the introduction of quarantine pests into the United States with melon and watermelon imported from Peru.

As noted previously, the requirements for cantaloupe and watermelon from Ecuador are in § 319.56–2y, and the requirements for melons and watermelon from Brazil and Venezuela

are in § 319.56–2aa. Because these sections are similar, we propose to combine them into a single section, which would also contain the requirements described above for melons and watermelon from Peru. The section would be entitled "Conditions governing the entry of melon and watermelon from South America."

Specific reference to each country's agricultural department would be changed to the more general reference of the country's NPPO, thus avoiding the need to amend the regulations should the specific name of the NPPO change. In § 319.56–2y(a)(2), "South American cucurbit fruit fly" would be corrected to "South American cucurbit fly (*Anastrepha grandis*)." The requirement for phytosanitary certificates for cantaloupe, honeydew melon, and watermelon from Brazil and Venezuela, which would be moved from § 319.56–2aa(a)(2) to § 319.56–2y(b)(1) for Brazil and § 319.56–2y(c)(1) for Venezuela, would be amended to modify the requirement for the additional declaration. Rather than requiring that the declaration indicate that the cantaloupe or melons were grown in an area recognized to be free of the South American cucurbit fly, we would replace the terms "cantaloupe or melons" with the more general term "fruit." Because we are combining two sections into a single section, changes such as updating references to "this section" to read "this paragraph" would be necessary. In addition, we would make other minor, nonsubstantive grammatical and style changes for consistency.

Watermelon, Squash, Cucumber, and Oriental Melon From the Republic of Korea

We propose to allow watermelon, squash (*Curcubita maxima*), cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*), and oriental melon (*C. melo*) to be imported into the United States from the Republic of Korea under certain conditions, which would be set forth in § 319.56–2aa. (As discussed above, the current § 319.56–2aa would be combined with § 319.56–2y.) These fruits can be the host of several quarantine pests, including the pumpkin fruit fly (*Bactrocera depressa*), the cotton caterpillar (*Diaphania indica*), and the Asian corn borer (*Ostrinia furnacalis*), which were identified as pests with high pest-risk potential in the pest risk assessment. The cucumber green mottle mosaic virus was identified as a quarantine pest with medium pest-risk potential in the pest risk assessment.

We believe that the following conditions would guard against the