

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Twenty-fourth meeting of the Animals Committee
Geneva, (Switzerland), 20-24 April 2009

Proposals to amend the Appendices for possible consideration at CoP15

POSSIBLE DELETION OF *ANAS OUSTALETI* FROM APPENDIX I

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.
2. The Marianas mallard (*Anas oustaleti*) was listed in Appendix I at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Washington, D.C., 1973).
3. This species was previously considered as a subspecies *Anas platyrhynchos oustaleti* (Salvadori, 1894) that originated as a hybrid between *Anas platyrhynchos* and *Anas superciliosa*.
4. *Anas oustaleti* is endemic to the Mariana archipelago and has been recorded on the island of Guam (United States of America), and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (United States of America). No confirmed sightings of the species have been made since 1979.
5. At its 14th meeting (CoP14, The Hague, 2007), the Conference of the Parties adopted the taxonomic and nomenclatural references listed in the Annex to Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP14) as the official standard references for species included in the CITES Appendices.
6. In June 2008, the Management Authority of the United States wrote to the Secretariat regarding some inconsistencies between nomenclature in the CITES Appendices and the taxonomic and nomenclatural references adopted at CoP14. The United States indicated that *Anas oustaleti* is not found in the reference for birds.
7. *Anas oustaleti* was listed as federally endangered by the United States Government on 2 June 1977. It was removed from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife on 23 February 2004, because it was considered extinct.
8. IUCN does not include *Anas oustaleti* in its Red List.
9. The Animals Committee is invited to note the contents of this document and consider requesting the Depositary Government to make a proposal to delete *Anas oustaleti* from Appendix I, because it is extinct.