consumers by providing a consistent statement of identity for *L. aequispina*.

III. Conclusion

For reasons stated in the proposal and in the absence of comments objecting to the proposed amendment, FDA concludes that it is appropriate to revise § 102.50 by adding ''Brown King crabmeat'' as the common or usual name for the meat of *L. aequispina*. FDA notes that under section 403(b) and (i)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 343(b) and (i)(1)) and § 101.3 (b) (1) (21 CFR 101.3 (b)(1)), a food with a common or usual name established by regulation is misbranded if it is not identified by that name.

FDA is also making a minor revision in § 102.50, that is separate from this rulemaking. After publication of the proposal, the agency became aware that a change had been made in the accepted scientific designation for the species listed therein as *Paralithodes camtschatica*, and that it had not revised the regulation to reflect this change. Therefore, to maintain consistency with currently accepted scientific nomenclature, FDA is changing the spelling of the name of this species in § 102.50, to read *Paralithodes camtschaticus* (see American Fisheries Society Special Publication 17, ''Common and Scientific Names of Aquatic Invertebrates from the United States and Canada: Decapod Crustaceans'').

IV. Environmental Impact

The agency has previously considered the environmental effects of this rule as announced in the proposed rule of July 15, 1994 (59 FR 36103). No new information or comments have been received that would affect the agency's previous determination that there is no significant impact on the human environment and that an environmental impact statement is not required.

V. Analysis of Impacts

FDA has examined the impacts of the final rule under Executive Order 12866 and the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96–354). Executive Order 12866 directs agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, when regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity). The agency believes that this final rule is consistent with the regulatory philosophy and principles identified in the Executive Order. In addition, the final rule is not a significant regulatory action as defined by the Executive Order and so is not subject to review under the Executive Order.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act requires agencies to analyze regulatory options that would minimize any significant impact of a rule on small entities. Because FDA did not receive any comments or new information on this issue, the agency certifies that the final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Therefore, under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, no further analysis is required.

List of subjects in 21 CFR Part 102

Beverages, Food grades and standards, Food labeling, Frozen foods, Oils and fats, Onions, Potatoes, Seafood.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, 21 CFR part 102 is amended as follows:

PART 102—COMMON OR USUAL NAME FOR NONSTANDARDIZED FOODS

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 102 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 201, 403, 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, andCosmetic Act (21 U.S.C 321, 343, 371).

2. Section 102.50 is amended by revising the table to read as follows:

§ 102.50 Crabmeat.

* * * * *

Scientific name of crab	Common or usual name of crabmeat
Chionoecetes opilio, *Chionoecetes tanneri*, *Chionoecetes bairdii, and Chionoecetes angulatus*,	Snow crabmeat.
Erimacrus isenbeckii	Korean variety crabmeat or Kegani crabmeat.
Lithodes aequispina	Brown King crabmeat.
Paralithodes brevipes	King crabmeat or Hanasaki crabmeat.
Paralithodes camtschaticus	King crabmeat. and Paralithodes Platypus.

Dated: June 26, 1995.

William B. Schultz,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 95–16207 Filed 6–30–95; 8:45 am]

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21 CFR Part 558

New Animal Drugs For Use In Animal Feeds; Decoquinate; Technical Amendment

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule; technical amendment.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the animal drug regulations to clarify the conditions of use in the approved new animal drug application (NADA) for Type C decoquinate cattle feed. This amendment was requested by the sponsor, Rhone-Poulenc, Inc.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 3, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Naba K. Das, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV–133), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 301–594–1644.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the **Federal Register** of December 3, 1976 (41 FR 53002), FDA published a document reflecting approval of supplemental NADA 39–417V filed by Hess and Clark, Division of Rhodia, Inc., Ashland, OH, proposing safe and effective use of a 6 percent decoquinate premix for manufacturing a cattle feed used as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis. The supplemental NADA amended § 558.195(g)(2) (21 CFR 558.195(g)(2)) in the table to reflect the approval.

In the **Federal Register** of September 30, 1986, FDA published a document reflecting a change of sponsor of NADA 39–417 Deccox® (decoquinate) from Hess & Clark, Inc., to Rhone Poulenc, Inc. The new sponsor of decoquinate, Rhone-Poulenc, Inc., P.O. Box 125, Black Horse Lane, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, informed FDA that the regulation for use of Type C decoquinate cattle feed that reflects the conditions of use in its approved NADA were incorrect. Section 558.195(d) in the table in the entry for ''22.7 mg per 100 lb * * *'' provides the feeding level for the cattle feed. This information usually is provided in the ''Limitations'' column. The firm requested that the entry be revised to place the concentration of active ingredient in the ''Decoquinate in grams per ton'' column and the feeding level in the ''Limitations'' column. FDA concurs