

## Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

Jennings, Mark R. 1988. *Phrynosoma cerroense*.

***Phrynosoma cerroense* Stejneger**  
**Cedros Island Horned Lizard**

*Phrynosoma bernandezii*: Yarrow, 1882:68 (part).

*Phrynosoma*: Belding, 1883:530.

*Phrynosoma cerroense* Stejneger, 1893:187 (footnote). Type-locality, "Cerros [=Cedros] Island", Baja California, México. Holotype, Nat. Mus. Natur. Hist. 11977, an adult female collected by Lyman Belding in April, [1881] (Belding, 1883) (not examined by author).

*Phrynosoma coronatum cerroense*: Linsdale, 1932:368.

• **Content.** No subspecies have been described.

• **Definition and Diagnosis.** A moderate-sized (maximum snout-vent length about 85 mm) *Phrynosoma* of the *coronatum* group with a black-spotted, smooth-scaled venter, two rows of pointed lateral fringe scales (the lower one greatly reduced) on each side of the body, and three rows of enlarged gular scales on each side of the throat. The dorsal coloration is steel-gray with three pairs of equally-spaced, irregular, dark blotches. There are two occipital spines three times longer than the basal width and not in contact at the base, and four temporal spines on each side of the head (with the 4th from the rear greatly reduced or absent). Chinshields number four per side and a moderately developed postrostral scale is present. The tympanum is evident externally. There are no dark stripes on the face.

• **Descriptions.** *Phrynosoma cerroense* was thoroughly described by Reeve (1952). Other general descriptions are in Stejneger (1893), Cope (1900), Dimars (1907), Van Denburgh (1922), and Cuesta Terrón (1932).

• **Illustrations.** Cope (1900) provided a good line drawing of the head, lateral fringe, and right lower leg. Black and white photographs of the type specimen are presented in this account.

• **Distribution.** Confined entirely to Cedros Island, Baja California, México.

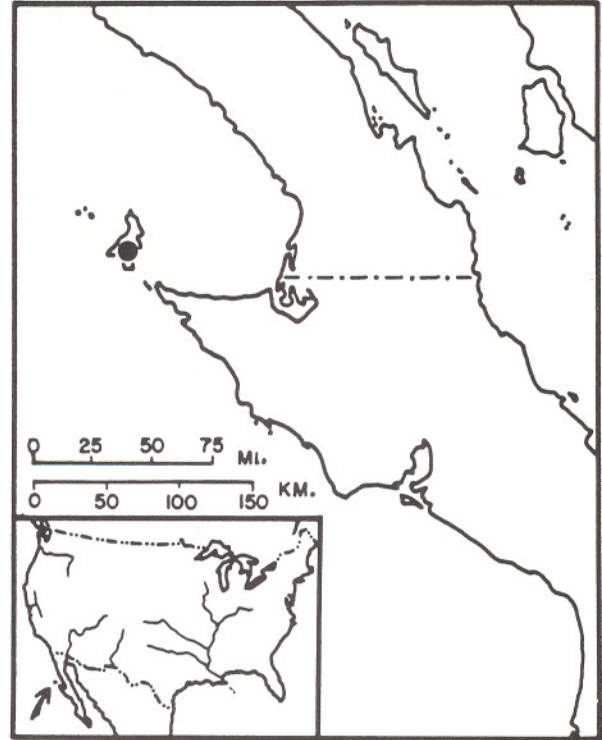
• **Fossil Record.** None.

• **Pertinent Literature.** Almost all known information about this species was summarized in the references listed under Descriptions. Presch (1969) described the osteology and relationships of *Phrynosoma cerroense* to other members of the *P. coronatum* group.

• **Remarks.** Until recently, coexisting populations of *Phrynosoma cerroense* and *P. coronatum schmidti* were thought to be present on Cedros Island (Barbour, 1921; Reeve, 1952). This has been shown to be false (Banta, 1968; Jennings, 1985). *Phrynosoma cerroense* is the only horned lizard inhabiting Cedros Island.

• **Etymology.** The name *cerroense* refers to Cedros Island (misspelled "Cerros" in the original description).

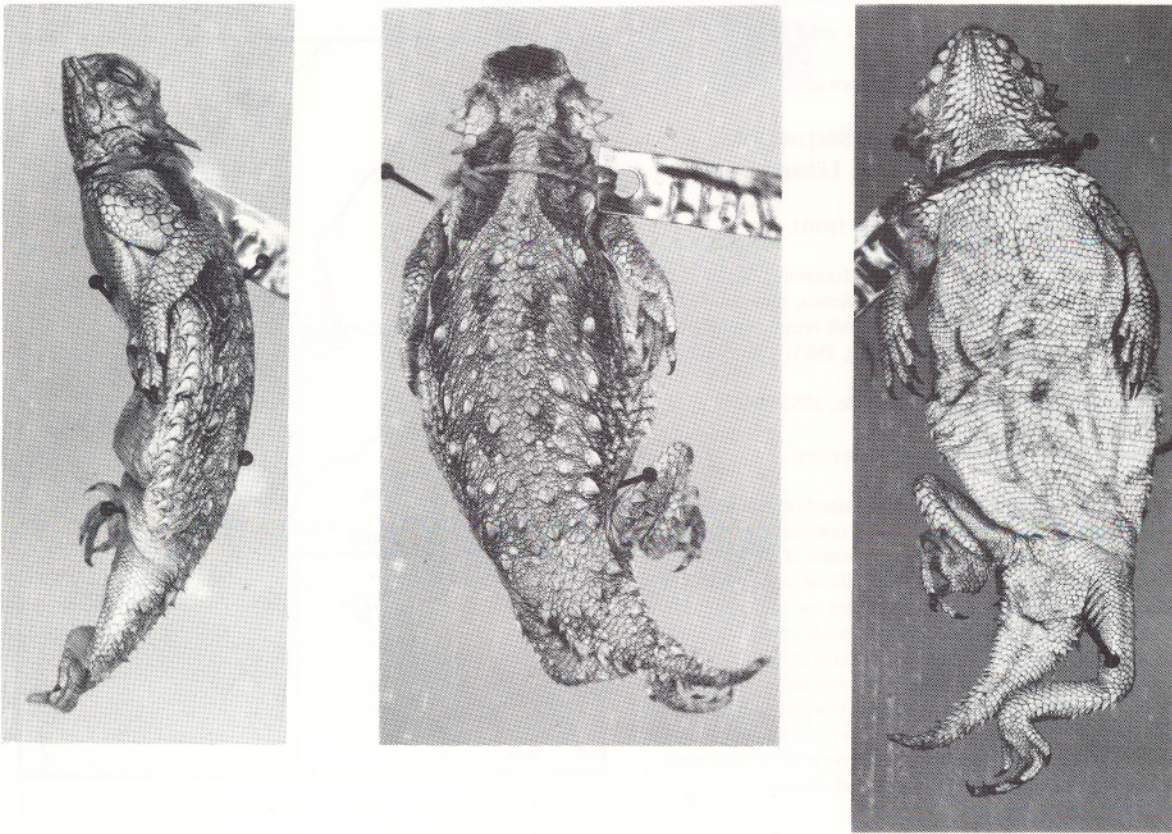
• **Comment.** Although some authorities have considered *Phrynosoma cerroense* as a subspecies of *P. coronatum*, differences in osteology and scalation, and its isolation from *P. coronatum* stocks on the Baja California mainland, indicate its distinctness. Studies need to be conducted on the ecology and biochemical characteristics of *P. cerroense* to further clarify its relationship with other members of the *P. coronatum* group.



**Map.** The solid symbol marks the type-locality; all other known localities are in this area.

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**Figures:** Side, dorsal, and ventral views of the holotype of *Phrynosoma cerroense*, (USNM 11077) and adult female from Cedros Island, Mexico. Photographs courtesy Roy W. McDiarmid.

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