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(Plate I.)

Among a small collection of reptiles from Texas given to Dr. H. G. F. Spurrell by Prof. J. S. Huxley for presentation to the Society, I found a lizard of the genus *Phrynosoma*, which is evidently new, and for which I propose the name of *Phrynosoma brevicornis*. Superficially the lizard resembles *P. douglassii*, the head-spines being extremely short, but it differs in the nostrils being pierced within the canthi rostralis and in the pectoral and ventral scales being strongly keeled. From *P. taurus*, to which it is in some respects closely related, it differs in the much shorter head-spines, in the gular scales being smooth, and in the longer tail.

*Phrynosoma brevicornis*, sp. n. (Pl. I.)

Head broader than long, with the spines very small. Posterior outline of the head forming a slight concave curve. Nostril pierced within the canthus rostralis. Tympanum naked. Head-spines obliquely turned upwards: they number three temporal, two very small occipital, and a minute postorbital. The temporal head-spines largest, slightly larger than the largest spinose scales on the body. Lower labials terminating in a series of pointed scales. Gular scales equal, smooth. Gular fold strong. A dermal thickening bearing a few erect spines on each side between the gular fold and the tympanum. Back and limbs with scattered, erect, large, keeled, spinose scales. A regular lateral series of spines. Pectoral and ventral scales strongly keeled. Eleven femoral pores on each side, the series not joining medially. Tail about two and a quarter times as long as head. Yellowish brown above, pale yellow on the sides; lower surfaces yellowish white, uniform.

Total length 107 mm.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

*Phrynosoma brevicornis*.

Fig. 1. Front view.
2. Side view.
3. Upper view.

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