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GECKOS

Ringed thin-tail gecko

Phyllurus caudiannulatus

Phyllurus caudiannulatus is a small, nocturnal leaf-tailed gecko from the forests around Bulburin in central eastern Queensland, Australia. The tail is narrow and round with pale rings. The species has a very small range and is near threatened in the wild.

Family: Carphodactylidae

KEY FACTS

THE ANIMAL

Adult size	**10-11 cm** snout-vent length
Lifespan	**5-10 years**
Active	**At night**
Lifestyle	**Arboreal**
Habitat	**Rainforest**
Difficulty	**Experienced**

CARE

Min. enclosure	**50 × 50 × 50 cm** L × W × H for 2 adults
Temperature, day	**20-25 °C**
Temperature, night	**15-19 °C**
Humidity	**55-100%**
UVB	**Not required**
Winter rest	**10-16 °C** 9-13 weeks
Diet	**Insects**
Kept	**Singly or in pairs**

BREEDING

Reproduction	**Egg-laying**
Sexually mature	**18-36 months**
Clutch size	**2 eggs**
Clutches per year	**2-4**
Incubation	**90-110 days** at 21-25 °C

PROTECTION AND PAPERWORK

CITES	**Appendix II**
EU annex	**Annex B**
IUCN	**Near Threatened (NT)**

Care at a glance

THE ENCLOSURE	Almost nothing is known about the care of *Phyllurus caudiannulatus*, so this guide is based on the close relatives *Phyllurus platurus* and *Saltuarius salebrosus*.
TEMPERATURE	By day the temperature should be 20-25 °C and at night 15-19 °C. The figures are a cautious estimate, so keep the enclosure at the cool end.
HUMIDITY AND WATER	Mist the enclosure thoroughly in the evening so that humidity rises towards 100 %, and let it fall to about 55-60 % between mistings. During the rest period, mist every evening so that the animals can drink the droplets.
LIGHTING AND UVB	The species is nocturnal and hides during the day, and UVB is not necessary. Give the enclosure a fixed daily rhythm with dim daylight and darkness at night.
FEEDING	The species eats insects, and common feeder insects such as crickets and cockroaches can be used. Feeders should be no larger than the animal's head.
BEHAVIOUR AND HANDLING	*Phyllurus caudiannulatus* is a secretive, nocturnal species that sits still on bark during the day. It should be handled as little as possible, and never by the tail, which it drops.
NATIVE RANGE	Australia.