herpy

IGUANAS

Serrated Casquehead Iguana

Laemanctus serratus

Laemanctus serratus is an extremely slender, tree-dwelling lizard from the forests of eastern Mexico and Central America. It has long legs, an even longer tail, a small, backward-pointing casque with a serrated rear edge and a saw-toothed crest down its back. It is diurnal and eats insects. Its care is barely described and is based on its habitat and on its relative *Corytophanes cristatus*.

Familia: Corytophanidae Nombre anterior: *Laemanctus alticoronatus*

DATOS CLAVE

EL ANIMAL

Tamaño adulto	**70 cm** longitud total con la cola
Esperanza de vida	**5-8 años**
Activo	**De día**
Modo de vida	**Arborícola**
Hábitat	**Bosque seco y selva tropical**
Dificultad	**Avanzado**

CUIDADOS

Terrario mín.	**100 × 50 × 120 cm** L × An × Al para 1 adulto
Temperatura, día	**27-30 °C**
Punto caliente	**32-35 °C**
Temperatura, noche	**21-24 °C**
Humedad	**60-80 %**
Agua	**Bebedero**
UVB	**Imprescindible** Zona Ferguson 2
Alimentación	**Insectos**
Se mantiene	**En solitario**

CRÍA

Reproducción	**Ovípara**
Tamaño de la puesta	**3-5 huevos**
Incubación	**60-90 días** a 26-28 °C

PROTECCIÓN Y TRÁMITES

CITES	**No incluida**
Anexo de la UE	**No incluida**
UICN	**Preocupación menor (LC)**

Cuidados de un vistazo

EL TERRARIO	Very little is known about the care of *Laemanctus serratus*.
TEMPERATURA	The species is diurnal and lives in warm forest. The air should be 27-30 °C by day, and the basking spot, a thick branch under a lamp, should have a surface temperature of 32-35 °C, measured with an infrared thermometer.
HUMEDAD Y AGUA	Humidity should be 60-70 % by day and rise to 70-80 % at night. The figure is borrowed from *Corytophanes cristatus*.
ILUMINACIÓN Y UVB	*Laemanctus serratus* is diurnal and needs UVB all day. Ferguson zone 2 is an estimate based on its way of life, not a measurement: the species sits in trees and bushes and is not a pronounced basker.
ALIMENTACIÓN	The species is an insectivore. Offer cockroaches (such as discoid and dubia), grasshoppers, crickets, silkworms, hornworms and superworms, and earthworms now and then. The feeder should be no larger than the animal's head.
COMPORTAMIENTO Y MANIPULACIÓN	The species is not suitable for handling, and how it reacts to disturbance is not documented.
ÁREA DE DISTRIBUCIÓN NATURAL	México, Belice, Guatemala y Honduras.