herpy

CECÍLIAS

Congo Caecilian

Herpele squalostoma

Herpele squalostoma is a stout, burrowing caecilian from the rainforests, plantations and gardens of Central Africa, up to about 46 cm long. It lays eggs in the soil, and the female lies coiled around the eggs and young, which feed on her outer layer of skin. The species has proved hardy in captivity compared with other caecilians.

Família: Herpelidae Nome anterior: *Caecilia squalostoma*

DADOS PRINCIPAIS

O ANIMAL

Tamanho adulto	**24-46 cm** comprimento total com a cauda
Longevidade	**5-10 anos**
Ativo	**À noite**
Estilo de vida	**Escavador**
Habitat	**Floresta tropical**
Toxinas na pele	**Nenhuma conhecida**
Dificuldade	**Experiente**

CUIDADOS

Terrário mín.	**60 × 40 × 40 cm** C × L × A para 1 adulto
Temperatura, dia	**22-25 °C**
Temperatura, noite	**21-23 °C**
Umidade	**90-100%**
Água	**Sem recipiente de água**
UVB	**Não necessário**
Alimentação	**Insetos e minhocas/caracóis**
Mantido	**Sozinho**

REPRODUÇÃO

Reprodução	**Ovíparo**
Desenvolvimento	**Desenvolvimento direto (sem larvas)**
Local de postura	**No chão**
Ovos por temporada	**16**
Cuidado parental	**Vigia os ovos**

PROTEÇÃO E DOCUMENTAÇÃO

CITES	**Não listado**
Anexo da UE	**Não listado**
IUCN	**Menos preocupante (LC)**

Resumo dos cuidados

O TERRÁRIO	*H. squalostoma* is kept in small numbers, and the care advice is based on the species itself and on other terrestrial caecilians. The animal is terrestrial and burrowing, so care is about the soil.
TEMPERATURA	The species is kept stably warm: 22-25 °C by day and 21-23 °C at night. The average soil temperature affects how much the animals eat, so it must be kept even.
UMIDADE E NEBULIZAÇÃO	The air in the box is almost saturated, 90-100 %, because the soil is damp. Moisture is maintained by misting the soil and occasionally turning over the top few centimetres. Feel it, and mist when the top layer feels dry.
ÁGUA E QUALIDADE DA ÁGUA	The species does not need a water bowl or an aquatic section. Moisture comes from the soil, and condensation on the walls of the box is enough to drink from. A water bowl can make the soil too wet.
ILUMINAÇÃO E UVB	The species lives underground, and a particular lighting schedule is not necessary. The normal day-night rhythm of the room, with 10-14 hours of light, is enough.
ALIMENTAÇÃO	Earthworms are a well-proven staple: young animals can grow into large, sturdy adults on earthworms alone when the worms are gut-loaded with calcium and vitamins.
COMPORTAMENTO E MANUSEIO	*H. squalostoma* spends almost its entire life underground and is rarely seen on the surface.
ÁREA DE OCORRÊNCIA NATURAL	Nigéria, Camarões, Guiné Equatorial, Gabão, República do Congo, Congo - Kinshasa e República Centro-Africana.