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ESCINCÍDEOS

Arabian Sand Skink

Scincus mitranus

A small, smooth, sand-coloured skink from the dunes of the Arabian Peninsula that swims through loose sand with undulating movements. *Scincus mitranus* spends most of its life a few centimetres below the surface, dives under at the slightest disturbance and needs a deep layer of clean sand, heat and dry conditions.

Família: Scincidae Nome anterior: *Scincus muscatensis; Scincus arabicus; Scincus philbyi; Scincus richmondi; Scincus arenarius*

DADOS PRINCIPAIS

O ANIMAL

Tamanho adulto	**15-20 cm** comprimento total com a cauda
Longevidade	**10-18 anos**
Ativo	**De dia**
Estilo de vida	**Escavador**
Habitat	**Deserto**
Dificuldade	**Intermediário**

CUIDADOS

Terrário mín.	**80 × 50 × 30 cm** C × L × A para 2 adultos
Temperatura, dia	**28-35 °C**
Ponto quente	**38-42 °C**
Temperatura, noite	**20-24 °C**
Umidade	**20-40%**
UVB	**Recomendado** Zona de Ferguson 3
Repouso de inverno	**12-16 °C** 4-8 semanas
Alimentação	**Insetos**
Mantido	**Sozinho ou em casal**

REPRODUÇÃO

Reprodução	**Vivíparo**
Tamanho da ninhada	**1-4 filhotes**
Gestação	**60-90 dias**

PROTEÇÃO E DOCUMENTAÇÃO

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

Resumo dos cuidados

O TERRÁRIO	Little is known about the care of *Scincus mitranus*, and the figures in this guide are borrowed from the closely related *Scincus scincus*, which lives in the same kind of sandy habitat.
TEMPERATURA	The daytime temperature in the enclosure should be 28-35 °C, and at night it can fall to 20-24 °C. The enclosure needs a clear gradient with a hot basking spot under a spotlight and a cooler place at the other end.
UMIDADE E ÁGUA	The species comes from the desert and must be kept dry, with a humidity of 20-40 %. The sand must not be damp, because damp encourages fungus and skin problems, and good ventilation is important.
ILUMINAÇÃO E UVB	The species lives in bright sunshine, so the enclosure needs strong light for 10-12 hours a day.
ALIMENTAÇÃO	*Scincus mitranus* eats arthropods such as beetles and centipedes in the wild. In the enclosure, crickets, locusts, cockroaches, and mealworms and their pupae are suitable, and the prey should be no larger than the animal's head.
COMPORTAMENTO E MANUSEIO	The species is an animal to watch, not to handle. It is fast and shy, and touching it stresses it. If an animal has to be moved, it can be gently sifted out of the sand or lured into a small container of sand.
ÁREA DE OCORRÊNCIA NATURAL	Arábia Saudita, Kuwait, Catar, Barein, Emirados Árabes Unidos, Omã e Irã.