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Death's Head or Discoid Cockroaches (*Blaberus spp.*)

More Fearsome Sounding than They Really Are

Death's head cockroaches consist of about 10 to 12 species, with *Blaberus craniifer* being the most commonly kept and seen species. Death's head cockroaches can vary in color from blackish or dark brownish, dark reddish brown, yellowish, to beige. They earn their common name of "death's head" from the dark, skull shaped marking on the pronotum (or top of their heads). Adults are also winged, but seldom fly and are poor climbers. Death's head roaches are also a tropical genus of roaches that do not become nuisance or pest species if they escape, making them a hardy and popularly kept genus of roach species.

Taxonomy

Life: All living, physical, and animate entities

Domain: Eukaryota

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Arthropoda

Class: Insecta

Order: Blattodea

Family: Blaberidae

Genus: *Blaberus*

Species: *Blaberus spp.**

**Taxonomy subject to change and revision.*

Lifespan and Longevity

If provided the proper care, death's head cockroaches can attain longevity of up to 5 years or potentially more.

Distribution and Habitat

Death's Head cockroaches are a genus of large roach species indigenous to over much of central and South America, and introduced in some other areas such as Florida.

Conservation Status

Not Evaluated for the IUCN Red List (NE) or otherwise Data Deficient (DD).

Legal and Regulatory Status (*Subject to Change)

Consult with your local, municipal, and state ordinances and regulations for any ownership restrictions.

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Experience Level Required

Novice/Beginner.

Size

Death's head, or discoid cockroaches are large roaches that can reach up to 2 to 3 inches as adults.

Housing and Enclosure

Housing must be sealed and escape proof, as well as adequately ventilated. A secured, 5 to 10 gallon aquarium, terrarium or similar sized tub or container with an appropriate lid is recommended. Several of the acrylic displays and enclosures that are now manufactured for housing arachnids, insects, and other invertebrates can also be used. Three to four inches of orchard or coconut fiber substrate can then be used as acceptable substrates. In addition, furnishings for allowing these insects climbing and hiding opportunities should also be provided, and can include egg crates, cardboard tubes, or commercially available cork hides or cork bark. For water and hydration, misting at least once every few days is also recommended, or more frequently in areas of drier humidity. A small shallow dish of water can also be provided.

Temperature, Lighting, and Humidity

Death's head cockroaches do not require any additional UVA/UVB lighting or heating, and should be maintained at around room temperature from 70 to 85, and up to 95 degrees F and 65 to 85% humidity levels. If supplemental lighting or heating is needed, a low wattage ceramic or radiant heat emitter, UTH (or under tank heating element), or incandescent bulb can be used. More specific lighting, heating, and humidity product suggestions and recommendations that can best suit one's needs, as well as those of one's animals can be given as well. Spot clean the enclosure for wastes, feces, or uneaten food at least once per week. Be sure to periodically replace the substrate, clean, and disinfect the enclosure and its furnishings at minimum every 2 to 3 months.

Feeding, Diet, and Nutrition

Detritivorous to Omnivorous; Death's head, or discoid cockroaches are herbivorous to detritivorous, and will feed on a variety of fruit, vegetable, and other plant matter. Some of the foods that can be given every two to three days can include greens, carrots, romaine lettuce and other leafy greens, oranges, apples, squash, and other fruits and vegetables. Further calcium and vitamin D3 supplementation is not typically required, but can help with exoskeleton growth and development. More specific dietary and supplementary product suggestions and recommendations that can best suit one's needs, as well as those of one's animals can be given as well.

Handling

Death's head cockroaches are a large, slow moving, and docile species of cockroach that can be handled. Care should obviously be taken to not drop or otherwise injure them, however. Overall, death's head cockroaches are very hardy and easily maintained roach species to keep in captivity as pets or as feeders.

Also be sure to practice basic cleanliness and hygiene associated with proper husbandry after touching or handling any animals or animal enclosures to prevent the possibility of contracting salmonellosis or any other zoonotic pathogens

Contact

Authored by Eric Roscoe. For any additional questions, comments, and/or concerns regarding this animal, group of animals, or this care sheet, please email and contact the Madison Area

<http://www.madisonherps.org>

Disclaimer: Note that the information provided in these, or any care sheets, are not intended to be all-exhaustive, and further research and care should always be sought and provided when it comes to any species one may prospectively be interested in. These care sheets are also not intended to serve as substitutes for professional veterinary medical care and husbandry should any animal require it. Always seek proper and professional veterinary care for any animal should the need arise, and be prepared ahead of time for any and all husbandry costs and expenses that may occur with any animal beyond the initial purchase. Any animal owned is ultimately a matter of personal/individual care and responsibility. MAHS cannot make any claims or guarantees regarding any information in this care sheet therein. This care sheet may be reprinted or redistributed only in its entirety, including any and all MAHS logos and disclaimers.

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