



posterior regions of the caecilian Siphonops annulatusAutoresCarlos Jared, Pedro Luiz Mailho-Fontana, Rafael Marques-Porto, Juliana Mozer Sciani, Daniel Carvalho Pimenta, Edmund D. Brodie Jr., Marta Maria AntoniazziAutor (es) USFJuliana Mozer ScianiAutores InternacionaisPrograma de Pós-Graduação Stricto Sensu em Ciências da SaúdeDOI10.1038/s41598-018-22005-5Assunto (palavras chaves)Biodiversity; Evolutionary ecology chaves)IdiomaInglésFonteTítulo do periódico: Scientific Reports ISSN: 2045-2322 Volume/Número/Paginação/Ano: v. 8, p. 3576, 2018Data da publicação23 February 2018Formato da produção Digital https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-22005-5ResumoAmphibian skin is rich in mucous glands and poison glands, secreting substances important for gas exchange and playing a fundamental role in chemical defense against predators and microorganisms. In the caecilian Siphonops annulatus (Mikan, 1920) we observed a concentration of enlarged mucous glands in the head region. In the posterior region of the body a similar concentration is made up of enlarged poison glands. These accumulations of glands structurally resemble the macrogland previously reported in anurans and salamanders. The skin glands in the head region. In the posterior region of the body a similar concentration is made up of enlarged poison glands. These accumulations of glands structurally resemble the macrogland previously reported in anurans and salamanders. The skin glands in the head region in the body ary oduce different secretions, containing exclusive molecules. Considering the fossorial lifestyle of caecilians, it seems evident that the secretions of the head nac cauda ir aquina da adarcauda of puson	Тіро	Periódico
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