



CREATURE CARE SHEET

REGAL JUMPING SPIDERS

Phidippus regius

Jumping spiders are an excellent pet for both experienced and beginner pet owners of all ages, and regal jumping spiders are no exception. They are one of the bigger jumping spider species. Their care needs are not hard to meet, and they do not require specialized knowledge to thrive. They are easy to care for, friendly, and extremely adorable!

NATURAL RANGE

Regal jumping spiders can be found in the Southeastern United States, Bahamas

HOUSING

These tiny pets are easy to maintain. Ensure that their enclosure has light and is misted regularly. A cozy and clean enclosure will aid in its growth. They can be housed in a variety of types of enclosures including large jars, small terrariums, and other small containers that are ventelated yet escape proof.

TEMPERATURE & HUMIDITY

Jumping spiders do not have specific temperature or humidity needs. Regal jumping spiders are most comfortable at room temperature in most environments.

SIZE & LIFESPAN

Averages about 12mm in males and 15mm in females. They have a short lifespan of under 1 year.

FEEDING

Any sufficiently small feeder insect will work for jumpers. Prey items should be no larger than the size of the spider's abdomen. Remove uneaten prey items. Spiderlings can be fed as frequently as they are willing to eat. Adults should be fed at least one to three times a week.

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & HANDLING

Jumping spiders should be kept singly. They are fun and great to handle as long as you are careful not to crush them.

SEXING

Males are black with white markings. Their pattern consists of white spots in a triangular arrangement beneath a white band on its abdomen following its connection to the cephalothorax. They also have enlarged, iridescent colored chelicerae. As a result, it is believed this helps females visually identify males.

On average, females are slightly larger than the males. Colored scales (gray, tan, brown, orange, etc.) are present on females, which can make them easily distinguishable from the males. Females also have iridescence on their chelicerae. However, it is less pronounced and obscured by their palpi, which are densely coated in long white hair.

BREEDING

Introduce a mature male and female into a spacious area together. Monitor them closely because females will often make a meal of their mate. The female will produce cocoons containing 50-200 eggs in about 2-3 weeks if copulation is successful. Some large females have been known to lay as many as 570 eggs at one time!



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