

Care guide

Lion Huntsman, *Neosparassus magareyi*



Lion Huntsman are named due to their robust build and colouration. They belong to a group of huntsmen known as Badge Huntsmen and are the largest members of this group growing up to a body length of 35 mm, and a leg span of 100 mm. They are found in the tropical north of the Northern Territory and Western Australia - across Australia's 'Top End'. They feed on a wide range of other invertebrates including moths, crickets, cockroaches and other spiders and may take small vertebrates such as geckos and frogs. They are covered in fine sensory hairs which are extremely sensitive to air movement. This assists them in detect the movement of prey and the approach of predators.

Like all huntsmen they are extremely fast and have the ability to run sideways and squeeze into relatively narrow crevices. Lion Huntsman, like other members of the *Neosparassus* genus, live within foliage rather than beneath bark like larger flatter huntsmen. They create nests to shelter in by binding leaves together with strong silk.

Lion Huntsmen lay their eggs encased within a disc-shaped white silk egg sac. They do this within their leafy nests and stay with their eggs until after they hatch. The bright green young emerge 30 - 60 days after being laid (they will develop faster in warmer conditions) and several hundred spiderlings may emerge from a single egg sac. The spiderlings will cluster around their mother for several weeks after they emerge and will tolerate each other during this stage. Once they disperse any chance meetings of the siblings will often result in one eating the other.

These spiders grow by shedding their outer skeleton (exoskeleton). This process is called ecdysis or moulting. To moult successfully they need to hang uninterrupted beneath a leaf or branch. Their colour darkens and they stop feeding a few days before moulting, and once they begin to moult they usually complete the process in about 10 minutes. They usually will not feed for about 24 hours after moulting. Males and females can be identified as they mature; males have enlarged bulbs on the ends of their pedipalps (feelers) which females lack, and males tend to have thin bodies and longer legs.

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Food: Live insects. Crickets, cockroaches, moths and flies are ideal. The food insects should be no larger than 1/3 of the size of your spider. Feeding twice a week is recommended, but young spiders will feed more often when they are growing. Remove live insects from your enclosure if your spider is not hungry.

Water: Mist spray lightly around your spider every second day – it will drink the droplets.

Enclosure: The enclosure needs to be large enough to allow your spider to shed its exoskeleton properly. An ideal enclosure should be higher than it is wide, as Lion Huntsmen like to climb upwards. Jars or plastic containers make great homes for young spiders, and plastic terrariums are good for larger specimens. Add flat pieces of bark to your enclosure to give the spider something to climb on and hide behind. Ensure the enclosure is not placed in direct sunlight as this may cause it to overheat. Make sure there is plenty of ventilation in your enclosure; fly wire mesh is ideal but ensure there are no gaps which allow the spider to get out.

Temperature: This species will do best at 20– 28°C but will tolerate cooler temperatures for short or intermittent periods.

Life span: 1-3 years.

Handling: Direct handling is not recommended. Although these spiders are not dangerously venomous, adults do have large fangs, can become defensive and could give a painful bite. If you need to transfer them, they can be easily guided into a jar or plastic container.

Reproduction: Adult males will mate with adult females at any time of the year in captivity. Pairing them requires a large enough enclosure to allow the male to be introduced well away from the female so that he can make his own way towards her. Cramped conditions may lead to the female consuming the male before mating occurs. The male will need to climb under the female to mate using his pedipalps. The female will produce an egg sac after mating, the time between mating and egg deposition can vary dependant on the age of the female, her condition and the temperature she is being kept at. This period can be from a few weeks to months. Females can produce at least two egg sacs from a single mating.

Common issues: Due to their flattened bodies and fast speed, these spiders are excellent escape artists! Ensure there are no gaps around the lid or doors of your enclosure, and take care not to allow your spider to run out when opening it.

For more information contact Minibeast Wildlife at info@minibeastwildlife.com.au