

La investigación reportada en esta tesis es parte de los programas de investigación del CICESE (Centro de Investigación Científica y de Educación Superior de Ensenada, Baja California).

La investigación fue financiada por el CONAHCYT (Consejo Nacional de Humanidades, Ciencias y Tecnologías).

Todo el material contenido en esta tesis está protegido por la Ley Federal del Derecho de Autor (LFDA) de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos (México). El uso de imágenes, fragmentos de videos, y demás material que sea objeto de protección de los derechos de autor, será exclusivamente para fines educativos e informativos y deberá citar la fuente donde la obtuvo mencionando el autor o autores. Cualquier uso distinto como el lucro, reproducción, edición o modificación, será perseguido y sancionado por el respectivo o titular de los Derechos de Autor.

**Centro de Investigación Científica y de Educación
Superior de Ensenada, Baja California**



**Doctorado en Ciencias
en Ciencias de la Vida
con orientación en Biología Ambiental**

**Biogeography and macroevolution of the genus *Phidippus*
(Araneae, Salticidae) from North America**

Tesis
para cubrir parcialmente los requisitos necesarios para obtener el grado de
Doctor en Ciencias

Presenta:

Luis Carlos Hernández Salgado

Ensenada, Baja California, México
2024

Tesis defendida por
Luis Carlos Hernández Salgado

y aprobada por el siguiente Comité

Dra. Fadia Sara Ceccarelli
Directora de tesis

Dra. Jimena Carrillo Tripp

Dr. Oscar Sosa Nishizaki

Dr. Marshal Hedin



Dr. Edgardo Sepúlveda Sánchez Hidalgo
Coordinador del Posgrado en Ciencias de la Vida

Dra. Ana Denise Re Araujo
Directora de Estudios de Posgrado

Resumen de la tesis que presenta **Luis Carlos Hernández Salgado** como requisito parcial para la obtención del grado de Doctor en Ciencias en Ciencias de la Vida con orientación en Biología Ambiental.

Biogeografía y macroevolución del género *Phidippus* (Araneae, Salticidae) de Norteamérica

Resumen aprobado por:

Dra. Fadia Sara Ceccarelli
Directora de tesis

El género de arañas saltarinas *Phidippus* cuenta con 61 especies descritas, distribuidas en Norteamérica y clasificadas en nueve grupos de especies con base en una filogenia obtenida con datos morfológicos. La diversidad de *Phidippus* está bien documentada en países como Estados Unidos y Canadá, sin embargo, en México su diversidad permanece poco conocida debido a las grandes áreas inaccesibles o que siguen sin explorar. Por lo tanto, en este trabajo se aplicó un método taxonómico integrativo para descubrir la diversidad del género *Phidippus* en un área poco explorada de México, la península de Baja California. Dado que en muchos estudios previos se han visto discrepancias entre topologías filogenéticas reconstruidas con datos morfológicos versus datos moleculares, en el presente trabajo se obtuvieron datos genómicos provenientes de elementos ultraconservados (UCE) de 48 especies de *Phidippus* para inferir una filogenia molecular con máxima verosimilitud y así corroborar la hipótesis filogenética existente. Además, se llevó a cabo una datación filogenética utilizando métodos Bayesianos y datación secundaria utilizando 11 géneros del clado Marpissoida como grupos externos, con el fin de elucidar la historia biogeográfica y macroevolutiva de *Phidippus*. En la península de Baja California se encontraron un total de 10 especies de *Phidippus*, de los cuales uno es un nuevo registro para México, tres son nuevos registros para la península de Baja California, y se encontró al menos una especie no descrita. En la filogenia molecular obtenida en este estudio se recuperaron cuatro clados principales, siendo el grupo morfológico “octopunctatus” el único congruente con la evidencia molecular. En general se recuperaron especies del mismo grupo morfológico dentro del mismo clado. La incongruencia entre la filogenia morfológica y molecular pudo deberse a un escenario de radiación rápida en donde los cambios morfológicos no alcanzaron a diferenciarse, lo que también puede ser evidencia a favor de un sorteo incompleto de linajes a nivel molecular. Con base en la filogenia datada, el ancestro común de *Phidippus* y *Paraphidippus* divergió hace alrededor de 5.8 millones de años (Ma) en el Mioceno tardío y posteriormente *Phidippus* divergió hace alrededor de 2.8 Ma en el Plioceno tardío en donde la mayoría de su diversificación ocurrió durante mediados del Pleistoceno temprano (2.58 Ma – 11.7 miles de años). Además se encontró una disminución en la tasa de diversificación de *Phidippus* a lo largo del tiempo, soportando el modelo de especiación dependiente de la densidad (DDL), lo que indica que las tasas de especiación disminuyeron debido a que los nichos ecológicos fueron llenados mientras los linajes incrementaron. En este estudio también se vio que el área ancestral de *Phidippus* fue la región Suroeste de Norteamérica, en donde también ocurrieron la mayoría de los eventos históricos como la dispersión y especiación. Finalmente, estos resultados proporcionan una comprensión más profunda de la diversidad y evolución del género *Phidippus* en la región de estudio, sin embargo, se destaca la necesidad de futuras investigaciones enfocadas en áreas más específicas o clados particulares dentro de *Phidippus*.

Palabras clave: biogeografía histórica, elementos ultraconservados, filogenia, Pleistoceno, Salticidae

Abstract of the thesis presented by **Luis Carlos Hernández Salgado** as a partial requirement to obtain the Doctor of Science degree in Life Sciences with orientation in Environmental Biology.

Biogeography and macroevolution of the genus *Phidippus* (Araneae, Salticidae) from North America

Abstract approved by:

PhD. Fadia Sara Ceccarelli
Thesis Director

The jumping spider genus *Phidippus* comprises 61 described species, distributed across North America and classified into nine species groups, based on a morphology-based phylogeny. The diversity of *Phidippus* is well documented in countries such as the United States and Canada; however, in Mexico, the diversity of this genus remains poorly understood due to large, inaccessible areas, or regions that remain unexplored. Therefore, in this work an integrative taxonomic approach was applied to discover the diversity of *Phidippus* in a largely unexplored area of Mexico, the Baja California Peninsula. Given that in many previous studies, morphology- and molecular-based phylogenetic topologies were found to be incongruent, in this study genomic data derived from ultraconserved elements (UCE) of 48 *Phidippus* species were used to infer a phylogeny by Maximum Likelihood and thus corroborate the existing phylogenetic hypothesis. Additionally, phylogenetic node-age estimates were carried out using Bayesian methods, with secondary calibrations using 11 genera from the clade Marpissoida as outgroup taxa, with the aim of elucidating the biogeographic and macroevolutionary history of *Phidippus*. In the Baja California peninsula, a total of 10 *Phidippus* species were found, including one new record for Mexico, three new records for the peninsula, and at least one undescribed species. In the molecular phylogeny, four main clades were recovered, with the octopunctatus group being the only group recovered in both the molecular and morphological phylogenies. Generally, species within the same morphological group were recovered within the same, larger clade. The few incongruences between the morphological and molecular phylogenies could be attributed to a scenario of rapid radiation, where morphological characters did not fully differentiate, which could also imply incomplete lineage sorting at a molecular level. Based on the dated phylogeny, the most recent common ancestor of *Phidippus* and *Paraphidippus* diverged approximately 5.8 Ma in the late Miocene, with the subsequent divergence of *Phidippus* approximately 2.8 Ma in the late Pliocene, and its main diversification occurring during the early to mid-Pleistocene (2.58 Ma – 11.7 Ka). Furthermore, a decrease in the rate of diversification over time was observed, supporting the density-dependent speciation model (DDL), indicating that speciation rates decreased as ecological niches were filled with newly emerging lineages. Furthermore, in this study the ancestral area of *Phidippus* was estimated as the Southwestern region of North America, where most historical events such as dispersal and speciation occurred. In conclusion, the results of this study provide a deeper understanding of the diversity and evolution of the genus *Phidippus* in the region. However, we also emphasize the need for future research focused on more specific geographic areas or particular clades within *Phidippus*.

Keywords: historical biogeography, phylogeny, Pleistocene, Salticidae, ultraconserved elements

Dedication

*To my beloved wife, Paola,
Your constant support, love and patience have been the guiding light in my
journey. This accomplishment is as much yours as it is mine. Thank you for
standing by my side through every challenge and triumph.*

With all my love

There's nothing more romantic as biogeography

Edward Wilson

Acknowledgments

To the Centro de Investigación Científica y Educación Superior de Ensenada, Baja California (CICESE) for allowing me to pursue my doctoral studies and for providing the facilities and infrastructure to carry out this research. To the Consejo Nacional de Humanidades, Ciencia y Tecnología (CONAHCYT) for the scholarship granted to me to pursue my graduate studies (No. 852359). To the Fondo Sectorial de Investigación para la Educación SEP-CONAHCYT Investigación Científica Básica 2017-218 for the grant (A1S-15134) awarded to Fadia Sara Ceccarelli. To the American Arachnological Society and the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) for the research grants awarded to me.

Sara, thank you for accepting me in this fantastic project. I am profoundly grateful for your guidance, support, and encouragement throughout this journey. Your expertise and dedication have been invaluable. I could not have completed this work without your continuous inspiration and belief in my potential. Thank you for everything. May the force be with you always, master.

Thanks to the thesis committee for all their suggestions since the beginning of this research work. To Dr. Marshal Hedin for giving me the opportunity to work in his lab, for welcoming me into his home during my stay, and for making me feel like part of his team. To Dra. Jimena for her contagious enthusiasm for my project and to Dr. Oscar for his tough but encouraging comments. All of you were an important part of this project.

Thanks to Dr. Rodrigo Monjaraz Ruedas for all his support and guidance in carrying out this research work, and also for all those shared beers that were responsible for forming a valuable friendship. To Dr. G.B. Edwards, thank you for being part of this project. Your contributions and advice were crucial in improving the quality of this work. Dra. Dariana, thank you for helping me to learn more about this genus of spiders, both in the field and in the laboratory. No field trip would have been possible without the valuable help of Eulogio. Thanks to Dr. David Hill and Collin Hutton for the amazing *Phidippus* photographs that I used in some parts of this thesis.

Thanks to my cubicle mates Alejandra, Jorge, and Daniel. All those non-scientific conversations helped relieve academic stress and forge an important friendship. Thanks to Sylvia from Telematics for helping me use the cluster where the analyses were done. Nadua, your workshops on the thesis format were very helpful; I appreciate and value them very much.

This thesis would not have been possible without the support of my wife, Paola, who was with me every step of this journey, believing in me and encouraging me to keep going. We did it my love.

No life project can be achieved without the support of your family. Thank you for everything. I love you all.

Table of contents

	Page
Abstract in spanish.....	ii
Abstract in english.....	iii
Dedication	iv
Acknowledgments	vi
List of figures	x
List of tables	xv
Chapter 1. Introduction.....	1
1.1 Order Araneae	2
1.2 Origin and evolution of spiders.....	2
1.3 Salticidae: Taxonomy, ecology, and evolution.....	4
1.4 Genus <i>Phidippus</i> C. L Koch, 1846.....	5
1.5 Justification	7
1.6 Hypotheses.....	8
1.7 Objective.....	8
1.7.1 General objective	8
1.7.2 Specific objectives	8
Chapter 2. New distributional records of <i>Phidippus</i> (Araneae: Salticidae) for Baja California and México: An integrative approach.....	9
2.1 Introduction	9
2.2 Materials and methods	10
2.2.1 Fieldwork.....	10
2.2.2 Morphological analysis.....	12
2.2.3 DNA barcode analysis.....	12

2.3	Results.....	13
2.3.1	Taxonomy.....	15
2.3.2	DNA barcoding.....	21
2.4	Discussion.....	23
Chapter 3. Phylogeny of <i>Phidippus</i> (Araneae:Salticidae) using ultraconserved elements: re-assessing morphological species groups		26
3.1	Introduction	26
3.2	Materials and methods	28
3.2.1	Sampling, DNA extraction and UCE library preparation.....	28
3.2.2	UCEs and matrix assembly	29
3.2.3	Phylogenomic analysis	30
3.3	Results.....	31
3.3.1	Phylogenomic analysis	31
3.3.2	Differences between phylogenies based on different methods.....	32
3.3.3	Differences between the selected species tree and concatenated tree.....	33
3.3.4	Comparison between morphology- and UCE-based phylogeny	35
3.4	Discussion.....	37
Chapter 4. Macroevolution and Biogeography of the Genus <i>Phidippus</i>		40
4.1	Introduction	40
4.2	Materials and methods	42
4.2.1	Taxon sampling	42
4.2.2	Divergence time estimation	42
4.2.3	Historical biogeography: ancestral areas and event estimation	44
4.2.4	Diversification rates	46
4.2.5	Species richness and phylogenetic diversity	48

4.3	Results.....	48
4.3.1	Divergence time of <i>Phidippus</i>	48
4.3.2	Biogeographical analysis	49
4.3.3	Diversification rates of <i>Phidippus</i>	53
4.3.4	Species richness and phylogenetic diversity of <i>Phidippus</i>	55
4.4	Discussion.....	56
Chapter 5.	General discussion	59
Chapter 6.	General conclusions	61
Cited Literature		62
Supplementary information		81

List of figures

Figure	Page
1. <i>Phidippus pacosauritus</i> most recently described by G.B Edwards. <i>Phidippus pacosauritus</i> female (A) Anterior view. (B-D). Variation in dorsal abdominal pattern in color and visibility of lateral abdominal bands. (C) Dark integument and scales variant. <i>Phidippus pacosauritus</i> male. (E-F) Color pattern similar to female with red dorsal abdominal scales (Edwards, 2020). Photo credits: Figures A-B,D, Colin Hutton; Figures C,E-F, David Hill.....	6
2. Maps of different areas within the Baja California Peninsula, with orange circles indicating the sampling points during this study	11
3. Distributional maps of the four <i>Phidippus</i> species with new distributional records in this study, namely, <i>P. adumbratus</i> (a), <i>P. comatus</i> (b), <i>P. octopunctatus</i> (c) and <i>P. tux</i> (d). Colored polygons represent the previously known distributions, based on Edwards (2004) and colored circles with black outlines represent the localities of the samples from this study. Country borders are shown with thick black lines, and thin black lines represent state borders for Mexico and the U.S.A. and Canadian provinces.	14
4. Bayesian phylogenetic tree of COI sequences of <i>Phidippus</i> individuals from this study, marked with DNA codes (Table 9) and reference sequences with codes in brackets following the species names. Green boxes with solid lines outline the species identified by morphology, while dotted lines represent species with uncertainties based on DNA sequences and/or unidentified specimens. Solid black circles at nodes represent posterior probability values >0.95 and white circles posterior probabilities between 0.9 and 0.95.	22
5. Heatmap showing Robinson-Foulds pairwise distances between trees inferred from data sets with different levels of completeness, using concatenation and summary-coalescent methods.	32
6. Topological comparison of ASTRAL and Concatenated trees of the 70% completeness UCE matrix. Blue lines indicate concordance in topological position and red lines indicate discordance in topological position of <i>Phidippus</i> species. Solid black circles indicate branch support > 75% for bootstrap in the concatenate tree, and > 0.95 for Local Posterior Probabilities (LPP) in the ASTRAL tree. Terminal taxa contain the species names, followed by the DNA extraction code and finally the name of the morphological species groups they belong to.	34
7. UCE-based phylogenetic tree of the <i>Phidippus</i> species, inferred using a Maximum Likelihood concatenation method on a 70% completeness matrix. The bar plots in each node indicate the Bootstrap support values (BS), Gene concordance factor (gCF) and Site concordance factor (sCF). Taxon names are followed by individual codes and the morphological species group they belong to (and color-coded by morphological species group), while the molecular-based clades are identified as C-I, C-II, C-III and C-IV, next to the colored rectangles. Terminal taxa contain the species names, followed by the DNA extraction code and finally the name of the morphological species groups they belong to. Photographs by Colin Hutton and David Hill.	36
8. Map of North America showing the biogeographical areas used for the event-based analysis as different colored polygons, labelled with their respective names and one-letter codes. ...	44

9. Bayesian-dated relaxed clock maximum credibility clade (MCC) tree of the genus *Phidippus* based on secondary calibration. Bayesian posterior probabilities (PP) represented by circles at nodes (black circles: $1 \geq PP > 0.95$; white circles: $0.95 > PP \geq 0.90$; red circles: $PP < 0.90$), 95% highest posterior density values as horizontal blue bars..... 49
10. MCC tree with the estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes, based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with DEC+J model. Symbols at nodes and on branches represent events (black circle = dispersal/anagenetic range expansion; black star = 'jump' dispersal/cladogenetic founder effect speciation; black triangle = vicariant speciation event). 51
11. Map of North America with estimated relative dispersal rates of *Phidippus* species between the biogeographical areas (N = North; W = Northwest; T = Southwest; E = East; S = South), based on BSM analyses of 100 posterior trees from BEAST. Arrow widths are proportional to the frequency at which dispersals were inferred. Numbered circles indicate the inferred number of within-area speciation events in each of the areas for the genus..... 52
12. Log-lineage-Through-Time (LTT) plot showing the number of *Phidippus* lineages occupying each North American area (N = North; W = Northwest; T = Southwest; E = East; S = South) through time (Million years ago), based on 100 biogeographic stochastic maps. Solid lines represent average values and dashed lines represent the 95 % confidence intervals..... 52
13. (A) MCC tree of *Phidippus* species with speciation rates, as estimated in BAMM, color-coded along branches and values of color gradient indicated in legend. (B) Lineage through-time (LTT) plot for species tree (black line) not significantly different ($P = 0.99$) from 10,000 Yule-process simulated trees (coloured lines). 54
14. Maps of North America with one-degree cells color coded with regards to (A) Species richness of *Phidippus* and (B) Phylogenetic diversity (PD) of *Phidippus* as calculated in biodiverse..... 55
15. Photographs of *Phidippus adumbratus* Gertsch 1934. Male: A-D. (A) habitus, (B) opisthosoma, (C) palp retrolateral view, (D) palp ventral view. Female: E-H. (E) epigynum ventral view, (F) epigynum dorsal view, (G) habitus, (H) opisthosoma. Scale bars: opisthosoma: 1mm, habitus: 2mm, epigynum: 0.1mm, palp: 2mm..... 81
16. Photographs of *Phidippus boei* Edwards 2004. Male: A-D. (A) face, (B) habitus, (C) palp ventral view, (D) palp retrolateral view. Scale bars: opisthosoma: 1mm, habitus: 2mm, epigynum: 0.1mm, palp: 2mm..... 81
17. Photographs of *Phidippus californicus* Peckham and Peckham, 1901. Male: A-D. (A) habitus, (B) opisthosoma, (C) palp ventral view, (D) palp retrolateral view. Female: E-H. (E) habitus, (F) opisthosoma, (G) epigynum ventral view, (H) epigynum dorsal view. Scale bars: opisthosoma: 1mm, habitus: 2mm, palp: 2mm..... 82
18. Photographs of *Phidippus comatus* Peckham and Peckham, 1901. Male: A-D. (A) face, (B) habitus, (C) palp retrolateral view, (D) palp ventral view. Scale bars: opisthosoma: 1mm, habitus/face: 2mm, palp: 2mm..... 82
19. Photographs of *Phidippus johnsoni* (Peckham and Peckham, 1888). Female: A-D. (A) opisthosoma, (B) habitus, (C) epigynum dorsal view, (D) epigynum ventral view. Male: E-H. (E)

- opisthosoma, (F) habitus, (G) palp ventral view, (H) palp retrolateral view. Scale bars: opisthosoma: 1mm, habitus: 2mm, epigynum: 0.1mm, palp: 2mm..... 83
20. Photographs of *Phidippus nikites* Chamberlin and Ivie, 1935. Male: A-D. (A) habitus, (B) opisthosoma, (C) palp ventral view, (D) palp retrolateral view. Female: E-F. (E) habitus, (F) epigynum ventral view, (G) epigynum dorsal view, (H) face. Scale bars: opisthosoma: 1mm, habitus: 2mm, epigynum: 0.1mm, palp: 2mm..... 83
21. Photographs of *Phidippus octopunctatus* (Peckham & Peckham, 1883). Male: A-D. (A) habitus, (B) palp ventral view, (C) palp retrolateral view. Female: D-F. (D) habitus, (E) epigynum ventral view, (F) epigynum dorsal view. Scale bars: opisthosoma: 1mm, habitus: 2mm, epigynum: 0.1mm, palp: 2mm..... 84
22. Photographs of *Phidippus phoenix* Edwards 2004. Female: A-D. (A) habitus, (B) opisthosoma, (C) epigynum ventral view, (D) epigynum dorsal view. Male: E-H. (E) habitus, (F) opisthosoma, (G) palp ventral view, (D) palp retrolateral view. Scale bars: opisthosoma: 1mm, habitus: 2mm, epigynum: 0.1mm, palp: 2mm..... 84
23. Photographs of *Phidippus tux* Pinter, 1970. Female: A-D. (A) face, (B) habitus, (C) epigynum ventral view, (D) epigynum dorsal view. Scale bars: habitus/face: 2mm, epigynum: 0.1mm. 85
24. Species tree generated using ASTRAL-III based in 745 UCE-based trees of *Phidippus* species. The numbers on branches are local posterior probabilities. Taxon names are followed by individual codes and the morphological species group they belong to (and color-coded by morphological species group). 97
25. Species tree generated using ASTRAL-III based in 347 UCE-based trees of *Phidippus* species. The numbers on branches are local posterior probabilities. Taxon names are followed by individual codes and the morphological species group they belong to (and color-coded by morphological species group). 98
26. Species tree generated using ASTRAL-III based in 113 UCE-based trees of *Phidippus* species. The numbers on branches are local posterior probabilities. Taxon names are followed by individual codes and the morphological species group they belong to (and color-coded by morphological species group). 99
27. UCE-based phylogenetic tree of the *Phidippus* species, inferred using a Maximum Likelihood concatenation method with 50% completeness. The numbers in each node indicate the Bootstrap support values, Gene concordance factor (gCF) and Site concordance factor (sCF). Taxon names are followed by individual codes and the morphological species group they belong to (and color-coded by morphological species group). 100
28. UCE-based phylogenetic tree of the *Phidippus* species, inferred using a Maximum Likelihood concatenation method with 60% completeness. The numbers in each node indicate the Bootstrap support values, Gene concordance factor (gCF) and Site concordance factor (sCF). Taxon names are followed by individual codes and the morphological species group they belong to (and color-coded by morphological species group). 101
29. UCE-based phylogenetic tree of the *Phidippus* species, inferred using a Maximum Likelihood concatenation method with 80% completeness. The numbers in each node indicate the Bootstrap support values, Gene concordance factor (gCF) and Site concordance factor (sCF).

- Taxon names are followed by individual codes and the morphological species group they belong to (and color-coded by morphological species group). 102
30. UCE-based phylogenetic tree of the *Phidippus* species, inferred using a Maximum Likelihood concatenation method with 90% completeness. The numbers in each node indicate the Bootstrap support values, Gene concordance factor (gCF) and Site concordance factor (sCF). Taxon names are followed by individual codes and the morphological species group they belong to (and color-coded by morphological species group)..... 103
31. Photographs displaying the iridescent chelicerae in various species of the genus *Phidippus*. The images are labeled as follows: (A) *Phidippus octopunctatus* male, (B) *Phidippus georgii* male, (C) *Phidippus audax* male, (D) *Phidippus boei* male, (E) *Phidippus nikites* male, (F) *Phidippus otiosus* male, (G) *Phidippus texanus* male, and (H) *Phidippus phoenix* male. Note that *Phidippus octopunctatus* (A) and *Phidippus georgii* (B) do not exhibit iridescent chelicerae, whereas the other species show varying degrees of cheliceral iridescence. 104
32. Bayesian-dated relaxed clock maximum credibility clade (MCC) tree of the genus *Phidippus* and outgroups based on secondary calibration. Bayesian posterior probabilities (PP) represented by circles at nodes (black circles: $1 \geq PP > 0.95$; white circles: $0.95 > PP \geq 0.90$; red circles: $PP < 0.90$), 95% highest posterior density values as horizontal blue bars..... 233
33. Estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes of the MCC tree based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with DEC+J model. n pie charts, the relative probability of the possible ancestral areas is shown. 234
34. Estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes of the MCC tree based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with DEC model..... 235
35. Estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes of the MCC tree based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with DEC model. In pie charts, the relative probability of the possible ancestral areas is shown. 236
36. Estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes of the MCC tree based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with BAYAREALIKE model. 237
37. Estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes of the MCC tree based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with BAYAREALIKE model. In pie charts, the relative probability of the possible ancestral areas is shown. 238
38. Estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes of the MCC tree based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with DIVALIKE model. 239
39. Estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes of the MCC tree based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with DIVALIKE model. In pie charts, the relative probability of the possible ancestral areas is shown..... 240
40. Estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes of the MCC tree based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with BAYAREALIKE+J model. 241

41. Estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes of the MCC tree based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with BAYAREALIKE+J model. In pie charts, the relative probability of the possible ancestral areas is shown. 242
42. Estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes of the MCC tree based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with DIVALIKE+J model. 243
43. Estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes of the MCC tree based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with DIVALIKE+J model. In pie charts, the relative probability of the possible ancestral areas is shown..... 244

List of tables

Table	Page
1. Barcode Gap Analysis result for 121 COI sequences assigned to 12 putative species, with the mean and maximum intra-specific values compared to the nearest neighbor distance. Bold rows indicate a distance to nearest neighbor below 2% or lower than the maximum intra-specific distance.	21
2. Number of UCE loci, alignment length (in base-pairs), percentage of missing data and percentage of parsimony-informative sites in five UCE data matrices with different percent completeness.	31
3. List of species used as outgroups in the Bayesian analysis, including their voucher numbers, their systematic classification based on Maddison (2015) and the country they were collected from.	43
4. Total number of distributional records of <i>Phidippus</i> species used for the analysis in this study. The areas are included and coded as follows. (N) North, (W) Northwest, (T) Southwest, (E) East and (S) South.	47
5. Statistical comparison of six biogeographical models implemented by BioGeoBEARS. The best fit model according to the AICc value is displayed in bold.	50
6. Summary of the biogeographic stochastic mapping (BSM) averaged on 100 replicates under the DEC + J model using the 100 posterior sampled trees.	50
7. Output from laser diversification analyses for maximum-likelihood Δ AIC test statistic for <i>Phidippus</i> data.	53
8. List of <i>Phidippus</i> species currently recorded for the U.S. states of Arizona and California and the Mexican states of Sonora and Sinaloa, with a note for the species for which a reference sequence of COI was used.	86
9. Individual codes, species identification, collection information and GenBank accession numbers for the COI sequences of the <i>Phidippus</i> species collected in the Baja California Peninsula for this study.	87
10. Species list used for phylogenomic analyses using UCE. Sample origins abbreviation, CNAN: Colección Nacional de Aracnidos, MABC: Museo de Artropodos de Baja California, DMNS: Denver Museum of Nature and Science.	92
11. The samples for UCE collect. UCE loci column denotes the number of loci obtained from Phyluce pipeline. Reads column indicates the number of reads that were retained after undergoing quality control and adapter removal using Illumiprocessor in Phyluce pipeline.	95
12. Occurrence of <i>Phidippus</i> species along with the geographic coordinates. The points were georeferenced using QGIS software. Latitudes and longitudes are expressed in decimal degrees.	105

13. Presence/absence data based on *Phidippus* species records from Edwards (2004). This matrix was used as data entry in BioGeoBEARS analysis. 231
14. Areas adjacency matrix of the five geographical areas used in the BioGeoBEARS analysis. Each cell contains a binary value: '1' indicates adjacency between two areas, while '0' indicates no adjacency..... 232
15. Calculated distances between areas using QGIS for input into BioGeoBEARS analysis. Distances were measured from the farthest vertices of each area to ensure accurate representation of spatial relationships. All the distances were re-scaled dividing the distances by the shortest distances..... 232

Chapter 1. Introduction

Since Darwin and Wallace, biologists have searched for the reasons for the great biological diversity and its distribution; questions have arisen such as “Why are the species found where they are?” and “What events or processes led them to inhabit these places?” Biogeography is the field where methods are developed to answer such questions, being the discipline of biology whereby the distributional patterns of biological diversity and the processes that have formed those distributions over time are analyzed and identified (Cox et al., 2016).

Biogeographic patterns can reveal historical connections between different regions and help us understand how species have dispersed and diversified over time. For example, the distribution of closely related species across different continents can indicate past continental connections or long-distance dispersal events (Lomolino et al., 2010). By studying the distribution of extant species and their ancestors, researchers can reconstruct the evolutionary history of lineages and identify the processes that have shaped their diversification. Biogeography also plays a crucial role in understanding the factors that drive macroevolutionary processes. Considering longer timescales (millions of years), geological and large-scale geographical factors such as orogenesis and continental drift are used to explain biogeographical and macroevolutionary patterns and processes. On the other hand, environmental factors, such as climate and habitat availability, influence the distribution and evolution of species during shorter timespans (thousands of years). For instance, changes in climate can lead to range shifts, speciation, and extinction events (Cox et al., 2016; Hua & Wiens, 2013; Wilson et al., 2009).

Spiders have been used as model organisms in several biogeographic studies due to their importance in ecosystems and their diversity. Research on spider biogeography has explored different aspects such as island diversification (Méndez-Castro et al., 2020; Planas & Ribera, 2014), ecological gradients (Pavlek & Mammola, 2021; Piel, 2018), and historical evolutionary processes (Ceccarelli et al., 2016; Griotti et al., 2023). These investigations have shed light on the spatial distribution of spiders in relation to environmental and geographical factors, and the evolutionary history of spider lineages. Furthermore, the use of phylogenetic analyses, genetic markers, and ecological predictors has enhanced our understanding of spider abundance, richness, and community dynamics in various habitats (Dimitrov & Hormiga, 2020). Overall, biogeographic studies on spiders contribute significantly to our knowledge of biodiversity patterns, species interactions, and evolutionary processes.

1.1 Order Araneae

Spiders (Order Araneae) are among the most common terrestrial invertebrates; they are abundant in almost every continent of the world, from anthropogenic environments and agricultural areas, to sites with natural vegetation; spiders have colonized all possible ecological niches (Turnbull, 1973). Most spiders live in well-defined environments; the species distributional limits are established by each species physiological conditions and environmental factors (Foelix, 2011). Spiders comprise about 51,400 described species, but some authors estimate that there are more than 120,000 species. The currently known species are distributed in 4,179 genera and 128 families (World Spider Catalog, 2023). Spiders are generalist predators that play a dominant role in the functioning and stability of ecosystems, especially in the food web by preying on other arthropods, thus helping to maintain the balance of the ecosystem (Samu et al., 2021). Additionally, spiders are an important component of the total biodiversity in many areas (Jiménez et al., 2015; Smith DiCarlo & DeBano, 2019).

1.2 Origin and evolution of spiders

The order Araneae is an ancient group, which continually diversified and adapted since the Devonian period > 380 million years ago (Ma). The oldest spider species recorded so far is *Attercopus fimbriunguis*, described in 1991 (Selden et al., 1991), and is the only known species of spider from the Devonian period. The order Araneae is estimated to have appeared on earth around 397-334 Ma in the Devonian, but this data varies according to some authors. The suborders Mygalomorphae and Araneomorphae are estimated to have diverged around 308 Ma in the Carboniferous and began to diversify into different families in the Jurassic or Cretaceous.

The Araneoidea and RTA clades are significant groups within the spider phylogeny, characterized by specific morphological features and evolutionary relationships. The Araneoidea clade includes various families of spiders, such as Tetragnathidae, Araneidae, and Nephilidae and is closely related to the RTA clade. The latter is known for the presence of the retrolateral tibial apophysis on the male palpal tibia and includes approximately half of the known spider species, which lost the ability to build webs (Blackledge et al., 2009), including families such as Salticidae and Lycosidae (Álvarez-Padilla et al., 2009; Wheeler et al., 2017). The RTA clade originated ca. 187-138 Ma and Araneoidea ca. 202-153 Ma (Fernández, Kallal, et al., 2018; Garrison et al., 2016). The diverse life strategies of spiders are the results of varied evolutionary paths; from highly specialized web-weaving to the wide array of hunting strategies, including specialized

pheromone traps, mimicry of ants, and intricate silken structures for capturing prey (Cordellier et al., 2020; Cushing, 2012; Eberhard, 1980; Garrison et al., 2016).

Spiders use different hunting techniques; some ambush their prey, and others use the web as a method of capture. The evolution of spiders has been attributed mainly to innovations in their webs and the transition to a cursorial lifestyle had a significant impact on spiders' diversification (Blackledge et al., 2009; Dimitrov et al., 2012). Based on the results obtained by Fernandez et al., (2018) the diversification rates in Araneoidea are accelerated, particularly in two families, Araneidae and Linyphiidae. Additionally, Fernandez et al., (2018) found that there is a pattern in the evolution of the cobweb presenting multiple transformations and losses in its architecture. Contrary to the findings of Fernandez et al (2018) of the highest rates of diversification being in Araneidae and Linyphiidae, other authors indicate that the highest rates of diversification occur in the RTA clade (Garrison et al., 2016). It seems then that the spider web is an important factor in the diversification of spiders; however, more studies are required to support these hypotheses. According to recent studies, the origin of the orbicular web had its origin approximately 247-191 Ma, in the middle Triassic to the early Jurassic (Bond et al., 2014; Dimitrov et al., 2012; Fernández, Kallal, et al., 2018). These dates are consistent with fossil discoveries of weaver spiders of the *Mongolarachne jurassica* species found in Jurassic deposits in China (Selden et al., 2013).

Biogeography has also played a crucial role in understanding the evolutionary history of spiders, with studies reconstructing the origin and subsequent dispersal of spider clades, shedding light on the biogeographical history of spiders in different regions (Magalhaes & Ramírez, 2022; Turk et al., 2020, 2021). For instance, the global diversification of *Anelosimus* spiders has been driven by long-distance overwater dispersal and Neogene climate oscillations, highlighting the role of historical climate dynamics in shaping the distribution and diversification of spiders (Luo et al., 2020). Moreover, the biogeographical patterns of spider communities have been studied, revealing the drivers of diversity in spider communities and the role of species extinctions in shaping insular spider biogeography (Cardoso et al., 2010). Additionally, the biogeographical history of the ancient spider family Filistatidae has been studied, revealing insights consistent with long-distance dispersal and vicariance following continental drift, contributing to the understanding of the morphological evolution and biogeography of this family (Magalhaes & Ramírez, 2022). Salticidae, commonly known as jumping spiders, represent another example within the context of biogeography and spider evolution. Studies on the biogeography of Salticidae have provided valuable insights into their evolutionary history and distribution patterns (Bodner & Maddison, 2012; Hedin et al., 2020). For example, some studies have highlighted the role of land bridges and climatic fluctuations in facilitating the dispersal and diversification of jumping spiders across different continents

(Hill, 2009; Hill & Edwards, 2013). These studies offer some insights into the historical dynamics of spider evolution and diversification but also underscore the interplay between environmental changes, dispersal mechanisms, and continental shifts in shaping the evolution and present-day distribution of spiders.

1.3 Salticidae: Taxonomy, ecology, and evolution

The family Salticidae, also known as a “jumping spiders”, is the most diverse family of all spiders with 646 genera and more than 6,000 species, which constitute around 13% of all spiders species (Peng et al., 2002; World Spider Catalog, 2023). One of the first classifications of the family Salticidae was presented by Simon (1892) in his four volume book “Histoire naturelle des araignées” published in the years 1892 to 1903, classifying the family into Pluridentati, Fissidentati and Unidentati, according to chelicera dentition. Prószyński (1976) used characteristics of the genitalia to perform the classification, which was a great advance, however it did not include many genera of the Salticidae. Recent advancements in molecular tools and techniques have made it easier to unravel the phylogeny of the Salticidae family (Bodner & Maddison, 2012; Hedin & Maddison, 2001; Maddison et al., 2008, 2014; Maddison & Hedin, 2003; Ruiz & Maddison, 2015; J. X. Zhang & Maddison, 2013), ending in Maddison (2015) classification for the family Salticidae which is one of the most comprehensive classifications for any spider family.

The monophyly of the family Salticidae is well supported by phylogenetic and morphological analyses (Maddison, 2015; Maddison and Hedin, 2003; Maddison et al., 2014) and according to a recent study the family Philodromidae has been hypothesized as the sister family of salticids (Azevedo et al., 2022a). It was previously suggested that the family Salticidae was composed of three main lineages the Lyssomanines, Spartaeines and a group consisting of the remaining salticidae (Maddison, 1988, 1996; Wanless, 1984), this last group is referred to by Maddison (1996) as Salticine and later formally recognized as the Salticoida clade (Maddison and Hedin, 2003), which includes more than 90% of the described species of Salticidae.

Maddison et al. (2017) presented the first phylogeny using the whole genome of Salticidae with a technique called Anchored Hybrid Enrichment (AHE), where the phylogeny was resolved with a high degree of confidence compared to other studies that used only some genes (Maddison, 2015; Maddison et al., 2014). On the other hand, in this same work, the clade Salticoida recognized by Maddison (2003) was reassigned to a subfamily called Salticine while Salticoida was assigned to a subgroup together with its sister group Amycoida. The phylogeny of the Salticidae family has been extensively studied, however

much information is still lacking at the generic level; while the overall phylogenetic “backbone” for the family is relatively well resolved, the phylogenies of certain families and genera continue to be unresolved due to the fact that there are still many species to be discovered. Nevertheless, these works guide us on the path we must follow in future research focused on this highly diversified family of spiders (Maddison, 2015; Maddison et al., 2017).

Spiders of the family Salticidae are easily recognized by their enlarged anterior median eyes and bright colors. According to Hill (2009), the origin of this family within the RTA clade may be related to the evolution of its ocular system. The Salticids ocular system is more developed than other spider families, mainly regarding the resolution and size of their middle anterior eyes (Foelix, 2011; Hill, 2007; Morehouse, 2020), also have very particular predation strategies (Richman and Jackson, 1992). For example, the species of *Phidippus* evaluate the distance and direction of its prey and that makes its jump more exact when hunting (Hill, 2006).

The amber fossils of Chiapas in southern Mexico contain representatives of the family Salticidae and are dated to about 23-15 Ma. Fossils of *Lyssomanes* (García-Villafuerte and Penney, 2003) and *Marpissinae* have been recorded (Riquelme and Hill, 2013), and the latter suggests that a great diversity of Salticids was already present in North America in the Early Miocene 23-13 Ma ago (Hill and Edwards, 2013). Most species of Salticidae belong to the subfamily Salticinae and within this subfamily are the largest clades of Salticidae which are Amycoidea, Astioida, Marpissoida, and Euophryines. Within the phylogeny of Salticidae, an interesting biogeographical pattern can be observed; many of these salticid clades predominate in a specific continental region (Maddison et al., 2008; Maddison and Hedin, 2003), and in the case of Marpissoida their diversification occurred in Australasia at the end of the Eocene around 33.9 Ma (Hill and Richman, 2009; Maddison and Hedin, 2003). Within Marpissoida is the subfamily Salticinae to which the spiders of the genus *Phidippus* belong, which are among the most diverse salticids of North America.

1.4 Genus *Phidippus* C. L Koch, 1846

The genus *Phidippus* (Figure 1) has 61 described species distributed from Alaska to Costa Rica and includes some of the largest jumping spiders in the world, some reaching up to 20 mm in length (Edwards, 2004, 2020). According to Edwards (2004), in the United States there are 46 species of *Phidippus*, while 8 are found in Canada, and 42 in Mexico. Although the diversity of *Phidippus* is well-documented in the United

States and Canada, in Mexico, the true diversity of *Phidippus* remains poorly known due to vast unexplored and inaccessible regions. While the genus *Phidippus* has been used as a model organism for studies of movement and feeding, vision, neurophysiology, and courtship behavior (Baker, 2007; Bednarski et al., 2012; Ceccarelli et al., 2023; Edwards & Jackson, 1993; Jackson, 1977), to date, there are no published studies of its evolutionary history based on molecular data.

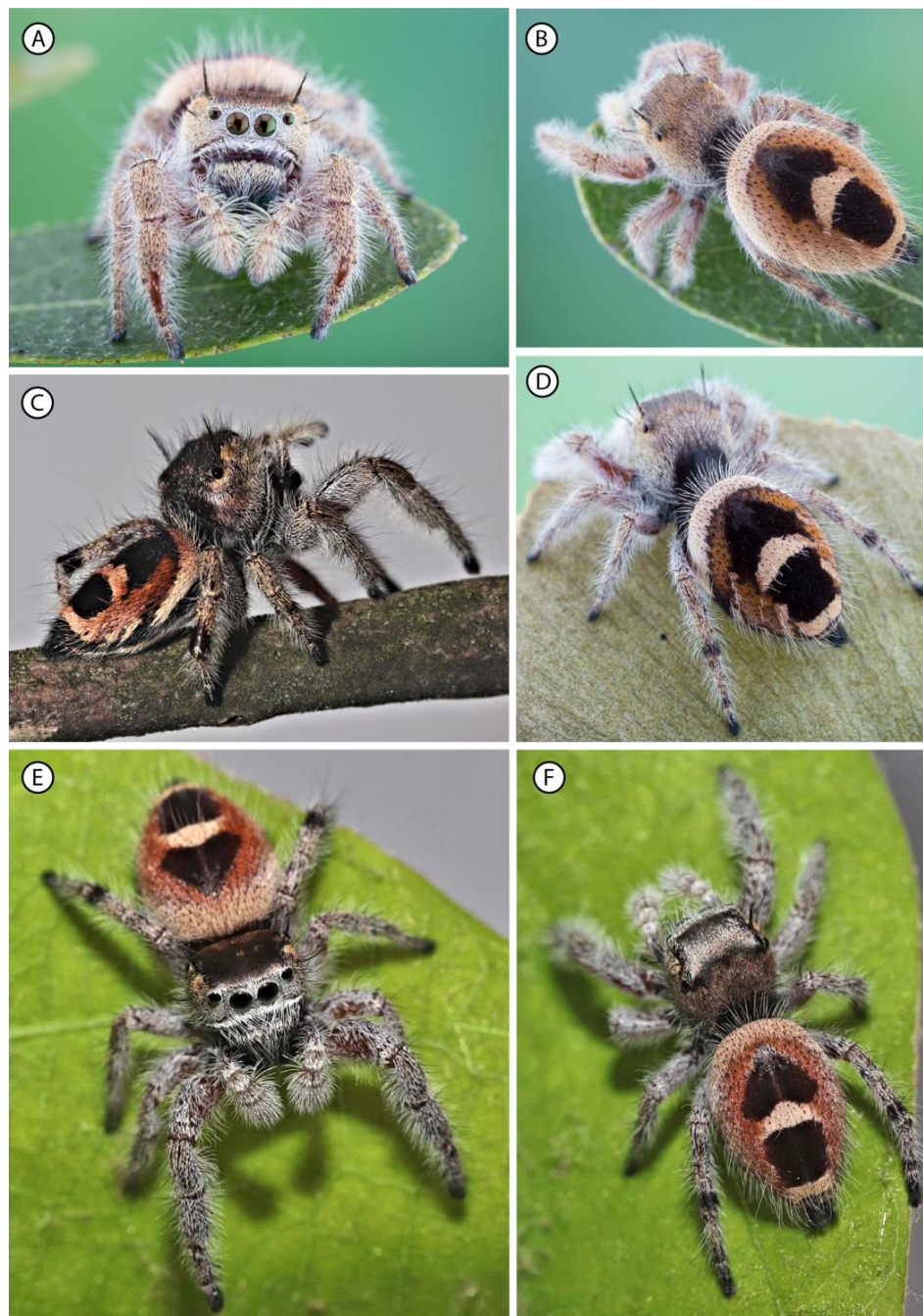


Figure 1. *Phidippus pacosauritus* most recently described by G.B Edwards. *Phidippus pacosauritus* female (A) Anterior view. (B-D). Variation in dorsal abdominal pattern in color and visibility of lateral abdominal bands. (C) Dark integument and scales variant. *Phidippus pacosauritus* male. (E-F) Color pattern similar to female with red dorsal abdominal scales (Edwards, 2020). Photo credits: Figures A-B,D, Colin Hutton; Figures C,E-F, David Hill.

As mentioned previously, *Phidippus* belongs to the tribe Dendryphantini subfamily Salticinae, and according to Hill (2009) some genera of this tribe are divided into two groups: those that are distributed in North America, with their origin in the Miocene and those that have limited distribution in North America which may have arrived relatively recently through the Panama bridge. In this division, *Phidippus* belongs to the former group. In North America *Phidippus* can be separated into different groups according to their distribution: west coast, western interior, south central, east, southeast, boreal, and tropical (Hill & Edwards, 2013; Richman et al., 2012). Hill & Edwards (2013) present a hypothesis of how *Phidippus* species dispersed during the Last Glacial Maximum, namely from southern North America northwards in the last 20,000 years; however, they recommend implementing molecular studies to test this hypothesis.

1.5 Justification

Spiders are among the most abundant and common terrestrial invertebrates. They play a significant ecological role as predators and preys for many larger taxa; their distributions are limited by specific environmental factors combined with the physiological conditions of each species. Despite extensive research on spider ecology and biology, conflicting findings exist regarding their diversification patterns, underscoring the need for additional research into the factors influencing their evolution. Further studies integrating comparative analyses and detailed molecular phylogenies are essential to spiders' diversity and diversification. Additionally, the spatial patterns of spider diversity remain poorly understood; more detailed data on species distribution on a global scale is still needed.

The Salticidae family has 646 genera and more than 6,000 species, making it the most diverse family of the order Araneae. The genus *Phidippus* has 61 described species and is widely distributed from Alaska to Costa Rica, with the majority of its species found in North America. However, there are still unexplored regions requiring further research and attention, particularly in Mexico. One such under-studied area is the Baja California Peninsula. Given that new *Phidippus* species are still being discovered and described, it is possible that this genus has greater diversity than currently known. Using an integrative approach with morphological examinations and DNA "barcoding" part of this research will allow us to know the *Phidippus* diversity in Baja California.

Additionally, to date there is no molecular phylogeny for the genus *Phidippus*, or studies that elucidate its evolutionary origin, since the studies carried out until now are mainly morphological, behavioral, and physiological. In this sense, the species of spiders of the genus *Phidippus* are an ideal study model to

explore micro-and macroevolutionary questions in North America on the diversification patterns of this genus within the family Salticidae. This research will allow us to know how the diversification of the genera was and what were the evolutionary and historical-biogeographic processes that shaped its current distribution.

1.6 Hypotheses

- Species of the genus *Phidippus* are monophyletic, and their most recent common ancestor diverged after the Eocene in North America.
- *Phidippus* species diversified gradually since the Miocene.

1.7 Objective

1.7.1 General objective

To identify the center of origin of the genus *Phidippus*, elucidate the timing and patterns of its diversification and radiation, and estimate the historical-biogeographical processes that shaped its current distribution.

1.7.2 Specific objectives

- To uncover the diversity of *Phidippus* in Baja California
- To obtain a complete dated phylogeny of the genus *Phidippus* using ultraconserved elements.
- To estimate the ancestral range of the genus *Phidippus* using parametric biogeography methods.
- To estimate historical biogeographic processes such as dispersal, extinction, and cladogenesis of the genus *Phidippus*.
- To identify areas of high phylogenetic diversity for the genus *Phidippus*.

Chapter 2. New distributional records of *Phidippus* (Araneae: Salticidae) for Baja California and México: An integrative approach

2.1 Introduction

Biogeographical and biodiversity studies rely primarily on knowing the complete distribution of focal taxa as well as the total number of species present in an area. To date, numerous taxonomic groups and vast areas are poorly known owing to a paucity of studies. One such area is the Mexican Baja California Peninsula (BCP), which is the world's second longest peninsula, situated between the latitudes 23° N and 32° N, which means that its climates range from temperate to subtropical. The peninsula's location and orography allow for a variety of ecoregions to exist within the region, such as Mediterranean coastal scrub, mountain coniferous forest, and deserts (González-Abraham et al., 2010).

While the BCP's relative isolation confers a high number of endemics, especially in plant species (Rebman et al., 2016), the peninsula lies parallel to the mainland, and therefore dispersals and species interchanges are possible from the east as well as from the north. So, considering the geographic and phytogeographic similarities with southern California and Arizona in the United States, as well as Sonora and Sinaloa in Mexico, shared distributional patterns between taxa are expected (Riddle et al., 2000). Nevertheless, most studies of the region's fauna have focused on vertebrate taxa, while ecologically important groups, such as spiders, have received proportionally much less attention. For the BCP, and particularly its southernmost region, there are approximately 411 described spider species (Jiménez et al., 2018).

The spider family Salticidae has the largest number of genera (646) and species (>6000) within the Araneae, comprising about 13% of the order's species (Peng et al., 2002; World Spider Catalog, 2023). A well-known and charismatic salticid genus, *Phidippus* has 76 described species and includes some of the largest jumping spiders in the world, some reaching up to 20 mm in length (Edwards, 2004; Hill & Edwards, 2013). This genus is distributed from North to Central America, including the Caribbean.

In 2004, Edwards carried out a complete revision of the genus, including a phylogenetic hypothesis based on morphological data. Based on this revision, Mexico contains 36 species of *Phidippus*, while the BCP has the following 6 recorded species (Edwards, 2004, 2020; Richman et al., 2012): *Phidippus boei* Edwards, 2004, *Phidippus californicus* Peckham & Peckham, 1901, *Phidippus carneus* Peckham & Peckham, 1896,

Phidippus johnsoni (Peckham & Peckham, 1883), *Phidippus nikites* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935 and *Phidippus phoenix* Edwards, 2004. However, considering geographic distances and similarities in habitats between California, Arizona, Sonora, and Sinaloa, of the 26 *Phidippus* species found in the region, several could be present in the BCP. Despite their size and charismatic color patterns, new species of *Phidippus* are still being found and described, the latest as recently as 2020 (Edwards, 2020). Thus, there also exists a possibility that in the BCP there may be new *Phidippus* species that are not formally described.

In addition to traditional morphological taxonomic methods, in the past decade and a half, a commonly used data source for species identification in animals, including spiders, has been the DNA “barcoding” region (Astrin et al., 2016; Barrett & Hebert, 2005; Blagoev et al., 2016; Hebert et al., 2004; Naseem & Tahir, 2016). Despite its advantages, such as its universality and a discernable threshold between inter- and intraspecific nucleotide diversity for most taxonomic groups (Čandek & Kuntner, 2015; Coddington et al., 2016), the “barcode” region has also been the source of controversy, owing to limitations in correctly delimiting species arising from mitochondrial mechanisms such as incomplete lineage sorting and introgression (Ceccarelli et al., 2012; Funk & Omland, 2003; Vences et al., 2005) and dependence on the analytic method (Meier et al., 2022). Therefore, integrative approaches are preferred over standalone methods (Schlick-Steiner et al., 2010). In this chapter, a combination of morphological examinations, especially adult male and female genitalia (Huber, 2004) and DNA “barcoding” for species identification, is used to explore the diversity of *Phidippus* in the Baja California peninsula.

2.2 Materials and methods

2.2.1 Fieldwork

Sampling was carried out in Baja California Peninsula, Mexico from 2017 to 2021. We covered a wide range of habitats from shrubland, palm oasis and pine forests to highly modified rural and urban sites throughout the Baja California peninsula (Figure 2). The sampling was carried out manually, and *Phidippus* specimens collected were preserved in 96% ethanol under a temperature of -18°C (-0.4°F). The specimens remain in the Museum of Arthropods of Baja California (MABC), located at the Ensenada Center for Scientific Research and Higher Education (CICESE) in Baja California, Mexico.



Figure 2. Maps of different areas within the Baja California Peninsula, with orange circles indicating the sampling points during this study

2.2.2 Morphological analysis

To identify the collected individuals to species level, the taxonomic work of Edwards (2004) was used as a reference to identify adult male and female specimens. Body terminology is standard for spiders; genitalia terminology follows Maddison (1996). The following abbreviations are used in the text: ALE—anterior lateral eyes, AER—anterior eyes row, PLE—posterior lateral eyes, PME—posterior median eyes.

The male and female adult genitalia were dissected and examined under a stereoscope and immersed in 96% alcohol to determine the species. The epigynes were previously cleared following the protocol proposed by Guerrero-Fuentes and Francke (Guerrero-Fuentes & Francke, 2019) but omitting the steps involving hydrochloric and glacial acetic acid. Digital photos of selected jumping spiders were taken using a LUMIX DFC490 camera mounted on a Nikon Z16 APO-A stereo microscope.

2.2.3 DNA barcode analysis

For the species collected in the BCP, the prosoma and legs were used for DNA extraction, using the DNeasy Blood & Tissue Kit by Qiagen. Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) was carried out following the protocol proposed by the Canadian Centre for DNA Barcoding (CCDB) (Schlick-Steiner et al., 2010). The primers used for COI amplification were LCO-1490: 5'-GGTCAACAAATCATAAAGATATTGG-3'; HCO-2198: 5'-TAAACTTCAGGGTGACCAAA AAATCA-3', C1-N-2191 (Nancy): 5'-CCCGGTAAAATTTAAAATATAAACTTC-3' and C-1-J-1751 (Ron): 5'-GGAGCTCCTGACATAGCATTCCC-3'. PCR products for 121 newly collected specimens from the BCP were sent to Macrogen, Inc., Korea, for sequencing.

The sequences were edited and assembled with Geneious Prime 2021.2.2 and Sequencher v 4.1.4. The 121 newly generated “barcode” sequences, all the same length, were uploaded to the Bold Systems v4 database (Ratnasingham and Hebert, 2007) and a Barcode Gap Analysis (BGA) was carried out using the Kimura 2 Parameter substitution model with MUSCLE alignment and pairwise gap deletion to corroborate species identities, particularly in groups where there were no adult specimens.

Additionally, 23 reference sequences from previously identified individuals from other localities (Guerrero-Fuentes, in prep), were used in this study to corroborate morphological identifications. The reference sequences were selected for species known to occur in the BCP or nearby states from the U.S.A. (California

and Arizona) and Mexico (Sonora and Sinaloa). A list of the species used for reference can be found in supplementary information, Table 8.

In addition to the species listed in, reference sequences belonging to *P. bidentatus* and *P. cruentus* were included because these two species are widespread in Mexico, and their complete distribution is likely to be unknown. Since most of the reference sequences were obtained with a different primer set, they are missing the first ca. 240 nucleotides of the DNA “barcoding” region. So, rather than using BOLD tools, where missing data are detrimental to calculating genetic distances, a Bayesian phylogenetic tree was reconstructed, since Bayesian phylogenetic relationships can be accurately inferred despite missing data in the matrix (Wiens, 2006; Wiens & Moen, 2008). The newly obtained sequences, the reference sequences, plus a sequence belonging to the jumping spider species *Habronattus borealis* as an outgroup taxon were aligned using the MAFFT v 7 server (Kato & Standley, 2013).

Nucleotide substitution models and codon partitioning schemes were selected using Partition Finder v. 1.1.1 (Lanfear et al., 2012) under an AICc model selection, which resulted in the following suggested models and partitions: TrN + G for COI codon position 1, HKY + I for codon position 2, and TVM + G for codon position 3. Bayesian phylogenetic inference was then applied in MrBayes v. 3.2.6 (Ronquist et al., 2012), running 4 parallel Markov chains for 50 million generations, with a tree sampled every 5000th generation.

A consensus tree was then built after discarding the first 25% as burn-in, and the tree was evaluated by looking for supported nodes (with posterior probabilities greater than 0.95), particularly with regards to species-level clades which included reference sequences. In cases where there were inconsistencies between the Bayesian tree clades, BGA, and morphological identifications, decisions were made based on the reliability of morphological characters and the DNA “barcoding” sequence fragment. The newly obtained sequences were deposited in the NCBI’s GenBank database.

2.3 Results

Specimens belonging to the genus *Phidippus* were found in 16 different localities of the Baja California Peninsula (see supplementary information, Table 9). For this study, a total of 121 newly collected individuals belonging to the genus *Phidippus* were used for DNA “barcoding”, of which 75 were adults and were thus examined morphologically and assigned to 9 described and 1 undescribed species. Among the

nine described species found, four were new records, three for Baja California and one for Mexico. The expanded distributions of the new records, *P. adumbratus*, *P. comatus*, *P. octopunctatus* and *P. tux*, can be found in Figure 3.

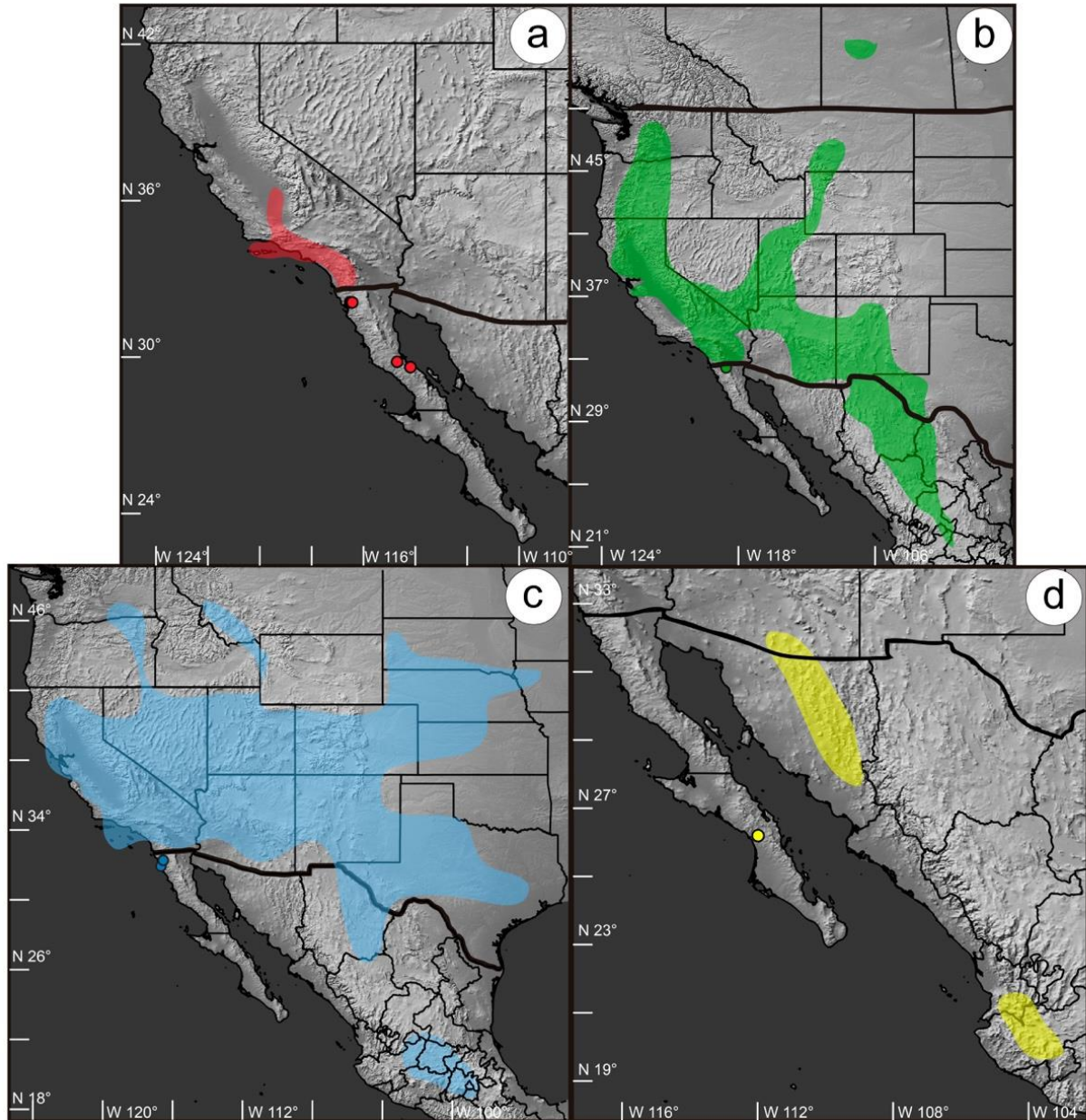


Figure 3. Distributional maps of the four *Phidippus* species with new distributional records in this study, namely, *P. adumbratus* (a), *P. comatus* (b), *P. octopunctatus* (c) and *P. tux* (d). Colored polygons represent the previously known distributions, based on Edwards (2004) and colored circles with black outlines represent the localities of the samples from this study. Country borders are shown with thick black lines, and thin black lines represent state borders for Mexico and the U.S.A. and Canadian provinces.

2.3.1 Taxonomy

Phidippus adumbratus Gertsch, 1934. New record for Mexico (see supplementary information, Figure 15)

Examined material. MEXICO, Baja California: 3 females (Ph083, Ph088, Ph0147), Sierra Blanca (32.0749° N, -116.4528° W, 600 m), Municipio de Ensenada, 27.I.2020, B. Meza leg.; 1 male (Ph076), Mesa Escondido (29.8027° N, -114.7355° W, 872 m), San Antonio de Las Minas, Municipio de Ensenada, 29.IX.2020, D. Ward Jr leg.

Distribution. California, USA. Baja California, Mexico.

Diagnosis.

Male. Carapace dorsal view, ocular quadrangle covered with gray iridescent scales, median and posterior bands with orange to reddish scales; in frontal view, cheek band strongly marked with white scales and extended to PLE, eyes area with white scales too. Chelicerae are iridescent and striped with a vertical fringe of white and brown setae. Leg fringes are strongly dense and alternating black and white. Abdomen dorsally covered with red scales, basal white band present. Palp with white dorsal stripe from femur to cymbium; embolus is a long, very thin, and recurved spike; palea wider than long, ectal and retrolateral margins smooth.

Female. Carapace covered with sparse white scales, in dorsal view with median ocular band with reddish scales; ocular quadrangular with sparse and tan scales, in frontal view, cheek band and eyes area with white scales. Abdomen covered red with spots, basal, and lateral bands white. Epigynum with long length flaps and straight posteriorly, septum rudimentary to absent, without sagittal ridge, middle slightly depressed, copulatory ducts with one pair of supernumerary bends.

Phidippus boei Edwards, 2004 (see supplementary information, Figure 16)

Examined material. MEXICO, Baja California: 1 female (Ph013), Santa Catarina (29.5981° N, -114.2245° W), Municipio de San Quintín, 05.VI.2019.

Distribution. Southern California, USA; Baja California and Baja California Sur, Mexico. Diagnosis.

Female. Carapace black; in frontal view, cheek band weakly marked with gray scales.

Abdomen is dorsally totally black covered with red scales except on median black stripe, without spots. Epigynum with large length flaps and straight posteriorly, septum absent to distinct and without sagittal ridge, middle slightly depressed, copulatory ducts without supernumerary bends.

Phidippus californicus Peckham & Peckham, 1901 (see supplementary information, Figure 17)

Examined material. MEXICO, Baja California: 2 male, 1 female (Ph073, Ph099, Ph103), Rancho Mil (32.1205° N, -115.2611° W), Ejido El Mayor, Municipio de Mexicali, 23.III.2020, E. López and H. P. Murillo leg.; 1 female (Ph106), 23.IV.2020, same locality, E. López leg.

Distribution. Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, and Utah, USA; Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and Sonora, Mexico.

Diagnosis.

Male. Carapace black with white broad submarginal band from PME to thoracic slope or absent; in frontal view, cheek band weakly marked with gray scales. Chelicerae are iridescent and glabrous. Leg fringes are dense and alternating black and white. Abdomen is dorsally covered with red scales except the medial black stripe, basal white band present, white spots or absent. Palp with white dorsal stripe from femur to tibia, cymbium with black setae; embolus is a long, thin, and slightly recurved spike; palea as long as wide, ectal and retrolateral margins smooth.

Female. Carapace in dorsal view with median ocular band present or absent; ocular quadrangular with sparse white scales, in frontal view, cheek band broad and white. Abdomen covered red; spots, basal, and lateral bands white. Epigynum with medium length flaps and straight posteriorly, without septum and sagittal ridge, middle slightly depressed, copulatory ducts with one pair of supernumerary bends.

Phidippus comatus Peckham & Peckham, 1901. New record for Baja California (see supplementary information, Figure 18)

Examined Material. MEXICO, Baja California: 1 male (MABC-B001), Road to Pino Suárez (32.4099° N, -116.2761° W), Japá, Municipio de Tecate, 02.V.2018, E. López leg. Distribution. Saskatchewan, Canada;

Arizona, California, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, USA; Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango, Guanajuato, and Hidalgo, Mexico.

Diagnosis.

Male. Carapace, the median ocular tufts replaced by a dense, horizontal setal crests; ocular quadrangle covered with tan scales, median ocular band white, submarginal band broad from ALE to thoracic slope, cheek band white. Chelicera iridescent and vertically striped with white setae. Leg fringes are dense and alternating black and white. Femur I, ventrally with dark metallic blue distal bulge with gray tuft. Abdomen is dorsally covered with tan scales, basal band white, and white spots are present. Palp with white dorsal stripe from femur to the basal edge of the cymbium; embolus is a long, and recurved spike; palea wider than long, ectal and retrolateral margins smooth.

Phidippus johnsoni (Peckham & Peckham, 1888) (see supplementary information, Figure 19)

Examined material. MEXICO, Baja California: 1 female (Ph023), El Mogor (32.0339° N, -116.6038° W, 376 m), Valle de Guadalupe, Municipio de Ensenada, 07.V.2018, R. Santos, K. Munguía and E. López leg.; 1 female (Ph015), same locality, 11.I.2019, F. S. Ceccarelli, E. López, K. Munguía and H. P. Murillo leg.; 1 male (Ph022), same locality, 23.IV.2019, E. López leg.; 1 female (Ph014), same locality, 17.VII.2019, J. Quintana leg.; 1 male, 1 female (Ph011, Ph058), same locality, 13.XI.2019, K. Munguía, F.S. Ceccarelli and E. López leg.; 1 male, 3 females (Ph025, Ph091, Ph109, Ph115), same locality, 17.XII.2019, E. López and A. López leg.; 2 males (Ph100, Ph116), same locality, 15.I.2020, K. Munguía and E. López leg.; 1 male, 1 female, juvenile (Ph059, Ph093, Ph037), same locality, 23–24.I.2020, V. Aguilera and E. López leg.; 1 male (Ph098), same locality, 29.I.2020, E. López leg.; 1 female (Ph085), same locality, 14.II.2020; 1 female (Ph016), Xanic (32.0952° N, -116.5862° W), Valle de Guadalupe, 01.XI.2019, E. López leg.; 1 male (Ph067), Sexto Ayuntamiento (31.8812° N, -116.6447° W), Municipio de Ensenada, 22.02.2020, A. Alfaro leg.; 1 male (Ph064), El Sauzal (31.8679° N, -116.6690° W 32 m), Municipio de Ensenada, 20.02.2020, 1 male (Ph028), 27.02.2020, 1 male (Ph062), 01.03.2020, 1 male (Ph153), 10.III.2020, same locality, L. A. Garduño leg.; 1 male (Ph066), UABC (31.8635° N, -116.6664° W), Ciudad de Ensenada, Municipio de Ensenada, 11.III.2020, C. Baiza leg.; 2 females (Ph057, Ph092), Colonia Popular 89, (31.8958° N, -116.5622° W), Ciudad de Ensenada, Municipio de Ensenada, 10.IV.2019, H. P. Murillo leg.; 2 males (Ph035, Ph043), Fraccionamiento Carlos Pacheco I, Ciudad de Ensenada (31.8837° N, -116.6141° W), Municipio de Ensenada, 06.III.2020, E. López leg.; 1 male (Ph075), Ciudad de Ensenada (31.8637° N, -116.6476° W), Municipio de Ensenada, 16.III.2020, A. Aquino leg.; 1 male (Ph074), Playa San Miguel (31.9014° N, -116.731° W), Municipio de

Ensenada, 22-III-2020, 1 male (Ph078), same locality, 05.IV.2020, F. S. Cecca- relli leg.; 1 female (Ph068) Ojos Negros (31.8180° N, -116.3865° W), Municipio de Ensenada, 15.II.2020; 1 male (Ph095) Maneadero (31.7189° N, -116.60° W), Municipio de Ensenada, 17-III-2019, D. Parra.

Distribution. Abundant throughout southwest Canada, western USA, and north- west Mexico.

Diagnosis

Male. Carapace is totally black in dorsal and lateral views, cheek band poorly marked with gray and iridescent scales in frontal view. Chelicerae are iridescent and glabrous. Leg fringes are poorly dense with black and white setae. Abdomen are covered with red scales on lateral edges or totally red; in some specimens, spots are barely visible. Palp without dorsal stripe; embolus is a short and thin spike; palea is distinctly longer than wide, ectal margin is squared and retrolateral margin is notched.

Female. Habitus like the male. Abdomen may present white spots; red scales are only on lateral edges. Epigynum with short length flaps and posteriorly divergent, septum and sagittal ridge present, middle slightly depressed, copulatory ducts with supernumerary bends.

Phidippus nikites Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935 (see supplementary information, Figure 20).

Examined material. MEXICO, Baja California: 1 male (Ph021), El Mogor (32.0339° N, -116.6038° W, 376 m), Valle de Guadalupe, Municipio de Ensenada, 16.X.2019, E. López; 1 female (Ph080), 15.06.2020, same locality. Baja California Sur: 1 male (Ph135), Vizcaíno (27.2734° N, -113.5338), Municipio de Mulegé, 20.IX.2020, H. P. Murillo leg.

Distribution. California, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon, USA; Baja California, Mexico.

Diagnosis.

Male. Carapace dorsum is totally covered with red scales; in the frontal view, cheek band is weakly marked with gray scales. Chelicerae are iridescent and glabrous. Leg fringes are poorly dense, alternating black and white, with a few reddish to orange scales. Abdomen dorsally covered with red scales. Palp without dorsal stripe, cymbium with black setae; embolus is a short and recurved blade; palea longer than wide, ectal margin extended distally and retrolateral margin notched.

Female. General color pattern is like the male. Carapace, cheek band broad and red. Abdomen is covered red; spots are not visible. Epigynum with short length flaps and convergent posteriorly, without septum and sagittal ridge, middle depressed, copulatory ducts with one to two pairs of supernumerary bends.

Phidippus octopunctatus (Peckham & Peckham, 1883). New record for Baja California (see supplementary information, Figure 21).

Examined material. MEXICO, Baja California: 1 female, (Ph150), El Mogor (32.0339° N, -116.6038° W, 376 m), 20.VIII.2020, E. López leg.; 1 male (Ph087), El Sauzal (31.8679° N, -116.6690° W, 32 m), Municipio de Ensenada, 10.IX.2020, L. A. Garduño leg.

Distribution. Widespread from western to central USA; northern to central Mexico. Diagnosis.

Male. Carapace dorsum is totally covered with gray scales; in the frontal view, cheekband is weakly marked with gray scales. Chelicerae are black, dull, and glabrous. Leg fringes are poorly dense, alternating black and white. Abdomen dorsally covered with gray scales. Palp with white or gray dorsal stripe, cymbium almost black, with some white setae; embolus is a long and slightly recurved spike; palea wider than long, ectal and retrolateral margins smooth.

Female. General color pattern is like the male. Carapace, cheek band broad, with gray and white scales. Abdomen covered with gray scales, without spots or bands. Epigynum without flaps, anterior depressed, copulatory ducts with one pair of supernumerary bends.

Phidippus phoenix Edwards, 2004 (see supplementary information, Figure 22).

Examined material. MEXICO, Baja California: 1 male (Ph070), Ampliación La Moderna (31.8693° N, -116.6431° W), Ciudad de Ensenada, Municipio de Ensenada, 16.III.2020; 1 male (Ph077), 01.III.2020; 1 male, 1 female (Ph071, Ph072), 23.III.2020; 1 male (Ph079), 24.IV.2020, same locality, F. S. Ceccarelli leg.; 1 female (Ph096), Punta Colonet (31.0764° N, -116.2761° W), Municipio de Ensenada, 05.VIII.2019, B. Meza leg.; 6 males, 8 females (Ph031, Ph032, Ph034, Ph045, Ph046, Ph047, Ph048, Ph050, Ph052, Ph053, Ph054, Ph055, Ph056, Ph060), same locality, 25.I.2020, L. A. Garduño, E. López, and H. P. Murillo leg.; 1 female (Ph102), Santa Catarina (29.598151° N, -114.224484° W), Municipio de San Quintín, 06.V.2019, K. Munguía leg.; 1 female (Ph010), 05.VI.2019, same locality, K. Munguía, E. López, and H. P. Murillo, leg.; 1 male (Ph090), CICESE (31.8657° N, -116.6625° W), El Sauzal, Ciudad de Ensenada, Municipio de Ensenada,

15.II. 2020, L. Sankey leg.; 1 male (Ph081), 01.III.2020, same locality, E. López leg.; 3 males (Ph030, Ph039, Ph069), 10–17.IV.2020, same locality, L. A. Garduño leg.

Distribution. Southern Arizona and southern California, USA; Baja California and Baja California Sur, Mexico.

Diagnosis.

Male. Carapace in dorsal view with white median ocular band; in frontal view, cheek band very broad with white scales. Chelicerae are iridescent and fringed, with white scales and setae. Leg fringes are dense and white. Abdomen dorsally covered with red scales. Palp with white dorsal stripe from femur to cymbium; embolus is a long and recurved spike; palea is wider than long, ectal and retrolateral margins smooth.

Female. Carapace in dorsal view with white median ocular band; in frontal view, cheek and submarginal bands fused, and colored white. Abdomen with lateral edges red or white; spots and lateral bands white. Epigynum with medium length flaps and posteriorly divergent, septum rudimentary and without sagittal ridge, middle slightly depressed, copulatory ducts with one pair of supernumerary bends.

Phidippus tux Pinter, 1970. New record for Baja California. (see supplementary information, Figure 23).

Examined material. MEXICO, Baja California Sur: 1 female (Ph158) Oasis Carambuche (26.1293° N, -112.0167° W, 300 m), La Purísima, Municipio de Comondú, IX.2020, H. P. Murillo leg.

Distribution. Arizona, USA; Nayarit, Jalisco and Sonora, Mexico.

Diagnosis.

Female. Carapace dorsum is totally covered with yellow scales; in the frontal view, cheek band is strongly marked with yellow to white scales, the area of eyes covered with brown to tan scales. Abdomen totally covered with yellow scales, or partially covered with a posterior abdominal area dark and U-shaped, spots and bands are white. Epigynum with medium length and wide flaps, divergent posteriorly; with septum and sagittal ridge, middle depressed, copulatory ducts without supernumerary bends.

2.3.2 DNA barcoding

Based on the BGA in the Bold Systems v4 database, the 121 individuals belong to 10 species. Individuals tentatively assigned to undescribed species (*Phidippus* spp. 1 and 3) were found to have a distance below 2% to their nearest neighbor, which grouped them with *P. boei*. The remaining species (9 identified and 1 unidentified) were consistently delimited as separate from each other, based on the BGA (Table 1). The nucleotide alignment upon which the COI phylogenetic tree was based consisted of 145 taxa and 1204 sites, which included the “barcode” region as well as ca. 500 additional nucleotides because the reference sequences were amplified using different primer sets (Guerrero-Fuentes et al., in prep.). The Bayesian consensus tree recovered 12 lineages for the *Phidippus* species from the BCP (Figure 4).

The sequences from the individuals that formed clades with the identified reference species, and which were also identified morphologically, belonged to the following six species: *P. adumbratus*, *P. boei*, *P. californicus*, *P. nikites*, *P. octopunctatus* and *P. phoenix*. A further two species, which were identified morphologically as *P. comatus* and *P. johnsoni*, did not form a clade in the tree with their respective reference species. Rather, *P. comatus* from the BCP fell into an unresolved group (albeit with the *P. comatus* reference species) and the *P. johnsoni* were in a clade with the *P. concinnus* reference species, sister to the *P. johnsoni* reference species.

Table 1. Barcode Gap Analysis result for 121 COI sequences assigned to 12 putative species, with the mean and maximum intra-specific values compared to the nearest neighbor distance. Bold rows indicate a distance to nearest neighbor below 2% or lower than the maximum intra-specific distance.

Species	Mean Intra-Sp	Max Intra-Sp	Nearest Species	Nearest Neighbor	Distance to NN
<i>P. adumbratus</i>	0.58	0.95	<i>Phidippus</i> sp. 3LH	SALBC028-21 (Ph024)	3.45
<i>P. boei</i>	0	0	<i>Phidippus</i> sp. 3LH	SALBC028-21 (Ph024)	1.7
<i>P. californicus</i>	0.62	1.07	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	SALBC026-21 (Ph022)	5.8
<i>P. tux</i>	N/A	0	<i>Phidippus</i> sp. 1LH	SALBC093-21 (Ph089)	6.86
<i>P. comatus</i>	N/A	0	<i>Phidippus</i> sp. 1LH	SALBC093-21 (Ph089)	2.9
<i>P. johnsoni</i>	0.97	2.52	<i>Phidippus</i> sp. 1LH	SALBC093-21 (Ph089)	5.61
<i>P. nikites</i>	0.83	1.82	<i>P. adumbratus</i>	SALBC151-21 (Ph147)	5.88
<i>P. octopunctatus</i>	0	0	<i>P. californicus</i>	SALBC110-21 (Ph106)	7.53
<i>P. phoenix</i>	0.47	1.65	<i>Phidippus</i> sp. 2LH	SALBC090-21 (Ph086)	2.89
<i>Phidippus</i> sp. 1LH	0	0	<i>Phidippus</i> sp. 3LH	SALBC127-21 (Ph123)	0.15
<i>Phidippus</i> sp. 2LH	0.4	0.61	<i>Phidippus</i> sp. 3LH	SALBC028-21 (Ph024)	2.33
<i>Phidippus</i> sp. 3LH	3.12	3.12	<i>Phidippus</i> sp. 1LH	SALBC093-21 (ph089)	0.15



Figure 4. Bayesian phylogenetic tree of COI sequences of *Phidippus* individuals from this study, marked with DNA codes (Table 9) and reference sequences with codes in brackets following the species names. Green boxes with solid lines outline the species identified by morphology, while dotted lines represent species with uncertainties based on DNA sequences and/or unidentified specimens. Solid black circles at nodes represent posterior probability values >0.95 and white circles posterior probabilities between 0.9 and 0.95.

Reference sequences were not available for *P. tux*, so its identification was based on female genital morphology and other morphological traits. A further three well supported clades within the tree did not have any associated reference sequences. For two of these clades, morphological identification was not possible owing to a lack of adult specimens. For a third clade (*Phidippus sp. 2*), preliminary morphological examinations pointed to the species belonging to the insignarius group following Edwards (2004) revision for the genus.

2.4 Discussion

In this chapter, no comments will be made with regards to the phylogenetic relationships between the species since many nodes are not supported, as COI is generally not ideal for resolving deeper relationships, added to the fact that the results here show a gene tree and not a species tree. It has been reported that the complex evolutionary dynamics of COI could contribute to misleading node resolution in jumping spiders (Bodner and Maddison, 2012; Hedin and Maddison, 2001; Maddison et al., 2014, 2020). In any case, in this study the tree was built for species grouping, which worked for most species, including the grouping of juveniles (which cannot be reliably identified using morphological features) with adults. The Barcode Gap Analyses helped to further discriminate between species. DNA barcoding has been shown to be a generally reliable method for discriminating species (Adeniran et al., 2021; Blagojev et al., 2016; Hebert et al., 2004; Naseem and Tahir, 2016) and as part of a combined (integrative taxonomic) approach; the molecular and morphological data complemented each other for assigning individuals to *Phidippus* species.

Inconsistencies between morphological and COI tree-based identifications were found for two species and may be attributed to certain limitations commonly found in COI, such as introgressive hybridization and incomplete lineage sorting (Funk and Omland, 2003). In the case of *P. comatus*, increased sampling throughout the species' distributional range, as well as more specimens belonging to sister taxa, may help resolve the nodes. The morphological examination of the male specimen from the BCP left no doubt about its identity, and the fact that it was collected near its known distributional range and in a similar environment and altitude to those reported by Edwards (2004) ruled out the possibility of an accidental record, even though only a single individual was collected.

The incongruence between the COI of the BCP's *P. johnsoni* grouping (with *P. concinnus*) and morphological identification pointed to a slightly more complex situation. Genital examination clearly

confirmed the distinct identities of *P. johnsoni* and *P. concinnus*. *P. johnsoni* is a widespread species, found from western Canada, throughout western USA, to as far south as northwestern Mexico. Close morphological examinations of *P. johnsoni* pointed to sympatric morphotypes with regard to abdomen color patterns, but a lack of population genetic studies on this species made it difficult to reach conclusions about the structuring of these populations and whether *P. johnsoni* may in fact be a species complex with conserved genital morphology. Thus, *P. concinnus* may have diverged from a most recent common ancestor of a *P. johnsoni* population. This would explain why the BCP *P. johnsoni* sequences cluster with *P. concinnus* instead of with its reference *P. johnsoni* sequence, which came from an individual collected in Grant County, Washington state, USA.

Since no reference sequences were available for *P. tux*, its identity was based solely on morphological examination of one single specimen collected during this study. A single individual might lead to doubts about whether it is an accidental record, perhaps a case of accidental faunal translocation. Further sampling in and around the locality where this *P. tux* individual was found, as well as from its complete distributional range, will be necessary for an in-depth study of how it got to the BCP. If indeed there is an established population of *P. tux* in the BCP, and since the locality lies in the southern part of the peninsula, it is likely that the population is genetically closer to the *P. tux* populations from Mexico's west coast states and may either be a relictual population as a result of the peninsula's separation from the mainland during the last 10 million years (Mulcahy and Macey, 2009; Riddle et al., 2000), or it may be an established population following westward dispersal from the mainland to the peninsula.

The other confirmed species for which new records from Mexico and the BCP are presented are *P. octopunctatus*, which has a widespread distribution, and the new records are near the limits of its known distribution, and *P. adumbratus*, which until now was recorded from the California floristic province, an area of high endemism (Burge et al., 2016; Vanderplank et al., 2018) located along the coast of the North American Pacific. In this study, *P. adumbratus* is newly recorded for Mexico, as well as from a new ecoregion, namely, Baja California's Central Desert ecoregion, as defined by Gonzalez-Abraham et al. (2010). Perhaps this distribution could be explained by Hill and Edwards' (2013) hypothesis on the dispersal routes of *Phidippus* species since the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM; ~20 Ka), whereby *P. adumbratus* may have migrated from the southern part of the BCP northwards, reaching California as the climate changed and warmed.

Three clades in this study's COI Bayesian phylogeny did not include any of the reference species, perhaps because they are species for which reference sequences were not available, or perhaps they are, to date,

undescribed species. For two of the unidentified morphospecies, adult specimens were not available; however, the BGA placed them with *P. boei*. A third species probably belongs to the insignarius group following Edwards' (2004) classification. However, to accurately determine whether these individuals belong to undescribed species, further sampling and a full taxonomic work will be necessary.

In the Baja California Peninsula, many unexplored places are difficult to access for sampling, and many *Phidippus* species, despite their relatively large size, are difficult to find in the field owing to habits such as hiding at the base of dense cactus spines, which complicates collecting. Although this study contributed to knowledge of the diversity of spiders in the BCP and the distributional range and richness of *Phidippus*, which increased from six to nine species, increased sampling efforts are required to uncover the BCP's true richness and diversity of *Phidippus* spiders. After the present contribution, the number of known spider species for the BCP increased from 396 to 400, and the diversity of Salticidae in the BCP increased from 37 to 41 species, based on the most recent data published on the diversity of the peninsula's spiders (Jiménez et al., 2018; Richman et al., 2012). Furthermore, several *Phidippus* species are more widely distributed than previously thought. This new information has direct implications for both ecological and historical biogeographic studies. For ecological biogeography, such as Species Distribution Modeling, a higher number of known distributional datapoints allow for models with greater accuracy and precision (Stockwell and Peterson, 2002).

As for historical biogeographical implications, the fact that the northern part of the BCP was found to harbor a great diversity of *Phidippus* suggests that it could be an ancestral area for at least some taxa. Additionally, several taxa may have dispersed to the BCP, as proposed by Hill and Edwards (2013); however, this hypothesis only considers a fraction of the diversity present in the BCP. Given the fact that the species found in the BCP belong to different species groups as defined by Edwards (2004), species richness as well as phylogenetic diversity (Faith, 1992) for *Phidippus* is likely to be high for this area. A more in-depth molecular phylogenetic study of *Phidippus* and related genera will shed more light on the historical biogeographic and macroevolutionary processes of these spiders.

Chapter 3. Phylogeny of *Phidippus* (Araneae:Salticidae) using ultraconserved elements: re-assessing morphological species groups

3.1 Introduction

Building species-level phylogenies is a first step to understanding macroevolutionary patterns and processes that have shaped the Earth's biodiversity. It is therefore important, when working with species-rich genera, to consider as much data as possible for accurate phylogenetic inferences. The most commonly used data sources for phylogenetic inferences have been morphological characters at first, followed by an ever-increasing number of genetic and genomic data (Felsenstein, 2004). In addition to high-quality data, it is crucial to have as complete a taxon sampling as possible, especially in speciose genera, such as the numerous arthropod genera. For example, many spider families contain genera with more than 50 described species to date (World Spider Catalog, 2023).

Phidippus is a genus of jumping spiders (family Salticidae) with some of the largest-bodied individuals, reaching a maximum size of 22 mm. These spiders are found in a wide range of environments, from grassy fields to forests, and even urban areas (Edwards, 2004). There are 61 described species of *Phidippus* distributed across North America (World Spider Catalog, 2023), some of which, such as *Phidippus dianthus* and *P. amans*, have very restricted geographic ranges, while others, such as *P. johnsoni* or *P. audax*, are more widely distributed (Edwards, 2004).

There is a long history of research on the genus *Phidippus*, dating back to its first description by C. L. Koch in 1846, where by 1896, 17 species were already described (Banks, 1895; Hentz, 1845; Keyserling, 1885; Koch & Hahn, 1831; Peckham & Peckham, 1883, 1896). In the early 1900s, Peckham and Peckham contributed with additional species descriptions, and by 1978, 20 new *Phidippus* species had been described (Banks, 1906; Chamberlin, 1933, 1935; Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1929; Edwards, 1978; Gertsch, 1934; Peckham & Peckham, 1901, 1909; Pickard-Cambridge, 1901; Pinter, 1970; Scheffer, 1905). Edwards (2004) carried out the second revision of the genus, describing 23 new species of *Phidippus* and more recently, Edwards (2020) added to the diversity of the genus by describing a new species, *Phidippus pacosauritus*, found in Mazatlan, Mexico. In his review, Edwards (2004) presented 70 morphological characters for the genus, such as body color patterns, and forms of the male and female genitalia (the pedipalp and epigynum, respectively). Based on these characters, he reconstructed the first morphological

phylogeny of *Phidippus*, where 60 species were divided into nine species groups. Seven synapomorphies defining the genus were identified in Edwards' work: (1) iridescent chelicerae, (2) loss of vertical ridges in male palea, (3) sharply bent partial vertical ridges, (4) medial diagonal ridges in palea, (5) post-posterior median eyes tuft in females, (6) female clypeus with a white band, and (7) narrow spermathecal duct heads.

There have been numerous studies focused on *Phidippus*, exploring the biology and ecology of specific species such as *P. johnsoni* and *P. audax* (Edwards & Jackson, 1993; Jackson, 1977; Taylor & Peck, 1975). Additionally, there have been studies on the behavior of other species, such as those carried out by Baker (2007) and Bednarski et al. (2012). Recent research has expanded beyond morphology and behavior, with studies using genetic data to explore diversity within the genus. These studies have led to uncovering new distributional records and several undescribed species for Mexico (see Chapter 2), as well as elucidating the population genetic history of two widely distributed species in the Baja California peninsula (Ceccarelli et al., 2023; Hernández Salgado et al., 2022). As part of a genus-level molecular phylogenetic study of the salticid subtribe Dendryphantina, 37 species of *Phidippus* were analyzed (Guerrero-Fuentes et al., in review). However, this study was still not able to fully resolve the interspecific relationships of the genus, since many species were not included, and the phylogeny relied on three loci. To date, there is not enough genomic information for the genus *Phidippus*, and since gene flow and hybridization events have been found within the family Salticidae (Bougie et al., 2021; Hedin et al., 2020; Hedin & Lowder, 2009), it is important to have sufficient information that can be used to infer evolutionary processes of the genus.

Ultraconserved elements (UCEs) are highly conserved regions within the genome that are shared between different taxa. UCEs were originally intended for use in vertebrates and were characterized as noncoding sequences and with possible regulatory functions (Baira et al., 2008; Polychronopoulos et al., 2017). More recently, probe sets have been developed for use in groups of arthropods, including arachnids and insects (Kulkarni et al., 2020; Liu et al., 2022; Starrett et al., 2017; J. Zhang et al., 2023) and some studies using those probe sets reveal that most flanking regions captured are exons (Hedin et al., 2019; Y. M. Zhang et al., 2019). In recent years, the use of UCEs to infer phylogenies has become increasingly popular due to several advantages they offer over traditional data sources such as single-locus sequences obtained through Sanger sequencing, which has been used since the 1990s. One of the main advantages of using UCEs is the amount of data generated, which is much greater than that obtained through traditional methods. Additionally, UCEs can be generated in a shorter period of time and can be obtained from a wider range of sample types, including museum specimens. This provides a significant advantage in sampling species that are difficult to find in the field and allows researchers to generate genomic data for

a wider range of species (Blaimer et al., 2016; Y. M. Zhang et al., 2019). In the study of spider phylogenomics, UCEs have been used in different families, such as Mygalomorphae, Leptonetidae, Liphistiidae, and Salticidae (Bougie et al., 2021; Hedin et al., 2019; Ledford et al., 2021; Xu et al., 2021). These studies have addressed a range of questions within the fields of phylogenetic systematics and historical biogeography.

Given the uncertainties to date regarding the phylogenetic relationships within *Phidippus*, is not only necessary to elucidate the phylogenetic relationships of this genus, but also to provide more data for future research on the evolution of these species and for the family Salticidae. Here, the first genomic phylogeny of the genus *Phidippus* is presented and discussed with regards to the morphological phylogeny and classification proposed by Edwards (2004).

3.2 Materials and methods

3.2.1 Sampling, DNA extraction and UCE library preparation

The individuals used in this study were obtained from various institutions and research centers (see Supplementary Information, Table 10). One or two individuals belonging to 48 of the 61 currently described *Phidippus* species were included, plus two species of *Paraphidippus* as outgroups, since it has been shown to be the sister genus of *Phidippus* (Edwards, 2004; Hedin & Maddison, 2001). Leg tissues were removed from the individuals and stored in 100% EtOH, until DNA extraction. The QIAGEN DNeasy Blood & Tissue Kit was used for the DNA extraction. The tissue samples were lysed, and the lysates were then loaded onto the DNeasy spin columns. After several wash steps to remove contaminants, the pure DNA was eluted from the columns, and quantified using a Qubit Fluorometer (Life Technologies, Inc.) to ensure between 250-500 ng of DNA. The quality was also assessed via gel electrophoresis on agarose gel, and the total DNA obtained was used for UCE library preparation. A Covaris M220 Ultrasonicator was used for sonication procedures with a target range of 500-600 base-pairs. The samples were sonicated for 60 seconds using a peak incidence power of 50, duty factor of 10%, and 200 cycles per burst. Finally, 4 μ L of sonicated DNA was compared with a standard DNA ladder.

Library preparation protocols previously used for arachnids (Hedin et al., 2019, 2020; Starrett et al., 2017) were followed and are explained in detail below. Prior to library preparation, an initial bead clean-up was

conducted for each sample. For end repair and A-tailing, a 30 μL reaction was carried out for each sample. This included 25 μL of DNA, 3.5 μL of buffer, and 1.5 μL of end repair and A-tailing enzyme. The incubation conditions were 20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 30 min and 65 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 30 min. For adapter ligation, 2.5 μL of Universal iTru Stubs, 2.5 μL of PCR-grade water, 15 μL of ligation buffer, and 5 μL of DNA ligase were added to each sample. The mixture was then incubated at 20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 30 min on a thermocycler. After adapter ligation, a cleanup was carried out. Libraries were amplified in a 50 μL reaction, which included 25 μL of 2X KAPA HiFi HotStart ReadyMix, 5 μL of i5/i7 primer combos, 5 μL of PCR-grade water, and 15 μL of adapter-ligated library. The amplification conditions were 98 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 45 sec, then 18 cycles of 98 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 15 sec, 60 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 30 sec, 72 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 1 min and 72 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 5 min. Post-amplification cleanup was performed and samples were quantified using a Qubit fluorometer to ensure amplification success.

For the pooling step, libraries were combined into 1000 ng pools consisting of eight samples each (125 ng per sample). For some pools, 500 ng were used because some samples did not have enough DNA. Target enrichment was performed on pooled libraries using the MYbaits Arachnida 1.1K version 1 kit (Arbor Biosciences). Hybridization was conducted at 65 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 24 hours, then libraries were bound to streptavidin beads (Dynabeads MyOne C1, Invitrogen) and underwent several rounds of washing with warm buffer to remove non-target DNA. After hybridization, pools were amplified in a 50 μL reaction consisting of 25 μL of 2X Kapa HiFi HotStart ReadyMix, 5 μL of primer mix, 15 μL of hybridized pool, and 5 μL of PCR-grade water. The amplification conditions consisted of 98 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 45 sec, then 16 cycles of 98 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 15 sec, 60 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 30 sec, and 72 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 60 sec, followed by a final extension of 72 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 5 minutes. After the final cleanup, libraries were quantified using a Qubit fluorometer. Molarity was determined with an Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer, and equimolar mixes were prepared for sequencing on an Illumina NextSeq.

3.2.2 UCEs and matrix assembly

To process the UCE reads, the Phyluce v1.7.1 (Faircloth, 2016) pipeline was used, which employs various tools to handle the data. Unless stated otherwise, these tools were used consistently. First, adapters and low-quality bases were removed with illumiprocessor, after this step, the Phyluce script “phyluce_assembly_get_fastq_lengths” was used to get summary statistics. The resulting data was assembled using SPAdes v3.14.1 (Bankevich et al., 2012) with default settings and the Phyluce script “phyluce_assembly_assemblo_spades”. Contigs were matched using a minimum coverage and identity of 80, with the Phyluce script “phyluce_assembly_match_contigs_to_probes”, and created a taxon set that included all our samples to query the UCE contig identification database with the script

“`phyluce_assembly_get_match_counts`”. From this, a list of UCE loci by sample was generated and a monolithic FASTA file for sequence extraction created. To align the UCEs, MAFFT v7.475 (Katoh & Standley, 2013) was used, and the resulting alignment trimmed with GBLOCKS v0.91b (Castresana, 2000), employing settings of `-b1 0.5`, `-b2 0.5`, `-b3 10`, and `-b4 4`. The alignments were filtered by minimum length of 100 base pairs and minimum taxa of 4. The resulting alignment was filtered to create five completeness matrices of 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, and 90%, in order to compare topology and node support under different missing data scenarios. The percentage completeness refers to the loci which contains at least N percent of the taxa in the alignment. All analyses were conducted on the CICESE High Performance Cluster “OMICA”.

3.2.3 Phylogenomic analysis

The phylogenomic analysis of the UCE data was performed using two different methods on the five completeness matrices, to examine their effects on resolution or phylogenetic topology. The phylogenies were inferred using the concatenated method and the summary-coalescent method. The software IQ-TREE v 2.2.2.6 (Minh, Schmidt, et al., 2020) was used to analyze the concatenated UCE alignments. The partitions and models for the analysis were determined using ModelFinder (Kalyaanamoorthy et al., 2017). Support for the phylogenetic trees was estimated through 100 ultrafast bootstrap replicates (Minh et al., 2013). For the summary-coalescent method, individual gene trees were inferred using IQ-TREE and then ASTRAL-III (C. Zhang et al., 2018) was used to infer the complete species tree based on these individual trees. ASTRAL-III utilized the Local Posterior Probabilities (LPP) as a measure of support for the trees.

To evaluate the agreement between the gene trees or nucleotide sites and the concatenation-based species tree, IQ-TREE was set to estimate gene concordance factors and site concordance factors (Minh, Hahn, et al., 2020). Additionally, the normalized Robinson-Foulds pairwise distances were calculated using the R package `phangorn` (Robinson & Foulds, 1981; Schliep, 2011) to compare the trees inferred by different methods and data-filtering approaches. A Perl script (Puigbò et al., 2007) was then used to identify and describe the taxa that differed in position between the alternative tree topologies.

To select a preferred phylogenetic tree, an analysis of variance (ANOVA) was carried out on the bootstrap values and LPP values of the five different trees for each approach. The goal was to select the trees with the best support based on the bootstrap values for the concatenation method and the LPP for the ASTRAL method. This approach is commonly used in phylogenetic studies to evaluate the statistical support of the

different clades in the tree (Mort et al., 2000). The selected tree was used for comparison to Edwards' (2004) morphology-based phylogeny of *Phidippus* (referred to as the morphological phylogeny of *Phidippus* from this point onwards).

3.3 Results

3.3.1 Phylogenomic analysis

The genomic data obtained by the Illumina sequencing of 51 samples had the following characteristics. On average, 6,756,131 raw reads and 93,239 contigs were obtained per sample (see supplementary information, Table 11). In total, 1,471 UCE loci were captured from the Spider probe set and the UCes average between the 51 samples was 814 loci with a range between 204-1,032. The information regarding the different matrices can be found in Table 2.

Table 2. Number of UCE loci, alignment length (in base-pairs), percentage of missing data and percentage of parsimony-informative sites in five UCE data matrices with different percent completeness.

Matrix completeness	Number of UCes	Alignment length	Missing data	Informative Sites
50%	921	511,425	38.25%	9.70%
60%	745	437,181	35.30%	9.90%
70%	552	338,752	31.86%	10.20%
80%	347	232,673	28.35%	10.60%
90%	113	97,320	23.96%	11.20%

In the Robinson-Foulds test for both the trees based on the ASTRAL- and concatenated analyses, the similarity between the trees' topologies ranged between 0.70 and 0.90 (Figure 5) The gene concordance factors, and site concordance factors were similar for each tree based on the five completeness matrices.

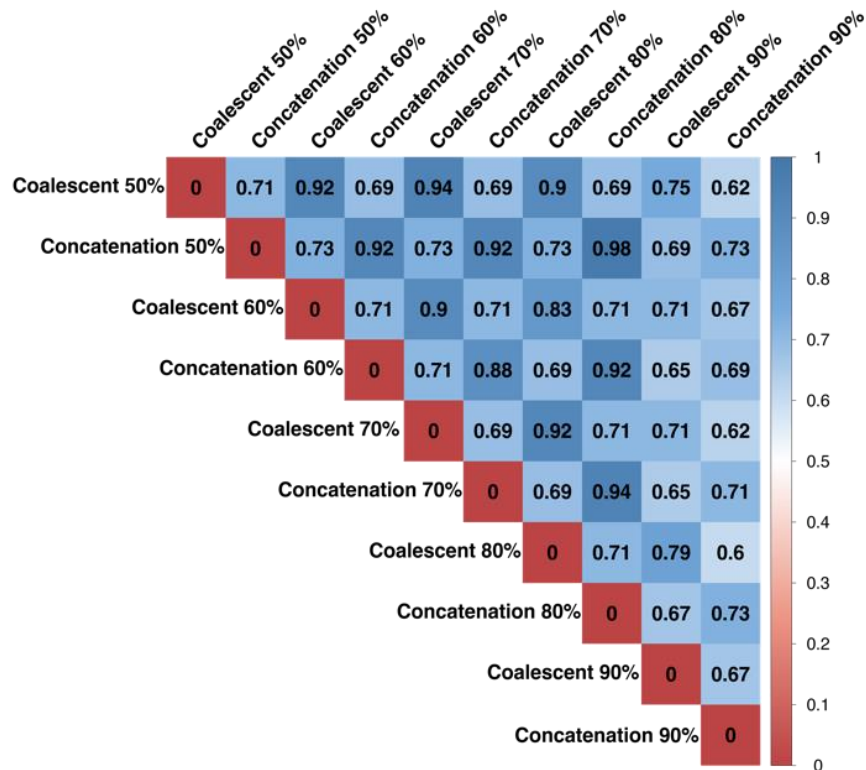


Figure 5. Heatmap showing Robinson-Foulds pairwise distances between trees inferred from data sets with different levels of completeness, using concatenation and summary-coalescent methods.

3.3.2 Differences between phylogenies based on different methods

In the concatenated analysis, in all trees with different matrix completeness, the sister-species relationship of *P. octopunctatus* and *P. georgii* is recovered, and the two species are recovered as a sister group to remaining *Phidippus* species. Four clades were recovered (clades I, II, III and IV, see Figure 7) in the phylogenies based on most of the completeness matrices, with the exception of the 90% matrix, where *P. mimicus*, *P. maddisoni*, and *P. albulatus* were recovered as a separate clade (see supplementary information, Figure 30).

Across the trees obtained by the different analyses (see supplementary information, Figure 24-Figure 30), the phylogenetic positions of a few species were uncertain, such as *P. tux* and *P. clarus*, which were recovered in different positions within Clade II, depending on the completeness matrix used. In addition to the uncertain position of these species, *P. regius* and *P. pacosauritus* were recovered in the same position in most matrices, except in the 90% matrix (see supplementary information Table 11); in any case, the concordance factors are low for the position of *P. regius* and *P. pacosauritus* in all trees. Also, *P.*

arizonensis and *P. carneus* are only recovered as sister species in the phylogeny based on the 60% completeness matrix.

In the trees obtained by ASTRAL, there are more differences in the topologies between the analyses based on the five completeness matrices. The positions of *P. clarus* and *P. tux* change depending on the tree, and the relationships between the species from Clade II remain unclear. *P. adonis* and *P. phoenix* are another two species whose positions are uncertain, only the trees based on the 50% and 60% completeness matrix support the sister relationship between these two species. In addition, the relationship between *P. pacosauritus*, *P. cerberus* and *P. cruentus* remains unclear in the ASTRAL trees, where based on the 60% and 70% completeness matrices, *P. pacosauritus* and *P. cruentus* were recovered as sister species, while in the rest of the trees, they were recovered as separate lineages. Furthermore, the sister relationships between *P. boei* and *P. adumbratus* is only supported in the topology based on the 60% matrix, while in the other trees, *P. boei* was recovered as sister of *P. kastoni* and *P. adumbratus* as a separate lineage. Also, *P. bidentatus*, *P. pius* and *P. regius* were recovered in separate lineages across the trees based on the different matrices.

Based on the results of the ANOVA, the differences in bootstrap and LPP support among the five inferred trees from the 50%-90% completeness matrices for the concatenated and ASTRAL methods are not statistically significant ($F = 0.558$, $p = 0.693$ and $F = 1.898$, $p = 0.112$, respectively), indicating that any of these trees could be used as a reliable representation of *Phidippus* phylogeny. The concatenated tree based on the 70% completeness matrix was therefore chosen, since it had the overall highest node support (Figure 7) (see Discussion). This tree has four main clades, which will hereafter be referred to as clade I, II, III and IV.

3.3.3 Differences between the selected species tree and concatenated tree

In this section, some of the main topological differences between two trees will be outlined, namely the trees based on the 70% completeness matrix obtained using the ASTRAL and concatenated algorithms (Figure 6). In clade II of the ASTRAL-based tree, *P. tux* is recovered as sister to the remaining species of its clade, while in the concatenated tree, *P. tux* is recovered as the sister species of *P. cardinalis* however, both cases lack branch support. The position of *P. tyrelli* within clade III also differs between the two trees. In the clade of *P. texanus*, *P. purpuratus* and *P. ardens* (clade IV), the latter two species were recovered in different positions in the two topologies.

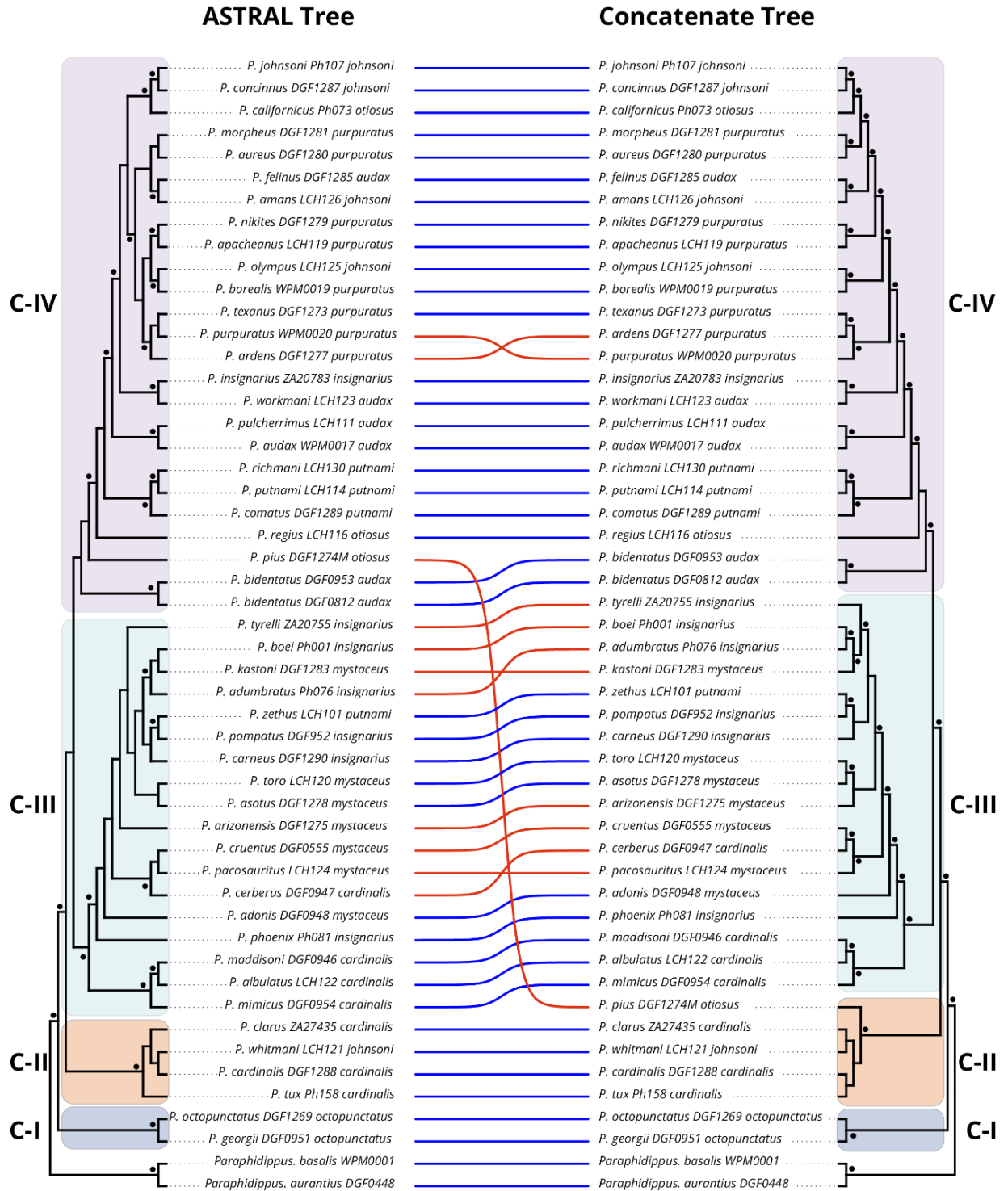


Figure 6. Topological comparison of ASTRAL and Concatenated trees of the 70% completeness UCE matrix. Blue lines indicate concordance in topological position and red lines indicate discordance in topological position of *Phidippus* species. Solid black circles indicate branch support > 75% for bootstrap in the concatenate tree, and > 0.95 for Local Posterior Probabilities (LPP) in the ASTRAL tree. Terminal taxa contain the species names, followed by the DNA extraction code and finally the name of the morphological species groups they belong to.

3.3.4 Comparison between morphology- and UCE-based phylogeny

In the morphology-based phylogeny, the genus *Phidippus* is divided into nine species groups based on the characters proposed by Edwards (2004) and will henceforth be referred to as the “morphological species groups”. In the preferred molecular phylogeny from this study (tree built from the concatenated, 70% completeness matrix), four main clades were recovered, as previously mentioned (Figure 7).

The only group in concordance - both in composition and relative position - with the morphological phylogeny is the *octopunctatus* species group/clade I, recovered as sister to the remaining *Phidippus* species (Figure 7). The molecular phylogeny generally recovered species from the same morphological group within the same clade, with a few exceptions. The species belonging to the morphological *cardinalis* species group, were almost evenly split between the molecular clades II and III. Apart from that, species from the morphological *cardinalis*, *insignarius*, and *mystaceus* species groups were recovered in clade III of the molecular-based phylogeny, while species from the morphological *audax*, *otiosus*, *putnami*, *purpuratus*, and *johnsoni* species groups were recovered in clade IV of the molecular tree.

Although most members of the same morphological species groups were recovered together in the same clade of the molecular-based phylogeny, there were exceptions with some species such as *P. pius*, which was recovered in the molecular clade II, *P. zethus*, which was recovered in the molecular clade III, and *P. insignarius*, which was recovered in the molecular clade IV.

Finally, in the molecular-based tree, two minor clades that coincide with the morphological tree were recovered, both with a bootstrap support of 100. One clade includes *P. comatus*, *P. putnami*, and *P. richmani*, and the other clade includes *P. purpuratus*, *P. ardens*, and *P. texanus*. The only difference is that in the molecular tree, *P. ardens* is recovered as a sister species to *P. texanus*, whereas in the morphological tree, *P. texanus* is recovered as a sister species to *P. purpuratus*.

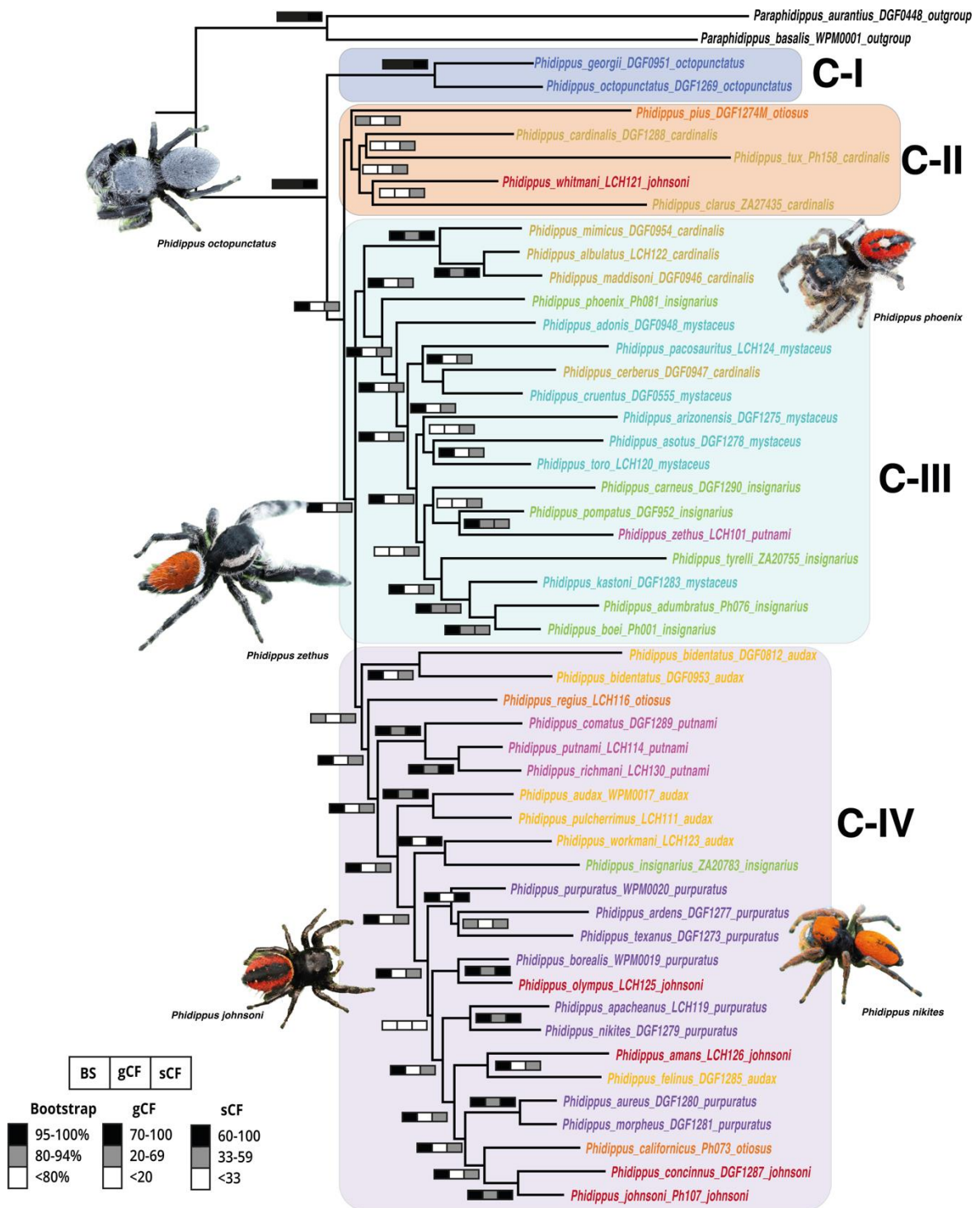


Figure 7. UCE-based phylogenetic tree of the *Phidippus* species, inferred using a Maximum Likelihood concatenation method on a 70% completeness matrix. The bar plots in each node indicate the Bootstrap support values (BS), Gene concordance factor (gCF) and Site concordance factor (sCF). Taxon names are followed by individual codes and the morphological species group they belong to (and color-coded by morphological species group), while the molecular-based clades are identified as C-I, C-II, C-III and C-IV, next to the colored rectangles. Terminal taxa contain the species names, followed by the DNA extraction code and finally the name of the morphological species groups they belong to. Photographs by Colin Hutton and David Hill.

3.4 Discussion

The application of Ultraconserved elements (UCEs) in arachnid phylogenomic studies has been widely used (Hedin et al., 2019; Derkarabetian et al., 2018; Xu et al., 2021; Ortiz, 2023), and their applicability within the genus *Phidippus* is demonstrated in this study. The primary advantage of using genomic data lies in the significantly larger amount of data generated in comparison to studies that only employ a limited number of markers, as highlighted in studies conducted by Hedin and Maddison (2001) and Guerrero-Fuentes (*in press*). In this study, the number of UCEs captured was comparable to previous studies where the same probe set was used (Ledford et al., 2021; Hedin et al., 2019; Ramírez et al., 2021). Additionally, a significant number of loci from museum samples were successfully captured, demonstrating the utility of UCEs in studies that include older specimens.

This is the first study where a large proportion of nominal species of *Phidippus*, an important North American jumping spider genus, are included in a phylogenomic analysis. This phylogeny contains 48 of the 61 described species (80%). Given the similar topologies that were obtained with different datasets and methods of data analysis, the preferred topology is considered reliable in correctly representing most species relationships within the genus. Despite the similar topologies, there were few differences for each method, possibly attributed to the missing data as other studies have reported (Wiens, 2006; Xi et al., 2016). Incongruences between methods and data-completeness matrices, as well as low support in some branches, may be resolved by adding more individuals from the same species to future analysis, as some authors suggest (Muell et al., 2022; Maddison & Knowles, 2006).

Regarding the comparison of the topologies resulting from the concatenated and the ASTRAL methods, the few differences in the placement of *P. tyrelli*, *P. pacosauritus*, and *P. purpuratus* and the relationship of *P. tux* with *P. cardinalis* (see supplementary information Table 11) may be due to the conflict between gene trees resulting from incomplete lineage sorting, as seen in previous studies with Salticidae (Hedin & Maddison, 2001; Maddison, 2015; Maddison et al., 2014) and with other non-arthropod taxa (H. Tomasco et al., 2022; McLay et al., 2023). Moreover, these taxa also showed low support in the concordance analyses. This incongruence between species trees and gene trees is frequent in rapidly diversifying taxa (Burbrink et al., 2020; Pardo-De La Hoz et al., 2023), and these evolutionary histories can complicate the inference of gene trees due to the limited number of nucleotide substitutions over time (Tea et al., 2021; W. P. Maddison, 1997; Feng et al., 2022; Maddison & Knowles, 2006). Given that the divergence of *Phidippus* and *Eris militaris* from its most recent common ancestor has been estimated at less than 5 Million years ago according to Bodner & Maddison (2012), it appears that *Phidippus* may be a relatively

young, and therefore rapidly diversifying genus, compared to other spider genera such as *Habronattus* and *Kukulcania*, which diversified approximately 5 and 79 million years ago, respectively (Bodner & Maddison, 2012; Hedin et al., 2020; Magalhaes & Ramírez, 2022).

According to Edwards (2004) the iridescent chelicerae are a synapomorphy of all species of *Phidippus* except for species of the *octopunctatus* group (see supplementary information, Figure 31). The molecular phylogeny presented here supports the sister-group relation between the *octopunctatus* group and the remaining species of the genus. Further sister-group relationships proposed by Edwards (2004) were recovered in this study and will be discussed in detail. For example, *P. albulatus* and *P. maddisoni* were recovered as sister species, and according to the morphological hypothesis, they share a strongly forked embolus in its apical portion. Additionally, they have secondarily lost the palea diagonal ridges, and the palea exhibits median and basal horizontal ridges. The molecular data herein also lends support to the synapomorphies that unite *P. putnami*, *P. richmani*, and *P. comatus*, which include three male characters on femur I: a white prolateral subdistal band, a distal ventral bulge, and a distal retroventral tuft on the bulge. The molecular data also supports three synapomorphies among *P. ardens*, *P. texanus*, and *P. purpuratus*. These include a male endite cusp set slightly medially from the anterolateral edge, the presence of median diagonal ridges on the palea, and the presence of horizontal ridges on the palea only in the basal region. *P. nikites* and *P. apacheanus* exhibit a unique feature in their spermathecal ducts, characterized by five major bends and the molecular data supports these relationships and is congruent with morphological hypothesis.

Morphological data have traditionally been used to infer phylogenies (Giribet, 2010; MacLeod, 2002), with more recent data based on molecular biology being implemented to elucidate complex or uncertain evolutionary histories, although results based on molecular data have occasionally given rise to further questions (Bond et al., 2014; Fernández, Edgecombe, et al., 2018; Lüddecke et al., 2018; Wheeler et al., 2017). Ideally, there should be congruence between morphology and genetic characters, as a result of their shared evolutionary history (Hillis, 1987). However, this is not always the case. Several studies have been conducted in different model organism such as Diptera, (Marinho et al., 2017; Vujić et al., 2020; Meier, 2002), mammals (Feng et al., 2022; Voet et al., 2022), reptiles (Reeder et al., 2015; Burbrink et al., 2020) and spiders (Bougie et al., 2021; Urfer et al., 2021) which demonstrate that phylogenies based on morphological characters are not always congruent with those based on molecular datasets.

The causes of this discordance between phylogenetic inferences based on molecular and morphological data have been discussed extensively (Som, 2015; Voet et al., 2022). Homoplastic characters, when used

in phylogenetic reconstructions, will lead to incorrect topological inferences, since they do not stem from a common ancestor. Similarly, when there is incongruence between the species tree and gene trees based on traits that follow a different evolutionary path from the species, the overall phylogenetic inference may be imprecise, a phenomenon termed morphological hemiplasy (Avice & Robinson, 2008). It has been shown that hemiplasy is more likely to occur in species that have undergone rapid radiations (Azevedo et al., 2022b; Roberts et al., 2023; Wu et al., 2018), and may possibly explain to some degree the incongruence between the morphological and molecular phylogenetic inferences in *Phidippus*.

When genetic and morphological data are congruent, they offer support for the confidence in the accuracy of phylogenetic reconstructions and evolutionary hypothesis (Kundrata et al., 2019; Marín et al., 2017). Nevertheless, incongruence suggests that the phylogenetic history is not being fully recovered and that evidence needs to be re-evaluated (Larson, 1998), or that multiple lines of evidence need to be considered, as in other studies (Farias et al., 2000; Fernández et al., 2018; Reeder et al., 2015). In the case of *Phidippus*, the aforementioned morphological synapomorphies were supported by the molecular-based phylogeny. However, the general incongruences were found at species-group level, where the members of the morphological species groups tended to be “lumped” and mixed in larger clades, highlighting the need to re-visit morphological characters that could be synapomorphies at said levels.

Chapter 4. **Macroevolution and Biogeography of the Genus** *Phidippus*

4.1 Introduction

Biogeography is a scientific field in which researchers study the distribution of organisms and their dispersal patterns over time (Cox et al., 2016; Crisci et al., 2003). The fundamental aim in biogeography is to gain insight into the distributional patterns of species across different temporal and spatial scales. There are a number of methods and tools, including phylogenetic analyses and fossil record data, that can be employed to understand how abiotic and biotic factors, such as climate, geology, and species interactions, influence the establishment and endurance of species distribution patterns on Earth (Ronquist, 1997, 2011; Sanmartín, 2012). Biogeography has been separated into two distinct approaches. Ecological biogeography, which focuses on the examination of environmental factors that contribute to the distribution of species at a local spatial scale, and historical biogeography, where the aim is to elucidate the historical patterns and processes of species evolutionary histories across space and time to explain their current geographic distribution (Morrone & Crisci, 1995; Sanmartín, 2012).

Event-based biogeography is an approach where evolutionary processes and distributional patterns are considered, by incorporating phylogenetic and species distribution information offering a framework for understanding the dynamics underlying the distribution of organisms (Morrone & Crisci, 1995; Ronquist, 1997; Sanmartín, 2012). This approach employs parametric models that assign a distinct cost to each biogeographical event or process such as dispersal, extinction and vicariance, based on the probability of its occurrence. The main aim is to identify the least costly set of events that can plausibly elucidate the observed distribution patterns (Ree & Sanmartín, 2009; Ronquist, 2011; Sanmartín, 2007). These methods have become increasingly popular for attempting to estimate the biogeographic history of organisms (Magalhaes et al., 2021).

There are different models for inferring biogeographical histories of species, such as Dispersal-Extinction-Cladogenesis (DEC) (Ree et al., 2005), which considers the probability of dispersal, local extinction, and cladogenesis events to explain distribution patterns by Maximum Likelihood. Another model is DIVA (Ronquist, 1997), which centers on vicariance, where the splitting of ancestral populations due to geographic barriers is a fundamental driver of speciation. The BAYAREALIKE (Landis et al., 2013) model

focuses on dispersal limitations and estimates the probability of lineage colonization across different regions. Additional parameters were subsequently introduced to the models mentioned above, such as the parameter "j" which refers to the founder event speciation that occurs when a new population is established by a small number of individuals from a larger ancestral population (Matzke, 2013, 2014).

In addition to the study of event-based biogeography, examining macroevolutionary dynamics and diversification rates contributes further to understanding the evolutionary processes influencing species distributions and biodiversity over time (Futuyma & Kirkpatrick, 2017; Saupe & Myers, 2021). Analyzing patterns of speciation, extinction, and dispersal at extensive temporal and spatial scales allows researchers to acquire insights into the drivers of diversity dynamics (Rabosky & Lovette, 2008b). Diversification rates provide valuable information about the tempo and mode of evolutionary change within lineages, where high diversification rates may indicate periods of rapid adaptive radiation or ecological opportunity, while low rates could suggest environmental constraints, evolutionary stasis, or increased extinction rates (Aguilée et al., 2018; Mahler et al., 2010). Within the study of biodiversity and its distribution, the traditional metrics such as species richness have been complemented by indices such as phylogenetic diversity (PD), which takes into account the evolutionary relationships among species as well as the species richness of an area (Faith, 1992; Tucker et al., 2017). Understanding the distribution of phylogenetic diversity across landscapes can guide conservation efforts by identifying areas of high evolutionary significance and targeting conservation actions accordingly (Pio et al., 2011).

As a crucial component of the Earth's biodiversity with over 51,500 species, spiders play essential ecological roles in various ecosystems (Foelix, 2011; World Spider Catalog, 2023). The family Salticidae, in particular, is the most species-rich family of spiders, with over 6,000 described species to date (World Spider Catalog, 2023). These spiders are known for their unique hunting behavior, excellent vision, and a wide array of body forms and colorations (Baker, 2007; Hill, 2018; Hill et al., 2007; Morehouse, 2020). Several studies based on molecular data have contributed to our understanding of the phylogenetic structure of the family Salticidae and its diversity (Maddison, 2015; Maddison et al., 2014, 2017; Maddison & Hedin, 2003). Despite the fact that the fossil evidence of salticids is rare and primarily found in Eocene Baltic amber, Dominican amber, and Mexican amber (Dunlop et al., 2020; García-Villafuerte & Penney, 2003; Riquelme & Menéndez-Acuña, 2017), time-calibrated phylogenies are available and estimate the origins of the most recent common ancestor of the family Salticidae 56-44 Ma in the Eocene (Bodner & Maddison, 2012). Even though a lot of work is still needed to elucidate the full biogeographical and evolutionary history of salticids, with the advances in this phylogenetic framework, a general biogeographical pattern is evident; many of the larger clades of salticids are distributed in specific

continental regions, or at least most of the species diversity, for example Marpissoida (except Ballinae) and Amycoidea in America or Astioida in Australasia (Bodner & Maddison, 2012; Hill & Edwards, 2013).

The genus *Phidippus* is one of the most diverse North American genera of salticids, with 61 species and a widespread distribution (Edwards, 2004, 2020) and belongs to the clade Marpissoida of the subfamily Salticinae (Bodner & Maddison, 2012; Maddison, 2015). Salticinae appears to be a relatively recently-diverged subfamily, and it has been present in North America since the Miocene (Bodner & Maddison, 2012; Hill & Edwards, 2013). The genus *Phidippus* is therefore an interesting model for studying species evolutionary and geographical histories. Here, the aim is to obtain a dated phylogeny of *Phidippus* species, to identify the center of origin of the genus *Phidippus* and estimate the historical-biogeographical processes that shaped its current distribution in North America using parametric biogeographical methods. Furthermore, the time-calibrated phylogeny will be used to uncover diversification patterns and identify the modern-day geographical areas with high phylogenetic diversity for *Phidippus*.

4.2 Materials and methods

4.2.1 Taxon sampling

48 of the 61 currently described *Phidippus* species were included as ingroup taxa. The outgroup taxa included two species of *Paraphidippus*, a sister genus of *Phidippus* based on previous studies (Edwards, 2004; Hedin & Maddison, 2001) and representatives of 11 genera belonging to the Marpissoida clade (Maddison & Hedin, 2003). The selection of outgroup taxa was based on previous taxonomic and systematic studies (Bodner & Maddison 2012; Maddison 2015; Benjamin 2004) and the aim was to include representatives of the tribe Dendryphantini, to which *Phidippus* belongs, as well as four sister groups inside the tribe Dendryphantini and two genera of the tribe Ballini, which is sister to Dendryphantini.

4.2.2 Divergence time estimation

The UCE data for the 48 ingroup and 13 outgroup taxa was taken from a previous study (Chapter 3) and newly generated (by W.P. Maddison, University of British Columbia, Canada). A new data matrix was generated with the aim of reducing missing data to a 90% completeness matrix, the raw data were filtered

by the Phyluce pipeline script “phyluce_align_randomly_sample_and_concatenate” (Faircloth, 2016). This script resulted in selecting 50 UCE loci randomly.

Table 3. List of species used as outgroups in the Bayesian analysis, including their voucher numbers, their systematic classification based on Maddison (2015) and the country they were collected from.

Voucher	Clade	Tribe	Subtribe	Species	Country
GBN07-1341	Marpissoida	Ballini		<i>Afromarengo</i> sp.	Gabon
IDWM.21036	Marpissoida	Ballini		<i>Ballus chalybelus</i>	Poland
DGF0448	Marpissoida	Dendryphantini	Dendryphantina	<i>Paraphidippus aurantius</i>	Mexico
WPM001	Marpissoida	Dendryphantini	Dendryphantina	<i>Paraphidippus basalis</i>	USA
RU18-8886	Marpissoida	Dendryphantini	Dendryphantina	<i>Dendryphantes</i> sp.	Russia
IDWM.21020	Marpissoida	Dendryphantini	Dendryphantina	<i>Pelegrina aeneola</i>	Canada
ECU11-7088	Marpissoida	Dendryphantini	Dendryphantina	<i>Rudra cf wagae</i>	Ecuador
IDWM.21034	Marpissoida	Dendryphantini	Dendryphantina	<i>Zygoballus rufipes</i>	USA
ECU10-2664	Marpissoida	Dendryphantini	Itatina	<i>Itata</i> sp.	Ecuador
MRB059	Marpissoida	Dendryphantini	Synagelina	<i>Attidops youngi</i>	Canada
NA19-2960	Marpissoida	Dendryphantini	Synagelina	<i>Synageles venator</i>	Canada
IDWM.22039	Marpissoida	Dendryphantini		<i>Platycryptus undatus</i>	Canada
ECU10-2292	Marpissoida	Dendryphantini		<i>Psecas cf. viridipurpureus</i>	Ecuador

The program BEAST v. 1.10.4 (Suchard et al., 2018) was used to obtain a phylogenetic tree with node-age estimates through a Bayesian analysis with a Markov chain Monte Carlo for 100 million generations, sampling trees every 10000 generations. The data was partitioned by locus and to avoid over-parametrization, a HKY substitution model was applied to each partition (Hasegawa et al., 1985). The clock models were unlinked, applying an uncorrelated lognormal relaxed clock prior to each partition. The tree models were linked, and a birth-death tree prior was used. For the node-age estimates, two secondary calibrations were applied, based on previous estimates for the entire family Salticidae (Bodner & Maddison, 2012). For one calibration, a normal distribution with a mean age of 29.2 million years ago (Ma; s.d = 4.0 Ma) was selected for the most recent common ancestor (MRCA) of the entire subclade Marpissoida to generate a curve that closely mirrored the 95% Highest posterior density (HPD) confidence intervals of (Bodner & Maddison, 2012) for the root of our tree. The other calibration was set at the Dendryphantini tribe node, with a lognormal distribution with a mean age of 20.75 Ma (s.d = 1.5 Ma) to obtain a curve that closely matched the 95% HPD confidence intervals of Bodner & Maddison (2012) for that particular node. Five separate runs were executed and reviewed in Tracer v1.7 (Rambaut et al., 2018)

to check that the independent runs had converged, and the parameters had reached Effective Sample Size values greater than 200. The last 10,000 trees from each of the five runs were combined and TreeAnnotator v1.10.4 (Suchard et al., 2018) was used to select the Maximum clade credibility (MCC) tree with “mean node heights”.

4.2.3 Historical biogeography: ancestral areas and event estimation

The occurrence points, used in subsequent analyses, were obtained from Edwards (2004) and from data obtained in chapter 2. The data points of *Phidippus* individuals which had been reviewed from different museums and institutions, and displayed on maps (Edwards, 2004), were digitized and georeferenced with QGIS v.3.28.4-Firenze (QGIS Development Team, 2023) (see supplementary information, Table 12). To estimate the ancestral areas of *Phidippus*, each species was coded as belonging to one or more of the following five areas in North America: N = North, W = Northwest, E = East, T = Southwest and S = South (see Figure 8). The five areas were defined according to the natural regions proposed by the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC), as shown in their digital shape layers for their level II files (Commission for Environmental Cooperation, 2023). In order to obtain the minimum number of areas to improve computational analysis, the CEC layers were modified by combining the areas by proximity and vegetation similarity with QGIS v.3.28.4-Firenze (QGIS Development Team, 2023).

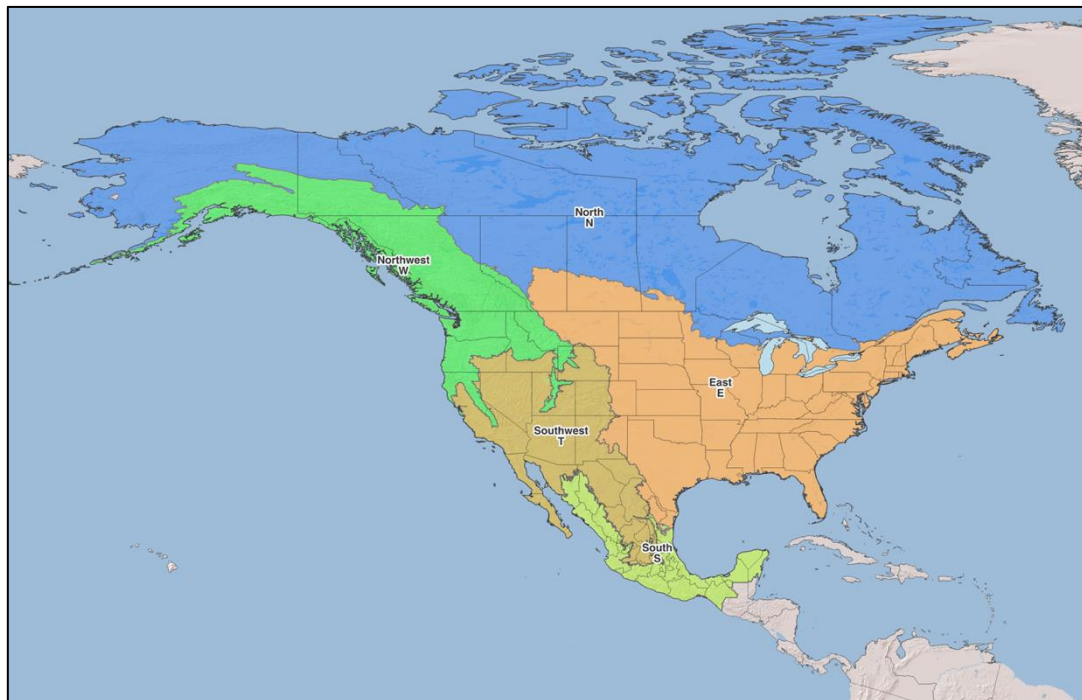


Figure 8. Map of North America showing the biogeographical areas used for the event-based analysis as different colored polygons, labelled with their respective names and one-letter codes.

The estimation of ancestral ranges and events for *Phidippus* was carried out in R v4.3.1 (R Core Team, 2023) using the BioGeoBEARS v1.1.3 package (Matzke, 2018). Prior to the analysis with BioGeoBEARS the tree was pruned with the R package Phyloch (Heibl, 2008) to remove most of the outgroup taxa from the MCC tree, leaving only *Paraphidippus*. Six different biogeographic models were compared, these being a combination of three algorithms - Dispersal-Extinction-Cladogenesis (DEC) (Ree et al., 2005), DIVA (Ronquist, 1997), and BAYAREALIKE (Landis et al., 2013) – with, and without the “j” parameter, which models “jump dispersal” or founder event speciation (Matzke, 2013, 2014). The Akaike information criterion (AIC) (Akaike, 1992) was used to select the best-fitting model.

BioGeoBEARS uses five input data matrices: geographical data (supplementary information, Table 13), areas adjacency (supplementary information, Table 14), areas allowed distance matrix (supplementary information, Table 15) and manual dispersal multipliers. The geographic matrix comprises presence and absence data for each species in the five previously established areas. The adjacency matrix determines the adjacent areas for each area of the analysis and identifies which areas share a boundary or are geographically connected to each other. The areas allowed matrix serves to establish which areas a species can inhabit. By using this matrix, the analysis can focus on evaluating the dispersal and colonization of the species within the areas considered suitable, and for this study, the areas allowed were only the connected areas. The distance matrix serves to define the geographical distances between the different areas applied to the analysis. In order to calculate distances between the areas, points were positioned at the farthest vertices of the areas and measurements were made by QGIS. The manual dispersal multipliers matrix is applied to the matrix of distances and adjacency areas and serves to indicate the probable dispersal rates of the species; this matrix was set by default with values of 1. All the matrices can be found in the supplementary material.

If a single phylogenetic tree is used for biogeographic analyses, the results may be biased due to uncertainty in the topology and node ages (Magalhaes et al., 2021). Therefore, in addition to the analysis on the pruned MCC tree, a second analysis was carried out with BioGeoBEARS, using an R script proposed by Magalhaes et al. (2021) on a total of 100 posterior, post-burnin trees randomly sampled from the MCMC runs obtained in the BEAST analyses. For each of the randomly sampled trees, the best model previously estimate in BioGeoBEARS was used to estimate ancestral ranges and events.

Additionally, biogeographic stochastic mapping (BSM) was carried out to quantify the number and types of biogeographic events and estimate the number of lineages through time by area (Dupin et al., 2017; Matzke, 2016). A total of 100 replicates for the 100 sampled posterior trees were calculated with this

method. The script from Magalhaes (2021) was also used to estimate the number of lineages present in each area through time dividing the tree in 1 million year slices and counting the number of species in each area in each time slice.

4.2.4 Diversification rates

To determine which macroevolutionary model (of diversification through time) best describes the evolutionary history of *Phidippus*, the package LASER (Rabosky, 2006) was used in R (R Core Team, 2023) on the BEAST MCC tree with the outgroup taxa pruned from the tree using the R package APE (Paradis & Schliep, 2019). First, the overall diversification rates were determined under no extinction ($\varepsilon = 0$) and high ($\varepsilon = 0.9$) extinction rates. Five models of diversification (two constant-rate models, ‘pure birth’ and ‘birth–death’, as well as three rate-variable models: exponential and linear density dependent models ‘DDX’ and ‘DDL’ and two-rate Yule model) were then compared, calculating the Δ AIC (difference in Akaike Information Criterion values between two models) of those models.

Ten thousand trees were simulated under a Yule speciation model, to obtain a P-value for the diversification rates of the phylogeny. We also fitted the ‘SPVAR’, ‘EXVAR’ and ‘BOTHVAR’ models (Rabosky & Lovette, 2008b), alternatively employing time-varying speciation and constant extinction, time-varying extinction and constant speciation, and time varying speciation and extinction, to investigate which model best explains the data. The gamma statistic (Pybus & Harvey, 2000) was also applied, to check whether diversification rates have changed over time.

The program BAMM v.2.5.0 (Bayesian Analysis of Macroevolutionary Mixtures) (Rabosky, 2014) was used to identify any significant diversification rate changes within *Phidippus*. The priors for speciation (λ) and extinction (μ) were obtained using “setBAMMpriors” function in the R package BAMM tools v.2.1.7 (Rabosky et al., 2014), with both speciation and extinction priors set at 0.1789, based on the dated phylogenetic tree. Incomplete taxon sampling was accounted for in the control file by specifying the number of species. The expected number of rate shifts was set to 1 and set to run for 10 million generations on four MCMC chains, sampled every 1,000 generations. We used the R package “coda” (Plummer et al., 2006) to check MCMC convergence. The chain convergence was guaranteed by confirming that effective sample size (ESS) values were above 200.

Table 4. Total number of distributional records of *Phidippus* species used for the analysis in this study. The areas are included and coded as follows. (N) North, (W) Northwest, (T) Southwest, (E) East and (S) South.

Species	Distributional records	Distribution
<i>Phidippus_adonis_DGF0948</i>	1	S
<i>Phidippus_adumbratus_Ph076</i>	14	T
<i>Phidippus_albulatus_LCH122</i>	3	S
<i>Phidippus_amans_LCH126</i>	2	S, T
<i>Phidippus_apacheanus_LCH119</i>	120	W, E, T
<i>Phidippus_ardens_DGF1277</i>	43	S, E, T
<i>Phidippus_arizonensis_DGF1275</i>	35	S, E, T
<i>Phidippus_asotus_DGF1278</i>	43	W, E, T
<i>Phidippus_audax_WPM0017</i>	337	S, E, T
<i>Phidippus_aureus_DGF1280</i>	5	T
<i>Phidippus_bidentatus_DGF0812</i>	5	S
<i>Phidippus_bidentatus_DGF0953</i>	5	S
<i>Phidippus_boei_Ph001</i>	11	T
<i>Phidippus_borealis_WPM0019</i>	57	N, W, E
<i>Phidippus_californicus_Ph073</i>	49	S, E, T
<i>Phidippus_cardinalis_DGF1288</i>	94	S, E, T
<i>Phidippus_carneus_DGF1290</i>	58	S, E, T
<i>Phidippus_cerberus_DGF0947</i>	6	S, T
<i>Phidippus_clarus_ZA27435</i>	299	W, E, T
<i>Phidippus_comatus_DGF1289</i>	45	N, E, T
<i>Phidippus_concinnus_DGF1287</i>	6	W, T
<i>Phidippus_cruentus_DGF0555</i>	5	S
<i>Phidippus_felinus_DGF1285</i>	5	E, T
<i>Phidippus_georgii_DGF0951</i>	11	S, T
<i>Phidippus_insignarius_ZA20783</i>	45	E, T
<i>Phidippus_johnsoni_Ph107</i>	177	W, E, T
<i>Phidippus_kastoni_DGF1283</i>	5	W, T
<i>Phidippus_maddisoni_DGF0946</i>	2	S, T
<i>Phidippus_mimicus_DGF0954</i>	2	S
<i>Phidippus_morpheus_DGF1281</i>	4	T
<i>Phidippus_nikites_DGF1279</i>	21	W, T
<i>Phidippus_octopunctatus_DGF1269</i>	56	W, E, T
<i>Phidippus_olympus_LCH125</i>	4	T
<i>Phidippus_pacosauritus_LCH124</i>	1	S
<i>Phidippus_phoenix_Ph081</i>	39	T
<i>Phidippus_pius_DGF1274M</i>	40	E, T
<i>Phidippus_pompatus_DGF952</i>	7	S, T
<i>Phidippus_pulcherrimus_LCH111</i>	18	E
<i>Phidippus_purpuratus_WPM0020</i>	95	N, W, E

Species	Distributional records	Distribution
<i>Phidippus_putnami_LCH114</i>	51	E
<i>Phidippus_regius_LCH116</i>	60	E
<i>Phidippus_richmani_LCH130</i>	8	E
<i>Phidippus_texanus_DGF1273</i>	69	S, E, T
<i>Phidippus_toro_LCH120</i>	6	S, E, T
<i>Phidippus_tux_Ph158</i>	5	S, E
<i>Phidippus_tyrelli_ZA20755</i>	51	W, E, T
<i>Phidippus_whitmani_LCH121</i>	121	N, E, T
<i>Phidippus_workmani_LCH123</i>	10	E
<i>Phidippus_zethus_LCH101</i>	2	S
Total	2158	

4.2.5 Species richness and phylogenetic diversity

A total of 2,158 occurrence points from 48 *Phidippus* species were used (see Table 4) to estimate the phylogenetic diversity and species richness. These occurrence points were a combination of data from Edwards (2004) and collector data information from a previous study (Chapter 2). Phylogenetic diversity and species richness were calculated to identify important areas for *Phidippus* species. For this, the program Biodiverse 4.3v was used (Laffan et al., 2010), where *Phidippus* occurrence data, a genetic distance matrix that was calculated with MEGA-X v. 10.1.8 (Kumar et al., 2018) and the MCC tree were imported for the analysis. The results were visualize and edited in QGIS v.3.28.4-Firenze (QGIS Development Team, 2023).

4.3 Results

4.3.1 Divergence time of *Phidippus*

Based on the MCC tree obtained from the time-calibrated analysis in BEAST (Figure 9), the most recent common ancestor of *Phidippus* and *Paraphidippus* diverged around 5.8 Ma (5.28-6.37 Ma, 95% HPD) in the late Miocene. Posteriorly, the most recent common ancestor of the genus *Phidippus* diverged around 2.8 Ma (2.61-3.14 Ma, 95% HPD) in the late Pliocene, and most of its diversification occurred during the

early to mid-Pleistocene (2.58 Ma – 11.7 Ka). The full tree with outgroups can be found in supplementary information (see supplementary information, Figure 32).

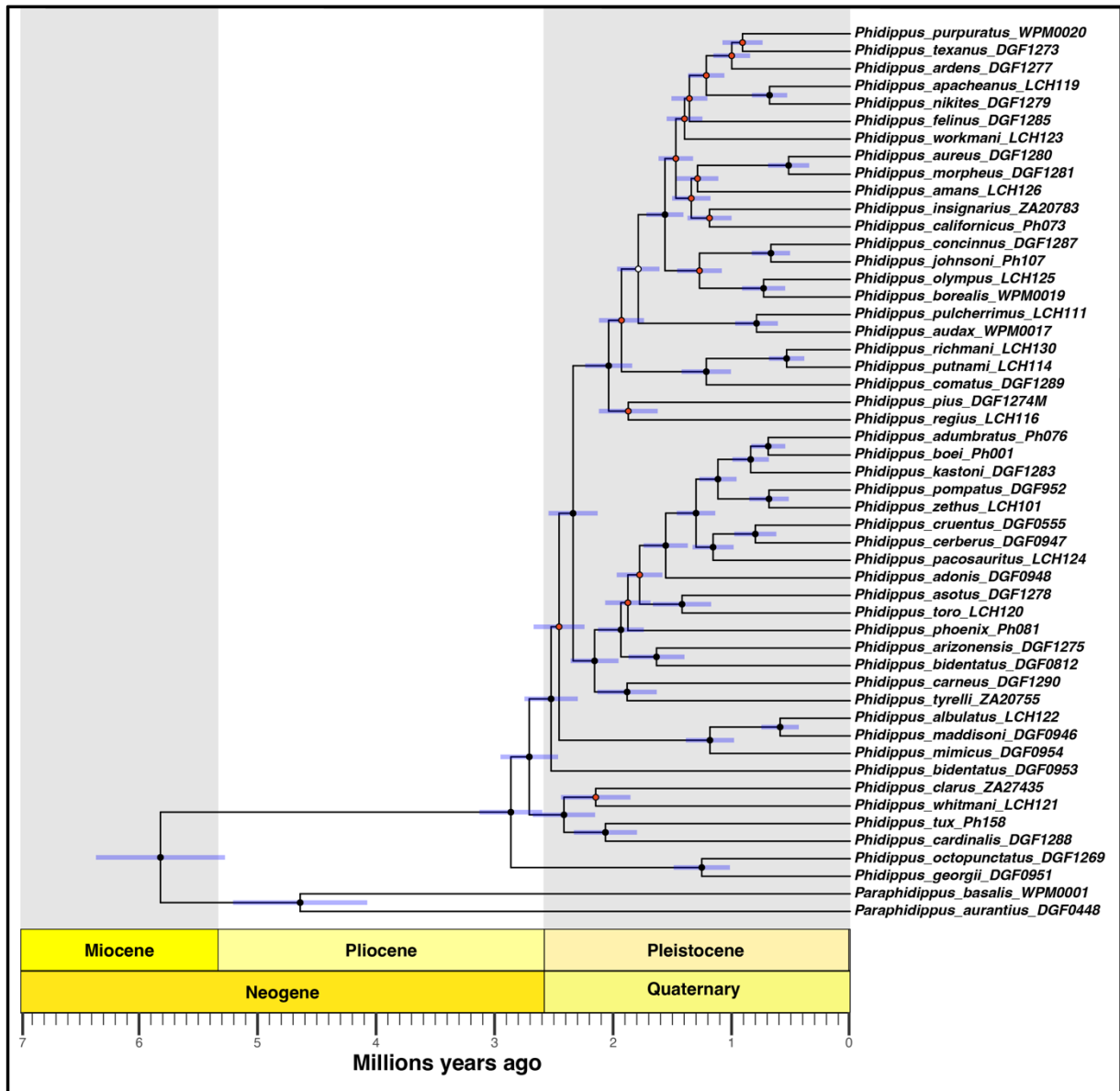


Figure 9. Bayesian-dated relaxed clock maximum credibility clade (MCC) tree of the genus *Phidippus* based on secondary calibration. Bayesian posterior probabilities (PP) represented by circles at nodes (black circles: $1 \geq PP > 0.95$; white circles: $0.95 > PP \geq 0.90$; red circles: $PP < 0.90$), 95% highest posterior density values as horizontal blue bars.

4.3.2 Biogeographical analysis

Based on the statistical comparisons of the six models that were implemented in BioGeoBears, the DEC+J model exhibited the most optimal fit to the data when utilizing the MCC tree (Table 5). A summary of the

BSMs revealed that most biogeographic events that influenced the diversification of *Phidippus* were primarily in situ speciation (51.36%) and dispersal (33.25%) according to the analysis that considered topological and node-age uncertainty (Table 6).

Table 5. Statistical comparison of six biogeographical models implemented by BioGeoBEARS. The best fit model according to the AICc value is displayed in bold.

Model	LnL	n parameters	d	e	j	AICc	AICcw
DEC	-121.8	2	1.48	1.65	0	247.8	8.10E-05
DEC+J	-111.4	3	0.41	0.17	1.00E-05	229.2	0.87
DIVALIKE	-114.8	2	0.34	0.0011	0	233.9	0.086
DIVALIKE+J	-114.2	3	0.33	1.00E-12	0.013	235	0.048
BAYAREALIKE	-134.7	2	0.13	0.26	0	273.7	1.90E-10
BAYAREALIKE+J	-134.7	3	0.13	0.26	1.00E-05	276	6.20E-11

Table 6. Summary of the biogeographic stochastic mapping (BSM) averaged on 100 replicates under the DEC + J model using the 100 posterior sampled trees.

	Speciation in situ	founder event speciation	allopatry	dispersal	extinction
mean	58.49	8.12	9.41	37.87	0
sd	5.89	2.1	3.37	2.04	0
Percent	51.36	7.13	8.26	33.25	0

The most probable ancestral area of *Phidippus* and *Paraphidippus* was found to be the Southern region (relative probability = 0.23) and the most probable ancestral area for *Phidippus* species was found to be the South-East-Southwest (SET) region (relative probability = 0.50) (Figure 10), and most of the historical events (dispersal and in situ speciation) were between these areas according to the ancestral area estimation analysis. For node probabilities of DEC+J model see supplementary information (Figure 33). Additional event trees for different models can be found in supplementary information (Figure 34-Figure 43)

According to these results, within the ancestral area of *Phidippus*, a vicariant event occurred around 2.85 Ma, separating the ancestral population into a lineage to the south and another lineage to the southwest. In the uncertainty analysis an average of 113.89 biogeographic events were estimated in the total areas. Of these events, 37.87 were anagenetic (dispersal and/or extinction) and 76.02 cladogenetic (in situ

speciation, founder event speciation and allopatry). The geographic areas with higher rates of in situ speciation were East, Southwest, and South, and the highest number of dispersal events occurred in the ancestral area South-East-Southwest, i.e., the regions with higher dispersal rates among each other were East and Southwest. The direction of dispersal across North America is indicated in Figure 11. According to the lineage-through-time estimates (LTT) over time and across geographical regions, there is a marked increase in the number of lineages found in the Southwest and Eastern areas over the past 2 million years (Ma; Figure 12).

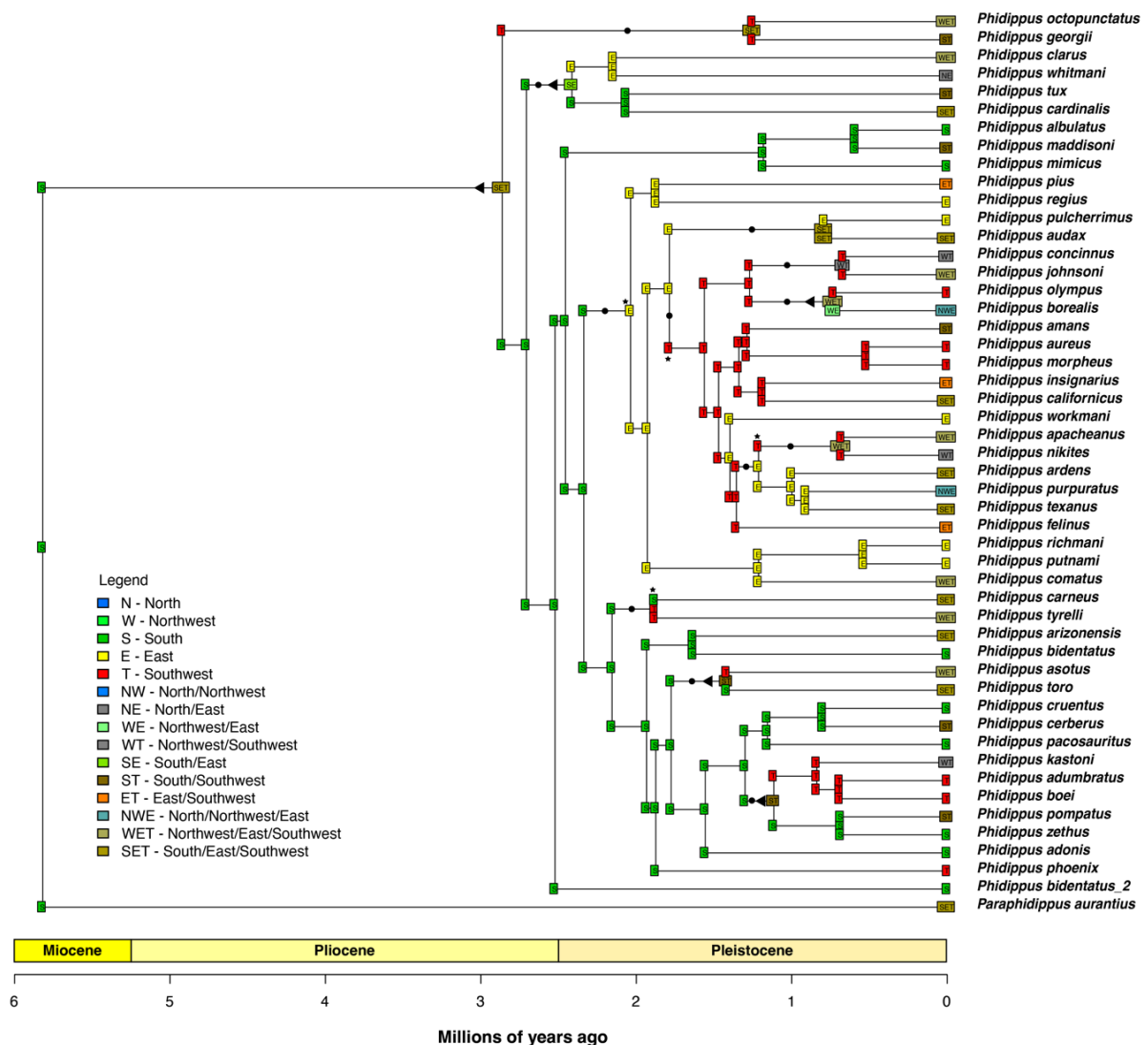


Figure 10. MCC tree with the estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes, based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with DEC+J model. Symbols at nodes and on branches represent events (black circle = dispersal/anagenetic range expansion; black star = 'jump' dispersal/cladogenetic founder effect speciation; black triangle = vicariant speciation event).

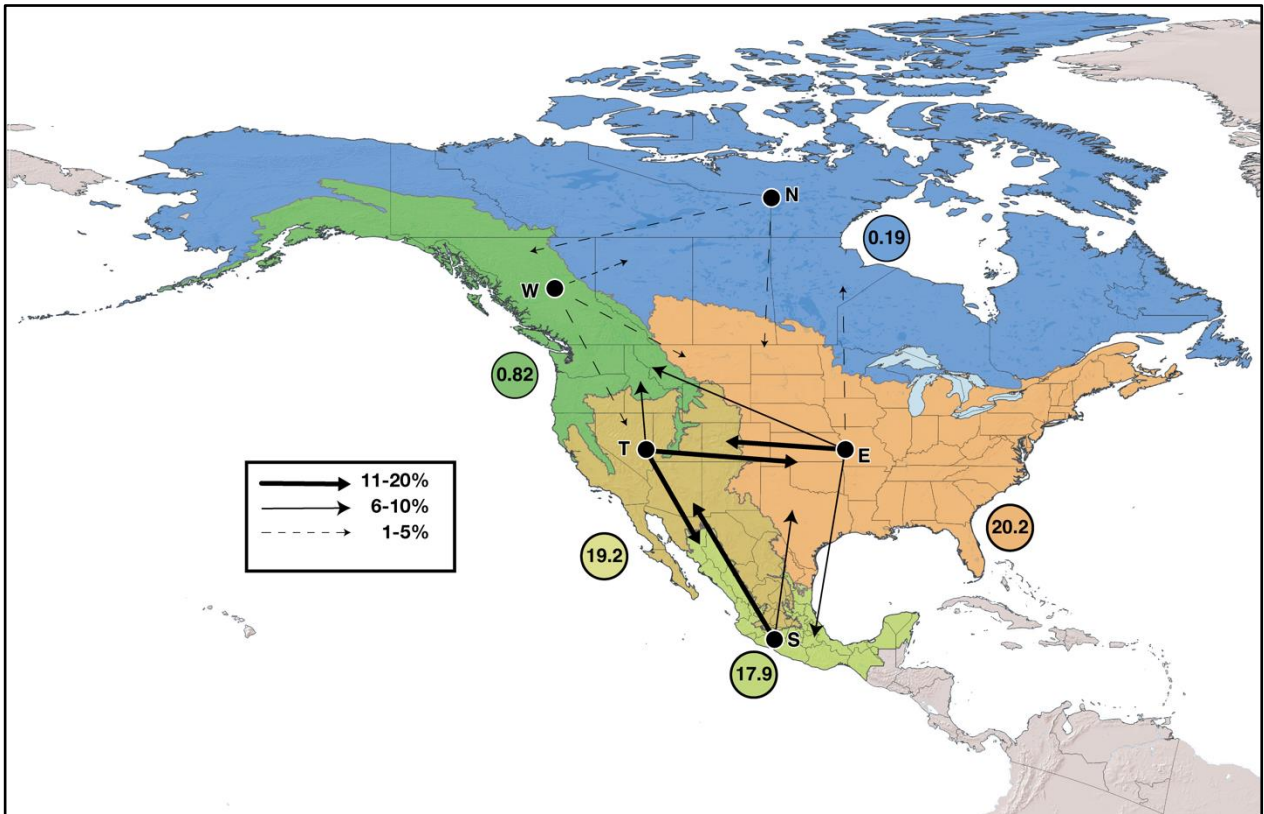


Figure 11. Map of North America with estimated relative dispersal rates of *Phidippus* species between the biogeographical areas (N = North; W = Northwest; T = Southwest; E = East; S = South), based on BSM analyses of 100 posterior trees from BEAST. Arrow widths are proportional to the frequency at which dispersals were inferred. Numbered circles indicate the inferred number of within-area speciation events in each of the areas for the genus.

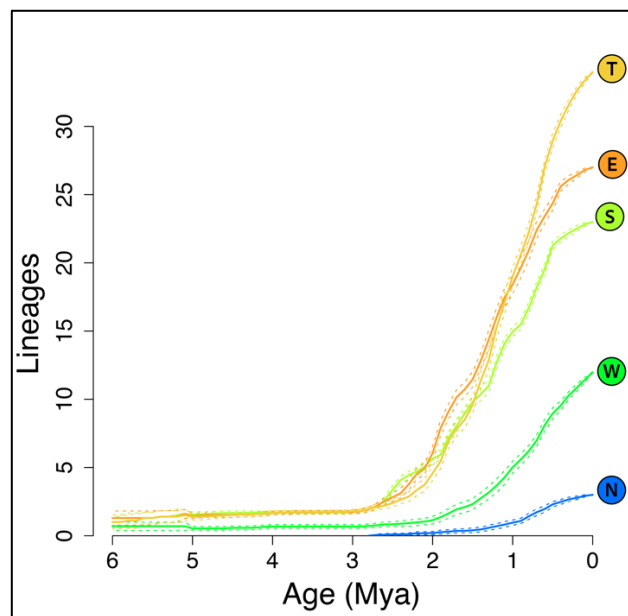


Figure 12. Log-lineage-Through-Time (LTT) plot showing the number of *Phidippus* lineages occupying each North American area (N = North; W = Northwest; T = Southwest; E = East; S = South) through time (Million years ago), based on 100 biogeographic stochastic maps. Solid lines represent average values and dashed lines represent the 95 % confidence intervals.

4.3.3 Diversification rates of *Phidippus*

The net accumulation of lineages over time is shown in the Lineage through time plots (Figure 13). The net diversification rate for *Phidippus* was found to be 1.18 lineages per Ma assuming no extinction and 0.65 lineages per Ma assuming high extinction rates ($\epsilon = 0.9$). Based on the likelihood-ratio tests, our data fit a Density dependent speciation model (DDL), and the data are better explained by models with variable speciation and extinction (BOTHVAR) than with variable speciation (SPVAR) or variable extinction (EXVAR) rates (Table 7). When our data were compared to 10,000 Yule-process simulated trees, the difference was not significant ($P = 0.99$). According to the gamma statistic (calculated gamma = -5.835301; $P = 2.684683e-09$) diversification rates in *Phidippus* decreased over time. No rate shifts were identified by the Bayesian analyses of macroevolutionary mixtures (BAMM), although decreased speciation rates were detected (Figure 13). The extinction rate and speciation rate were found to be 0.1944 and 0.7530 lineages per Ma, respectively.

Table 7. Output from laser diversification analyses for maximum-likelihood Δ AIC test statistic for *Phidippus* data.

Model	<i>r1</i>	<i>r2</i>	Model parameters	LH	AIC	Δ AIC
<u>Rate-constant (rc) and variable-rate models</u>						
Pure birth	0.64406493		-143.9920084(<i>a</i>)	72.99600	-143.99201	38.66
Birth-death	0.64406493		0(<i>a</i>)	72.99600	-141.99201	40.66
DDX	11.0681824		-165.8501472(<i>a</i>)	84.92507	-165.85015	16.80
DDL	2.54437624		-182.6573149(<i>a</i>)	93.32865	-182.65731	0.00
Yule 2-rate	1.01921597	0.06939042	0.5907997(<i>st</i>)	90.09093	-174.18187	8.47
<u>Variable speciation/extinction models</u>						
SPVAR			0.8085 (λ), 0.0645 (<i>k</i>)	74.07506	-142.1501	-26.9549
EXVAR			0.6440 (λ), 0.001 (<i>z</i>)	72.99598	-139.992	-29.1095
BOTHVAR			4.6643 (λ), 0.4730 (<i>z</i>)	88.55074	-169.1015	

**r1*, rates (in lineages per Ma) of the first model; *r2*, rates (in lineages per Ma) of the second model (for Yule 2-rate only); LH, log-likelihood; AIC, Akaike information criterion. Rate parameters *a*, extinction fraction; *st*, shift time; *x*, magnitude of rate-change; *K*, population “carrying capacity”; λ , speciation rate; *k*, speciation rate change; *z*, extinction rate change.

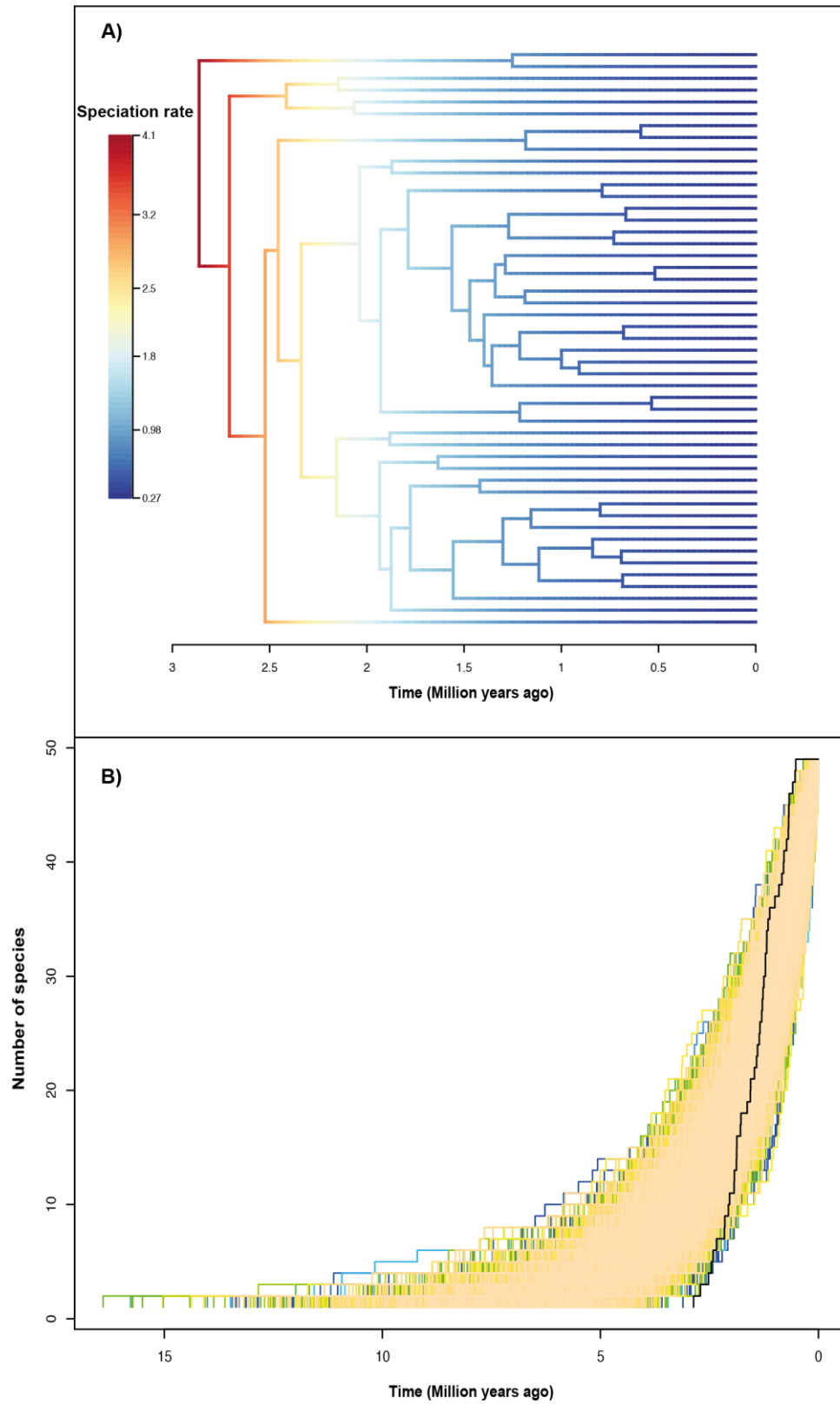


Figure 13. (A) MCC tree of *Phidippus* species with speciation rates, as estimated in BAMM, color-coded along branches and values of color gradient indicated in legend. (B) Lineage through-time (LTT) plot for species tree (black line) not significantly different ($P = 0.99$) from 10,000 Yule-process simulated trees (coloured lines).

4.3.4 Species richness and phylogenetic diversity of *Phidippus*

Based on the maps obtained from biodiverse of species richness and phylogenetic diversity (PD) of *Phidippus* (Figure 14) the highest values for both indices are found in the eastern and southwestern regions of North America, specifically in Florida (USA), along the California (USA)-Baja California (Mexico) border and along the Arizona (USA)-Sonora (Mexico) border. Within this last region lies the one-degree cell (-109.75°W,31.75°N) with both the highest species richness (9 species of *Phidippus*) and the highest phylogenetic diversity value at 18.90 total branch length. Whereas the three aforementioned areas all have similar species richness values, when it comes to phylogenetic diversity, the area in Florida has a comparably lower PD value than southern California and Arizona.

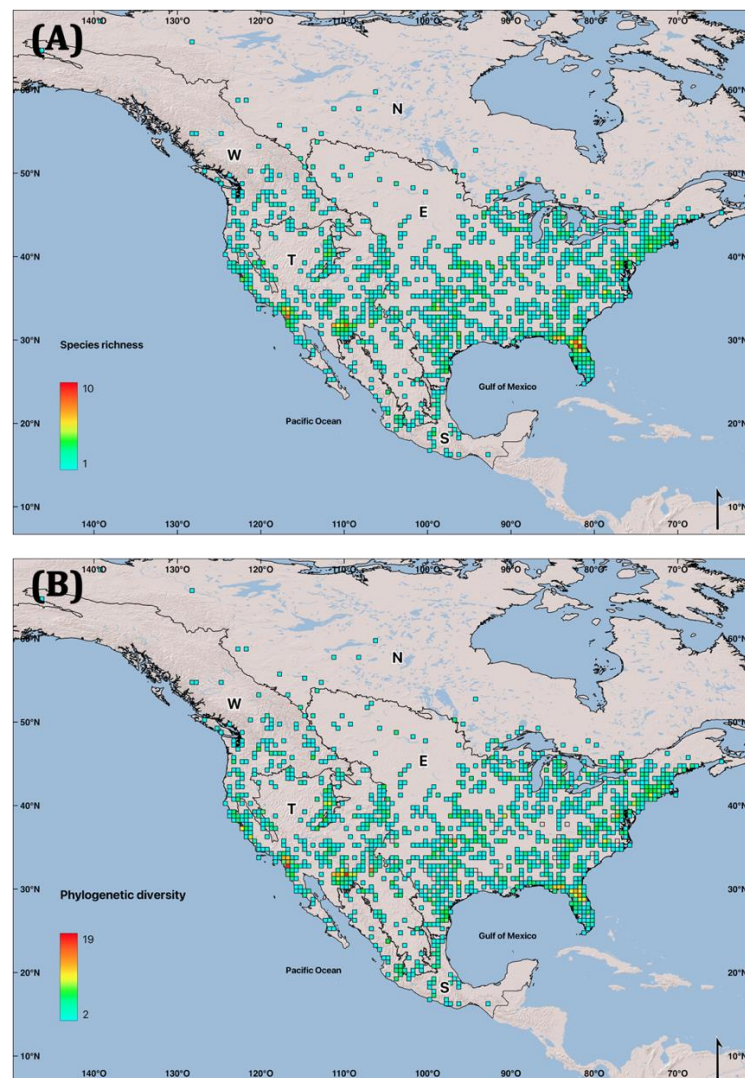


Figure 14. Maps of North America with one-degree cells color coded with regards to (A) Species richness of *Phidippus* and (B) Phylogenetic diversity (PD) of *Phidippus* as calculated in biodiverse.

4.4 Discussion

This study is the first to provide a time-calibrated phylogeny for the genus *Phidippus*, indicating a Pliocene origin with divergence and diversification occurring from the late Pliocene to the mid-Pleistocene. The oldest known fossils of Salticids are from the Baltic amber, and the estimated age is 44-49 Ma (Dunlop et al., 2020; Magalhaes et al., 2020; Penney, 2010); however, there is no fossil evidence of species that are phylogenetically close to the genus *Phidippus*, which is why a secondary calibration was carried out in this study. Although erroneous estimates using secondary calibrations have been reported (Schenk, 2016), the calibration data used in this analysis is strongly supported by the current fossil evidence available and also by the solid geographical association that Bodner & Maddison (2012) point out of the four largest groups of Salticoida indicating that these groups could have failed to reach the Baltic by the Eocene and by the time their diversification occurred the continents were more or less isolated.

The time-calibrated phylogeny using genome-scale data and outgroup taxa from other marpissoid tribes recovers *Phidippus* as monophyletic and its sister relationship with *Paraphidippus*, and is consistent with previously proposed hypotheses (Edwards, 2004; Hedin & Maddison, 2001), however, future analyzes with more external groups are needed to confirm this assumption. Based on the divergence and diversification times obtained for *Phidippus*, most species originated during the Pleistocene before the last glacial maxima (Cox et al., 2016; G. Hewitt, 2000). In comparison with other studies on the origins and diversification times of spider genera, the divergence and diversification of *Phidippus* is relatively recent (Griotti et al., 2023; Hedin et al., 2019, 2020; Magalhaes & Ramírez, 2022), suggesting that this genus can be considered young in an evolutionary context. Also, the original hypothesis of the diversification of *Phidippus* having taken place gradually since the Miocene does not stand, given that the diversification times of *Phidippus* were estimated during the Pleistocene. Contrary to the expectation of a gradual diversification process originating from the Miocene epoch, the results indicate rapid and recent diversification, having occurred specifically during the Pleistocene.

The fact that most of the diversification of *Phidippus* took place during the Pleistocene is interesting in a biogeographical context. Approximately 2.5 million years ago, the Pleistocene epoch was marked by significant climatic fluctuations. The intensified glaciation across the Northern Hemisphere during the Plio/Pleistocene transition at around 2.7 Ma represents a critical interval of late Neogene climate evolution (Allstädt et al., 2021). This period was characterized by worldwide climatic perturbations that resulted in the development of large ice sheets and changes in the landscape and ecology of continental areas of the northern hemisphere (Qu et al., 2010). The Pleistocene was also characterized by global cooling,

aridification, and major glaciation events, particularly in North America (G. M. Hewitt, 1999; Leavitt et al., 2013). These climatic fluctuations in the Pleistocene have been identified as a significant promoter of rapid diversification patterns and also have a profound impact on species distributions with the isolation of ancestral populations (Graham et al., 2020; G. M. Hewitt, 1999; Tsai & Yeh, 2016; Wood et al., 2011). These environmental changes in the Pleistocene likely created opportunities for speciation and range expansions (dispersal events), leading to the observed diversification patterns within the genus *Phidippus*, similar to the results reported from studies on different organisms, including plants (Hughes & Eastwood, 2006), birds (Sun et al., 2017), and frogs (Carvalho et al., 2021).

By the time the genus *Phidippus* diversified, there were no major orographic changes in North America, so one of the explanations for promoting its diversification is the climatic influence of the Pleistocene. However, to determine the impact of the Pleistocene climatic fluctuations on the evolutionary history of *Phidippus* species, future studies that focus on smaller spatial scales and shorter timespans are necessary. For example, it would be interesting to test where certain areas served as “refugia” in the Pleistocene during the glacial periods. Other studies have shown that such refugia allowed species to persist in relatively stable environments, promoting genetic diversity and potentially leading to speciation events (Church et al., 2003; González-Trujillo et al., 2016; Smith et al., 2022).

Also, this study indicates that diversification rates of *Phidippus* decreased over time, supporting the Density-dependent speciation model (DDL) (Nee et al., 1992; Rabosky & Lovette, 2008a). Under this model, speciation rates decrease because ecological niches are filled as the number of lineages increases, leading to ecological spaces being unavailable and opportunities for speciation decreasing (Crowl et al., 2015; Phillimore & Price, 2008). Several studies across various taxa have documented a pattern of initial rapid diversification, followed by subsequent temporal declines in speciation rates (Cai et al., 2021; Harmon et al., 2003; Rüber & Zardoya, 2005; Weir, 2006). The slowdown in diversification observed in these results is similar to other studies where a likely main factor was the decline in habitat availability caused by climate changes during the Pleistocene (Burbrink & Pyron, 2010; Linder et al., 2014, 2014).

Based on the results from this study, the southern area of North America was estimated as the origin of the common ancestor of *Phidippus* and *Paraphidippus*, and this is consistent with the previous hypothesis of the origin of the dendryphantine species in South America and the later introductions to North America (Hill & Edwards, 2013), although the timescales proposed by Hill and Edwards (2013) of the dispersal routes of *Phidippus* species are more recent than the ages of the species obtained here. Also, the ancestral area estimation analyses indicated that the South-East-Southwest (SET) region of North America was the

ancestral area of *Phidippus* species. Furthermore, both the eastern and southwestern areas exhibited higher species richness and phylogenetic diversity, and are currently recognized as biodiversity hotspots for other organisms (Myers et al., 2000). For instance, the Californian floristic province in the Southwest area and the Coastal plains of North America in the East area are acknowledged as biodiversity hotspots due to their high number of endemic species (Calsbeek et al., 2003; Noss et al., 2015).

Moreover, the high number of speciation and dispersal events in the three ancestral areas is a testament to the complex biogeographical history of *Phidippus* within those areas. For example, the high number of dispersal events detected by the BSM could be due to the movements to- and from habitat refugia in the Pleistocene, as found in other taxa (González-Trujillo et al., 2016; Soto-Trejo et al., 2017). Most speciation events were found in the Eastern and Southwestern areas, where notably higher species richness and PD were observed for *Phidippus*, with the main difference being that the southwestern area harbors higher phylogenetic diversity compared to the eastern region. This would be consistent with higher in-situ speciation for the eastern area, versus an area with more immigrants from distantly related lineages for the southwest (Fritz & Rahbek, 2012; Saladin et al., 2019) It must be kept in mind, however, that the large size of areas used in this study may in part explain the high number of in situ speciation events detected. Such vast geographical areas can support larger population sizes and tend to provide opportunities for allopatric speciation, as pointed out by other authors (Dupin et al., 2017; Griotti et al., 2023; Rojas et al., 2016). Future biogeographic analyses of smaller areas or specific *Phidippus* clades are needed to test events that cannot be detected in the large geographic areas selected in this study.

Finally, the overall results need to be interpreted cautiously because the ancestral states were obtained with low relative probabilities, especially for the deeper nodes, which means that the full resolution of the ancestral areas of *Phidippus* is complicated. This fact is not unexpected because some *Phidippus* species are relatively widespread, and certain areas, especially in Mexico, are largely unexplored and could harbor undescribed species of *Phidippus* or increase the distributional area of known species. This underscores the challenges posed by widespread distributions and lack of sampling in accurately reconstructing ancestral ranges, as pointed out by some authors (Buerki et al., 2011; Lee et al., 2018; Soto-Trejo et al., 2017).

Chapter 5. General discussion

During this study, new records of spiders belonging to the genus *Phidippus* were found in a relatively small area of Mexico—the Baja California peninsula—within a short timeframe. While recent studies have uncovered new spider species in various regions of Mexico (Monjaraz-Ruedas et al., 2023; Valdez-Mondragón et al., 2019; Valdez-Mondragón & Cabrera-Espinosa, 2023), there are still many unexplored sites in areas like Baja California due to their challenging accessibility. Thus, it is essential to increase sampling efforts at these locations to enhance our understanding of the true biodiversity present.

This is the first study addressing questions about the biogeographical and evolutionary history of *Phidippus* using molecular data, specifically Ultraconserved elements. Ultraconserved elements have been extensively used in phylogenomic systematic and biogeographical studies due to their ability to provide valuable insights into genetic diversity, phylogenetic relationships, and population genetics (Baca et al., 2017; Bejerano et al., 2004). The applicability of UCEs to reconstruct phylogenetic relationships within the genus *Phidippus* is demonstrated in this study, which is consistent with other studies that have also used UCEs for phylogenetic reconstructions in other spider taxa (Hedin et al., 2019; Xu et al., 2021).

The use of Ultraconserved elements offered a significant advantage to this study, especially when working with samples mainly obtained from museum collections. Castañeda-Rico et al., (2020) pointed out that DNA degradation is a commonly encountered challenge in ancient museum specimens, often hindering successful amplification through traditional methods. However, the use of modern sequencing techniques as demonstrated in this study and others (Blaimer et al., 2016; Derkarabetian et al., 2019; McCormack et al., 2016), significantly facilitated the process of acquiring data. Furthermore, the extensive dataset obtained using this approach proved highly valuable for subsequent analyses. Importantly, here, a substantial portion of *Phidippus* species was effectively captured and a strong framework for understanding their evolutionary relationships was established.

The morphological phylogeny from Edwards (2004) was a significant contribution to understanding the interspecific relationships of *Phidippus*. However, in this study, incongruences between the morphological phylogeny and the newly generated molecular phylogeny were found. According to other studies, this incongruence between morphological and genomic data may be attributed to the rapid radiation of species, where species diversify in short periods of time, preventing sufficient morphological changes to differentiate between species (Pardo-De La Hoz et al., 2023). This incongruence suggests that the

phylogenetic relationships of *Phidippus* are not being fully recovered and that evidence needs to be re-evaluated (Larson, 1998), or that multiple lines of evidence need to be considered, as in other studies (Farias et al., 2000; Fernández, Edgecombe, et al., 2018; Reeder et al., 2015)

Compared with other spiders, the genus *Phidippus* is identified as a relatively young genus in an evolutionary context (Griotti et al., 2023; Hedin et al., 2019, 2020; Magalhaes & Ramírez, 2022). However, the late diversification of *Phidippus* in the Pleistocene compared to early diversifying genera from the Miocene, nullifies the hypothesis of gradual diversification since the Miocene, as the results indicate a rapid and recent diversification. Also, the diversification rates of *Phidippus* decreased over time, similar to other studies (Cai et al., 2021; Harmon et al., 2003; Rüber & Zardoya, 2005) and the likely main factor is the decline in habitat availability caused by climate changes during the Pleistocene. The Pleistocene, which lasted from 2.5 million years to 11,700 years ago, was characterized by significant climatic variations (Allstädt et al., 2021; Cox et al., 2016). These climatic variations created opportunities for speciation, range expansion, and species dispersal, which is likely what occurred with the genus *Phidippus* in North America (Graham et al., 2020; G. M. Hewitt, 1999; Tsai & Yeh, 2016; Wood et al., 2011). Further in-depth studies, such as niche modeling (Guillory & Brown, 2021) or population genomics approach (González-Trujillo et al., 2016; Smith et al., 2022), are required to better understand the climatic impact of the Pleistocene on the biogeographic and evolutionary history of *Phidippus*.

The lack of sampling in southern North America, specifically in Mexico, and the large geographic areas selected for these biogeographic analyses have led to uncertainty regarding the ancestral area of *Phidippus*. This highlights the importance of conducting more extensive sampling in this area. Furthermore, it has been observed that estimating ancestral ranges can be challenging for species with broad distributions, such as many species of *Phidippus* (Buerki et al., 2011; Lee et al., 2018; Soto-Trejo et al., 2017).

The biogeographic events that best describe the history of *Phidippus* are in-situ speciation and dispersal. These events mainly occurred in the ancestral area, which was found to be a composite geographic area (South-East-Southwest); in fact, both the east and southwest areas exhibited higher species richness and phylogenetic diversity and are currently recognized as biodiversity hotspots for other organisms (Myers et al., 2000). Nevertheless, the large number of in situ speciation is sometimes overestimated when using large geographic areas, as may be the case in this study (Dupin et al., 2017; Griotti et al., 2023; Rojas et al., 2016). For this reason, future biogeographic analyses are recommended to focus on smaller areas or specific clades of *Phidippus*.

Chapter 6. General conclusions

The results of Chapter 2 expand the known distribution of some species, such as *Phidippus octopunctatus* and *P. adumbratus*. This not only contributes to our understanding of the overall diversity and distribution of the genus *Phidippus* but also emphasizes the need to continue exploring and increasing the sampling efforts to uncover the true richness of *Phidippus* in Baja California and Mexico.

Based on a dataset of ultraconserved elements from *Phidippus* species, we present the first molecular phylogeny of this enigmatic North American jumping spider genus in this study. The molecular phylogeny is only partially consistent with the morphological hypothesis proposed by Edwards (2004) for *Phidippus* species; some species relationships are supported, and four new clades are proposed with this molecular evidence. On the other hand, to better understand the incongruence, it is necessary to obtain more taxa and re-evaluate the morphological characters of *Phidippus* species to fully resolve the *Phidippus* phylogeny and to reconcile morphological and molecular data.

The time-calibrated phylogeny for *Phidippus* species represents a major milestone for future studies. The results suggest that the genera *Phidippus* and *Paraphidippus* diverged from their most recent common ancestor ca. 5.8 Ma, and *Phidippus* started to diversify 2.8 Ma. The analysis conducted here suggests rapid diversification during the Pleistocene, contrary to the previous gradual diversification hypotheses.

The Pleistocene's climatic influence, marked by significant fluctuations, emerges as a possible key factor promoting *Phidippus* diversification. However, future research is needed to explore the impact of Pleistocene further.

Ancestral area estimation places the common ancestor in the southern area of North America, with caution due to low probabilities in certain states. Bidirectional dispersal events, particularly in the East and Southwest, highlight these regions as hotspots for evolutionary divergence. Despite the results presented here is important the future biogeographic analyses focusing on smaller areas or specific *Phidippus* clades for fully understand *Phidippus* history.

The East and Southwest regions of North America are acknowledged as important areas for biodiversity due to their high species richness and phylogenetic diversity of *Phidippus*, as indicated by the findings of this study.

Cited Literature

- Aguilée, R., Gascuel, F., Lambert, A., & Ferriere, R. (2018). Clade diversification dynamics and the biotic and abiotic controls of speciation and extinction rates. *Nature Communications*, *9*(1), 3013. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-05419-7>
- Akaike, H. (1992). Information Theory and an Extension of the Maximum Likelihood Principle. In S. Kotz & N. L. Johnson (Eds.), *Breakthroughs in Statistics* (pp. 610–624). Springer New York. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4612-0919-5_38
- Allstädt, F. J., Koutsodendris, A., Appel, E., Rösler, W., Reichgelt, T., Kaboth-Bahr, S., Prokopenko, A. A., & Pross, J. (2021). Late Pliocene to early Pleistocene climate dynamics in western North America based on a new pollen record from paleo-Lake Idaho. *Palaeobiodiversity and Palaeoenvironments*, *101*(1), 177–195. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12549-020-00460-1>
- Álvarez-Padilla, F., Dimitrov, D., Giribet, G., & Hormiga, G. (2009). Phylogenetic relationships of the spider family Tetragnathidae (Araneae, Araneoidea) based on morphological and DNA sequence data. *Cladistics*, *25*(2), 109–146. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-0031.2008.00242.x>
- Astrin, J. J., Höfer, H., Spelda, J., Holstein, J., Bayer, S., Hendrich, L., Huber, B. A., Kielhorn, K.-H., Krammer, H.-J., Lemke, M., Monje, J. C., Morinière, J., Rulik, B., Petersen, M., Janssen, H., & Muster, C. (2016). Towards a DNA Barcode Reference Database for Spiders and Harvestmen of Germany. *PLOS ONE*, *11*(9), 1–24. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0162624>
- Avise, J. C., & Robinson, T. J. (2008). Hemiplasy: A New Term in the Lexicon of Phylogenetics. *Systematic Biology*, *57*(3), 503–507. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10635150802164587>
- Azevedo, G. H. F., Bougie, T., Carboni, M., Hedin, M., & Ramírez, M. J. (2022a). Combining genomic, phenotypic and Sanger sequencing data to elucidate the phylogeny of the two-clawed spiders (Dionycha). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, *166*, 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2021.107327>
- Azevedo, G. H. F., Bougie, T., Carboni, M., Hedin, M., & Ramírez, M. J. (2022b). Convergence, Hemiplasy, and Correlated Evolution Impact Morphological Diversity Related to a Web-Less Lifestyle in the Two-Clawed Spiders. *Insect Systematics and Diversity*, *6*(5), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1093/isd/ixac020>
- Baca, S. M., Alexander, A., Gustafson, G. T., & Short, A. E. Z. (2017). Ultraconserved elements show utility in phylogenetic inference of Adephaga (Coleoptera) and suggest paraphyly of ‘Hydradephaga’. *Systematic Entomology*, *42*(4), 786–795. <https://doi.org/10.1111/syen.12244>
- Baira, E., Greshock, J., Coukos, G., & Zhang, L. (2008). Ultraconserved elements: Genomics, function and disease. *RNA Biology*, *5*(3), 132–134. <https://doi.org/10.4161/rna.5.3.6673>
- Baker, L. (2007). Effect of corridors on the movement behavior of the jumping spider *Phidippus princeps* (Araneae, Salticidae). *Canadian Journal of Zoology*, *85*(7), 802–808. <https://doi.org/10.1139/Z07-061>

- Bankevich, A., Nurk, S., Antipov, D., Gurevich, A. A., Dvorkin, M., Kulikov, A. S., Lesin, V. M., Nikolenko, S. I., Pham, S., Pribelski, A. D., Pyshkin, A. V., Sirotkin, A. V., Vyahhi, N., Tesler, G., Alekseyev, M. A., & Pevzner, P. A. (2012). SPAdes: A new genome assembly algorithm and its applications to single-cell sequencing. *Journal of Computational Biology*, *19*(5), 455–477. <https://doi.org/10.1089/cmb.2012.0021>
- Banks, N. (1895). Some new Attidae. *The Canadian Entomologist*, *27*(4), 96–102. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4039/Ent2796-4>
- Banks, N. (1906). Descriptions of new American spiders. *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington*, *7*, 94–100. <https://wsc.nmbe.ch/refincluded/1386>
- Barrett, R. D. H. H., & Hebert, P. D. N. N. (2005). Identifying spiders through DNA barcodes. *Canadian Journal of Zoology*, *83*(3), 481–491. <https://doi.org/10.1139/Z05-024>
- Bednarski, J. V., Taylor, P., & Jakob, E. M. (2012). Optical cues used in predation by jumping spiders, *Phidippus audax*. *Animal Behaviour*, *84*(5), 1221–1227. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anbehav.2012.08.032>
- Bejerano, G., Pheasant, M., Makunin, I., Stephen, S., Kent, W. J., Mattick, J. S., & Haussler, D. (2004). Ultraconserved elements in the human genome. *Science*, *304*(5675), 1321–1325. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1098119>
- Blackledge, T. A., Scharff, N., Coddington, J. A., Szűts, T., Wenzel, J. W., Hayashi, C. Y., & Agnarsson, I. (2009). Reconstructing web evolution and spider diversification in the molecular era. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, *106*(13), 5229–5234. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0901377106>
- Blagoev, G. A., deWaard, J. R., Ratnasingham, S., deWaard, S. L., Lu, L., Robertson, J., Telfer, A. C., & Hebert, P. D. N. (2016). Untangling taxonomy: A DNA barcode reference library for Canadian spiders. *Molecular Ecology Resources*, *16*(1), 325–341. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1755-0998.12444>
- Blaimer, B. B., Lloyd, M. W., Guillory, W. X., & Brady, S. G. (2016). Sequence Capture and Phylogenetic Utility of Genomic Ultraconserved Elements Obtained from Pinned Insect Specimens. *PLoS ONE*, *11*(8), 1-20. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0161531>
- Bodner, M. R., & Maddison, W. P. (2012). The biogeography and age of salticid spider radiations (Araneae: Salticidae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, *65*(1), 213–240. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2012.06.005>
- Bond, J. E., Garrison, N. L., Hamilton, C. A., Godwin, R. L., Hedin, M., & Agnarsson, I. (2014). Phylogenomics resolves a spider backbone phylogeny and rejects a prevailing paradigm for orb web evolution. *Current Biology*, *24*(15), 1765–1771. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2014.06.034>
- Bougie, T. C., Brelsford, A., & Hedin, M. (2021). Evolutionary impacts of introgressive hybridization in a rapidly evolving group of jumping spiders (F. Salticidae, *Habronattus americanus* group). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, *161*, 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2021.107165>

- Buerki, S., Forest, F., Alvarez, N., Nylander, J. A. A., Arrigo, N., & Sanmartín, I. (2011). An evaluation of new parsimony-based versus parametric inference methods in biogeography: A case study using the globally distributed plant family Sapindaceae: Evaluating parametric versus parsimony-based methods in biogeography. *Journal of Biogeography*, *38*(3), 531–550. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2699.2010.02432.x>
- Burbrink, F. T., Grazziotin, F. G., Pyron, R. A., Cundall, D., Donnellan, S., Irish, F., Keogh, J. S., Kraus, F., Murphy, R. W., Noonan, B., Raxworthy, C. J., Ruane, S., Lemmon, A. R., Lemmon, E. M., & Zaher, H. (2020). Interrogating Genomic-Scale Data for Squamata (Lizards, Snakes, and Amphisbaenians) Shows no Support for Key Traditional Morphological Relationships. *Systematic Biology*, *69*(3), 502–520. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/syz062>
- Burbrink, F. T., & Pyron, R. A. (2010). How does ecological opportunity influence rates of speciation, extinction, and morphological diversification in new world ratsnakes (Tribe Lampropeltini)? *Evolution*, *64*(4), 934–943. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1558-5646.2009.00888.x>
- Cai, T., Wu, G., Sun, L., Zhang, Y., Peng, Z., Guo, Y., Liu, X., Pan, T., Chang, J., Sun, Z., & Zhang, B. (2021). Biogeography and diversification of Old World buntings (Aves: Emberizidae): radiation in open habitats. *Journal of Avian Biology*, *52*(6). <https://doi.org/10.1111/jav.02672>
- Calsbeek, R., Thompson, J. N., & Richardson, J. E. (2003). Patterns of molecular evolution and diversification in a biodiversity hotspot: the california floristic province. *Molecular Ecology*, *12*(4), 1021–1029. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-294X.2003.01794.x>
- Čandek, K., & Kuntner, M. (2015). DNA barcoding gap: Reliable species identification over morphological and geographical scales. *Molecular Ecology Resources*, *15*(2), 268–277. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1755-0998.12304>
- Cardoso, P., Arnedo, M. A., Triantis, K. A., & Borges, P. A. V. (2010). Drivers of diversity in Macaronesian spiders and the role of species extinctions. *Journal of Biogeography*, *37*(6), 1034–1046. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2699.2009.02264.x>
- Carvalho, T. R., Seger, K. R., Magalhães, F. M., Lourenço, L. B., & Haddad, C. F. B. (2021). Systematics and cryptic diversification of *Leptodactylus* frogs in the Brazilian campo rupestre. *Zoologica Scripta*, *50*(3), 300–317. <https://doi.org/10.1111/zsc.12470>
- Castañeda-Rico, S., León-Paniagua, L., Edwards, C. W., & Maldonado, J. E. (2020). Ancient DNA From Museum Specimens and Next Generation Sequencing Help Resolve the Controversial Evolutionary History of the Critically Endangered Puebla Deer Mouse. *Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution*, *8*. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fevo.2020.00094>
- Castresana, J. (2000). Selection of conserved blocks from multiple alignments for their use in phylogenetic analysis. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, *17*(4), 540–552. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.molbev.a026334>
- Ceccarelli, F. S., Garduño-Villaseñor, L. A., & Hernández-Salgado, L. C. (2023). Genetic diversity and population histories of two species of *Phidippus* (Araneae: Salticidae) from northwestern Mexico. *Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad*, *94*. <https://doi.org/10.22201/ib.20078706e.2023.94.5052>

- Ceccarelli, F. S., Opell, B. D., Haddad, C. R., Raven, R. J., Soto, E. M., & Ramírez, M. J. (2016). Around the World in Eight Million Years: Historical Biogeography and Evolution of the Spray Zone Spider *Amaurobioides* (Araneae: Anyphaenidae). *PLoS ONE*, 11(10). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0163740>
- Ceccarelli, F. S., Sharkey, M. J., & Zaldívar-Riverón, A. (2012). Species identification in the taxonomically neglected, highly diverse, neotropical parasitoid wasp genus *Notiospathius* (Braconidae: Doryctinae) based on an integrative molecular and morphological approach. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 62(1), 485–495. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2011.10.018>
- Chamberlin, R. V. (1933). Spiders of the Raft River Mountains of Utah. *Bulletin of the University of Utah*, 23(4), 1–79. <https://wsc.nmbe.ch/refincluded/2159>
- Chamberlin, R. V., & Wilton, I. (1935). Miscellaneous New American Spiders. *Bulletin of the University of Utah*, 26(4), 1-77. <https://wsc.nmbe.ch/refincluded/2256>
- Chamberlin, R. V., & Gertsch, W. J. (1929). New spiders from Utah and California. *Journal of Entomology and Zoology*, 21, 101–112. <https://wsc.nmbe.ch/refincluded/2008>
- Church, S. A., Kraus, J. M., Mitchell, J. C., Church, D. R., & Taylor, D. R. (2003). Evidence for multiple pleistocene refugia in the postglacial expansion of the eastern tiger salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum tigrinum*. *Evolution*, 57(2), 372–383. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0014-3820.2003.tb00271.x>
- Coddington, J. A., Agnarsson, I., Cheng, R.-C., Čandek, K., Driskell, A., Frick, H., Gregorič, M., Kostanjšek, R., Kropf, C., Kveskin, M., Lokovšek, T., Pipan, M., Vidergar, N., & Kuntner, M. (2016). DNA barcode data accurately assign higher spider taxa. *PeerJ*, 4. <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.2201>
- Commission for Environmental Cooperation. (2023). North American Environmental Atlas. Commission for Environmental Cooperation. <http://www.cec.org/north-american-environmental-atlas/>
- Cordellier, M., Schneider, J. M., Uhl, G., & Posnien, N. (2020). Sex differences in spiders: From phenotype to genomics. *Development Genes and Evolution*, 230(2), 155–172. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00427-020-00657-6>
- Cox, C. B., Healey, I. N., Moore, P. D., & Ladle, R. J. (2016). *Biogeography: An Ecological and Evolutionary Approach* (Ninth edition). John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. <https://www.wiley.com/en-us/Biogeography%3A+An+Ecological+and+Evolutionary+Approach%2C+9th+Edition-p-9781118968574>
- Crisci, J. V., Katinas, L., & Posadas, P. (2003). *Historical biogeography: An introduction*. Harvard University Press. <https://www.hup.harvard.edu/books/9780674010598>
- Crowl, A. A., Visger, C. J., Mansion, G., Hand, R., Wu, H., Kamari, G., Phitos, D., & Cellinese, N. (2015). Evolution and biogeography of the endemic *Roucela* complex (Campanulaceae: Campanula) in the Eastern Mediterranean. *Ecology and Evolution*, 5(22), 5329–5343. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ece3.1791>

- Cushing, P. E. (2012). Spider-Ant Associations: An Updated Review of Myrmecomorphy, Myrmecophily, and Myrmecophagy in Spiders. *Psyche: A Journal of Entomology*, 2012, 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2012/151989>
- Derkarabetian, S., Benavides, L. R., & Giribet, G. (2019). Sequence capture phylogenomics of historical ethanol-preserved museum specimens: Unlocking the rest of the vault. *Molecular Ecology Resources*, 19(6), 1531–1544. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1755-0998.13072>
- Dimitrov, D., & Hormiga, G. (2020). Spider Diversification Through Space and Time. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 66(1), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-ento-061520-083414>
- Dimitrov, D., Lopardo, L., Giribet, G., Arnedo, M. A., Álvarez-Padilla, F., & Hormiga, G. (2012). Tangled in a sparse spider web: Single origin of orb weavers and their spinning work unravelled by denser taxonomic sampling. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 279(1732), 1341–1350. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2011.2011>
- Dunlop, J. A., Penney, D., & Jekel, D. (2020). A summary list of fossil spiders and their relatives. World Spider Catalog, 1–285. <https://wsc.nmbe.ch/resources/fossils/Fossils20.5.pdf>
- Dupin, J., Matzke, N. J., Särkinen, T., Knapp, S., Olmstead, R. G., Bohs, L., & Smith, S. D. (2017). Bayesian estimation of the global biogeographical history of the Solanaceae. *Journal of Biogeography*, 44(4), 887–899. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jbi.12898>
- Eberhard, W. G. (1980). The Natural History and Behavior of the Bolas Spider *Mastophora Dizzydeani* SP. n. (Araneidae). *Psyche: A Journal of Entomology*, 87(3–4), 143–169. <https://doi.org/10.1155/1980/81062>
- Edwards, G. B. (1978). Two new southern *Phidippus* (Araneae: Salticidae). *The Florida Entomologist*, 61(2), 77–82. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3494643>
- Edwards, G. B. (2004). Revision of the jumping spiders of the genus *Phidippus* (Araneae: Salticidae). *Occasional Papers of the Florida State Collection of Arthropods*, 11, 1–158. https://peckhamia.com/editions/Edwards_2004_Revision_Phidippus.pdf
- Edwards, G. B. (2020). Description of *Phidippus pacosauritus* sp. Nov. (Salticidae: Salticinae: Dendryphantini: Dendryphantina) with a reanalysis of related species in the mystaceus group. *Peckhamia*, 221.1(September), 1–18. https://peckhamia.com/peckhamia/PECKHAMIA_221.1.pdf
- Edwards, G. B., & Jackson, R. R. (1993). Use of prey-specific predatory behaviour by North American jumping spiders (Araneae, Salticidae) of the genus *Phidippus*. *Journal of Zoology*, 229(4), 709–716. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7998.1993.tb02666.x>
- Faircloth, B. C. (2016). PHYLUCe is a software package for the analysis of conserved genomic loci. *Bioinformatics*, 32(5), 786–788. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btv646>
- Faith, D. P. (1992). Conservation evaluation and phylogenetic diversity. *Biological Conservation*, 61(1), 1–10. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0006-3207\(92\)91201-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/0006-3207(92)91201-3)

- Farias, I. P., Ortí, G., & Meyer, A. (2000). Total evidence: Molecules, morphology, and the phylogenetics of cichlid fishes. *Journal of Experimental Zoology*, 288(1), 76–92. [https://doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1097-010X\(20000415\)288:1<76::AID-JEZ8>3.0.CO;2-P](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1097-010X(20000415)288:1<76::AID-JEZ8>3.0.CO;2-P)
- Felsenstein, J. (2004). *Inferring phylogenies*. Sinauer Associates. <https://global.oup.com/academic/product/inferring-phylogenies-9780878931774?cc=mx&lang=en&>
- Fernández, R., Edgecombe, G. D., & Giribet, G. (2018). Phylogenomics illuminates the backbone of the Myriapoda Tree of Life and reconciles morphological and molecular phylogenies. *Scientific Reports*, 8(1). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-18562-w>
- Fernández, R., Kallal, R. J., Dimitrov, D., Ballesteros, J. A., Arnedo, M. A., Giribet, G., & Hormiga, G. (2018). Phylogenomics, Diversification Dynamics, and Comparative Transcriptomics across the Spider Tree of Life. *Current Biology*, 28(9), 1489-1497. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2018.03.064>
- Foelix, R. F. (2011). *Biology of Spiders* (3th ed. . Oxford University Press.
- Fritz, S. A., & Rahbek, C. (2012). Global patterns of amphibian phylogenetic diversity. *Journal of Biogeography*, 39(8), 1373–1382. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2699.2012.02757.x>
- Funk, D. J., & Omland, K. E. (2003). Species-Level Paraphyly and Polyphyly: Frequency, Causes, and Consequences, with Insights from Animal Mitochondrial DNA. *Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics*, 34, 397–423. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.ecolsys.34.011802.132421>
- Futuyma, D. J., & Kirkpatrick, M. (2017). *Evolution* (4th ed.). Sinauer Associates, Inc., Publishers.
- García-Villafuerte, M. A., & Penney, D. (2003). *Lyssomanes* (Araneae, Salticidae) in Oligocene-Miocene Chiapas amber. *Journal of Arachnology*, 31(3), 400–404. <https://doi.org/10.1636/02-31>
- Garrison, N. L., Rodriguez, J., Agnarsson, I., Coddington, J. A., Griswold, C. E., Hamilton, C. A., Hedin, M., Kocot, K. M., Ledford, J. M., & Bond, J. E. (2016). Spider phylogenomics: Untangling the Spider Tree of Life. *PeerJ*, 2016(2). <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.1719>
- Gertsch, W. J. (1934). Further Notes on American Spiders. *American Museum Novitates*, 726, 1-26. <https://wsc.nmbe.ch/refincluded/2213>
- Giribet, G. (2010). A new dimension in combining data? The use of morphology and phylogenomic data in metazoan systematics. *Acta Zoologica*, 91(1), 11–19. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1463-6395.2009.00420.x>
- González-Abraham, C. E., Garcillán, P. P., Ezcurra, E., & Trabajo de Ecorregiones, G. de T. de E. (2010). Ecorregiones de la península de Baja California: Una síntesis. *Botanical Sciences*, 87, 69-82. <https://doi.org/10.17129/botsci.302>
- González-Trujillo, R., Correa-Ramírez, M. M., Ruiz-Sanchez, E., Salinas, E. M., Jiménez, M. L., & León, F. J. G. D. (2016). Pleistocene refugia and their effects on the phylogeography and genetic

- structure of the Wolf spider *Pardosa sierra* (Araneae: Lycosidae) on the Baja California Peninsula. *Journal of Arachnology*, 44(3), 367–379. <https://doi.org/10.1636/R15-84.1>
- Graham, M. R., Santibáñez-López, C. E., Derkarabetian, S., & Hendrixson, B. E. (2020). Pleistocene persistence and expansion in tarantulas on the Colorado Plateau and the effects of missing data on phylogeographical inferences from RADseq. *Molecular Ecology*, 29(19), 3684–3701. <https://doi.org/10.1111/mec.15588>
- Griotti, M., Sara Ceccarelli, F., & Roig-Juñent, S. (2023). Following the aridity: Historical biogeography and diversification of the Philodromidae spider genus *Petrachus* in South America. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 180. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2022.107684>
- Guerrero-Fuentes, D. R., & Francke, O. F. (2019). Taxonomic revision of *Anicius* Chamberlin, 1925 (Araneae: Salticidae), with five new species of jumping spiders from Mexico. *Zootaxa*, 4638(4), 485–506. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4638.4.2>
- Guillory, W. X., & Brown, J. L. (2021). A New Method for Integrating Ecological Niche Modeling with Phylogenetics to Estimate Ancestral Distributions. *Systematic Biology*, 70(5), 1033–1045. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/syab016>
- Harmon, L. J., Schulte, J. A., Larson, A., & Losos, J. B. (2003). Tempo and Mode of Evolutionary Radiation in Iguanian Lizards. *Science*, 301(5635), 961–964. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1084786>
- Hasegawa, M., Kishino, H., & Yano, T. (1985). Dating of the human-ape splitting by a molecular clock of mitochondrial DNA. *Journal of Molecular Evolution*, 22(2), 160–174. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02101694>
- Hebert, P. D. N., Stoeckle, M. Y., Zemlak, T. S., & Francis, C. M. (2004). Identification of Birds through DNA Barcodes. *PLoS Biology*, 2(10), 1657–1663. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.0020312>
- Hedin, M., Derkarabetian, S., Alfaro, A., Ramírez, M. J., & Bond, J. E. (2019). Phylogenomic analysis and revised classification of atypoid mygalomorph spiders (Araneae, Mygalomorphae), with notes on arachnid ultraconserved element loci. *PeerJ*, 7. <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.6864>
- Hedin, M., Foldi, S., & Rajah-Boyer, B. (2020). Evolutionary divergences mirror Pleistocene paleodrainages in a rapidly-evolving complex of oasis-dwelling jumping spiders (Salticidae, *Habronattus tarsalis*). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 144(November 2019), 106696. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2019.106696>
- Hedin, M., & Lowder, M. C. (2009). Phylogeography of the *Habronattus amicus* species complex (Araneae: Salticidae) of western North America, with evidence for localized asymmetrical mitochondrial introgression. *Zootaxa*, 2307(1). <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.2307.1.2>
- Hedin, M., & Maddison, W. P. (2001). A combined molecular approach to phylogeny of the jumping spider subfamily Dendryphantinae (Araneae: Salticidae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 18(3), 386–403. <https://doi.org/10.1006/mpev.2000.0883>

- Heibl, C. (2008). PHYLOCH: R language tree plotting tools and interfaces to diverse phylogenetic software packages (1.5-5) [Computer software]. <http://www.christophheibl.de/Rpackages.html>.
- Hentz, N. M. (1845). Descriptions and figures of the araneides of the United States. *Boston Journal of Natural History*, 5(2), 189–202. <https://wsc.nmbe.ch/refincluded/219>
- Hernández Salgado, L. C., Guerrero Fuentes, D. R., Garduño Villaseñor, L. A., Castañeda Betancur, L., López Reyes, E., & Ceccarelli, F. S. (2022). New Distributional Records of *Phidippus* (Araneae: Salticidae) for Baja California and Mexico: An Integrative Approach. *Diversity*, 14(3), 159. <https://doi.org/10.3390/d14030159>
- Hewitt, G. (2000). The genetic legacy of the Quaternary ice ages. *Nature*, 405(6789), 907–913. <https://doi.org/10.1038/35016000>
- Hewitt, G. M. (1999). Post-glacial re-colonization of European biota. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 68(1–2), 87–112. <https://doi.org/10.1006/bijl.1999.0332>
- Hill, D. E. (2009). Salticidae of the Antarctic land bridge. *Peckhamia*, 76.1(October), 1–14. <https://peckhamia.com/peckhamia/PECKHAMIA%2076.1.pdf>
- Hill, D. E. (2018). The jumping behavior of jumping spiders: A review (Araneae: Salticidae). *Peckhamia*, 167.1(May), 1–8. https://peckhamia.com/peckhamia/PECKHAMIA_167.1.pdf
- Hill, D. E., & Edwards, G. B. (2013). Origins of the North American jumping spiders (Araneae: Salticidae). *Peckhamia*, 107.1(May), 1–67. https://peckhamia.com/peckhamia/PECKHAMIA_107.1.pdf
- Hill, D. E., Horse, W., Drive, C., & Carolina, S. (2007). Use of location (relative direction and distance) information by jumping spiders (Araneae, Salticidae, *Phidippus*) during movement toward prey and other sighted objectives. *Peckhamia*, 1–72. <https://www.peckhamia.com/epublications/Hill%202007%20Use%20of%20location%20information%20by%20jumping%20spiders%20V3.pdf>
- Hua, X., & Wiens, J. J. (2013). How does climate influence speciation? *American Naturalist*, 182(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1086/670690>
- Huber, B. A. (2004). The significance of copulatory structures in spider systematics. In J. Schult (Ed.), *Biosemiotik-praktische Anwendung und Konsequenzen für die Einzelwissenschaften* (pp. 89–100). VWB Verlag. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/265182033_The_significance_of_copulatory_structures_in_spider_systematics
- Hughes, C., & Eastwood, R. (2006). Island radiation on a continental scale: Exceptional rates of plant diversification after uplift of the Andes. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 103(27), 10334–10339. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0601928103>
- Jackson, R. R. (1977). Courtship versatility in the jumping spider, *Phidippus johnsoni* (Araneae: Salticidae). *Animal Behaviour*, 25, 953–957. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0003-3472\(77\)90046-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/0003-3472(77)90046-X)

- Jiménez, M. L., Palacios-Cardiel, C., Maya-Morales, J., Edwin Berrian, J., & Ibarra Núñez Jiménez, G. (2018). Nuevos registros de arañas (Arachnida: Araneae) para la región del cabo, península de Baja California, México. *Acta Zoologica Mexicana*, 34, 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.21829/azm.2018.3412159>
- Kalyaanamoorthy, S., Minh, B. Q., Wong, T. K. F., von Haeseler, A., & Jermini, L. S. (2017). ModelFinder: Fast model selection for accurate phylogenetic estimates. *Nature Methods*, 14(6), 587–589. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nmeth.4285>
- Katoh, K., & Standley, D. M. (2013). MAFFT multiple sequence alignment software version 7: Improvements in performance and usability. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 30(4), 772–780. <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/mst010>
- Keyserling, E. G. (1885). Neue Spinnen aus America. VI. *Verhandlungen der Kaiserlich-Königlichen Zoologisch-Botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien*, 34, 489–534. <https://wsc.nmbe.ch/refincluded/776>
- Koch, C. L., & Hahn, C. W. (1831). *Die Arachniden: Getreu nach der Natur abgebildet und beschrieben*. In der C. H. Zeh'schen Buchhandlung. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.43744>
- Kulkarni, S., Wood, H., Lloyd, M., & Hormiga, G. (2020). Spider-specific probe set for ultraconserved elements offers new perspectives on the evolutionary history of spiders (Arachnida, Araneae). *Molecular Ecology Resources*, 20(1), 185–203. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1755-0998.13099>
- Kumar, S., Stecher, G., Li, M., Knyaz, C., & Tamura, K. (2018). MEGA X: Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis across Computing Platforms. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 35(6), 1547–1549. <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msy096>
- Kundrata, R., Prosvirov, A. S., Vondracek, D., & Sormova, E. (2019). Congruence Between Molecular Data and Morphology: Phylogenetic Position of Senodoniini (Coleoptera: Elateridae). *Insects*, 10(8), 231. <https://doi.org/10.3390/insects10080231>
- Laffan, S. W., Lubarsky, E., & Rosauer, D. F. (2010). Biodiverse, a tool for the spatial analysis of biological and related diversity. *Ecography*, 33(4), 643–647. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1600-0587.2010.06237.x>
- Landis, M. J., Matzke, N. J., Moore, B. R., & Huelsenbeck, J. P. (2013). Bayesian Analysis of Biogeography when the Number of Areas is Large. *Systematic Biology*, 62(6), 789–804. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/syt040>
- Lanfear, R., Calcott, B., Ho, S. Y. W. W., & Guindon, S. (2012). PartitionFinder: Combined Selection of Partitioning Schemes and Substitution Models for Phylogenetic Analyses. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 29(6), 1695–1701. <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/mss020>
- Larson, A. (1998). The comparison of morphological and molecular data in phylogenetic systematics. In R. DeSalle & B. Schierwater (Eds.), *Molecular Approaches to Ecology and Evolution* (pp. 275–296). Birkhäuser. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-0348-8948-3_15
- Leavitt, S. D., Fernández-Mendoza, F., Pérez-Ortega, S., Sohrabi, M., Divakar, P. K., Vondrák, J., Thorsten Lumbsch, H., & Clair, L. L. St. (2013). Local representation of global diversity in a

- cosmopolitan lichen-forming fungal species complex (*Rhizoplaca*, Ascomycota). *Journal of Biogeography*, 40(9), 1792–1806. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jbi.12118>
- Ledford, J., Derkarabetian, S., Ribera, C., Starrett, J., Bond, J. E., Griswold, C., & Hedin, M. (2021). Phylogenomics and biogeography of leptonetid spiders (Araneae: Leptonetidae). *Invertebrate Systematics*, 35(3), 332–349. <https://doi.org/10.1071/IS20065>
- Lee, M. S. Y., Baron, M. G., Norman, D. B., & Barrett, P. M. (2018). Dynamic biogeographic models and dinosaur origins. *Earth and Environmental Science Transactions of The Royal Society of Edinburgh*, 109(1–2), 325–332. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1755691018000920>
- Linder, H. P., Rabosky, D. L., Antonelli, A., Wüest, R. O., & Ohlemüller, R. (2014). Disentangling the influence of climatic and geological changes on species radiations. *Journal of Biogeography*, 41(7), 1313–1325. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jbi.12312>
- Liu, D., Niu, M., Lu, Y., Wei, J., & Zhang, H. (2022). Taxon-specific ultraconserved element probe design for phylogenetic analyses of scale insects (Hemiptera: Sternorrhyncha: Coccoidea). *Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution*, 10. <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fevo.2022.984396>
- Lomolino, M. V., (2010). *Biogeography* (4th ed). Sinauer Associates.
- Lüddecke, T., Krehenwinkel, H., Canning, G., Glaw, F., Longhorn, S. J., Tänzler, R., Wendt, I., & Vences, M. (2018). Discovering the silk road: Nuclear and mitochondrial sequence data resolve the phylogenetic relationships among theraphosid spider subfamilies. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 119, 63–70. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2017.10.015>
- Luo, Y., Goh, S. P., Li, D., Gonzaga, M. O., Santos, A. J., Tanikawa, A., Yoshida, H., Haddad, C. R., May-Collado, L. J., Gregorič, M., Turk, E., Kuntner, M., & Agnarsson, I. (2020). Global diversification of anelosimus spiders driven by long-distance overwater dispersal and neogene climate oscillations. *Systematic Biology*, 69(6), 1122–1136. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/syaa017>
- MacLeod, N. (2002). Phylogenetic signals in morphometric data. En N. MacLeod & P. L. Forey (Eds.), *Morphology, Shape and Phylogeny* p. 318). CRC Press. <https://doi.org/10.1201/9780203165171>
- Maddison, W. P. (2015). A phylogenetic classification of jumping spiders (Araneae: Salticidae). *The Journal of Arachnology*, 43(3), 231. <https://doi.org/10.1636/arac-43-03-231-292>
- Maddison, W. P., Bodner, M. R., & Needham, K. M. (2008). Salticid spider phylogeny revisited, with the discovery of a large Australasian clade (Araneae: Salticidae). *Zootaxa*, 1893, 49–64. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.1893.1.3>
- Maddison, W. P., Evans, S. C., Hamilton, C. A., Bond, J. E., Lemmon, A. R., & Lemmon, E. M. (2017). A genome-wide phylogeny of jumping spiders (Araneae, Salticidae), using anchored hybrid enrichment. *ZooKeys*, 695(695), 89–101. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.695.13852>
- Maddison, W. P., & Hedin, M. (2003). Jumping spider phylogeny (Araneae: Salticidae). *Invertebrate Systematics*, 17(4), 529–549. <https://doi.org/10.1071/IS02044>

- Maddison, W. P., Li, D., Bodner, M., Zhang, J., Xu, X., Liu, Q., & Liu, F. (2014). The deep phylogeny of jumping spiders (Araneae, Salticidae). *ZooKeys*, 87(440), 57–87. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.440.7891>
- Magalhaes, I. L. F., Azevedo, G. H. F., Michalik, P., & Ramírez, M. J. (2020). The fossil record of spiders revisited: Implications for calibrating trees and evidence for a major faunal turnover since the Mesozoic. *Biological Reviews*, 95(1), 184–217. <https://doi.org/10.1111/brv.12559>
- Magalhaes, I. L. F., & Ramírez, M. J. (2022). Phylogeny and biogeography of the ancient spider family Filistatidae (Araneae) is consistent both with long-distance dispersal and vicariance following continental drift. *Cladistics*, 38(4), 538–562. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cla.12505>
- Magalhaes, I. L. F., Santos, A. J., & Ramírez, M. J. (2021). Incorporating Topological and Age Uncertainty into Event-Based Biogeography of Sand Spiders Supports Paleo-Islands in Galapagos and Ancient Connections among Neotropical Dry Forests. *Diversity*, 13(9), 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.3390/d13090418>
- Mahler, D. L., Revell, L. J., Glor, R. E., & Losos, J. B. (2010). Ecological opportunity and the rate of morphological evolution in the diversification of greater antillean anoles: opportunity and rate in anolis lizards. *Evolution*, 64(9), 2731–2745. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1558-5646.2010.01026.x>
- Marín, M. A., Peña, C., Uribe, S. I., & Freitas, A. V. L. (2017). Morphology agrees with molecular data: Phylogenetic affinities of Euptychiina butterflies (Nymphalidae: Satyrinae). *Systematic Entomology*, 42(4), 768–785. <https://doi.org/10.1111/syen.12245>
- Marzke, N. J. (2018). *Nmatzke/BioGeoBEARS: BioGeography with Bayesian (and likelihood) Evolutionary Analysis with R Scripts (1.1.1)* [R package]. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1478250>
- Matzke, N. J. (2013). Probabilistic historical biogeography: New models for founder-event speciation, imperfect detection, and fossils allow improved accuracy and model-testing. *Frontiers of Biogeography*, 5(4), 242–248. <https://doi.org/10.21425/f5fbg19694>
- Matzke, N. J. (2014). Model Selection in Historical Biogeography Reveals that Founder-Event Speciation Is a Crucial Process in Island Clades. *Systematic Biology*, 63(6), 951–970. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/syu056>
- Matzke, N. J. (2016). Stochastic mapping under biogeographical models. PhyloWiki BioGeoBEARS website. http://phylo.wikidot.com/biogeobears#stochastic_mapping
- McCormack, J. E., Tsai, W. L. E., & Faircloth, B. C. (2016). Sequence capture of ultraconserved elements from bird museum specimens. *Molecular Ecology Resources*, 16(5), 1189–1203. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1755-0998.12466>
- McLay, T. G. B., Fowler, R. M., Fahey, P. S., Murphy, D. J., Udovicic, F., Cantrill, D. J., & Bayly, M. J. (2023). Phylogenomics reveals extreme gene tree discordance in a lineage of dominant trees: Hybridization, introgression, and incomplete lineage sorting blur deep evolutionary relationships despite clear species groupings in *Eucalyptus* subgenus *Eudesmia*. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 187, 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2023.107869>

- Meier, R., Blaimer, B. B., Buenaventura, E., Hartop, E., Von Rintelen, T., Srivathsan, A., & Yeo, D. (2022). A re-analysis of the data in Sharkey et al.'s (2021) minimalist revision reveals that BINs do not deserve names, but BOLD Systems needs a stronger commitment to open science. *Cladistics*, 38(2), 264–275. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cla.12489>
- Méndez-Castro, F. E., Mendieta-Leiva, G., Rao, D., & Bader, M. Y. (2020). Island-biogeographic patterns of spider communities on epiphytes depend on differential space use among functional groups. *Journal of Biogeography*, 47(6), 1322–1332. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jbi.13812>
- Minh, B. Q., Hahn, M. W., & Lanfear, R. (2020). New Methods to Calculate Concordance Factors for Phylogenomic Datasets. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 37(9), 2727–2733. <https://doi.org/10.1093/MOLBEV/MSAA106>
- Minh, B. Q., Nguyen, M. A. T., & Von Haeseler, A. (2013). Ultrafast approximation for phylogenetic bootstrap. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 30(5), 1188–1195. <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/mst024>
- Minh, B. Q., Schmidt, H. A., Chernomor, O., Schrempf, D., Woodhams, M. D., Von Haeseler, A., Lanfear, R., & Teeling, E. (2020). IQ-TREE 2: New Models and Efficient Methods for Phylogenetic Inference in the Genomic Era. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 37(5), 1530–1534. <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msaa015>
- Monjaraz-Ruedas, R., Mendez, R. W., & Hedin, M. (2023). Species delimitation, biogeography, and natural history of dwarf funnel web spiders (Mygalomorphae, Hexurellidae, *Hexurella*) from the United States / Mexico borderlands. *ZooKeys*, 1167, 109–157. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1167.103463>
- Morehouse, N. (2020). Spider vision. *Current Biology*, 30(17), 975–980. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2020.07.042>
- Morrone, J., & Crisci, J. (1995). Historical Biogeography: Introduction to Methods. *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics*, 26, 373–401. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.es.26.110195.002105>
- Mort, M. E., Soltis, P. S., Soltis, D. E., & Mabry, M. L. (2000). Comparison of Three Methods for Estimating Internal Support on Phylogenetic Trees. *Systematic Biology*, 49(1), 160–171. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10635150050207456>
- Myers, N., Mittermeier, R. A., Mittermeier, C. G., Da Fonseca, G. A. B., & Kent, J. (2000). Biodiversity hotspots for conservation priorities. *Nature*, 403(6772), 853–858. <https://doi.org/10.1038/35002501>
- Naseem, S., & Tahir, H. M. (2016). Use of mitochondrial COI gene for the identification of family Salticidae and Lycosidae of spiders. *Mitochondrial DNA Part A*, 29(1), 96–101. <https://doi.org/10.1080/24701394.2016.1248428>
- Nee, S., Mooers, A. O., & Harvey, P. H. (1992). Tempo and mode of evolution revealed from molecular phylogenies. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 89(17), 8322–8326. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.89.17.8322>

- Noss, R. F., Platt, W. J., Sorrie, B. A., Weakley, A. S., Means, D. B., Costanza, J., & Peet, R. K. (2015). How global biodiversity hotspots may go unrecognized: Lessons from the North American Coastal Plain. *Diversity and Distributions*, 21(2), 236–244. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ddi.12278>
- Paradis, E., & Schliep, K. (2019). ape 5.0: An environment for modern phylogenetics and evolutionary analyses in R. *Bioinformatics*, 35(3), 526–528. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/bty633>
- Pardo-De La Hoz, C. J., Magain, N., Piatkowski, B., Cornet, L., Dal Forno, M., Carbone, I., Miadlikowska, J., & Lutzoni, F. (2023). Ancient Rapid Radiation Explains Most Conflicts Among Gene Trees and Well-Supported Phylogenomic Trees of Nostocalean Cyanobacteria. *Systematic Biology*, 72(3), 694–712. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/syad008>
- Pavlek, M., & Mammola, S. (2021). Niche-based processes explaining the distributions of closely related subterranean spiders. *Journal of Biogeography*, 48(1), 118–133. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jbi.13987>
- Peckham, G. W., & Peckham, E. G. (1883). Description of new or little known spiders of the family Attidae: From various parts of the United States of North America. [s.n.]. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.136491>
- Peckham, G. W., & Peckham, E. G. (1896). Spiders of the family Attidae from Central America and Mexico. *Occasional Papers of the Natural History Society of Wisconsin*, 3, 1–101. <https://wsc.nmbe.ch/refincluded/1062>
- Peckham, G. W., & Peckham, E. G. (1901). Spiders of the *Phidippus* group of the family Attidae. *Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters*, 13, 282–358. <https://wsc.nmbe.ch/refincluded/1221>
- Peckham, G. W., & Peckham, E. G. (1909). Revision of the Attidae of North America. *Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters*, 16, 355–646. <https://wsc.nmbe.ch/refincluded/1510>
- Peng, X. J., Tso, I. M., & Li, S. Q. (2002). Five new and four newly recorded species of jumping spiders from Taiwan (Araneae: Salticidae). *Zoological Studies*, 41(1), 1–11. <https://zoolstud.sinica.edu.tw/Journals/41.1/1.pdf>
- Penney, D. (2010). The evolution of jumping spiders (Araneae: Salticidae): The palaeontological evidence. *Peckhamia*, 81.1(August), 1–3. <https://peckhamia.com/peckhamia/PECKHAMIA%2081.1.pdf>
- Phillimore, A. B., & Price, T. D. (2008). Density-Dependent Cladogenesis in Birds. *PLoS Biology*, 6(3), e71. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.0060071>
- Pickard-Cambridge, F. O. (1901). Arachnida—Araneida and Opiliones. In *Biologia Centrali-Americana: zoology, botany and archaeology* (pp. 193–312). <https://wsc.nmbe.ch/refincluded/1208>
- Piel, W. H. (2018). The global latitudinal diversity gradient pattern in spiders. *Journal of Biogeography*, 45(8), 1896–1904. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jbi.13387>

- Pinter, L. J. (1970). Two new species of *Phidippus* (Salticidae: Araneae) from Mexico. *Contributions in Science of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History*, 1, 1–5. <https://wsc.nmbe.ch/refincluded/4165>
- Pio, D. V., Broennimann, O., Barraclough, T. G., Reeves, G., Rebelo, A. G., Thuiller, W., Guisan, A., & Salamin, N. (2011). Spatial Predictions of Phylogenetic Diversity in Conservation Decision Making: Patterns of Phylogenetic Diversity. *Conservation Biology*, 25(6), 1229–1239. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2011.01773.x>
- Planas, E., & Ribera, C. (2014). Uncovering overlooked island diversity: Colonization and diversification of the medically important spider genus *Loxosceles* (Arachnida: Sicariidae) on the Canary Islands. *Journal of Biogeography*, 41(7), 1255–1266. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jbi.12321>
- Plummer, M., Best, N., & Cowles, K. (2006). CODA: Convergence Diagnosis and Output Analysis for MCMC. *R News*, 6(1), 7-11. http://cran.r-project.org/doc/Rnews/Rnews_2006-1.pdf#page=7
- Polychronopoulos, D., King, J. W. D., Nash, A. J., Tan, G., & Lenhard, B. (2017). Conserved non-coding elements: Developmental gene regulation meets genome organization. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 45(22), 12611–12624. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkx1074>
- Prószyński, J. (1976). Studium systematyczno-zoogeograficzne nad rodziną Salticidae (Aranei) Regionów Palearktycznego i Nearktycznego. *Wyzsza Szkoła Pedagogiczna w Siedlcach Rozprawy*, 6, 1–260. <https://wsc.nmbe.ch/refincluded/4773>
- Puigbò, P., Garcia-Vallvé, S., & McInerney, J. O. (2007). TOPD/FMTS: A new software to compare phylogenetic trees. *Bioinformatics*, 23(12), 1556–1558. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btm135>
- Pybus, O. G., & Harvey, P. H. (2000). Testing macro-evolutionary models using incomplete molecular phylogenies. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London. Series B: Biological Sciences*, 267(1459), 2267–2272. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2000.1278>
- QGIS Development Team. (2023). *QGIS geographic information system* (3.28.4) [Computer software]. Open Source Geospatial Foundation. <http://qgis.osgeo.org>
- Qu, Y., Lei, F., Zhang, R., & Lu, X. (2010). Comparative phylogeography of five avian species: Implications for Pleistocene evolutionary history in the Qinghai-Tibetan plateau. *Molecular Ecology*, 19(2), 338–351. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-294X.2009.04445.x>
- R Core Team. (2023). *R: A language and environment for statistical computing* [Manual]. R Foundation for Statistical Computing. <https://www.R-project.org/>
- Rabosky, D. L. (2006). LASER: A Maximum Likelihood Toolkit for Detecting Temporal Shifts in Diversification Rates from Molecular Phylogenies. *Evolutionary Bioinformatics*, 2, 247-250. <https://doi.org/10.1177/117693430600200024>
- Rabosky, D. L. (2014). Automatic Detection of Key Innovations, Rate Shifts, and Diversity-Dependence on Phylogenetic Trees. *PLoS ONE*, 9(2), 1-14. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0089543>

- Rabosky, D. L., Grundler, M., Anderson, C., Title, P., Shi, J. J., Brown, J. W., Huang, H., & Larson, J. G. (2014). BAMMtools: An R package for the analysis of evolutionary dynamics on phylogenetic trees. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, 5(7), 701–707. <https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.12199>
- Rabosky, D. L., & Lovette, I. J. (2008a). Density-dependent diversification in North American wood warblers. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 275(1649), 2363–2371. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2008.0630>
- Rabosky, D. L., & Lovette, I. J. (2008b). Explosive evolutionary radiations: decreasing speciation or increasing extinction through time?. *Evolution*, 62(8), 1866–1875. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1558-5646.2008.00409.x>
- Rambaut, A., Drummond, A. J., Xie, D., Baele, G., & Suchard, M. A. (2018). Posterior Summarization in Bayesian Phylogenetics Using Tracer 1.7. *Systematic Biology*, 67(5), 901–904. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/syy032>
- Rebman, J. P., Gibson, J., & Rich, K. (2016). Annotated checklist of the vascular plants of Baja California, Mexico. *Proceedings of the San Diego Society of Natural History*, 45, 1–24. <https://sdplantatlas.org/pdf/BajaChecklist2016.pdf>
- Ree, R. H., Moore, B. R., Webb, C. O., & Donoghue, M. J. (2005). A Likelihood Framework for Inferring the Evolution of Geographic Range on Phylogenetic Trees. *Evolution*, 59(11), 2299–2311. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0014-3820.2005.tb00940.x>
- Ree, R. H., & Sanmartín, I. (2009). Prospects and challenges for parametric models in historical biogeographical inference. *Journal of Biogeography*, 36(7), 1211–1220. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2699.2008.02068.x>
- Reeder, T. W., Townsend, T. M., Mulcahy, D. G., Noonan, B. P., Wood, P. L., Sites, J. W., & Wiens, J. J. (2015). Integrated Analyses Resolve Conflicts over Squamate Reptile Phylogeny and Reveal Unexpected Placements for Fossil Taxa. *PLoS ONE*, 10(3), 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0118199>
- Richman, D. B., Cutler, B., & Hill, D. E. (2012). Salticidae of North America, including Mexico. *Peckhamia*, 95.3(February), 1–88. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/260302271_Salticidae_of_North_America_including_Mexico
- Riddle, B. R., Hafner, D. J., Alexander, L. F., & Jaeger, J. R. (2000). Cryptic vicariance in the historical assembly of a Baja California Peninsular Desert biota. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 97(26), 14438–14443. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.250413397>
- Riquelme, F., & Menéndez-Acuña, M. (2017). Miocene spider *Maevia eureka* nov. Sp. (Araneae: Salticidae). *PeerJ*, 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.3614>
- Roberts, W. R., Ruck, E. C., Downey, K. M., Pinseel, E., & Alverson, A. J. (2023). Resolving Marine–Freshwater Transitions by Diatoms Through a Fog of Gene Tree Discordance. *Systematic Biology*, 72(5), 984–997. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/syad038>

- Robinson, D. F., & Foulds, L. R. (1981). Comparison of phylogenetic trees. *Mathematical Biosciences*, 53(1–2), 131–147. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0025-5564\(81\)90043-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/0025-5564(81)90043-2)
- Rojas, D., Warsi, O. M., & Dávalos, L. M. (2016). Bats (Chiroptera: Noctilionoidea) Challenge a Recent Origin of Extant Neotropical Diversity. *Systematic Biology*, 65(3), 432–448. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/syw011>
- Ronquist, F. (1997). Dispersal-Vicariance Analysis: A New Approach to the Quantification of Historical Biogeography. *Systematic Biology*, 46(1), 195. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2413643>
- Ronquist, F. (2011). Phylogenetic methods in biogeography. *Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics*, 42. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-ecolsys-102209-144710>
- Ronquist, F., Teslenko, M., Van Der Mark, P., Ayres, D. L., Darling, A., Höhna, S., Larget, B., Liu, L., Suchard, M. A., & Huelsenbeck, J. P. (2012). Mrbayes 3.2: Efficient bayesian phylogenetic inference and model choice across a large model space. *Systematic Biology*, 61(3), 539–542. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/sys029>
- Rüber, L., & Zardoya, R. (2005). Rapid cladogenesis in marine fishes revisited. *Evolution*, 59(5), 1119–1127. <https://doi.org/10.1554/04-394>
- Ruiz, G. R. S., & Maddison, W. P. (2015). The new Andean jumping spider genus *Uruguayu* and its placement within a revised classification of the Amycoidea (Araneae: Salticidae). *Zootaxa*, 4040(3). <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4040.3.1>
- Saladin, B., Thuiller, W., Graham, C. H., Lavergne, S., Maiorano, L., Salamin, N., & Zimmermann, N. E. (2019). Environment and evolutionary history shape phylogenetic turnover in European tetrapods. *Nature Communications*, 10(249). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-08232-4>
- Sanmartín, I. (2007). Event-Based Biogeography: Integrating Patterns, Processes, and Time. In M. C. Ebach & R. S. Tangney (Eds.), *Biogeography in a changing world* (pp. 135–159). CRC Press. <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/mono/10.1201/9781420007978-12/event-based-biogeography-integrating-patterns-processes-time-malte-ebach-raymond-tangney>
- Sanmartín, I. (2012). Historical Biogeography: Evolution in Time and Space. *Evolution: Education and Outreach*, 5(4), 555–568. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12052-012-0421-2>
- Saupe, E. E., & Myers, C. E. (2021). Macroevolution. In L. Nuño De La Rosa & G. B. Müller (Eds.), *Evolutionary Developmental Biology* (pp. 149–167). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-32979-6_126
- Scheffer, T. H. (1905). Additions to the list of Kansas spiders. *Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science*, 20, 121–130. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3624693>
- Schenk, J. J. (2016). Consequences of Secondary Calibrations on Divergence Time Estimates. *PLoS ONE*, 11(1), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0148228>
- Schlick-Steiner, B. C., Steiner, F. M., Seifert, B., Stauffer, C., Christian, E., & Crozier, R. H. (2010). Integrative taxonomy: A multisource approach to exploring biodiversity. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 55, 421–438. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-ento-112408-085432>

- Schliep, K. P. (2011). phangorn: Phylogenetic analysis in R. *Bioinformatics*, 27(4), 592–593. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btq706>
- Selden, P. A., Shear, W. A., & Bonamo, P. M. (1991). A spider and other arachnids from Devonian of New York, and reinterpretations of Devonian Araneae. *Paleontology*, 34(2), 241–281. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/279672852_A_spider_and_other_arachnids_from_the_Devonian_of_New_York_and_reinterpretations_of_Devonian_Araneae
- Selden, P. A., Shih, C., & Ren, D. (2013). A giant spider from the Jurassic of China reveals greater diversity of the orbicularian stem group. *Naturwissenschaften*, 100(12), 1171–1181. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00114-013-1121-7>
- Simon, E. (1892). Histoire naturelle des araignées. (Roret, Ed.; Vol. 42). Roret. <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/51973>
- Smith, M. L., Wallace, J., Tank, D. C., Sullivan, J., & Carstens, B. C. (2022). The role of multiple Pleistocene refugia in promoting diversification in the Pacific Northwest. *Molecular Ecology*, 31(16), 4402–4416. <https://doi.org/10.1111/mec.16595>
- Som, A. (2015). Causes, consequences and solutions of phylogenetic incongruence. *Briefings in Bioinformatics*, 16(3), 536–548. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bib/bbu015>
- Soto-Trejo, F., Matzke, N. J., Schilling, E. E., Massana, K. A., Oyama, K., Lira, R., & Dávila, P. (2017). Historical biogeography of *Florestina* (Asteraceae: Bahieae) of dry environments in Mexico: evaluating models and uncertainty in low-diversity clades. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society*, 185(4), 497–510. <https://doi.org/10.1093/botlinnean/box069>
- Starrett, J., Derkarabetian, S., Hedin, M., Bryson, R. W., McCormack, J. E., & Faircloth, B. C. (2017). High phylogenetic utility of an ultraconserved element probe set designed for Arachnida. *Molecular Ecology Resources*, 17(4), 812–823. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1755-0998.12621>
- Suchard, M. A., Lemey, P., Baele, G., Ayres, D. L., Drummond, A. J., & Rambaut, A. (2018). Bayesian phylogenetic and phylodynamic data integration using BEAST 1.10. *Virus Evolution*, 4(1). <https://doi.org/10.1093/ve/vey016>
- Sun, Z., Pan, T., Hu, C., Sun, L., Ding, H., Wang, H., Zhang, C., Jin, H., Chang, Q., Kan, X., & Zhang, B. (2017). Rapid and recent diversification patterns in Anseriformes birds: Inferred from molecular phylogeny and diversification analyses. *PLoS ONE*, 12(9), 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0184529>
- Taylor, B. B., & Peck, W. B. (1975). A comparison of northern and southern forms of *Phidippus audax* (Hentz) (Araneidae, Salticidae). *Journal of Arachnology*, 2(2), 89–99. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/i287999>
- Tomasco, H. I., Giorello, F. M., Boullosa, N., Feijoo, M., Lanzone, C., & Lessa, E. P. (2022). The contribution of incomplete lineage sorting and introgression to the evolutionary history of the fast-evolving genus *Ctenomys* (Rodentia, Ctenomyidae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 176. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2022.107593>

- Tsai, C.-L., & Yeh, W.-B. (2016). Subspecific Differentiation Events of Montane Stag Beetles (Coleoptera, Lucanidae) Endemic to Formosa Island. *PLoS ONE*, *11*(6), 1-23. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0156600>
- Tucker, C. M., Cadotte, M. W., Carvalho, S. B., Jonathan Davies, T., Ferrier, S., Fritz, S. A., Grenyer, R., Helmus, M. R., Jin, L. S., Mooers, A. O., Pavoine, S., Purschke, O., Redding, D. W., Rosauer, D. F., Winter, M., & Mazel, F. (2017). A guide to phylogenetic metrics for conservation, community ecology and macroecology. *Biological Reviews*, *92*(2), 698–715. <https://doi.org/10.1111/brv.12252>
- Turk, E., Bond, J. E., Cheng, R.-C., Čandek, K., Hamilton, C. A., Gregorič, M., Kralj-Fišer, S., & Kuntner, M. (2021). A Natural Colonisation of Asia: Phylogenomic and Biogeographic History of Coin Spiders (Araneae: Nephilidae: *Herennia*). *Diversity*, *13*(11), 515. <https://doi.org/10.3390/d13110515>
- Turk, E., Čandek, K., Kralj-Fišer, S., & Kuntner, M. (2020). Biogeographical history of golden orbweavers: Chronology of a global conquest. *Journal of Biogeography*, *47*(6), 1333–1344. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jbi.13838>
- Turnbull, A. L. (1973). Ecology of the True Spiders (Araneomorphae). *Annual Review of Entomology*, *18*(1), 305–348. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.en.18.010173.001513>
- Urfer, K., Spasojevic, T., Klopstein, S., Baur, H., Lasut, L., & Kropf, C. (2021). Incongruent molecular and morphological variation in the crab spider *Synemaglobosum* (Araneae, Thomisidae) in Europe. *ZooKeys*, *1078*, 107–134. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1078.64116>
- Valdez-Mondragón, A., & Cabrera-Espinosa, L. A. (2023). Phylogenetic analyses and description of a new species of black widow spider of the genus *Latrodectus* Walckenaer (Araneae, Theridiidae) from Mexico; one or more species?. *European Journal of Taxonomy*, *897*, 1–56. <https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2023.897.2293>
- Valdez-Mondragón, A., Navarro-Rodríguez, C. I., Solís-Catalán, K. P., Cortez-Roldán, M. R., & Juárez-Sánchez, A. R. (2019). Under an integrative taxonomic approach: The description of a new species of the genus *Loxosceles* (Araneae, Sicariidae) from Mexico City. *ZooKeys*, *892*, 93–133. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.892.39558>
- Vences, M., Thomas, M., Bonett, R. M., & Vieites, D. R. (2005). Deciphering amphibian diversity through DNA barcoding: Chances and challenges. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, *360*(1462), 1859–1868. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2005.1717>
- Voet, I., Denys, C., Colyn, M., Lalis, A., Konečný, A., Delapré, A., Nicolas, V., & Cornette, R. (2022). Incongruences between morphology and molecular phylogeny provide an insight into the diversification of the *Crocidura poensis* species complex. *Scientific Reports*, *12*(1), 10531. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-12615-5>
- Weir, J. T. (2006). Divergent timing and patterns of species accumulation in lowland and highland neotropical birds. *Evolution*, *60*(4), 842–855. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0014-3820.2006.tb01161.x>

- Wheeler, W. C., Coddington, J. A., Crowley, L. M., Dimitrov, D., Goloboff, P. A., Griswold, C. E., Hormiga, G., Prendini, L., Ramírez, M. J., Sierwald, P., Almeida-Silva, L., Alvarez-Padilla, F., Arnedo, M. A., Benavides Silva, L. R., Benjamin, S. P., Bond, J. E., Grismado, C. J., Hasan, E., Hedin, M., Zhang, J. (2017). The spider tree of life: Phylogeny of Araneae based on target-gene analyses from an extensive taxon sampling. *Cladistics*, 33(6), 574–616. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cla.12182>
- Wiens, J. J. (2006). Missing data and the design of phylogenetic analyses. *Journal of Biomedical Informatics*, 39(1), 34–42. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbi.2005.04.001>
- Wiens, J. J., & Moen, D. S. (2008). Missing data and the accuracy of Bayesian phylogenetics. *Journal of Systematics and Evolution*, 46(3), 307–314. <https://doi.org/10.3724/SP.J.1002.2008.08040>
- Wilson, R. J., Davies, Z. G., & Thomas, C. D. (2009). Modelling the effect of habitat fragmentation on range expansion in a butterfly. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 276(1661), 1421–1427. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2008.0724>
- Wood, D. A., Vandergast, A. G., Lemos Espinal, J. A., Fisher, R. N., & Holycross, A. T. (2011). Refugial isolation and divergence in the Narrowheaded Gartersnake species complex (*Thamnophis rufipunctatus*) as revealed by multilocus DNA sequence data. *Molecular Ecology*, 20(18), 3856–3878. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-294X.2011.05211.x>
- World Spider Catalog. (2023). World Spider Catalog. Natural History Museum Bern. <http://wsc.nmbe.ch>
- Wu, M., Kostyun, J. L., Hahn, M. W., & Moyle, L. C. (2018). Dissecting the basis of novel trait evolution in a radiation with widespread phylogenetic discordance. *Molecular Ecology*, 27(16), 3301–3316. <https://doi.org/10.1111/mec.14780>
- Xu, X., Su, Y.-C., Ho, S. Y. W., Kuntner, M., Ono, H., Liu, F., Chang, C.-C., Warrit, N., Sivayyapram, V., Aung, K. P. P., Pham, D. S., Norma-Rashid, Y., & Li, D. (2021). Phylogenomic Analysis of Ultraconserved Elements Resolves the Evolutionary and Biogeographic History of Segmented Trapdoor Spiders. *Systematic Biology*, 70(6), 1110–1122. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/syaa098>
- Zhang, C., Rabiee, M., Sayyari, E., & Mirarab, S. (2018). ASTRAL-III: Polynomial time species tree reconstruction from partially resolved gene trees. *BMC Bioinformatics*, 19(6), 15–30. <https://doi.org/10.1186/S12859-018-2129-Y/TABLES/2>
- Zhang, J., Li, Z., Lai, J., Zhang, Z., & Zhang, F. (2023). A novel probe set for the phylogenomics and evolution of RTA spiders. *Cladistics*, 39, 116–128. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cla.12523>
- Zhang, J. X., & Maddison, W. P. (2013). Molecular phylogeny, divergence times and biogeography of spiders of the subfamily Euophryinae (Araneae: Salticidae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 68(1), 81–92. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2013.03.017>
- Zhang, Y. M., Williams, J. L., & Lucky, A. (2019). Understanding UCEs: A Comprehensive Primer on Using Ultraconserved Elements for Arthropod Phylogenomics. *Insect Systematics and Diversity*, 3(5). <https://doi.org/10.1093/isd/ixz016>

Supplementary information

Supplementary 1

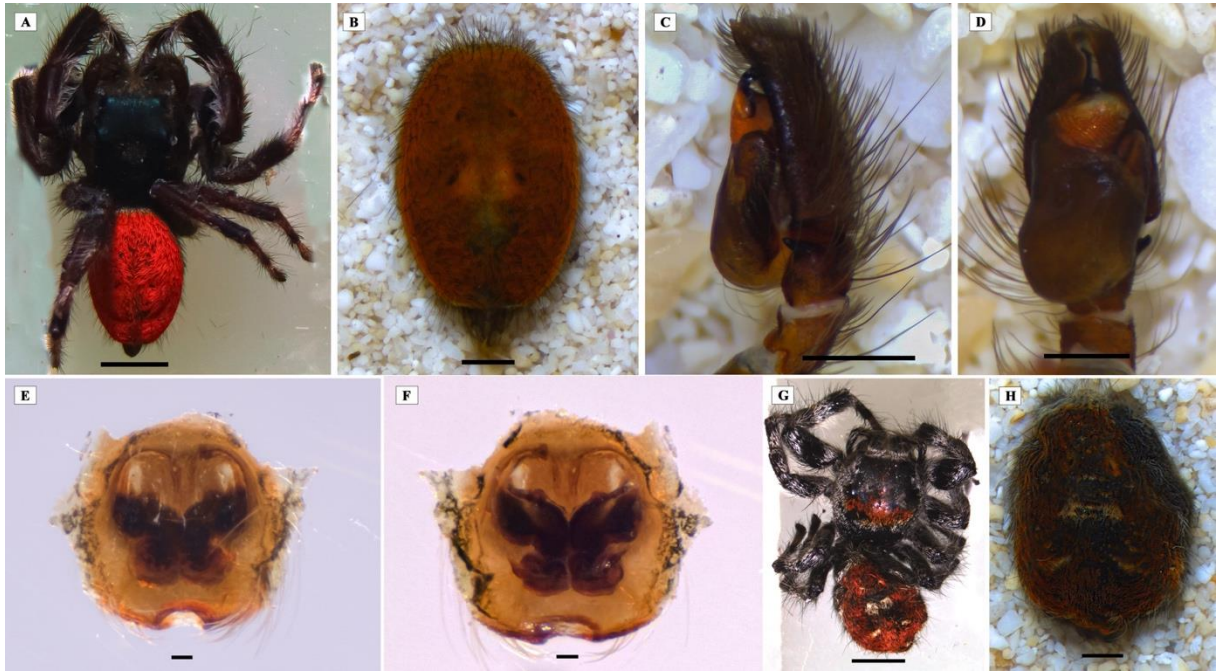


Figure 15. Photographs of *Phidippus adumbratus* Gertsch 1934. Male: A-D. (A) habitus, (B) opisthosoma, (C) palp retrolateral view, (D) palp ventral view. Female: E-H. (E) epigynum ventral view, (F) epigynum dorsal view, (G) habitus, (H) opisthosoma. Scale bars: opisthosoma: 1mm, habitus: 2mm, epigynum: 0.1mm, palp: 2mm.

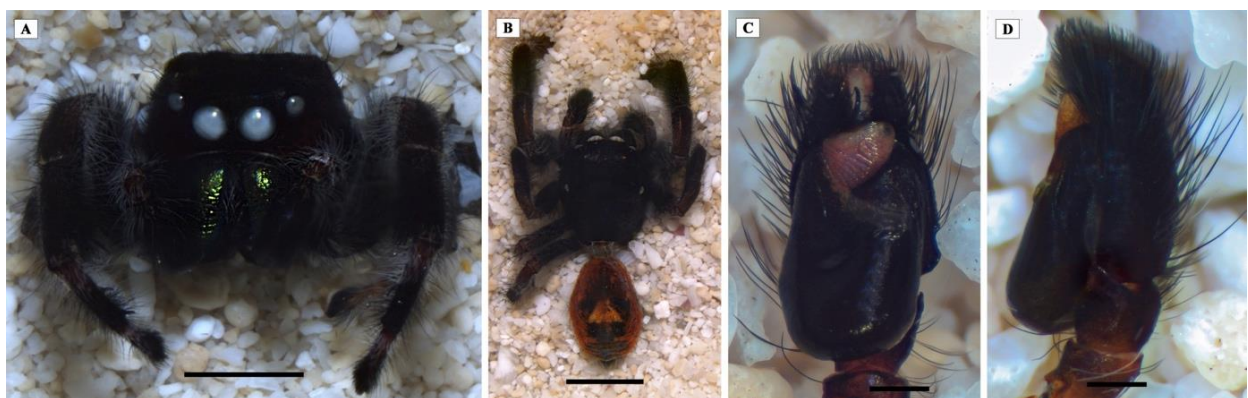


Figure 16. Photographs of *Phidippus boei* Edwards 2004. Male: A-D. (A) face, (B) habitus, (C) palp ventral view, (D) palp retrolateral view. Scale bars: opisthosoma: 1mm, habitus: 2mm, epigynum: 0.1mm, palp: 2mm.

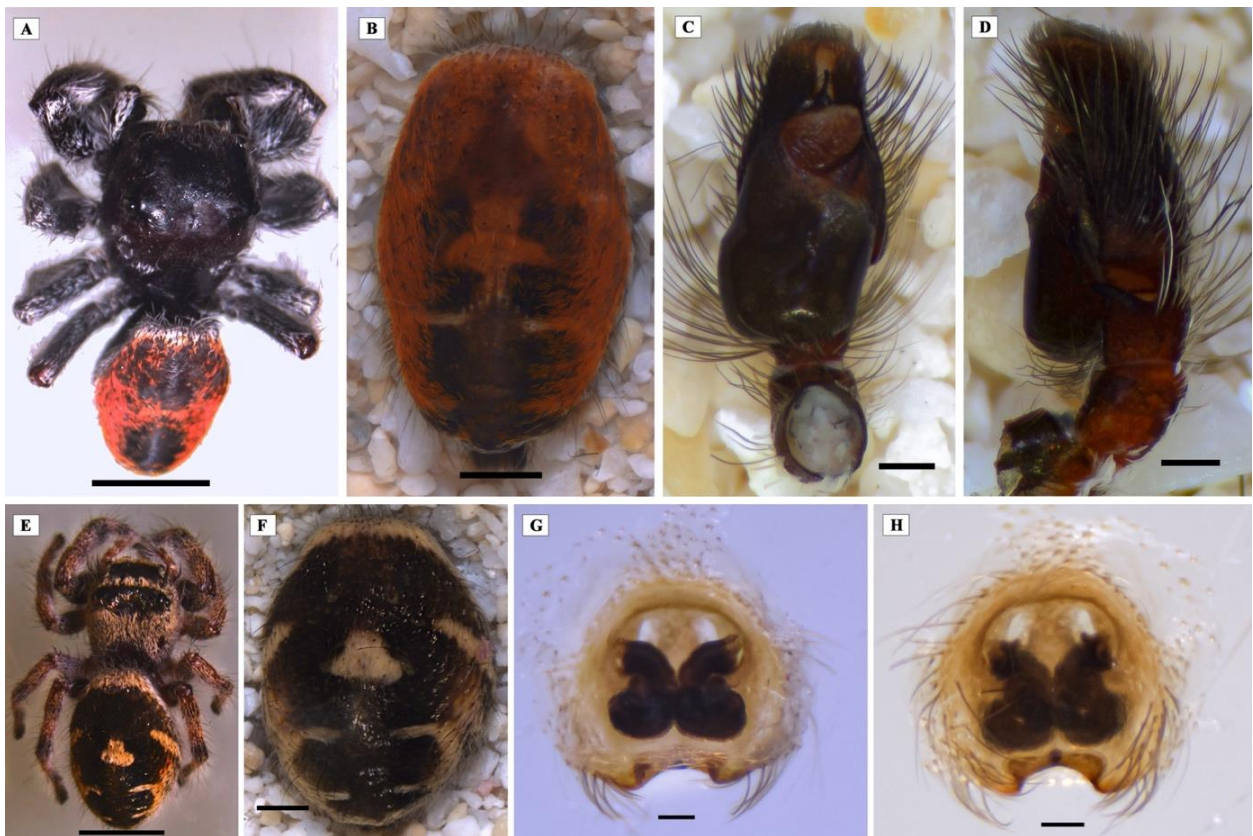


Figure 17. Photographs of *Phidippus californicus* Peckham and Peckham, 1901. Male: A-D. (A) habitus, (B) opisthosoma, (C) palp ventral view, (D) palp retrolateral view. Female: E-H. (E) habitus, (F) opisthosoma, (G) epigynum ventral view, (H) epigynum dorsal view. Scale bars: opisthosoma: 1mm, habitus: 2mm, palp: 2mm.



Figure 18. Photographs of *Phidippus comatus* Peckham and Peckham, 1901. Male: A-D. (A) face, (B) habitus, (C) palp retrolateral view, (D) palp ventral view. Scale bars: opisthosoma: 1mm, habitus/face: 2mm, palp: 2mm.

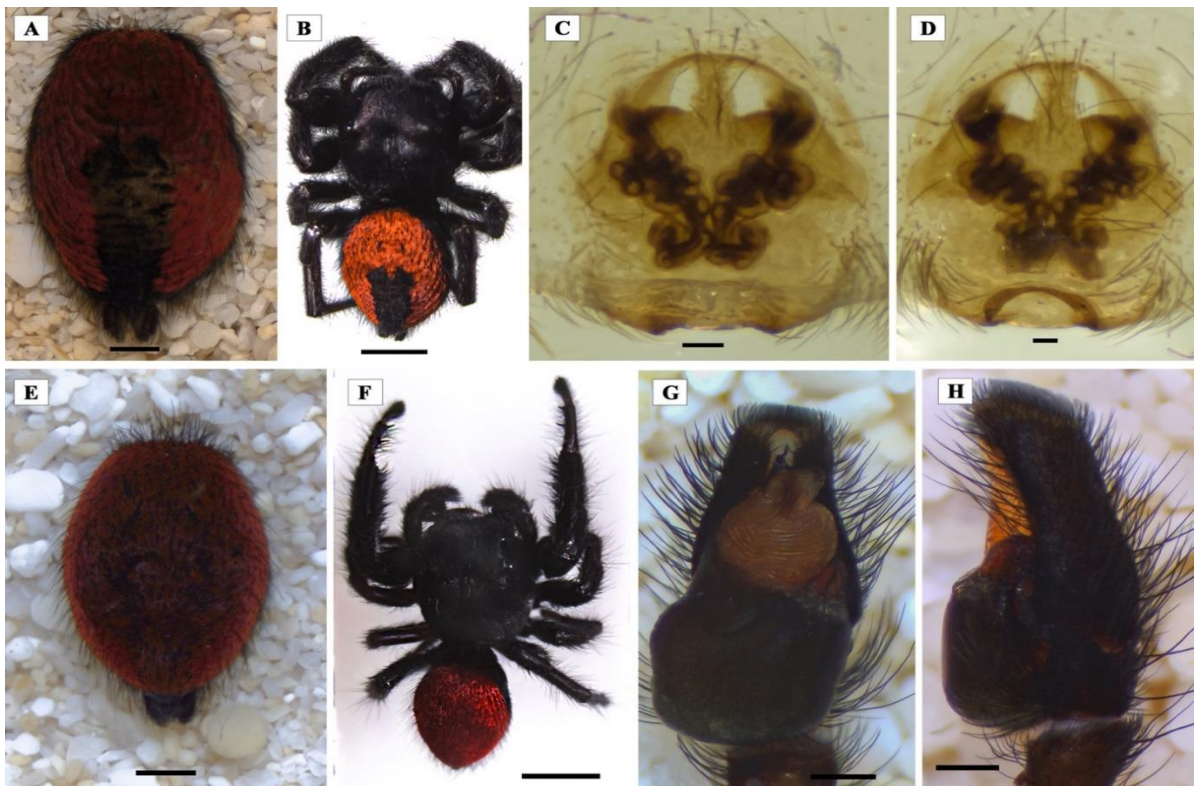


Figure 19. Photographs of *Phidippus johnsoni* (Peckham and Peckham, 1888). Female: A-D. (A) opisthosoma, (B) habitus, (C) epigynum dorsal view, (D) epigynum ventral view. Male: E-H. (E) opisthosoma, (F) habitus, (G) palp ventral view, (H) palp retrolateral view. Scale bars: opisthosoma: 1mm, habitus: 2mm, epigynum: 0.1mm, palp: 2mm.

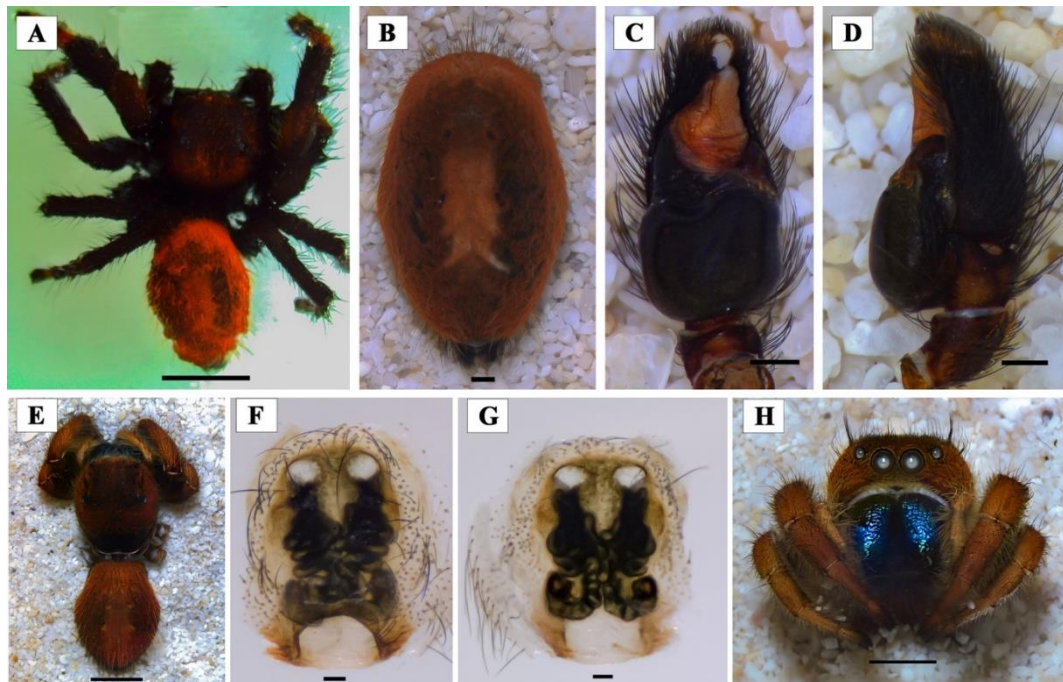


Figure 20. Photographs of *Phidippus nikites* Chamberlin and Ivie, 1935. Male: A-D. (A) habitus, (B) opisthosoma, (C) palp ventral view, (D) palp retrolateral view. Female: E-F. (E) habitus, (F) epigynum ventral view, (G) epigynum dorsal view, (H) face. Scale bars: opisthosoma: 1mm, habitus: 2mm, epigynum: 0.1mm, palp: 2mm.

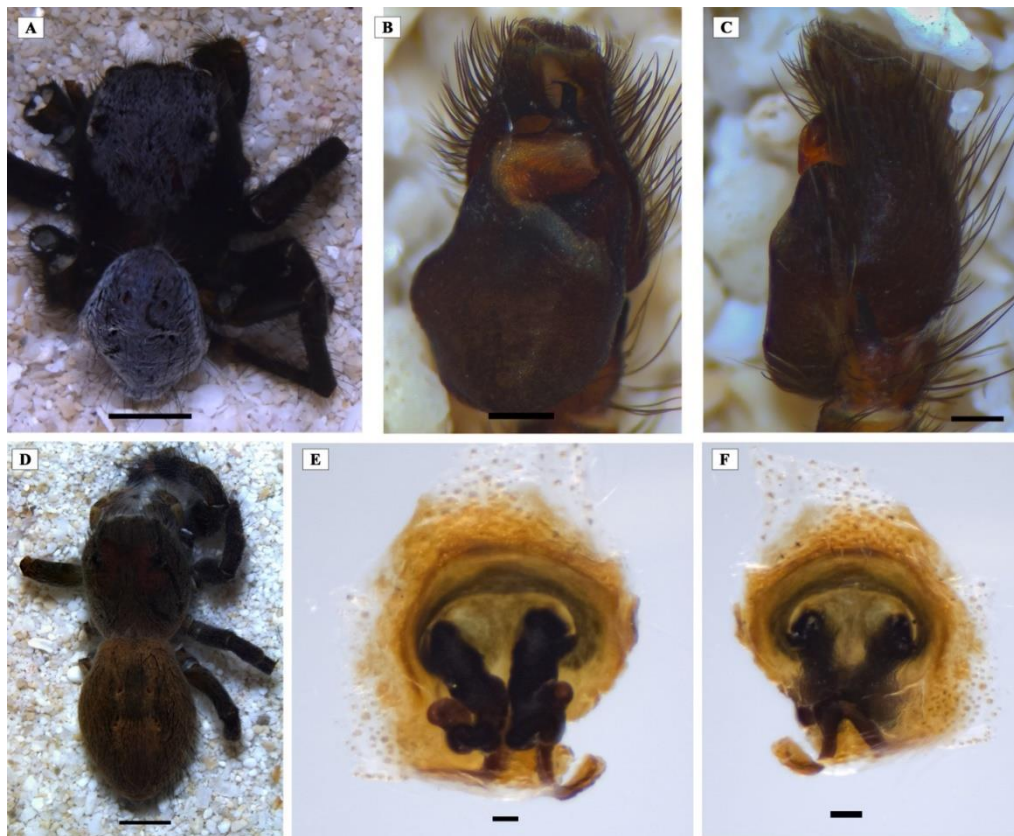


Figure 21. Photographs of *Phidippus octopunctatus* (Peckham & Peckham, 1883). Male: A-D. (A) habitus, (B) palp ventral view, (C) palp retrolateral view. Female: D-F. (D) habitus, (E) epigynum ventral view, (F) epigynum dorsal view. Scale bars: opisthosoma: 1mm, habitus: 2mm, epigynum: 0.1mm, palp: 2mm.

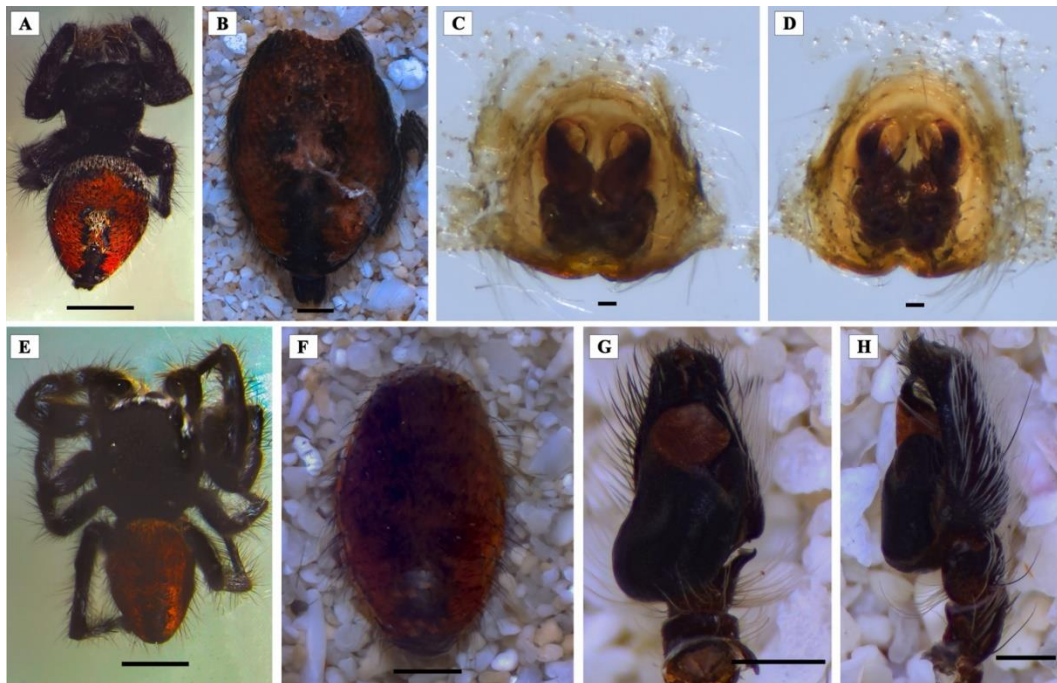


Figure 22. Photographs of *Phidippus phoenix* Edwards 2004. Female: A-D. (A) habitus, (B) opisthosoma, (C) epigynum ventral view, (D) epigynum dorsal view. Male: E-H. (E) habitus, (F) opisthosoma, (G) palp ventral view, (H) palp retrolateral view. Scale bars: opisthosoma: 1mm, habitus: 2mm, epigynum: 0.1mm, palp: 2mm.



Figure 23. Photographs of *Phidippus tux* Pinter, 1970. Female: A-D. (A) face, (B) habitus, (C) epigynum ventral view, (D) epigynum dorsal view. Scale bars: habitus/face: 2mm, epigynum: 0.1mm.

Supplementary 2

Table 8. List of *Phidippus* species currently recorded for the U.S. states of Arizona and California and the Mexican states of Sonora and Sinaloa, with a note for the species for which a reference sequence of COI was used.

Extended list of species*	Species included as reference sequence?
<i>Phidippus adumbratus</i> Gertsch, 1934	YES
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i> Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1929	YES
<i>Phidippus ardens</i> Peckham & Peckham, 1901	NO
<i>Phidippus asotus</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, 1933	YES
<i>Phidippus audax</i> (Hentz, 1845)	YES
<i>Phidippus aureus</i> Edwards, 2004	YES
<i>Phidippus boei</i> Edwards, 2004	YES
<i>Phidippus californicus</i> Peckham & Peckham, 1901	YES
<i>Phidippus carneus</i> Peckham & Peckham, 1896	YES
<i>Phidippus clarus</i> Keyserling, 1885	YES
<i>Phidippus comatus</i> Peckham & Peckham, 1901	YES
<i>Phidippus concinnus</i> Gertsch, 1934	YES
<i>Phidippus felinus</i> Edwards, 2004	NO
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i> (Peckham & Peckham, 1883)	YES
<i>Phidippus kastoni</i> Edwards, 2004	YES
<i>Phidippus nikites</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935	YES
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i> (Peckham & Peckham, 1883)	YES
<i>Phidippus olympus</i> Edwards, 2004	NO
<i>Phidippus phoenix</i> Edwards, 2004	YES
<i>Phidippus pius</i> Scheffer 1906	YES
<i>Phidippus tigris</i> Edwards, 2004	NO
<i>Phidippus toro</i> Edwards, 1978	NO
<i>Phidippus tux</i> Pinter, 1970	NO
<i>Phidippus tyrannus</i> Edwards, 2004	NO
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i> Peckham & Peckham, 1901	NO
<i>Phidippus pacosauritus</i> Edwards, 2020	NO

Table 9. Individual codes, species identification, collection information and GenBank accession numbers for the COI sequences of the *Phidippus* species collected in the Baja California Peninsula for this study.

DNA Code/collection voucher	Species	Date collected	Locality	Latitude	Longitude	GenBank COI accession number
MABC-B001/MABC-Ar-000040	<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	05/31/2017	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505741
MABC-B002/MABC-Ar-000047	<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	05/02/2017	Japá	32.40992	-116.117	OL505742
MABC-B004/MABC-Ar-00001	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	31/05/2017	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505743
MABC-B005/MABC-Ar-00001	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	31/05/2017	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505744
Ph001/MABC-Ar-000035	<i>Phidippus boei</i>	08/05/2019	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505745
Ph002/MABC-Ar-000024	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	08/05/2019	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505746
Ph003/MABC-Ar-000035	<i>Phidippus boei</i>	08/05/2019	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505747
Ph004/MABC-Ar-000051	<i>Phidippus sp. 3</i>	08/05/2019	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505748
Ph005/MABC-Ar-000031	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	06/05/2019	Santa Catarina	29.598151	-114.224484	OL505749
Ph006/MABC-Ar-000052	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	04/10/2019	Ensenada	31.910775	-116.598739	OL505750
Ph007/MABC-Ar-000003	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	11/01/2019	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505751
Ph008/MABC-Ar-000003	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	12/01/2019	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505752
Ph010/MABC-Ar-000031	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	06/05/2019	Santa Catarina	29.598151	-114.224484	OL505753
Ph011/MABC-Ar-000008	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	13/11/2019	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505754
Ph012/MABC-Ar-000053	<i>Phidippus sp. 2</i>	01/10/2019	San Agustín	29.921638	-114.976428	OL505755
Ph013/MABC-Ar-000033	<i>Phidippus boei</i>	06/05/2019	Santa Catarina	29.598151	-114.224484	OL505756
Ph014/MABC-Ar-000005	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	11/07/2019	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505757
Ph015/MABC-Ar-000003	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	11/01/2019	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505758
Ph016/MABC-Ar-000014	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	01/11/2019	Valle de Guadalupe	32.0952	-116.58623	OL505759
Ph017/MABC-Ar-000006	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	01/11/2019	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505760
Ph018/MABC-Ar-000041	<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	03/11/2019	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505761
Ph019/MABC-Ar-000007	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	03/11/2019	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505762
Ph020/MABC-Ar-000010	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	17/12/2019	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505763
Ph021/MABC-Ar-000038	<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	16/10/2019	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505764

DNA Code/collection voucher	Species	Date collected	Locality	Latitude	Longitude	GenBank COI accession number
Ph022/MABC-Ar-000004	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	23/04/2019	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505765
Ph023/MABC-Ar-000002	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	07/05/2018	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505766
Ph024/MABC-Ar-000054	<i>Phidippus sp. 1</i>	07/05/2018	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505767
Ph025/MABC-Ar-000010	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	12/17/2019	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505768
Ph026/MABC-Ar-000020	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	01/10/2019	Ensenada	31.895833	-116.562222	OL505769
Ph027/MABC-Ar-000055	<i>Phidippus sp. 2</i>	05/01/2020	Ensenada	31.910775	-116.598739	OL505770
Ph028/MABC-Ar-000016	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	02/27/2020	Ensenada	31.867998	-116.669048	OL505771
Ph030/MABC-Ar-000033	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	10/04/2020	Ensenada	31.867998	-116.669048	OL505772
Ph031/MABC-Ar-000029	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	08/05/2019	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505773
Ph032/MABC-Ar-000029	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	08/05/2019	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505774
Ph033/MABC-Ar-000029	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	08/05/2019	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505775
Ph034/MABC-Ar-000029	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	08/05/2019	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505776
Ph035/MABC-Ar-000021	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	06/03/2020	Ensenada	31.883690	-116.614114	OL505777
Ph037/MABC-Ar-000011	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	01/24/2020	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505778
Ph038/MABC-Ar-000064	<i>Phidippus sp. 2</i>	02/17/2020	Carr L. Cárdenas Punta Prieta	29.172565	-114.143353	OL505779
Ph039/MABC-Ar-000033	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	04/17/2020	Ensenada	31.867998	-116.669048	OL505780
Ph042/MABC-Ar-000033	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	03/15/2020	Ensenada	31.867998	-116.669048	OL505781
Ph043/MABC-Ar-000021	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	06/03/2020	Ensenada	31.883690	-116.614114	OL505782
Ph045/MABC-Ar-000029	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	01/25/2020	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505783
Ph046/MABC-Ar-000029	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	01/25/2020	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505784
Ph047/MABC-Ar-000029	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	01/25/2020	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505785
Ph048/MABC-Ar-000029	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	01/25/2020	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505786
Ph049/MABC-Ar-000029	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	01/25/2020	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505787
Ph050/MABC-Ar-000029	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	01/25/2020	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505788
Ph051/MABC-Ar-000029	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	01/25/2020	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505789
Ph052/MABC-Ar-000029	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	01/25/2020	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505790
Ph053/MABC-Ar-000029	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	01/25/2020	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505791
Ph054/MABC-Ar-000029	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	01/25/2020	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505792

DNA Code/collection voucher	Species	Date collected	Locality	Latitude	Longitude	GenBank COI accession number
Ph055/MABC-Ar-000029	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	01/25/2020	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505793
Ph056/MABC-Ar-000029	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	01/25/2020	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505794
Ph057/MABC-Ar-000018	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	10/04/2019	Ensenada	31.895833	-116.562222	OL505795
Ph058/MABC-Ar-000008	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	11/13/2019	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505796
Ph059/MABC-Ar-000011	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	01/23/2020	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505797
Ph060/MABC-Ar-000029	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	01/25/2020	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505798
Ph062/MABC-Ar-000016	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	01/03/2020	Ensenada	31.867998	-116.669048	OL505799
Ph064/MABC-Ar-000016	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	02/20/2020	Ensenada	31.867998	-116.669048	OL505800
Ph066/MABC-Ar-000017	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	11/03/2020	Ensenada	31.863500	-116.666400	OL505801
Ph067/MABC-Ar-000015	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	02/22/2020	Ensenada	31.881263	-116.644755	OL505802
Ph068/MABC-Ar-000025	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	02/15/2020	Carretera a Ojos Negros	31.818000	-166.386500	OL505803
Ph069/MABC-Ar-000033	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	11/04/2020	Ensenada	31.867998	-116.669048	OL505804
Ph070/MABC-Ar-000028	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	03/16/2020	Ensenada	31.869261	-116.643128	OL505805
Ph071/MABC-Ar-000028	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	03/24/2020	Ensenada	31.869261	-116.643128	OL505806
Ph072/MABC-Ar-000028	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	03/23/2020	Ensenada	31.869261	-116.643128	OL505807
Ph073/MABC-Ar-000036	<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	03/24/2020	Ejido el Mayor	32.118802	-115.258034	OL505808
Ph074/MABC-Ar-000023	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	03/22/2020	Ensenada	31.901428	-116.731054	OL505809
Ph075/MABC-Ar-000022	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	03/16/2020	Ensenada	31.863719	-116.647592	OL505810
Ph076/MABC-Ar-000045	<i>Phidippus adumbratus</i>	09/29/2020	S. Antonio dl Minas	29.802694	-114.735500	OL505811
Ph077/MABC-Ar-000028	<i>Phidippus cf phoenix</i>	01/03/2020	Ensenada	31.869261	-116.643128	OL505812
Ph078/MABC-Ar-000023	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	05/04/2020	Ensenada	31.901428	-116.731054	OL505813
Ph079/MABC-Ar-000028	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	04/29/2020	Ensenada	31.869261	-116.643128	OL505814
Ph080/MABC-Ar-000038	<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	06/15/2020	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505815
Ph081/MABC-Ar-000033	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	01/03/2020	Ensenada	31.865700	-116.662500	OL505816
Ph083/MABC-Ar-000044	<i>Phidippus adumbratus</i>	01/27/2020	Sierra Blanca	32.074990	-116.452847	OL505817
Ph085/MABC-Ar-000013	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	02/14/2020	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505818
Ph086/MABC-Ar-000056	<i>Phidippus sp. 2</i>	02/17/2020	Carr Guerrero Negro-L. Cardenas	29.186600	-114.146100	OL505819
Ph087/MABC-Ar-000043	<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	10/09/2020	Ensenada	31.867998	-116.669048	OL505820
Ph088/MABC-Ar-000044	<i>Phidippus adumbratus</i>	01/27/2020	Sierra Blanca	32.074990	-116.452847	OL505821

DNA Code/collection voucher	Species	Date collected	Locality	Latitude	Longitude	GenBank COI accession number
Ph089/MABC-Ar-000057	<i>Phidippus sp. 3</i>	08/05/2020	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505822
Ph090/MABC-Ar-000033	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	02/15/2020	Ensenada	31.865700	-116.662500	OL505823
Ph091/MABC-Ar-000010	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	12/17/2019	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505824
Ph092/MABC-Ar-000018	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	10/04/2020	Ensenada	31.895833	-116.562222	OL505825
Ph093/MABC-Ar-000011	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	01/23/2020	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505826
Ph094/MABC-Ar-000058	<i>Phidippus sp. 3</i>	05/08/2019	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505827
Ph095/MABC-Ar-000026	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	03/17/2019	Ensenada	31.720280	-116.570140	OL505828
Ph096/MABC-Ar-000029	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	05/08/2019	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505829
Ph097/MABC-Ar-000035	<i>Phidippus boei</i>	05/08/2019	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505830
Ph098/MABC-Ar-000012	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	01/29/2020	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505831
Ph099/MABC-Ar-000036	<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	03/23/2020	Ejido el Mayor	32.120519	-115.261114	OL505832
Ph100/MABC-Ar-000011	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	01/15/2020	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505833
Ph102/MABC-Ar-000031	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	06/05/2019	Santa Catarina	29.598151	-114.224484	OL505834
Ph103/MABC-Ar-000036	<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	03/23/2020	Ejido el Mayor	32.120519	-115.261114	OL505835
Ph104/MABC-Ar-000037	<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	03/23/2020	Paso San Matias	31.312724	-115.479317	OL505836
Ph106/MABC-Ar-000036	<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	04/23/2020	Ejido el Mayor	32.120519	-115.261114	OL505837
Ph107/MABC-Ar-000010	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	12/17/2019	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505838
Ph108/MABC-Ar-000004	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	06/18/2019	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505839
Ph109/MABC-Ar-000010	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	12/17/2019	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505840
Ph110/MABC-Ar-000019	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	10/07/2019	Ensenada	31.865700	-116.662500	OL505841
Ph111/MABC-Ar-000032	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	08/22/2019	Ensenada	31.865700	-116.662500	OL505842
Ph112/MABC-Ar-000046	<i>Phidippus adumbratus</i>	06/03/2019	Santa Catarina	29.598151	-114.224484	OL505843
Ph113/MABC-Ar-000006	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	09/23/2019	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505844
Ph114/MABC-Ar-000059	<i>Phidippus sp. 2</i>	02/20/2020	Isla Magdalena	24.796630	-112.115840	OL505845
Ph115/MABC-Ar-000010	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	12/17/2019	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505846
Ph116/MABC-Ar-000011	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	01/15/2020	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505847
Ph118/MABC-Ar-000034	<i>Phidippus boei</i>	06/03/2019	Santa Catarina	29.598151	-114.224484	OL505848
Ph119/MABC-Ar-000035	<i>Phidippus boei</i>	05/08/2019	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505849
Ph120/MABC-Ar-000035	<i>Phidippus boei</i>	05/08/2019	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505850

DNA Code/collection voucher	Species	Date collected	Locality	Latitude	Longitude	GenBank COI accession number
Ph121/MABC-Ar-000060	<i>Phidippus sp. 3</i>	05/08/2019	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505851
Ph123/MABC-Ar-000061	<i>Phidippus sp. 1</i>	11/16/2017	Ensenada	31.885417	-116.619444	OL505852
Ph126/MABC-Ar-000062	<i>Phidippus sp. 3</i>	05/03/2019	Santa Catarina	29.598151	-114.224484	OL505853
Ph129/MABC-Ar-000009	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	01/12/2019	Valle de Guadalupe	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505854
Ph135/MABC-Ar-000039	<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	09/20/2020	Vizcaíno	27.273380	-113.533770	OL505855
Ph139/MABC-Ar-000063	<i>Phidippus sp. 3</i>	06/03/2019	Santa Catarina	29.598151	-114.224484	OL505856
Ph144/MABC-Ar-000030	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	03/11/2019	Punta Colonet	31.076357	-116.276112	OL505857
Ph147/MABC-Ar-000044	<i>Phidippus adumbratus</i>	01/27/2020	Sierra Blanca	32.074990	-116.452847	OL505858
Ph150/MABC-Ar-000042	<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	08/26/2020	Ensenada	32.033884	-116.603821	OL505859
Ph153/MABC-Ar-000048	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	10/03/2020	Ensenada	31.867998	-116.669048	OL505860
Ph158/MABC-Ar-000049	<i>Phidippus cf. tux</i>	02/21/2020	Carr Carambucho-La Purisima	26.129320	-112.016740	OL505861

Supplementary 3

Table 10. Species list used for phylogenomic analyses using UCE. Sample origins abbreviation, CNAN: Colección Nacional de Aracnidos, MABC: Museo de Artropodos de Baja California, DMNS: Denver Museum of Nature and Science.

Sample	Voucher Museum	Species	Country	State	City	Locality	Colect Date	Latitude	Longitude	Sample Origin
DGF0448	CNAN	<i>Paraphidippis aurantius</i>	México	Morelos	Huitzilac	Zempoala, Parque Estatal Lagunas de Zempoala Madera Canyon, Santa Rita Lodge	21/06/2018	19.0502	99.3172	CNAN
WPM0001	WPM#13-091	<i>Paraphidippus basalis</i>	USA	Arizona	Santa Cruz Co.		20-21/08/ 2013	31.725	110.881	CNAN
DGF0948	CNAN-Ar011333	<i>Phidippus adonis</i>	México	Morelos	Temixco	Alrededores de Temixco	21/06/2018	18.8808	99.2643	CNAN
Ph_076	MABC-Ar-000045	<i>Phidippus adumbratus</i>	México	Baja California	Ensenada	San Antonio de las Minas	29/09/2020	29.802694	114.7355	MABC
LCH01_0122	-	<i>Phidippus albulatus</i>	México	Morelos	-	-	2018	18.467976	-97.453566	G.B Edwards
LCH01_0126	-	<i>Phidippus amans</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G.B Edwards
LCH01_0119	-	<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	USA	Georgia	Taylor Co.	Fall Line Sandhills WMA	21/09/2017	32.57433	-84.29013	G.B Edwards
DGF1277	CNAN-Ar011312	<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	USA	Nuevo Mexico	Eddy Co.	Carlsbad James Canyon Campground	28/10/2017	32.0979	104.0799	CNAN
DGF1275	CNAN-Ar011310	<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	USA	Nuevo Mexico	Otero Co.		11/06/2017	32.9047	105.5053	CNAN
DGF1278	CNAN-Ar011313	<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	USA	Arizona	Cohise. Co	Chiricahua mountains	13/06/2017	31.8768	109.2257	CNAN
WPM0017	CNAN	<i>Phidippus audax</i>	USA	Oregon	Benton Co.	Corvallis	13/05/2010	-	-	CNAN
DGF1280	CNAN-Ar011315	<i>Phidippus aureus</i>	USA	California	San Bernardino	Apple Valley	15/05/2017	34.5009	117.1119	CNAN
DGF0812	CNAN	<i>Phidippus bidentatus</i>	Mexico	Chiapas	La Trinidad	Tenam Puente 2.19 Km aéreos de la cabecera municipal de Jamapa	05/10/2018	16.138	92.11167	CNAN
DGF0953	CNAN-Ar011338	<i>Phidippus bidentatus</i>	México	Veracruz	Jamapa		16/06/2018	19.0618	96.2417	CNAN
Ph001	MABC-Ar-000035	<i>Phidippus boei</i>	México	Baja California	Ensenada	Punta Colonet near Owl River, Old Conklin Trail	5/08/2019	31.076357	116.276112	MABC
WPM0019	WPM#13-050	<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Canada	Alberta	-		25/06/2013	54.983	112.002	CNAN
Ph073	MABC-Ar-000036	<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	México	Baja California	Mexicali	Ejido El Mayor	24/03/2020	32.118802	115.258034	MABC
DGF1288	CNAN-Ar011323	<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	USA	Georgia	Union Co.	Copperhead Rd field	11/07/2017	34.8765	84.0949	CNAN
DGF1290	CNAN-Ar011325	<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	USA	Nuevo Mexico	Chaves Co.	SW of Roswell	11/06/2017	33.0499	104.6882	CNAN
DGF0947	CNAN-Ar011332	<i>Phidippus cerberus</i>	México	Estado de México	Aculco	San Lucas Totolmaloya	18/07/2018	20.1514	99.9097	CNAN
ZA27435	ZA.27435	<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	USA	Ohio	Summit Santa Barbara Co.	Bath Nature Preserve	30/06/2005	41.1776	-81.6424	DMNS
DGF1289	CNAN-Ar011324	<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	USA	California	San Bernardino Co.	NW of Santa Barbara	12/05/2017	34.5442	119.8138	CNAN
DGF1287	CNAN-Ar011322	<i>Phidippus concinnus</i>	USA	California	San Bernardino Co.	NE of Mt. Baldy	12/06/2017	34.2631	117.6302	CNAN
DGF0555	CNAN	<i>Phidippus cruentus</i>	México	Estado de México	Aculco	Cascada La Concepción	19/06/2018	20.1508	99.9121	CNAN

Sample	Voucher Museum	Species	Country	State	City	Locality	Colect Date	Latitude	Longitude	Sample Origin
DGF1285	CNAN-Ar011320	<i>Phidippus felinus</i>	USA	Nuevo Mexico	Cibola Co.	El Malpais 1.59 Km al O de Carr. Fed. Piedras Negras-San Mateo	15/06/2017	34.7414	107.9654	CNAN
DGF0951	CNAN-Ar011336	<i>Phidippus georgii</i>	México	Oaxaca	Ejutla de Crespo	Río Hondo	13/07/2018	16.5523	96.6994	CNAN
ZA20783	ZA.20783	<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	USA	Colorado	Jefferson	Chatfield State Park	18/06/2007	39.498278	-105.08608	DMNS
Ph107	MABC-Ar-000010	<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	México	Baja California	Ensenada	Valle de Guadalupe	17/12/.2019	32.033884	116.603821	MABC
DGF1283.1	CNAN-Ar011318	<i>Phidippus kastoni</i>	USA	California	Monterey Co.	Los Padres National Forest Estación de Biología Chamela, sendero principal, tejón y ardilla	19/02/2018	36.1189	121.4657	CNAN
DGF0946	CNAN-Ar011331	<i>Phidippus maddisoni</i>	México	Jalisco	La Huerta	4.53 Km aéreos de Cabecera de San José Estancia Grande, desviación de la carretera federalNo. 200, Marquelia- Santiago Pinotepa Nacional	13/02/2018	19.525	105.0779	CNAN
DGF0954	CNAN-Ar011339	<i>Phidippus mimicus</i>	México	Oaxaca	San José Estancia Grande		14/07/2018	16.3943	98.2801	CNAN
DGF1281	CNAN-Ar011316	<i>Phidippus morpheus</i>	USA	Nuevo Mexico	Chaves Co.	SW of Roswell	12/06/2017	33.0499	104.688	CNAN
DGF1279	CNAN-Ar011314	<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	USA	California	Imperial Co.	Brawley	10/05/2017	32.9705	115.2548	CNAN
DGF1269	CNAN-Ar011304	<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	USA	Nuevo Mexico	Chaves Co.	SW of Roswell	11/06/2017	33.0499	104.6882	CNAN
LCH01_0125	-	<i>Phidippus olympus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G.B Edwards
LCH01_0124	-	<i>Phidippus pacosauritus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G.B Edwards
Ph081	MABC-Ar-000033	<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	México	Baja California	Ensenada	El Sauzal	01/03/2020	31.8657	116.6625	MABC
DGF1274_M	CNAN-Ar011309	<i>Phidippus pius</i>	USA	Texas	Culberson Co.	Guadalupe Mountains	27/09/2017	31.8974	104.8306	CNAN
DGF952	CNAN-Ar011337	<i>Phidippus pompatus</i> <i>Phidippus princeps</i> <i>pulcherrimus</i>	México	-	-	-	06/2018	-	-	CNAN
LCH01_0111	-		USA	Florida	Okaloosa Co.	Blackwater, River State Forest, Mattie Kennedy Rd.	26/04/2022	30.9299	-86.7156	G.B Edwards
WPM0020	WPM#12-178	<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Canada	Ontario	Haileybury	West road near HWY 11	15/08/2012	47.45	79.708	CNAN
LCH01_0114	-	<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	USA	South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	G.B Edwards
LCH01_0116	-	<i>Phidippus regius</i>	USA	Florida	Santa Rosa Co.	Row W of Garner Landing Rd.	29/09/2021	30.67604	-86.79777	G.B Edwards
LCH01_0130	-	<i>Phidippus richmani</i>	USA	Florida	-	-	2022	-	-	G.B Edwards
DGF1273	CNAN-Ar011308	<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	USA	Texas	Zapata Co.	Falcon Lake Chiricahua Mts, East Turkey Creek	01/04/2017	26.5918	99.1539	CNAN
LCH01_0120	-	<i>Phidippus toro</i>	USA	Arizona	Cochise Co.		05/.2021	31.901	-109.253	G.B Edwards
Ph158	MABC-Ar-000049	<i>Phidippus tux</i>	México	Baja California Sur	SD	Carambucho-La Purisima	-	26.12932	-112.01674	MABC
ZA20755	ZA.20755	<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	USA	Colorado	Hinsdale	Mill Creek Campground Jesup, Altamaha River boat landing	2006	37.9072	-107.3914	DMNS
LCH01_0121	-	<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	USA	Georgia	Wayne Co.	Townsend, Altamaha, Wildlife Managment Area	29/07/2021	31.78472	-81.98506	G.B Edwards
LCH01_0123	-	<i>Phidippus workmani</i>	USA	Georgia	Mcintosh Co.		7/08/2021	32.45705	-81.58061	G.B Edwards

Sample	Voucher Museum	Species	Country	State	City	Locality	Colect Date	Latitude	Longitude	Sample Origin
LCH01_0101	-	<i>Phidippus zethus</i>	Mexico	Jalisco	-	-	2018	-	-	G.B Edwards

Table 11. The samples for UCE collect. UCE loci column denotes the number of loci obtained from Phyluce pipeline. Reads column indicates the number of reads that were retained after undergoing quality control and adapter removal using Illumiprocessor in Phyluce pipeline.

Species	Specimen	Reads	Contigs	UCE loci
<i>Paraphidippus aurantius</i>	DGF0448	11,224,507	217,148	733
<i>Paraphidippus basalis</i>	WPM0001	8,002,157	98,294	689
<i>Phidippus adonis</i>	DGF0948	14,882,374	125,575	1032
<i>Phidippus adumbratus</i>	Ph076	2,180,876	13,688	679
<i>Phidippus albulatus</i>	LCH122	3,104,645	17,104	928
<i>Phidippus amans</i>	LCH126	5,552,691	295,224	823
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	LCH119	4,977,728	28,276	901
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	DGF1277	6,055,549	35,562	770
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	DGF1275	4,608,168	81,598	629
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	DGF1278	12,556,056	47,886	766
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	WPM0017	9,950,545	202,481	927
<i>Phidippus aureus</i>	DGF1280	11,270,331	224,930	820
<i>Phidippus bidentatus</i>	DGF0812	9,970,302	26,746	569
<i>Phidippus bidentatus</i>	DGF0953	6,095,659	27,429	703
<i>Phidippus boei</i>	Ph001	6,698,390	42,295	825
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	WPM0019	8,965,420	195,850	933
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Ph073	4,361,303	30,472	850
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	DGF1288	6,660,218	67,111	918
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	DGF1290	4,109,890	46,548	843
<i>Phidippus cerberus</i>	DGF0947	6,541,622	198,354	951
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	ZA27435	3,528,673	96,181	543
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	DGF1289	4,199,529	30,598	841
<i>Phidippus concinnus</i>	DGF1287	9,168,331	48,211	939
<i>Phidippus cruentus</i>	DGF0555	7,999,778	139,948	911
<i>Phidippus felinus</i>	DGF1285	4,549,367	129,143	854
<i>Phidippus georgii</i>	DGF0951	9,871,165	217,410	984
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	ZA20783	5,734,648	140,246	679
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Ph107	4,083,713	26,157	814
<i>Phidippus kastoni</i>	DGF1283	14,577,812	285,730	956
<i>Phidippus maddisoni</i>	DGF0946	6,600,032	70,166	853
<i>Phidippus mimicus</i>	DGF0954	9,502,919	163,390	850
<i>Phidippus morpheus</i>	DGF1281	8,513,891	47,565	789
<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	DGF1279	12,300,312	108,509	967
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	DGF1269	9,437,991	205,452	993
<i>Phidippus olympus</i>	LCH125	6,264,359	53,447	873
<i>Phidippus pacosauritus</i>	LCH124	4,464,505	250,636	760
<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	Ph081	8,189,756	53,428	974
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	DGF1274M	4,136,562	117,285	686

Species	Specimen	Reads	Contigs	UCE loci
<i>Phidippus pompatus</i>	DGF952	4,809,793	47,526	796
<i>Phidippus pulcherrimus</i>	LCH111	6,678,500	45,874	923
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	WPM0020	11,681,811	116,360	999
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	LCH116	6,111,754	40,627	973
<i>Phidippus richmani</i>	LCH130	5,685,585	33,562	793
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	DGF1273	3,111,788	18,957	740
<i>Phidippus toro</i>	LCH120	3,700,254	59,016	798
<i>Phidippus tux</i>	Ph158	5,264,942	23,286	785
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	ZA20755	3,096,832	89,912	637
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	LCH121	4,156,251	83,606	742
<i>Phidippus workmani</i>	LCH123	1,707,778	10,679	688
<i>Phidippus zethus</i>	LCH101	3,394,092	35,900	612

Supplementary 4

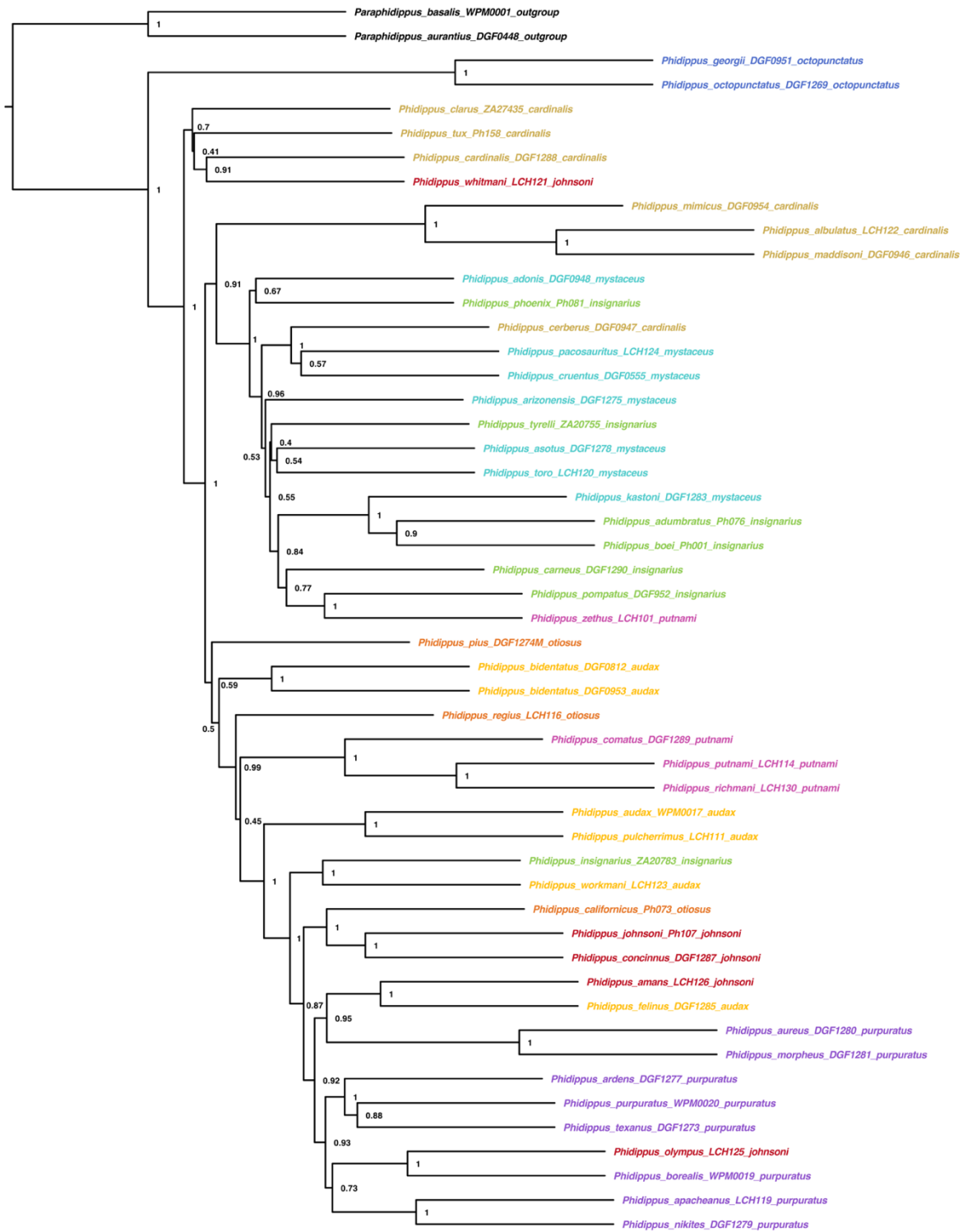


Figure 24. Species tree generated using ASTRAL-III based in 745 UCE-based trees of *Phidippus* species. The numbers on branches are local posterior probabilities. Taxon names are followed by individual codes and the morphological species group they belong to (and color-coded by morphological species group).

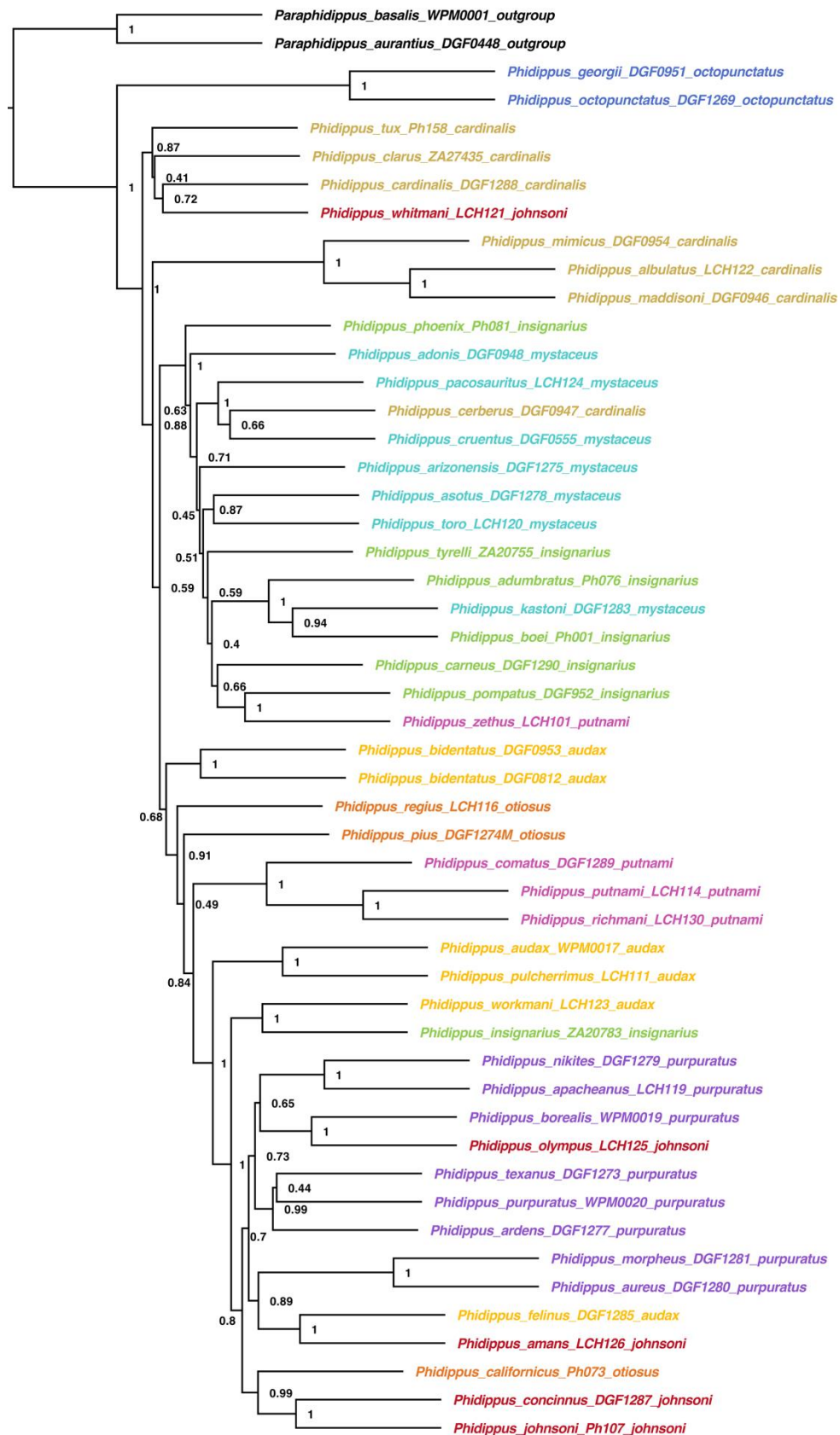


Figure 25. Species tree generated using ASTRAL-III based in 347 UCE-based trees of *Phidippus* species. The numbers on branches are local posterior probabilities. Taxon names are followed by individual codes and the morphological species group they belong to (and color-coded by morphological species group).

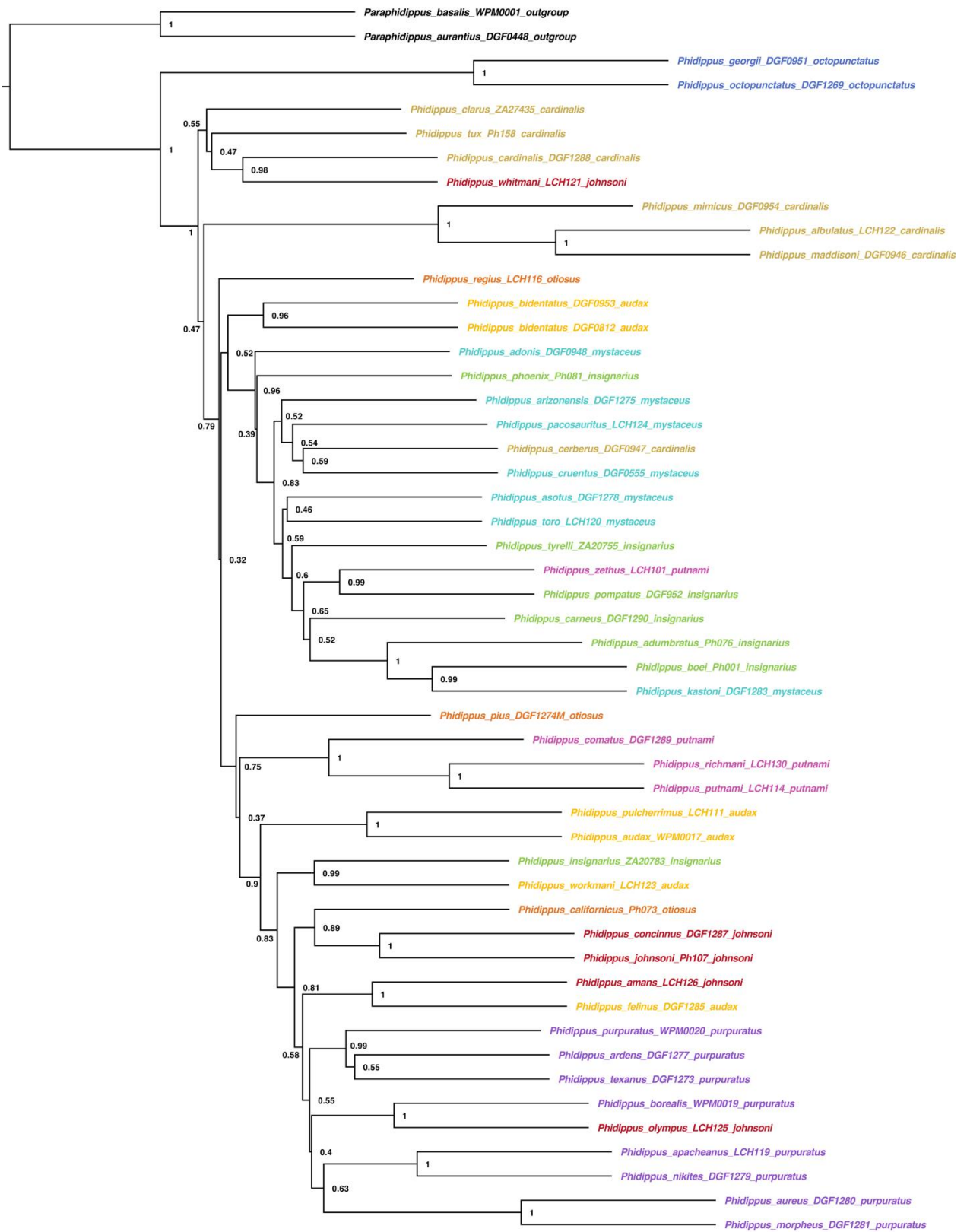


Figure 26. Species tree generated using ASTRAL-III based in 113 UCE-based trees of *Phidippus* species. The numbers on branches are local posterior probabilities. Taxon names are followed by individual codes and the morphological species group they belong to (and color-coded by morphological species group).



Figure 27. UCE-based phylogenetic tree of the *Phidippus* species, inferred using a Maximum Likelihood concatenation method with 50% completeness. The numbers in each node indicate the Bootstrap support values, Gene concordance factor (gCF) and Site concordance factor (sCF). Taxon names are followed by individual codes and the morphological species group they belong to (and color-coded by morphological species group).



Figure 28. UCE-based phylogenetic tree of the *Phidippus* species, inferred using a Maximum Likelihood concatenation method with 60% completeness. The numbers in each node indicate the Bootstrap support values, Gene concordance factor (gCF) and Site concordance factor (sCF). Taxon names are followed by individual codes and the morphological species group they belong to (and color-coded by morphological species group).

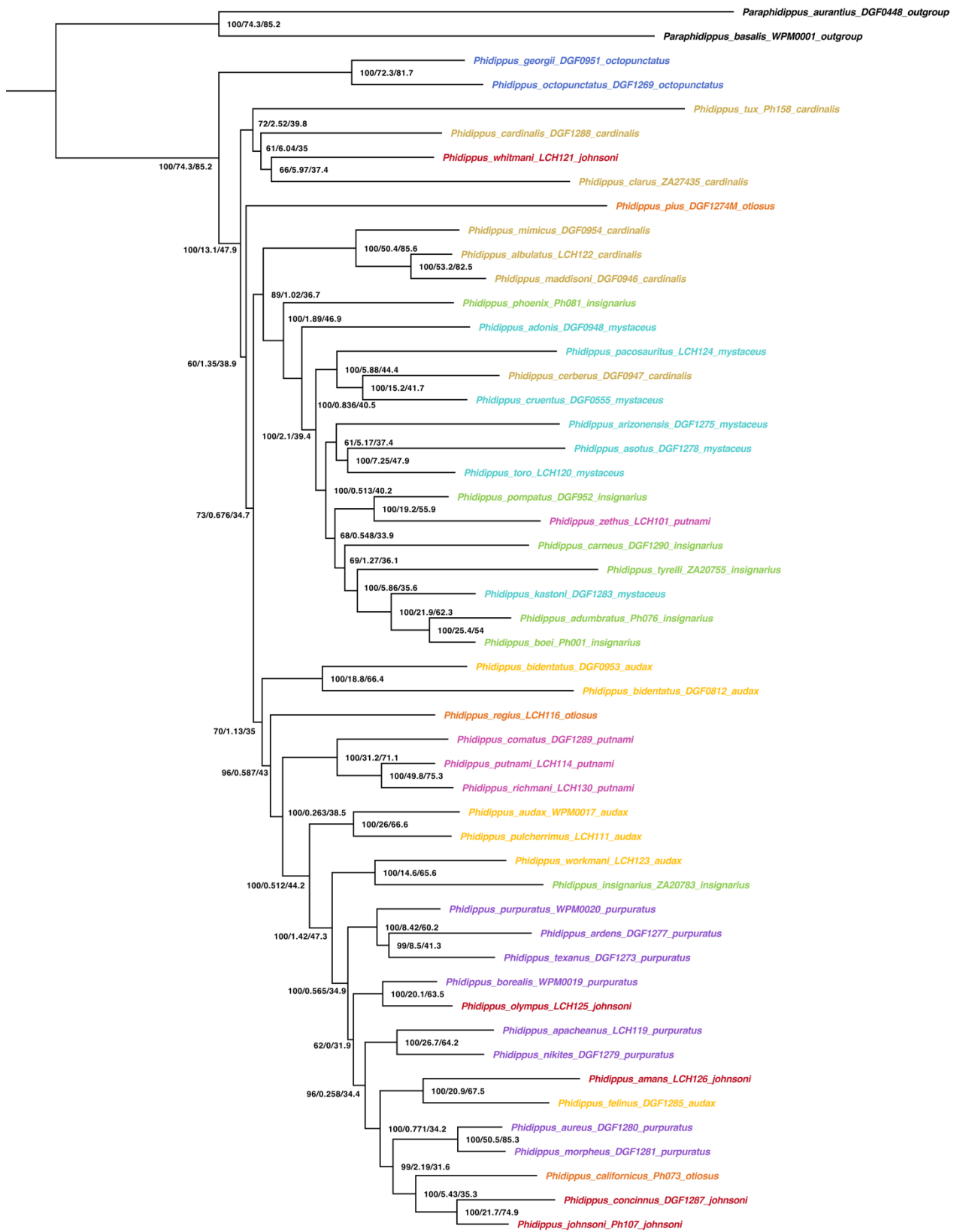


Figure 29. UCE-based phylogenetic tree of the *Phidippus* species, inferred using a Maximum Likelihood concatenation method with 80% completeness. The numbers in each node indicate the Bootstrap support values, Gene concordance factor (gCF) and Site concordance factor (sCF). Taxon names are followed by individual codes and the morphological species group they belong to (and color-coded by morphological species group).

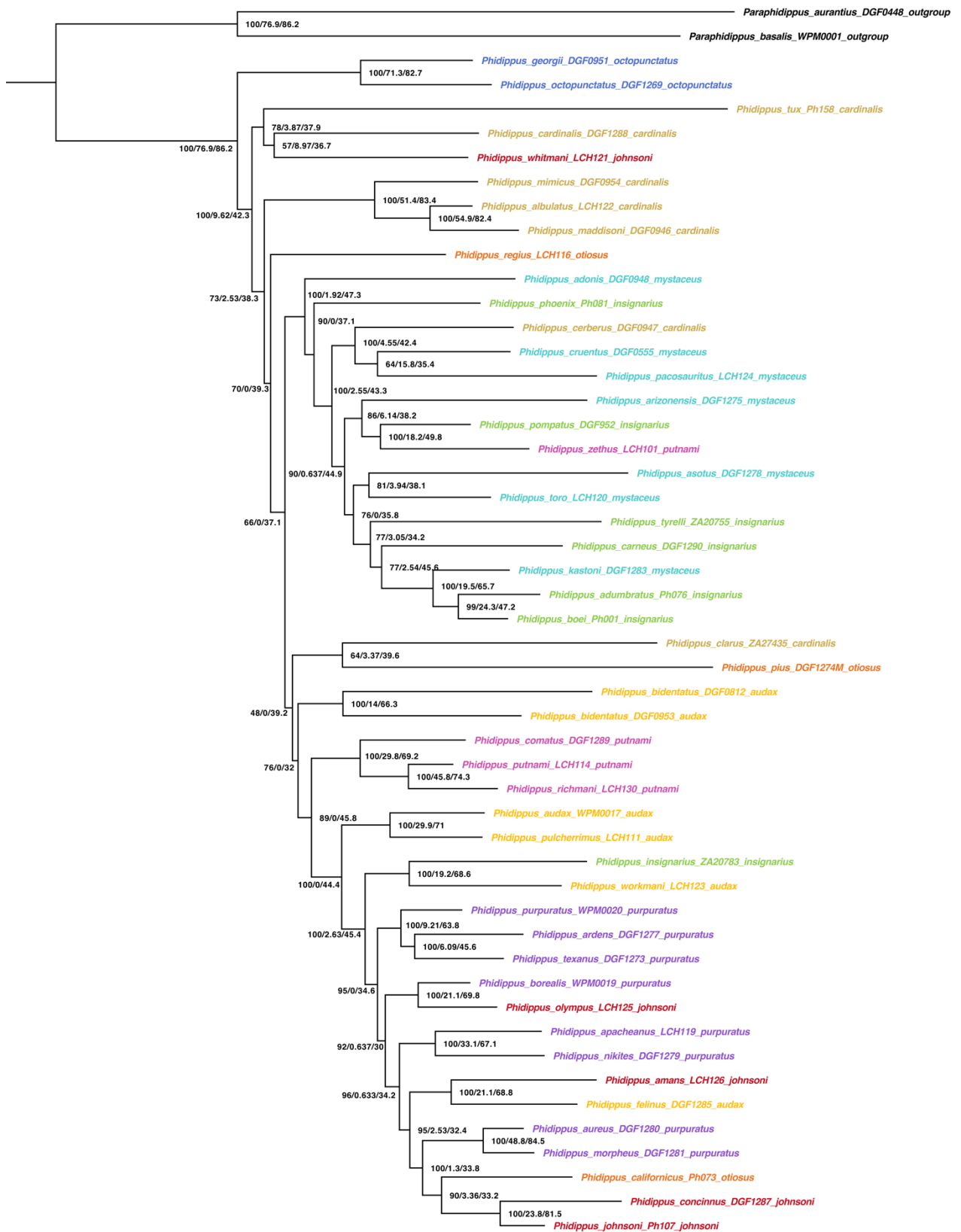


Figure 30. UCE-based phylogenetic tree of the *Phidippus* species, inferred using a Maximum Likelihood concatenation method with 90% completeness. The numbers in each node indicate the Bootstrap support values, Gene concordance factor (gCF) and Site concordance factor (sCF). Taxon names are followed by individual codes and the morphological species group they belong to (and color-coded by morphological species group)

Supplementary 5

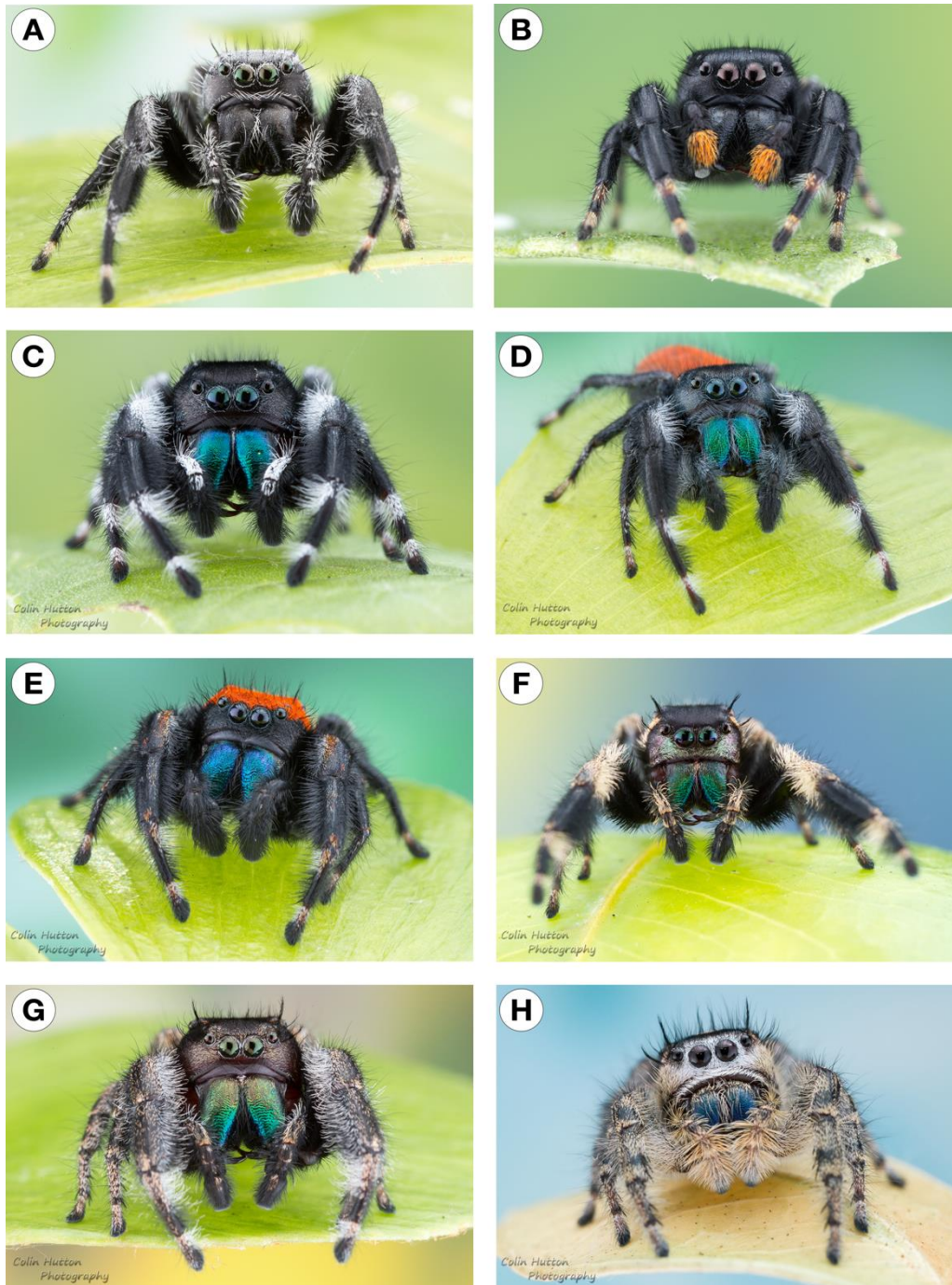


Figure 31. Photographs displaying the iridescent chelicerae in various species of the genus *Phidippus*. The images are labeled as follows: (A) *Phidippus octopunctatus* male, (B) *Phidippus georgii* male, (C) *Phidippus audax* male, (D) *Phidippus boei* male, (E) *Phidippus nikites* male, (F) *Phidippus otiosus* male, (G) *Phidippus texanus* male, and (H) *Phidippus phoenix* male. Note that *Phidippus octopunctatus* (A) and *Phidippus georgii* (B) do not exhibit iridescent chelicerae, whereas the other species show varying degrees of cheliceral iridescence.

Supplementary 6

Table 12. Occurrence of *Phidippus* species along with the geographic coordinates. The points were georeferenced using QGIS software. Latitudes and longitudes are expressed in decimal degrees.

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus adonis</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Morelos	Temixco	18.8796	-99.2631
<i>Phidippus adumbratus</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	29.59815	-114.22448
<i>Phidippus adumbratus</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	29.80269	-114.7355
<i>Phidippus adumbratus</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	32.07621	-116.52346
<i>Phidippus adumbratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Imperial	32.88795	-115.92194
<i>Phidippus adumbratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Diego	32.77025	-116.55459
<i>Phidippus adumbratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Diego	33.12335	-116.6723
<i>Phidippus adumbratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Riverside	33.43233	-116.18677
<i>Phidippus adumbratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Riverside	33.83996	-117.36554
<i>Phidippus adumbratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Diego	33.32614	-117.22953
<i>Phidippus adumbratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Orange	33.6435	-117.72823
<i>Phidippus adumbratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Los Angeles	34.32356	-118.52919
<i>Phidippus adumbratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Tulare	36.00103	-119.13369
<i>Phidippus adumbratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Los Angeles	33.37934	-118.42566
<i>Phidippus adumbratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Santa Barbara	33.96913	-120.11831
<i>Phidippus albulatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave	Cosamaloapan de Carpio	18.35639	-96.04423
<i>Phidippus albulatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Guerrero	Iguala de la Independencia	18.08942	-99.64829
<i>Phidippus albulatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Guerrero	Chilpancingo de los Bravo	17.32665	-99.49574

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus amans</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Hidalgo	Zimapán	20.74951	-99.36048
<i>Phidippus amans</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave	Perote	19.60994	-97.37862
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Nevada	Nye	38.27246	-115.05021
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arizona	Yuma	32.69022	-114.45565
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arizona	Pima	31.99657	-112.53985
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arizona	Yavapai	34.44087	-112.44076
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Durango	Tlahualilo	25.9519	-103.55542
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Sonora	Tubutama	30.93132	-111.39202
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Sonora	Imuris	30.87352	-110.52496
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Sonora	Nogales	31.23686	-110.89656
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arizona	Santa Cruz	31.50937	-111.14429
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arizona	Pima	31.76536	-110.98739
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arizona	Pima	31.74884	-110.57451
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.56717	-109.43494
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Mexico	Hidalgo	31.47633	-109.03031
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Mexico	Hidalgo	31.64149	-108.53484
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	32.2443	-109.52577
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	32.21953	-110.28549
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Mexico	Luna	32.06264	-108.0146
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Mexico	Doña Ana	32.17824	-106.92458
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Mexico	Doña Ana	32.35991	-106.70162

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	El Paso	31.93051	-106.52821
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Mexico	Otero	32.57462	-105.94191
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Mexico	Otero	32.85538	-106.14835
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	La Salle	28.31362	-99.37699
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Zavala	28.64393	-99.8064
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Mexico	Lea	32.70674	-103.30768
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Mexico	Lea	32.97099	-103.60496
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Mexico	Lea	33.26827	-103.30768
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Mexico	Roosevelt	33.89586	-103.5389
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Mexico	Valencia	34.65557	-106.74291
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Mexico	Santa Fe	35.87772	-105.85107
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Montgomery	30.09729	-95.2316
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Grimes	30.54321	-96.05738
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Robertson	30.92307	-96.4042
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Coryell	31.25338	-97.80802
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Stephens	32.67371	-98.89805
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Hockley	33.44994	-102.08554
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Hale	33.92889	-101.83781
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Smith	32.47552	-95.08296

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Henderson	32.19476	-95.49585
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Dallas	32.73977	-96.83361
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Montague	33.59858	-97.56029
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Clay	33.79676	-98.40258
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Archer	33.81328	-98.91456
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Tillman	34.37481	-99.16229
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Caddo	34.87027	-98.45213
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Cotton	34.39132	-98.17136
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Atoka	34.4739	-95.82616
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Pottawatomie	35.03543	-96.80058
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Lincoln	35.53089	-96.76755
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Canadian	35.51438	-97.87408
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Cimarron	36.58788	-102.3663
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Major	36.2906	-98.38606
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Garfield	36.37318	-97.97318
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Rogers	36.25757	-95.79313
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Muskogee	35.51438	-95.19857
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arkansas	Benton	36.3897	-94.20764
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Utah	Box Elder	41.6664	-112.44076

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Utah	Cache	41.55905	-111.87923
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Utah	Salt Lake	40.60115	-111.85446
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Utah	Utah	40.24607	-112.12696
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Utah	Utah	40.18001	-111.51589
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Utah	Juab	39.71757	-112.11871
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Utah	Sanpete	39.38726	-111.52415
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Utah	Millard	39.35423	-112.8041
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Utah	Millard	38.66058	-112.91971
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Utah	Tooele	40.58464	-113.26653
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Utah	Sevier	38.64406	-111.87097
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Utah	Emery	38.62755	-111.14429
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Colorado	Mesa	38.78445	-108.55962
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Colorado	Montezuma	37.1907	-108.35317
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Montana	Meagher	46.86053	-111.25164
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Montana	Rosebud	46.19991	-106.39608
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Wyoming	Converse	42.33528	-105.47122
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Colorado	Larimer	40.74979	-105.86759
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Colorado	Weld	40.63418	-104.9262
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Colorado	Gilpin	39.82492	-105.57031

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Colorado	Douglas	39.41203	-105.05833
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Colorado	El Paso	38.5202	-104.82711
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Colorado	Otero	38.07428	-103.90224
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kansas	Scott	38.61929	-100.92945
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Nebraska	Cheyenne	41.31132	-103.04344
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Nebraska	Valley	41.49299	-98.79895
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Nebraska	Gage	40.1222	-96.73451
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kansas	Shawnee	39.01566	-95.84268
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kansas	Wabaunsee	38.81748	-96.07389
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kansas	Dickinson	38.76793	-97.08134
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kansas	Harper	37.26502	-98.05575
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kansas	Elk	37.38063	-96.32163
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Buffalo	44.11895	-91.66425
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Sauk	43.49136	-89.84755
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Iowa	43.12802	-90.07877
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Missouri	Bollinger	37.28153	-90.21089
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arkansas	Lawrence	35.99333	-90.93757
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Mississippi	Forrest	31.0717	-89.31905
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Alabama	Marengo	32.19476	-87.56841

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Alabama	Barbour	31.83142	-85.48746
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Alabama	Mobile	30.60101	-88.21251
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Washington	30.41934	-85.9086
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Wakulla	30.11381	-84.60388
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Gadsden	30.65882	-84.49653
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Mitchell	31.08822	-84.32311
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Thomas	30.89829	-84.04235
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Dooly	32.15347	-83.95977
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Dooly	32.27734	-83.6212
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Rockdale	33.53251	-84.05061
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Bulloch	32.50855	-81.73018
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Burke	33.04531	-81.56502
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	McIntosh	31.62497	-81.34206
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Taylor	30.13445	-83.86068
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Gilchrist	29.60595	-82.85323
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Levy	29.47383	-82.57247
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Clay	30.01884	-81.90359
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Putnam	29.7133	-81.8623
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Marion	29.39951	-81.76321

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Marion	29.19307	-82.01094
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Lake	28.78844	-81.61457
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Citrus	28.82973	-82.21738
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Citrus	29.02791	-82.56421
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Maryland	Charles	38.62342	-76.95307
<i>Phidippus apacheanus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New York	Suffolk	40.77869	-73.30727
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Durango	Durango	23.70503	-104.83085
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Chihuahua	Huejotitán	27.14186	-106.08604
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Sonora	Nacozari de García	30.57869	-109.52287
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Diego	33.0293	-116.42642
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Riverside	33.74655	-116.78505
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Riverside	33.8661	-117.17356
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nevada	Nye	36.34659	-115.91837
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nevada	Clark	35.68911	-115.05169
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Washington	37.30293	-113.34822
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Yavapai	34.40404	-112.33211
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Gila	34.40404	-111.61486
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Graham	33.41781	-110.27001
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Maricopa	33.56724	-112.36199
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Pinal	32.58102	-111.70451

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Santa Cruz	31.50514	-110.91255
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Pima	31.65457	-111.39072
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Pima	31.83388	-110.97232
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.92354	-110.28495
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.53503	-110.06081
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.6994	-109.74701
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Hidalgo	31.54997	-108.76079
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Doña Ana	31.98331	-106.83318
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Lea	32.68562	-103.74003
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Chaves	33.79138	-104.33774
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Chaves	33.38793	-104.59177
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Lincoln	33.74655	-105.74236
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Sandoval	35.22589	-106.32512
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	McKinley	35.37531	-108.37228
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Union	36.31671	-103.6952
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Colfax	36.54085	-104.09865
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Mora	36.16728	-104.99522
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Fremont	38.40869	-105.1297
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Taos	36.33165	-105.87684

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Baca	37.31787	-102.78369
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Grant	37.48224	-101.48367
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Rush	38.55812	-99.49629
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Idaho	Bingham	43.22026	-112.55625
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Salt Lake	40.50068	-111.89877
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Garfield	39.54434	-108.40217
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Park	39.39491	-105.74236
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Sherman	39.54434	-101.70782
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Logan	39.03629	-101.11011
<i>Phidippus ardens</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	Klickitat	46.01455	-120.9989
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Union	36.70314	-103.60248
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Guadalupe	35.20009	-105.01963
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Eddy	32.53756	-104.33253
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Archer	33.82589	-98.7498
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Ellis	32.23696	-96.86026
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Coryell	31.42102	-98.10564
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Williamson	30.58361	-97.61178
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Hays	30.17564	-98.04122
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Guadalupe	29.5959	-98.14858

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Frio	29.01615	-98.92158
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Live Oak	28.60818	-98.27742
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	La Salle	28.43641	-98.9001
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	La Salle	28.41493	-99.2866
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Zavala	28.86585	-99.78046
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Nueces	27.599	-97.80503
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Kleberg	27.45669	-97.48749
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Duval	27.29839	-98.38478
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Brooks	26.86895	-98.0627
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Cameron	26.20332	-97.56884
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Hidalgo	26.26773	-98.08417
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Starr	26.46098	-98.72833
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Nuevo León	China	25.64504	-99.15777
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Nuevo León	Cadereyta Jiménez	25.68799	-99.93076
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Tamaulipas	Xicoténcatl	22.93957	-98.79274
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Tamaulipas	Llera	23.43342	-98.96452
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Coahuila de Zaragoza	Saltillo	25.25855	-101.00436
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Chihuahua	Valle de Zaragoza	27.34133	-105.83557
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Durango	Ocampo	26.50392	-105.9644
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Jalisco	Ixtlahuacán del Río	20.8031	-103.13009
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Guerrero	Tixtla de Guerrero	17.56082	-99.39396
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave	Ixtaczoquitlán	18.78473	-97.01057
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	San Luis Potosí	Tamasopo	22.16657	-99.41007
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	San Luis Potosí	Ciudad Valles	22.00553	-98.91084

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	San Luis Potosí	Coxcatlán	21.55462	-98.90547
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Hidalgo	Nicolás Flores	20.74405	-99.15777
<i>Phidippus arizonensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Brewster	29.45096	-103.62932
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Diego	32.8201	-116.64309
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Riverside	33.53736	-116.70286
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Bernardino	34.79255	-115.5971
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Fresno	37.00407	-118.43622
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Madera	37.66155	-119.0937
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Tuolumne	38.05006	-119.63164
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nevada	Douglas	39.06617	-119.60176
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Placer	39.24549	-120.64775
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Monterey	36.19717	-121.33511
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nevada	White Pine	39.4248	-114.58099
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Millard	38.67766	-113.05683
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Beaver	38.37881	-113.68443
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Washington	37.3627	-113.41546
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Yavapai	34.01552	-113.1166
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Tooele	40.7547	-113.31086
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Tooele	40.41102	-112.47406
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Salt Lake	40.81447	-111.90624

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Wasatch	40.41102	-111.4729
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Utah	40.21676	-112.05567
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	San Juan	37.37764	-109.85908
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Jackson	40.84436	-106.61651
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Fremont	38.30409	-105.64523
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Union	36.48108	-103.88199
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Santa Fe	35.13623	-105.76477
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	McKinley	35.73394	-107.49813
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	San Juan	36.09257	-107.82687
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Catron	34.07529	-107.85676
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Sierra	33.08907	-106.67628
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Otero	32.45401	-106.24294
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Doña Ana	32.05055	-106.88548
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	32.25975	-109.70966
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.88618	-109.9338
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Pima	32.08044	-110.71082
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Pima	31.99078	-111.24876
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Santa Cruz	31.63216	-110.84531
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Santa Cruz	31.51261	-111.06945

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.49767	-110.41197
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.5425	-109.60506
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Sonora	Agua Prieta	30.78042	-109.3062
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Hidalgo	31.52756	-108.78321
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Chihuahua	Ignacio Zaragoza	29.95857	-107.91653
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Jeff Davis	30.72065	-104.09118
<i>Phidippus asotus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Cimarron	36.80235	-102.79864
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	Franklin	46.45526	-118.66444
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Idaho	Washington	44.31578	-116.61798
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Idaho	Ada	43.57161	-116.05985
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Bernardino	33.9207	-117.73423
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Riverside	33.85093	-117.24587
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Diego	33.43234	-117.24587
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Riverside	33.43234	-116.9203
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Diego	32.75794	-116.64123
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Yavapai	34.19976	-111.78089
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.66494	-109.61816
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Doña Ana	32.08354	-106.8973
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Socorro	34.17651	-106.92055
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Bernalillo	34.89742	-107.01357

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Santa Fe	35.59507	-106.10662
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Lea	32.85096	-103.64157
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Roosevelt	33.9207	-103.68808
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Jeff Davis	30.66497	-104.36248
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Piute	38.1764	-112.40878
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Utah	39.96706	-111.80415
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Utah	40.26937	-112.17623
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Utah	40.47867	-111.64136
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Davis	40.96703	-112.05996
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Mesa	38.73453	-108.59493
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wyoming	Laramie	41.38562	-105.26943
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wyoming	Platte	41.99026	-105.08339
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nebraska	Dawes	42.54838	-103.47878
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Weld	40.26937	-104.15318
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Larimer	40.26937	-105.595
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Clear Creek	39.82752	-105.66477
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Jefferson	39.45544	-105.15315
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Douglas	39.12987	-104.94386
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Park	39.03685	-105.38571

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Pueblo	37.94385	-104.89735
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Las Animas	37.17643	-104.78107
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Baca	37.2927	-102.96716
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Terry	33.01374	-102.08347
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Randall	35.10671	-101.71138
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Meade	37.45549	-100.43234
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Sheridan	39.54846	-100.36258
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nebraska	Frontier	40.50193	-100.2463
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nebraska	Custer	41.17633	-99.61841
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	San Luis Potosí	Tampacán	21.46171	-98.73471
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	San Luis Potosí	Ciudad Valles	21.92682	-98.96727
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	San Luis Potosí	Ciudad Valles	22.18263	-98.99052
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	San Luis Potosí	Tamasopo	22.06635	-99.47888
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Tamaulipas	El Mante	22.42745	-98.64375
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Tamaulipas	González	22.7175	-98.78122
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Tamaulipas	Xicoténcatl	23.01981	-98.78122
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Tamaulipas	Soto la Marina	23.50817	-98.38589
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Tamaulipas	Casas	23.6477	-98.8975
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Tamaulipas	Jiménez	24.18257	-98.47891
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Tamaulipas	San Fernando	24.39187	-98.0138
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Nuevo León	General Bravo	25.74067	-98.75797
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Tamaulipas	Reynosa	26.15409	-98.37854
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Kinney	29.33361	-100.50792
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Dimmit	28.51967	-99.97305

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Willacy	26.51972	-97.88008
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Willacy	26.33368	-97.57777
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Brooks	27.17087	-98.29868
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Kleberg	27.49644	-97.92659
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Nueces	27.63597	-97.67079
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	San Patricio	28.12433	-97.43824
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Jim Wells	28.05457	-98.04287
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Atascosa	28.8685	-98.601
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Uvalde	29.24058	-100.01956
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Medina	29.40337	-99.22889
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Bandera	29.82197	-99.55446
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Bexar	29.65918	-98.53123
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Karnes	28.93827	-97.81032
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Goliad	28.63595	-97.55451
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Lavaca	29.47314	-97.20568
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Bastrop	29.91499	-97.20568
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Hays	30.10103	-97.83357
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Austin	30.03126	-96.41501
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Wharton	29.42663	-96.04292

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Brazoria	29.56616	-95.2755
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Harris	29.98475	-95.41503
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Liberty	30.03126	-94.85691
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Chambers	29.79871	-94.50808
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Polk	30.72892	-94.94993
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Jasper	31.05449	-93.99646
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Rusk	31.9847	-94.67086
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Cherokee	32.00796	-95.29875
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Rains	32.79863	-95.69409
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Hunt	33.3335	-96.18245
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Dallas	32.89165	-96.78709
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Kaufman	32.54283	-96.39175
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Ellis	32.54283	-96.99639
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Robertson	31.14751	-96.50803
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Falls	31.40332	-96.90337
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	McLennan	31.28704	-97.34521
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	San Saba	31.03124	-98.55449
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Comanche	31.89168	-98.74053
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Jones	32.58934	-99.78701

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Shackelford	32.75212	-99.2754
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Archer	33.72884	-98.88006
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Louisiana	Franklin	32.23469	-91.60117
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Louisiana	Franklin	31.97889	-91.62443
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Louisiana	Catahoula	31.58355	-91.85698
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Louisiana	Avoyelles	30.86264	-92.06628
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Louisiana	Evangeline	30.83938	-92.53138
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Louisiana	Vernon	31.02542	-93.2523
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Louisiana	Calcasieu	30.0487	-93.08951
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Louisiana	Vermilion	30.0487	-92.48487
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Louisiana	Vermilion	30.0487	-92.11279
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Louisiana	Iberville	30.37428	-91.50815
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Louisiana	East Baton Rouge	30.60683	-91.25235
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Louisiana	Livingston	30.32777	-90.71748
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Louisiana	Assumption	29.93243	-91.18258
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Mississippi	Pike	31.11844	-90.50818
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Mississippi	Hinds	32.35097	-90.15935
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Mississippi	Oktibbeha	33.35094	-89.06636
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Mississippi	Sunflower	33.56024	-90.46167

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Mississippi	Lowndes	33.63001	-88.48498
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Mississippi	Lee	34.23464	-88.55474
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Tennessee	Rutherford	35.93227	-86.55479
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Alabama	DeKalb	34.44394	-85.74086
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Alabama	Shelby	33.51373	-86.53154
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Alabama	Tuscaloosa	33.32769	-87.41523
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Alabama	Hale	32.56027	-87.64779
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Mississippi	Stone	30.74636	-88.95008
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Mississippi	Harrison	30.38076	-89.32177
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Calhoun	30.37428	-85.08971
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Alabama	Macon	32.51376	-85.55482
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Alabama	Lee	32.6998	-85.27575
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Monroe	32.88584	-84.06648
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Newton	33.63001	-83.9037
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Jackson	34.11837	-83.64789
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Oconee	33.90907	-83.57812
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Greene	33.53699	-83.04325
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Screven	32.63003	-81.7177
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Thomas	30.88589	-83.81068

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Terrell	31.65331	-84.29904
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Putnam	29.83941	-81.60143
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Volusia	29.30454	-81.55492
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Marion	29.23477	-82.11304
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Alachua	29.63011	-82.41536
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Levy	29.32779	-82.76419
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Citrus	28.9092	-82.39211
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Taylor	30.11847	-83.71765
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Wakulla	30.23475	-84.39206
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Lake	28.51386	-81.6712
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Miami-Dade	25.53719	-80.50843
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Palm Beach	26.35112	-80.69448
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Palm Beach	26.39763	-80.3689
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Hendry	26.49065	-81.13633
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Highlands	27.30459	-81.36888
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Manatee	27.28133	-82.11304
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Hardee	27.51388	-81.99677
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Polk	27.72318	-81.76422
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Martin	27.11855	-80.46192

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	St. Lucie	27.51388	-80.50843
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Monroe	24.68401	-81.36742
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	South Carolina	Laurens	34.6358	-82.06363
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	South Carolina	Anderson	34.61254	-82.55199
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Pender	34.61254	-77.78467
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Jones	34.96137	-77.13352
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Johnston	35.51949	-78.15675
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Harnett	35.44973	-78.69162
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Wake	35.65903	-78.85441
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Moore	35.17067	-79.45904
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Union	35.00788	-80.34274
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Davidson	35.7753	-80.38925
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Rutherford	35.33345	-81.85433
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Rutherford	35.47298	-82.08688
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Transylvania	35.28694	-82.64501
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Jackson	35.17067	-83.17988
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Tennessee	Cocke	35.86832	-83.22639
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Pamlico	35.15904	-76.77306
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Perquimans	36.20596	-76.463

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Chesapeake	36.67063	-76.2847
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Brunswick	36.76365	-77.91257
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Cumberland	37.34503	-78.28465
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Campbell	37.13573	-79.00557
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Augusta	38.20547	-78.98231
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	West Virginia	Hampshire	39.25196	-78.74976
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	West Virginia	Pocahontas	38.39151	-80.16833
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	West Virginia	Webster	38.64732	-80.47064
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	West Virginia	Wetzel	39.57753	-80.58692
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Washington	40.04263	-80.09856
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Fayette	40.1124	-79.51718
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Indiana	40.46123	-79.02882
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Rockbridge	37.81013	-79.49393
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Bedford	37.46131	-79.67997
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Franklin	37.18224	-79.8195
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Franklin	36.83341	-80.05205
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Floyd	36.85667	-80.56367
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Pulaski	37.11248	-80.67994
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Wythe	36.83341	-81.28458

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Russell	36.90318	-81.93572
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	West Virginia	Mingo	37.53264	-81.9458
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	West Virginia	Wyoming	37.55433	-81.56364
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	West Virginia	Ritchie	39.08917	-81.02877
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Suffolk	36.86323	-76.5244
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Indiana	Warrick	38.06594	-87.1914
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Indiana	Tippecanoe	40.43797	-86.74955
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Indiana	Montgomery	39.9031	-87.00536
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Indiana	Monroe	39.18219	-86.40073
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Indiana	Marion	39.87985	-86.00539
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Indiana	Wayne	39.87985	-85.00541
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Clermont	39.20545	-84.00544
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Clinton	39.53102	-83.88916
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Madison	40.06589	-83.4008
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Hocking	39.46125	-82.49385
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Fairfield	39.85659	-82.54036
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Licking	40.15891	-82.5171
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Wayne	40.92633	-81.72643
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Mahoning	41.01935	-80.67994

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Ashtabula	41.55422	-80.959
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Delaware	42.50769	-74.84288
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Cattaraugus	42.46118	-78.9358
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Monroe	42.99605	-77.72653
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Ontario	42.92628	-77.00562
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Yates	42.50769	-77.02887
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Cayuga	42.74024	-76.35447
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Bradford	41.81003	-76.37773
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Jersey	Burlington	39.85659	-74.68009
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Jersey	Somerset	40.48448	-74.68009
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Jersey	Sussex	41.01935	-74.61033
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Bucks	40.43797	-75.3545
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Lackawanna	41.27516	-75.47077
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Lebanon	40.39146	-76.51726
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Northumberland	40.87982	-76.61028
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Perry	40.36821	-77.21491
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maryland	Frederick	39.438	-77.33119
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maryland	Howard	39.27521	-77.00562
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maryland	Howard	39.13568	-76.93585

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maryland	Harford	39.55427	-76.47075
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Genesee	42.99605	-78.07536
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Woodford	40.62402	-89.1681
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Kankakee	41.13563	-87.88906
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Cook	41.69376	-87.70302
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Lake	42.22863	-88.0751
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Winnebago	42.27514	-89.00531
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Lee	41.83329	-89.09833
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Tazewell	40.60076	-89.47042
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Bourbon	37.69386	-94.93539
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Vernon	37.99618	-94.12146
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Dade	37.55433	-93.93542
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	St. Clair	37.94966	-93.51682
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Moniteau	38.74034	-92.47034
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Callaway	38.64732	-92.00523
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Lincoln	38.94964	-90.88898
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	St. Louis	38.57755	-90.65643
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Ripley	36.81016	-90.70294
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Douglas	36.90318	-92.2843

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Webster	37.08922	-93.02846
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Crawford	35.67065	-94.19122
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Independence	35.78693	-91.4006
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Cleburne	35.55438	-91.98198
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Lonoke	34.85672	-92.05174
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Grant	34.32185	-92.26104
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Little River	33.71721	-94.05169
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Harper	37.11248	-98.23763
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Pratt	37.69386	-98.74925
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	McPherson	38.57755	-97.37719
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Geary	39.15894	-96.86558
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Marshall	39.62404	-96.58651
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Jackson	39.20545	-94.19122
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Leavenworth	39.04266	-95.00516
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Jefferson	39.06591	-95.37724
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Shawnee	39.18219	-95.8656
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Nemaha	39.71706	-96.02839
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nebraska	Sarpy	41.15889	-96.30745
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nebraska	Saunders	41.06586	-96.70279

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Iowa	Sioux	42.92628	-96.21443
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Iowa	Palo Alto	43.15883	-94.77261
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Iowa	Polk	41.64724	-93.74938
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Iowa	Hardin	42.29839	-93.44706
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Iowa	Franklin	42.71699	-93.02846
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Cass	39.87985	-90.12156
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Macoupin	39.32172	-89.98203
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Bond	38.87987	-89.58669
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Clinton	38.64732	-89.4239
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Perry	38.18222	-89.28437
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Clay	38.62407	-88.30765
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Suffolk	40.83913	-72.81968
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Suffolk	40.77517	-73.31966
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Connecticut	New Haven	41.47864	-73.16851
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Connecticut	New Haven	41.57167	-72.98246
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Connecticut	Middlesex	41.36628	-72.39184
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Connecticut	Windham	41.7112	-72.14528
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Suffolk	42.35944	-71.04869
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Middlesex	42.40885	-71.54064

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Worcester	42.36234	-71.86621
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Hampshire	42.31583	-72.51736
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Hampshire	Merrimack	43.19953	-71.58715
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Greene	42.40885	-73.81965
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Essex	43.80417	-74.00569
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Hamilton	43.47859	-74.28476
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Ottawa	45.10646	-75.72658
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Lennox and Addington	44.19829	-76.98598
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Haliburton	44.96693	-78.14512
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Peel	43.75766	-79.91252
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Wellington	43.75766	-80.7032
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Perth	43.33906	-80.88924
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Wayne	42.22281	-83.49382
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Tuscola	43.29255	-83.58684
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Ingham	42.73443	-84.19148
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Ingham	42.50187	-84.33101
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Calhoun	42.22281	-85.21471
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Allegan	42.64141	-85.72632
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Isabella	43.66464	-84.79612
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Gladwin	43.85068	-84.47054
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Roscommon	44.17625	-84.84263

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Oscoda	44.64135	-84.23799
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Otsego	44.96693	-84.51705
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Cherokee	35.82181	-95.0226
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Muskogee	35.7753	-95.72026
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Logan	35.93809	-97.58067
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Lincoln	35.82181	-97.13882
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Creek	35.79856	-96.53419
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Pittsburg	34.75207	-95.99932
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Garvin	34.68231	-97.20859
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	McClain	35.05439	-97.51091
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Comanche	34.84509	-98.20856
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Comanche	34.6358	-98.69692
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Tillman	34.49626	-99.13877
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Oakland	42.82163	-83.53452
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	43.12395	-88.02278
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Sheboygan	43.61231	-87.92976
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Dodge	43.3565	-88.46463
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Dane	43.26348	-89.4646
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Sauk	43.26348	-89.90645

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Richland	43.24023	-90.32504
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Iowa	Allamakee	43.14721	-91.37153
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Crawford	43.3565	-90.92968
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	La Crosse	43.82161	-90.97619
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Jackson	44.14718	-91.11572
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	Winona	44.10067	-92.04593
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	Freeborn	43.84486	-93.4645
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	South Dakota	Meade	44.60682	-102.41013
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	Ramsey	44.99684	-93.04963
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	Anoka	45.28936	-93.24464
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Menominee	44.99684	-88.56439
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Taylor	45.09435	-90.22198
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Washburn	45.72813	-91.58705
<i>Phidippus audax</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave	Jamapa	18.95356	-96.29254
<i>Phidippus aureus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Inyo	35.93504	-117.13574
<i>Phidippus aureus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Bernardino	35.24655	-117.25548
<i>Phidippus aureus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Bernardino	34.19885	-117.25548
<i>Phidippus aureus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Los Angeles	34.37846	-117.91403
<i>Phidippus aureus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Riverside	33.86958	-116.35745
<i>Phidippus bidentatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Morelos	Ayala	18.69677	-99.04808

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus bidentatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Chiapas	Venustiano Carranza	16.30087	-92.74072
<i>Phidippus bidentatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Oaxaca	San Pedro Mártir Queiechapa	16.4036	-96.26789
<i>Phidippus bidentatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave	Huatusco	19.10445	-96.94693
<i>Phidippus bidentatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave	Texhuacán	18.5936	-97.01504
<i>Phidippus boei</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Diego	33.41814	-116.58173
<i>Phidippus boei</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Riverside	33.78056	-116.08751
<i>Phidippus boei</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Imperial	32.92392	-115.79098
<i>Phidippus boei</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Baja California	Tecate	32.474	-116.1542
<i>Phidippus boei</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Baja California	Mexicali	32.1535	-115.71562
<i>Phidippus boei</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.51251	-116.13733
<i>Phidippus boei</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Baja California	Ensenada	29.78022	-115.54234
<i>Phidippus boei</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Baja California	Ensenada	29.73509	-115.15875
<i>Phidippus boei</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Baja California	Ensenada	29.40791	-114.8767
<i>Phidippus boei</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Baja California Sur	Comondú	25.31078	-111.2738
<i>Phidippus boei</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Baja California Sur	Loreto	26.10671	-111.51662
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Alaska	Fairbanks North Star	64.67818	-146.26999
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Yukon	Yukon	68.43574	-139.31155
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord-Ouest	Region 2	65.5132	-128.24762
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	Kitimat-Stikine	54.93636	-128.10845
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	Northern Rockies	58.62433	-122.61128
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	Northern Rockies	58.7635	-121.70668
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	Fraser-Fort George	53.23154	-120.07145
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Alberta	Division No. 19	55.84096	-117.70558
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Alberta	Division No. 16	57.71974	-111.23423
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Alberta	Division No. 17	55.1799	-114.60907
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Alberta	Division No. 13	54.69281	-112.90425
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Alberta	Division No. 1	50.58733	-110.4688

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Alberta	Division No. 1	49.47398	-110.50359
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Alberta	Division No. 3	49.3696	-114.26115
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Alberta	Division No. 15	50.83088	-114.60907
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Alberta	Division No. 9	51.87464	-115.23533
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Alberta	Division No. 14	53.02279	-116.87057
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Alberta	Division No. 11	53.54467	-113.49572
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Saskatchewan	Division No. 18	59.6681	-106.01539
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Saskatchewan	Division No. 18	57.92849	-108.27689
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Saskatchewan	Division No. 11	52.15298	-106.85041
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Montana	Flathead	48.15188	-114.78303
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Montana	Lake	47.80395	-114.4699
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Montana	Ravalli	45.92517	-113.70447
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Montana	Beaverhead	45.22933	-112.55633
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wyoming	Teton	44.32473	-110.60797
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wyoming	Teton	43.94202	-110.50359
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wyoming	Teton	43.94202	-110.85151
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wyoming	Carbon	41.26302	-106.91999
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Hinsdale	37.99255	-107.37229
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Larimer	40.39321	-105.00642
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	South Dakota	Custer	43.62889	-103.47556
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	Hennepin	45.02058	-93.28144
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	St. Louis	47.49082	-92.65518
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Manitoba	Division No. 1	49.57836	-95.54293
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Thunder Bay	48.28235	-90.44587

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	Lake	47.42124	-91.28958
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Ashland	45.98606	-90.92427
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Langlade	45.32501	-88.84543
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Winnebago	44.13337	-88.42792
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Newaygo	43.44623	-85.69673
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Cheboygan	45.29022	-84.53119
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Montmorency	44.97709	-83.93973
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Delta	45.82949	-87.24499
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Thunder Bay	49.20434	-88.5149
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Thunder Bay	49.16955	-86.54914
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Timiskaming	47.72567	-80.84322
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Lennox and Addington	44.95969	-77.25962
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Quebec / Québec	Pontiac	46.16002	-76.63336
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Lewis	43.84634	-75.38084
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Franklin	44.42041	-74.18051
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Hampshire	Coos	44.75963	-71.47541
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Hampshire	Coos	44.65526	-71.12749
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Hampshire	Grafton	43.89853	-71.58849
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Hampshire	Hillsborough	42.78518	-71.69286
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Essex	44.26384	-73.62383
<i>Phidippus borealis</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Quebec / Québec	Lotbinière	46.47315	-71.42322

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	Alpine	38.56262	-120.03767
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oregon	Harney	42.36801	-118.48596
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	Alameda	37.60203	-121.66328
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	Monterey	36.51214	-121.34924
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	Monterey	36.05031	-121.23841
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	Monterey	35.88406	-120.73964
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	Santa Barbara	34.64638	-120.20393
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Nevada	Clark	35.77322	-114.95765
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arizona	Yavapai	34.75722	-111.74339
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Utah	Washington	37.25105	-113.51678
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arizona	Maricopa	33.51954	-113.16579
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	San Bernardino	34.2954	-114.23721
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.69997	-116.19533
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	Imperial	32.82681	-115.81664
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	San Diego	32.78063	-116.64792
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	San Diego	33.15932	-116.20457
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	San Diego	33.28863	-116.50937
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	Riverside	33.60267	-116.76799
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	Riverside	33.83358	-117.1005

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	San Diego	33.33481	-117.13744
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	Imperial	33.27016	-114.93918
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	Imperial	32.87299	-115.04078
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arizona	Yuma	32.63285	-114.56049
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Chihuahua	Chihuahua	29.21538	-106.49711
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Chihuahua	Namiquipa	29.51094	-107.30991
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Sonora	Magdalena	30.63778	-110.93058
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Sonora	Nogales	31.21968	-110.90287
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Sonora	Sáric	31.29357	-111.32775
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arizona	Pima	31.83852	-111.1892
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.9863	-110.21014
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arizona	Graham	32.57743	-110.04389
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	32.04172	-109.51741
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Mexico	Hidalgo	31.61684	-108.79697
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Sonora	Naco	31.19197	-110.04389
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Mexico	Luna	32.10637	-107.74402
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Mexico	Doña Ana	31.94012	-106.82038
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Reeves	31.35822	-103.57841
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Brewster	29.30774	-103.59688
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Sonora	Alamos	26.46293	-108.89857
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Jim Hogg	27.10948	-98.51686
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Coahuila de Zaragoza	Saltillo	25.04053	-101.19542
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Sinaloa	Escuinapa	22.87921	-105.81362

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Sinaloa	Culiacán	24.32009	-106.95893
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Baja California Sur	Comondú	25.31762	-111.96506
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.07636	-116.27611
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Baja California	Ensenada	32.0952	-116.58623
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Baja California	Ensenada	32.03388	-116.60382
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.89583	-116.56222
<i>Phidippus californicus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.88369	-116.61411
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Grayson	33.50827	-96.51874
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Rusk	32.03829	-94.62877
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Chambers	29.88583	-94.41877
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Brazos	30.51582	-96.30874
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Bell	31.19831	-97.62122
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Travis	30.25333	-97.72621
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Kleberg	27.36588	-97.83121
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Cameron	26.2634	-97.67371
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Atascosa	29.15085	-98.72369
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Zavala	28.99335	-100.08867
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Edwards	30.20083	-100.03617
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Wilbarger	33.98076	-99.14369
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Knox	33.77076	-99.77368
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Kiowa	34.66325	-99.09119
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Roger Mills	35.45073	-99.66868

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Kingfisher	35.87072	-97.98871
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Pottawatomie	35.34573	-96.93873
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Lincoln	35.71323	-96.99123
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Osage	36.34321	-96.36124
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Cherokee	35.97572	-95.04876
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Newton	36.76321	-94.10378
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Webster	37.39319	-93.0538
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Howard	39.07316	-92.58131
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Jackson	39.23066	-95.73125
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Wallace	38.91567	-101.82114
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Custer	38.12818	-105.39107
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Doña Ana	32.30079	-106.65105
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Oaxaca	San Gabriel Mixtepec	16.03921	-97.09623
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Palo Pinto	32.52391	-98.2512
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Eastland	32.44516	-99.06494
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Runnels	31.97267	-99.72118
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Ellis	32.31391	-96.91248
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Dallas	32.68141	-96.70248
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Louisiana	Natchitoches	31.47393	-92.92255

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Louisiana	Catahoula	31.55268	-91.84632
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Louisiana	Ascension	30.1877	-91.00634
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Mississippi	Perry	30.97519	-88.90638
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Mississippi	Wayne	31.50018	-88.74888
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Mississippi	Noxubee	33.28515	-88.77513
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Ashley	33.33764	-91.71508
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Lawrence	35.98885	-91.13759
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Crawford	35.72635	-94.02503
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Logan	35.22761	-93.47379
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Clark	34.02013	-93.23755
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Calhoun	33.41639	-92.34506
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Tennessee	Meigs	35.67385	-84.71302
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Newton	33.46889	-83.84678
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Clarke	33.96763	-83.42679
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Hancock	33.33764	-83.03305
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Wilkinson	32.91765	-83.1118
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Thomas	31.02769	-83.84678
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Madison	30.31895	-83.61054
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Calhoun	30.4502	-85.00176

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Bay	30.3977	-85.84175
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Okaloosa	30.58145	-86.44549
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Alabama	Baldwin	30.68644	-87.60046
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Alabama	Lee	32.68141	-85.36926
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Alabama	Shelby	33.41639	-86.39299
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Miami-Dade	25.67279	-80.36216
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	St. Lucie	27.44463	-80.46716
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Okeechobee	27.20838	-80.93965
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Highlands	27.35276	-81.41214
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Lake	28.57336	-81.67464
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Seminole	28.79648	-81.34652
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Marion	29.19022	-82.09463
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Marion	29.37397	-81.85838
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	St. Johns	29.83333	-81.56964
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Duval	30.22708	-81.51714
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Flagler	29.42647	-81.28089
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Volusia	29.13772	-81.32027
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Lake	28.94085	-81.67464
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Franklin	37.86569	-88.98513

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Pope	37.41944	-88.69638
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Guernsey	39.9919	-81.71401
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Coshocton	40.22814	-81.84526
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Indiana	40.62188	-79.11531
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Lancaster	39.86065	-76.01787
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Fairfax	38.70567	-77.22534
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Stafford	38.44317	-77.46159
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Spotsylvania	38.04943	-77.61909
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Tazewell	37.05195	-81.76651
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Carroll	36.8682	-80.71653
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Rockingham	36.44821	-79.90279
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Harnett	35.50323	-78.69532
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Cumberland	34.87324	-78.80031
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Mecklenburg	35.31948	-80.74278
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Connecticut	Litchfield	41.84249	-73.16979
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Connecticut	Windham	41.86874	-72.06731
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Connecticut	New London	41.47499	-72.17231
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Connecticut	New Haven	41.42249	-72.88105
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Connecticut	Fairfield	41.3175	-73.24854

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Westchester	41.1075	-73.77353
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Nassau	40.68751	-73.72103
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Suffolk	40.81876	-73.0648
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Baja California	Ensenada	28.37031	-113.95663
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Sonora	Caborca	30.58418	-112.91125
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Sonora	Navojoa	26.92088	-109.38487
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Sonora	Alamos	27.28745	-108.90673
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Sonora	Banámichi	30.14033	-110.48458
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Sonora	Cumpas	30.15627	-109.95863
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Sonora	Bacoachi	30.60253	-109.863
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Sonora	Arizpe	30.7141	-110.30926
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Sonora	Imuris	30.74597	-110.62802
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Sonora	Santa Cruz	31.16036	-110.75552
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Sonora	Cananea	31.11254	-110.24551
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Sonora	Naco	31.11254	-109.84707
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Sonora	Fronteras	31.00098	-109.41674
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.52693	-109.30518
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.97319	-109.608
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.49505	-109.84707
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.70224	-110.26145
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	Arizona	Cochise	32.13257	-110.27739
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	Arizona	Pima	32.13257	-110.86709
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	Arizona	Santa Cruz	31.62255	-110.83521
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	Arizona	Maricopa	33.45541	-112.07837

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	Arizona	Pinal	33.05696	-112.03055
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	Arizona	Maricopa	33.26416	-111.66398
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	Arizona	Maricopa	33.70643	-112.82745
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	Arizona	Yavapai	34.00925	-112.44494
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	Arizona	Coconino	34.83802	-111.7118
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	Arizona	Coconino	35.1249	-111.47273
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	Arizona	Coconino	35.02927	-110.99459
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	Arizona	Navajo	33.83393	-109.95863
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	New Mexico	Hidalgo	32.01702	-108.87486
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	New Mexico	Grant	32.19233	-108.4286
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	New Mexico	Hidalgo	31.49107	-108.90673
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	New Mexico	Hidalgo	31.47513	-108.50829
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Chihuahua	Ignacio Zaragoza	29.6104	-107.6317
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Chihuahua	Buenaventura	30.00885	-106.99419
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Chihuahua	Chihuahua	29.22789	-106.46824
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Chihuahua	Chihuahua	28.8135	-106.38855
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Chihuahua	Hidalgo del Parral	26.88502	-105.59165
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Durango	Ocampo	26.50251	-105.71916
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	Texas	Brewster	29.24383	-103.37629
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	Texas	Presidio	30.2001	-104.46007
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	Texas	Hudspeth	31.26794	-105.22508

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	New Mexico	Socorro	33.88175	-107.56795
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	New Mexico	Sandoval	35.82617	-106.80293
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	New Mexico	San Miguel	35.81023	-105.51197
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	New Mexico	Lincoln	33.53111	-105.78291
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	New Mexico	Lincoln	33.33986	-105.55978
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	New Mexico	Otero	33.33986	-106.06979
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	New Mexico	Otero	32.70235	-106.18136
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	New Mexico	Doña Ana	32.33577	-106.51605
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	New Mexico	Doña Ana	31.87358	-106.77106
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	New Mexico	Eddy	32.25608	-104.44413
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Durango	Topia	25.35499	-106.54793
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Zacatecas	Fresnillo	23.31494	-102.75471
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Aguascalientes	Jesús María	21.92834	-102.38814
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	San Luis Potosí	Zaragoza	22.03991	-100.74654
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	México	Guanajuato	Apaseo el Alto	20.36643	-100.61904
<i>Phidippus carneus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	Texas	Wilbarger	33.87378	-99.04119
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Cameron	26.24833	-97.46602
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Kenedy	27.02974	-97.67067
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Uvalde	29.22511	-99.94046
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Edwards	30.19257	-99.94046
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Kimble	30.58327	-99.71721

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Sutton	30.63908	-100.88931
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Bastrop	30.09954	-97.50323
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Milam	30.80653	-97.20555
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Falls	31.23444	-96.90787
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Van Zandt	32.40654	-95.64274
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Dallas	32.92748	-96.72182
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Denton	33.02051	-97.3916
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Parker	32.94609	-97.89393
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Stephens	32.70422	-98.82417
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Eastland	32.25771	-98.60091
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Mills	31.42049	-98.65673
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Taylor	32.48096	-99.94046
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Crosby	33.52284	-101.29862
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Haskell	33.24376	-99.84744
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Wilbarger	33.89493	-99.21487
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Archer	33.69028	-98.60091
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Clay	33.57865	-98.00556
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Tillman	34.30424	-99.13115
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Caddo	35.05774	-98.60091

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Pawnee	36.22984	-96.68461
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Roberts	35.92286	-100.71257
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Haskell	37.45777	-101.01024
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Butler	37.5694	-96.54508
<i>Phidippus carolinensis</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Graham	39.46709	-99.61488
<i>Phidippus cerberus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Jalisco	Concepción de Buenos Aires	19.97786	-103.16777
<i>Phidippus cerberus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Jalisco	Tamazula de Gordiano	19.51552	-103.1164
<i>Phidippus cerberus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Michoacán de Ocampo	Villamar	20.04978	-102.62324
<i>Phidippus cerberus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Michoacán de Ocampo	Uruapan	19.60799	-102.26365
<i>Phidippus cerberus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Hidalgo	Cardonal	20.58403	-98.99647
<i>Phidippus cerberus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Ciudad de México	Tlalpan	19.27922	-99.15058
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Washington	Lewis	46.7209	-122.6968
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Washington	Kittitas	46.7715	-120.2187
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Washington	Walla Walla	46.4681	-118.5498
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Washington	Columbia	46.1646	-117.7406
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Montana	Lake	47.2267	-113.9475
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Idaho	Jerome	42.675	-114.605
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Idaho	Canyon	43.4842	-116.628
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Idaho	Payette	43.8888	-116.7291
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oregon	Clackamas	45.3807	-122.4187
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oregon	Marion	45.1279	-123.0003

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oregon	Linn	44.3945	-122.8991
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oregon	Lane	43.9647	-122.267
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oregon	Lane	43.6612	-122.8991
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oregon	Douglas	43.1555	-122.444
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oregon	Jackson	42.3969	-122.5198
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	Trinity	40.5762	-122.9244
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	Mendocino	39.3877	-123.2784
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	El Dorado	38.7303	-121.129
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	Yolo	38.8567	-122.2922
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	Sonoma	38.5027	-122.8233
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	Mono	37.5165	-118.8026
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	Monterey	36.2648	-121.4072
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	Santa Clara	37.0613	-121.4831
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	San Joaquin	37.5418	-121.4957
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	Santa Cruz	37.2004	-122.052
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	California	Marin	38.136	-122.6147
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Utah	Piute	38.1613	-112.0826
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Utah	Utah	40.0325	-111.9309
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Utah	Salt Lake	40.4624	-112.0068

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Colorado	Douglas	39.4509	-104.8253
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Colorado	El Paso	38.5406	-104.6988
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arizona	Graham	33.2303	-110.2367
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arizona	Gila	33.5844	-110.0091
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Jalisco	Zapopan	20.6374	-103.523
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Jalisco	Tonalá	20.5995	-103.169
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Crockett	30.512	-101.3862
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Dakota	Sheridan	47.5365	-100.2989
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Polk	30.8218	-94.7105
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Anderson	31.6815	-95.4438
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Dallas	32.7689	-96.784
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Madison	30.8976	-96.1518
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Johnson	32.2884	-97.492
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Wilbarger	34.0079	-99.0345
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kansas	Barber	37.2699	-98.984
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Caddo	35.3481	-98.3771
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Caddo	34.8677	-98.4024
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Lincoln	35.7527	-97.0369
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oklahoma	McIntosh	35.3987	-95.4438
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Le Flore	34.7159	-94.5587

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Grayson	33.578	-96.7334
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Denton	33.1987	-97.138
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kansas	Dickinson	38.7366	-97.2645
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kansas	Pottawatomie	39.394	-96.1518
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kansas	Douglas	38.7619	-95.4944
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kansas	Jefferson	39.1665	-95.3679
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kansas	Bourbon	37.8515	-94.9128
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Missouri	Vernon	38.0285	-94.2806
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Missouri	Vernon	37.6745	-94.1036
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arkansas	Franklin	35.601	-93.876
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arkansas	Pike	34.3114	-93.9013
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arkansas	Nevada	33.6539	-93.4461
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arkansas	Poinsett	35.5251	-90.6645
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Missouri	Johnson	38.5849	-93.5978
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Missouri	Lafayette	39.0906	-94.0783
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Nebraska	Lancaster	41.0377	-96.4806
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Nebraska	Washington	41.417	-96.0254
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Iowa	Plymouth	42.7572	-95.9495
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Iowa	Carroll	41.9227	-94.9128

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Iowa	Webster	42.2768	-94.1542
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Iowa	Hamilton	42.2262	-93.5473
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Iowa	Iowa	41.7204	-92.1818
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Missouri	Randolph	39.3435	-92.6116
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Missouri	Boone	38.9642	-92.2829
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Louisiana	Livingston	30.5689	-90.8985
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Mississippi	Pike	31.1568	-90.5128
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Mississippi	Madison	32.5349	-90.0134
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Mississippi	Lauderdale	32.3137	-88.6922
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Mississippi	Forrest	31.1821	-89.1473
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Mississippi	Harrison	30.4172	-89.2674
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Mississippi	George	30.7585	-88.7427
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Mississippi	Jackson	30.4172	-88.6795
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Alabama	Washington	31.2137	-87.9652
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Alabama	Baldwin	30.5183	-87.4752
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Alabama	Hale	32.7752	-87.5701
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Alabama	Tuscaloosa	33.2556	-87.5321
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Mississippi	Oktibbeha	33.42	-88.6827
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Mississippi	Monroe	33.8372	-88.6195

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Alabama	Marion	34.0901	-87.9999
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Mississippi	Pontotoc	34.0775	-89.1126
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Mississippi	Benton	34.6843	-89.1758
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Alabama	Lawrence	34.4568	-87.431
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Alabama	Limestone	34.7349	-87.077
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Alabama	Cleburne	33.8752	-85.623
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Alabama	Talladega	33.2556	-86.2172
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Alabama	Tallapoosa	33.0028	-85.762
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Alabama	Chambers	32.8763	-85.2057
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Walton	30.512	-85.8821
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Jackson	30.6764	-85.1741
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Thomas	30.9798	-84.0868
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Leon	30.3476	-84.1247
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Madison	30.3476	-83.7833
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Liberty	30.12	-84.9086
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Franklin	29.8545	-84.9971
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Lafayette	30.0189	-83.2649
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Peach	32.6361	-83.8086
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Jenkins	32.6487	-82.0385

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Cherokee	34.1912	-84.3649
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Hall	34.3177	-83.7454
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Madison	34.0901	-83.2397
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Tennessee	Weakley	36.17	-88.7901
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Missouri	New Madrid	36.6504	-89.5993
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kentucky	Logan	36.7768	-86.9695
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Tennessee	Sumner	36.347	-86.312
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Tennessee	DeKalb	35.8918	-85.7557
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Illinois	Hamilton	37.9906	-88.689
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Indiana	Spencer	38.117	-87.0201
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kentucky	Estill	37.586	-84.0868
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kentucky	Bracken	38.6987	-84.0109
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Indiana	Brown	39.1285	-86.135
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Indiana	Martin	38.7239	-86.8683
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Indiana	Sullivan	38.9515	-87.4499
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Illinois	Richland	38.7998	-87.9557
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Illinois	Douglas	39.7607	-88.0568
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Illinois	LaSalle	41.2273	-88.7143
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Illinois	Marshall	41.0503	-89.22

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Illinois	Pike	39.6848	-91.2936
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Missouri	Pike	39.3055	-91.243
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Illinois	Sangamon	39.8619	-89.22
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Illinois	Sangamon	39.5331	-89.5488
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Illinois	Macoupin	39.0274	-89.8269
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Missouri	St. Charles	38.8251	-90.5855
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Indian River	27.7115	-80.6983
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Seminole	28.7103	-81.1535
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Lake	28.8494	-81.8362
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Pasco	28.3689	-82.5316
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Sumter	28.3942	-82.0512
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Polk	28.1666	-81.7983
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Polk	27.6482	-81.5328
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Polk	27.6862	-82.0385
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Marion	29.2666	-82.0259
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Levy	29.2792	-82.5948
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Levy	29.5574	-82.8477
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Alachua	29.9114	-82.5063
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Baker	30.2402	-82.3546

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Duval	30.4298	-81.6466
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Glynn	31.2769	-81.6466
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Charlton	31.0114	-82.0006
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Ware	31.3022	-82.4178
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	St. Johns	29.6838	-81.5201
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Hillsborough	27.6862	-82.3293
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	South Carolina	Hampton	32.9459	-81.1155
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	South Carolina	Orangeburg	33.5654	-80.9512
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	South Carolina	Williamsburg	33.6918	-79.6236
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Barrow	33.9826	-83.6442
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	South Carolina	Oconee	34.8297	-83.2017
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Tennessee	Blount	35.6389	-83.6948
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Tennessee	Loudon	35.7148	-84.2385
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Tennessee	Knox	36.1067	-83.8592
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Jackson	35.4113	-83.1891
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Transylvania	35.3102	-82.6581
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Buncombe	35.5504	-82.2408
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Burke	35.8918	-81.7983
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Ashe	36.4102	-81.4696

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Smyth	36.8274	-81.596
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Bland	37.055	-81.0903
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Montgomery	37.2067	-80.5719
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Carroll	36.7895	-80.5845
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Iredell	35.9297	-80.8753
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Stanly	35.4366	-80.2305
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Cumberland	35.1205	-78.688
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Chatham	35.8286	-78.9282
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Wake	36.0688	-78.6754
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Nash	35.8412	-78.1443
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Lunenburg	36.9033	-78.334
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Charlotte	37.1056	-78.688
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Amherst	37.6492	-78.9914
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Rockbridge	37.8768	-79.5225
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	West Virginia	Pocahontas	38.4584	-79.9271
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Augusta	38.0918	-79.042
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Rockingham	38.3446	-78.5869
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Amelia	37.4596	-78.0558
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Chesterfield	37.409	-77.4237

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Pamlico Sound	35.3355	-75.6978
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Virginia Beach	36.7642	-76.1277
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Westmoreland	38.0665	-76.684
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Stafford	38.5849	-77.4932
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Fairfax	38.7998	-77.3162
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Franklin	39.786	-77.5691
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Cumberland	40.2412	-76.9874
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Maryland	Harford	39.5584	-76.4564
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Delaware	Sussex	38.7492	-75.6757
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Maryland	Montgomery	39.0969	-77.0791
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Chester	40.1337	-75.6947
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Bucks	40.3423	-75.0372
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Jersey	Monmouth	40.2538	-74.3165
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Jersey	Burlington	39.8745	-74.8539
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Jersey	Morris	40.7722	-74.4872
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Juniata	40.6331	-77.4078
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Huntingdon	40.6078	-77.8883
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Tioga	41.5814	-77.5216
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Clarion	41.0503	-79.4182

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Washington	40.2285	-80.2906
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Ohio	Harrison	40.2664	-80.9101
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Ohio	Geauga	41.3917	-81.3653
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New York	Steuben	42.5012	-77.4205
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New York	Seneca	42.9184	-76.9021
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New York	Cayuga	43.1334	-76.5987
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New York	Cortland	42.6023	-76.1561
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New York	Warren	43.6138	-73.7539
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New York	Montgomery	42.9311	-74.4746
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New York	Schoharie	42.7035	-74.4998
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New York	Greene	42.261	-74.4493
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New York	Columbia	42.1345	-73.855
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New York	Ulster	41.7552	-73.9562
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Connecticut	Fairfield	41.4265	-73.3366
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Maine	Kennebec	44.3345	-70.0936
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New York	Orange	41.3506	-74.1079
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Hampshire	Carroll	43.8161	-71.3074
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Hampshire	Grafton	43.8414	-71.9016
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Maine	Cumberland	43.9425	-70.6752

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Hampshire	Hillsborough	42.9311	-71.7625
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Worcester	42.3621	-72.1039
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Worcester	42.2104	-71.6487
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Plymouth	42.0587	-70.9281
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Rhode Island	Kent	41.6541	-71.6108
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Connecticut	Windham	41.6794	-72.0154
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Connecticut	New London	41.5908	-72.3568
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Connecticut	Litchfield	41.8311	-73.2292
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Berkshire	42.0587	-73.0901
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Franklin	42.4759	-72.5464
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Maine	Waldo	44.5621	-69.3097
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Vermont	Orleans	44.7865	-72.5211
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Leeds and Grenville	44.521	-76.1119
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Lanark	45.1405	-76.1372
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Hastings	44.6348	-77.3509
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Lennox and Addington	44.4451	-77.0222
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Lennox and Addington	44.1796	-76.9084
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Durham	44.1922	-79.2032
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Niagara	43.0733	-79.6837
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Haldimand-Norfolk	42.9469	-80.2653
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Wellington	43.7055	-80.3791
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Wellington	43.8888	-80.8722
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Bruce	44.4704	-81.2451
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Bruce	45.0141	-81.3716

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Muskoka	45.3365	-79.3423
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Middlesex	43.1428	-81.713
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Chatham-Kent	42.4095	-82.3198
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Oakland	42.7635	-83.1164
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	St. Clair	43.0417	-82.6865
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Sanilac	43.3198	-82.7371
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Huron	43.7118	-82.775
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Genesee	43.0164	-83.856
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Ohio	Holmes	40.6521	-82.2124
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Ohio	Fairfield	39.8808	-82.7687
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Ohio	Ross	39.2866	-83.0468
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Ohio	Champaign	40.0705	-83.6032
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Ohio	Marion	40.5383	-83.2997
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Indiana	Adams	40.6268	-84.8675
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Indiana	DeKalb	41.5245	-84.956
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Indiana	Noble	41.3475	-85.5503
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Indiana	Huntington	40.6774	-85.6261
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Indiana	Cass	40.7153	-86.4479
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Kalamazoo	42.0934	-85.5629
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Berrien	41.7647	-86.4859

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Indiana	Starke	41.2337	-86.7514
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Crawford	44.5968	-84.3871
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Cheboygan	45.5325	-84.425
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Alcona	44.698	-83.7802
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Arenac	44.0279	-84.1215
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Saginaw	43.4589	-84.3238
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Ingham	42.6877	-84.425
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Livingston	42.498	-83.7928
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Washtenaw	42.144	-83.9319
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Jackson	42.1693	-84.5893
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Monroe	42.0429	-83.325
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Nipissing	47.0623	-79.6331
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Algoma	46.6072	-82.1871
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Schoolcraft	46.4428	-86.2583
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Iron	46.1899	-88.9766
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Shawano	44.698	-88.2939
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Sheboygan	43.5727	-87.8893
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	43.1176	-87.9652
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Illinois	Cook	42.1061	-87.8767
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Jefferson	43.067	-88.8123

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Columbia	43.3451	-89.4697
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Sauk	43.5727	-90.064
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Iowa	43.0923	-90.241
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Marathon	44.7486	-90.2031
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Rusk	45.4945	-91.1134
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Douglas	46.2278	-91.7076
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Burnett	45.7348	-92.2134
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Minnesota	Washington	45.2037	-92.8708
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Minnesota	Carlton	46.7083	-92.8708
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Minnesota	Sibley	44.5463	-94.4133
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Iowa	Emmet	43.4084	-94.5018
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Minnesota	Lyon	44.4451	-95.8041
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Minnesota	Murray	43.99	-95.9558
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Pittsylvania	36.7579	-79.5572
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Alachua	29.6902	-82.3135
<i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Putnam	29.7028	-81.9532
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Guanajuato	Irapuato	20.77591	-101.32039
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Durango	Durango	23.53695	-104.67493
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Durango	Santa Clara	24.62072	-103.38472
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Coahuila de Zaragoza	San Pedro	26.16897	-102.67511
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Durango	Ocampo	26.60441	-106.05545

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Chihuahua	Hidalgo del Parral	27.01728	-105.70709
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Chihuahua	Ahumada	29.6984	-106.59547
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Chihuahua	Ignacio Zaragoza	29.84088	-107.70368
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Jeff Davis	30.8066	-104.10992
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Doña Ana	31.99001	-106.82503
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Doña Ana	32.27498	-106.87252
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Socorro	33.93729	-106.88835
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Valencia	34.61805	-106.93585
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Gila	34.34891	-111.33702
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.8317	-109.26308
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.4834	-109.59555
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.59422	-110.16548
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Santa Cruz	31.49923	-110.5771
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Santa Cruz	31.68921	-111.03622
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	32.1325	-110.33963
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Diego	32.70243	-116.97304
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Diego	32.79742	-116.64058
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Diego	33.17738	-116.37144
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Diego	33.35152	-117.02054
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Riverside	33.60483	-117.33717

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Los Angeles	33.90563	-118.08125
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nevada	Lincoln	37.74307	-114.30904
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Kane	37.54104	-112.7112
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Utah	40.44286	-111.77454
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Mono	38.07365	-119.23112
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Mateo	37.45547	-122.34059
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Sutter	38.87772	-121.5559
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Napa	38.57365	-122.576
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Mendocino	39.32892	-123.46859
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Siskiyou	41.47465	-122.60378
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Shasta	41.04421	-122.36097
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oregon	Jackson	42.50108	-122.76933
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wyoming	Teton	43.99966	-110.38309
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oregon	Grant	44.23806	-119.34047
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oregon	Crook	44.47647	-120.63469
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Sandoval	35.36635	-106.63013
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Sandoval	35.61588	-106.96773
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	Klickitat	45.88577	-120.58256
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	Yakima	46.66718	-120.21047

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus comatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Saskatchewan	Division No. 12	51.83003	-107.02892
<i>Phidippus concinnus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Idaho	Bannock	42.34096	-111.99216
<i>Phidippus concinnus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Bernardino	34.386	-116.74856
<i>Phidippus concinnus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Bernardino	34.386	-117.44395
<i>Phidippus concinnus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Fresno	37.00952	-118.89795
<i>Phidippus concinnus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Inyo	37.26239	-118.26578
<i>Phidippus concinnus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	El Dorado	38.7796	-120.38355
<i>Phidippus cruentus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Jalisco	Tecolotlán	20.25521	-103.93106
<i>Phidippus cruentus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Nayarit	Santiago Ixcuintla	21.73018	-105.00377
<i>Phidippus cruentus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Michoacán de Ocampo	Pátzcuaro	19.55733	-101.5916
<i>Phidippus cruentus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Durango	Durango	23.624	-104.87569
<i>Phidippus cruentus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Chihuahua	Madera	29.60126	-108.30485
<i>Phidippus cryptus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Idaho	Lemhi	45.48974	-114.1914
<i>Phidippus cryptus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Alberta	Division No. 15	51.13804	-115.18233
<i>Phidippus cryptus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Saskatchewan	Division No. 12	51.43532	-108.0146
<i>Phidippus cryptus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Saskatchewan	Division No. 12	51.99685	-107.45308
<i>Phidippus cryptus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Saskatchewan	Division No. 6	50.47742	-104.34816
<i>Phidippus cryptus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Dakota	Mountrail	48.09919	-101.9369
<i>Phidippus cryptus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Saskatchewan	Division No. 9	52.06291	-102.39933
<i>Phidippus cryptus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Minnesota	Douglas	45.82005	-95.52888
<i>Phidippus cryptus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Minnesota	Itasca	47.17432	-93.54702
<i>Phidippus cryptus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Minnesota	Koochiching	47.93404	-93.81127
<i>Phidippus cryptus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Kenora	49.71771	-93.44793
<i>Phidippus cryptus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Iron	46.41461	-88.67495

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus cryptus</i>	Edwards 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Algoma	46.74492	-83.47256
<i>Phidippus dianthus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Morelos	Tepalcingo	18.60275	-98.91403
<i>Phidippus felinus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Coconino	35.38143	-112.5277
<i>Phidippus felinus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Coconino	35.11718	-111.75899
<i>Phidippus felinus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Navajo	35.16523	-110.22156
<i>Phidippus felinus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	McKinley	35.30936	-108.68412
<i>Phidippus felinus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Quay	35.02109	-103.78356
<i>Phidippus georgii</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Chihuahua	López	26.98252	-105.08004
<i>Phidippus georgii</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Nayarit	Del Nayar	21.78922	-104.87875
<i>Phidippus georgii</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Nayarit	San Pedro Lagunillas	21.18535	-104.75797
<i>Phidippus georgii</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Jalisco	Tala	20.58148	-103.73139
<i>Phidippus georgii</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Jalisco	Tuxpan	19.55489	-103.42945
<i>Phidippus georgii</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Guanajuato	Santa Cruz de Juventino Rosas	20.58148	-100.99383
<i>Phidippus georgii</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Hidalgo	Metztitlán	20.58148	-98.94067
<i>Phidippus georgii</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Guerrero	Pedro Ascencio Alquisiras	18.57863	-99.81628
<i>Phidippus georgii</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Guerrero	Quechultenango	17.3105	-99.25267
<i>Phidippus georgii</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Oaxaca	Chalcatongo de Hidalgo	16.94818	-97.5115
<i>Phidippus georgii</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Colima	Colima	19.20263	-103.77165
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.51161	-116.26119
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Imperial	32.82909	-115.94639
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Imperial	33.38872	-116.03967
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Diego	33.29545	-116.36612
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Baja California	Tijuana	32.22281	-116.62262
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Diego	32.81743	-116.98405
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Riverside	33.76181	-116.75087

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Diego	33.17886	-117.12396
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Diego	33.27213	-116.86746
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Riverside	33.85509	-117.21724
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Los Angeles	34.2515	-117.97508
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Los Angeles	34.14656	-118.58135
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nevada	Clark	35.38243	-114.89708
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Mohave	35.31247	-113.84776
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Maricopa	33.90172	-112.2388
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Coconino	35.80216	-111.9823
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Coconino	35.17256	-111.73746
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Coconino	34.7645	-111.45764
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.65152	-109.82537
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Luis Obispo	35.66225	-120.98313
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Monterey	36.00036	-121.35622
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Madera	37.31784	-119.78224
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Tuolumne	37.88914	-119.87551
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Mariposa	37.80752	-119.38583
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Fresno	37.39945	-118.9661
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Mono	37.8425	-118.90781

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nevada	Washoe	39.39316	-119.7356
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nevada	Douglas	39.0667	-119.75892
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	El Dorado	39.00841	-120.3069
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Nevada	39.34652	-120.42349
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Nevada	39.1833	-120.93649
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Monterey	36.69991	-121.50779
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Santa Clara	37.11963	-121.55442
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Contra Costa	38.00573	-121.62438
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Yolo	38.54204	-121.64769
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Alameda	37.49273	-121.89254
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Solano	38.18061	-122.17235
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Sutter	39.24159	-121.92751
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Marin	38.14564	-122.69701
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Sonoma	38.48375	-123.03513
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Sonoma	38.69361	-123.25665
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Mendocino	38.9268	-123.53647
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Mendocino	39.20661	-123.59476
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Tehama	40.2093	-122.25397
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Tehama	40.30257	-121.49613

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Shasta	41.17409	-121.5894
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Trinity	40.94091	-122.6737
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Siskiyou	41.32565	-122.68535
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Shasta	40.66109	-122.54545
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Trinity	40.55615	-123.34992
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Humboldt	40.36961	-124.20395
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Humboldt	41.01086	-123.97077
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Del Norte	41.55884	-123.88916
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Siskiyou	41.92027	-123.53938
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oregon	Lake	42.66645	-120.05331
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oregon	Crook	43.99559	-120.63627
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oregon	Grant	44.60186	-118.8874
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oregon	Umatilla	45.1615	-118.56095
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oregon	Hood River	45.39468	-121.569
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oregon	Washington	45.48795	-123.03804
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oregon	Clatsop	45.97764	-123.45777
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oregon	Linn	44.392	-123.13132
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oregon	Lane	44.11218	-123.3645
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oregon	Douglas	43.6225	-123.55104

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oregon	Coos	43.50591	-123.97077
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oregon	Lane	43.64582	-122.71159
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oregon	Jackson	42.43327	-122.29186
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oregon	Josephine	42.38663	-123.66763
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Idaho	Owyhee	42.54986	-115.15649
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Idaho	Ada	43.31936	-116.0659
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Idaho	Washington	44.392	-116.64886
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Idaho	Idaho	45.90768	-116.34572
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Idaho	Bannock	42.31668	-111.93858
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Montana	Gallatin	45.58123	-111.1924
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Montana	Granite	46.58391	-113.10449
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Montana	Ravalli	46.28077	-113.80403
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Montana	Mineral	47.02696	-114.50358
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Montana	Lake	47.983	-113.85067
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Alberta	Division No. 3	49.33546	-113.99058
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	East Kootenay	49.45205	-115.87935
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	Central Kootenay	49.80182	-117.58158
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	North Okanagan	50.01169	-118.65422
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	Kootenay Boundary	49.66191	-118.70086

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	Kootenay Boundary	49.19555	-118.79413
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	Spokane	47.53996	-117.27845
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	Lincoln	47.40005	-118.04795
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	Garfield	46.42068	-117.48831
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	Walla Walla	46.23414	-118.23449
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	Grant	46.98032	-119.16722
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	Grant	47.23682	-119.4004
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	Grant	47.60991	-119.09727
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	Lincoln	47.65655	-118.77081
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	Douglas	47.70318	-119.93672
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	Chelan	47.35341	-120.1699
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	Yakima	46.60723	-120.28649
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	Thurston	47.0685	-123.01013
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	Mason	47.20767	-123.38782
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	Jefferson	47.66238	-123.4636
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	Snohomish	47.93637	-122.05285
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	King	47.71484	-122.25105
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	King	47.26597	-122.3385
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	Whatcom	48.70587	-122.25688

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	Alberni-Clayoquot	49.42873	-125.36986
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	Strathcona	50.18657	-126.92052
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	Cowichan Valley	48.99734	-124.54207
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	Sunshine Coast	49.69689	-123.73176
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	Thompson-Nicola	50.39061	-121.29501
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	North Okanagan	50.41392	-119.54614
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	North Okanagan	50.6036	-119.1065
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Alberta	Division No. 15	51.53785	-115.33968
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Alberta	Division No. 6	50.64711	-113.99641
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Alberta	Division No. 11	53.92623	-113.03768
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	Bulkley-Nechako	54.88269	-127.51623
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Box Elder	41.68126	-112.15427
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Weber	41.24987	-112.10764
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Morgan	40.9001	-111.61795
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Utah	40.36378	-112.09598
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Utah	40.02566	-112.03768
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Juab	39.5593	-112.22423
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Millard	38.81312	-112.97041
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Piute	38.18353	-112.34082
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Garfield	38.13689	-111.99104

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Wayne	38.30012	-111.37311
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Emery	38.7898	-110.86011
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Duchesne	40.08396	-110.42872
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wyoming	Lincoln	42.1243	-110.73186
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wyoming	Fremont	42.68394	-108.26013
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wyoming	Albany	41.85614	-105.57854
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wyoming	Platte	42.17094	-105.0772
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Park	39.41939	-105.61352
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Park	39.03464	-105.45029
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Gunnison	38.70819	-106.70947
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Saguache	38.39339	-106.96597
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Montrose	38.60325	-107.73547
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Gunnison	38.28846	-107.46731
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	San Miguel	37.90371	-107.79377
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	La Plata	37.39071	-108.05027
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Hinsdale	37.43735	-107.39736
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Hinsdale	37.67053	-107.24579
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	La Plata	37.58891	-107.65386
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	South Dakota	Custer	43.58169	-103.20008

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wyoming	Washakie	44.04806	-107.77045
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wyoming	Teton	44.11801	-110.522
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wyoming	Teton	43.65165	-110.40541
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Saskatchewan	Division No. 3	49.43456	-105.71845
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Santa Cruz	37.18084	-122.21608
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Santa Clara	37.21582	-121.91294
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	32.03388	-116.60382
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	32.03388	-116.60382
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	32.03388	-116.60382
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	32.0952	-116.58623
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	32.03388	-116.60382
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	32.03388	-116.60382
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.868	-116.66905
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.88369	-116.61411
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	32.03388	-116.60382
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.88369	-116.61411
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.89583	-116.56222
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	32.03388	-116.60382

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	32.03388	-116.60382
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.868	-116.66905
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.868	-116.66905
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.8635	-116.6664
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.88126	-116.64476
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.90143	-116.73105
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.86372	-116.64759
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.90143	-116.73105
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	32.03388	-116.60382
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	32.03388	-116.60382
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.89583	-116.56222
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	32.03388	-116.60382
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.7189	-116.6
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	32.03388	-116.60382
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	32.03388	-116.60382
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	32.03388	-116.60382
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	32.03388	-116.60382
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	32.03388	-116.60382
<i>Phidippus johnsoni</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.868	-116.66905

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus kastoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Santa Barbara	34.80127	-119.81524
<i>Phidippus kastoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Luis Obispo	35.04925	-120.44646
<i>Phidippus kastoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Monterey	36.4244	-121.64126
<i>Phidippus kastoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Santa Cruz	37.14579	-122.06959
<i>Phidippus kastoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Alameda	37.61921	-121.82161
<i>Phidippus lynceus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Nevada	Nye	38.54535	-116.67887
<i>Phidippus lynceus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oregon	Baker	44.79609	-117.75875
<i>Phidippus maddisoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Jalisco	Villa Purificación	19.66361	-104.69536
<i>Phidippus maddisoni</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Michoacán de Ocampo	Panindícuaro	20.04168	-101.81083
<i>Phidippus mimicus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Guerrero	Acapulco de Juárez	16.94266	-99.79703
<i>Phidippus mimicus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Oaxaca	Santiago Jamiltepec	16.2076	-97.72549
<i>Phidippus morpheus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Mexico	Eddy	32.48	-104.536
<i>Phidippus morpheus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Mexico	Doña Ana	32.274	-106.442
<i>Phidippus morpheus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.604	-109.405
<i>Phidippus morpheus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Coahuila de Zaragoza	Saltillo	24.881	-101.523
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Frio	28.74821	-98.92099
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Bexar	29.28614	-98.59225
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Medina	29.61489	-99.18996
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Real	29.88385	-99.66813
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Nolan	32.18504	-100.47504
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Jones	32.81263	-100.02676

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Stephens	32.63332	-98.98076
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Callahan	32.18504	-99.42905
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	McCulloch	31.25859	-99.13019
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Llano	30.69076	-98.68191
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Travis	30.09305	-97.69569
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Austin	29.64477	-96.17153
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Grimes	30.48156	-96.11176
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	McLennan	31.58733	-96.94855
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Coryell	31.52756	-97.57615
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Lampasas	31.13905	-97.96466
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Lampasas	31.4379	-98.20374
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Wilbarger	34.00805	-99.10031
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Baylor	33.7092	-99.07042
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Wichita	33.85863	-98.62214
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Denton	33.11149	-96.85889
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Grayson	33.67931	-96.79912
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Johnston	34.36668	-96.79912
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Comanche	34.84485	-98.77157
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Noble	36.30924	-97.12786

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Lincoln	35.89084	-96.70947
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Oklahoma	35.47244	-97.24741
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Le Flore	34.99427	-94.76691
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Crawford	35.74141	-94.04966
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Boone	36.15981	-93.15309
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Pope	35.47244	-93.12321
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Conway	35.11382	-92.58527
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Clark	34.12759	-93.15309
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Cole	38.49088	-92.28641
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Menard	40.07481	-89.86569
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Washington	38.37134	-89.20821
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Franklin	37.89317	-88.84958
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kentucky	Hardin	37.77363	-86.01046
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kentucky	Breathitt	37.53454	-83.23111
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Licking	39.98515	-82.75294
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Tennessee	Anderson	36.10004	-84.12767
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Tennessee	Knox	35.86095	-83.88859
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Charlotte	26.95508	-81.64718
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Marion	29.22637	-81.85638

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Alachua	29.49534	-82.18512
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Emanuel	32.63332	-82.33454
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Alabama	Chambers	32.81263	-85.47252
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Spalding	33.32069	-84.21733
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Cobb	33.88851	-84.51618
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Barrow	34.03794	-83.76905
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Habersham	34.78508	-83.55985
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	South Carolina	Pickens	34.87473	-82.51386
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Buncombe	35.7713	-82.51386
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Yadkin	36.07015	-80.7805
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Wake	35.71153	-78.95748
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Pittsylvania	37.02649	-79.34599
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Amherst	37.59431	-79.10691
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maryland	Dorchester	38.52823	-75.82698
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maryland	Queen Anne's	39.02882	-75.99135
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maryland	Carroll	39.45468	-77.11952
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maryland	Howard	39.15583	-76.88791
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Jersey	Atlantic	39.57423	-74.79593
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Jersey	Ocean	40.11216	-74.48213

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Jersey	Morris	40.79953	-74.60167
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Ulster	41.65127	-74.27293
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Berkshire	42.23404	-73.09245
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Connecticut	New Haven	41.41218	-72.98786
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Westchester	41.29264	-73.80971
<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oregon	Wallowa	45.31492	-117.46925
<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oregon	Harney	42.53372	-118.88514
<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Idaho	Washington	44.25301	-116.45791
<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Idaho	Elmore	42.78656	-115.04202
<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Idaho	Power	42.58429	-112.81706
<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nevada	Carson City	39.16116	-119.7676
<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Bernardino	34.70147	-114.86869
<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Riverside	33.95819	-115.71333
<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Bernardino	34.83661	-116.99718
<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Bernardino	34.3974	-117.13232
<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Bernardino	34.02576	-117.33504
<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Riverside	33.65411	-117.36882
<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Riverside	33.62033	-116.82825
<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Diego	33.14733	-116.55797

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Diego	32.9784	-116.82825
<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Baja California	Tecate	32.56405	-116.63799
<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Baja California	Ensenada	30.1742	-115.13898
<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Monterey	36.08668	-121.08524
<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Santa Clara	37.47189	-121.76095
<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Santa Cruz	37.10024	-121.94677
<i>Phidippus nikites</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	32.03388	-116.60382
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.86765	-116.66756
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Sonora	Arizpe	30.5007	-110.04886
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Ventura	34.70004	-119.05691
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Ventura	34.26908	-118.82486
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Orange	33.70552	-117.59828
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Riverside	33.87127	-116.985
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Riverside	33.77182	-116.42143
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Diego	33.29113	-116.85239
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Diego	32.7773	-116.70321
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Imperial	32.8436	-116.00705
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Maricopa	32.74415	-112.80801
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Maricopa	33.40716	-111.84664
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Yavapai	34.41826	-111.81349

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	32.13086	-110.43774
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.96511	-110.22226
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.65018	-110.30514
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Santa Cruz	31.6999	-110.78582
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.53415	-109.5261
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Hidalgo	31.5673	-108.78021
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Doña Ana	32.18059	-106.92377
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Otero	32.74415	-105.97898
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Eddy	32.28004	-104.38775
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Brewster	30.4236	-103.67501
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Brewster	29.95949	-103.2109
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Brewster	29.24675	-103.4098
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Quay	35.18072	-103.54241
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	San Miguel	35.06469	-105.38227
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Valencia	34.73319	-106.82432
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Durango	Ocampo	26.33778	-105.36569
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Jalisco	Ixtlahuacán de los Membrillos	20.46183	-103.2109
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Guanajuato	Dolores Hidalgo Cuna de la Independencia Nacional	21.12485	-101.05611
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Morelos	Puente de Ixtla	18.70692	-99.22039

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Grimes	30.5417	-96.00478
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Las Animas	37.66909	-104.45819
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Douglas	39.29347	-104.88915
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Jefferson	39.59183	-105.25381
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Weld	40.5532	-104.82285
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Box Elder	41.61402	-112.04969
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Morgan	41.11676	-111.81764
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Utah	40.35429	-111.91709
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Juab	39.69128	-111.75134
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nevada	Mineral	38.59731	-118.34832
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nevada	Carson City	39.16087	-119.60804
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Placer	39.29347	-120.53626
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nebraska	Holt	42.44279	-99.15409
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Rawlins	39.72443	-101.01053
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nebraska	Sheridan	42.64169	-102.66806
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nebraska	Box Butte	42.11128	-103.19847
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Iowa	Franklin	42.84059	-93.18697
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	South Dakota	Meade	44.19977	-102.99956
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Montana	Gallatin	45.82415	-111.65188

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Washington	Columbia	46.25511	-117.81791
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Mendocino	38.99512	-123.38721
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Santa Clara	37.33758	-121.91201
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Alameda	37.61937	-121.87886
<i>Phidippus octopunctatus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	San Mateo	37.32101	-122.26009
<i>Phidippus olympus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Sierra	33.22317	-107.78037
<i>Phidippus olympus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Catron	33.53051	-108.64651
<i>Phidippus olympus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Apache	33.86579	-109.54059
<i>Phidippus olympus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Coconino	34.98339	-110.90965
<i>Phidippus otiousus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Washington	30.18982	-96.30936
<i>Phidippus otiousus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Harrison	32.4435	-94.38819
<i>Phidippus otiousus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Sabine	31.51986	-93.79706
<i>Phidippus otiousus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Louisiana	Rapides	31.40902	-92.39313
<i>Phidippus otiousus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Louisiana	Madison	32.51739	-91.3217
<i>Phidippus otiousus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arkansas	Sevier	33.99522	-94.16652
<i>Phidippus otiousus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arkansas	Hot Spring	34.29078	-93.20593
<i>Phidippus otiousus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arkansas	Johnson	35.58388	-93.68622
<i>Phidippus otiousus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Missouri	Shannon	37.02476	-91.58032
<i>Phidippus otiousus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Mississippi	Oktibbeha	33.36714	-88.88329

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Mississippi	Jones	31.48292	-88.95719
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Smyth	36.87697	-81.45723
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Tennessee	Blount	35.73166	-83.82175
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Tennessee	McMinn	35.39915	-84.44982
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Jenkins	32.62823	-82.01141
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	South Carolina	Lee	34.03216	-80.0533
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Delaware	Sussex	38.57647	-75.50899
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Maryland	Baltimore	39.46316	-76.83903
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Maryland	Montgomery	39.11218	-76.94986
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Prince William	38.83509	-77.55947
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Maryland	Charles	38.558	-76.93139
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Pamlico	35.21442	-76.8575
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Edgecombe	35.91639	-77.37474
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Greene	35.49151	-77.52252
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Duplin	35.08511	-77.8735
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Wake	35.82402	-78.50158
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Durham	35.95333	-78.9634
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Harnett	35.30678	-78.66784
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Bladen	34.71566	-78.79714

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Indian River	27.70061	-80.62595
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Polk	27.66366	-81.2725
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	DeSoto	27.18337	-81.62348
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Hardee	27.62672	-82.02988
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Hillsborough	27.94076	-82.12225
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Pasco	28.23632	-82.27003
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Hernando	28.47647	-82.47323
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Lake	28.55036	-81.82668
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Lake	28.8644	-81.54959
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Orange	28.5873	-81.2725
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Osceola	28.1809	-81.36486
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Volusia	29.25232	-81.19861
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	St. Johns	29.80651	-81.53112
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Duval	30.34222	-81.71585
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Brantley	31.11808	-82.12225
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Columbia	30.45306	-82.47323
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Columbia	30.02818	-82.78727
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Levy	29.56636	-82.7688
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Marion	29.10454	-82.43629

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Marion	29.2708	-81.97447
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Bradford	29.80651	-82.12225
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Union	30.04665	-82.3624
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Hamilton	30.47153	-83.21214
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Madison	30.54542	-83.56313
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Brooks	30.97029	-83.69244
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Jefferson	30.37917	-83.85869
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Leon	30.39764	-84.28357
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Alabama	Henry	31.35822	-85.31804
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Jackson	30.93335	-85.2811
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Gadsden	30.56389	-84.8747
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Calhoun	30.36069	-85.2811
<i>Phidippus otiosus</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Liberty	30.04665	-84.91164
<i>Phidippus pacosauritus</i>	Edwards, 2020	México	Sinaloa	Mazatlán	23.2994	-106.4435
<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Baja California	Ensenada	28.561	-113.559
<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Baja California	Ensenada	29.318	-114.668
<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Santa Cruz	31.468	-110.57
<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Pima	31.549	-111.165
<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Pima	31.955	-110.8
<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Baja California	Ensenada	30.156	-115.56
<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.36	-115.979

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.076	-116.276
<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.076	-116.276
<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.076	-116.276
<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.868	-116.669
<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.869	-116.643
<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.869	-116.643
<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.869	-116.643
<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.869	-116.643
<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.866	-116.662
<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.866	-116.662
<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	31.076	-116.276
<i>Phidippus phoenix</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California	Ensenada	29.598	-114.224
<i>Phidippus pompatus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Colima	Coquimatlán	19.17103	-103.85432
<i>Phidippus pompatus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Jalisco	Concepción de Buenos Aires	20.02392	-103.22041
<i>Phidippus pompatus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Jalisco	Ocotlán	20.38122	-102.72481
<i>Phidippus pompatus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Michoacán de Ocampo	Uruapan	19.39002	-102.10243
<i>Phidippus pompatus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Guanajuato	Salamanca	20.66936	-101.11123
<i>Phidippus pompatus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	México	Huixquilucan	19.37849	-99.35934
<i>Phidippus pompatus</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Morelos	Emiliano Zapata	18.84831	-99.20951
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Utah	40.46	-111.814
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Wilbarger	33.937	-98.992

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Cleveland	35.303	-97.263
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Hughes	35.08	-96.232
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Tulsa	35.972	-96.009
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Washington	35.805	-94.155
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Louisiana	Caddo	32.655	-93.807
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Hempstead	33.491	-93.556
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Calhoun	33.63	-92.594
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	White	35.15	-91.981
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Mississippi	Washington	33.505	-90.852
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Alabama	Baldwin	31.108	-87.862
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Mississippi	Chickasaw	33.826	-88.838
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Mississippi	Lee	34.076	-88.768
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Mississippi	Union	34.578	-89.228
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Fulton	33.867	-84.42
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Madison	34.118	-83.221
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	South Carolina	Anderson	34.592	-82.566
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	South Carolina	Newberry	34.244	-81.618
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	South Carolina	Sumter	33.979	-79.953
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Pender	34.453	-78.071

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Craven	35.247	-77.123
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Johnston	35.442	-78.587
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Chatham	35.679	-79.033
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Hoke	34.913	-79.13
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Mecklenburg	35.428	-80.831
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Jackson	35.345	-83.116
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Macon	35.219	-83.632
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Tennessee	Cocke	36.083	-83.102
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Tennessee	Sevier	35.763	-83.646
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Tennessee	Monroe	35.442	-84.162
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Geary	38.955	-96.594
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Pottawatomie	39.233	-96.065
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Barton	37.617	-94.364
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Johnson	38.843	-93.89
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Howard	39.094	-92.72
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Boone	38.676	-92.274
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Texas	37.115	-92.162
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Macoupin	39.401	-90.099
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Perry	38.063	-89.263

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Williamson	37.617	-88.789
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Indiana	Warrick	38.174	-87.423
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Indiana	Carroll	40.516	-86.531
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Licking	40.098	-82.489
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Fairfield	39.624	-82.629
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Wayne	40.683	-81.82
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Montgomery	37.087	-80.566
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Patrick	36.655	-80.482
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Pittsylvania	36.766	-79.604
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Pittsylvania	37.031	-79.2
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Lynchburg	37.38	-79.172
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Nelson	37.881	-79.102
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Dinwiddie	36.934	-77.541
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Isle of Wight	36.697	-76.831
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	West Virginia	Greenbrier	37.812	-80.677
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	West Virginia	Raleigh	37.686	-81.068
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	West Virginia	Wyoming	37.742	-81.667
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Iowa	Greene	42.119	-94.239
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	Jackson	43.721	-94.866

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	Yellow Medicine	44.697	-95.953
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	Meeker	45.087	-94.42
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	Hennepin	45.213	-93.486
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	Isanti	45.617	-93.221
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	Stearns	45.673	-94.462
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	Cass	46.969	-94.267
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	Lake of the Woods	48.558	-94.434
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	St. Louis	46.816	-93.012
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Buffalo	44.362	-91.716
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Trempealeau	44.195	-91.521
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Crawford	43.234	-90.671
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Juneau	43.819	-90.044
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Columbia	43.415	-89.528
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Menominee	44.976	-88.719
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Marquette	46.425	-87.465
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Cook	41.84	-87.855
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Wexford	44.237	-85.388
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Ogemaw	44.349	-84.12
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Clare	43.833	-84.608

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Shiawassee	43.094	-84.259
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Eaton	42.467	-84.636
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Jackson	42.188	-84.454
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Livingston	42.425	-84.008
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Lapeer	42.899	-83.179
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Oakland	42.509	-83.388
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Ashtabula	41.7	-80.726
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canada	Saskatchewan	Division No. 14	53.241	-102.065
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canada	Manitoba	Division No. 22	53.966	-98.831
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	West Virginia	Wetzel	39.61	-80.601
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	West Virginia	Monongalia	39.54	-79.987
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Westmoreland	40.279	-79.681
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	West Virginia	Grant	39.178	-79.137
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	West Virginia	Hampshire	39.387	-78.524
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Fauquier	38.773	-77.757
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maryland	Harford	39.54	-76.489
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maryland	Wicomico	38.3	-75.506
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Jersey	Ocean	40.091	-74.433
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Montgomery	40.125	-75.297
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Jersey	Essex	40.76	-74.315

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Jersey	Hunterdon	40.704	-74.907
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Orange	41.484	-74.454
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Dutchess	41.547	-73.931
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Westchester	41.331	-73.771
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Suffolk	40.78	-73.367
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Suffolk	40.857	-72.583
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Connecticut	New Haven	41.505	-72.904
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Connecticut	Middlesex	41.505	-72.471
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Tompkins	42.425	-76.52
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Schenectady	42.753	-74.165
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Rensselaer	42.495	-73.691
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Vermont	Windham	42.885	-72.667
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Hampshire	Rockingham	42.878	-71.308
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Hampshire	42.244	-72.806
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Hampshire	42.265	-72.297
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Worcester	42.342	-71.621
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	45.038	-75.371
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Leeds and Grenville	44.565	-76.081
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Connecticut	Windham	41.7	-72.074

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maryland	Prince George's	38.955	-76.768
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maryland	Frederick	39.582	-77.465
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Prince William	38.662	-77.353
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Fauquier	38.801	-77.855
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Missaukee	44.321	-85.333
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Waukesha	43.066	-88.176
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Hampshire	Hillsborough	43.108	-71.851
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Bristol	41.749	-70.938
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Suffolk	42.293	-71.175
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Vermont	Orange	43.972	-72.499
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Essex	44.411	-73.573
<i>Phidippus princeps</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Renfrew	45.61	-77.113
<i>Phidippus pruinosus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Taylor	32.36538	-99.93196
<i>Phidippus pruinosus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Johnson	32.23974	-97.60754
<i>Phidippus pruinosus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Llano	30.79482	-98.69646
<i>Phidippus pruinosus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Travis	30.35507	-97.71224
<i>Phidippus pulcherrim</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Escambia	30.613	-87.273
<i>Phidippus pulcherrim</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Franklin	30	-84.695
<i>Phidippus pulcherrim</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Wakulla	30.264	-84.11

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus pulcherrim</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Dixie	29.721	-82.981
<i>Phidippus pulcherrim</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Columbia	29.902	-82.632
<i>Phidippus pulcherrim</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Baker	30.167	-82.27
<i>Phidippus pulcherrim</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Clay	30.125	-81.74
<i>Phidippus pulcherrim</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Alachua	29.637	-82.228
<i>Phidippus pulcherrim</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Thomas	30.822	-83.942
<i>Phidippus pulcherrim</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Lee	31.714	-84.11
<i>Phidippus pulcherrim</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Emanuel	32.759	-82.256
<i>Phidippus pulcherrim</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Alabama	Coffee	31.505	-85.866
<i>Phidippus pulcherrim</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Marion	29.247	-82.047
<i>Phidippus pulcherrim</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Putnam	29.484	-81.684
<i>Phidippus pulcherrim</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Lake	28.815	-81.74
<i>Phidippus pulcherrim</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Seminole	28.689	-81.35
<i>Phidippus pulcherrim</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Citrus	28.815	-82.339
<i>Phidippus pulcherrim</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Pasco	28.327	-82.367
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	Bulkley-Nechako	54.69629	-124.74953
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	Columbia-Shuswap	50.7514	-119.31037
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	Okanagan-Similkameen	49.27207	-119.42991
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Alberta	Division No. 6	50.94566	-113.99075

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Montana	Sanders	47.41917	-114.37926
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Montana	Ravalli	45.85018	-113.94593
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Alberta	Division No. 1	49.6307	-111.01715
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Saskatchewan	Division No. 4	49.66058	-109.20907
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wyoming	Converse	42.43576	-105.6527
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wyoming	Albany	41.37483	-105.705
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Wabaunsee	38.84203	-96.23877
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nebraska	York	40.7547	-97.6135
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Dakota	Ward	48.34562	-101.61816
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Dakota	Williams	48.5847	-103.65037
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Manitoba	Division No. 12	50.01921	-96.65717
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Hempstead	33.82127	-93.66862
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Moniteau	38.72249	-92.41343
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	Yellow Medicine	44.63982	-95.99969
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	Norman	47.32951	-96.11923
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Kenora	52.64913	-94.02724
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	St. Louis	47.62837	-92.38354
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	Lake	47.65825	-91.51686
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Thunder Bay	48.5847	-89.48465
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Polk	45.5065	-92.264
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	Ramsey	45.0881	-93.01114

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Chippewa	44.90879	-91.51686
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	Houston	43.80302	-91.72606
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Dane	43.14554	-89.33522
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Marathon	44.90879	-89.51453
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Marquette	46.25363	-87.30301
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Algoma	47.00077	-83.86618
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Cheboygan	45.32718	-84.28457
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Antrim	45.05821	-84.97194
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Wexford	44.43062	-85.62942
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Missaukee	44.25131	-84.88228
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Alcona	44.55016	-83.74663
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Waterloo	43.66854	-80.5713
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Muskoka	45.1927	-79.46554
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Nipissing	45.98466	-77.82183
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Haliburton	45.14787	-78.67357
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Renfrew	45.35707	-77.47815
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Hastings	44.52028	-77.53792
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Lennox and Addington	44.32602	-76.7609
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Lanark	44.89384	-76.32756
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	44.96856	-75.46835
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Leeds and Grenville	44.62487	-75.84192
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Oswego	43.51911	-75.99135
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Cayuga	42.7122	-76.3948

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Erie	43.026	-78.75575
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Warren	41.66621	-78.9799
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Clinton	44.55016	-73.67522
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Quebec / Québec	Beauharnois-Salaberry	45.17776	-73.74993
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Essex	44.14671	-73.49591
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Warren	43.32486	-73.60051
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Saratoga	42.96623	-73.94419
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Greene	42.39841	-73.82465
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Luzerne	41.05356	-76.09595
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Westmoreland	40.25039	-79.39829
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	West Virginia	Gilmer	38.93542	-80.71326
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maryland	Washington	39.67883	-77.90775
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maryland	Baltimore	39.5406	-76.82441
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Fairfax	38.66494	-77.21589
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Hampshire	Grafton	44.09814	-71.71772
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Hampshire	Carroll	43.88894	-71.13495
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Hampshire	Belknap	43.60503	-71.55335
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Hampshire	Merrimack	43.39583	-71.95681
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Vermont	Windham	43.15675	-72.64417

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Hampshire	Cheshire	42.91767	-72.166
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Hampshire	Merrimack	43.12686	-71.56829
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Hampshire	Rockingham	42.96249	-71.13495
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Plymouth	42.00616	-71.03036
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Worcester	42.34984	-71.65795
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Connecticut	Hartford	41.61765	-72.44992
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Connecticut	New Haven	41.40845	-73.0028
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Dutchess	41.57282	-73.69016
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maine	Somerset	44.93494	-69.58091
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maine	Penobscot	45.53265	-68.68434
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maine	Washington	44.97976	-67.77284
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maine	Hancock	44.7108	-68.31078
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maine	Waldo	44.48665	-69.11768
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maine	Lincoln	44.12803	-69.49125
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maine	Androscoggin	44.09814	-70.28322
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maine	York	43.48549	-70.61196
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Cape Cod	41.46822	-70.25333
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Nova Scotia / Nouvelle-Écosse	Kings	45.11425	-64.59003
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Okaloosa	30.54507	-86.63058

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Liberty	30.15656	-84.98688
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Liberty	30.08185	-84.71791
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Wakulla	30.20139	-84.34434
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Clay	30.02207	-81.78913
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Alachua	29.76805	-82.17764
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Putnam	29.55885	-81.80408
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Marion	29.17034	-81.92362
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Marion	29.20022	-82.43167
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	South Carolina	Barnwell	33.36925	-81.40062
<i>Phidippus purpuratus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Smyth	36.89574	-81.71442
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Brazos	30.85051	-96.29589
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Denton	33.40962	-97.30828
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Johnston	34.16892	-96.63335
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Lincoln	35.85624	-96.74584
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Wabaunsee	38.78094	-96.32401
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Pottawatomie	39.28713	-96.04279
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nebraska	Lancaster	40.80572	-96.63335
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Johnson	38.94967	-94.88978
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Jackson	38.94967	-94.43983

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Johnson	38.69657	-93.90551
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Neosho	37.68418	-95.22725
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Vernon	37.76854	-94.2711
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Washington	35.85624	-94.24298
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Madison	36.19371	-93.79302
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Pope	35.20943	-92.92124
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Howard	39.03403	-92.69626
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Franklin	38.49972	-91.26204
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Lincoln	38.89342	-90.8402
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Macoupin	39.51211	-90.02466
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Franklin	37.99352	-89.04039
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Johnson	37.57169	-88.78729
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Mississippi	Webster	33.60648	-89.15288
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Mississippi	Itawamba	34.45014	-88.47795
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Mississippi	Wilkinson	31.18798	-91.23391
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Louisiana	Plaquemines	29.81	-89.99654
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Alabama	Pike	31.89103	-86.00321
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Alabama	Chambers	32.8753	-85.55326
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Alabama	Lawrence	34.70324	-87.32495

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Tennessee	DeKalb	35.91248	-85.69387
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Tennessee	Davidson	36.16558	-86.65002
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kentucky	Trigg	36.953	-87.74678
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Logan	40.27141	-83.58471
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Tennessee	Jefferson	35.94061	-83.50035
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Swain	35.32192	-83.47222
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Haywood	35.43441	-82.82542
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Madison	34.22516	-83.27537
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	South Carolina	Edgefield	33.77521	-81.89739
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Effingham	32.39723	-81.5318
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	South Carolina	Darlington	34.30953	-79.81635
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Wake	35.82812	-78.41025
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Augusta	38.19037	-78.8602
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Rockbridge	37.57169	-79.50701
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Franklin	37.12173	-79.76011
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maryland	Prince George's	39.09731	-76.84948
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Fairfax	38.75984	-77.25022
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maryland	Caroline	39.05512	-75.84411
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Jersey	Atlantic	39.4629	-74.68408

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	York	37.14986	-76.48389
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Jersey	Ocean	39.94097	-74.33255
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Jersey	Burlington	39.89176	-74.85281
<i>Phidippus putnami</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Montgomery	40.22219	-75.28167
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Fredericksburg	38.28485	-77.48569
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Johnston	35.41115	-78.47662
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Duplin	35.01478	-77.9151
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Transylvania	35.41115	-82.73762
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Mississippi	Jefferson Davis	31.48046	-89.60807
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Alabama	Bullock	32.07502	-85.87557
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Monroe	32.96686	-83.9928
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Bulloch	32.57049	-81.94488
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Tattnall	32.07502	-82.1761
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Chatham	32.10805	-81.31729
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Alabama	Baldwin	30.8281	-87.94001
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Alabama	Baldwin	30.53082	-87.6097
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Okaloosa	30.5556	-86.78392
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Liberty	30.39044	-84.76077
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Wakulla	30.184	-84.45524

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Leon	30.42347	-84.31485
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Mitchell	31.22447	-84.18273
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Thomas	30.76204	-84.03409
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Jefferson	30.53082	-83.72855
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Jefferson	30.28309	-83.95977
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Taylor	29.94452	-83.5056
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Lafayette	29.86194	-83.0349
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Ware	30.85287	-82.44034
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Glynn	31.23273	-81.70541
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Duval	30.51431	-81.75495
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Baker	30.28309	-82.34125
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Columbia	30.0271	-82.70459
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Levy	29.37474	-82.86149
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Alachua	29.54815	-82.39906
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Marion	29.37474	-81.96965
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Clay	29.91149	-81.93662
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Duval	30.184	-81.47419
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Flagler	29.36648	-81.33381
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Citrus	28.94533	-82.4486

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Pasco	28.34252	-82.56421
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Manatee	27.39288	-82.19261
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Hillsborough	27.84705	-82.28345
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Osceola	28.34252	-80.91266
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Volusia	28.83798	-81.0035
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Polk	27.78925	-81.67237
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Highlands	27.47545	-81.20994
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Hardee	27.3681	-81.66412
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	DeSoto	27.03779	-81.82927
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Sumter	28.63154	-82.11003
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Marion	29.14352	-81.77972
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Seminole	28.6976	-81.4329
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Lake	29.00314	-81.44116
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Polk	28.20214	-81.82927
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Okeechobee	27.50023	-80.73099
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Martin	27.11211	-80.475
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Hendry	26.69303	-81.14388
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Glades	26.96554	-81.26774
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Lee	26.4453	-81.65586

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Collier	26.13976	-81.50722
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Collier	25.96635	-80.9044
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Miami-Dade	25.82597	-80.55758
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Broward	26.25537	-80.37591
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Palm Beach	26.68477	-80.4172
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Monroe	25.48121	-80.9044
<i>Phidippus regius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Miami-Dade	25.38211	-80.71447
<i>Phidippus richmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Calhoun	30.58335	-84.94863
<i>Phidippus richmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Leon	30.48493	-84.13309
<i>Phidippus richmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Lafayette	29.89436	-83.07851
<i>Phidippus richmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Alachua	29.6272	-82.50201
<i>Phidippus richmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Bradford	29.96467	-82.22079
<i>Phidippus richmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Marion	29.38817	-81.8552
<i>Phidippus richmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Lake	28.58669	-81.89739
<i>Phidippus richmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	St. Lucie	27.2087	-80.50534
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Tamaulipas	Casas	23.564	-99.037
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Tamaulipas	Méndez	25.238	-98.303
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Cameron	26.101	-97.543
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Hidalgo	26.256	-98.161
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Starr	26.372	-98.663

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Zapata	27.235	-99.295
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Kenedy	26.797	-97.839
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Kenedy	27.093	-97.633
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Brooks	27.132	-98.38
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Duval	27.428	-98.316
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Duval	27.582	-98.663
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	La Salle	28.317	-99.307
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Coahuila de Zaragoza	Juárez	27.673	-100.827
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	DeWitt	29.044	-97.453
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Atascosa	28.993	-98.599
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Medina	29.276	-98.934
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Bexar	29.559	-98.779
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Bandera	29.817	-99.552
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Val Verde	29.817	-100.943
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Pecos	31.028	-102.888
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Midland	31.736	-102.244
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Gillespie	30.409	-99.179
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Travis	30.384	-98.084
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Austin	29.946	-96.371

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Milam	31.015	-96.783
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	McLennan	31.813	-97.054
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Llano	30.822	-98.96
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	San Saba	31.247	-98.895
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Martin	32.232	-101.961
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Lea	32.309	-103.609
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Lea	33.121	-103.377
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Crosby	33.7	-101.265
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Kent	33.211	-100.724
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Scurry	32.708	-100.84
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	King	33.713	-100.145
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Foard	33.906	-99.617
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Baylor	33.816	-99.282
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Wichita	33.855	-98.715
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Cooke	33.649	-97.311
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Rockwall	32.966	-96.422
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Parker	32.953	-97.942
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Taylor	32.193	-99.797
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Stephens	32.541	-98.844

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Erath	32.464	-98.187
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Bryan	34.151	-96.41
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	McCurtain	33.996	-94.645
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Newton	35.774	-93.306
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Creek	35.696	-96.577
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Hemphill	35.954	-100.17
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Wheeler	35.4	-100.531
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Collingsworth	35.014	-100.454
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Washita	35.13	-99.256
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Comanche	34.64	-98.715
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Dewey	35.89	-98.805
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Roger Mills	35.941	-99.385
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Roger Mills	35.529	-99.462
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Woods	36.762	-98.766
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	McDonald	36.685	-94.181
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Barton	37.574	-94.31
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Coffey	38.153	-95.56
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Cowley	37.277	-97.066
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Barber	37.393	-98.483

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Pawnee	38.127	-99.372
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Trego	38.855	-99.861
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nebraska	Seward	40.864	-97.208
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Morris	38.855	-96.873
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Shawnee	39.035	-95.637
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	St. Louis	38.675	-90.562
<i>Phidippus texanus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Nuevo León	Santa Catarina	25.577	-100.441
<i>Phidippus tigris</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Yavapai	34.55329	-111.74465
<i>Phidippus tigris</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Santa Cruz	31.57754	-110.48222
<i>Phidippus tigris</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Santa Cruz	31.60009	-111.0458
<i>Phidippus tigris</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Graham	32.54691	-109.68192
<i>Phidippus toro</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Chihuahua	Casas Grandes	30.56308	-107.95734
<i>Phidippus toro</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Tamaulipas	Jaumave	23.43933	-99.3908
<i>Phidippus toro</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Nuevo León	Doctor González	25.82894	-99.79658
<i>Phidippus toro</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.91569	-109.55793
<i>Phidippus toro</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.53245	-109.25359
<i>Phidippus toro</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.45355	-109.80591
<i>Phidippus tux</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Sonora	Bacanora	28.88558	-109.38265
<i>Phidippus tux</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arizona	Santa Cruz	31.50987	-110.73456
<i>Phidippus tux</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Nayarit	Santa María del Oro	21.48983	-104.65096
<i>Phidippus tux</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Jalisco	Zacoalco de Torres	20.21745	-103.61715
<i>Phidippus tux</i>	Hernandez Salgado, L.C. et al, 2022	México	Baja California Sur	Comondú	26.12435	-112.01177

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus tyrannus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Chihuahua	Chihuahua	29.69081	-106.09351
<i>Phidippus tyrannus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Chihuahua	Ahumada	30.58839	-106.79911
<i>Phidippus tyrannus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Roosevelt	33.89191	-103.61794
<i>Phidippus tyrannus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	De Baca	34.05504	-104.51519
<i>Phidippus tyrannus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Torrance	34.70858	-106.31277
<i>Phidippus tyrannus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Socorro	34.36314	-107.46794
<i>Phidippus tyrannus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.56721	-109.654
<i>Phidippus tyrannus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Hidalgo	31.77921	-108.60036
<i>Phidippus tyrannus</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Culberson	31.11858	-104.63755
<i>Phidippus tyrannus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Aguascalientes	San José de Gracia	21.99009	-102.46187
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	East Kootenay	49.8281	-115.62953
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oregon	Baker	44.93358	-117.88854
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Idaho	Custer	43.99232	-114.64121
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Montana	Ravalli	45.87483	-113.93527
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Montana	Madison	45.12183	-112.42926
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wyoming	Big Horn	44.22763	-107.29942
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	California	Riverside	33.73265	-116.66491
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Beaver	38.53304	-112.52339
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Washington	37.30941	-113.27639
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Garfield	38.01535	-110.17025

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Garfield	37.59179	-112.0057
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wyoming	Platte	42.39219	-105.08748
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wyoming	Teton	43.38051	-110.07612
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wyoming	Teton	43.38051	-110.68794
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Cache	41.96862	-111.6292
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Salt Lake	40.55674	-111.72332
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Summit	40.65087	-111.25269
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Utah	Utah	40.18024	-111.29976
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Delta	38.67423	-108.21715
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Gunnison	38.55658	-107.37002
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Saguache	38.36832	-106.8288
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Saguache	38.2036	-106.28757
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Saguache	38.01535	-105.81695
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Saguache	37.8271	-105.60517
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Hinsdale	37.96829	-107.22883
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	La Plata	37.4506	-107.74652
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Grand	40.32143	-106.02873
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Boulder	40.06258	-105.58163
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Denver	39.75668	-104.99335

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Fremont	38.62717	-105.04041
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Lincoln	38.6507	-103.76972
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Apache	36.13284	-109.39372
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Gila	34.32093	-111.06444
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Yavapai	34.53271	-111.84098
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Coconino	35.92106	-112.17042
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Coconino	35.47397	-112.09982
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Sierra	33.33261	-107.67593
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Grant	32.88552	-108.38187
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Luna	32.50901	-107.77005
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Sonora	San Pedro de la Cueva	29.28522	-109.74669
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Sonora	Magdalena	30.74416	-111.1821
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Pima	31.8266	-111.29976
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Santa Cruz	31.33305	-111.04584
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Graham	32.46195	-110.14672
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	32.25017	-109.62903
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.77954	-109.77022
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Sonora	Agua Prieta	31.33333	-109.51222
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.49717	-110.19378
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Socorro	34.36799	-106.73467

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Guadalupe	35.121	-105.1816
<i>Phidippus tyrelli</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Colorado	Park	39.28605	-106.12286
<i>Phidippus ursulus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	New Mexico	Harding	35.80876	-104.02579
<i>Phidippus ursulus</i>	Edwards, 2004`	United States	New Mexico	Doña Ana	32.8723	-106.5544
<i>Phidippus venus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave	Ozuluama de Mascareñas	21.8008	-97.95319
<i>Phidippus vexans</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Mexico	Doña Ana	32.16367	-106.84144
<i>Phidippus vexans</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Foard	33.94461	-99.5486
<i>Phidippus vexans</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Presidio	30.13476	-104.41801
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Dakota	Williams	48.5353	-103.63455
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Manitoba	Division No. 13	50.03979	-96.98007
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	Lake	47.66732	-91.59862
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	Dakota	44.7162	-93.2767
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Iowa	Hancock	42.98025	-93.50816
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Iowa	Plymouth	42.5752	-96.28569
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Nebraska	Gage	40.14487	-96.69074
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Kansas	Johnson	38.81397	-95.01266
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Henry	38.46678	-93.68176
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Moniteau	38.81397	-92.52446
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	Crawford	37.94599	-91.42502
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Missouri	St. Charles	38.7561	-90.73064

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Mason	40.37633	-89.9784
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Champaign	40.37633	-88.06885
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Texas	Williamson	30.4814	-97.32726
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Lincoln	35.71819	-96.8354
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Pushmataha	34.56089	-95.35985
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Carroll	36.4415	-93.4503
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Madison	36.06538	-93.65283
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Arkansas	Johnson	35.60246	-93.18991
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Mississippi	Wilkinson	31.03112	-91.07783
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Louisiana	East Baton Rouge	30.655	-90.99103
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Mississippi	Simpson	32.01483	-90.15199
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Mississippi	Winston	33.08533	-89.05256
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Mississippi	Itawamba	34.18477	-88.30031
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Illinois	Williamson	37.62774	-88.90789
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Indiana	Morgan	39.39262	-86.62222
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Alabama	Morgan	34.35836	-86.96941
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Alabama	Hale	32.91174	-87.46127
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Alabama	Clay	33.34572	-85.69638
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Taylor	32.70921	-84.30762

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Alabama	Pike	31.8123	-85.81211
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Alabama	Houston	31.08899	-85.29133
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Santa Rosa	30.5817	-86.79758
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Liberty	30.13421	-84.82841
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Wakulla	30.07083	-84.32918
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Jefferson	30.33674	-83.98936
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Taylor	30.24994	-83.70004
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Lafayette	29.84489	-83.09246
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Gilchrist	29.72916	-82.83206
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Alachua	29.61343	-82.31128
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Bradford	29.96062	-82.16661
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Florida	Marion	29.29517	-81.84836
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Tennessee	McMinn	35.63139	-84.59695
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Fannin	34.90808	-84.53908
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Georgia	Hall	34.50302	-83.67111
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Tennessee	Sevier	35.68926	-83.46858
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Jackson	35.22634	-83.06352
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Buncombe	35.57353	-82.45594
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	South Carolina	Anderson	34.73448	-82.62954

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Haywood	35.63139	-82.94779
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Minnesota	Winona	43.90609	-91.80115
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Marathon	44.83193	-90.15199
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Big Bay De Noc	45.88797	-86.54989
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Cheboygan	45.30932	-84.29316
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Lake	44.03629	-85.59512
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Oconto	44.67281	-88.22798
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Waushara	44.12309	-88.95129
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Columbia	43.42871	-89.44314
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Grant	42.79219	-90.51365
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Kent	42.79219	-85.47939
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Cass	41.98208	-85.82658
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Calhoun	42.21354	-85.19006
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Jackson	42.18461	-84.40889
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Livingston	42.50287	-83.8881
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Shiawassee	42.87899	-84.03276
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Oakland	42.76326	-83.25158
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Madison	39.92787	-83.48304
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Franklin	40.0436	-82.78866

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Fairfield	39.66748	-82.58614
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Pickaway	39.69641	-83.07799
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Muskingum	39.89894	-82.15215
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Athens	39.32029	-81.94962
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Ohio	Adams	38.94417	-83.54091
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Wake	35.64586	-78.91171
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina	Johnston	35.58799	-78.27519
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	North Carolina		34.99777	-76.96501
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Pulaski	37.00569	-80.61872
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Botetourt	37.49754	-79.77968
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Rockbridge	37.98939	-79.37463
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Prince Edward	37.20821	-78.65131
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Isle of Wight	36.86102	-76.62604
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Caroline	37.91706	-77.19022
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Virginia	Stafford	38.51018	-77.45061
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maryland	Montgomery	39.00203	-77.20469
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maryland	Prince George's	38.74164	-76.78517
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Schuylkill	40.62225	-76.26438
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Bradford	41.73615	-76.32225

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Monroe	41.11411	-75.35301
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Jersey	Hunterdon	40.70905	-74.91902
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Chester	40.087	-75.81593
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Bucks	40.1738	-74.81775
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Delaware	New Castle	39.43602	-75.7002
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Renfrew	45.56971	-77.03109
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Kawartha Lakes	44.23882	-78.70918
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Prince Edward	44.09416	-76.88643
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Ottawa	45.30932	-75.78699
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Ontario	Ottawa	45.33825	-76.16312
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	Canadá	Quebec / Québec	Les Jardins-de-Napierville	45.17912	-73.41453
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Hamilton	43.96396	-74.4561
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Essex	43.97843	-73.64599
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Otsego	42.63306	-75.23728
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Broome	42.34374	-76.07632
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Seneca	42.60413	-76.66944
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Hampshire	Grafton	43.83376	-71.59178
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Hampshire	Sullivan	43.48657	-72.06916
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Hampshire	Merrimack	43.28404	-71.43265
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Hampshire	Hillsborough	42.90792	-71.50498
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Hampshire	Cheshire	42.85006	-72.06916

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Berkshire	42.31481	-73.18307
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Connecticut	Litchfield	41.66382	-73.28433
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Connecticut	Fairfield	41.30217	-73.1252
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Connecticut	Middlesex	41.50469	-72.63335
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Connecticut	Hartford	41.89528	-72.63335
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Worcester	42.4016	-71.86664
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Norfolk	42.09781	-71.34585
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Rhode Island	Kent	41.64936	-71.59178
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Rockland	41.18644	-74.16677
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New Jersey	Essex	40.79585	-74.26804
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maine	Hancock	44.7162	-68.41282
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Maine	Knox	44.35455	-69.28079
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Nassau	40.73798	-73.62067
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	New York	Suffolk	40.81031	-73.08542
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards, 2004	United States	Michigan	Anchor Bay	42.63306	-82.77058
<i>Phidippus workmani</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Brantley	31.07249	-81.98659
<i>Phidippus workmani</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Nassau	30.59535	-81.74801
<i>Phidippus workmani</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	St. Johns	29.95915	-81.48956
<i>Phidippus workmani</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Bradford	29.91939	-82.10587

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus workmani</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Levy	29.54165	-82.68242
<i>Phidippus workmani</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Hernando	28.50784	-82.48361
<i>Phidippus workmani</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Volusia	28.84581	-81.29075
<i>Phidippus workmani</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Polk	27.7126	-81.25099
<i>Phidippus workmani</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Liberty	30.37665	-84.76993
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Santa Rosa	30.59535	-86.85744
<i>Phidippus zethus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Jalisco	Zapopan	20.89203	-103.60406
<i>Phidippus zethus</i>	Edwards, 2004	México	Nayarit	Tepic	21.39521	-104.76524
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arizona	Cochise	31.57832	-109.74389
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Mexico	Otero	32.98444	-105.75604
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Mexico	Otero	33.26105	-106.05571
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	México	Nuevo León	Galeana	24.82433	-100.73089
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Zapata	27.01419	-99.04815
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Kenedy	26.66842	-97.73424
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Val Verde	30.2644	-101.14581
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Travis	30.14915	-97.71119
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Waller	30.19525	-96.0976
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Collin	33.30716	-96.46642
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Archer	33.72208	-98.77154
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Texas	Carson	35.19735	-101.35327

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Le Flore	34.78243	-94.62233
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Tulsa	36.18855	-95.82099
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Lincoln	35.88889	-96.71998
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kansas	Wilson	37.61196	-95.82099
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kansas	Douglas	38.74147	-95.35997
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kansas	Wabaunsee	39.11029	-96.16676
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kansas	Graham	39.3408	-100.0163
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Missouri	Ray	39.17944	-94.0691
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Louisiana	Rapides	31.12306	-92.40942
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Alabama	Chilton	32.78274	-86.78493
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Georgia	Tattnall	32.13731	-82.08249
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Louisiana	St. Bernard	29.82643	-89.70091
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Florida	Franklin	29.98203	-84.55473
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Wake	35.64109	-78.63634
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	South Carolina	Berkeley	33.10546	-79.97331
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Tennessee	Sevier	35.68719	-83.6154
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Transylvania	35.31837	-82.78556
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kentucky	Crittenden	37.34687	-88.04122
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Indiana	Brown	39.28317	-86.33543

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Minnesota	Yellow Medicine	44.71172	-96.20133
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Minnesota	Redwood	44.38901	-95.00267
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Minnesota	Dakota	44.71172	-93.29689
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Oakland	42.75237	-83.47709
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Livingston	42.61407	-84.03032
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Jackson	42.24525	-84.44524
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Dauphin	40.44726	-76.677
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Prince William	38.71842	-77.39158
<i>Phidippus pius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Montgomery	40.21675	-75.3285
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Colorado	La Plata	37.46213	-107.48488
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Colorado	El Paso	39.07571	-104.90315
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Nebraska	Blaine	41.74965	-99.9241
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Nebraska	Howard	41.10422	-98.67933
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Iowa	Crawford	42.16457	-95.63658
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Wisconsin	Pepin	44.56189	-92.0867
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arkansas	Pope	35.47973	-93.0779
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Arkansas	Madison	36.00991	-93.49282
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Oklahoma	Adair	35.8255	-94.76064
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Missouri	Barton	37.43908	-94.16131

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kansas	Wabaunsee	38.91435	-96.35117
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kansas	Osage	38.86825	-95.52132
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kansas	Jackson	39.28317	-95.70573
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Missouri	Boone	38.86825	-92.31721
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Missouri	Phelps	37.87705	-91.81009
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Illinois	Clinton	38.59164	-89.50497
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Indiana	Marshall	41.42693	-86.46222
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Indiana	Decatur	39.37538	-85.44796
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kentucky	Montgomery	38.03841	-84.01879
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Kentucky	Rockcastle	37.18552	-84.27236
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Michigan	Midland	43.63984	-84.57202
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Tennessee	Sevier	35.8255	-83.51167
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Burke	35.75634	-81.78283
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	North Carolina	Randolph	35.71024	-79.73127
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Pittsylvania	36.8628	-79.56992
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Pulaski	37.18552	-80.72248
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Westmoreland	40.34353	-79.52381
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Union	41.01201	-77.10344
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Maryland	Montgomery	39.05266	-77.11497

Species	Autor	Country	State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Prince William	38.66079	-77.49531
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Virginia	Spotsylvania	38.3035	-77.66819
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Maryland	Charles	38.53401	-77.10344
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Jersey	Camden	39.72114	-74.91358
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Pennsylvania	Bucks	40.34353	-75.13257
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New Jersey	Morris	40.89675	-74.7407
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Worcester	42.17609	-71.71523
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Worcester	42.25677	-72.09558
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Middlesex	42.64288	-71.80167
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Connecticut	Hartford	41.72083	-72.68914
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New York	Suffolk	40.8737	-72.91389
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New York	Nassau	40.72387	-73.68034
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New York	Putnam	41.42117	-73.62848
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	New York	Dutchess	41.74965	-73.62848
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Connecticut	New Haven	41.49032	-73.21932
<i>Phidippus insignarius</i>	Edwards 2004	United States	Massachusetts	Bristol	41.62863	-71.01217

Table 13. Presence/absence data based on *Phidippus* species records from Edwards (2004). This matrix was used as data entry in BioGeoBEARS analysis.

Species	North (N)	Northwest (W)	South (S)	East (E)	Southwest (T)
<i>Paraphidippus_aurantius_DGF0448</i>	0	0	1	1	1
<i>Phidippus_adonis_DGF0948</i>	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Phidippus_adumbratus_Ph076</i>	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Phidippus_albulatus_LCH122</i>	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Phidippus_amans_LCH126</i>	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Phidippus_apacheanus_LCH119</i>	0	1	0	1	1
<i>Phidippus_ardens_DGF1277</i>	0	0	1	1	1
<i>Phidippus_arizonensis_DGF1275</i>	0	0	1	1	1
<i>Phidippus_asotus_DGF1278</i>	0	1	0	1	1
<i>Phidippus_audax_WPM0017</i>	0	0	1	1	1
<i>Phidippus_aureus_DGF1280</i>	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Phidippus_bidentatus_DGF0812</i>	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Phidippus_bidentatus_DGF0953</i>	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Phidippus_boei_Ph001</i>	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Phidippus_borealis_WPM0019</i>	1	1	0	1	0
<i>Phidippus_californicus_Ph073</i>	0	0	1	1	1
<i>Phidippus_cardinalis_DGF1288</i>	0	0	1	1	1
<i>Phidippus_carneus_DGF1290</i>	0	0	1	1	1
<i>Phidippus_cerberus_DGF0947</i>	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Phidippus_clarus_ZA27435</i>	0	1	0	1	1
<i>Phidippus_comatus_DGF1289</i>	0	1	0	1	1
<i>Phidippus_concinnus_DGF1287</i>	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Phidippus_cruentus_DGF0555</i>	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Phidippus_felinus_DGF1285</i>	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Phidippus_georgii_DGF0951</i>	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Phidippus_insignarius_ZA20783</i>	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Phidippus_johnsoni_Ph107</i>	0	1	0	1	1
<i>Phidippus_kastoni_DGF1283</i>	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Phidippus_maddisoni_DGF0946</i>	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Phidippus_mimicus_DGF0954</i>	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Phidippus_morpheus_DGF1281</i>	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Phidippus_nikites_DGF1279</i>	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Phidippus_octopunctatus_DGF1269</i>	0	1	0	1	1
<i>Phidippus_olympus_LCH125</i>	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Phidippus_pacosauritus_LCH124</i>	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Phidippus_phoenix_Ph081</i>	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Phidippus_pius_DGF1274M</i>	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Phidippus_pompatus_DGF952</i>	0	0	1	0	1

Species	North (N)	Northwest (W)	South (S)	East (E)	Southwest (T)
<i>Phidippus_pulcherrimus_LCH111</i>	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Phidippus_purpuratus_WPM0020</i>	1	1	0	1	0
<i>Phidippus_putnami_LCH114</i>	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Phidippus_regius_LCH116</i>	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Phidippus_richmani_LCH130</i>	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Phidippus_texasus_DGF1273</i>	0	0	1	1	1
<i>Phidippus_toro_LCH120</i>	0	0	1	1	1
<i>Phidippus_tux_Ph158</i>	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Phidippus_tyrelli_ZA20755</i>	0	1	0	1	1
<i>Phidippus_whitmani_LCH121</i>	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Phidippus_workmani_LCH123</i>	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Phidippus_zethus_LCH101</i>	0	0	1	0	0

Table 14. Areas adjacency matrix of the five geographical areas used in the BioGeoBEARS analysis. Each cell contains a binary value: '1' indicates adjacency between two areas, while '0' indicates no adjacency.

	N	W	S	E	T
N	1	1	0	1	0
W	1	1	0	1	1
S	0	0	1	1	1
E	1	1	1	1	1
T	0	1	1	1	1

Table 15. Calculated distances between areas using QGIS for input into BioGeoBEARS analysis. Distances were measured from the farthest vertices of each area to ensure accurate representation of spatial relationships. All the distances were re-scaled dividing the distances by the shortest distances.

	N	W	S	E	T
N	0	1	0.18	1	0.25
W	1	0	0.19	1	1
S	0.18	0.19	0	1	1
E	1	1	1	0	1
T	0.25	1	1	1	0

Supplementary 7

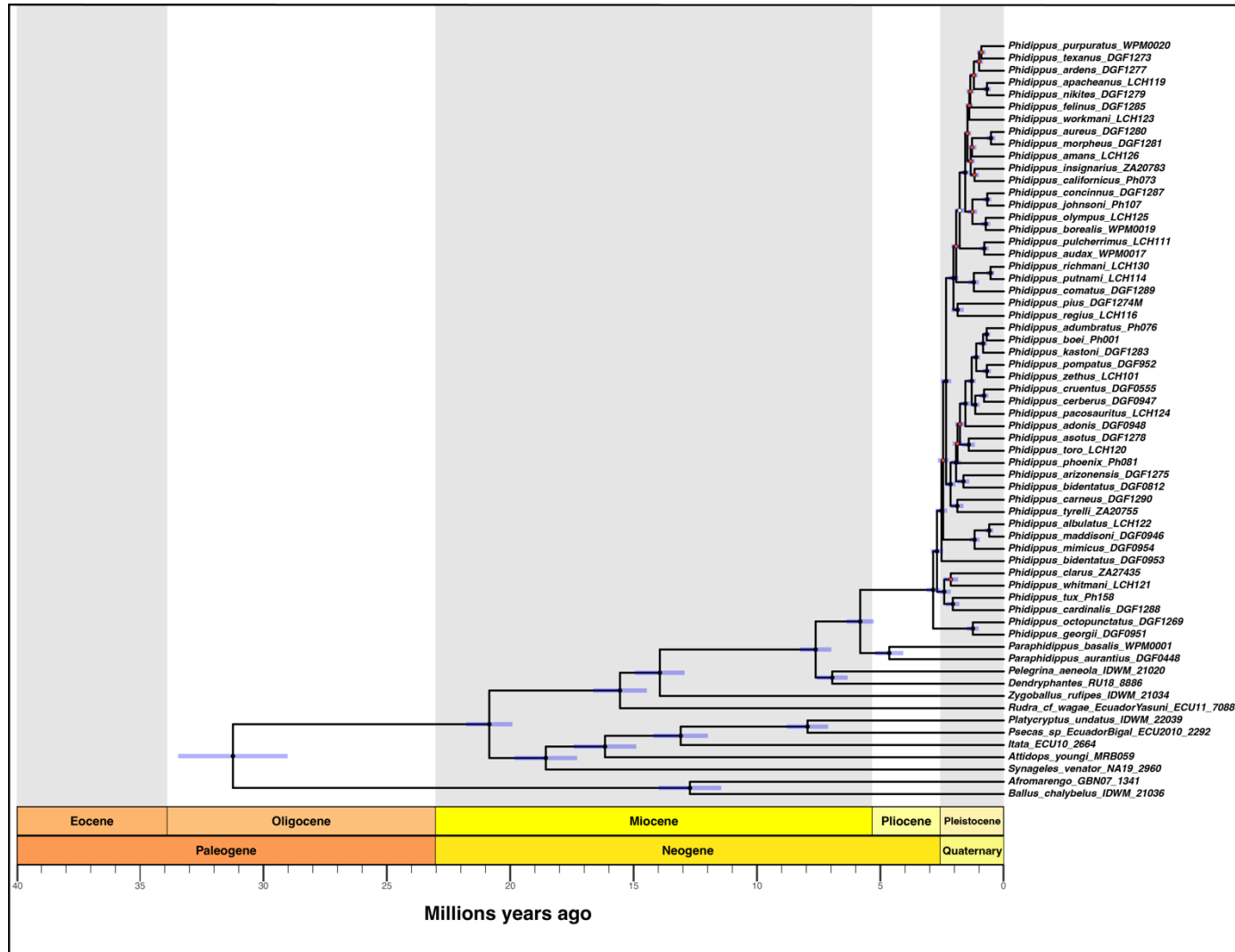


Figure 32. Bayesian-dated relaxed clock maximum credibility clade (MCC) tree of the genus *Phidippus* and outgroups based on secondary calibration. Bayesian posterior probabilities (PP) represented by circles at nodes (black circles: $1 \geq PP > 0.95$; white circles: $0.95 > PP \geq 0.90$; red circles: $PP < 0.90$), 95% highest posterior density values as horizontal blue bars.

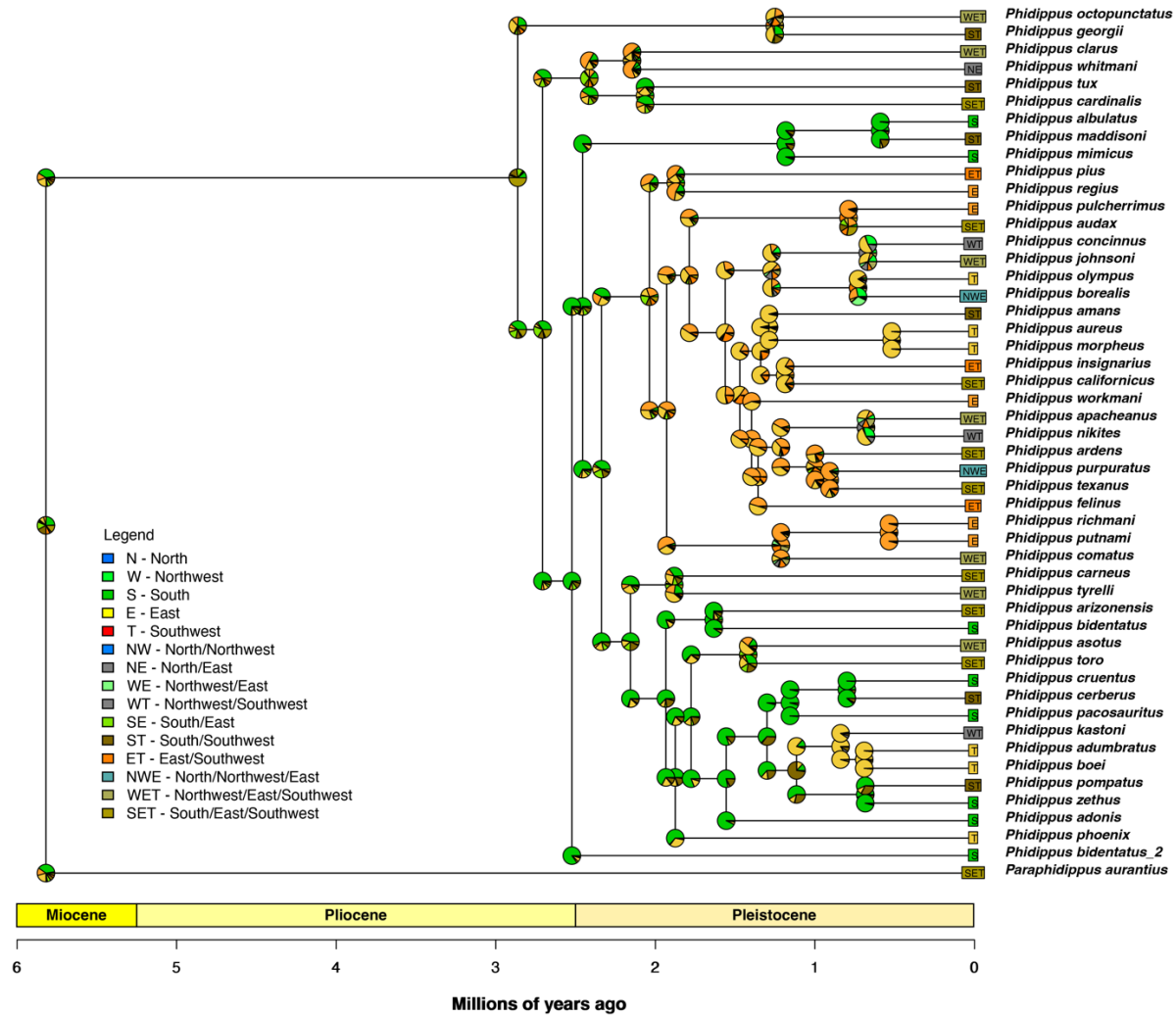


Figure 33. Estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes of the MCC tree based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with DEC+J model. In pie charts, the relative probability of the possible ancestral areas is shown.

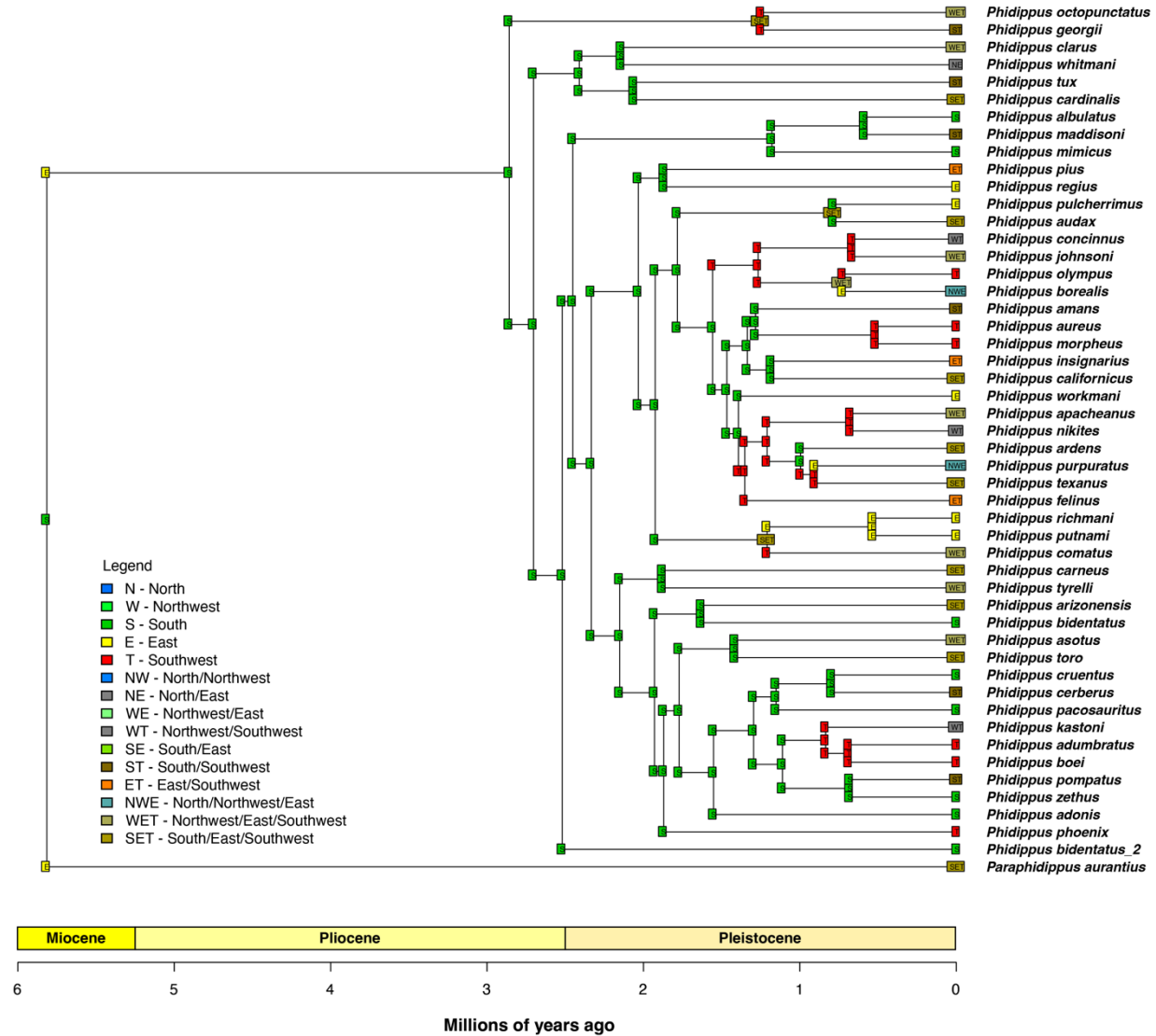


Figure 34. Estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes of the MCC tree based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with DEC model.

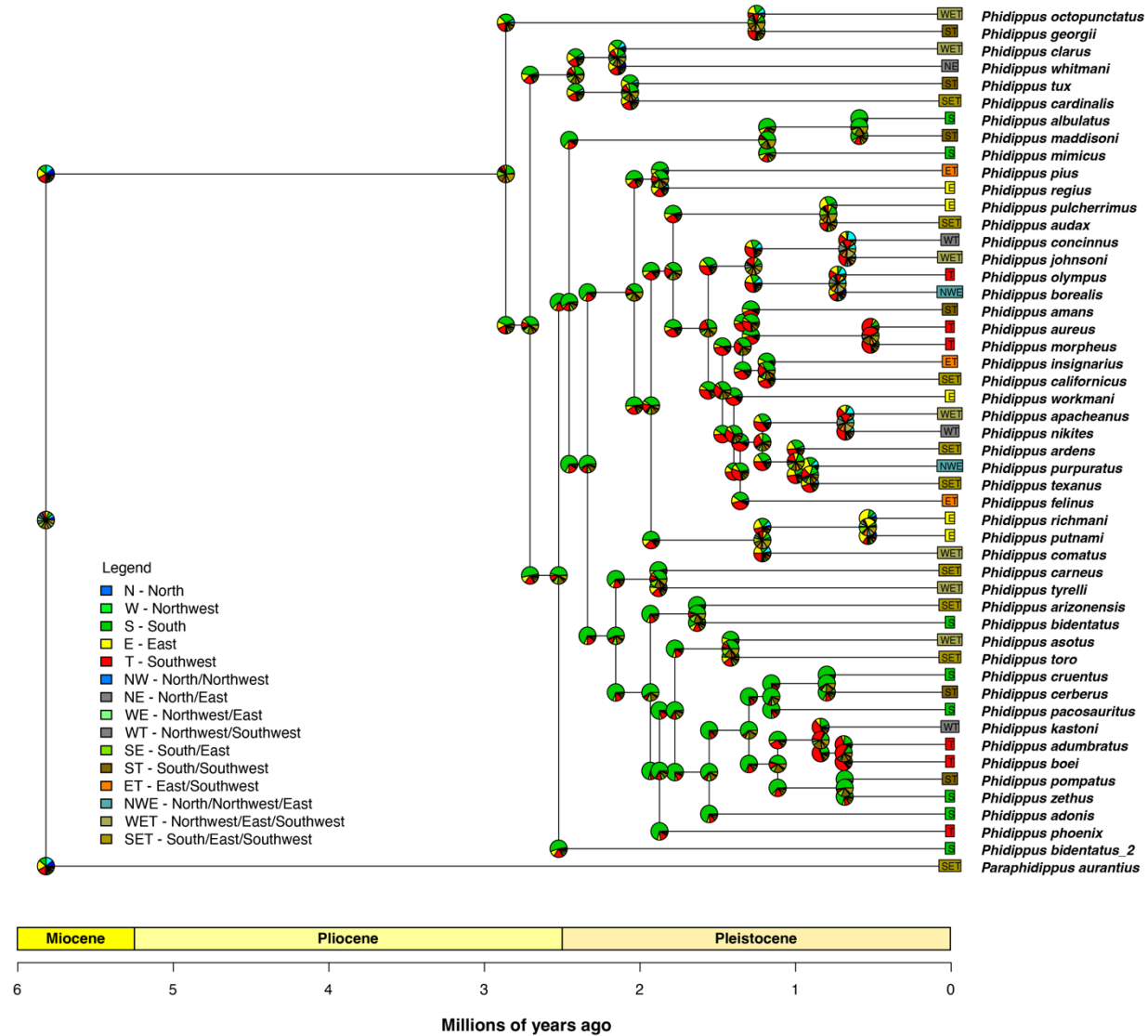


Figure 35. Estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes of the MCC tree based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with DEC model. In pie charts, the relative probability of the possible ancestral areas is shown.

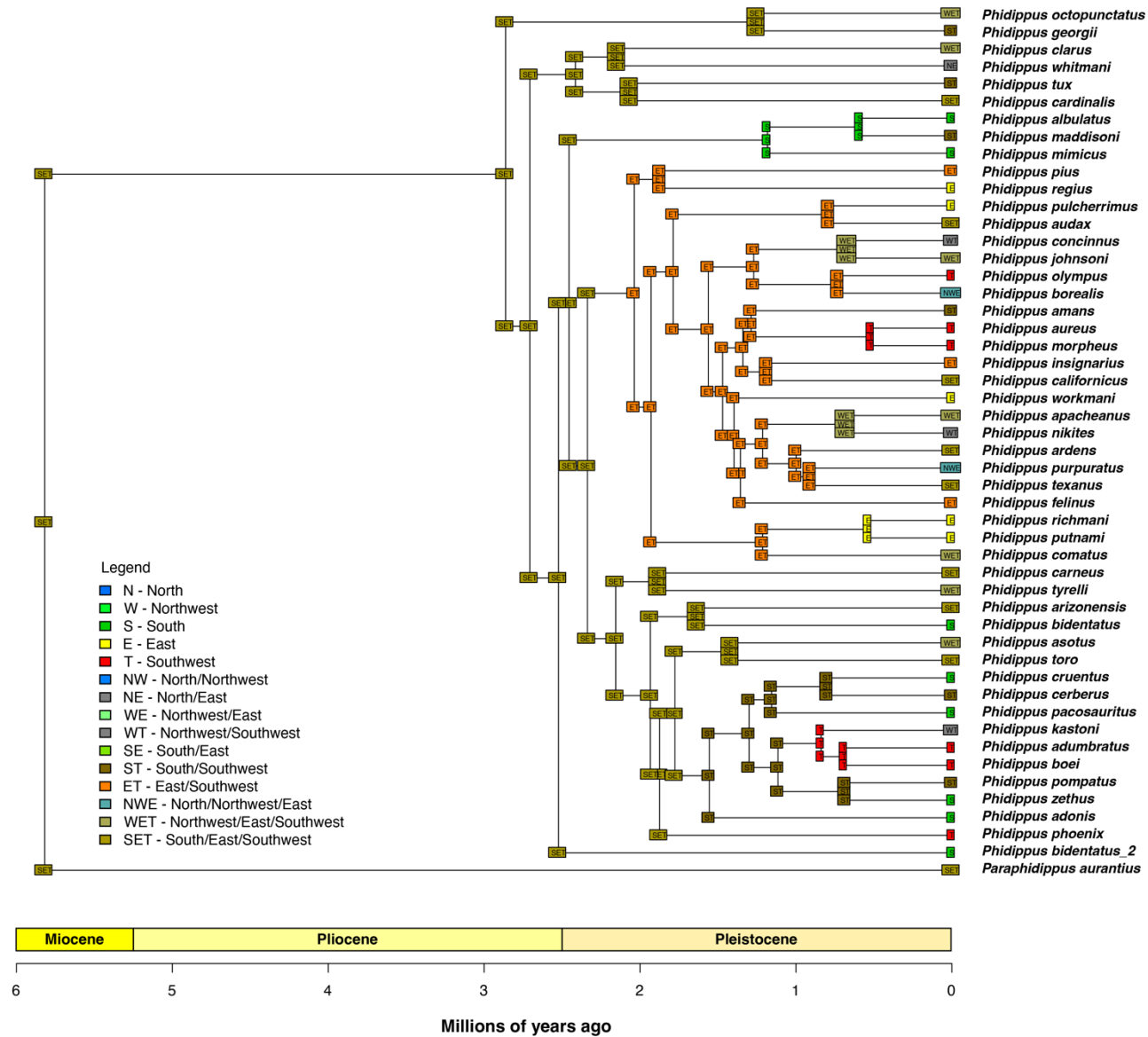


Figure 36. Estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes of the MCC tree based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with BAYAREALIKE model.

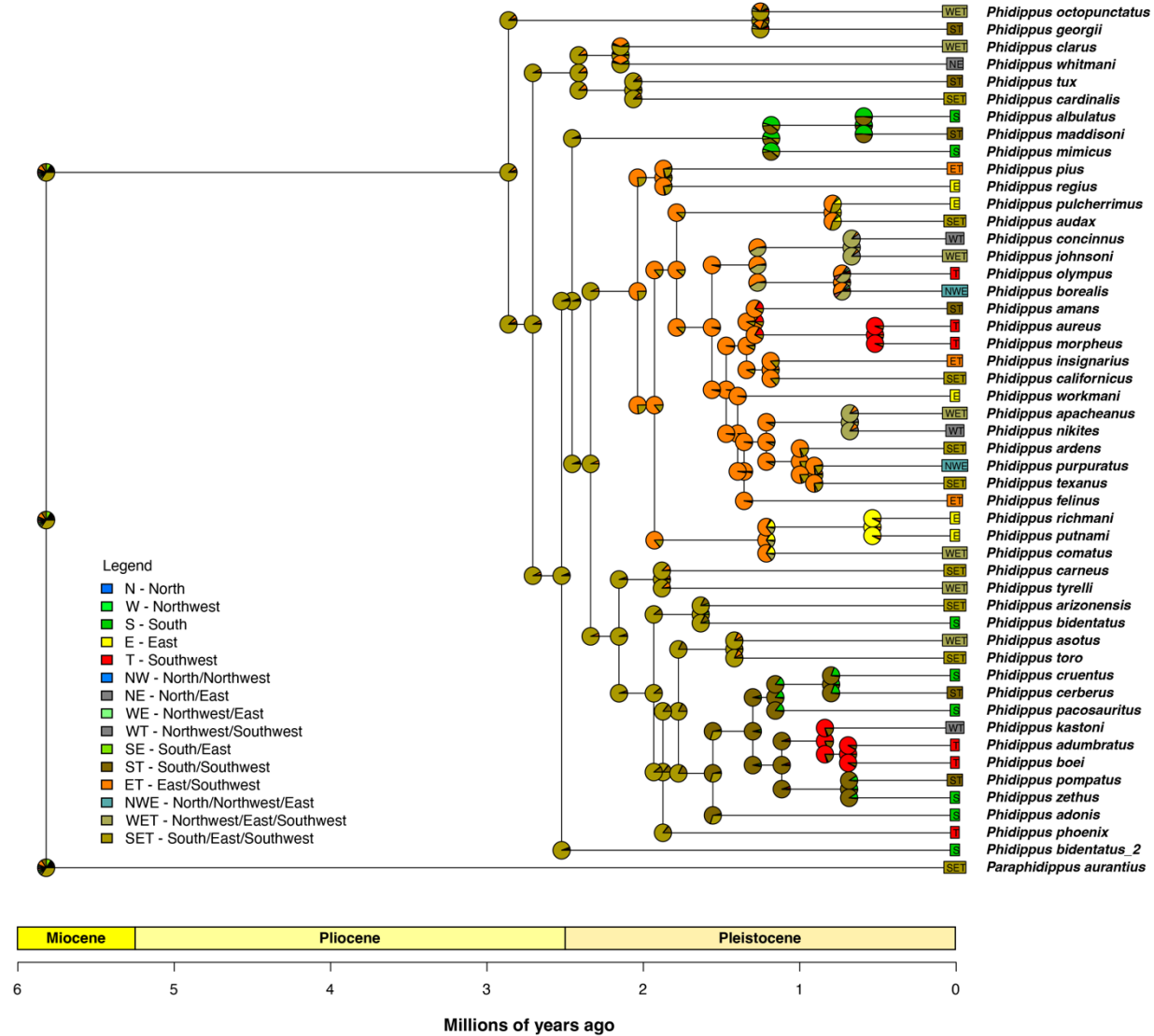


Figure 37. Estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes of the MCC tree based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with BAYAREALIKE model. In pie charts, the relative probability of the possible ancestral areas is shown.

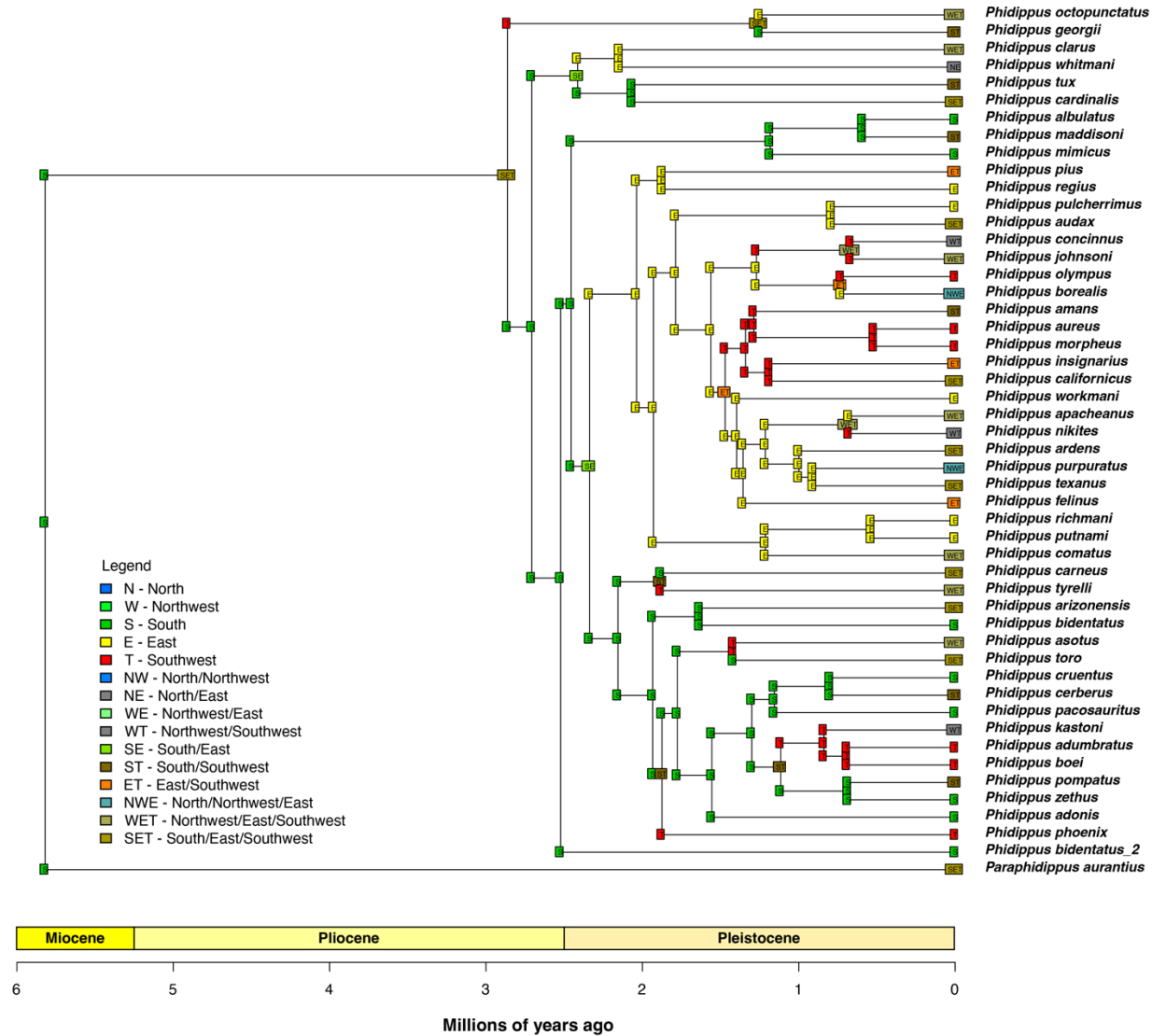


Figure 38. Estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes of the MCC tree based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with DIVALIKE model.

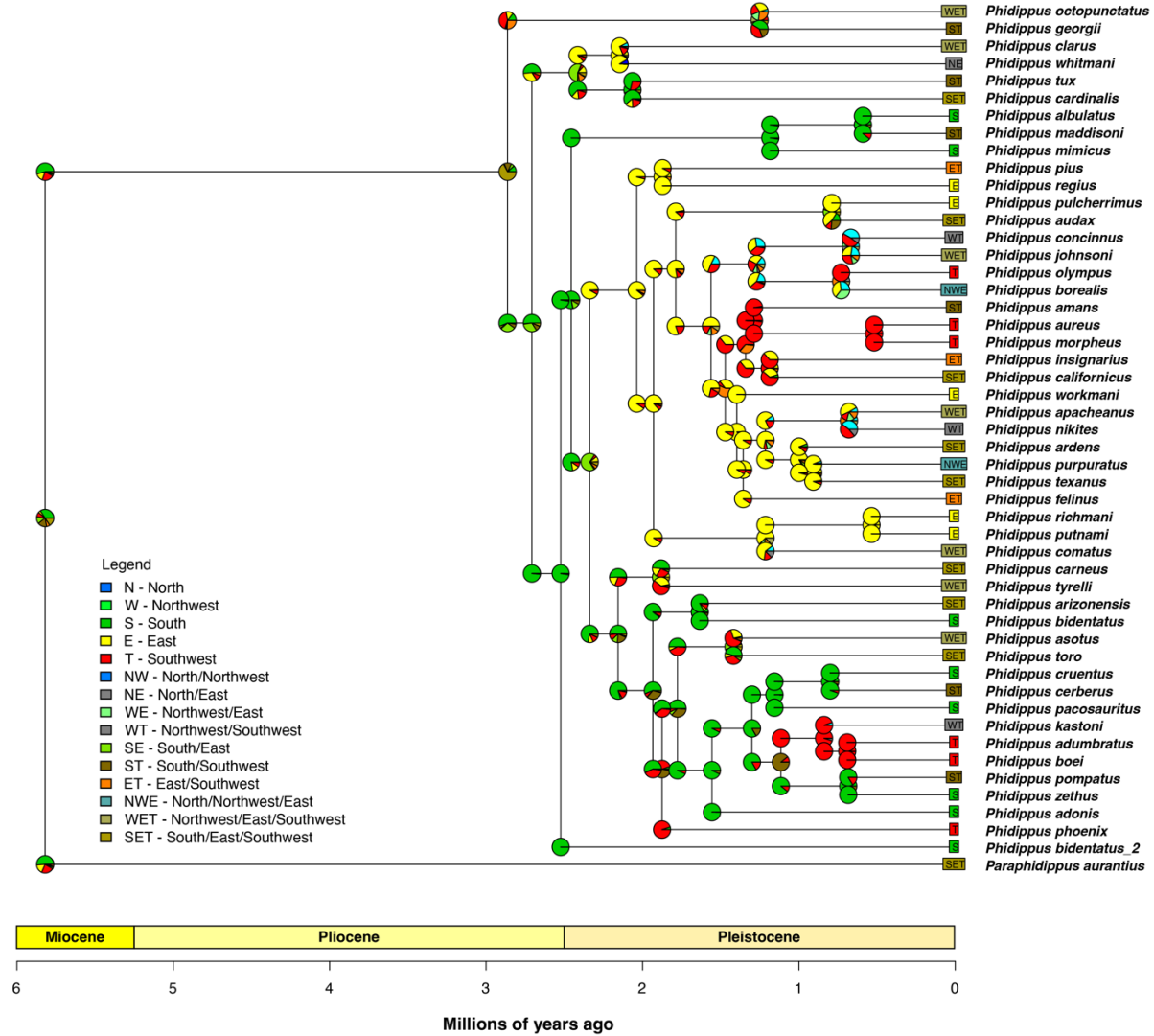


Figure 39. Estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes of the MCC tree based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with DIVALIKE model. In pie charts, the relative probability of the possible ancestral areas is shown.

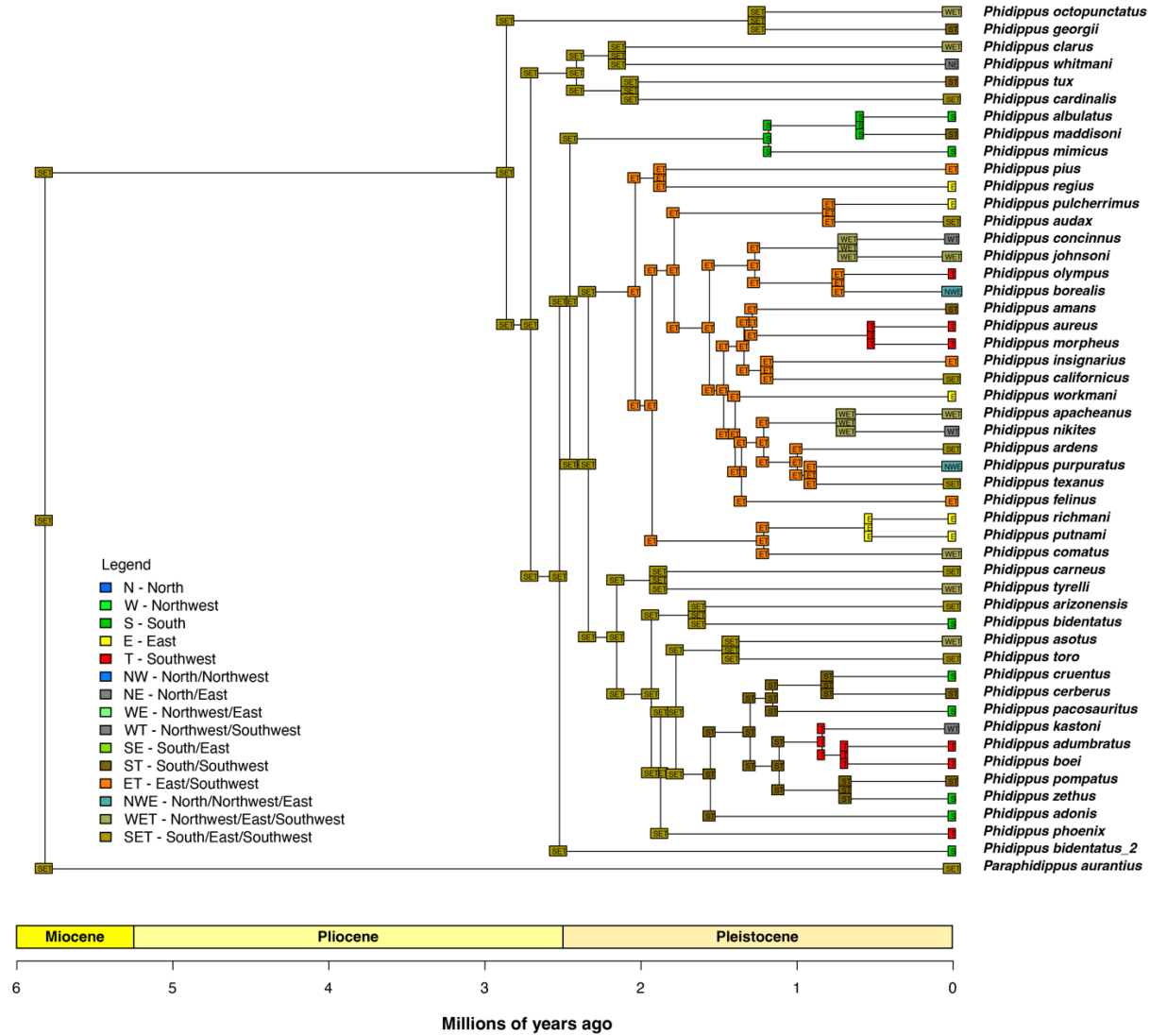


Figure 40. Estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes of the MCC tree based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with BAYAREALIKE+J model.

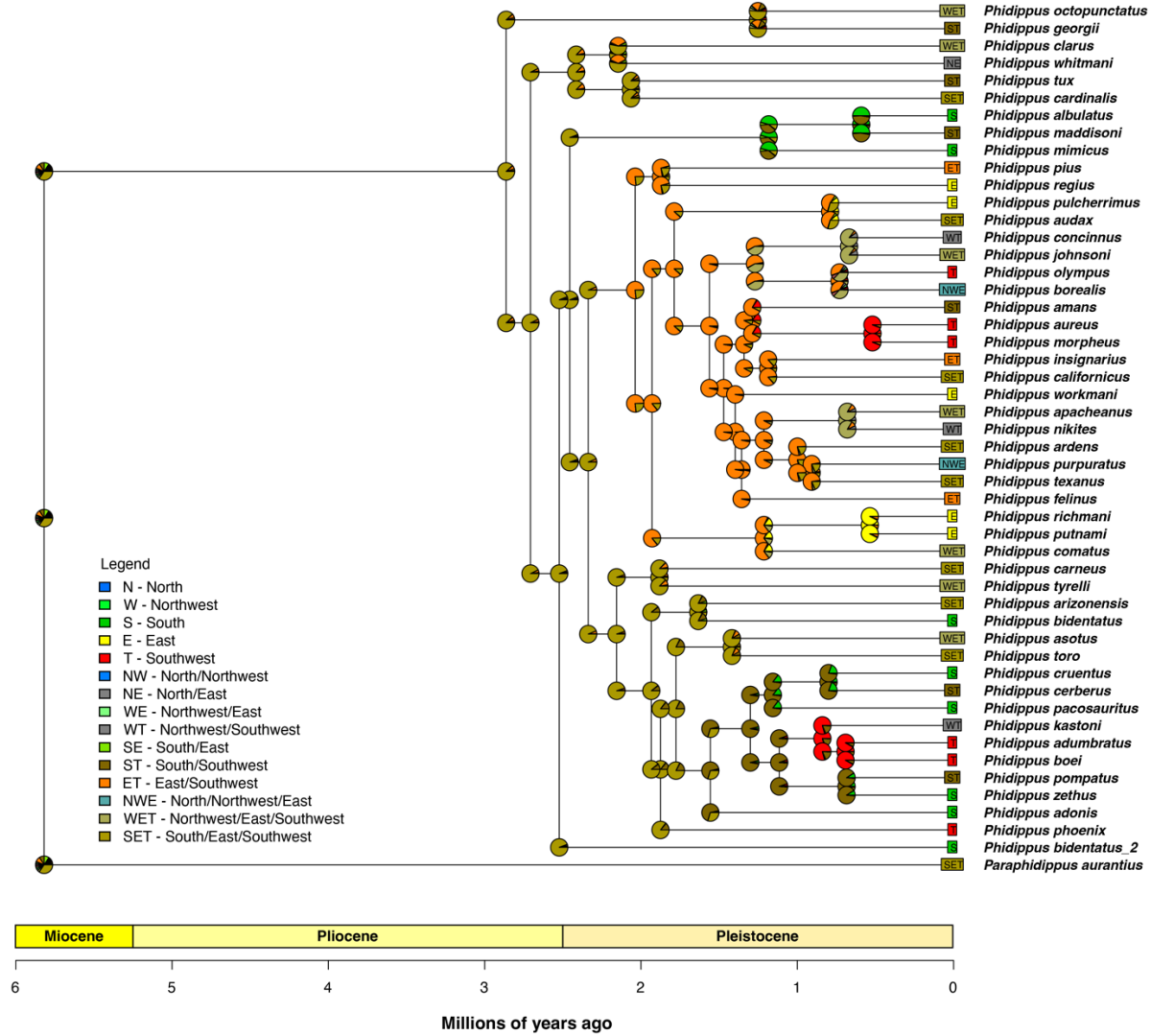


Figure 41. Estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes of the MCC tree based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with BAYAREALIKE+J model. In pie charts, the relative probability of the possible ancestral areas is shown.

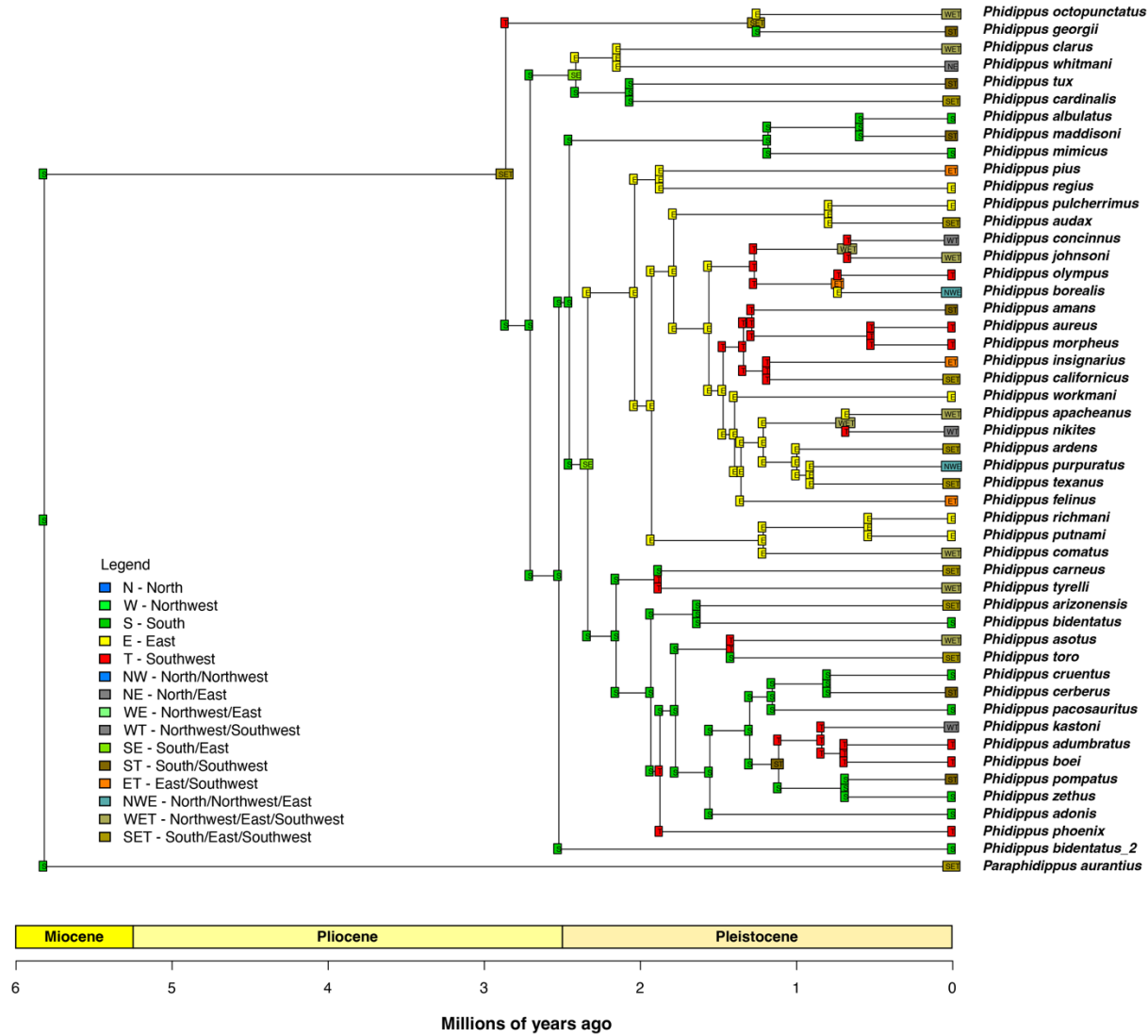


Figure 42. Estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes of the MCC tree based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with DIVALIKE+J model.

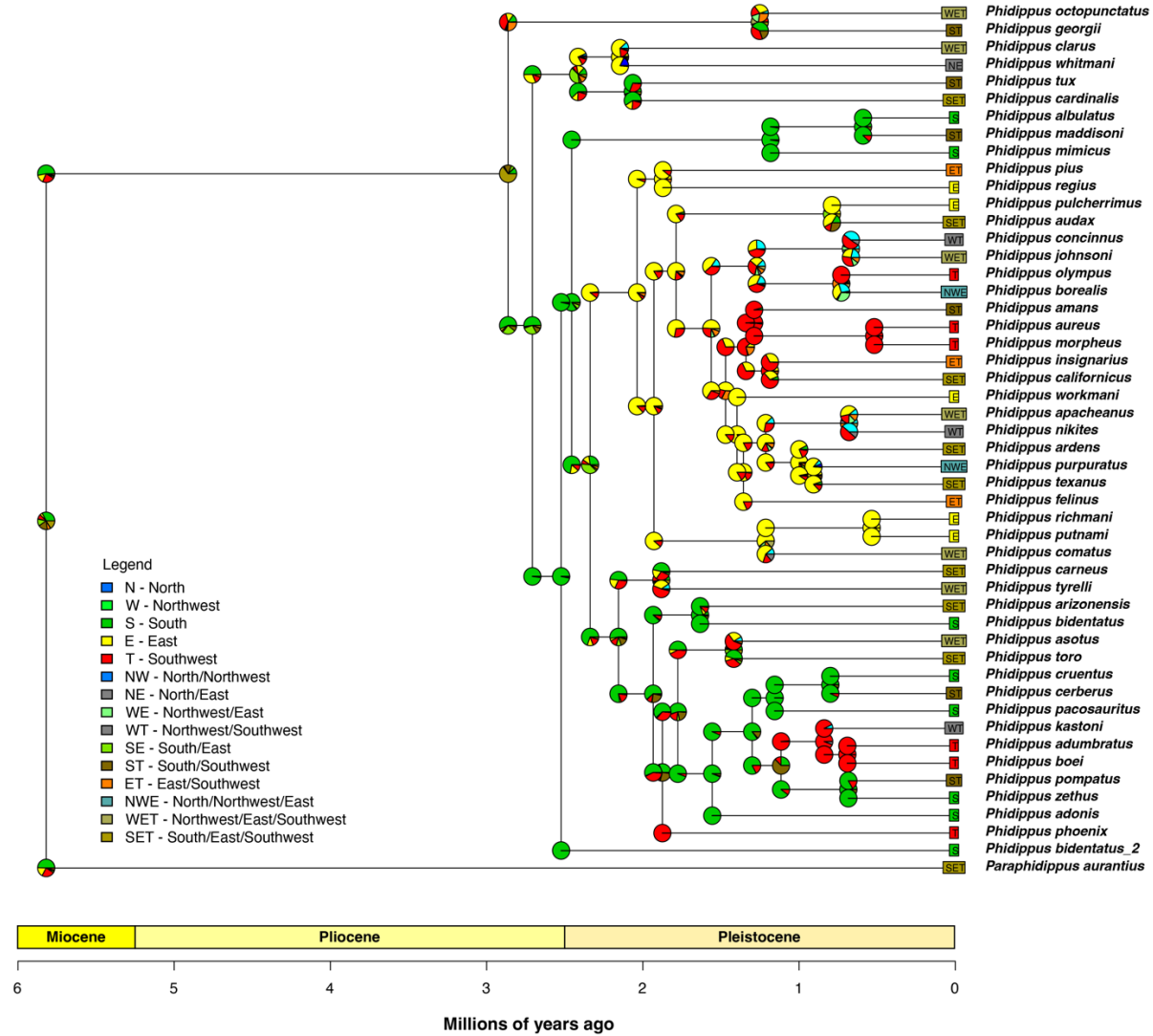


Figure 43. Estimated ancestral ranges of the genus *Phidippus* mapped on the nodes of the MCC tree based on BioGeoBEARS analysis with DIVALIKE+J model. In pie charts, the relative probability of the possible ancestral areas is shown.