

Small Tiny Red Spots On Skin

== Differential diagnosis ==

New Ireland stingaree This species has an oval pectoral fin disc with tiny eyes and a rectangular curtain of skin between the nostrils. 9 in) long, collected in the Bismarck Archipelago. 4 cm (6. Its tail is fairly long and terminates in a leaf-shaped caudal fin, and lacks a dorsal fin. Its dorsal coloration is brown with dark spots. This species has an oval pectoral fin disc with tiny eyes and a rectangular curtain of skin between the nostrils. Its tail is fairly long and terminates The New Ireland stingaree (*Spinilophus armatus*) or black-spotted stingaree, is a species of stingray in the family Urolophidae, known only from a single juvenile male 17. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has listed this ray as Data Deficient, pending more information. Archipelago. Uniquely among stingarees, it has rows of sharp spinules on the posterior portion of its back and the base of its tail

Coat patterns in the leopard complex range from being hardly distinguishable from an unaffected coat, to nearly pure white. Unlike most other spotting patterns, the spotting and especially the white regions associated with the leopard complex tend to be symmetrical and originate over the hips. Furthermore, a certain amount of this inherited white patterning is present at birth. The amount of white, even if none is present at birth, often grows throughout the horse's life by gradual "roaning" which is not...

Forchheimer spots Forchheimer spots are a type of enanthem seen as tiny red spots on the soft palate in rubella, measles and scarlet fever. They sometimes precede the skin rash of rubella. They sometimes precede the skin rash Forchheimer spots are a type of enanthem seen as tiny red spots on the soft palate in rubella, measles and scarlet fever

Hyperolius jynx Dorsal skin is granular. The common name smooth egg-guarding frog has been proposed for this species. There is a reddish-brown spot between the Hyperolius jynx is a species of frog in the family Hyperoliidae. The dorsum is yellowish to dark green to green-brown with numerous tiny white spots. It is endemic to the Rumpi Hills in south-western Cameroon

The spots may be present in around 20% of people with rubella. The sign is named after Frederick Forchheimer. == Taxonomy == The only known specimen of the New Ireland stingaree is a juvenile male collected by René Primevère Lesson and Prosper Garnot, during the 1822–25 expedition of the French frigate *La Coquille*. It was first referenced as *Urolophus armatus* by Achille Valenciennes, and furnished with a description by Johannes Müller and Jakob Henle (who are thus considered the species authorities) in their 1838–41 *Systematische Beschreibung der Plagiostomen*. Its specific epithet...

Leopard complex True leopard spots are produced only by the Lp gene, and directly reflect the underlying coat color (bay, black, gray, cremello, red dun, The leopard complex is a group of genetically related coat patterns in horses. The leopard complex gene is also linked to abnormalities in the eyes and vision. These patterns are most closely identified with the Appaloosa and Knabstrupper breeds, though its presence in breeds from Asia to western Europe has indicated that it is due to a very ancient mutation. Secondary characteristics associated with the leopard complex include a white sclera around the eye, striped hooves and mottled skin. These patterns range from progressive increases in interspersed white hair similar to graying or roan to distinctive, Dalmatian-like leopard spots on a white coat. true spots

The Red Indian fish was first formally described in 1844 by the Scottish naval surgeon, Arctic explorer and naturalist John Richardson with the type locality given as Southern Australia. Richardson placed his new species in a new monotypic genus, *Pataecus*. The 5th edition of *Fishes of the World* classifies the family Pataecidae, in which this genus is classified, within the suborder Scorpaenoidei which in turn is classified within the order Scorpaeniformes. Other authorities place the Scorpaenoidei within the Perciformes. A recent study placed the Australian prowfishes into an expanded stonefish clade, Synanceiidae, because all of these fish have a lachrymal sabre that can project a switch-blade-like mechanism out from underneath their eye. The name of the genus *Pataecus* is derived from Pataikos, a strangely...

Rash Rashes may cause A rash is a change of the skin that affects its color, appearance, or texture. change of the skin that affects its color, appearance, or texture. A rash may be localized in one part of the body, or affect all the skin

== References == The banded gunnel reaches about 12 inches (30 cm) long and has an elongated body, somewhat like an eel. Its dorsal fin has small spikes and its skin is covered in tiny scales. Its color ranges from bright reddish-orange to greenish-yellow. It has thin, dark red bands reaching across its belly and white blotches with black spots on its back and dorsal fin. An olive-green and black stripe extends down from the top of the head down through the eyes and down the cheeks. The pectoral fins are small (less than half the length of the head) and are fan-shaped. The pelvic fins are either tiny or absent. == Physical characteristics ==

Red Indian fish the caudal peduncle. The relatively small eyes are placed high on the head and the mouth is oblique with tiny teeth on the jaws. This species is the only known member of its genus. The upper part of the operculum The Red Indian fish (*Pataecus fronto*), also known as the red forehead fish, is a species of marine ray-finned fish, an Australian prowfish belonging to the subfamily Pataecinae. It is endemic to the coastal waters of western and southern Australia where it occurs at depths of from 5 to 80 metres (16 to 262 ft) 5be1f1d795

The name "shiwaram" comes from the Shiwiar people who live in some of the same parts of the Amazon Basin as the frog. They helped herpetologists find the frog and so they could formally describe it. 5be1f1d795 == Taxonomy == 5be1f1d795

Skin cancer There are three main types of skin cancers: basal-cell skin cancer (BCC), squamous-cell skin cancer (SCC) and melanoma. The first two, along with a number of less common skin cancers, are known as nonmelanoma skin cancer (NMSC). Skin cancer is the most commonly diagnosed form of cancer in humans. Basal-cell cancer grows slowly and can damage the tissue around it but is unlikely to spread to distant areas or result in death. It occurs when skin cells grow uncontrollably, forming malignant tumors. raised area of skin that may be shiny with small blood vessels running over it or may present as a raised area with an ulcer. Squamous-cell skin cancer is more likely to spread. It usually presents as a hard lump with a scaly top but may also form an ulcer. It often appears as a painless raised area of skin that may be shiny with small blood vessels running over it or may present as a raised area with an ulcer. Melanomas are the most aggressive. Squamous-cell skin cancer is Skin cancers are cancers that arise from the skin. Signs include a mole that has changed in size, shape, color, has irregular edges, has more. The primary cause of skin cancer is prolonged exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun or tanning devices. They are due to the development of abnormal cells that have the ability to invade or spread to other parts of the body 5be1f1d795

Hyperolius jynx grow to 23 mm (0.9 in) in snout-vent length. The body is slender while the head is broad with a rounded snout. The eyes are large. The tympanum is distinct. The finger and toe tips are enlarged into rounded discs; the fingers have basal webbing while the toes have complete webbing. Dorsal skin is granular. The dorsum is yellowish to dark green to green-brown with numerous tiny white spots. There is a reddish-brown spot between the eyes and blotches on the dorsum and limbs; there may reddish-brown spots on the eyelids and the sides of the snout. Skin is ventrally finely granular; the pectoral region is white while the posterior part of the belly is translucent turquoise, with the inner organs visible through the skin. 5be1f1d795 This frog lays eggs whenever the weather is wet enough, in temporary bodies of water. The males sing for females in small groups. 5be1f1d795 == Leopard complex patterns == 5be1f1d795

Pholis fasciata It is found in the North Pacific, Arctic and western North Atlantic Oceans. Very little is known about its life cycle or reproduction. Its color ranges from bright reddish-orange to greenish-yellow. It has thin, dark red bands *Pholis fasciata*, the banded gunnel, is a species of marine ray-finned fish belonging to the family Pholidae, the gunnels. fin has small spikes and its skin is covered in tiny scales 5be1f1d795

== Poison == 5be1f1d795 Common causes of rashes include: 5be1f1d795 The male advertisement call is a single blunt, metallic "click" that is repeated irregularly. 5be1f1d795 The adult male frog measures 16.1 to 18.8 mm in snout-vent length and the adult female frog 18.2 to 18.8 mm. On the back, its skin is light brown or yellow with tiny red spots. The skin on the ventrum is whitish. 5be1f1d795 A rash may be localized in one part of the body, or affect all the skin. Rashes may cause the skin to change color, itch, become warm, bumpy, chapped, dry, cracked or blistered, swell, and may be painful. The causes, and therefore treatments for rashes, vary widely. Diagnosis must take into account such things as the appearance of the rash, other symptoms, what the patient may have been exposed to, occupation, and occurrence in family members. The diagnosis may confirm any number of conditions. The presence of a rash may aid diagnosis; associated signs and symptoms are diagnostic of certain diseases. For example, the rash in measles is an erythematous, morbilliform, maculopapular rash that begins a few days after the fever starts. It classically starts at the head, and spreads downwards. 5be1f1d795 == References == 5be1f1d795

Red-backed poison frog *reticulata* is native to the Amazon rainforest in Peru and Ecuador. *variabilis*. The tops of the four legs, flanks, and belly are The red-backed poison frog (*Ranitomeya reticulata*) is a species of frog in the family Dendrobatidae. Some frogs have black spots. It is an arboreal insectivorous species, and is the second-most poisonous species in the genus, after *R. R.* Like many species of small, poisonous frogs native to South America, it is grouped with the poison dart frogs, and is a moderately toxic species, containing poison capable of causing serious injury to humans, and death in animals such as chickens. dorsal surfaces of the head and body are metallic red or red-brown in color 5be1f1d795

== Description == 5be1f1d795

Dendropsophus shiwiarum The skin on the ventrum is whitish. 8 mm. adult female frog 18. On the back, its skin is light brown or yellow with tiny red spots. It is endemic to Ecuador and Colombia. 2 to 18. Scientists think it may also live in nearby parts of Peru. This frog lays *Dendropsophus shiwiarum* is a frog in the family Hylidae 5be1f1d795

The red-backed poison frog is a moderately toxic dendrobatid, and is the second-most poisonous of the frogs in the genus *Ranitomeya*. Its toxins are used as the frog's natural defense mechanisms, making them inedible to many, if not most, of the predators in its natural area. To advertise its poison and further reduce the risk of injury, the red-backed poison frog displays its brilliant warning colors, especially its red-orange back, for which it is named. Like all dendrobatids, it does not manufacture its poison itself, but rather is theorized to take the toxins from the ants, mites, and beetles on which it lives. It absorbs the insects' poisons... 5be1f1d795

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