

Insect Bite With A Red Ring

Scolopendra morsitans was first described by Carl Linnaeus...

798824ad00 "Erythema migrans is the only manifestation of Lyme disease in the United States that is sufficiently distinctive to allow clinical diagnosis in the absence of laboratory confirmation." Often, but not always, mentions of a target lesion (bull's-eye lesion) are talking about erythema migrans. However, the appearance of erythema migrans can vary considerably: while some look like a bull's eye, in the U.S. most are evenly red or bluish, without a central or ring-like clearing. A minority of patients never have any rash. Because Lyme disease can within a few weeks cause long-term neurologic complications, persons with a rash and recent history of outdoor activities where Lyme is common should seek a doctor for diagnosis. 798824ad00 == Taxonomy == 798824ad00

Scolopendra morsitans morsitans is the type species for the genus *Scolopendra*. confused with the giant red-headed centipede (*Scolopendra heros*), Chinese red-headed centipede (*Scolopendra subspines*), or the Tanzanian blue ring centipede *Scolopendra morsitans*, also known as the Tanzanian blue ringleg or red-headed centipede, is a species of centipede in the family Scolopendridae. S 798824ad00

Pseudoxenodon bambusicola It is rear fanged so its bite, while painful and latching, *Pseudoxenodon bambusicola*, commonly known as the bamboo snake or bamboo false cobra, is a species of snake in the family Colubridae. The species is found in China, Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand. It will strike repeatedly with several false bites before it will engage a true strike. hood 798824ad00

Crickets have mainly cylindrically shaped bodies, round heads, and long antennae. Behind the head is a smooth, robust pronotum. The abdomen ends in a pair of long cerci; females have a long, cylindrical ovipositor. Diagnostic features include legs with 3-segmented tarsi; as with many Orthoptera, the hind legs have enlarged femora, providing power for jumping. The front wings are adapted as tough, leathery elytra, and some crickets chirp by rubbing parts of these together. The hind wings are membranous and folded when not in use for flight; many species, however, are flightless. The largest members of the family are the bull crickets, *Brachytrupes*, which are up to 5 cm (2 in) long. 798824ad00 The species is listed as least concern by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) because its population appears to be increasing, but its popularity as a pet and unpopularity with farmers have reduced its numbers in some parts of its native range. 798824ad00 == Taxonomy == 798824ad00

Tabanidae them with insecticide-impregnated eartags or collars has had some success in killing the insects. Usually, a weal Horse flies and deer flies are true flies in the family Tabanidae in the insect order Diptera. They prefer to fly in sunlight, avoiding dark and shady areas, and are inactive at night. Females parasitize land vertebrates, including humans, biting them to obtain blood. Tabanid bites can be painful to humans. They are found all over the world except for some islands and the polar regions (Hawaii, Greenland, Iceland). The adults are often large and agile in flight. Contrary to popular belief, horse flies cannot see infrared light or otherwise detect heat at a distance. Both horse flies and botflies (Oestridae) are sometimes referred to as gadflies 798824ad00

Crickets are distributed all around the world except at latitudes 55° or... 798824ad00 == Taxonomy == 798824ad00 *S. morsitans* should not be confused with the giant red-headed centipede (*Scolopendra heros*), Chinese red-headed centipede (*Scolopendra subspines*), or the Tanzanian blue ring centipede (*Ethmostigmus trigonopus*), all of which have similar sounding common names to *S. morsitans*. 798824ad00

Argiope aurantia The body length of males ranges from 5–9 mm (0. 35 in); females range from 19–28 mm (0. 10 in). For a healthy adult, a bite is not considered an *Argiope aurantia* is a species of spider, commonly known as the yellow garden spider, black and yellow garden spider, golden garden spider, writing spider, zigzag spider, zipper spider, black and yellow argiope, corn spider, Steeler spider, or McKinley spider. A bite by *Argiope aurantia* is comparable to a bee sting with redness and swelling. It is common to the contiguous United States, Hawaii, southern Canada, Mexico, and Central America. Its scientific Latin name translates to "gilded silver-face" (the genus name *Argiope* meaning "silver-face", while the specific epithet *aurantia* means "gilded"). The species was first described by Hippolyte Lucas in 1833. 20–0. These spiders may bite if disturbed or harassed, but the venom is harmless to non-allergic humans, roughly equivalent to a bumblebee sting in intensity. 75–1. argiotoxin ArgTX-636. It has distinctive yellow and black markings on the abdomen and a mostly white cephalothorax. The average female body mass is about 752. 0 mg 798824ad00

Micrurus fulvius The species is endemic to the southeastern United States. The family also contains the cobras and sea snakes. including: "Red on yellow, kill a fellow; red on black, poison lack" "Red on black, friend of Jack, red on yellow, bite a fellow" "Red and yellow, kill a fellow" *Micrurus fulvius*, commonly known as the eastern coral snake, common coral snake, American cobra, and more, is a species of highly venomous coral snake in the family Elapidae 798824ad00

Academically, the interaction of insects and society has been treated in part as cultural entomology, dealing mostly with "advanced" societies, and in part as ethnoentomology, dealing mostly with "primitive" societies, though the distinction is weak and not based on theory. Both academic disciplines explore the parallels, connections and influence of insects on human populations, and vice versa. They are rooted in anthropology and natural history, as well as entomology, the study of insects. Other cultural uses of insects, such as biomimicry, do not necessarily lie within these academic disciplines. 798824ad00 Four subspecies are recognised... 798824ad00

Human interactions with insects Human interactions with insects include both a wide variety of uses, whether practical such as for food, textiles (especially silk), and dyestuffs, or Human interactions with insects include both a wide variety of uses, whether practical such as for food, textiles (especially silk), and dyestuffs, or symbolic, as in art, music, and literature, and negative interactions including damage to crops and extensive efforts to control insect pests 798824ad00

Micrurus tener used to be considered a subspecies of *Micrurus fulvius*. However, DNA analysis suggests that it may be its own species as the analysis of microsatellites... 798824ad00 Female horse flies can transfer blood-borne diseases from one animal to another through their feeding habit... 798824ad00 One of the few parrot species that have successfully adapted to living in disturbed habitats, it has withstood the onslaught of

urbanisation and deforestation. As a popular pet species, escaped birds have colonised a number of cities around the world, including populations in northern and western Europe. They can live in a variety of climates outside their native range, and are able to survive low winter temperatures in northern Europe. 798824ad00 Adult Tanzanian blue ringlegs grow to around 13 centimetres (5.1 in) and are generally characterised by bright red heads and striated body segments; however, their colouration varies widely across regional populations. The species is found across all inhabited continents and is highly invasive. The centipede is an aggressive and opportunistic predator which hunts primarily at night and feeds on other arthropods and some small vertebrates, using a neurotoxic venom and its strong jaws to capture, incapacitate and digest its prey. The species prefers warm environments and is often found beneath leaves, bark and other substrate on the ground. 798824ad00 == Habitat == 798824ad00 == Taxonomy == 798824ad00 == Lyme disease == 798824ad00 Its appearance is sometimes confused with that of the scarlet snake (*Cemophora coccinea*) or scarlet kingsnake (*Lampropeltis elapsoides*), which are nonvenomous mimics. No subspecies are recognized as being valid. Although the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) listed *M. fulvius* as "Least Concern" in 2007 based on its total global population size (Hammerson, 2007), it is of significant conservation concern at the local level throughout most of its range; it is listed as Endangered in North Carolina (North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, 2014), Imperiled in South Carolina (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, 2014), and of Highest Conservation Concern in Alabama (Outdoor Alabama, 2017). 798824ad00 Yellow garden spiders often build webs in areas adjacent to open sunny fields where they stay concealed and protected from the wind. The spider can also be found along the eaves of houses and outbuildings or... 798824ad00

Cricket (insect) crickets from Australia were found to have the strongest bite of any insect. Most male crickets make a loud chirping sound by stridulation (scraping two specially Crickets are orthopteran insects which are related to bush crickets and, more distantly, to grasshoppers. e. In older literature, such as Imms, "crickets" were placed at the family level (i. The word has been used in combination to describe more distantly related taxa in the suborder Ensifera, such as king crickets and mole crickets. Gryllidae), but contemporary authorities including Otte now place them in the superfamily Grylloidea 798824ad00

Erythema migrans This rash does not represent an allergic reaction to the bite, but rather an actual skin infection. Erythema migrans or erythema chronicum migrans is an expanding rash often seen in the early stage of Lyme disease, and can also (but less commonly) be caused by southern tick-associated rash illness (STARI). It can appear anywhere from one day to one month after a tick bite. anywhere from one day to one month after a tick bite. This rash does not represent an allergic reaction to the bite, but rather an actual skin infection. The rash's name comes from Neo-Latin for "migrating redness. " 798824ad00

More generally, people make a wide range of uses of insects, both practical and symbolic. On the other hand, attitudes to insects are often negative, and extensive efforts are made to kill them. The widespread use of insecticides has failed to exterminate any insect pest, but has caused resistance to... 798824ad00 These snakes can range in color from light brown to a grey purple with black or red bands down its body. Being that it is a false cobra, it will raise up when it feels threatened and spread its neck into a small hood, which has the shape of a pointed oval ring.

Additionally, it has a black band across its large circular eyes. These snakes can reach up to 100 cm (3.5 feet) in length. 798824ad00 Adult horse flies feed on nectar and plant exudates; males have weak mouthparts, but females have mouthparts strong enough to puncture the skin of large animals. This is for the purpose of obtaining enough protein from blood to produce eggs. The mouthparts of females are formed into a stout stabbing organ with two pairs of sharp cutting blades, and a spongelike part used to lap up the blood that flows from the wound. The larvae are predaceous and grow in semiaquatic habitats. 798824ad00 == Description == 798824ad00

Rose-ringed parakeet Both sexes have a distinctive green colour in the wild with a red beak and blue The rose-ringed parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*), also known as the ring-necked parakeet, or colloquially as the Indian Ringneck, is a medium-sized parrot in the genus *Psittacula*, of the family *Psittaculidae*. show no neck rings, or display shadow-like pale to dark grey neck rings. It has a disjunct native range in tropical northern Africa and the Indian subcontinent, and is now introduced into many other parts of the world where populations have established themselves having been bred for the exotic pet trade and then escaped 798824ad00

Maroon shining parrot locate and attain food. It is native to the islands of Vanua Levu and Taveuni in Fiji and was introduced to the islands of southern Tonga in prehistoric times. Its natural habitats are subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests and subtropical or tropical mangrove forests. Their bill also allows them to bite into wood in order to get to insects and/or their larvae when this is their food of choice The maroon shining parrot or red shining-parrot (*Prosopiea tabuensis*), is a species of parrot in the family *Psittaculidae*. The species is sometimes considered conspecific with the crimson shining parrot of Kadavu 798824ad00

The maroon shining parrot was formally described in 1788 by the German naturalist Johann Friedrich Gmelin in his revised and expanded edition of Carl Linnaeus's *Systema Naturae*. He placed it with all the other parrots in the genus *Psittacus* and coined the binomial name *Psittacus tabuensis*. Gmelin based his description of the Tabuan parrot that the English ornithologist John Latham had described and illustrated in 1781 in his *A General Synopsis of Birds*. The maroon shining parrot is now placed with two other species in the genus *Prosopiea* that was introduced in 1854 by the French naturalist Charles Lucien Bonaparte. The genus name is from the Ancient Greek *prosōpeion* meaning "mask". The specific epithet *tabuensis*... 798824ad00

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