

Black Spider With White Stripe On Back

Stripe-chested antwren have a black and white streaked face and neck. Their crown, back, and rump are black with white or pale gray streaks. Their tail is black with white edges The stripe-chested antwren (*Myrmotherula longicauda*) is a species of bird in the subfamily *Thamnophilinae* of the family *Thamnophilidae*. It is found in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru

Black-backed oriole The black-backed oriole (*Icterus abeillei*) is a species of bird in the family *Icteridae*, the oropendolas, New World orioles, and New World blackbirds. pairs of feathers are yellow with black tips and the rest are black. They have a black chin that extends in a thin stripe down the throat. It is endemic to Mexico

The stripe-chested antwren has these four subspecies: Build == d8cc0aacad == Taxonomy == d8cc0aacad == Taxonomy and systematics == d8cc0aacad

Pellenes striolatus 05 and 0. Both are generally very dark, nearly black, and have a distinctive white pattern on the abdomen. The female has a shallow pocket in the middle of its epigyne and the male has a thick embolus. It was first described in 2002 by Wanda Wesółowska and Antonius van Harten. 3 and 2 mm (0. 08 in) long. The female has a larger abdomen than the male. The pattern consists of a central white stripe that is flanked by white diagonal lines, and is recalled in the species name, which can be translated "thinly streaked". The spider has copulatory organs that are similar to other species in the genus. The pattern consists of a central white stripe that is flanked by white diagonal *Pellenes striolatus* is a species of jumping spider in the genus *Pellenes* that lives on Socotra Island, Yemen. The spider is smaller than many in the genus, with a carapace that measures typically 1. 4 mm (0. nearly black, and have a distinctive white pattern on the abdomen. 06 in) in length and an abdomen that is between 1

Its natural habitats are subtropical or tropical dry shrubland and subtropical or tropical high-altitude shrubland. It is a fairly common bird with a very wide range, and the International Union for Conservation of Nature has rated it to be a "least-concern species". *Pellenes striolatus* is a species of jumping spider that was first described by Wanda Wesółowska and Antonius van Harten in 2002. They allocated the spider to the genus *Pellenes*, which had been first circumscribed in 1876 by Eugène Simon. The species is named after a Latin word that can be translated "thinly streaked" and relates... Description == d8cc0aacad

Langona zimbabwensis 12 in) long and an abdomen between 2. 102 in). 9 and 3 mm (0. The male was first described by Wanda Wesółowska and Meg Cumming in 2011. 102 in). 6 mm (0. The spider has a brown carapace with two faint white stripes on its back and a black eye field. It has the toothless chelicerae *Langona zimbabwensis* is a species of jumping spider in the genus *Langona* that lives in Zimbabwe. 098 and 0. 098 and 0. and 2. It has the toothless chelicerae typical of the genus. The spider has a brown carapace with two faint white stripes on its back and a black eye field. The female has not been identified. It has a long and thin tibial apophysis. 5 and 2. The spider is large with a cephalothorax between 2. 11 and 0. 6 mm (0. The spider can be distinguished from others in the genus by its distinctive pattern of 12 white spots, consisting of six pairs, and a black stripe on its abdomen

The specific name *laetabunda* is derived from Latin meaning "joyful" or "rejoicing," possibly referring to the spider's active behavior or vibrant coloration.

Black-crested finch The upper parts The black-crested finch (*Lophospingus pusillus*) is a species of bird in the tanager family Thraupidae. It is found in Bolivia, Paraguay and northern Argentina. The cheek area is also white. The male has a black head and black throat, and a broad white superciliary stripe. distinctive spiky black crest

Maevia inclemens is one of the eight species in genus *Maevia*. The species was first called *Attus inclemens*, and other names have been used. The two male forms look and behave so differently that they were originally considered two distinct species. In 1955... The stripe-breasted wren is monotypic. It has at times been treated as conspecific with the stripe-throated wren (*Cantorchilus leucopogon*) and the two form a superspecies.

Palystes The name *Palystes* is derived from either the Latin *palaestes* or the Greek *palaistes*, meaning "wrestler". spiders, which they paralyse by stinging them. The most common and widespread species is *P.* The genus was first described by Ludwig Carl Christian Koch in 1875. They then drag the spider back to their nest where they lay an egg on the spider, then seal the spider *Palystes* is a genus of huntsman spiders, commonly called rain spiders or lizard-eating spiders, occurring in Africa, India, Australia, and the Pacific. *superciliosus*, found in South Africa, home to 12 species in the genus

Stripe-breasted wren The stripe-breasted wren is found on the Caribbean slope of Middle America from eastern The stripe-breasted wren (*Cantorchilus thoracicus*) is a species of bird in the family Troglodytidae. and the throat and chest have grayish brown, white, and dusky stripes. It is found in Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama

== Taxonomy and systematics ==

Redback spider 16 in) long. The adult female is easily recognised by her spherical black body with a prominent red stripe on the upper side of her abdomen and an hourglass-shaped red/orange streak on the underside. It has also been found in packing crates in the United States with colonies elsewhere outside Australia. 12–0.4 in), while the male is much smaller, being only 3–4 mm (0. It is a member of the cosmopolitan genus *Latrodectus*, the widow spiders. Females The redback spider (*Latrodectus hasselti*), also known as the Australian black widow, is a species of highly venomous spider believed to originate in Australia, but which is now found in Southeast Asia, Japan and New Zealand. by her spherical black body with a prominent red stripe on the upper side of her abdomen and an hourglass-shaped red/orange streak on the underside. Females usually have a body length of about 10 millimetres (0

The black-backed oriole was formally described in 1839 with the binomial *Xanthornis Abeillei* (sic). At one time it and what are now Bullock's oriole (*I. bullockiorum*) and the Baltimore oriole (*I. galbula*) were treated as conspecific.

== Taxonomy ==

Evarcha laetabunda It is widely distributed across Europe, extending into North Africa, Turkey, the Caucasus, Russia (from Europe to the Far East), Kazakhstan, and China. The legs are black with yellow heels and tarsi, the latter having black rings. *Evarcha laetabunda* is a species of jumping spider of the genus *Evarcha*. above and black below, with a white arched stripe around the dorsal area

Maevia inclemens has a black body and pedipalps ("palps"), three black tufts across its "head", and pale legs; and the "gray" morph has black and white stripes all over *Maevia inclemens* or the dimorphic jumping

spider is a relatively common and colorful jumping spider of North America. These use different courting displays, and differ in appearance: the "tufted" morph has a black body and pedipalps ("palps"), three black tufts across its "head", and pale legs; and the "gray" morph has black and white stripes all over its body and legs, orange palps, and no tufts. However, each form accounts for 50% of the adult males, and they are equally successful in mating. In the males there are two forms, a very rare phenomenon in zoology d8cc0aacad

== Etymology == d8cc0aacad The black-backed oriole is monotypic. d8cc0aacad The adult black-crested finch is about 14 cm (5.5 in) in length. It has a yellowish-pink beak and a distinctive spiky black crest. The male has a black head and black throat, and a broad white superciliary stripe. The cheek area is also white. The upper parts of the body, the wings and tail are grey, apart from the white tips to the wing-coverts and the large white areas at the corners of the tail which are particularly obvious in flight. The underparts are largely pale grey. The female is a little more drab, the crest is retained but the head pattern is less distinct, and the back and wings are tinged with brown. d8cc0aacad Like all jumping spiders, *M. inclemens* has excellent vision. The main eyes, in the front-and-center position, are large, and are more acute than those of a cat and about 10 times as acute as a dragonfly's. The remaining three pairs of eyes are along the sides of the head, and work as motion detectors. The eyes are used for hunting, for avoiding threats and for finding mates. d8cc0aacad == Taxonomy and systematics == d8cc0aacad *Langona zimbabwensis* is a species of jumping spider that was first described by Wanda Wesołowska and Meg Cumming in 2011. The species was placed in the genus *Langona*, first described by Eugène Simon in 1901. It was listed in the subtribe *Aelurillina* in the tribe *Aelurillini* by Wayne Maddison in 2015. These were allocated to the clade *Saltafresia*. In 2017, the genus was grouped with nine other genera of jumping spiders under the name *Aelurillines*. It is particularly closely... d8cc0aacad Mainly nocturnal, the female redback lives in an untidy web in a warm sheltered location, commonly near or inside human residences. It preys on insects, spiders and small vertebrates that become ensnared in its web. It kills its prey by injecting a complex venom through its two fangs when it bites, before wrapping them in silk and sucking out the liquefied insides. Often, it first squirts its victim with what resembles 'superglue' from its spinnerets, immobilising the... d8cc0aacad

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