

White Spots On Forehead

Spot-backed antwren Adult females have a buff forehead, some buff on their face, white spots on their crown, and a buff breast; The spot-backed antwren (*Herpsilochmus dorsimaculatus*) is a species of bird in subfamily Thamnophilinae of family Thamnophilidae, the "typical antbirds". It is found in Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela. white with a pale gray tinge on the sides and rear

The spot-backed antwren was described by the Austrian ornithologist August von Pelzel in 1868 and given its current binomial name *Herpsilochmus dorsimaculatus*. The spot-backed antwren is monotypic. Its body is mainly grey-brown, with a distinct white spot on the forehead. Its chin and lower cheeks are greyish. Its natural habitat is subtropical or tropical dry forests. It is threatened by habitat loss. == Taxonomy and systematics == The white-bellied piculet has these three subspecies:

White-headed fruit dove and a yellowish vent.

Juveniles have green heads with the white restricted to the forehead and upper throat, a much smaller grey shoulder patch, and the The white-headed fruit dove (*Ptilinopus eugeniae*) is a species of bird in the pigeon family Columbidae. Adults of the species have white heads, a purplish-red breast patch, a grey shoulder patch, olive-green upperparts, greenish underparts with a blue tinge, and a yellowish vent. It was described by the English ornithologist John Gould in 1856, and the specific name *eugeniae* honours the French empress Eugénie de Montijo. Juveniles have green heads with the white restricted to the forehead and upper throat, a much smaller grey shoulder patch, and the red breast patch restricted to the centre of the breast 53682aa206

In addition to white markings on a base coat, there are other markings or patterns that are used to identify horses as with Appaloosa, pinto or brindle, as well as artificial markings such as... 53682aa206

White-necklaced partridge It is threatened by habitat loss and hunting, and the IUCN has assessed it as near-threatened. The adult's forehead is white (in the nominate The white-necklaced partridge (*Arborophila gingica*), also known as the collared partridge or Rickett's hill-partridge, is a species of bird in the family

Phasianidae. 8-11. 8 in) long and weighs about 253 g (8. (south-central China) The white-necklaced partridge is 25-30 cm (9. It is endemic to southeastern China. 9 oz) 53682aa206

== Taxonomy == 53682aa206 The white-necklaced partridge was formally described in 1789 by the German naturalist Johann Friedrich Gmelin in his revised and expanded edition of Carl Linnaeus's *Systema Naturae*. He placed it with the other partridge like birds in the genus *Tetrao* and coined the binomial name *Tetrao gingicus*. Gmelin based his description "La perdrix de Gingi" that had been described by the French naturalist Pierre Sonnerat's in 1782 in his *Voyage aux Indes orientales et a la Chine*. 53682aa206

== Physical characteristics == 53682aa206 The adult white-browed fantail is about 18 cm long. It has dark brown upperparts, with white spots on the wings, and whitish underparts. The fan-shaped tail is edged in white, and the long white supercilia meet on the forehead. The throat and eyemask are blackish and border whitish moustachial stripes. 53682aa206 == Taxonomy and systematics == 53682aa206

Spot-crowned euphonia bill. The species is sexually dimorphic. The. Adult males have a bright yellow forehead; the patch extends to the rear of the eye and is speckled with black

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White-fronted surili Its chin and lower cheeks are greyish. Its natural habitat is The white-fronted surili (*Presbytis frontata*) is a species of primate in the family Cercopithecidae, the Old World monkeys. Its body is mainly grey-brown, with a distinct white spot on the forehead. It is endemic to the large international island of Borneo, in Indonesia, Malaysia, and possibly Brunei. possibly Brunei 53682aa206

White-browed fantail The The white-browed fantail (*Rhipidura aureola*) is a small passerine bird belonging to the family Rhipiduridae. The fan-shaped tail is edged in white, and the long white supercilia meet on the forehead. with white spots on the wings, and whitish underparts 53682aa206

Spot-crowned antvireo Their upperparts are grayish olive with a hidden white patch The spot-crowned antvireo (*Dysithamnus puncticeps*) is a species of bird in subfamily Thamnophilinae of family Thamnophilidae, the "typical antbirds". It is found in Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Panama. gray forehead, crown, and nape heavily marked with white spots. Their ear coverts are grayish 53682aa206

Horse markings Most markings have pink skin

underneath most of the white hairs, though a few faint markings may occasionally have white hair with no underlying pink skin. Bend-Or spots: Dark faint spotting, usually Markings on horses are usually distinctive white areas on an otherwise dark base coat color. Markings may appear to change slightly when a horse grows or sheds its winter coat, however this difference is simply a factor of hair coat length; the underlying pattern does not change. Markings are present at birth and do not change over the course of the horse's life. Horses with the W20 allele typically have white face and leg markings. Most horses have some markings, and they help to identify the horse as a unique individual. extensive white markings than bay or black horses 53682aa206

== Taxonomy and systematics == 53682aa206 Recent studies have examined the genetics behind white markings and have located certain genetic loci that influence their expression. 53682aa206 The spot-crowned antvireo is monotypic. It and the streak-crowned antvireo (*D. striaticeps*) are closely related and may form a superspecies. 53682aa206 The white-fronted surili has a tall sagittal crest that leans forward. This species' dorsal body is mainly greyish brown and ventral side is yellowish brown in coloration, with a distinct white spot on the forehead. The tail is yellowish grey, with blackish coloration of

hands, feet, brow, crown crest and cheeks. There is light colored frontal patch on the crown crest. This species has a sacculated stomach to assist in the breakdown of cellulose and also has enlarged salivary glands. The incisors are narrow and the molars have a sharp, high crest. The jaw is deep and the face is short and broad. The thumb is reduced and the hindlimbs are longer than the forelimbs. The average body mass for the adult male is 5.67 kg and for adult... 53682aa206 On a gray horse, markings visible at birth may become hidden as the horse turns white with age, but markings can still be determined by trimming the horse's hair closely, then wetting down the coat to see where there is pink skin and black skin under the hair. 53682aa206

White-throated screech owl Their chest is dark brown with tawny spots and their belly. eyes and a large white area below the bill that in some postures looks like large moustaches 53682aa206

The white-headed fruit dove was originally described as *Iotreron eugeniae* by the English ornithologist... 53682aa206

White-bellied piculet It is found in Brazil, Guyana, and Venezuela. black cap with a red patch on the forehead and white spots on the rest of it. Their upperparts The white-bellied piculet (*Picumnus*

spilogaster) is a Vulnerable species of bird in subfamily Picumninae of the woodpecker family Picidae. Their face is mostly dark brown with white tips on some feathers 53682aa206

Gmelin specified the type locality as "Gingi in Coromandel". This is an error, the species is found in southeast China. The white-necklaced partridge is now one of around twenty species placed in the genus Arborophila that was introduced in 1837 by Brian Houghton Hodgson. The genus name combines the Latin arbor, arboris meaning "tree" with the Ancient Greek philos meaning "-loving". The specific epithet gingicus... 53682aa206 The species is endemic to Makira and the nearby islands of Ugi and Malaupaina in the Solomon Islands. It inhabits lowland, hill, and ridge forest, along with neighbouring agricultural areas, and is especially common in foothills. Its diet consists of small-seeded fruits and berries. The International Union for Conservation of Nature considers it least concern. Although it can adapt to disturbed habitat, it is threatened by deforestation and habitat loss. 53682aa206 == Description == 53682aa206 == Taxonomy and systematics == 53682aa206

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