**ABSTRACT**

**BACKGROUND:** Nevus spilus (NS) is a potential precursor of melanoma; the vast majority of cases reported in the literature were histologically classified as superficial spreading melanoma. **OBJECTIVE:** To demonstrate the diagnostic value of reflectance confocal microscopy (RCM) in this subtype of congenital nevi.

**METHODS:** We report a case of a large congenital NS with equivocal clinical and dermoscopic findings in which RCM was applied for diagnosis and follow-up. **RESULTS:** There was a good correlation of RCM with histopathology and a lack of dynamic changes during follow-up. **CONCLUSION:** Our observations indicate that RCM, as a non-invasive tool, can be useful for diagnosis and follow-up of clinically and dermoscopically equivocal NS.