Each DAY at 11:00 am. ct (GMT – 5) we will post a different SMR snake being offered at a special price.
All snakes will be chosen for their rarity and/or unique beauty.
FREE SHIPPING for each Snake-of-the-Day.

Details

{simpleproduct:id=390}

ToDAY's SNAKE of the DAY Fri, Nov 2, 2012)

#110212
Low-White Pied-sided Bloodred
Male
d.o.h. 2010
44″ long on October 31, 2012

250.00 shipped

This 2010 male Low-White P/S Bloodred shows little white, but is capable of producing lows, mediums, and highs in the realm of the degree of white – when bred to other SMR Line P/S Bloodreds. He is possibly het for the McDonald Line of P/S Bloodreds. he's 44″ long and eating frozen/thawed adult mice.

Details:
Pied-sided Bloodred (aka: p/s bloodreds)
*Low White Expression*
Note: Expect DIFFUSED and BLOODRED to be incorrectly but synonymously used in the hobby
Most Commonly used Name: Pied-sided Bloodred
Mode of Genetic Inheritance: Selective Variation + Recessive
Morph Type: Single recessive mutation & selective variation
Eye Color: Black pupil & *body ground colored* iris

Go to History for more details about the DIFFUSED / BLOODRED base mutation of this compound morph.

At this time, this author suspects that P/S Bloodreds owe their atypical white lateral and facial markings to polygenetic traits versus simple recessivemutation. It is sometimes difficult to determine the inheritance of a trait or mutation when expression of the atypical feature is highly variable. In other words, are the Bloodred siblings of P/S Bloodreds not P/S Bloodreds OR are they P/S Bloodred mutants that are at the lowest end of the 0-to-10 scale for white expression? When proving the mode of inheritance via evaluation of Mendelian Phenotype Proportions in a single brood of snakes, visual expression is crucial. Hence, if the expression of white in this morph can be so extremely variable, when citing the ratio of visual mutants compared to visual non mutants, the very description of inheritance can be in doubt. I therefore honestly don't know if P/S Bloodreds owe their distinctive pied-sided white appearance to a recessive mutation OR polygenic trait modifications.

Aside from the random lateral white feature that is obvious in most members of this morph – compared to standard Bloodreds – is the extreme diffusion – even if they don't demonstrate any of the randomly distributed white patches on the sides. On most – even in the absence of lateral white patches – there is an obvious line of demarcation between the dorsal and lateral pattern fields – just above the half-way point on the sides (dorso–laterally). This stark break line between dorsal and lateral markings also begs questions about the lateral white being a mutation OR variable expression of polygenetics.