Amel Motley (no aka)
Most Commonly Used Name: Amel Motley
Mode of Genetic Inheritance: Recessive
Morph Type: Compound (Amel & Motley)
Eye Color: Red pupil

This compound morph results from combining the color mutation Amel with the pattern mutation Motley. Colors can range from dull orange to red-orange, and the motley pattern may vary from only a few dorsal ground zone circles to many dorsal ground zone circles more than half-way down the back. Adults are generally more colorful than hatchlings, but relative to the transformation of most corns from hatchling to adult, Amel Motleys change very little throughout maturity. Amel Motleys should not be confused with Sunglow Motleys – regarding their noticeable lack of white. One of the genetic functions of Motley is to reduce or eliminate color zones of white in albinos (black in non-albinos) leaving some to deduce that since Amel Motleys usually lack white, they must be Sunglow Motleys. The primary distinction between the two is the obviously heavier color saturation in Sunglow Motleys vs. the slightly cluttered appearance of Amel Motleys (color zones that have a mixture of many different shades of their base color – and sometimes white stippling).

What to expect:
Amel Motleys are one of the rare exceptions among corns in so much as their appearance from neonate to adult changes very little. Expect mostly red snakes with ground coloration that is lighter than that of the markings – with notable reduction or lack of white around the markings. Some have only a few of the classic Motley dorsal circles (often resembling a chain configuration) while some sport a long and contiguous “chain” pattern nearly all the way to the tail. Never expect to see such dorsal circles ON the tail itself. BTW, the pattern mutation, Motley virtually always alters color and markings – if only slightly. Patterns are often less distinct and colors are sometimes slighted softened in Motley mutants – compared to non-Motleys. Some people call all Amel Motleys Sunglow Motleys because of the absence of white (single recessive morphs are mostly or completely devoid of white, so most people think the Amel Motleys without white must be Sunglow Motleys), but one of the genetic jobs of Motley is to greatly reduce or eliminate all black in non-albinos and therefore, all white in albinos.

Important Note:

The advertising images on our web site are representations of the average adult example of each morph. These images are not renderings of the actual animals being offered, (except for uniquely offered snakes found in the SURPLUS section of this web site). We do not provide pictures of individual hatchling snakes for sale, nor do we recommend that you ever choose a new pet based on an image of its neonatal form. Corns change so dramatically from hatchling to adult, they will NEVER have the same colors or contrasts throughout maturity. While most of the snakes we produce will mature to resemble the featured adult image(s) on our web site, unlike manufactured products that are respectively clones of each other, the nature of polygenic variation results in each animal being similar but not identical to others of its morph. The snake we select for you may not mature to be identical to the pictured examples, but will be chosen based on our experience of observing which neonates will mature to properly represent their respective morph. We take this responsibility very seriously, and therefore publish the guarantee that we will exchange your SMR snake if it does not mature to be like our advertised examples.