

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 U.S. SHIPPING* for each Snake-of-the-Day.



toDAY's SNAKE of the DAY (Sat. April. 27, 2013)

{simpleproduct:id=607}

#042713

Bloodred

Male

d.o.h. 2011

32" long on April 25, 2013

**\$225.00 shipped**

Comments: This 2011 male Bloodred is 32" long and eating frozen/thawed hopper mice. He is Het for Stripe and Ghost.

#### [More about Bloodred Mutants](#)

Bloodred (aka: blood)

Note: Expect DIFFUSED and BLOODRED to be incorrectly but synonymously used

Most Commonly used Name: Bloodred

Mode of Genetic Inheritance: Selective Variation + [Recessive](#)

Morph Type: Single recessive mutation & selective variation

Eye Color: Black pupil & *body ground colored* iris

A few years ago, due to confusion regarding the heritability of the Bloodred's base [mutation](#) (specifically that the namesake snakes were not red and/or diffused), the base mutation name was changed away from Bloodred - to [Diffused](#). The mechanics of this gene mutation barely diffuse the [F<sup>1</sup> homozygotes](#) through maturity (if at all), so do not expect Diffused corns to look like Bloodreds. It is currently believed that Bloodred corns are the product of enhancing the base mutation, Diffused via [polygenetic](#) trait modification (selective breeding) to render a red and almost pattern-less (highly diffused) corn snake. That is not the opinion of this author, but in the absence of empirical evidence to the contrary, the best hobby and market interests are not served by published opposition to popular opinion. In other words, I'm not in favor of changing the morph name away from the original Bloodred since the new name Diffused is equally inaccurate. Without polygenetic modification, Diffused corns do not have a diffused appearance.

A brief history on Diffused mutants VS Bloodred mutants:

Initially, the corn snake gene mutation, Diffusion (formerly called Bloodred) was described as being recessively inherited, but many of the F<sup>1</sup> generational [heterozygotes](#) exhibited some of the obvious features of the gene mutation [homozygotes](#). It is extremely rare for simple recessive F<sup>1</sup> heterozygotes to exhibit ANY features of their recessively inherited genetic mutation. For example, F<sup>1</sup> heterozygous Amel corn snakes have no markers that demonstrate a hint of their simple recessive mutation, [Amel](#). The paradoxical partial-exhibition of the *Diffusion* mutation in the heterozygotes resulted in the *Diffused* mutation being re-described as having [codominant](#) inheritance (codom for short), but was tagged with the descriptor, *variable*. At that time, variable codom seemed an accurate and satisfactory genetic description for the radical color and pattern diversity among members of this mutation, but far too many genetic [anomalies](#) persisted. Identification of the inheritance of this mutation is once again considered simple recessive, but the Bloodred corn that most of us identify with toDAY is virtually always the aggregate of traits resulting from the *Diffused* (new mutation name) gene mutation PLUS [polygenetic](#) traits promoted by selectively breeding toward the highest expressions of [melanin](#) reduction, diffusion, and red color saturation.

What to expect:

As [neonates](#), Bloodred corns are often heavily patterned (sides are generally faded or lacking typical lateral markings). Some exhibit black (or partially black) scales bordering some of the pattern blotches, and most of them have head patterns that are notably unlike those of typical corns. Most [SMR](#) Bloodreds diffuse dramatically through maturity, thereby rendering adults that are nearly devoid of head markings, side markings, (any visible dorsal markings will be very faint). There will be NO belly checkering, but ventral coloration can be all red, all white, or red and white (no black). Many of the early Bloodred corns in the early 1990s were overly inbred and therefore suffered poor fertility (not to mention - the progeny of many of the first generations were stubbornly lizard lovers, refusing to eat pinky mice). Thankfully, through out-crossing in our projects to improve or change colors and patterns, Bloodreds no longer rank high in the realms of sterility or reluctance to eat rodents. In fact, there are some seasons in which Bloodreds are among the best feeders of our corn snake neonates.

Important Note:

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.