Butter Tessera (no aka)
Most Commonly Used Name: Butter Tessera
Mode of Genetic Inheritance: Dominant & Recessive mutations
Morph Type: Single Dominant Mutation (Tessera) & simple recessive (Amel) & Caramel
Eye Color: RED pupil & *body ground colored* iris

TESSERA PATTERN MUTATION

Other than appearance, the primary (and inherent) value of Tessera-type Corns is their mode of inheritance. Since they are dominant to wild type, pairing any Tessera Type that is a Visual Het to ANY corn snake (other than a Tessera-type) will render 50% Tessera mutants in the F^1 (first) out-crossed generation. The results of pairing an Tessera homozygote with ANY corn snake (other than a Tessera-type) will render 100% Tessera mutants.

BUTTER COLOR MUTATION COMPOUND

The genetic product of combining the Amel and Caramel recessive mutations render the ultimate expression of yellow in corns. Both color and pattern are variable in hue and shades, but all adults demonstrate what is left when the Amel mutation removes melanin from the Caramel mutation; YELLOW.

Adding the color mutations (Amel & Caramel = Butter) to TESSERA, obviously results in a Butter Tessera. As Tessera usually does, Butter coloration is extremely exaggerated. The inherent breeding value of this mutation compound is that if you breed this snake to a regular Tessera, 50% of the progeny will be Tesseras, but all of them are het for Caramel and Amel (therefore, Butter). Pairing those progeny at adulthood with complementary genes renders Tesseras, Amel Tesseras, Caramel Tesseras, and Butter Tesseras.

History of the Tessera Mutation:

In 2007, Graham Criglow asked KJ Lodrigue to order a 1.2 trio of Striped Motleys that were advertised on one of the popular Online Classified sites – since Graham's job prevented him from personally receiving them at that time. When they arrived, KJ discovered that they constituted a 2.1 reverse trio (two males and one female) instead of the advertised 1.2 trio (one male and two females). KJ and Kasi recommended that Graham gift the extra male to me, and that's what Graham did. Profound thanks to Graham, KJ, and Kasi for that gracious *and fortuitous* gift. In 2008, both the Lodrigues and I independently bred our males (Graham's and mine) to novel (*unrelated*) corns. I produced about 24 TESSERAS (*so named by the Lodrigues for the tessellated lateral markings*) from over 50 fertile eggs, but since the Lodrigues were in the middle of a career move to another State, they were less fortunate, producing just four non-mutant Okeetee-looking corns. My Tesseras were produced by the pairing of the male Tessera to three novel female corns (two F^1 Locality Okeetees from Chip Bridges *Rhett Butler Line* and one Okeetee-ish female, Het for Stripe and Amel). Imagine my surprise in seeing what we thought were nearly flawless Striped Motleys from three different females, only one of which was Het for a recessive pattern mutation? After the first brood of 50% Tesseras hatched from the female that was het for Stripe and Amel, except for the perfection of pattern, I was not thinking *new* dominantmutation, but when both wild-type Okeetees produced the same results, it was obvious that a new mutation was discovered.

Upon receiving the reverse trio from the seller, we all commented on the mutual peculiarity of the phenotypes. Most appeared to be the most perfectly Striped Motleys ever seen – in so much as their dorsal stripes were nearly contiguous from neck to tail tip (something never before seen in any corn snake pattern mutant) – but that was hardly possible if the admission of the breeder were true – that they were products of pairing a Striped corn with an Okeetee corn. How could these descendants of a Striped corn bred to an Okeetee be Motley types, instead of Striped? It is still unclear if those 2.1 Tesseras were F^1s (*first familial generation*) or F^2s (the originator of this line is now out of the hobby and difficult to reach – for clarification). If these three Tesseras are F^1s, my deduction is that the striped

corn he used in the original pairing was actually Striped AND Tessera. Even if those three were F^2s, the likelihood of the mutant patriarch being a Striped Tessera is strong.

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.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.