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2014 male Scaleless Anery Corn Snake. The Scaleless gene mutation was first discovered in France from the pairing of a Corn to an Emory's Ratsnake, so all Scaleless corns in the hobby toDAY are inter-species hybrids. This male is approximately 15" long, eating frozen/thawed pinky mice. His \$995.00 price includes

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Scaleless corns are not as fragile as they may appear. Yes, in the absence of the usual serpent armor (scales) they could sustain considerable injury if they tackled a live mouse with teeth, but that is perhaps where the fragility risk ends? Their shed skin is predominantly devoid of scales, but since virtually all "scaleless" corns have SOME scales, on an otherwise smooth sloughed skin you'll see the occasional scale above the ventral keel. Also, a very rare Scaleless corn would be one withOUT belly scales, so expect to see an almost completely scaled belly. Handy, huh? If a typical fully-scaled corn has a difficulty factor of shedding, it would be perhaps a one on the 1-10 scale for successful shedding. I'd place Scaleless corns at perhaps two on that same scale. In other words, without offering damp moss hides for my Scaleless corns, I expect only 5 of every 100 sloughed skins to be partially removed (this statistic cites MY experience with them, so results may vary, depending on genetics and cage conditions). We typically do nothing to increase ambient cage humidity for our Scaleless corns. Naturally, we never feed them live prey, and we brumate them with all of our fully-scaled snakes. Therefore, maintaining Scaleless corns is essentially no different than for any other colubrids in captivity. If I lived where ambient humidity were low, I MIGHT offer damp moss hides to Scaleless corns during their sloughing cycles, but only for those that demonstrate partial or latent sheds.