

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.



{simpleproduct:id=609}

toDAY's SNAKE of the DAY (Mon. April 29, 2013)

#042913

Striped Motley Amel Sunrise

Female

d.o.h. 2011

33" long on April 26, 2013

\$250.00 shipped

Comments: Superior color and market scarcity. This snake should continue to get redder with maturity, but read below to find out what else will happen.

As hatchlings, Sunrise Amels resemble Snow corns with a full blush of orange. Within a few weeks, they lose the Snow look, in favor of classic Amel appearance. Then, in mere months, their reds and oranges deepen to the point of having the deepest color saturation seen in Amels. Color continues to saturate (toward red) but after perhaps 16-24 months, Sunrise Amel mutants that are also pattern mutants transform in another way. In pattern mutants (like these Striped and/or Motley) through maturity after 16-24 months, random and intermittent loss of pigment renders some scales dull white, but usually only on scales that border the pattern. You may only see a few to dozens of scales lose pigment each year, but after a few years, the scales that are now pigment-less have relegated to pattern margins.

When striped pattern is involved the pigment-less configuration looks like scar tissue along the dorsum, like what you'd expect to see on an Striped Amel corn that barely escaped a rack unit, thereby scraping scales off their dorsum in the process. In other words, a mature

Striped-type Amel Sunrise mutant looks like it has a long and almost contiguous scar down the dorsum, either in the stripe field or bounding it. Scar tissue on Amel corns is some shade of white, vs. scar tissue on non-Amels usually being black or dark gray. Aside from the pigment-less stripe seen on Adult Amel Striped Motley Sunrise mutants, I believe the most attractive feature is their deeply orange-red coloration (vs. pale orange in most older Amel corns). I do not know what Sunrise non-pattern mutants OR non-Amel Sunrise mutants look like, *if they are distinct at all*. If anyone out there knows, I'd greatly appreciate seeing known Sunrise mutant pictures that are not Amels or pattern mutants.

Tony, if you're reading this, get in touch with me (cornsnakes@aol.com). You may well be the only person who can solve this mystery for me.

To me, the most valuable genetic asset of this mutation - in terms of altering other mutations - is adding considerable red coloration to otherwise orange Amel-types.