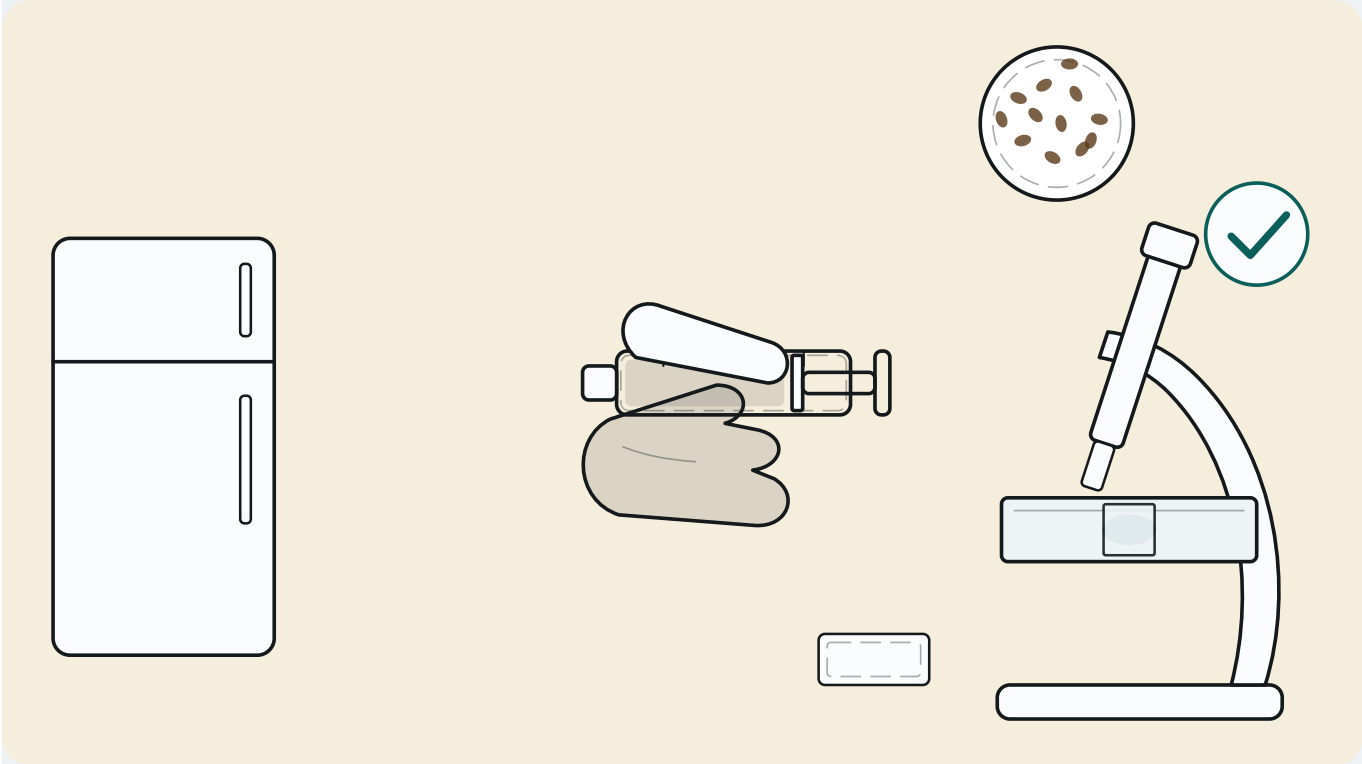
Rednigma Psilocybe Cubensis Spore Syringe

From sporesyringes.co.uk/spore-syringes/rednigma, where the drawings move and the page is kept current.

Scan for this page

HOW THE SYRINGE IS USED FOR MICROSCOPY



1 Shake the syringe for ten seconds, cap on

2 Cap off

3 Needle on straight from its wrapper, never heated or wiped; cover off

4 One drop through the needle onto the slide

5 Coverslip down

6 Under the microscope: for microscopy and taxonomy

7 Needle off, end cap back on

8 Into the fridge at 2 to 8 °C

About Rednigma

A 100% unstable cross of RedBoy and Tw2 aka Enigma The Who, How and Why of this story may never be know and as for the What. Well WTF might be a better way of thinking about this wonderful new strain. The goal of the project was simple. To make the cross over of genetic more obvious. RedBoy was chosen for the cross specifically because this particular strain produces a rust to orange colored spore print.

Origin and lineage

Rednigma is a house project: a deliberate cross between RedBoy and Tw2, the strain better known as Enigma. The aim was to carry Enigma's genetics into a line that produces spores, so that they could be studied from a print. RedBoy was chosen as the partner for a practical reason. It gives a rust to orange print, so any move away from that colour in the offspring would show that the cross had taken. The first generation went further than expected, with prints recorded in rust, purple and almost black. Rednigma remains a first-generation, unstable cross, and the source notes that not every recorded phenotype will appear in any one line drawn from it.

Under the microscope

Rednigma spores have the standard Psilocybe cubensis form: broadly ellipsoid, smooth and thick-walled, with a distinct germ pore at one end. What sets the strain apart is the colour of the print rather than the shape of the individual spore. Prints from the first generation were recorded in the rust colour of RedBoy, in purple, and in almost black. That makes Rednigma a useful subject for looking at pigment across a related population, with the caveat that print colour here is variable and cannot be used to confirm the strain.

What it is used for

Rednigma suits comparison work rather than reference use. Placed beside RedBoy on one side and a standard purple-brown cubensis print on the other, it shows how pigment can shift within a single cross. It also has a place in collections that document unstable or first-generation lines, where the colour and provenance of the source print are recorded alongside the slide. Because the line is not fixed, notes on provenance and batch matter more here than they would with a stabilised strain.

Handling and storage

Keep the syringe refrigerated at 2–8 °C and do not freeze it; unopened, it keeps for up to 6 months. Each syringe comes with one individually wrapped sterile needle. Fit the needle only when a slide is about to be prepared, place a small drop on the slide, and spread it thinly, since double-density suspension is easier to view when it is not crowded. Recap the needle and return the syringe to the fridge between sessions. Spare needles and gloves are offered separately for anyone who prefers a fresh needle each time.

Species	Psilocybe cubensis
Strain	Rednigma
Lineage	RedBoy × Tw2 (Enigma), first-generation cross
Format	Double-density spore suspension in a sterile syringe
Available volumes	2.5ml, 10ml and 20ml
Included	One individually wrapped sterile needle
Storage	Refrigerate at 2–8 °C; do not freeze
Shelf life	Up to 6 months unopened
Intended use	Microscopy and taxonomic research only

How to Study Psilocybe Cubensis Spores Under a Microscope

Disclaimer

- This guide is for microscopy and educational purposes only.
- Cultivating or germinating spores into mushrooms containing psilocybin is illegal in the UK.

Introduction

- Each spore is a tiny, structured cell, and under the lens it shows its shape, size, wall and pigmentation.
- SporeSyringes.co.uk supplies double-density Psilocybe cubensis spore syringes, every batch checked under the microscope before dispatch, so the field is well populated for beginners and professionals alike.

Step 1: Prepare Your Workspace

Choose a clean, well-lit area and wipe the surfaces with isopropyl alcohol. You need:

- A microscope (400 to 1000× magnification)
- Sterile slides and coverslips
- A spore syringe (2.5 ml, 10 ml or 20 ml)

- Gloves and alcohol wipes
- A still air box, if you have one, to keep contaminants away while the slide is prepared

Step 2: Applying the Spore Solution

1. Shake the syringe for ten seconds with its cap on, so the spores disperse evenly.
2. Cap off, then fit the sterile needle straight from its wrapper; never heat or wipe it.
3. Take the needle cover off and put one small drop of solution onto the microscope slide.
4. Lower a coverslip over the drop carefully, to avoid air bubbles.
5. Needle off, end cap back on, and the syringe back in the fridge at 2 to 8 °C.

You now have a ready-to-observe spore sample. Strain clarity

Step 3: Viewing Under the Microscope

- Start at 400× to find the spores, then move to 1000× for detail.
- Expect ellipsoid spores, each strain with its own surface texture and pigmentation. The one exception among the strains we have imaged is Creeper, whose spores are angular rather than ellipsoid under the electron microscope.
- Strains such as Golden Teacher, Albino A+ and Hill Billy are studied side by side; spore size and colour overlap between strains, so record what you see rather than expecting a signature for each.

Step 4: Recording Your Findings

Take photos or notes of each strain's spore pattern. Over time you will learn to identify:

- Spore size and shape
- Colour variations (dark brown, purple or translucent)
- Wall thickness and density

Step 5: Build Your Microscopy Collection

- Many enthusiasts collect and compare spores from various strains for taxonomy studies.
- Start with a reliable source such as SporeSyringes.co.uk, where every batch is checked under the microscope before it is released.

Advanced Observation Tips

- Use MEA agar plates to grow out gourmet cultures and observe mycelium under the microscope.
- Compare strains such as Golden Teacher and B+ side by side to see the variations in spore shape and density; our Golden Teacher vs B+ guide walks through the differences.
- Record what you see for each strain, so your collection becomes a reference you can return to.

Key Takeaway

- Studying Psilocybe cubensis spores connects science and wonder. With clean, double-density spore syringes and the right tools, anyone can explore the structure and diversity of these remarkable organisms: legally, safely and with precision.

Internal Links:

- Buy Magic Mushroom Spore Syringes UK
- Learn About Double Density Spores

- Still Air Boxes for Microscopy

Psilocybe cubensis spores are supplied for microscopy and taxonomy only.

© SporeSyringes.co.uk. Printed from sporesyringes.co.uk/spore-syringes/rednigma.