

* DELTA TALE *

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potomac valley aquarium society



The *Delta Tale* is published bimonthly for the benefit of the membership of the POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY INC. , a non-profit educational and social organization . The society was founded in 1960 for the purposes of furthering the aquarium hobby by the dissemination of information and advice, and the promotion of good fellowship among the membership by organized activities and competitions.

All correspondence to the society and to *Delta Tale* should be directed to P.O. Box 664, Merrifield, VA 22116.

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Frum the editor's desk

The first thing I'd like to say this issue is "your welcome". For those of you that are thinking "?" let me explain. At the Christmas party Alex introduced all of the PVAS officers, etc present. When he got to me (I fall into the etc category) he said I had the thankless job of putting out the Delta Tale. Due to this George White took it upon himself to do something to thank me. On arriving home one day I found a package with no return address at my door (if it had George's address I would have called the bomb squad). After quite a bit of grumbling at all of the strapping tape sealing it up I finally managed to get it open. Inside was a very nice book titled "Common Fishes of Qatar". After staring at it for awhile and trying to figure out when, where, etc did I order this I began to leaf through it. Inside is an inscription "John, Thanks for all your years of dedicated editing. George & the gang". So, that's what the your welcome is all about. This will get a special place in my library. It almost makes me want to take back all of the things I've said about George and his cichlids over the years, almost.


Lots of stuff coming up that I want to mention: the Raleigh Aquarium Society will be holding their workshop/auction/banquet the weekend of Feb. 23-25. These guys always have a great workshop and auction. It's well worth the trip if you can go. I've gone to the last several and hope to go again this year. The only problem is that this is the same weekend as the next PVAS bus trip. We have chartered a bus to once again go up to That Fish Place for their anniversary sale. The bus will leave from the Vienna Metro station, just like last time (7:30 am). For anyone wanting to go the cost will be \$10 per person (much cheaper/less stressful than driving up and back on your own). There will also be an additional stop on the way back, details are still being worked out. Check the hotline for updates (703-352-3365). If you can't make it to the Raleigh auction you have another chance at a great auction coming up on March 17 when PVAS will hold our winter auction (we've moved the date back from the traditional Feb. to, hopefully, keep from being snowed out). There's always lots of fish, plants, and supplies offered for sale at our auctions. If you've never been to one I strongly encourage you to come. Complete info will be in the next issue. While we're on the subject of auctions our next one will be on June 9, then another in Oct.

Something we haven't done in quite awhile that we are going to try again is a monthly bowl show. We're going to try to keep it very simple and basic to start with. Basically bring a fish, or several, in a fish bowl, or if it is large a tank (one fish per container). The fish will be judged against each other and winner(s) selected. Prizes will be awarded. Details are still being worked out. For those of you that have been asking about having annual shows again supporting this is a good way to convince us to eventually have a "real" show again.

Finally- I'd like to put in a plug for the American Livebearer Assoc. convention. This will be held May 3-5 near Detroit. Anyone interested see me and I can pass more info on to you as it becomes available.

Until next time...

WHAT'S HAPPENING!

 For up to the minute information on what's happening call the free PVAS hotline anytime (703) 352-3365.

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June 9: PVAS Spring Auction.

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DOES YOUR TANK HAVE... BORING TANK SYNDROME?

By Patrick Carroll, SFAS

"New Tank Syndrome" is a condition that is well known in the aquarium hobby. I have discovered a similar condition that is even more insidious, and potentially just as deadly. I have termed it "Boring Tank Syndrome"


New Tank Syndrome is caused when someone, usually new to the aquarium hobby, overstocks a tank soon after setting it up. The sudden increase in fish wastes causes ammonia levels in the water to rise significantly. Because the aquarium is newly set up, it lacks the necessary bacteria that convert ammonia to less harmful nitrogen compounds. The result can be a complete die-off approximately one month after setup.

Boring Tank Syndrome on the other hand usually strikes experienced aquarists whose tanks have been set up for five years or more. The onset is gradual. The aquarist may forget to change a fluorescent light when the old one dims. As a result the plants in the aquarium begin to get leggy and thin. Algae grows more thickly. The aquarium's population declines when fish die due to old age, stress, etc., and are not replaced. Since the aquarist continues to make regular water changes and otherwise maintain the tank, the surviving fishes continue in good health, but over time the hobbyist finds the aquarium less satisfying, less enjoyable than when it was first set up. It has become boring.

This is when Boring Tank Syndrome can become dangerous. Since the hobbyist lacks interest in the aquarium it becomes neglected. Water changes and gravel vacuuming, which at first were done weekly are done bi-weekly, then monthly, until fresh water is only added to replace water lost to evaporation, and gravel vacuuming is not done at all. Fish die, and their carcasses are left in the tank to grow fungus, perhaps because the hobbyist cannot see through the thick mat of algae that has totally covered the front glass. In the late throes of Boring Tank Syndrome the tank begins to resemble nothing so much as a cesspool. The final result of Boring Tank Syndrome is identical to New Tank Syndrome complete die-off.

I recently diagnose a case of Boring Tank Syndrome in my own 20 gallon aquarium. Several years ago I re-did it with a Southeast Asian biotope: lush growths of *Aponogeton*, *Cryptocoryne*, and *Hygrophilia*, with rasboras, barbs, flying fox, paradise fish, etc. The barbs and flying fox flourished, doubling their size from the time I bought them. But despite my care the tank had grown, well, shabby. The once lush plant growth was leggy and bare, the rasboras and paradise fish were gone. Finally, I realized that something must be done! I installed a new fluorescent light fixture. What a difference! I hadn't realized how dim my tank had gotten. I ripped out the spindly old plants and put in a mess of new ones. I put in a school of tiger barbs to replace the rasboras that had died off over the years and gave the gravel its most thorough vacuuming in years. Thank goodness that I caught the Boring Tank Syndrome before it became fatal.

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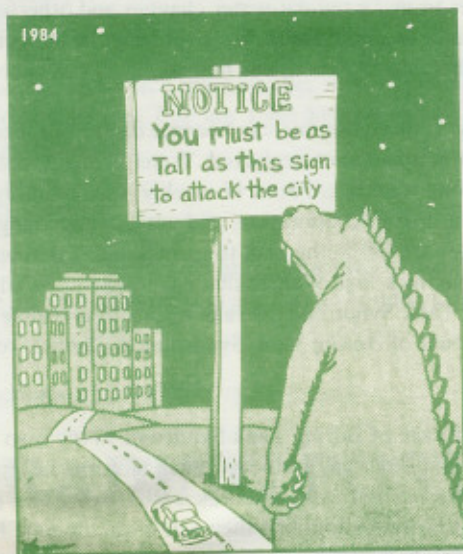
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So if your aquarium keeping has become more of a drudge than a joy recently, consider that it may have a case of the Boring Tank Syndrome!

Reprinted from The Golden Gate Aquarist, Journal of the San Francisco Aquarium Society

ed note- this article brings up something that most of us have suffered from, or will eventually. I know I have. A good way to combat this syndrome is to do things to keep the hobby fresh and interesting. Attend one of the national conventions- the ALA convention always helps pull me out, go to a workshop like the one coming up in Raleigh, try something different. Set up a tank of fish that you have never kept before. One of the great things about this hobby is that there is so much variety available none of us should ever get bored with it. J.M.



Anyone is welcome at a
PVAS Meeting.

BREEDING LAMPRICHTHYS TANGANICUS

by Kevin Cyr, NAS

Typically, cichlids come to mind when speaking of Lake Tanganyika but *Lamprichthys tanganicus* is one of the few non-cichlids imported from this vast rift lake. *L. tanganicus* is a cypinoid and is probably the most colorful fish from Lake Tanganyika. From the top of the dorsal fin, down to the belly are horizontal yellow stripes. In between the yellow stripes is an iridescent blue or green or sometimes both. This spectacular color occurs only in the males, the females sometimes show iridescent hues of green or blue depending upon how the light strikes their body.

I was fortunate to acquire one wild male and five wild female *Lamprichthys*. I thought this might be risky, having only one male, but this combination of males and females turned out to be a perfect mix. All six of the fish were housed in a bare bottom 30 gal long tank. The bottom was painted black to facilitate seeing the translucent eggs. Three elongated roundish type rocks (found on a rocky beach shore) were placed in a horseshoe shape in the back left side of the tank. On top of the back rock was placed another elongated roundish rock such that there was a slight crevice between the top and bottom rock. As you might imagine, the water conditions for these fish are the same as for any rift lake cichlid. In my case they were kept in a central system at pH 8.2, 18 DH, and total dissolved solids (TDS) of 1200 mS.

Several hours after placing the fish in the tank, the male was already doing his dance, he would continually chase the females and attempt to entice them into the rocks. Activity was fast and furious and after just a couple of days, eggs were spotted in between the bottom of the tank and the roundish rocks, as well as in-between the top and bottom rocks at the back of the tank. This was great!! The quickest spawning fish ever!! But... now what to do with the eggs? Well, figuring that in nature the eggs just sit in-between the rocks, I decided to just leave them until they hatched. Each day there were more and more eggs, but after about three days they started to fungus and the fungus spread quickly to the other eggs. Well, so much for mother nature!

At this point a separate 3 gallon hatching tank with a sponge filter was set up for the eggs. Methylene blue was added to the tank to prevent the spreading of any fungus. The eggs were carefully siphoned out of the breeding tank into a clear plastic container. This was tricky for two reasons, first, the rocks had to be lifted carefully so that an adjoining rock would not roll slightly and crush the eggs underneath. Secondly, every time a rock was lifted up, the females would dart over and devour any eggs that shook free, this was very surprising, as I thought the females would protect the eggs. After siphoning out all of the eggs the fungused eggs were sucked out of the plastic container one by one using a plastic eyedropper (the kind used to administer medicine to infants). Once all of the fungused eggs were removed the remaining eggs were dumped into the hatching tank, being careful not to expose them to the air. Here again, thinking of mother nature, the eggs were simply left to sit in the bottom of the hatching tank. Each day the eggs in the

hatching tank were examined for fungus and any fungused eggs were removed with an eyedropper. Each week, any additional eggs were removed from the breeding tank and put into the hatching tank. Finally, after approximately 27 days, these efforts paid off, there were three little fish swimming around at the top of the hatching tank. Much to my surprise, there were no egg sacks attached to the fish, they were fully developed. The newly hatched fry were immediately moved to their own tank that was connected to the central system, this move did not harm the fish at all. Each morning over the next several days, there would be newly hatched fry in the hatching tank and they were moved to the separate tank. The fry were immediately fed newly hatched brine shrimp twice daily. After the fry were two weeks old they were fed flake food in addition to the brine shrimp.

The fry grow very rapidly and from approximately 3/4" to 2 1/2" they become very delicate and fragile to handle. I have found that catching them with a net at this size causes their back to break. If you put them in a container and look down on them you will see that there is a little "jog" in their back. This problem will not happen to all netted fish but will happen to a large percentage of them. The best way to remove *Lamprichthys* fry from a tank is to use the plastic filter box from a Supreme power filter. To catch the fish, immerse the filter box into the tank and then chase the fish into the box with a net. This works very well and results in zero damage to the fish. Once the fish are about 2 1/2" to 3" they don't appear to be as delicate but still refrain from netting whenever possible just to be safe. If the use of a net becomes necessary, use the shallow type where the fish can lay relatively flat in the bottom and not get caught up in the folds of the nets.

At the NEC weekend workshop, Ad Konings suggested a different way to spawn *Lamprichthys*. He said to take several ceramic floor tiles (the kind that have raised bottoms so the floor glue sticks) and lay them in the bottom of the tank. The females will shoot their eggs into the crack between the tiles. When I heard Ad's Tanganyika talk the next day I realized why this worked. The reason is that in the wild, *Lamprichthys* shoot their eggs into cracks in rocks and then the eggs swells up so they cannot get washed out of the crack. I have not yet had the opportunity to try this but it sounds like a great idea and should simplify removal of the eggs.

If you decide to have a go at it, Best of luck!!!

Reprinted from The Wet Pet Gazette, Norwalk Aquarium Society

POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY BREEDER'S AWARD PROGRAM

(Revised May, 1995)

The Potomac Valley Aquarium Society Breeder's Award Program (BAP) was established to encourage members to breed a broader variety of fishes and to share with others the knowledge they have gained by doing so. The program is open to all members in good standing (except corresponding members) of the Potomac Valley Aquarium Society. There are no time limits, you may proceed at your own pace. Awards are given as detailed in the rules below.

Purposes:

The purposes of the program are

1. To promote the keeping and breeding of fishes.
2. To recognize outstanding achievement in the breeding of fishes.
3. To encourage research into the spawning of the more difficult species of fishes.
4. To make accounts of successful spawning techniques available through the *Delta Lake* and through association at the general meetings.

Program Eligibility:

All members of PVAS in good standing, except corresponding members, are eligible to participate in the program.

The BAP Committee:

The BAP Committee shall consist of five members. The Chairman shall be appointed by the President of PVAS. The remaining four members shall be appointed by the Chairman, with the consent of the Board of Governors. The President of PVAS is *ex officio* a member of the committee.

Function and Authority of the BAP Committee:

The committee shall oversee and enforce all of the rules and regulations governing the BAP. Among these are verifying and awarding points to qualifying members, keeping proper records, making appropriate awards to qualified members, and reviewing the rules and regulations at least once each year for possible improvements.

The BAP Checkers:

The BAP Checkers are appointed by the BAP Chairman and are empowered to verify all spawnings. If you have a spawning which needs to be verified, contact the checker nearest to you and arrange for the necessary appointment to check the fish. If you are unable to contact your nearest checker contact one of the other checkers or a BAP Committee member. BAP Committee members are empowered to verify all spawnings. The forms

which must be completed to report a spawning may be obtained from a checker or a BAP Committee member

The Program:

The program is composed of five levels of achievement. These levels and their requirements are as follows:

1. **Breeders Award**- Attainment of 50 breeding points from any of the categories
2. **Intermediate Breeders Award**- Attainment of Breeders Award and a total of 150 breeding points from any of the categories
3. **Advanced Breeders Award**- Attainment of Intermediate Breeders status and a total of 300 breeding points, including at least 100 points from categories 2 or 3. Fishes from category 7 worth over 15 points may also be included.
4. **Master Breeders Award**- Attainment of Advanced Breeders status and a total of 500 breeding points, including at least three species from the Difficult and Target lists
5. **Grand Master Breeder**- Attainment of Master Breeders status plus spawning of at least one additional species on the target list over and above those spawned for Master Breeders status.

Acknowledgments:

Attainment of any of the five levels will be recognized in the *Delta Tale* and at the next general meeting. Awards are presented each December at the annual Christmas meeting.

Requirements:

1. Breeding points are awarded upon proof of spawning in any of the categories. Points may be gained only once for each species. Color morphs are not eligible for additional points. The one exception is albino. In general, albino forms are thought to present some additional difficulty in regards to sensitivity and raising of fry.
2. Spawning is defined as: for a 10 point fish, raising at least 10 fry to 30 days of age after hatch/birth, or release of fry in the case of mouthbrooders. For all higher point fishes, raising at least 10 fry to 60 days of age.
3. Breeding is defined as the physical act of mating. A mating of killifish is considered to be the total quantity of eggs deposited and fertilized during a one week period, and all of the fry hatched from the one week breeding are counted as part of one brood for the purposes of satisfying the BAP requirements.
4. Spawns must be the product of eggs fertilized through breeding a pair of fish in one's own tanks, and not the result of obtaining eggs or gravid fish from another breeder and then hatching the spawn.
5. Any fish not included, or not adequately covered, in the existing categories may be assigned points by the BAP Committee upon written request. This request must be made prior to the awarding of points.
6. Following a successful spawning, it is the breeder's responsibility to assure that his points have been properly verified and reported. A spawning report must be submitted in order to receive points. A copy of the Breeder's Award Form, that is to be used for this purpose, is attached. This may be photocopied, or additional forms may be obtained from any checker or the BAP Chairman.

7 The requirement for 10 fry may be waived by the BAP Committee when a fish is known to generally produce less than that number in an average spawn. Requests for such a waiver must be made to the BAP Committee in writing prior to awarding of points.

8 There is no intent under this program to require the tearing down of a tank to look for eggs. The sight of free swimming fry is enough to trigger the start of the reporting process. Questions in this area should be referred to a BAP Committee member for resolution.

Proof of spawning:

1 The first verification/inspection for all categories of breeding must be performed within 10 days of hatching/birth. For 10 point fishes, this first notification may be made by telephone to a checker, or any other member of PVAS in good standing, who can then verify the call by signing the BAP Form at the next general meeting. All 15 and higher point fishes must be verified and inspected within 10 days by a BAP Checker or Committee Member.

2 The second verification and inspection for all categories must be made by a BAP Checker or Committee Member. Depending on the category, the fry must be at least 30 or 60 days old, and in the correct number (at least 10 unless approved otherwise), at the time of the inspection. The fry may be brought to a general meeting for verification.

3 For all 15 point and higher category spawnings a summary of the spawning procedure must be submitted. This may be in writing, for publication in *Delta Tale*, or as an oral presentation at a general meeting. This written or oral report must be submitted within 4 months of submission of the BAP Form to receive credit for the spawn.

4 For all categories a Breeder's Award Report Form must be submitted to the BAP Committee. Any spawning may be investigated at any time by the BAP Committee.

5 Any BAP Committee Member or Checker wishing to claim points must do so in the prescribed manner. BAP Committee Members or Checkers may not verify their own spawnings.

Changes and Modifications to the Rules:

From time to time the committee may feel that certain changes or modifications in the rules may be advisable. The committee will adhere to the following procedures should it wish to make changes to the rules and regulations:

1. A date for the modification or change will be chosen by the committee.

2. The proposed change, with the effective date will be published in a conspicuous manner in the *Delta Tale* at least 3 months before the effective date of the change.

3. Requests for category changes must be submitted to the Committee in writing. The requester will be notified in writing as to the action taken.

4. All appeals from the rulings of the BAP Committee must be made in writing to the PVAS Board of Governors for final decision.

5. No reduction in points is retroactive. However, when a change results in upgrading points, award of the additional points to the breeder depends upon meeting any and all of the additional requirements imposed upon the new category.

CATEGORIES

Category 1- 10 point fishes.

- Any species of livebearing fish, except as noted elsewhere
- Any species of cichlid, except as noted elsewhere
- Any species of Cyprinid (barbs, danios, white clouds, etc), except as noted elsewhere
- Any species of rainbowfish, except as noted elsewhere
- Any species of plant/mop spawning killifish, except as noted elsewhere

Category 2- 15 point fishes.

- Any *Gambusia* species, except as noted elsewhere
- Brachyrhaphis rhabdophora*.
- Heterandria bimaculata*.
- Any species of dwarf cichlid (under 4" at maturity), except as noted elsewhere
- Any endemic Rift-lake substrate spawning cichlid, except as noted elsewhere
- Any species of *Geophagus*, except as noted elsewhere
- Angelfish (freshwater)
- Cyphotilapia frontosa*.
- Goldfish & Koi
- Rainbowfishes of the genus *Glossogobius*
- Bottom spawning African Killifish (see appendix I)
- Any species of Anabantoid, except as noted elsewhere
- Any species of goby, except as noted elsewhere
- Badis badis*
- Elassoma evergladei*

Category 3- 20 point fishes.

- New World large cichlids, except as noted elsewhere
- Chromides (*Eitropus*)
- Any species of catfish, except as noted elsewhere

Category 4- 25 point fishes.

- Bottom spawning South American killifish (see appendix I)
- Any species of Characin, except as noted elsewhere

Category 5- Difficult Species, 30 points. The following are species whose spawnings have been recorded, but are still rare or considered difficult.

- Anableps* species
- Belonesox helizamus*.
- Any species of discus (*Symphysodon*)
- Cichlasoma severum*.
- Crenicara filamentosa*
- Geophagus jurapari*
- kissing gourami (*Helostoma*)
- chocolate gourami (*Sphaerichthys osphromenoides*)

Category 5 cont.

Neon tetra

Cardinal tetra

Any species of silver dollar or piranha (*Serrasalmus*, *Rooseveltiella*, *Pygocentrus*, *Metymus*, *Mylopus*, etc.)

Any species of *Rashora*

Any species of puffer (Tetraodontidae)

Any species of whiptail cat (*Loricaria*)

Any species of bristle-nose cat (*Ancistrus*)

African butterfly (*Pantodon buchholzi*)

Any species of leaffish (*Monocirrhus*, *Polycentropsis*, *Polycentrus*, etc.)

Any species of halfbeak (Hemiramphidae)

Any species of stickleback (Gasterosteidae)

Spotted headstander (*Chilodus punctatus*)

Non-designated species- A difficult species of the breeders choice may be substituted for one of the above. In order to qualify a species for this, the breeder must submit a written request to the BAP Committee prior to the awarding of points. A complete explanation of the request is required. This sub-category may be used more than once to qualify for Master Breeder status

Category 6- Target Species, 50 points. The following are species whose spawning has not, or very rarely, been reported by the home aquarist.

Any species of loach

Any species of Loricariidae, except as noted elsewhere

Glass Catfish

Any species of *Scatophagus*

Any species of headstander (Anostomidae), except as noted elsewhere

Any species of fish naturally found exclusively in saltwater, except as noted elsewhere.

Any species of hatchetfish (Gasteropelecidae)

Any species of glassfish (Centropomidae)

Non-designated species- A target species of the breeders choice. In order to qualify a species for this the breeder must submit a written request prior to awarding of points. A complete explanation of the request is required. This sub-category may be used more than once to qualify for Master Breeder or Grand Master Breeder Status.

Category 7- Special Assignment.

7-A- 10 points

Less than 10 fry of the following will be accepted

Heterandria formosa

Poecilia latipunctata

7-B- 15 points:

Less than 10 fry of the following will be accepted

Cyprichromis nigripinnus

Lamprologus meeli

Appendix I:

The three different categories into which killifish are divided in this program reflect the varying degrees of difficulty found in spawning these fishes

Category 1 covers all of the plant spawners. They spawn readily in mops or in a planted tank and the eggs hatch in about two weeks. In general the fry are not difficult to raise

Category 2 covers the African bottom-spawners. While they are usually spawned over a peat or fine sand bottom, many of them will spawn on bottom mops. The usual method of hatching involves storing the eggs in peat moss for a period of several weeks or months during which time the eggs may be lost to fungus or bacteria. It is this additional step that gives the added point value to these fishes.

Category 4 covers the South American bottom-spawners (*Cynolebias*, *Ptolebias*, *Austrofundulus*, *Rachovia*, *Simpsonichthys*, etc). These are the true "ploughers" who completely bury themselves in the spawning medium (usually peat) before the eggs are released. They have been found to be more difficult to maintain and to spawn than the African bottom-spawners and the fry are generally more difficult to raise

Appendix II:

The names, both common and scientific, used above are to be considered as an aid to identification and placement of species only. A fish may be known under a number of different common names, and scientific names may change. If there is any doubt about placement or identification of a species consult the BAP Committee for assistance.

Date:

The above version of the PVAS BAP Rules becomes effective as of Sept. 1, 1995.

BAP Committee Members:

John Mangan (Chairman) 2 more TBA
Gerry Hoffman
Gene Aldridge

BAP Checkers:

Ocoquan, and surrounding area: John Mangan (703) 491-4980
Oakton/Vienna area: Rick McKay (703) 281-1647
Springfield: Pete Thrift (703) 971-0594
Montgomery County: Ray Hughes (301) 424-3531
Annandale/Falls Church area: Jeff Burke (703) 941-3230
Mt. Vernon/ Olde Town area: Gene Moy (703) 765-0865

Breeder's Award Report Form

Name _____, Phone _____

Name of fish common _____
scientific _____

Category # _____, Points _____

Inspection Dates 1 _____, Inspected by _____
2 _____, Inspected by _____

Date of spawning _____

Date of free swimming _____

to be filled out by BAP Chairman

spawning report or oral presentation submitted _____, date _____

Fill out as much of the following as possible/applicable for this spawning

Conditioning of breeders Age _____, Size _____

Tank Size _____, Temp _____

Foods _____

Breeding Tank Size _____

pH _____, Hardness _____, Temp _____

of males _____, # of females _____

Care of eggs: Approx # _____, Size _____, Color _____

Incubation time _____, Fungicide added _____

Parental or Artificial Incubation _____

Care of fry Tank Size _____, Temp _____

Foods _____

Approx # at hatching _____, 30/60 days _____

Approx size at hatching _____, 30/60 days _____

Please fill out form in duplicate. Retain a copy for your records.

Below give as much information as possible on procedure, and any other general information such as time between spawnings, filters, substrate, plants, light, salt, etc. that may be helpful in spawning of this species. If additional space is needed use other side.

Breeder's Award Program

BAP Checkers:

Annandale/Falls Church area: Jeff Burke (703) 3230
Montgomery County: Ray Hughes (301) 424-3531
Mt. Vernon/Olde Town area: Gene Moy (703) 765-0865
Oakton/Vienna area: Rick McKay (703) 281-1647
Occoquan/Lake Ridge area: John Mangan (703) 491-4980
Springfield/Franconia area: Pete Thrift (703) 971-0594
Warrenton/Manassas area: Gerry Hoffman (540) 347-7486

We still could use some more checkers. There are a number of areas where we don't have anyone. Even if there is someone already listed for your area we could always use someone else to help spread the work around.

BAP Standings:

Breeders Award *
Intermediate Breeder **
Advanced Breeder***
Master Breeder****
Grand Master Breeder*****

Jeffrey Burke 320***
John Mangan 155**
Gerry Hoffman 10 +
Don Kinyon 10

Recent activity: Jeffrey Burke receives 15 points for *Neolamprologus ocellatus* (see article in this issue). He also has points coming for *Lamprichthys tanganicus* pending approval of category change. Gerry Hoffman receives 10 points for *Barbus cumingi*. Gerry conditioned the breeders of this rarely seen Barb in a 55 gal tank on a diet of flake foods and frozen bloodworms. They spawned in a 20 gal tank 2/3 full of Java Moss. Adults were removed when fry appeared. The fry were fed microworms and baby brine shrimp (plus the natural infusoria found on the plants). Newcomer to the program Don Kinyon receives his first 10 points for *Aphyosemion bitaenatum*. Don bred this killie in a 2 1/2 gal tank. Adults were fed mosquito larvae, white worms, earth worms (chopped up I assume), daphnia, and brine shrimp. The eggs were incubated for 14 days with acriflavin added as a fungicide. Fry were fed brine shrimp, and daphnia.

Once more I'd like to ask any of you that have copies of your records to please get them to me. A complete, up-to-date copy of the rules will be printed in the next issue. Keep trying to breed your fishes and fill out your forms.

POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY

PO BOX 664, Merrifield, VA 22116

Application for Membership

Date: _____

Name: _____

Street: _____ Apt. _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone: _____

Optional information:

Occupation: _____

Where did you here about PVAS/get this application? _____

Number of aquariums: _____ Time in the hobby: _____

Special interests: (e.g., catfish, cichlids, etc.) _____

Reason for joining: _____

Membership dues for PVAS are

Individual/Family: \$12/yr

Corresponding \$ 9/yr

Junior (under 18) \$ 5/yr

Please send application and check to the address above

SUPPORTING SHOPS

ANNANDALE PET SHOP

7406 Little River Trnpk
Annandale, VA 22031
256-2400

AQUATIC ENHANCEMENT

PO Box 22677
Alexandria, VA 22304
765-4620

CREATURES 'N CRITTERS

9575 Braddock Rd.
Fairfax, Va
978-0745

DISCOUNT PET CENTER

9028 Mathis Ave.
Manassas, VA 22110
361-7769

NATIONAL PET & AQUARIUM

6168 Arlington Blvd
Falls Church, VA 22046
533-7828

NEESE'S PISCES

3304 Mt. Vernon Ave
Alexandria, VA 22305
548-0557

OAKTON PET SHOP

Rt. 123 & Hunter Mill Rd
Oakton, VA 22124
281-9622

PET MART-TYSONS

8417 Old Courthouse Rd.
Vienna, VA 22180
281-8181

VIRGINIA

PETS ETC-ALEXANDRIA

7688-B Richmond Hgwy
Alexandria, VA 22306
768-2200

PETS ETC-CHANTILLY

13932 Lee Jackson Hgwy
Chantilly, Va 22021
378-2777

PETS ETC-HERNDON

462 Eiden St
Herndon, VA 22171
437-9667

PETS ETC-STERLING

243-C Harry Flood Byrd Hgwy
Sterling, VA 22170
430-9667

SUPPORTING SHOPS

ANIMAL EXCHANGE

765-A Rockville Pike
Rockville, MD 20852
424-PETS

AQUARIUM CENTER

Liberty Rd at Offut Rd
Randlestown, MD
521-4529

BROTHER'S PETS

13810 Georgia Ave
Aspen Hill, MD 20906
460-4600

CONGRESSIONAL AQUARIUM

162 Congressional Ln
Rockville, MD 20852
881-6182

DISCOUNT PET SUPER- MARKET

1321 A&B Rockville Pike
Rockville, MD 20852
309-9110

FISH FACTORY AQUARIUM

582 N. Frederick Ave.
Gaithersburg, MD 20877
881-6182

HOUSE OF TROPICALS

7389F Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd
Glen Burnie, MD 21061
761-1113

MARINE CARE SPECIALISTS

16065 N Frederick Rd
Rockville, MD 20855
330-0720

MARYLAND

MARYLAND TROPICALS

13884 Old Columbia Pike
Silver Spring, MD 20904
879-0200

MONTGOMERY TROPICALS

7845-G Airpark Rd
Gaithersburg, MD 20879
670-0886

RICK'S FISH & PET SUPPLY

1003J West Patrick St
Frederick, MD 21702
694-9664 831-6866

SHOWCASE AQUARIUM

11248-11250 Triangle Ln
Wheaton, MD 20902
942-6464

TOTALLY FISH

14332 Layhill Rd
Silver Spring, MD 20906
598-2229

TROPICAL FISH WORLD

16529 S. Frederick Center
Gaithersburg, MD 20877
921-0000

TROPICAL LAGOON

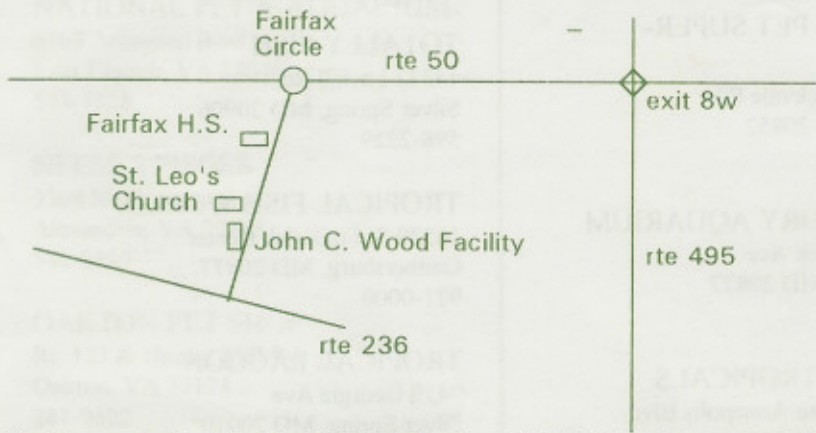
9439 Georgia Ave.
Silver Spring, MD 20910
585-6562

AQUATIC CREATIONS LTD

2909 Urbana Pike
Ijamsville, MD 21754
(301) 831-8200

None w

Potomac Valley Aquarium Society
PO Box 664
Merrifield, VA 22116



Meetings are held at the John C Wood Facility, 3730 Old Lee Hgwy (rte 237), Fairfax City, VA Room 7 (in the rear of the building). Doors open at 7.30, meetings start at 8.00. Everyone is welcome.