

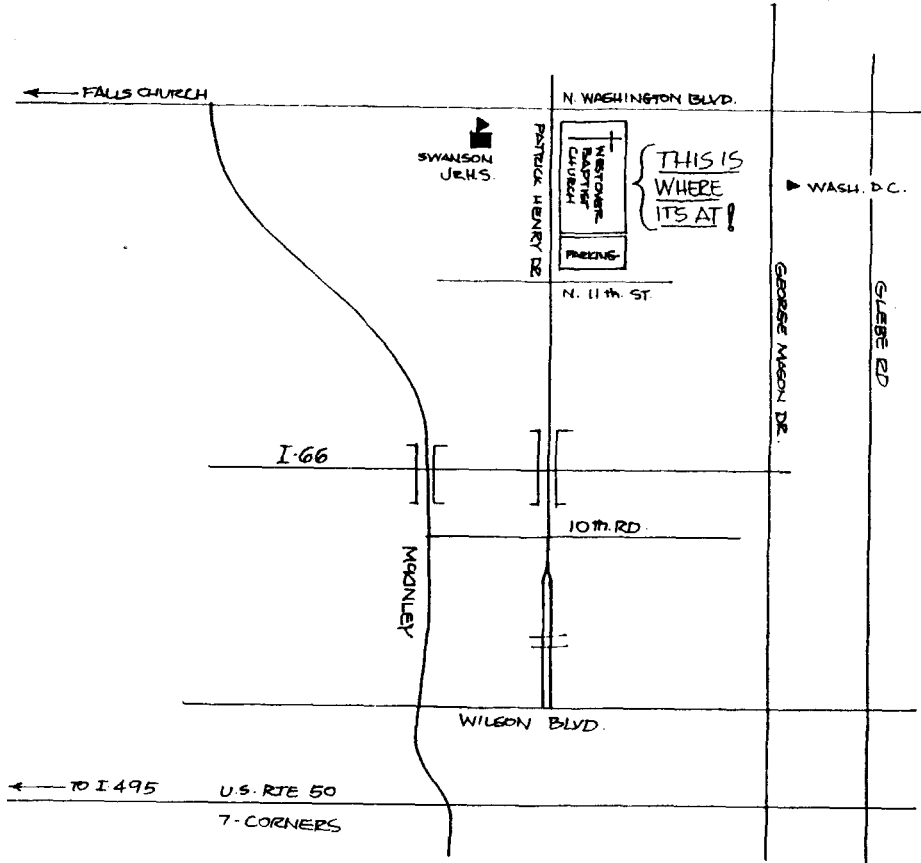
* DELTA TALE * MARCH 1982

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potomac valley aquarium society

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New Meeting Place!

MARCH: MINI-AUCTION

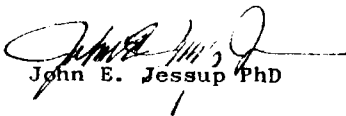
FROM THE PRESIDENT

Murphy's Law says things must get worse before they get better. This may be true but, as far as PVAS is concerned, I do not know how they could. After all of the problems with the Coke plant, we thought everything was settled for us with our acquisition of the Fire House. Then the roof collapsed over their recreation area, and the stalwarts from the Fairfax County maintenance shop, or whatever, set about to establish the world's record for longevity in roof repair. So much for the Fire House for March! Our one hope now is that we will be able to get in there for our Spring Show. Your Board of Governors is actively seeking out alternatives, however, so there will be a Spring Show.

Through the kindness of the leadership of the Westover Baptist Church, which is located at the intersection of North Washington Boulevard and Patrick Henry Drive, in Arlington, we have a place to hold our meeting on Monday, 8 March, at 8 PM. We will have our mini-auction that evening and hope you can join us. If you need another landmark, the church buildings are directly across the road from Swanson Junior High School. I believe our editor will have a map somewhere in this issue.

There is only one point that I must inform you about. There is no smoking in the area of the church center where we will be located. Please be aware of this and act accordingly.

I hope to see you all at the meeting.


John E. Jessup PhD

P.V.A.S activities

REPRINTS

Fish N' Fun, Tri City Aquarium Society, July/August 1981
Jerry Hoffman, "Spawning the Black Tetra"

All Cichlids, Michigan Cichlid Association, September 1981
Vince Edmondson, "Geophagus Brasiliensis"

Cichlid Chatter, Greater Chicago Cichlid Association, May/June 1981
John Jessup, "Spawning the Red Devil: Are They Really Supposed to be Red?"

Cichlid Chatter, September 1981

Tom Wright, "Spawning The Pelvicachromis Pulcher"
John Jessup, "Spawning Lamprologus Tetracanthus"

Net-Work, Greater City Aquarium Society (N.Y.), December 1981
Vince Edmondson, "Breeding the Pelvicachromis Pulcher"

Reporter, North Jersey Aquarium Society, February 1982
John Mangan, "Life Cycle of the Eel"(Anguilla Rostrata)
Vince Edmondson, "Bristle Nose Plecostomus"(Ancistrus Lincolatus)

Plecostomus, Black Hawk Aquarium Society, Inc., February 1982
Woody Griffin, "A Rewarding Experience", reprinted from Aquatic Net, Central Illinois Aquarium Society.

REVIEWS

Reporter, North Jersey Aquarium Society, Mike Sheridan;
Still printing fine club bulletin as well as having many fine hobbyists. See: Kay & Jerry Wagner "Spawning the Common Angelfish", Woody Griffin's "Spawning the Whiptail Cat", and Jerry Hoffman's "Breeding the Apistogramma Ramarizi".

Tank Topics, Greater Akron Aquarium Society, October 1981
Jerry Hoffman, "Spawning the Black Tetra"

WANTED

Back issues of; TFH (Prior to 1978), FAMA (Prior to 1980), Aquarium Journal (Prior to 1968), Aquarium News (Prior to 1976), ACA Publication (BB)(Prior to #40). If you have any of these publications that you would like to sell, contact: Darrell Holman at 533-7750.

Corydoras hastatus

by Darrell Holman

People in the fish keeping hobby have many preferences; some hobbyists choose to keep nothing but Cichlids, some nothing but Tetras, and others prefer the large fish such as Oscars, Snakeheads and Gars. But no matter what the interest, there is something available for everyone. One of the most fascinating groups of fish is the minatures of the aquarium hobby. Known to the hobby as dwarfs or pygmies, these fish are usually the smallest of their family. With the loaches you have Botia sidthimunki, with gouramis there is Colisa chuna, and with catfish you have Corydoras hastatus.

Recently, my interest in these smaller fish has gotten greater. Living in an apartment has reduced the number of tanks I am able to maintain and these fish, being so small, makes it possible to keep a large variety without having a lot of tanks.

Well, getting back to fish, I recently was fortunate enough to get one of these minatures to spawn: Corydoras hastatus or the pygmy catfish as it is known. This little catfish comes from South America and is found mostly in the Amazon Basin. It reaches a length of one and one half inch, which makes it one of the smallest members of the Corydoras family. Its body is a gray-green with two black stripes along each side. Body structure is exactly as other corydoras and even at its tiny size, it has the armored plating that is characteristic of othe Corydoras. The only difference is that C. hastatus is a mid-water swimmer; it is very sledom seen on the bottom and are the other members of the family.

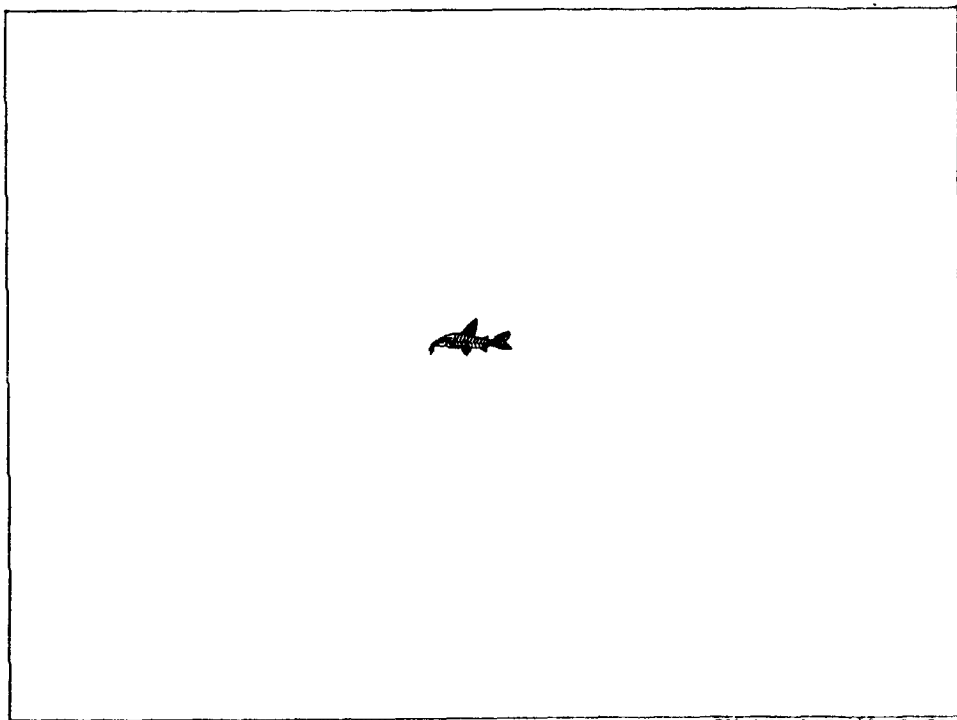
Recently I obtained about 25 specimens of this fish approximately one inch in length and very disoriented since they were wild-caught specimens. They soon became very accustomed to their new surroundings and would eagerly accept almost any type of food. Before long the females were showing signs of loading up with eggs. In my opinion, Corydoras are quite difficult to get into condition for spawning, unless you start with very young fish and raise them under the best conditions with adequate feedings. However, C. hastatus seemed to be easy to condition, probably because they are so small.

After noticing how fat the females were getting, I immediately set up a spawning tank. I used a two and a half gallon all glass tank for this purpose. For filtration I used a small size sponge filter, and no heater was used since Corydoras like their water cool. As far as the water conditions go, I just used regular tap water with no special treatment with dechlorinating chemicals. I let the tank age for approximately three days, then I added the breeders, four males and two females. This combination seems adequate for producing a fairly good size spawn. I also added some plants, since they seem to play a major role in getting these fish to spawn, as they prefer to lay their eggs among the leaves instead of on sides of the tank as do other Corydoras.

Days went by and still no sign of any spawning activity. I tried everything, using ice to bring the temperature down and then letting it rise slowly, hoping this would induce them to spawn. I tried stepping up the amount of air being pushed through the filter

but still no results. Then one night the outside temperature dropped to about 40° F and this caused the water temperature to drop to below 65° F. The next morning, my pygmy corydoras were busy in a frenzied swimming about the tank. This went on for about 30 minutes. Then they settled to the bottom, the females appeared to pick out a male, and started nudging his sides forming a T-shaped pattern. As I observed this activity, I could see a fairly large egg drop between the female's pelvic fins. Then she scrambled off and placed the egg among the leaves of the plant. This activity went on about every three minutes and each time the female would place an egg on a leaf, and then return to the male and form the T-pattern. This continued for about one and a half hours, then the breeders went on their way eating food and swimming around the tank, not bothering the eggs. I then removed the breeders to another tank, and waited for the eggs to hatch.

The eggs hatched in about three days and the fry were approximately the same size as othe Corydoras fry, looking like little jelly balls with little tails. I have found with experience that Corydoras fry will accept food shortly after hatching, so I fed them some newly hatched brine shrimp. At two weeks I began feeding some fry flakes made by Kordon and this food really made them grow fast. By the time they were 60 days old they were about 3/4 inch long.



SHOWN ACTUAL SIZE

FILTERS-WHICH ONE SHOULD I USE?

by Larry Desiano

I am often asked, if I had my choice, what one type of filter would I use in all my tanks; power filter, sponge filter, box filter or the undergravel filter. It is not a question of one filter being best but which is best for a specific set of circumstances. No filter is good for all circumstances. I've heard people say that since sponge filters do such a good job in my own tanks that they want to replace all their filters with sponge filters. That's a good way to create your own problems. There is no one answer whether it pertains to picking filters, how many fish to put in a 10 gallon tank, or what foods to feed. The fish keeper must consider the total set-up. All filters have their appropriate applications and when picking a filter one must consider what the filter does, its side effects, and what it is going to be used on (i.e. Cichlids or Tetras).

Filters can be divided into two groups; particulate filters and biological filters. Power filters, outside bubble up filters, and inside box filters are all particulate filters. These filters all use a polyester floss (some use preformed pads) as a medium to extract particulate matter from the water. They also use carbon or charcoal which removes gases that may give a tank an unpleasant odor or a yellowish color. The floss in these filters must be changed often (approximately every two weeks) otherwise they stop working and the tank becomes clouded with floating particles of dirt. A drawback of the particulate filters is they cannot neutralize ammonia. Although recently, some products have been developed to handle ammonia in particulate filters, they are not widely used by hobbyists in the basic or standard set-up.

Sponge filters and undergravel filters are biological filters and handle fish waste and uneaten foods differently. Whereas the particulate filters remove these materials from a tank, biological filters biologically breakdown these materials. Undergravel filters use the gravel bed as the filter medium and sponge filters use a foam sponge. Ammonia and nitrite "eating" bacteria develop in the medium and, as water passes through the medium, organic material in the water is chemically broken down. Biological filters give a tank an exceptionally crystal clear quality and do not require as frequent maintenance as do particulate filters. Undergravel filters can go 6 months to a year before they need to be cleaned. However, biological filters also have drawbacks. Sponge filters slime over and clog up quickly when used with large fish or when flake food is fed heavily. Unlike particulate filters which start working immediately, biological filters take at least two weeks to become fully functioning. Biological filters will also tend to turn aquariums yellow and acid even when changing water is a regular practice. Some undergravel filters use carbon canisters to eliminate the yellowing but these canisters stop working quickly and usually are not replaced by the hobbyist. Dolomite or crushed coral are used instead of gravel in marine set-ups to control the PH problem. However, these mediums hold the PH up too high for most tropical fish.

The best filtration system would be a power particulate filter that would pass the return water up through an undergravel filter, not down, contrary to conventional undergravel filter designs. This

would allow fish waste and uneaten food to be removed from the system, remove colored and odored gases, biologically neutralize ammonia, keep the tank crystal clear and keep the gravel bed loose by back flushing. The addition of crushed coral or Dolomite in the power filter would help control PH. This would be a good system but in some cases it would be "over kill" as well as expensive. Instead, let's consider good and bad applications for each type of filter.

SPONGE FILTER---Excellent for fry, especially if the filter had been transferred from an occupied tank because this type of filter is also an excellent rotifer culture. Good in many situations where bare tanks are used with only pairs of moderately sized fish (i.e. pairs of Angels). Excellent for killy breeding. No good for large fish and where flake food is fed heavily.

UNDERGRAVEL FILTER--Excellent where a crystal clear tank is desired and where fish will not dig in the gravel. Excellent for tetras, rasboras and killies because of the lowered PH. Good for barbs and livebearers as long as the PH is not allowed to drop too low. Not very good where live plants are being used. Worst choice for most Cichlids because of digging. Once a spot has been cleared over an undergravel filter the filter bed stops working because most of the water passes through the cleaned spot. Exceptions to Cichlids would be Angels, Discus, Severums and any other species that do not dig. Also not good for Goldfish unless the gravel bed is very thick (i.e. three inches).

BOX FILTER--Excellent for temporary set-ups where an inexpensive particulate filter is needed or when a mature sponge filter is needed and is not available. Good for spawning set-ups that are 20 gallons or less. Also good for many small Cichlids where an undergravel filter cannot be used because of digging and when aesthetics are not of importance. Also very functional when tanks are not totally full of water. Not very practical for large tanks or large fish.

OUTSIDE FILTERS(NON-POWERED)--The same application as a box filter but where aesthetics are of importance. Cannot be used unless the tank is filled with water.

POWER FILTER--Excellent for large tanks and large fish especially digging Cichlids and Goldfish. Good for most community tanks except where fish do not like very fast waters. Not appropriate with sparsely populated tanks (unless large fish) or for fish that do not generate a high quantity of waste such as Tetras, Rasboras or Killies. Not good for very small fish or fry. Also not good for Bettas, fancy Guppies or other abnormally long finned fish unless in a large set-up (i.e. over 20 gallons).

There are other types of filters on the market but they are either very expensive (Eheim) or are not applicable for general filtration (Diatom). Therefore, this article was confined to discussing the most common types of filters. It would be nice to be able to use one filter type on all your tanks but face it, you can't filter an Oscar tank with an undergravel filter nor can you use a power filter on a Neon tank without losing a few. I hope that after this discussion my friends can understand that sponge filters, although they are excellent, they are not the "magic answer".

Reprinted from Aquatic Digest, Allegheny River Valley Aquarium Soc.

Spawning Aphyosemion puerzli

by Jim Hajdics

Aphyosemion puerzli is a member of the family Cyprinodontidae and are often referred to as "egg-laying tooth carps". I prefer, like many others, to call them Killifish. A. puerzli come from central and western Cameroon in Africa and are one of the larger killifish, growing to three or four inches. They are not an annual, but they are a bottom spawning killifish whose eggs need a dry period.

My first attempt at breeding was with a bottom spawning mop in a three gallon tank. Try as I did with water changes, temperature changes and separation of the pair, they just would not spawn in the mop. I finally had to go to peat moss. I reset the three gallon tank using a large four inch deep container with two inches of peat moss and a rock to hold it down. I made sure the water was slightly acid (pH 6.5) and soft (5 DH). I put the pair into the tank with the peat moss and left them for a week. The male kept herding the female over to the peat and they would pass into it to spawn. I removed the peat and drained it in a net and placed it between newspaper until it was only slightly damp. I then picked out the eggs and placed them on top of damp peat moss in a small Tupperware dish with a top. I kept the eggs dry for eight weeks. I then put the peat and eggs in a pan with about two inches of water from the spawning tank. In a few hours I started picking out the fry with an eyedropper. They were placed in a one pint container and were large enough to accept brine shrimp nauplii. After a week they were moved to a one gallon plastic "shoe box" tank with a cut-down sponge filter. They were fed four to six times a day on fresh and frozen brine shrimp nauplii, microworms and powdered food. The water was changed twice a week. After 60 days, they had grown to one inch and were moved to a three gallon tank. In my opinion, anyone who wishes to try soil spawners for the first time cannot go wrong with A. puerzli.



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National Aquarium Society

The National Aquarium, located here in Washington, D.C., has been saved from closing by a determined group of fish friends. The National Aquarium Society, a non-profit, tax-exempt corporation was formed and entered into an agreement with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (Dept. of Interior) to run the National Aquarium with a professional staff, but without federal funding.

The Board of Directors, led by Mrs. Malcolm Baldrige, wife of the Secretary of Commerce, have contracted to operate the Aquarium with income derived from National Aquarium Society memberships, donations and a nominal admission fee of \$1.00 for adults and 50¢ for children.

Much help is also expected from their call for volunteers from the Metropolitan Washington area. Volunteers with aquarium skills as well as those with docent, audio-visual, library, publicity, shop, photography, typing, writing and organizing skills, will be enthusiastically welcomed! For instance, a group of high school biology students might volunteer to build and operate a brine--shrimp factory to save the cost of commercial live food.

Another interesting aspect is the possibility of collecting specimens for the aquarium. While many hobbyists have fish they can donate, the hobby collector could donate caught fish and the trip expenses would be tax deductible. You would have to ask for the collecting rights first, but I know some scuba divers who would "jump" at the opportunity. -WH

P.V.A.S. member, Wayne Hilburn, is also a member of the NAS Board of Directors.

The National Aquarium Society is a non-profit volunteer centered organization dedicated to the continued operation of the National Aquarium located in Washington, D.C.

The nation's first aquarium and third oldest in the world (109 years) lost federal funding in 1981. The Society, with your help and membership, will continue to provide this unique educational experience for the many visitors in the nation's capital city.

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The National Aquarium,
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National Aquarium Society

Fishy Trivia

A collection of miscellaneous facts and figures associated with fishkeeping

Portable Oxygen for the

by Dr. Peter Anthony Lewis

Unexpected Emergency

Many aquarists realize that hydrogen peroxide is a source of oxygen, but few realize just how convenient that source can prove. Imagine a situation in your aquarium or bowl on the show bench where your fish are mouthing rapidly at the surface and showing signs of oxygen distress. The cause may be due to a series of environmental factors such as polluted water, too high a temperature or merely overcrowding of the system. The situation can be rapidly reversed by the addition of 4cc of a 6% hydrogen peroxide solution to each gallon of tank water. This addition will increase the oxygen content of the water by approximately 1.5ppm, a value which is ample when one considers that water at tropical temperatures only contains around 6ppm oxygen at saturation. Neither the carbon dioxide content nor the pH of the water will be affected by this treatment.

I have used this method of rapid oxygen replacement very successfully at tropical fish shows when my fish were beginning to show signs of respiratory distress brought upon by travelling a long distance to the show and being kept in a confined show tank or bowl.

It is easy to carry a small plastic bottle of 6% hydrogen peroxide around with your "show equipment" and use the solution in emergencies as described above. I have also used this method to ensure adequate oxygen is present for fish purchases which I have bought from shops some distance from my home and have had to transport home in a plastic bag.

As a rough, safe guide, 10 to 20 drops of solution to each quart of water is adequate and no harm will come to any fish, even young fry, at this dosage level.

If fish are suffering from a disease infesting the gills causing respiratory problems, e.g. Velvet, then the use of the treatment as above will only give temporary relief, at best. However, the fact that adding hydrogen peroxide to the tank does only give temporary relief is a worthy signal to the aquarist that something is amiss in his system and he should look carefully at his fish for signs of external parasitic infestations.

If you ever find yourself in front of your fish tank with time on your hands, take a few minutes to count the gill beat rate of a selection of the fish. Keep a note of this "breathing rate" and next time you suspect that something is wrong in the tank measure the gill beat rate again. If this is significantly different from the earlier measured rate, you have trouble.

Non-Disease-Causing Nuisances

The quality of aquarium water can be affected by the presence of organisms, usually of microscopic dimensions, which are not disease-causing but which cause a nuisance to the aquarist in the pursuit of a balanced aquarium.

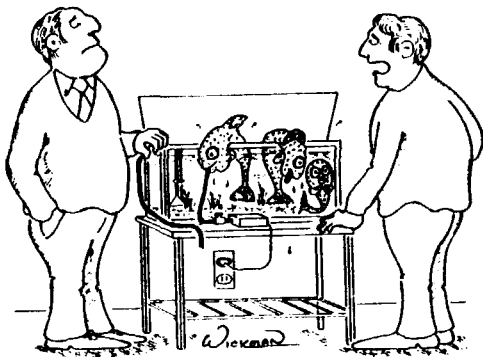
Planktonic algae can be a common source of nuisance and some strains give rise to tastes and smells in the water. *Synusa*, a diatom, produces a ripe cucumber odor and imparts a bitter taste to fresh water. The diatom *Asterionella* may give a distinct fishy odor to the water if this diatom is present in high enough concentration. Musty or earthy smells may be the result of the diatom *Actinomyces* which only needs to be present in low concentrations. The blue-green algae, *Microcystis aeruginosa*, produces toxic conditions in the water which may be fatal to fish under conditions of low oxygen content. Other algae can grow out of hand in an aquarium which receives too much light or, in some cases, too much food. Such algae include *Anacystis*, *Anabaena* and species of *Oscillatoria* and these "algal blooms" to nuisance levels can cause blockage of filtration systems and a rapid decline in the oxygen level of your aquarium to such an extent that your fish exhibit respiratory symptoms.

Did You Know???

In Greek *ge* means earth and *phagein* means eat, hence *Geophagus*...Earth Eater.

Ocellus means eye-spot, hence *ocellaris*...with an eye-spot. *Astronotus* means bearing a star, hence the humble Oscar, *Astronotus ocellaris*, bears a star with an eye-spot.

The specific name *leucostictus* means white spotted, so if you are the proud owner of *Sarotherodon leucostictus* don't go treating it for ich...



" OFFHAND GEORGE, I'D SAY ONE OF YOUR PROBLEMS IS INSUFFICIENT AERATION. "

Reprinted from *The Aquarium*

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CYNOLEBIAS WHITEI (ALBINO)

Gerry Hoffman, PVAS

It was just before the Thanksgiving holidays that the childlike impatience overtook me and my mind screamed out "I can't wait any longer." The bag of peat had been sitting in the corner of my fish-room for over three months and I simply had to find out if my first attempt at spawning a South American peat diver would be successful. The adults had long since perished, leaving me entrusted with the hopes and futures of their offspring in some soggy peat fibers at the bottom of a 2½ gallon aquarium. One third of a year had almost passed by as I anxiously examined the bag labeled Cynolebias whitei, albino.

Pleasant memories returned to me as I read the dates 7-11-81 to 7-20-81. The weather was certainly more to my liking back then, and there was a fine trio of albino killies doing what came naturally to them in their small home. A 2½ gallon tank with sponge filter, fluorescent lighting, and just everyday room temperature for heat was all they required. An awful lot of blackworms and flake food was consumed each day as these Cynolebias tend to devour anything they can stuff inside their bellies. I used about a large handful or two of sphagnum-type peat moss, the type that was not decomposed or shredded into fine particles. The longer strands provided a 2-3 inch bed on the bottom into which the fish would frolic around, hopefully leaving behind lots of eggs.

About a week later I removed the peat and started to dry it on newspaper on the floor. If I was successful, the parents would have submerged themselves in and under the peat and expelled eggs over the weeks time. South American killies of this genus must have the proper bottom medium in which to cover themselves before laying eggs, and I hoped I had given them peat which would be satisfactory for the adults as well as egg incubation. Later that day I started searching through the peat fibers for eggs. As tiny as they were, the amber colored eggs were occasionally visible, and I put 49 in a separate small bag with some peat. The bulk of the peat went into another bag. Properly labeled, I tucked the tightly sealed bags with moist peat away for later.

Back to Thanksgiving. Three months of anticipation is a long time. Like a youngster eyeing Christmas presents, I examined the small bag of eggs that were found amidst the peat. By looking closely, you could see tiny eyes looking back at you. The time was right and I was certainly ready. I siphoned water from another peat-spawning set-up into a gallon pan and added the peat and eggs. It took awhile for everything to re-soak and sink into the water, so I left everything alone for a day.

Water temperature was about 80°F and over the next 36 hours I siphoned out 17 fry that hopped about. No more eggs were to be seen, so I was able to hatch out 1/3 of all the eggs I had seen back in July. A few were belly-sliders and they hung on until I carelessly let their small jome become over-polluted at about three weeks. Only major water changes saved 11 fry, and I was a little upset that I had let a few healthy fish perish too.

SPAWNING THE ORANGE CHROMIDE

by Vince Edmondson,
PVAS

The Orange Chromide, *Etoplus maculatus*, hails from the brackish, coastal waters of southern India and Ceylon and, with its companion species, *Etoplus suratensis*, are the only representatives of the cichlid family from the Asian continent. Adult Orange Chromides grow to approximately eight (8) centimeters or three and three-sixteenths (3 3/16) inches, and are ideally suited for smaller aquaria, or dwarf community tanks. The larger species, known as the Green Chromide, grows to approximately four hundred (400) centimeters or sixteen (16) inches, and is suitable for the aquarium only when young, generally speaking.

When I began keeping tropical fish about three and a half (3½) years ago, I bought several groups of Orange Chromides over a three (3) to six (6) month period. I had little luck with them, as I recall, probably because I was keeping them in a ten (10) gallon tank with a group of Rams and assorted other small fish, and the fighting for territory (and food) was not infrequent, to say the least.

More recently, after having kept and spawned African and Neotropical Cichlids with some degree of success, I decided to try the Asian variety again. I bought a bag of twelve (12) small Orange Chromides, an inch or so in length, from a local dealer. Catching him as he was returning to his store from a wholesaler, I persuaded him to let me have the bag intact, at just a little over his cost.

I placed the fish in a twenty (20) gallon long tank, decorating it with artificial plants, flower pots and ceramic logs. There was little chasing and/or fighting, firstly because of the "hidey-hole" environs (excuse me, Mike), and secondly due to the plentiful diet of blackworms, freeze-dried tubifex, frozen brine shrimp, and assorted flake foods. The fish grew fairly rapidly, averaging a little over two (2) inches or five (5) centimeters, in approximately two (2) months.

At this time, I noticed that a pair had staked out a flower pot at the left rear quadrant of the tank, and had become increasingly aggressive towards their tank-mates, which then included several *Corydoras* catfish. The male was slightly larger and a more vibrant orange-red than his mate, who had five (5) black blotches along her lateral line. Using the size differential and the coloration/blotches as guidelines, I soon deduced that I had five (5) males and six (6) females, having lost one fish mysteriously. I soon replaced the lost fish with what proved to be another male, and then the fun began.

The first pair spawned in their flower pot, followed by a second pair, which chose the underside of a slanted rock, just a few days later. After removing the remaining chromides and catfish, I divided the tank and curiously watched the eggs develop for a day or so and then---you guessed wrong---no eggs, no wrigglers, no proud parents. Moreover, there were no eggs from the second pair, either, and it was a larger clutch of deep green eggs than the first spawn.

Rationalizing that each pair-bond had constituted a threat to the other, but comfortable in the knowledge that I had two mated pairs, I gave both pairs away, one to Woody Griffin and the other to Garland Neese. That's c o n f i d e n c e for you, if not unmitigated stupidity.

I placed the largest male and two (2) females of the remaining eight (8) fish back into the twenty (20) long, with some baby *Ancistrus*, and continued the varied and plentiful feeding, adding some "No Frills" Sinking Vegetable Pellets to the menu.

SPAWNING THE ORANGE CHROMIDE (Continued)

Within a week or so, I had more green eggs under a slanted rock, so I removed the extra female and had wrigglers in four (4) to six (6) days. I left for the ACA Convention in Indianapolis and, upon my return, had no wrigglers. I did have a dead female, but that doesn't count. I began to wonder about the many articles and books which described this fish as peaceful and an excellent parent.

I placed my large "killer" male in another tank with some Angelfish and placed another "pair" of Orange Chromides in a ten (10) gallon tank. I used Holdex in the otherwise untreated water (pH of 7.2; 78 degrees without a heater), and put a small sponge filter in the tank. I had used some salt previously, but decided not to this time. I placed a small flower pot in the tank, with a slanted rock beside it, to give these fish a choice of spawning sites.

I cut back on the feeding to some extent, since there were no other fish in the tank, and it was about seven (7) weeks later that I saw a spawn of approximately fifty (50) eggs on the slanted rock, watched over by two (2) very dedicated parents. The dedication started slipping as the fry approached three (3) weeks of age, and I quickly transferred the thirty (30) or so survivors to a two and a half (2½) gallon tank.

On a diet of Kordon Fry-Diet and little else; not one water change since I had become temporarily disabled; and probably less attention than I've paid to any of my fish in the last two (2) years---guess what---twenty-eight (28) fry made it to sixty (60) days post-hatching. Maybe Sheridan is right once in a while..."hidey-holes" and "leave 'em alone."

I sold the largest fish a short while ago, but still have about fourteen (14) chromides in the same small tank. Maybe I've got seven pair...maybe I'll try to spawn the Orange Chromide....



MARCH BOWL SHOW

Ciclids

New World Dwarf

Riftlake, non-Mbuna/ex Hap.

Open

Egglayer/Livebearers

Killifish

Catfish, non-Corydoras

Open



BREEDERS REPORT

<u>Name</u>	<u>Points</u> (through Feb.8,1982)	
Woody Griffin	525****	
Gerry Hoffman	520****	
Garland Neese	640***	
Pat&Maggi Mahoney	535***	**** Master Breeder
John Jessup	425***	*** Advanced Breeder
Darrell Holman	365***	** Intermediate Breeder
Vince Edmondson	330***	* Breeder
Ruth Brewer	305***	
Jim Hajdics	190**	
Art Lembke	135**	
Kenny Warren	90*	
The Wagner Family	100*	
Tom Wright	80*	
Gene Aldridge	80*	
Thompson Family	55*	
Amy Stirman	40	
Ken Fisher	30	
Leslie Stirman	10	

Recent Points Awarded

John Jessup - Poecillia latipinna,albino	10 pts.
- Brachyrhaphis rhabdophora	10 pts.
- Ataenobus toweri	10 pts.

BAP COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

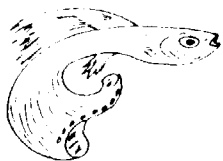
Gerry Hoffman, Chairman

Ruth Brewer

John Jessup

Pat Mahoney

Woody Griffin



**POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY
PO BOX 6219, SHIRLINGTON STATION
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22206**

Date _____ 19 _____

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

PHONE _____ ZIP CODE _____

Number of tanks _____

Type of fish _____

Time in hobby _____

Fish you have spawned _____

What you would like
to do in this Club? _____

Which sub-group interests
you? (guppy, cichlid, other) _____

How long do you plan to be in this area? _____

Occupation _____

Membership dues for the Potomac Valley Aquarium Society are:

Family	\$10.00	Corresponding	\$5.00
Individual	\$ 7.00	Junior	\$3.00
		(under 18)	

Completed applications accompanied by your check or money order should be mailed to P.V.A.S., P.O. Box 6219, Arlington, Virginia 22206.

Please attend our meetings at the Cocoa-Cola Bottling Plant, 5401 Seminary Road, Alexandria, Virginia at 8:00 P.M.

Potomac Valley Aquarium Society
P.O. Box 6219
Shirlington Station
Arlington, VA 22206

FIRST CLASS MAIL

*Debra Morgan
49770 C. Kendall Ave.
Vienna, Virginia 22180*

1982 MEETING DATES:

JAN. 11	APRIL 12	JULY 12	OCT. 11
FEB. 8	MAY 10	AUG. 9	NOV. 15
MAR. 8 ★	JUNE 14	SEPT. 13	DEC. 13

The March 8, 1982 meeting will be held at the Westover Baptist Church, intersection of North Washington Boulevard and Patrick Henry Drive, in Arlington, VA.

Meetings start at 8 p.m. Doors open 7:30 p.m. Bowl Show registration, 7:45 p.m. to 8 p.m.

