

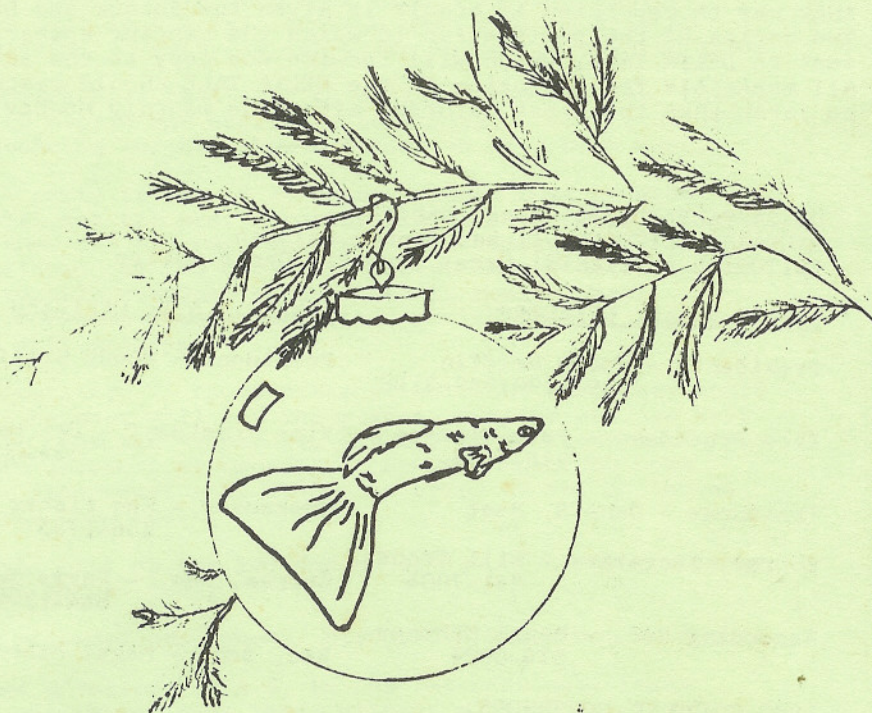
* DELTA TALE *

DECEMBER, 1980
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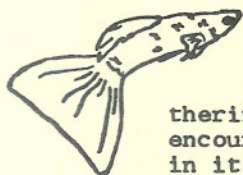
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

potomac valley aquarium society

50



Christmas party
- Dec. 8



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Ways/Means - Kenny Warren
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1981 COMMITTEE HEADS: TO BE ANNOUNCED

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING, NOV.13, 1980

Meeting was held at the Griffins, Vince Edmondson host.

Present were: Woody and Nancy Griffin, Vince Edmondson, Ruth Brewer, Dana Best, Sandy and Kenny Warren, Pat and Maggi Mahoney, Ken Fisher and Darrell Holman.

Woody called the meeting to order at 8:05 p.m. Woody thanked everyone for the work at the fall banquet and auction.

Dana reported that we have just over \$2,000 in the treasury. We made about \$426 in the fall auction week end. We sold 43 t-shirts, bringing in \$215. -- not quite enough to pay for them.

Thank you letters have been sent to donators and speaker. Checks are all out to people who auctioned something. Letters to TFH and FAMA announcing our May show and auction have been sent.

Our Christmas party is Dec. 8 -- close. plans must be made. Bill Trout will get the meat - turkey and ham. We have 64 families as members, some out of town, however. A potential of 75 people including children, at the Christmas party. Nancy Griffin volunteered to call everyone on the list to remind them, sign them up for some food to bring and remind them of the \$2 fish related gift exchange.

The menu was outlined -- those present indicated what they would bring. Maggi Mahoney will get the plates, cutlery etc. as well as a Christmas tree and ornaments. She can do it inexpensively because of her discount at Drugfair. We will open the Coke plant earlier than usual - at 6:30 - in order to set up tables, get tablecloths down etc.

Ken Fisher will pick up the key for Mon., Nov.17 meeting - Kenny Warren will be out of town.

The November expanded bowl show. Discussion as to hows and whys.

Ken Fisher has enrolled P.V.A.S. in the International Fancy Guppy Assn. He cannot show there without a sponsoring member club. Next year the club will pick up the bill.

Gerry Hoffman has sent word that he must have all BAP points by Nov. 23 in order for them to count toward this year's awards.

Kenny Warren will have two trophies refurbished and buy one new one for the bowl show end of year awards.

Meeting was adjourned at 9pm.

Addendum: Gerry Hoffman has set Dec. 1 as the new date BAP points are due.

THE KRIB -- PELVICACHROMIS PULCHER

By: Ron Thompson, PVAS

Consider the characteristics of these dwarf cichlids: color, temperament, activity, etc., and you will understand the multiple enticement we felt when adding a pair to a quarantine tank in late April, 1980, to see what would happen.

Three inches plus for the male; just over two for the female; beautiful and eating within 15 minutes after being installed in a five-gallon tank with undergravel filter, floss overcoat, then two to four inches of medium gravel. These fish seemed too good for the utility room.

Their home had been hooked in tandem for about three weeks with other quarantine tanks so it was fairly stable when we moved it to an office location on May 5 for better observation.

At this point -- as with all our new additions -- we began a search for more knowledge. Commenced adding salt to the tank. Gradually. 150 ml of 7% solution was added over a 24-hour period by the drip method.

By May 15, the Kribs were residing in a center desk location in a tank which was stable at 7 pH, .02 nitrite, and ZERO ammonia level. Tank heating was set at 80° F., but with summer upon us (and before our central air was on) daytime temperatures reached 86°.

By June 15 the pair began digging so a flower pot was fractured and installed alongside the front wall. (All the books said "flower pot".) Rocks and plants blocked other areas. Sure enough, digging by both partners started to seal in the flower pot -- but nothing happened.

The couple -- in magnificent color dress -- did nothing but dig . . . and then mope . . . then dig . . . mope. No spawn.

Since introduction to the tank, the pair had been fed green flake food every morning, and the evening feeding alternated between black worms and adult brine shrimp. Live foods at our house are fed via a 250 cc syringe modified with an air line and this couple had quickly learned to respond to the tube and were eating very well, but still no spawn.

We read more: found out about trigger fish -- didn't know if that applied, but what the heck. So on June 29 a recently purchased Albino Shark completed quarantine and was moved in.

At this point we humans weren't very happy with the water conditions, so an outside box power filter was installed and a few rocks were moved to hide the plumbing.

Fish activity up. But still no spawn.

July 1 to July 7 -- with pH at 7, digging commenced. And on July 7 -- SUCCESS! Eggs on flower pot wall. Shark removed. July 9 -- FAILURE. Eggs terminated by parental appetite.

Then nothing. Pot removed. Small cave, maybe three square inches, constructed from shale just in front of power filter intake with moderate flow from output at cave entrance.

On September 6, frantic digging. Both partners like little earth movers. Front wall of cave piled high, virtually shut off. Male and female inside -- then male outside. Both accepting food, but male guarding cave entrance with female inside. Male observed meeting female at entrance, relaying snails from inside cave to as far away as possible.

September 13. Noon. On telephone (as usual). Observing tank (as usual). Tank now at 5.7 pH, .05 nitrogen, DGH 16, DKH 12, 80° F. Female has not been seen for a few days. Suddenly parents proudly escort swarm from cave. HOORAY! Hang up on business associate, yell for family.

Look what planning will do. Simply shut off power filter to avoid ingesting fry and begin feeding the little guys. Parents will do okay. Right? WRONG!

Family yelling -- hit wrong switch, turn off light, now heater, now filter, but it back drains. Heater makes noise, filter burps, wife screams, little person yells, dog barks. Kribs start eating little fish.

Parents netted -- fry scatter everywhere. Easier to net two adults than a bunch of fry. But no place to move adults. Everything full.

Quickly siphon fry into 3-gallon reserve tank, install heater, small inside box filter and airline and hope.

In all, 40 fry moved. Adults released back to home tank. Not exactly as planned, but fry immediately accept Micro Plankton. Artemia hatching is commenced by 1 p.m.

Little guys 1.5 mm long and schooling for food. They don't seem too upset with installation of a couple of plants and a single snail robbed from the angel tank.

Now growth. Artemia hatched by noon next day. Fed to fry through a 4 x 4 gauze sponge. Sponge with salt water residue slipped into tank. Fish eating greedily.

Kordon Micro Plankton, then shrimp alternated six times a day. One-half gallon water change per day (as indicated by amount of food and population) accomplished by drawing from a 10-gallon aged water supply adjusted to 5.7 pH. About 20 cc of salt added daily with the shrimp feeding. PH gradually raised to 7.5, then to 8.

Growth rate as follows: 7 days, 5 mm length (multistrobbed pictures look like an X-ray with virtually all internal organs visible); 14 days, 9 mm length; 21 days, 12 mm; 30 days, 16 mm, with width and depth proportional. 60 days, 25 mm with fat bellies.

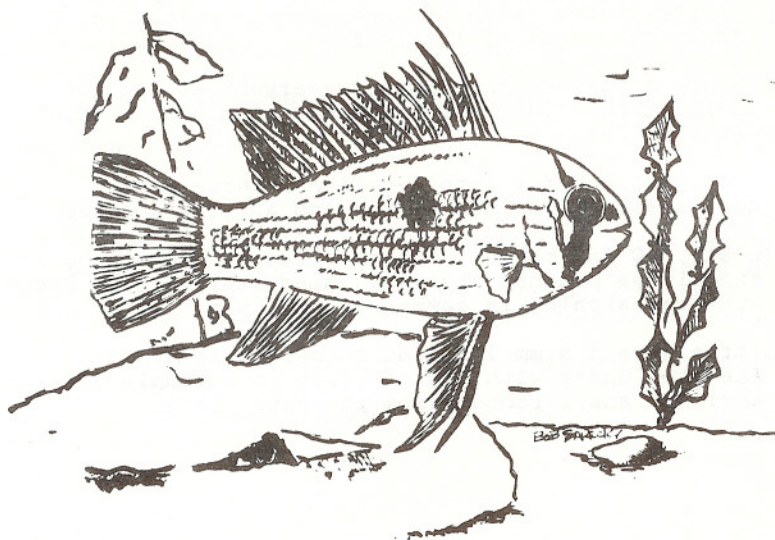
Survivors -- about 34 pulchers.

That one snail -- now about 250.

So that's the good news. The bad is that the adult female expired on October 23; the male seven days later. No apparent reason. Family insists they grieved too much at loss of brood. Maybe so.

Back to the good news. The young Kribbies are doing great.

Anybody want any snails? All sizes, assorted, tank raised. Make offer.



THE UNTHOUGHT OF LIVEBEARERS

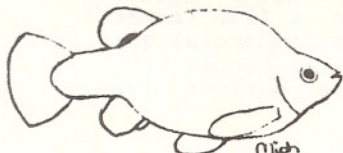
John Mangan, P.V.A.S.

When most people think of livebearers, they think of guppies, mollies, swordtails, platies. A few may think of such things as *Gambusia*, or halfbeaks (*Dermogenys*) or possibly a few others (there are quite a few more.) But how many of you think of Goodeid? Probably not very many -- right? Hopefully this article will help change that a little.

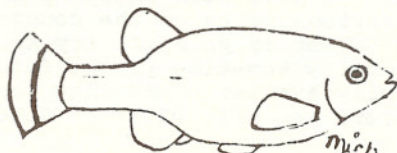
The family Goodeidae is in the order Cyprinodontiformes, which also contains the more familiar Poeciliidae (guppies, mollies etc.) and Cyprinodontidae (killifish). The family consists of about 35 to 40 extant species in 20 genera.

Goodeids are endemic to Mexico and most are found in the west central highlands. They live in quite a variety of habitats, being found in everything from deep pools to shallow riffles. This is reflected in a wide variety of body shapes, such as streamlined bodies and large caudal fins in swift water species and deep bodies in slow water species. Some, such as *Allodontichthys*, look and act like darters and live in riffles (as darters do). This diversity turns up once more in feeding types. They range from almost completely carnivorous to almost completely herbivorous.

As mentioned above, Goodeids are livebearers, but they differ from the more common livebearers. The more common livebearers such as guppies, are viviparous, which means that the female holds the developing eggs inside of her body until they are ready to hatch. The developing young receive nutrition from the egg just as they do in egg-laying fishes. In the Goodeids, the developing young, except one species*, develop a structure called a trophotaenia which connects them to the female. Through this structure the young receive nutrition from their mother and get rid of wastes. This umbilical cord-like structure is often visible for several days after birth. In some, such as *Ameca splendens*, this structure appears almost as large as the newborn fry, while in others, such as *Xenotoca eiseni*, you have to look close to notice it. At one time the trophotaenia was used as a main characteristic for classification.



♂ *Xenotoca eiseni*



♂ *Ameca splendens*

* The exception mentioned above is *Ataeniobus toweri*. Because of this it is thought to be the most primitive member of the family.

Another difference between Goodeids and other livebearers is that female Goodeids do not store sperm, but must have a new mating for each brood of young. Many other livebearers can store sperm and have several broods from one mating.

The fry of Goodeids are remarkably large for a fish their size. Everyone I have talked to about them (and myself) have been amazed at how large they fry are the first time they see them. Because of this large size, there is little chance of the adults eating the fry, so you don't have to worry about catching the fry as soon as they are born, or losing your prize female because she was kept in a little breeding trap too long. I keep everything from new borns up to fully grown adults in the same tank and have never had any problems with the large individuals bothering the small ones.

Sexes in Goodeids can be determined fairly easily, once they are mature, by the presence of what appears to be a notch in the anal fin of the male. This is actually caused by 6 to 8 of the anterior anal fin rays being shortened and crowded together and slightly separated from the rest.

Male Goodeids generally get along in the same tank together much better than male Poeciliids do. As mentioned earlier, I have all sizes living together and even the largest males have never harmed one of the others. They do exhibit an aggressive display occasionally, however. This display involves color change in the eye (Kingston, 1980.) During these aggressive interactions, the eye color changes from normal to a black bar across the eye in the dominant individual and totally black in the submissive (who then retreats.) If neither backs down, then after a short while both will develop the totally black eye and swim away.

Most Goodeids prefer slightly alkaline water with some salts added to it. Many species will not survive in old and/or acid water. I change about 10% of the water weekly and this seems to work well for the species I am currently keeping, which includes *Ataeniobus toweri*, one of the most delicate species.

Goodeids have been becoming a little more readily available in the past several years, but are still far from commonly available. I have been shipping as many as possible to hobbyists in various parts of the country and also to a fish farmer in Florida who is going to try to raise them in commercial quantities. Hopefully sometime in the future Goodeids will become more readily available and known and when someone mentions livebearers you will think of Goodeids, too.

The best way to obtain Goodeids at the present time would be to join the American Livebearer Association and/or the North American Native Fishes Association whose address are below.

American Livebearer Assn.
2305 Broadmoor Ave.
Ames, Iowa, 50010

North American Native
Fishes Assn. (\$7.50/yr.)
c/o Jerry Corcoran
1650 East Beach
Biloxi, MS 39530

References --

Kingston, Dolores I. (1980) Eye-color Changes During Aggressive Displays in Goodeid Fishes. Copeia, 1980 #1, pg. 169-171

Illustrations by Michelle Mangan

THE GOOD WORD ON THE CHRISTMAS MEETING/PARTY . . . DECEMBER 8

Our December meeting is, traditionally, a dinner party instead.

Nancy Griffin will call everyone to find out 1-if they are coming. 2-how many (bring the family, bring friends) 3-what they are going to bring.

The club picks up the tab for the meat (ham and turkey), beverages. Everyone brings a pitch-in salad, dessert, vegetable or what have you -- enough for 15 to 20 people. Nancy is coordinating so that we don't end up with 20 pumpkin pies and no salad.

EVERYONE -- that means every body in your party -- kids included, mother's in law included -- bring a wrapped gift. Fish related. Value \$2 or thereabouts. We put these under the tree - and after dinner they are passed out, one to everybody. If you don't or can't bring a gift, bring \$2 - the club will furnish several extra gifts in the chance.

There is no bowl show. There is no other program.

We will pass out the yearly breeders awards. We will pass out the annual and quarterly bowl show awards. Other than that we are just there to visit, have fun and wish everybody MERRY CHRISTMAS.

BRING FOOD -- BRING YOURSELVES -- BRING A GIFT!!!!

Aequidens curviceps

By Garland Neese, PVAS

One of the most peaceful of all the South American dwarf cichlids is *Aequidens curviceps*. Rarely exceeding four inches in length. Aquarium bred curviceps usually don't exceed three inches long.

Sexing the young adults isn't always easy to do. Among adults, the males are usually identified by the more developed dorsal and anal fins. The females usually remain a little shorter but often have pointed fins as well.

Known as the Flag Cichlid, curviceps can easily be kept in water of medium hardness. The water should be replaced at regular intervals since in old water the fish is highly susceptible to disease.

As with all cichlids, a variety of live foods help get the fish ready for spawning. Water temperature should be in the 70-83 degree range with a narrower range of 74 to 80 degrees best for spawning.

My pair of curviceps were about eight months old. The male was slightly over two inches in length with his mate being right at two inches. They were set up in a 2½ gallon breeding tank. The pH was 7.5 and the temperature between 75 and 77 degrees. A small ceramic cave was placed in the bare-bottomed tank and the pair quickly occupied it.

In about two weeks I spied two half-inch fry emerging from between the cave and the back glass of the tank. I immediately removed the parents. There were between 35 and 45 fry, however, at sixty days there were only thirty that survived.

If you plan to spawn curviceps, be prepared for slow growing fry. I experimented with their feeding. Alternating between Kordon Fry Diet and Tetramin "E", the fry ate both with relish. I did notice that when the Kordon Fry Diet was fed the fry swam up to meet it, sometimes to the surface. This indicated to me their preference for this food.

This is a beautiful little cichlid and so peaceful you can house them in a community tank with your tetras and live-bearers. You really ought to try them.

GEOPHAGUS PELLEGRINI

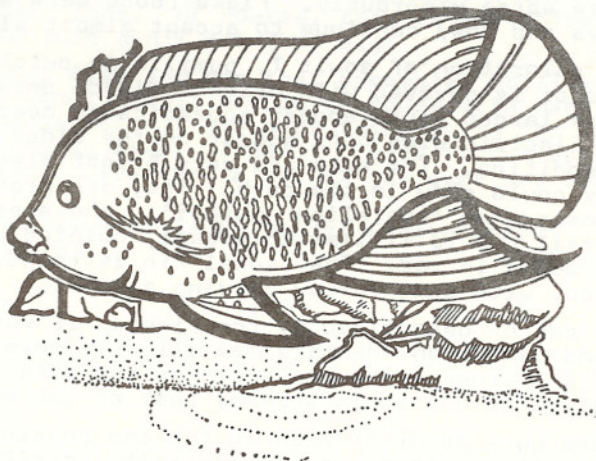
Darrell Holman, P.V.A.S.

A few months ago I was fortunate enough to obtain two pairs of *Geophagus pellegrini*. This fish, until recently, was very hard to come by. They were only shipped in small numbers in batches of mixed *Geophagus*. This limited any kind of an indepth study of this species so consequently there was not a lot of information on its breeding habits.

Describing this fish is quite easy. It is almost an identical copy of the *Geophagus steindachneri*, with the exception of the hump on its head, which is yellow instead of red. like *G. steindachneri*. My pairs were between 4 and 6 inches in length and had had seemed to adjust to their new surroundings. This was a 110 gallon aquarium that contained everything from a pigmy loach to a Discus. They tank was decorated with some rock and live plants and some driftwood. The pH was about neutral. The temperature was 80°F and was filtered by an Ehirne filter.

After a couple of weeks of adjusting to their new surroundings, they spawned. The males courted the females sort of the way African Cichlids do. They swam in tight circles, the female expelled a couple of eggs and the male would fertilize them. Then the female would quickly pick them up. After the spawning was over I removed the female and put her into a 2½ gallon tank. She brooded the eggs and fry for almost a month. When she released them they were already a quarter of an inch long.

At sixty days they were over half an inch and would eat just about anything.



THE SPARKLING GOURAMI, the RED GEM

Rick Johnson

Trichopsis pumilis, the sparkling gourami, is truly one of the hobby's gems. Only one and a half inches at maturity with colors that knock the socks off most other fish, this is one anabantid which should be solidly established. But it isn't.

Native to VietNam, Thailand and Sumatra, these fish are found occasionally mixed in with shipments of algae eaters. That's where I saw my first one. While catching so many algae eaters, a fish I thoroughly detest, I saw a very colorful flash dive into a mess of these despicable fish. I quickly fished it out and at first thought it was the checkerboard cichlid, *Crenicara maculata*. When I finally got back to the separate tank I put it in, I found it to be the croaking gourami's cousin, *Trichopsis pumilis*.

About a week later another wholesaler got in several boxes of them and very kindly gave six or so to me at our society meeting. Even after being caught and moved about and chilled for at least six hours, they showed a lot of color and acted lively. They were placed in a tank with a thick cover of salvinia and some clumps of java moss on the bottom. A box filter and heater completed this 'bare essentials' tank. The tank had been set up to raise some fry earlier and as they were gone, there was a layer of mulm on the bottom from the decaying plant matter, as well as the wastes and uneaten food from the previous occupants.

I raised the temperature to about 80°F because I was afraid the *pumilis* would be stressed after the chilling and shipping. The next day they were all fine, but not in the best of color. Live baby brine shrimp was offered immediately as well as a later feeding of daphnia. All were eaten vigorously. Flake foods were eaten as well after a few days and they continue to accept almost all foods offered.

The coloration of adult *T. pumilis* is outstanding. A basic tan body color is covered with bright crimson dots, like freckles. A few dark larger spots appear sporadically over the sides of the fish also. Electric blue dots appear on the sides when the fish is in good condition. The eyes are very bright electric blue and look as if they could glow in the dark. They are probably responsible for the common name 'sparkling gourami'. The eyes actually sparkle! The dorsal fin is similar to a sail, pointed and triangular in shape, and is edged in red. The caudal fin is rounded and also edged in deep red, with some yellow banding as well.

Sex can be determined by the finnage if you have a good eye. The anal and caudal on the male are slightly more pointed and a little longer or larger. The pectorals on the male are longer. The female's coloration is not as intense as that of the male.

There were no other fish in the ten housing these little gems. All cohabitated in peace, but definite territories were established. The fry that inhabited the tank before had a very low water level, so the heater was floating in the tank through a chunk of styrofoam. Two fish lived under this piece of styrofoam constantly. One day one of the fish was out from under it by about three inches and the

other was nowhere to be seen. All fish were driven away violently. The colors proved it to be a male and he was definitely guarding a nest and eggs.

His nest was built under one single piece of salvinia. It couldn't have been more than half an inch in diameter. About two days later the fry were seen swimming about in the plants and the male was tryin his best to keep them all in order. He chased any fish brave enough to approach his babies. I removed all other fish from the tank about the fifth day and the male on the seventh.

According to most references, *T. pumilis* spawns in mid water or in crevices near the bottom of the tank. Very rarely do they build their nest and spawn at the top. As there was no other place for them to spawn, he used the spot available. They spawn in typical betta/gourami style with the female approaching the bubble nest when she is ready and the male wrapping himself around her, 'squeezing' the eggs out. He then races down to the sinking eggs, grabs them in his mouth and spits them into the bubble nest where they stay on top. Most books suggest a low water level when attempting to breed *Trichopsis pumilis*.

There were about 100 little buggers from this extremely small nest. Most made it through the first week on the mulm and natural infusoria in the tank. Liquifry was added very sparingly for the first five days also.

Green water was added twice a day in dosages of several full turkey basters. After about two weeks the fry were able to take microworms and baby brine shrimp. The fry are very small, about the same as honey gourami fry, and definitely need infusoria and/or green water for the first week or two.

Even with the frequent feedings of baby brine shrimp, microworms and powdered fry foods, growth is slow. After two months the fry are only about half an inch long. Of course, this is one-third their maximum size. They just don't get that big!

This is a truly peaceful fish and one that possesses brilliant colors, is not very shy, and is small enough to house with many community type tetras and barbs. It has everything going for it except that it is almost never seen. I can't figure it out but plan to always keep them around. Give them a try if you ever see them.

Reprinted from Sept., 1980 issue of Tank Topics; Greater Akron Aquarium Society, Akron, Ohio.

Scientific Names, Why?

by JOHN BRILL

To the beginner in the aquarium hobby, there is probably no aspect which seems more cumbersome than the usage of scientific nomenclature. Beginners, and even many experienced hobbyists, are quick to ask why it is necessary to use scientific names when, to them, the use of popular names seems perfectly adequate.

Admittedly, for those who intend to enter the hobby only on a most superficial level, i.e. for those to whom an aquarium is nothing more than a decoration, common names are quite sufficient. However, the true hobbyist who desires a deeper knowledge of his subject, soon discovers the importance of becoming well versed in scientific nomenclature as it relates to fishes.

Quite simply, scientific nomenclature provides a universal framework within which people from all over the world may converse with each other. Without exception, a fish (or any other organism, for that matter) can have only one valid scientific name. Whereas, a particular fish may have several or more common names, often varying between geographic locations, its scientific name is universal. With few exceptions, there is no geographical or cultural variation.

It makes no difference whether one is speaking to a friend at a local aquarium society meeting or corresponding with a hobbyist in California, Germany, Japan, or Russia. If the fish being discussed is referred to by its scientific name, all are certain exactly what species is being spoken of. Should common names be used, however, there is a good chance of creating confusion. Moreover, no two fishes can share the same scientific name, whereas, many fishes can share the same common name(s). Mosquito Fish may refer to either Gambusia affinis or Heterandria formosa, "Sailfin Molly" to either Poecilia latipinna or P. velifera, "Desert Pupfish" to any number of western Cyprinodon species. Again, the possibilities for confusion are many.

Additionally, scientific names provide at a glance, information relative to the interrelationships between organisms. For example, we can tell that Fundulus heteroclitus and Fundulus chrysotus belong to the same genus and therefore are closely

SCIENTIFIC NAMES (cont.)

related. On the other hand, their respective common names "Mumichog" and "Golden Ear" provide no information in the same regard. In addition to relationships between fishes, scientific names also convey information about the individual species irrespective of its relationship(s) with other species. For example, we need not be fluent in Latin to guess that Synodontis multipunctatus is spotted, Distichodus sexfasciatus has six bars, and Cyprinodon nevadensis hails from Nevada. True, many common names are descriptive also, but common names very often have a tendency to convey misinformation. For example, the Cuban minnow is not a minnow at all, but a killifish; nor is the Rio Grande Perch a perch, the Bluefin Dace a dace, the Electric eel an eel, nor the Redtail Shark a shark. In fact, a mere list of misnomers among common names of fish could probably fill a small book.

The case for scientific names over common names is quite convincing. For the beginner it is not suggested that he learn only the scientific names of fishes to the exclusion of all common names, but rather that he not automatically shy away from the more technical aspects of the hobby; that he should learn both common and scientific names for any given fish so that either may be used with equal facility in the appropriate context. What may seem a nuisance today may tomorrow be appreciated as a useful piece of knowledge.

JB

Reprinted from Vol. I, UIssue 3, Reporter, North Jersey Aquarium Society.

(Editors note: Many new members to our club --or visitors to club meetings or auctions --comment on the scientific name use. They are, naturally, unfamiliar with them. The above is the argument for their use that I try to use -- expressed better.)

SPAWNING AN APISTO!

by CHUCK DAVIS, NJAS

This is an account of the breeding of a pair of *Apistogramma steindachneri*. It all started when I put a pair of *A. steindachneri* in a ten gallon tank and vowed to leave them there until they died or spawned. As those of you who know me, I am not an advocate of water changes; so when I say breed or die in that tank, I mean it! Well the best laid plans of mice and men and fish often go astray. Because I was changing around my fish room, I moved most of my fish from one side of the room to the other. This caused me to move the pair of *A. steindachneri* out of the 10 gallon tank and into a 50 gallon community tank. For tank mates they had 10 rather young *Geophagus hondae*, 3 *A. aggasizzi*, 5 large black tetras, a pair of Keyhole cichlids, 6 corydoras, 2 *Synodontis alberti*, and a 6 inch unidentified pleco. The tank was set-up with natural #3 gravel, some Amazon sword and Crypto type plants, two airstone powered corner filters, and a small power outside filter. Rock caves and halved flower pots were provided for the inhabitants. The water in the tank was months old, I replaced only what had evaporated. The temperature fluctuated from 80 degrees in the day to 76 degrees at night. The pH was checked once at 6.4.

After about six days in the new community, the steinies set-up house - keeping in a large halved flower pot. They appeared to be doing more hiding there, than anything else. Then one day I noticed the female had more color than ever before. The most marked change was a yellow hue which had filled her body and the darkening of the black stripe on the ventral fins. She then started an excavation project and he gave assistance periodically, when he wasn't chasing other fish who passed directly in front of the flower pot. When the digging inside the cave had finished, a wall of gravel had been constructed, closing off more than 50% of the cave opening. Now the male, whose markings had darkened and become more definitive, spent a good deal of the time inside the cave dancing, strutting and fanning in front of the female. All that day I checked the pot, but there were no eggs. By the time I got down to the fish room the next morning, a patch of eggs about one inch square was mounted on the roof of the cave (pot). The male stayed outside and kept tankmates from coming near their residence. The female stood guard inside the pot. After the first day, I thought the male was getting too much of a work out. So I used two pieces of plexiglass to partition off the pot with the parents from the rest of the tank.

The male spent most of his time outside the cave, threatening the other fish through the partition. Three days later the eggs hatched. The female gathered the fry and placed them in a small pit in the rear of the cave. During this time she did not allow the male into the cave. 36 to 48 hours later the fry were jumping around, almost free swimming. At this time, I netted out the fry and the flower pot, and placed them in a 5 1/2 gallon tank. The tank was filled halfway with the water from the original tank, and I added a commercially available sponge filter. One day later they were chasing newly hatched brine shrimp. Three days later, I filled the tank to the top with tempered tap water (not aged). A month later I moved all the young (54) to a 40 long. They are now full grown, and ready to breed themselves. Those I haven't given to the local club auctions, that is!

Dwarf cichlids are fun to keep and spawn because they carry most the personality traits of the big cichlids without the major problems of housing the big guys. The dwarfs are very behavioral and in great demand...try 'em!

Reprinted from Vol.I, Issue 3- The Reporter - North Jersey

bap REPORT

NAME	POINTS
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Garland Neese	470***
Pat & Maggi Mahoney	330***
Gerry Hoffman	310***
Woody Griffin	310***
Ruth Brewer	305***
Darrell Holman	200**
Ken & June Reece	180**
Sue & Mike Sprague	165**
John Jessup	160**
Vince Edmonston	160**
Kenny Warren	90*
Gene Aldridge	80*
Thompson family	15

* Breeders Award

** Intermediate Breeder

*** Advanced Breeders Award



RECENT POINTS AWARDED:

Pat & Maggi Mahoney - A.steindachneri - 15 points
 H.formosa - 10 points
 Xenotoca eiseni - 10 ppints
 Poecilia patipinna - 10 points
 Ps.lucerne - 10 points

Garland Neese - Bristlenose plecostomus - 50 points
 A.curviceps - 15 points
 L. brichardi - 15 points

Woody Griffin - L. brichardi - 15 points
 Angel fish - 5 more

All three of the above have reached the Advanced Breeder level
 -- congratulations.

Ron Thompson and family - P.pulcher (kribensis)

We welcome the Thompsons as new members of the Breeders' Award Program. Too soon to win an award, but off to a good start. Thanks Ron, for your charming article.

RESULTS OF THE EXPANDED BOWL SHOW, NOVEMBER, 1980

CICHLIDS

Angel fish/Discus

- 1st - Powder Blue Discus-
Woody Griffin

New World/ dwarf

- 1st - Aq. curviceps-Mahoney
2nd - Nananomale-Mahoney
3rd - Ap.steindachneri-Griffin

New World/all other

- 1st - Geo.australi-Griffin
2nd - Rainbow-Mahoney
3rd-- Jack Dempsey-Griffin

Mbuna

- 1st - OB zebra-Griffin
2nd--Albino Zebra-Griffin
3rd - Lab.Clown-Griffin

Haplochromis

- 1st - Fusco-Warren
2nd - Moorii-Griffin
3rd - Red Empress-Griffin

Open

- 1st - Pel Thomasi-Griffin
2nd - LampLeleupi-Mahoney
3rd - Kribensis-Griffin

EGGLAYERS/LIVEBEARERS

Livebearers

- 1st - Simpson's hi-fin swords-
Ken Fisher

Characins/Tetras

- 1st - Bleeding heart Tetra-
Pat & Maggi Mahoney

Anabantoids

Catfish

- 1st--Syn.multipunctatus-Warren
2nd - ClownPleco-Mahoney
3rd--Stripped Raphael-Mahoney

Sharks/Loaches

- 1st- Rainbow Shark-Mahoney
2nd - Bala Shark-Mahoney
3rd--Tiger Loach-Mahoney

Open

BOWL SHOW BODIES, PAST FOUR YEARS

We've heard a lot lately about how the bowl shows have fallen off -- how to get more interest in them, etc.etc.etc. Here's a comparison of numbers of people showing one or more month in the last four years:

Cichlids -- 1977 - 8
 1978 - 13
 1979 - 7
 1980 - 6

Egglayers/Livebearers - 1977 - 13
 1978 - 14
 1979 - 15
 1980 - 9

As you can see, the biggest fall-out was in egglayers and livebearers. Cichlids peaked in 1978, shortly. For what it's worth-- there you are.

BOWL SHOW STANDINGS - NOVEMBER, 1980 and 1980 FINAL

<u>CICHLIDS</u>	<u>MONTH</u>	<u>QUARTER</u>	<u>ANNUAL</u>
Woody Griffin	36	62	120
Pat & Maggi Mahoney	19	29	134
Kenny Warren	6	6	77
Darrell Holman	0	0	38
Garland Neese	0	0	23
Bill Kent	0	0	12

EGGLAYERS AND LIVEBEARERS

Pat & Maggi Mahoney	23	35	170
Darrell Holman	0	0	80
Kenny Warren	6	6	9
Suzann Reynolds	0	0	45
Thompson Family	0	12	12
Garland Neese	0	0	11
Bill Kent	0	0	5
Herrell's	0	0	2
Ken Fisher	6	6	6

QUARTERLY AWARDS: Cichlids - Woody Griffin
Egglayers-Livebearers - Mahoneys

YEAR END AWARDS: Cichlids
Egglayers-Livebearers } Pat & Maggi Mahoney
Combined

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

FIRST CLASS MAIL

MEETING DATES

DEC.8 -CHRISTMAS PARTY
DOORS OPEN 6:30 pm
DINNER - 7:30 or when ready

1981-1st QUARTER

Jan. 12
Feb. 9
March 9

Meetings are held at the Coca-Cola Bottling Plant, 5401 Seminary Road,
Bailey's Crossroads, Alexandria, Virginia. Meetings start at 8 p.m.,
Bowl Show Registration at 7:45 p.m. -- Doors open at 7:30 p.m.