

# \* DELTA TALE \*

FEB., 1981

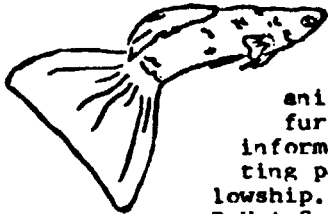
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Delta Tale is published for the benefit of the Potomac Valley Aquarium Society (formerly the Potomac Valley Guppy Club), a non-profit organization, established in 1960 for the purpose of furthering the aquarium hobby by dissemination of information, encouraging friendly competition, Soliciting participation in its shows and promoting good fellowship. Correspondence should be addressed to: Secretary, P.V.A.S., P.O. Box 6219 Shirlington Station, Arlington, VA 22206. Original articles and drawings may be reprinted if credit is given the author and Delta Tale. Two copies of the publication in which the reprint appears should be sent to Delta Tale, which will forward one copy to the author/artist. All material for inclusion in Delta Tale should reach the editor no later than the first Saturday after the monthly Monday meetings. The Potomac Valley Aquarium Society and the Delta Tale disclaim any responsibility for content or availability of advertised merchandise or service in these pages. Customer satisfaction is a matter to be worked out exclusively between the advertiser(s) and the buyer(s).

**DELTA TALE STAFF:** Editor, Maggi Mahoney  
Assistants: Carol Kawecki, Chryss Guiler  
Exchange Editors: Gil & Bonnie Baldwin

P.V.A.S. OFFICERS, 1981

President:	Woody Griffin 949-1290	Corres. Sec.:	Chryss Guiler, 864-1299
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P.V.A.S. 1981 BOARD OF GOVERNORS

John Jessup, Nancy Griffin, Vince Edmondson, Kenny Warren

P.V.A.S. 1981 COMMITTEE HEADS

Auctions:	Pete Tietjen	Bowl Show:	The Prendergasts
Breeders Award:	Gerry Hoffman	Programs:	Gerry Hoffman/ Ruth brewer
Library:	Nancy Griffin	Ways/Means:	Bill Trout/ Kenny Warren
Membership:	Kay Thompson		

MEMBERS OR NON-MEMBERS HAVING QUESTIONS ABOUT FISH, AQUARIUM KEEPING, BREEDING AND SO FORTH CAN CALL ONE OF THE OFFICERS ABOVE WHO WILL BE GLAD TO PUT YOU IN TOUCH WITH SOMEONE WHO CAN ANSWER YOUR QUESTIONS, IF THEY CAN'T THEMSELVES.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING, JAN. 5, 1981

Meeting was held at the Griffins'. Woody called the meeting to order at 8:00 pm. Present were Woody and Nancy Griffin, John Jessup, Kenney Warren, Pete Tietjen, Pat and Maggi Mahoney, Kay Thompson, Ken Fisher and Darrell Holman.

Woody welcome the new members of the board and new officers.

The Coke plant is confirmed for all of our 1981 meetings as well as the spring show and auction week end and the fall auction. John Jessup has been appointed spring show chairman. Pete Tietjen will chair the spring and fall auctions as well as the two mini-auctions.

Programs for the year -- January the B.A.P. slide presentation, entirely P.V.A.S. fish and slides. February Art Lempke on Haplachromis. March will be the year's first mini-auction.

Trophies for quarterly bowl show awards were approved. The question was raised whether to, again, give trophies for all 1st of class in the spring show. Motion was made to approve the expenditure. Motion passed. John Jessup will make a full recommendation at the February board meeting.

Maggi would like someone to take over as editor of the Delta Tale by the March issue. She has had the on-loan Delta Tale typewriter sent out for cleaning at the cost of about \$50 and asked permission to bill the club. Approved.

We have an application for the National Aquarium at Baltimore Adopt-A-Fish program. Motion was made to sponsor an Emperor Angelfish at \$50. Passed.

Discussion returned to the spring show. Classes recommended to add or reinstate: Art Class; Haplochromis as a separate class; Native Americans; Parent class (show a pair with their fry.) The rules can stand as written for spring 1980. Should we add a Reserve of Show (second place?) tabled. Judges were recommended and will be contacted. Kay and Ron Thompson will arrange for a judge for photography, Maggi Mahoney will get a judge for art if category is adopted.

John and Pat M. will look into the fire house as a possible alternative site because it has so much more room and the show can remain up during the auction without a conflict. It was also recommended that we cover stands with black plastic sheets to show fish better. We also need more air outlets.

We will run several classified ads this year inviting interested hobbyists to monthly meetings.

Meeting was adjourned at 9:55 p.m.

respectfully submitted,  
Maggi Mahoney  
Recording Secretary

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENSES, 1980

EXPENSES

Christmas party and Summer picnic	\$ 270.00
"Delta Tale"	435.63
Equipment replacement	46.85
T-shirts	348.85
Trophies	411.44
Mini-Auctions	194.71
Miscellaneous	458.00
May Show and Auction	1,941.01
October Banquet and Auction	<u>1,863.45</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$6,146.73

INCOME

Membership dues	\$ 270.00
Raffles	269.00
Mini-Auctions	323.00
Miscellaneous	22.00
May Show and Auction	3,278.63
October Banquet and Auction	<u>2,431.47</u>
TOTAL INCOME	\$6,594.10
less Expenses	<u>(6,146.73)</u>
NET GAIN, 1980	\$447.37

Dana Skibbie Best, Treasurer

## FEBRUARY MEETING PROGRAM:

### The Haplochromis Species --

Our guest speaker will be Dr. Art Lenke, who for the last four years has been exclusively keeping Haps. He has been keeping Africans for over 12 years, has worked in the wholesale and retail aspects of the hobby and is currently the Vice President of the Chesapeake Cichlid Club. He will be showing his own slides of the Haplochromis genus with a discussion of their maintenance and natural habitat.

### BAGGING FISH (IN TIME FOR THE MARCH MINI-AUCTION)

This is reprinted from Cichlid Chatter who got it from the Greater Detroit Aquarium Society. Freely edited by me (maggi)

Some hobbyists don't seem to know how to bag fish the proper way to ensure the fishes safety. I am referring to the sandwich bags -- seven inch fish in five inch bags -- garbage bags -- twist ties instead of rubber bands -- 90% water and 10% air, etc.

Sandwich bags are for sandwiches, not fish. If you don't have the proper bags, go to your favorite pet store and purchase some. Most shop owners are willing to part with a few. If you need a lot, ask the dealer to order a whole roll or box for you. There is no excuse for using anything but the proper bag.

Don't try to put exceptionally large fish into any kind of bag. Use a bucket. If you cannot part with the container, let the buyer know. You can probably make arrangements to get your bucket back.

Smaller fish, as a rule, are best bagged in 1/5 water and 4/5 air. It is vital to the fishes survival to have enough oxygen, therefore don't overcrowd the fish. If you have ten fish, each about 1-inch, place them into two bags. That way double the amount of oxygen is available to each fish. You still can sell them as one item -- just tie the bags together.

If your bags are short and you can't tie a knot in them, use rubber bands. Twist ties are not tight enough and can tear the bag, or the one next to it in your box or on the auction table.

Fishes with spines, such as cat fish, should be double or triple bagged. Always take some extra bags with you. Accidents can happen.

Author, Martha Barnes, originally. I couldn't agree more, Martha -- please excuse my rather free use of the blue pencil. maggi

10th Annual **Winter**  
CoHosted By **Weekend**  
New Orleans Aquarium Society And **Workshop '81**  
North American Native Fish Association

COME ONE, COME ALL TO THE WINTER WEEKEND WORKSHOP '81  
IN BEAUTIFUL NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA  
FEBRUARY 13, 14, 15, 1981.

**What Is a Workshop?**

The Winter Weekend Workshop is an annual meeting of aquarists and hobbyists dedicated to the exchange of ideas and the advancement of knowledge about the hobby. The word "workshop" is emphasized because of the "hands on" technique used by many of the seminar speakers.

**What Can Be Expected?**

Let Me Count the Ways:

(1) Seminars on Friday night and all day Saturday.

(2) At least one trip for collecting native fish in southeast Louisiana (and we think it's some of the best collecting anywhere).

(3) Hospitality room - Traditionally the talk sessions among the speakers and workshop attendees extend far into the night.

(4) Swap room - Many rare and unusual fish will be bought and sold throughout the workshop.

(5) Auction - The workshop will close on Sunday afternoon with an auction of fish, food, plants and many, many aquarium supplies and equipment.

(6) Banquet - On Saturday night, enjoy a banquet and drinks and listen to our surprise keynote speaker.

**We Want You!!**

Don't pass up this opportunity to hear these lecturers and to talk with the pro's of the hobby. You will also find that many of the non-lecturers are pro's in their own right.

**Anything Else?**

Yes, yes, yes. This will also be the site for the annual convention of the North American Native Fish Association, and if you are interested in native fish, this is the only place to be on February 13, 14, 15, 1981.

5727 Bancroft Dr. New Orleans La. 70122  
454-0653 488-6327

## LAMPROLOGUS BRICHARDI

woody Griffin, P.V.A.S.

This stunning little beauty from Lake Tanganyika is one of the more interesting African species to maintain and spawn. The raising of successive spawns together in the same aquarium is a joy to observe. I obtained five specimens about one inch in length six months ago and housed them in a 50-gallon tank with three *Julidachromis maleri* and five *Julidachromis regani*.

Everything remained peaceful until the mating urge came over two of the brichardi. At this point they drove the other brichardi and killed two before I could remove the remaining one. The Julies were harassed some, but were smart enough to keep their distance. It has been my observation that in a set-up such as this, once territories have been established, these two species can be maintained compatibly as long as they remain in their own territories.

My pair were terrific gravel movers and soon had a deep trench excavated in front of the tank. The pH of this tank was maintained at 7.6 and the water was very hard and kept that way by the use of dolomite as a substrate, with small water changes every two weeks.

It was obvious that they had spawned when the female disappeared into the cave and brooded the eggs, which are green, for extended periods of time. The eggs hatched in three days and were free swimming in eight days. The water temperature was maintained at a constant 76°. The first brood was very small, only three fry. I attribute this to the fact that the parents were very small at this time. Approximately 1-½ to 2 inches total.

In three weeks they spawned again and at 60 days I had about 45 fry, ½ to ¾ inches long. First food for the fry was Kordon fry diet and frozen baby brine shrimp. At this writing they have spawned again and I have about 70-75 fry. The first two spawns are now all over the tank and they are co-habiting with my one baby *Julidachromis maleri*, but that's another story.

For those of you who are tired of the big Haps and Mbuna, I would strongly urge you to try a tank of Tanganyikans. Their habits are extremely interesting and parental care is amazing to watch.

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It is somewhat unusual to print two articles on the same fish in the same issue of Delta Tale -- but I thought it might be interesting to compare the two recent experiences of two very good breeder-hobbyists with the same fish. Hence, following is another article on *L. Brichardi*. maggi

## Lamprologus brichardi

By Garland Neese ,P.V.A.S.

Having acquired ten young adults of *Lamprologus brichardi* from Pat Mahoney, I set them up in a twenty gallon tank with shale and ceramic caves for my first attempt at spawning these beautiful Lake Tanganyika cichlids.

At first I was disappointed. Week by week, month by month they grew in size with no sign of pairing off or any evidence of intent to spawn. Finally, when the males were nearly four inches in length, gravel from beneath the shale began appearing against the front glass of the tank. In a week, it was difficult to see the fish as the gravel grew higher and higher. Then at least two of the females "disappeared".

I increased the tank temperature to 80 degrees - up five degrees from normal. The pH tested out at 7.6 and the weekly water changes were suspended. Several days passed with no sign of activity. The tanks were checked regularly at feeding times, but only eight brichardi's were to be seen.

About two weeks later when changing filters, I discovered twenty-one fry of about a quarter inch size in the filter. They had obviously been sucked up the filter tube. I then removed them to a 2½ gallon breeding tank. Two days later another swarm of fry, about an eighth of an inch in length, swam out from beneath another piece of shale. These too were removed to the 2½ gallon tank. Because of the size discrepancy, I feel certain that both females had spawned.

By separating the fry from the adults I missed seeing the communal "baby sitting" attributed to the species. The fry fared well on Kordon Fry Diet and later on pulverized Tetramin Staple flakes. At sixty days, I had thirty-six fry in the half to three-quarter inch size.

If a hobbyist had the space, I would recommend setting up a fifty-five gallon tank just for brichardi's, and leave them alone to spawn at will. This set-up would make a beautiful addition to anyone's fish room.



## DERMOGENYS PUSILLUS

By Pat Mahoney...

*Dermogenys pusillus*, the Half-beak, is a most unusual little live-bearer from the Malay Peninsula. Innes indicates the Half-beak is also found in Thailand, Java, Sumatra and Borneo, however, most of the Half-beaks imported into the United States come from Malaysia.

I acquired a trio (male and two females) last summer. Both females were over two inches in length with the male being about an inch and a half. My previous experience with live-bearers called for gravid females having pronounced bulges when expecting. I was surprised to learn from a friend that one of my females was "expecting". I decided to verify this assumption with Ruth Brewer - the only PVAS Member to successfully spawn this fish. The diagnosis was confirmed. As time passed the fish began to resemble a sausage - round the entire length of the body. I then began to read the limited information available on the Half-beak.

I learned from Axelrod that the adults are extremely cannibalistic and that spawning occurs at any hour and continuously with thirty to forty young being the average yield. Vorderwinkler advised use of at least a teaspoon of non-iodized salt per gallon of water and to provide a thick cover of floating plants to provide hiding places for the fry.

Raymond Legge, Editor of the *Aquarists Guide to Freshwater Tropical Fishes*, was least optimistic of all. Legge claims that because of the fry's difficulty in eating as well as the cannibalistic behavior of the adults, the aquarist is indeed fortunate to have fifteen fry within thirty days of spawning. As PVAS required a minimum of ten fry at the end of sixty days, I was not very optimistic of my chances. Of course I could remove the adults but that somehow seemed like cheating - like pulling the slate to prevent Angelfish parents from eating their eggs. No one pulls the slate in the wild, so why should we?

A five and a half gallon tank was selected to set up the Half-beaks. It was heavily planted with Water Sprite, a pH of 7.6 and the temperature (as recommended by Innes) was 75 degrees. Six teaspoons of kosher salt was added as was a Jungle sponge filter. After twenty-four hours, the Half-beak trio was added. To insure the temperature remained in the 74 to 76 range, a Supreme heater was added. It can get awfully cold in my fish room during the late Fall and early Winter.

The spawning was not observed, however, on the 28th of October, a pale, quarter-inch fry was observed at the top front of the tank. A closer inspection revealed thirteen exact miniatures of the parents. I immediately added another inch of water sprite, hygrophila and duck weed to the tank.

By the first of December, the bottom of the tank was littered with uneaten food. Unlike Ruth Brewer, I simply forgot to add a couple of corydoras catfish to the tank for housekeeping purposes. A water change was needed.

To remove the month old fry was difficult. They cling to the floating plants so they were transferred to a clean 2½ gallon tank plants and all. In the transfer, only eleven fry made the trip. If the two remaining fry are still in the old tank I cannot find them. Perhaps the adults had one final meal before the transfer.

Frozen baby brine shrimp were readily taken by the fry as was Kordon Fry Diet. It is interesting to seem them eat. Because of the unusual jaw configuration, they roll over on their sides to eat. Anything floating is theirs. If it falls to the tank bottom, forget it. They cannot pick up food on the bottom. At sixty days they were all over a half-inch in length and appear safe from becoming a meal for the adults.

Unlike other live-bearers, the Half-beak fry are released from the mother tail first. The Encyclopedia of Tropical Fishes (Axelrod and Vorderwinkler) has some excellent photographs (pages 544-545) of the actual spawning of the Half-beak. One photograph shows two fry emerging at the same time.

Unlike my usual habit of disposing of the fry of fish that have spawned, I plan to keep this generation of Half-beaks. Their next home will be a well-planted twenty gallon long tank. After building up my stock I may have some to sell to interested members.

## Dear Captain Cousteau:

Please send a gift membership to the following friend.  
I enclose  \$15 for individual membership  \$25 for family membership. Total enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please print)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_



## The Cousteau Society

Membership Center, 930 West 21st Street, Norfolk, VA 23517

CAB1

### MEMBER INFORMATION

Member No. \_\_\_\_\_

My name is \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

I would like to renew

Spawning the Red Devil:  
Are They Really Supposed to be Red?

John E. Jessup, PhD

The fish known in the hobby as the "Red Devil" is generally neither red nor the possessor of a character that would normally make one think of Satan. The fish was first described as *Cichlasoma citrinellum* by Günther in 1864, and again by Günther as *C. erythraeum* in 1869. In addition, at least two other species, *C. labiatum* and, surprisingly, *C. dovii*, have been confused and have been called "Red Devil," most likely because the exact identity of the specimen was not known. Although I find it difficult to equate *C. dovii* with the other species mentioned here, particularly because of its different color patterns, I am sure that the other three species are often confused. Thus, the question is whether the aquarium Red Devil is, in fact, one or more than one species is yet to be answered. What is the case, is that there are at least three species of *Cichlasoma* that resemble each other in general shape, general color patterns, and general habits and that even the authorities, who deal in such matters, have not as yet been able to correctly or convincingly explain.

For want of a better identifier, therefore, I will have to say that I had my first experience with breeding the Red Devil in 1975. When I acquired the first specimens, six juveniles in their immature drab grey-brown, banded coloration, there was little to recommend them to any one,

regardless of how much of a cichlid-nut that person might be. My decision to pick them up was based on three factors; I had tank space, I had never had the opportunity of working with the "species" before and, lastly, I remembered a magnificent pair of brilliant red and black mottled Red Devils I had seen in a display tank in a shoe store in Honolulu in 1968, while I was on R&R from Vietnam.

I have no idea where or how I acquired those first six fish in 1972, although it was probably at one of the show auctions that year. The youngsters were about one inch when I got them, so they were not crowded in a 29 gallon tank. Their initial growth was slow -- a fact that I have subsequently determined to be the result of crowding during the first months. It took about six months for any real growth to be seen but, after that, growth was good, if not phenominal, up to about three-four inches, when the color change began. I should add at this point that the growth patterns of all six juveniles was about the same, that is, without the frequently seen spurt of one or two specimens to double the size of their brothers and sisters. At four inches, still in juvenile colors, sexing was impossible. It was also impossible at seven inches, when the fish were in their best colors. I am convinced the Red Devil is one of the most difficult Cichlasoma to sex.

At four inches, however, this was not my concern. All I was interested in was watching them change from their present drabness into the luxurient red and black specimens

I had seen in Hawaii.

The color change came gradually at first with two of the fish giving every epidermal sign of coming down with some loathsome disease only discernable to Amlacher in its present form. The grey blotchy appearance soon gave way to a whitish-yellow blotchy appearance. Not to mind, I said to myself, soon they will be a luxuriant red and black.

Naturally, all the pictures I had ever seen of the Red Devil showed them bright red or red and black. I did remember a picture of what appeared to be an enormous specimen of *C. citrinellum* that was a rather bright yellow, but everything else was red. I was therefore more than a little disappointed when, by the time my six fish had all changed to their mature color patterns, they were all a pale, washed-out light yellow. Nothing I was able to do for them would enhance the color. I later discovered that large amounts of dried krill was effective in producing reds, when added to the diet. There are also genetic and environmental factors that seem to effect color patterns, but how or exactly why, I do not fully understand.

Regardless, I now had six pale-yellow Red Devils in a 40 gallon tank, all looking suspiciously alike and, at five and one-half inches showing no signs of being the least interested in each other.

Over the next year, that is, into 1975, I parted with three of the six fish, trading them for God-knows what.

Then, in mid-June, two of the three seemed to pair-off, and within a week, they were laying eggs. I should clarify that to read they were both laying eggs. The third specimen witnessing this behavior by its tank-mates, promptly up and died -- I'm sorry to add, without benefit of post-mortem.

On regaling some of the club members with these gory details, one spoke up and admitted he had what he thought were a couple of males. I must say, parenthetically, that this particular friend has at least one specimen of every fish known to man stuck away some place in his fish-room. Or so it seems. Anyway, the trade was made, whereupon, my two newliweds decided to commit mayhem on each other and had to be separated. One, I forget which, into a 29 gallon tank that was bare except for a small pot and an even smaller box filter. I guess I should add that I had not just foolishly put the two fish together but had, rather, started them off with a pierced, clear plastic divider in the 40, and kept them like that for three weeks, with visitations of varying lengths when I could oversee their conduct. The aggressive behavior began when, I believe, they became agitated over some hammering that perforce had to be done.

Less than a week after the fin-tearing session, I received a number of fish quite unexpectedly and decided I needed the 40 gallon tank immediately. Without fanfare and with damn little flourish I netted the Red Devil out

of the 40 and unceremoniously dumped it in with the other one in the 29. By then I was pretty well fed up with Red Devils anyway, and decided they could either get along or kill each other in the 29, I was simply out of room.

Nature is a wonderful thing and it is no more so than when you can witness some particular facet of it in action. The two Red Devils making a virtue of necessity decided they liked each other after all and preceded, within an hour of my putting them together, to lay about 500 eggs on the pot and all over the bottom of the tank. The temperature at the time of spawning was 78<sup>o</sup>f., the pH was 7.2, and the DH was 4.0. Most sources say fairly soft water is best, but I never had any difficulty spawning Red Devils when the water was on the hard side.

The eggs hatched in six days and the fry were free-swimming in two more. They literally swarmed in a tight ball, protected by both parents. The adults were the best parents I have ever seen and, after the first one, spawned on a regular basis -- about every two months, until I sold them in 1976. By a few dietary adaptations I was able to get the first batch of fry to turn pink, but I never got the bright red I wanted. I did achieve that coloration more recently with Red Devils from another strain and it may be that some of the fish are never destined for display in a shoe store in Honolulu

## IN ONE EAR

By Jim Cooper  
The Kitsap Aquarium  
September, 1980

This month I am concerned with another aspect of other aquarium clubs----namely the breeder's award program.

These programs generally have points being awarded to club members who have spawned fish and successfully reared fry from spawning. "More difficult" fish are awarded more points.

Additional points are sometimes awarded if fry from a spawn are distributed to club members and/or if an article on the spawning is written for the club publication. When various point levels have been accumulated by an aquarist, different levels of awards are presented, with the top award usually being called "Superior Grand Master Breeder" or some such thing.

Such programs were begun with the intent of providing encouragement for members to spawn their fish and to share their fish and information with the other members. While these were (and still are) admirable goals, I believe clubs should expand these goals to include one very basic change.

This change is the shifting of emphasis from spawning different species of fish---which such programs explicitly encourage---to maintaining the same species over a number of generations---which such programs usually explicitly discourage by only allowing points to be awarded to a hobbyist once for a given species of fish.

Given the looming threat of governmental restrictions, the presence of destructive collecting practices, and the loss of natural habitats, hobbyists must face up to the fact that aside from the "bread-and-butter" type of commercial, pond-reared fish, the wondrous array of unusual species will soon be forever lost to the hobby---perhaps to the world. The only hope that many species have for survival is if concerned groups devote some of their efforts to maintaining these species. Clearly, aquarium clubs are one type of group in which species maintenance goals can and should be encouraged.

I would strongly recommend that clubs undertake to change their breeder's award rules to encourage species maintenance activity by their members. For example, while the basic number of points could be awarded to the initial



spawning of a species, half that number of points could be awarded to the aquarist for each subsequent spawning of that same species. Bonus points should be awarded for spawning involving fry that the aquarist has raised from a previous spawning. For example, twice the basic points could be awarded if an aquarist successfully reared and spawned fish coming from his first spawning, three times the basic points for a spawning involving his third generation of fry, and so on. (Rules would also have to enforce the need for occasional outcrossings to guard against genetic defects from too much inbreeding.)

As an example of the above rules, let us assume an aquarist starts out with three pairs of a fish whose spawning is worth 10 points. If the aquarist spawns all three pairs of fish, the aquarist would get 10 points from the first spawn and 5 points from each of the other spawns, for a total of 20 points. Then, if the aquarist spawned a pair of fry raised from the first spawning, the aquarist would get 20 more points. A spawning from the fry of the second generation spawning would be worth 30 points, and so on.

As you can see, the points can mount up quickly; but I feel that an aquarist who works to maintain a species is far more valuable to the hobby than one who spawns one species, gets rid of the fry, and moves on to the next species.

Of course, this program should probably be restricted to apply only to non-pond-reared, non-commercial species, since it will be the fishes with few redeeming social (or commercial) qualities that will need all the help they can get to keep from disappearing. (Alas, however, I fear that without a true economic incentive, hobby measures such as the one described above can but briefly stem the permanent loss of a species from the hobby and/or the world. Ironically, a fish can disappear from the scene not just because it is too difficult to propagate, but because it is too easy to propagate. (When was the last time you saw a Haplochromis burtoni in a store?)

## A GOOD PUBLICATION PAYS OFF IN COUNTRY-WIDE NOTICE

Before I do -- hopefully -- let go the reins, of Delta Tale, I'd like to thank Carol and Chryss for the typing they've done for me in the last year. I'd also like to thank all my authors -- we've had more original articles in the past year and a half than I remember since we joined the club. It's paid off, too. We're getting reprinted and reviewed all over the country. That's good for evrybody because it mean's that when you go to a convention -- or just go out of town -- you have immediate recognition by other members of other clubs. The fish connection can make for a good trip. Thanks, too, to Bonnie and Gil for taking over the review and exchange hat -- that took one big load off my shoulders last summer.

and the reprints go on -- here's the latest crop:

ICHTHYOLOGY MADE EASY, Part I - John Mangun - reprinted in Tropical Fish Hobbyist, Central Kentucky, August 1980. Reviewed in Tropical Topics, Indianapolis - July, 1980.

BADIS BADIS, Joe Paull - reprinted in Tank Topics, Greater Akron Aquarium Society, October 1980.

Darrell's Breeding Synodontus Davidi was mentioned in the same issue of Tank Topics. Also in July, 1980 Tropical Topics.

WHIPTAIL CAT, Gerry Hoffman - reprinted in TROPICAL FISH HOBBYISTS, Central Kentucky, Sept. 1980.

WHIPTAIL CAT, Gerry Hoffman - reprinted in WET TALES, Susquahanna Aquarium Society, August, 1980.

BEGINNING WITH PEAT SPAWNERS, Ruth Brewer - listed as recommended reading in the same issue of Wet Tales. Also mentioned in the YOUNGSTON AQUARIST, August 1980.

REVIEWS: Sue O'Meara Austin reviewed the September 1980 Delta Tale in her September column. She mentioned especially Pat's "Corydoras Elegans"; Gerry's "A recipe for Spawning Celebes Rainbow" and John Mangun's "Ichthyology Made Easy". She would like to see John put this series in booklet form. John, I can recommend a good printer.

NORTH JERSEY reprinted a reprint - "Average Life Span of Fishes" -- and Mike Sheridan reviewed Delta Tale in general, specifically mentioned articles by John Mangun, Woody Griffin, Pat Mahoney, John Jessup, Darrell Holman, Ruth Brewer and Bill Trout. He commented: "This club is so strong, it loaned Gene Aldridge to Pennsylvania."

# bap REPORT

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POINTS</u>
Garland Neese	470***
Pat & Maggi Mahoney	380***
Gerry Hoffman	330***
Woody Griffin	330***
Ruth Brewer	305***
John Jessup	210**
Darrell Holman	200**
Ken & June Reece	180**
Sue & Mike Sprague	165**
Vince Edmondson	160**
Kenny Warren	90*
Gene Aldridge	80*
Jim Hajdics	20
Thompson family	15

## RECENT POINTS AWARDED

John Jessup - Green Mdly, 10 pts  
Xenotoca eiseni, 10 pts  
Red Devil, 30 pts

Gerry Hoffman - Albino gardneri, 10 pts  
Aphyosemion gardneri Nsukka, 10 pts

Pat & Maggi Mahoney - Ps macrothalmus, 10 pts  
Halfbeak 30 pts  
Hap. moorii, 10 pts

Woody Griffin - Yellow peacock, 10 pts  
Hap.kirki, 10 pts

Jim Hajdics - Albino gardneri, 10 pts  
Aplocheilus lineatus, 10 pts

Welcome to the B.A.P., Jim - Any killie lover would be interested in seeing all the tanks, plastic shoe boxes and little containers of spawning pairs, fry and eggs that Jim and his son are keeping. They also have cichlids and some very healthy salt water tanks.

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

FIRST CLASS MAIL

1981 MEETING DATES:

FEB. 9	APRIL 13	JULY 13	OCT. 12
MAR. 9	MAY 11	AUG. 10	NOV. 16
	JUNE 8	SEPT. 14	DEC. 14

Meetings are held at the Coca-Cola Bottling Plant hospitality room,  
5401 Seminary Rd., Bally's Crossroads, Alexandria, Virginia.

Meetings start at 8 pm. Doors open 7:30 pm. Bowl Show registra-  
tion 7:45 pm to 8 pm.