

* DELTA TALE *

SEPT., 1980

VOL. XXII, Issue 9

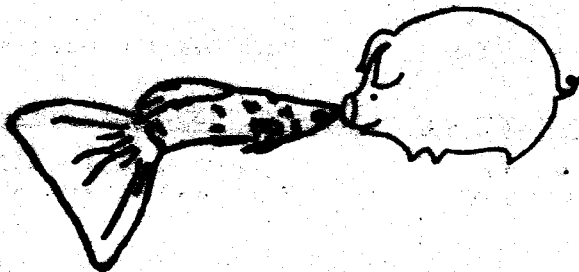
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

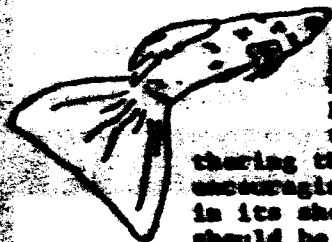
potomac valley aquarium society

7:30 MEETING

SEPT. 8

(The Redskins are
playing!)





Delta Tale is published for the benefit of the Potomac Valley Aquarist Society (Formerly the Potomac Valley Guppy Club), a non-profit organization, established in 1960 for the purpose of furthering the aquarist hobby by disseminating 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 materials for inclusion in the Delta Tale should reach the editor no later than the first Saturday after the monthly Monday meetings.

Editor: Maggi Mahoney Exchange Editors: Gil & Bonnie Baldwin
Editorial Assistants: Carol Kaweck, Chrys Guiler

P.V.A.S. OFFICERS FOR 1980

President:	Woody Griffin 9491290	Corresponding Secretary: Bill Trout 931-7004
Vice President:	Pete Tietjen 939-2638	Recording Secretary: Maggi Mahoney 534-0006
Treasurer:	Dana Best 548-1858	

1980 BOARD OF GOVERNORS

John Jessup, N. Griffin, Pat Mahoney, Kenny Warren, Vince Edmundson

COMMITTEE HEADS

Auctions - John Jessup
Breeder's Award - Gerry Hoffman
Library - Nancy Griffin
Membership - Pat Mahoney

No. Bowl Show - Darrell Holman
Ken Fisher
Programs - Ruth Brewer
Ways/Means - Kenny Warren/Bill Trout

COMMITTEE TO AID THOSE WHO MIGHT NEED FISH-HELP. ADVICE:

John Jessup - 534-1704
Pete Tietjen - 939-2638

Darrell Holman - 532-3419
Joe Paull - 591-9245

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING, AUG. 7 -

The meeting was held at Pat and Maggi Mahoney's. Present were Pat and Maggi, Darrell Holman, Vince Edmondson, Bill Trout, Dana Best, Pete Tietjen, Woody and Nancy Griffin and Kenny Warren.

Woody opened the meeting as 8 pm.

The September open meeting will be the same night as the first Redskins season game. Every one urged an early meeting and a short one. Consequently we will have the meeting at 7:30 p.m. -- the program will be several oral breeding reports.

Regarding the Board of Governors meeting night. Sept. 4, a Thursday, will be the next meeting. Moving to Sunday was so unpopular a move that it was voted down.

Treasurers report: \$2,054.79 in bank with all bills paid.

Darrell Holman presented a proposed November bowl show as follows:

Cichlids	Egglayer Livebearers
Angelfish/Discus	Livebearers
New Word Dwarf	Characins and Tetras
New Word/all other	Anabantoids
Mbuna	Catfish
Haplochromis	Sharks and Loaches
Open	Open

NO DOUBLE POINTS

The board approved the proposed schedule.

There was a discussion on how to get more members interested in the bowl shows.

An introductory packet for new members was again brought up. Woody asked Bill Trout to compile such a package consisting of input on bowl shows, Delta Take, the B.A.P., Membership list, show/auction activity and our fall banquet and Christmas party, plus the picnic and monthly raffle.

Resignation of the month: Joe Paul from his B.A.P. chairmanship and seat. Woody has asked Gerry Hoffman to chair the committee - he has accepted. Gerry will name a new committee member, with the approval of the board.

A new design for stationery and envelopes has been commissioned. A motion was made that if we approve a new logo, Woody and Kenny Warren get from 100 to 144 t-shirts printed in various sizes to sell to members. 2nd and carried.

The fall auction was discussed at length. Pete Tietjen made a motion that the bidding should go up in increments of 50¢ until \$10, then by \$1 a bid. Motion carried. This change will take place at our October auction, not the August mini-auction.

Gerry Meola of African Imports has agreed to be our speaker at the fall banquet. We will get prices from Mr. T's Flaming Hearth, Valley's and Black Angus for the meal itself. It will be on Saturday, October 18. The auction will be Sunday, October 19. Bill Trout to be banquet chairman, John Jessup to run the auction.

Pat Mahoney was asked to handle the advertising for the auction this time with two ads, one the Sunday prior to auction day - one the same day - in the Washington Post.

Since the nominating committee must meet before the October DeltaTale is published it was decided to name them now and give them plenty of time. Names put forward and agreed on were: Ruth Brewer, Chairman; her committee to consist of Tom Wright, Vince Elko, Gil Baldwin, Darrell Holman. Alternates will be Bonnie Baldwin and Ken Fisher.

A motion was made that if any of these 7 were unable to serve, Woody was authorized to replace their name with others on the list of those discussed. Carried.

After an unavoidable delay, our archives have been returned to us. We are pleased and grateful.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:40 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Margaret E. Mahoeny,
Recording Secretary

-----#####-----

Mini auction a bit too mini:

We made a little money -- and some people got some new fish. But all in all I understand the mini-auction was a little lean. Plenty of people showed up to buy, God Bless 'em -- just not enough to sell.

Pat and I had planned to bring a bunch of bags -- but he was down with bronchitis and I wasn't feeling much better. Vacations and 'out of town on business'took their toll, too I suppose. Well -- better buying next time.

Corydoras elegans

... Pat Mahoney, PVAS

One of the smallest species of the genus *Corydoras* is the *elegans*. Collected throughout the Amazon basin which accounts for its frequent availability, surprisingly enough, it is rarely bred in captivity. This is surprising since *C. elegans* is one of the commonest of the *Corydoras*.

With a mixed group of *corys* (*elegans*, bronze and albino *aneus*, *julii*, *melanistus*, *metae* and *myersi*) ensconced in a thirty gallon tank, I decided to try my luck with the *elegans*. Two pair were placed in a 5½ gallon tank with a sponge filter. In a few weeks, both females were fat with eggs and I naively assumed that both would spawn within hours of each other. At about midnight a week later, I went into the fish room to turn out the tank lights for the night, and discovered the entire end glass of the tank covered with eggs. The mama was noticeably (and fashionably) slimmer. The second female was as fat as ever. Due to the hour, I decided I would remove the adults the next afternoon - who knows, the second mama might spawn in the meantime. WRONG! The next afternoon every egg was gone, they had been eaten. Now that I got my stupidity out of the way, I placed my hopes on momma #2. Less than a week later the second female spawned on the front glass and the filter stem. This time I removed all the adults and let nature take its course. There must have been nearly two hundred eggs in that second spawning. The water tested out slightly alkaline - 7.5 pH and the temperature 72 degrees.

In less than a week, the eggs sprouted tails and the yolk sacs disappeared. They darted about like fleas and nearly as hard to see. Even with my poor eyesight they were clearly free-swimming in about a week.

I experienced a large percentage of fungused eggs, probably because I added nothing to the water. Still, after thirty days, I siphoned out over fifty babies into a clean 2½ gallon tank. They all appear to be in constant motion, so I assume I won't lose any more of them. I know there is nothing wrong with their eating system. They devour Korydon Fry Food like there will be no tomorrow.

Anyone wishing to try their hand at raising and spawning these active little *corys*, please give me a call.

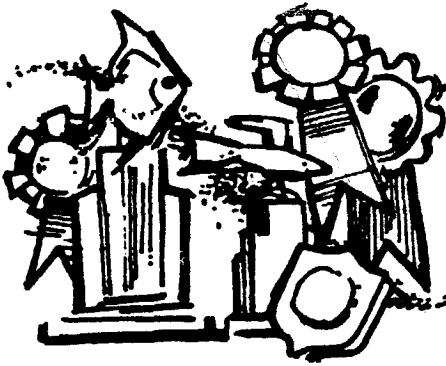
A RECIPE FOR SPAWNING THE CELEBES RAINBOW

Gerry Hoffman, P.V.A.S.

Ingredients:

Fish - 2 adult, sexually mature (1 male, 1 female)
10 gallon aquarium
Salt - 1 teaspoon per gallon of water
Water - enough, fresh and clean, to fill the aquarium
1 killifish spawning mop
1 box filter and heater
generous helpings of live food
a pinch of t.l.c.

1. Mix salt and water until salt is well dissolved. Fill aquarium with water; add filter and heater if necessary.
2. Place aquarium in secluded area. These fish are shy and skittish when approached suddenly.
3. Add spawning mop, the type which hangs down from surface, since most eggs are deposited about one inch below water level.
4. Place fish in aquarium. Feed generously with live foods (fish will accept flake food.) More eggs are deposited on mop a day or two after heavy feedings of live food. Eggs will not be eaten.
5. Check mop daily for eggs. Rainbows lay several eggs daily on a continuing basis. Return mop to tank after picking eggs and placing in smaller container for hatching.
6. Eggs hatch in about 7 days and should be fed infusoria and the smallest foods for one week. Thereafter, feed microworms and baby brine shrimp.
7. Once on their way, frequent feedings, water changes and an addition of t.l.c. will promote the desired growth results.



BREEDER'S DIGEST

A Super-Simple Method For Writing Articles on Breeding Fish

I'll bet one of the most often heard comments cried when people are asked to compose a Breeders Award Program article is "How do I begin?" Maybe I can help eliminate the stalls and false starts by providing an outline that could be used as a guide or even turned in with the blank spaces filled to be turned into a full article by your editor. Give it a try and see how it works for you!

A. Name of Fish

1. Common name (if it has one)
2. Latin name (if you possibly can)

B. Description of Fish

1. Color and General Shape
2. Sex differences
3. Size at maturity
4. Temperament

C. Fish's Natural State

1. Geographic Location
2. Climate of area
3. Water chemistry, if possible

D. Spawning Tank

1. Size
2. Water temperature and chemistry
3. If chemistry altered, how?
4. What substrate, plants, etc.?
5. Type of filtration
6. Situation - light sources, distance from floor, traffic by the tank

- E. Set-up
 - 1. Pairs or multiples
 - 2. How introduced to tank
 - 3. Any special time of day
 - 4. When to expect the spawning
 - 5. How long to leave set up
 - 6. Feed during set-up
- F. Conditioning
 - 1. Were sexes separated? How long?
 - 2. Food, what and how much?
 - 3. Raise temperature?
- G. Description of Spawning
 - 1. What is spawning site?
 - 2. Courtship and spawning actions
 - 3. Spawning colors and patterns
 - 4. Number and description of eggs
 - 5. Parental care
- H. Raising the Fry
 - 1. How long until eggs hatch?
 - 2. Special care of eggs
 - 3. Size and % of hatch
 - 4. When do fry begin to eat?
 - 5. What is the first food?
 - 6. Second food?
 - 7. Special care of young
 - 8. Parental brood care
 - 9. Filtration used with fry
 - 10. Growth rate
- I. Commentary
 - 1. Difficulty obtaining pairs
 - 2. Interesting habits of adults and fry
 - 3. Any remarks or human interest material

REPRINTED FROM: Aquarium World - April 1974. Mid-Cities Tropical Fish Hobbyists, Inc., 2928 Goldenrod St., Ft. Worth, Texas 76111, who reprinted from Plecostomus - Feb. 1974 who reprinted from the Sarnia Aquarium Society paper.
(Author unknown)

THE LOST TREASURE OF THE AZTECS

by James K. Langhammer, reprinted from
TROPIC TANK TALK, Greater Detroit Aquarium
Society, May 1976, Vol. 16, No. 12

Reprinted from July-Aug, 1976 B-AANCA

History books tell us that in the early 1500's the Spanish Conquistadors destroyed, as a political entity at least, the great nation of the Aztecs in the central highlands of Mexico. In their relentless search for gold and other treasures, the Spaniards pillaged the American cultures until one by one most of them fell beneath Spanish domination. Yet, history also alludes to the fact that the New World's ultimate treasures as envisioned by the Spaniards were never found. Why? Where were they hidden; - and by whom?

Perhaps, the real treasures of the Aztecs were hidden to the Europeans by their own unconsummated greed, and have continued so to this very day! The Aztecs were originally an agrarian people possessed of great intelligence and a great appreciation of beauty--both natural and manmade. Their gold and gemstone ornaments were probably more beautiful than valuable to these people whose artifacts reflect the great majesty of the natural world around them.

Part of the beautiful baubles of the everyday world of the Aztecs still shimmer in the hot sun of the Tropic of Cancer, vivaciously reflecting the Sun-god's radiance off their animate flanks in a brilliant blend of opalescence and pigmentation, and still are unknown and unappreciated by the modern world! - The goodeids, a fascinating family of livebearing fishes.

The family Goodeidae is restricted to the ancient Aztec domain of west-central Mexico. Using the state capitals of Durango, Colima, Morelia, Mexico City, Queretaro, and San Luis Potosi as boundary references, the total range of the family which consists of approximately 35 species in 20 genera can be roughly circumscribed.

Goodeids are wonderfully interesting fishes. I don't believe any amount of paraphrasing on my part could improve on what John Michael Fitzsimons (1972) says about the family:

"The Goodeidae comprise a wholly Mexican family of viviparous freshwater fishes represented by 35 or more species largely restricted to the highlands of the Mesa Central. Its focus of abundance is in the Rio Lerma basin where it is the dominant family of fishes (Miller and Fitzsimons, 1971).

Goodeids are generally small; members of two genera, Alloophorus Hubbs and Turner and Goodea Jordan, attain a length of 200 mm, but most grow no larger than 100 mm. They live in a variety of habitats, ranging from deep spring-fed pools to shallow riffles. Some are lake dwellers; others abound in irrigation ditches that may have only

a few inches of water. Their body form often reflects habitat type. Certain river and stream fishes, as Ilyodon Eigenmann, are swift swimmers with slim, streamlined bodies and large caudal fins. In ponds, lakes or quiet stream pools, deep-bodied forms, such as Skiffia Meek, are slow-moving and maneuver easily in dense vegetation, sculling with the pectoral fins in a manner reminiscent of many resident coral-reef fishes. Members of the genus Allodontichthys Hubbs and Turner look and behave like North American darters (Etheostominae), are long-bodied bottom dwellers, and are found only among the rocks and boulders in shallow riffles. Goodeids include all consumer types: carnivores with conic teeth and a short gut, Alloophorus; herbivores with generalized bifid teeth and a long coiled gut, Ameca Miller and Fitzsimons; or omnivores with variable teeth and gut form, Xenotoca Hubbs and Turner, the feeding habits of which range from nearly completely carnivorous to completely herbivorous at different localities.

The unifying features of the family are related to mode of reproduction-- internal fertilization and live birth. The distinctive modification of the male anal fin, presence of an internal muscular organ of apparent reproductive function in the male, structure of the ovary, and the development of trophotaeniae in embryos distinguish the Goodeidae from all other cyprinodontoid fishes. The first six or seven rays of the male anal fin are crowded, shortened, and often separated from the rest of the fin by a distinct notch; they probably aid in insemination. The anterior anal rays of the male have been described as a "gonopodium" (Turner, Mendoza and Reiter, 1962), a term first applied to the elongate male anal fin of poeciliids, but this term may be a misnomer for goodeids since the role of the anal fin in sperm intromission has not been demonstrated (Miller and Fitzsimons, 1971). Goodeid males also have a short, highly muscular tube connecting the sperm ducts to the genital opening; this structure has been termed a "pseudophallus" (Mohsen, 1961, 1965). It is said to expel semen forcibly or to become everted and applied to or placed into the female's genital opening, but, as with the "gonopodium", its function has only been surmised and not demonstrated. Females have a single median ovary formed by the union of lateral organ rudiments, the fused internal walls of which form the median septum. Yolk is resorbed early in embryogeny and its nutritive function is assumed by placenta-like trophotaeniae, rosette or ribbon-like growths which extend from the anal region of developing embryos in all but one species (Turner, 1933, 1937)."

My primary purpose in writing this account is to introduce to aquarists several species of goodeids and my impression as to their value as aquarium fishes.

The first species I'd like to mention is my unquestioned favorite--the Rainbow Goodeid, Characodon lateralis. I know of few fish with more color in wild stock than the Rainbow Goodeid; with judicious selection I believe this species can afford aquarists with at least as many colorful strains as have the platies and swordtails. Males are primarily red with yellow, green, black and brown markings. Rainbows are peaceful with other fishes-- occasionally as with all goodeids some fin-nipping of Corydoras cats seems

to occur if the goodeids are not regularly fed. Generally goodeids do not cannibalize their own offspring unless the parents are starved; thus multiple generations are easily exhibited together. Species should be kept separately, however, since some interspecific hybridization has been documented (Fitzsimons, 1972).

Rainbows can grow to 60 mm. total length. Like all goodeids, they are not fussy eaters; although morphological details indicate many goodeids are adapted to herbivorous diets, my experience has been that they all relish and even prefer living animal foods.

The Rainbows are the most northern known goodeid and occur in spring-fed streams near Durango. Perhaps, their occurrence in the clean artesian waters explains their extreme inability to tolerate "old" water--they must have frequent water changes to offset the acidifying, polluting effect of metabolic wastes. In our Detroit water with pH of about 7.2 and 120 ppm of carbonate, a downward shift in pH can quickly become fatal to goodeids. I imagine hard, alkaline waters are much more to their well-being.

My partiality to the Rainbow, fortunately, doesn't diminish my opinion that the best of all aquarium goodeids is the Butterfly Goodeid, Ameca splendens. Like a giant Nothobranchius, the Butterfly's beautiful colors and frenetic activity well endear it to most hobbyists. The female Butterfly is basically a black and brown variegated version of the male, which displays true elegance. I'm not a word-artist capable of literally portraying these fishes in a manner to do them justice. The males, though, have iridescent green flanks which are flashed like a spinning prism as the fish darts around the aquarium. The caudal fin is widespread at all times, providing magnificent contrast between the broad black submarginal band and its wide border of canary yellow.

Butterflies are large fish growing to 100 mm. (about 4 inches--JBG) with some of the largest babies I've ever seen among bony fishes--20 to 24 mm. at birth! (About 3/4 to 1 inch--JBG) They are peaceful and seem more tolerant of old water than most goodeids are.

The Blue-tailed Goodeid, Ataeniobus toweri, has little to recommend it in my opinion. It is a slender fish growing to 100 mm. On the flanks are two parallel, horizontal stripes and in the male the caudal fin is a beautiful pastel blue by reflected light. The Blue-tail is sensitive to water quality. It is the most easterly of all goodeids and it along lacks the trophotaeniae so characteristic of goodeids; for this reason it is considered the most primitive member of the family. It is the only species in which I cannot see sexual dimorphism at birth among those I have kept; visible anal modification seems to occur at about 30 mm.

The Green Goodeid, Xenophorus captivus, is another that will never be popular. It was my first goodeid and I have maintained stock for over seven years and freely distributed the fish, but I know of no other hobby stocks at present. It simply will not tolerate old acidic water and dies quickly if neglected. The males have iridescent green bodies and a rather unremarkable cream border on the otherwise transparent caudal fin. It seems to be large at 60 mm.

An exciting species which I am currently gaining experience with is the Picotee Goodeid, which has a scientific name that is truly bigger than it is at 40 mm.--Zoogoneticus quitzeensis. This is an elegant species, very much like the Merry Widow, Quintana atrizona--Poeciliidae, in body shape and pattern. The dorsal and anal fins of males are picoteed (or bordered) in orange which can be deepened to blood-red if enough carotenoids are fed to the fish. The body of both sexes is boldly marked by large black blotches. Behavior is spritely but peaceful.

The last genus I'd like to deal with is Xenotoca. Just as the Mozambique mouthbrooder gave all Tilapia (sensu lato) a "black eye" or undesirable status for most aquarists, so also I'm afraid the Red-tailed Goodeid, Xenotoca eiseni, may adversely affect aquarists toward the other goodeids. The Red-tail is a pugnacious, astonishingly fecund, hardy and robust species which grows to 80 mm. and seems to quickly wear out its welcome for most aquarists. Please, however, keep in mind that this fish is a rogue species and not at all typical of the family.

By contrast, the beautiful Jeweled Goodeid, Xenotoca variata, is highly desirable although I'm afraid it is foredestined to be overshadowed by the very similar Butterfly, Ameca splendens. The male Jeweled Goodeid has a "crazy-quilt" effect of opalescence on its sides--pinks, greens, blues--which can only be appreciated by light reflected to the viewer. The creamy yellow tail border loses effect by not having a contrasting submarginal band. Like the Red-tail, it grows to 80 mm. but seems to be a much gentler and acceptable community fish.

With these notes--brief and yet extremely superficial comments, I hope I have given you some insight to a relatively ignored and fascinating family of livebearers. For additional reading I refer you to the bibliography below.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Fitzsimons, J.M. 1972. "A revision of two genera of Goodeid fishes from the Mexican plateau" Copeia 1972 (4): pp. 728-756.
2. Hubbs, C.L. and C.L. Turner. 1939. "Studies of the fishes of the Order Cyprinodontes. XVI. A revision of the Goodeidae." Miscellaneous Publications, No. 42, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan: pp. 1-80.
3. Lewis, R. 1975. "Some uncommon uncichlids." Livebearers 24: pp. 11-14.
4. Miller, R.R. 1972. "The redtail goodeid." Livebearers 5: pp. 6-7.
5. Miller, R.R. 1975. "An interesting Mexican goodeid fish." Livebearers 22: pp. 2-3.
6. Miller, R.R. and J. M. Fitzsimons. 1971. "Ameca splendens, a new genus and species of goodeid fish from western Mexico, with remarks on the classification of the Goodeidae." Copeia 1971 (1): pp. 1-13.

ICHTHYOLOGY MADE EASY

Part 4B - Reproduction, cont'd

John Mangan, P.V.A.S.

In the previous article of this series (part 4A) I discussed the major types of reproduction found in fishes. In this installment I will discuss some miscellaneous terms that are used in connection with reproduction and breeding of fishes. The following terms are listed in alphabetical order to make it easier for you to refer back to them in the future.

Anadromy - an anadromous fish is one that spends most of its adult life in the ocean, but returns to fresh water to spawn. The best known examples of this are most salmon and lampreys.

Catadromy - a catadromous fish is one that spends most of its adult life in fresh water, but spawns in the ocean. An example of this is the fresh water eel (*Anguilla*.) The life cycle of these eels is very interesting and I am planning on writing a short article on it sometime in the near future.

Darwinian fitness (as in survival of the fittest.) This is defined as the number of offspring an individual (not the species or population as a whole) leaves to survive and reproduce. The fittest individual is not necessarily the biggest, fastest, etc. as is usually thought.

Fecundity - this is the number of eggs produced. It varies according to age, size, species, environmental conditions, amount of parental care given. (generally the greater the amount of parental care, the lower the number of eggs produced at one time.)

Fry - this is a term used for young or 'baby' fishes.

Gonads - these are the sex glands. They consist of the ovaries in the female and the testes in the male.

Gonopodium - this is the modified anal fin found in the males of many livebearers (Guppies, swordtails etc.). It is used to transfer sperm to the female. More detailed information can be found in the April, 1978 issue of "Tropical Fish Hobbyist."

Hybrid - this is the offspring that results from crossing two different species of parents.

Infusoria - this is a general term used for any microscopic or semimicroscopic organism used as a food for the fry of many types of fishes.

Larva - This is a stage in the life or growth of a fish from the time it hatches until it has its full adult complement of fin rays.

Milt - is the substance exuded by the male fish at spawning and consists of spermatozoa plus secretions of the sperm duct.

Monogamous - monogamy is a system in which a "pair bond" exists between one male and one female.

Nauplii - is a term used for newly hatched brine shrimp.

Oogenesis - the process of egg development in the ovaries.

Parental investment - this is defined as anything a parent can do to increase the chances of one offspring to survive and reproduce at the expense of production of more offspring.

Polygamous - polygamy is a system in which there is a "pair bond" between an unequal number of males and females. There are two types -- polygynous, in which there is one male and several females; and polyandrous in which there is one female and several males.

Primary sexual characters -- these are the sexual characteristics directly concerned with the reproduction process; testes and their ducts in males, ovaries and their ducts in females.

Secondary sexual characters - these are the sexual characteristics, other than the primary, that can be used to distinguish between the sexes.

Sexual dichromatism - this is color differences between the sexes of a species. For example: the male of the species may be blue and the female red.

Sexual dimorphism - this is a difference in shape between the sexes of a species. An example of this is swordtails (*Xiphophorus helleri*) in which the lower caudal rays of the male are modified into a "sword."

Spermatogenesis (also called spermiogenesis) - this is the process of sperm formation in the testes.

Telolecithal egg - this is the type of egg that most fish have. It consists mostly of yolk with a small disc of cytoplasm.

I have just recently learned of something interesting. It isn't directly related to the rest of this article, but since I heard about it from a fish farmer, I decided that made it

close enough to dealing with fish reproduction to throw it in here.

According to Ross Socolof "There is a new process being used in the far east to doctor up certain fish. They can actually paint on the fish and from what I understand, it lasts for weeks (4 to 6) and then fades. I had some painted glass fish last week (Before I knew what they were, at a goddawful price) and have seen some painted (blue stripes) albino sharks ..."

EDITORS NOTE:

John has -- since he handed this article in -- learned more about "painted fish" and written me another article dealing with them. I will publish it soon.

I want to thank John, who has turned into the closest thing I have to a "staff writer", for working so diligently and sending so much material. I do appreciate it very much.

Maggi .

-----000-----

SEPTEMBER MEETING-PROGRAM-andsforth!

As mentioned in the minutes -- on the cover -- and in much general conversation, Monday, September 8 is

- 1 - Opening night for "Monday Night Football" On TV
- 2 - The first (1st) Redskins game of the season.

Given that combination, what can poor finny friends do to compete? Not much with many of our members. So, we will

OPEN THE MEETING AT 7:30 INSTEAD
OF 8:00 P.M.

Which means if you're going to enter the bowl show - be there by 7 or 7:15. Or buy a raffleticket. Or whatever.

Program will be brief - probably. Woody Griffin and Garland Neese Will be giving oral breeding reports (my loss, ed.) with some slides sprinkled in, no doubt. But Woody wants to see the game as much as anyone, so count on getting out early.

See you then!

Fred Howard's ACME Form
Aquarium Club Member Evaluation

HOW GOOD A CLUB
MEMBER ARE YOU?
USE THIS TABLE TO
SEE HOW YOU RATE!

MEMBER
CONTRIBUTION CATEGORIES

MEMBER ACTIVITIES	PAR EXCEEDS CLUB REQUIREMENTS	EXCEEDS CLUB REQUIREMENTS	MEETS CLUB REQUIREMENTS	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	NEEDS VAST IMPROVEMENT
SPEED OF VOLUNTEERING	Is faster than a speeding bullet	Is as fast as a speeding bullet	Not quite as fast as a speeding bullet	Wounds self with bullets when shooting gun	Volunteers only when threatened with gun
WILLINGNESS TO PITCH IN	Will leap tall equarims with a single bound	Must take running start to leap over tall Aquariums	Can only leap over an average aquarium with no stand	Crashes into aquarium when leaping	Cannot recognize aquariums, much less leap
CAPABILITY	Is stronger than aquarium cement	Is stronger than a bull elephant	Is stronger than a bull	Shoots the bull	Smells like a bull
ADAPTABILITY	Walks on water consistently	Walks on water in emergencies	Washes with water	Drinks water	Passes water in emergencies
INFORMATION SHARING	Talks with God	Talks with the Angels	Talks to himself	Argues with himself	Loses those arguments
PARTICIPATION	Makes countless motions	Makes many motions	Makes some motions	Seconds motions	Is motionless
BREEDING	Breeds every fish known	Breeds with other adult club members	Specializes in breeding only a few fish	Has enrolled in a sex education course	Has no breeding
EXHIBITING	Exhibits fish on slightest provocation	Exhibits fish in most shows	Sometimes exhibits	Raps on aquarium glass at exhibits	Cats judged in court for exhibiting
INTEREST IN HOBBY	Lives with fish, forgets people	Sometimes remembers people	Can think calmly of fish for short periods	Sometimes remembers to go to work	Eats fish

Reprinted from the North Jersey Aquarium Society's Reporter, A spring issue - unidentified as to actual month. Come on, Chuck - date it!!!

BOWL SHOW RESULTS AND STANDINGS, AUGUST, 1980

CICHLIDS

EGGLAYERS/LIVEBEARERS

New World Dwarf

Killifish

1st - A.Steindachneri-W.Griffin No entries
2nd - A.Ramirezi - W.Griffin

Riftlake non-Mbuna

Catfish, non-corydoras

1st - Yellow peacock-K.Warren No entries
2nd - H.Oxyrynchus-W.Griffin
3rd - L.Clown - W.Griffin

Open

Open

1st - Hap.Fuscotaeniatus-K.Warren
2nd - Ps.Ornatus-K.Warren No entries
3rd - Hap.Ovatus-W. Griffin

STANDINGS MONTH QUARTER YEAR

CICHLIDS:

Woody Griffin	18	46	46
Kenny Warren	16	16	60
Pat Mahoney	0	8	95
Darrell Holman	0	0	38
Garland Neese	0	0	23
Bill Kent	0	1	12

EGGLAYERS/LIVEBEARERS

Pat Mahoney	0	18	113
Darrell Holman	0	0	80
Suzann Reynolds	0	0	45
Garland Neese	0	0	11
Bill Kent	0	0	5
Kenny Warren	0	0	3
Herrells	0	0	2

BOWL SHOW CATAGOREIS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1980

CICHLIDS

EGGLAYERS/LIVEBEARERS

Angel fish & Discus

Livebearers, non-Guppy

Non-Riftlake Africans

Sharks and Loaches

Open

Open

bap REPORT

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POINTS</u>
Joe Paull	505****
Garland Neese	390**
Ruth Brewer	305***
Gerry Hoffman	280**
Pat & Maggi Mahoney	260**
Woody Griffin	220**
Ken & June Reece	180**
Bev Fazil	180**
Sue & Mike Sprague	165**
John Jessup	160**
Darrell Holman	155**
Vince Edmondson	105*
Kenny Warren	90*
Gene Aldridge	80*

*Breeders Award

*** Advanced Breeders Award

**Intermediate Breeders Award

****Master Breeder Award

Recent added points for spawning:

Garland Neese - Ps. williamsi
Likoma Island Red Empress

Pat & Maggi Mahoney - Corydoras elegans
Pelvicachromis taeniatus

BAP CHECKERS COMMITTEEMEN

Alexandria/Arlington - Dana Best - 546-1868
Darrell Holman - 534-3419
John Jessup - 534-2704

Fairfax County/Falls Church - Ruth Brewer-820-6475
Pat Mahoney - 534-0006

Warrenton - Gerry Hoffman-347-7486

Montgomery County - Woody & Nancy Griffin - 949-3188

If none of the above people live near you, call someone anyway. We will try to -- no, we WILL get to you to check your spawn. For information, checking or what have you, call one of the above. Remember, though, that any member in good standing can check IN a 10 point fish -- including your wife.