

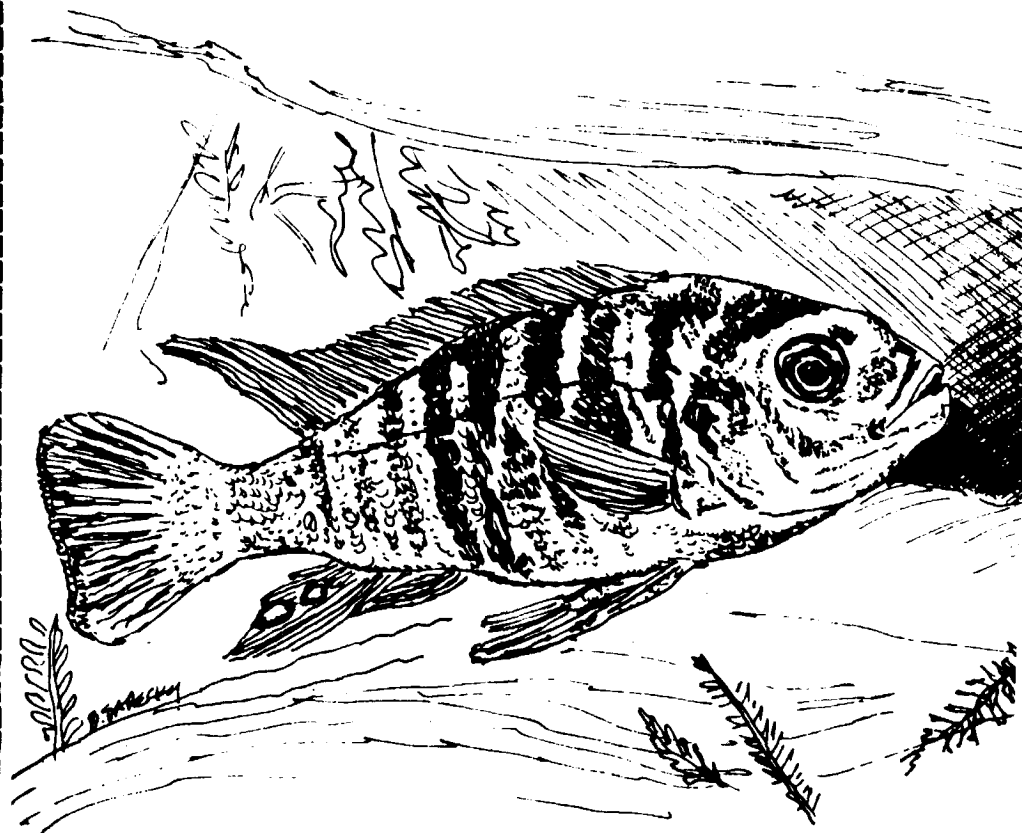
* DELTA TALE *

NOV. 1983

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

potomac valley aquarium society



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EPILOGUE

Well, another PVAS Fall Banquet and Auction is history. Fifty-four of our Membership, including Lifetime Member Gene Aldridge of Harrisburg, Pa and four Corresponding Members - Pat and Dan Fromm of Cherry Hill, N.J., David Herlong and Kevin Uzzle of the Carolina Aquarium Society, turned out to hear Mr.ACA himself - Dr. Paul Loiselle. As predicted, Paul's presentation "Earth Eaters and Acaras" was extremely well received. We will be talking about this one for a long time. Bravo, Paul!

For the eighth consecutive year, Home Aquarium of Arlington donated the Door Prize for the Banquet. This year, a Dynaflo 310 Filter was won by new member Miles Jones of Gaithersburg, Md. Remember Miles, Home Aquarium has darn good prices on both fish and equipment. So if you need a new tank to hang that filter on, ask for Jess at Home Aquarium.

I am beginning to think that we could hold our auctions in the Sahara Desert and we could make it rain. It would be easy to blame the rain for the modest turn-out on Sunday. Or was it because the Redskins were playing at home? Heck, John Jessup monitored a small Sony and gave regular updates on the scores to those of us at the auction. No, it is more than all of these factors that kept our attendance modest. Unfortunately, PVAS like other Aquarium Societies, has some members who are unable (or unwilling) to support the Society activities. If they come to meetings it is to be entertained. They never volunteer their services for the betterment of the Society, and that is sad. This is not a rash statement as the year 1983 will prove. Look at the numbers that attended our Summer Picnic, the September Collecting Trip and now the Fall Banquet and Auction. It is discouraging for those of us who try.

This year's winner of our fifty-five gallon set-up was James Wilson of Dumfries, Va. The winning ticket was sold by Frank Angilletta. Think we have a new member there Frank?

The Sleepy Hollow Hilton (Casa Mahoney) hosted our Speaker, David Herlong and Kevin Uzzle for the weekend. David, current Chairman of the ACA, flew home Sunday afternoon but not before picking up some nice plants at our auction. As in the Spring Show and Auction, Kevin Uzzle worked his tail off. As soon as we got home after closing the auditorium, ol' Kev conked out. He awoke Monday morning long enough to say goodbye to the rest of us then went back to bed. He drove back to Raleigh about noon. Paul and I drove to Baltimore so he could see the Aquarium and to have lunch with Randy Crout, the ACA Editor of the Buntbarche Bulletin. Paul flew home to Milwaukee on Tuesday evening to get ready for a Collecting Trip to Costa Rica and Panama next month.

Finally, I would like to thank all of you who worked so hard in making the Auction successful. To our auctioneers Pete Tietjen and Gerry Hoffman, Kenny Warren (subbing for Jerry Stirman who was absent due to Amy's BIG DAY), Woody, Darrell, Pepper and Judy, Gerry Chewing and all the rest, a hearty WELL DONE! Last and certainly not least, to Maggi my bride, my biggest thanks of all.

Pat...

A NATIVE FISH FOR YOUR AQUARIUM

Gerry Hoffman

Most native American fish are overlooked in our area because they don't seem to measure up to the flashy colors or spawning rituals of the imports. A true native lover knows differently, that these fish are unique in their own way. Even I have come to adore one of our East Coast beauties because it fits in so well with my small overplanted tanks. This fish could only be the Pygmy Sunfish, Elassoma evergladei.

Here is a fish that can be caught from North Carolina to Florida and be maintained in almost any size aquarium. Being basically shy and somewhat timid, it is best kept by itself with plenty of plant cover for hiding when it needs to. E. evergladei can be loved by killie enthusiasts because of its small size (1 1/4") and spawning habits, by dwarf cichlid hobbyists because of similarities in behavior, and by the generalists because of its overall peaceful appeal.

Male pygmy Sunfish in breeding dress are as attractive as any small fish can be. There are no reds, no yellows or streaming filamentous finnage, but a velvety black body with shimmering blue green sparkling scales that make you sit back and say WOW ! Females remain a brown-grey color and are noticeably plumper when kept supplied with good foods.

Unfortunately, live foods are the preferred items on the menu and they must be fairly small for these diminutive fish. At the first sign of food, fish dart out of the plants and gobble up daphnia, mosquito larvae, white worms or brine shrimp. In addition to giving these fish some security, numerous plants provide the spawning medium for these territorial egg layers. A "nest" of plant bits or a bunch of fine leafed plants is used as a spawning receptacle. Thirty to sixty eggs can be deposited in the plants, and the male generally defends the area until they hatch in 2-3 days at their preferred temperature of 65-70 degrees. Pygmy Sunfish fry are very tiny, not unlike the fry of tetras. With a nice healthy plant cover, the fry will coexist with the parents and not be preyed upon if there is sufficient food for all. Infusoria, baby brine shrimp, or microworms are just fine for initial foods.

When you come across these wonderful native fish, take some home and get them established in any small tank. If you think the male is coloring up for breeding, grab your flashlight, shine it on him and close your mouth before your jaw hits the floor.

While visiting Mike Sheridan about two years ago, I saw for the first time a large, quite beautiful *Cichlasoma trimaculatum* or "Tri-Mac," by the name of McAleer. I had heard quite a bit about Mike's "pet," but never envisioned such a stately animal, light green with blood red eyes and breast.

Last year, while at a New York show as an entrant/judge, I was offered a small pair of Tri-Macs by Tommy DePiro. I brought the fish home and put them into my largest tank, a 110 gallon with other cichlids and six clown loaches. The Tri-Macs eagerly accepted a mixed diet of blackworms, assorted floating and sinking pellets, and frozen and freeze-dried foods. In six to eight months, the male had grown to almost six (6) inches and the female to about four (4) inches, but lacked the coloration I had seen in McAleer and became just another cichlid pair in my tanks. Having heard that DePiro fed lots of killifish and goldfish to his charges, I purchased goldfish on several occasions, hoping to bring out some of the Tri-Mac's latent splendor.

A few months ago, I observed the male Tri-Mac squaring off and jousting with a pair of Black Belts (*C. maculicauda*) and, for the first time in my Tri-Macs, witnessed the onset of the intense hues I had anticipated. There was a fierce battle going on for the possession of a flower pot, and the Tri-Macs were obviously winning, since the female had already taken up residence within. The Black Belts had spawned in that spot several times, but were now being evacuated, rather undiplomatically, by their slightly smaller tankmates.

I moved the Black Belts to another tank and, within two (2) days, saw the Tri-Macs breed, in typical substrate-spawning style. The male dug a pit or two in front of the flower pot, while the female meticulously cleaned the interior surface.

The female, though not as pretty as her mate, showed a dark, barred pattern throughout, with a number of black spots along her sides, edged in a bright blue-green. Her intense red eyes told her neighbors that danger lurked in the vicinity of the spawning site, where she had lain about three hundred (300) eggs. Her constant vigil and fanning of the eggs permitted the male to eat and patrol the outer perimeter of the flower pot; otherwise, he was not involved in the spawn tending. His color throughout the spawning sequence was a beautiful olive green with a reddish-tipped dorsal fin, red breast, and, again, blood red eyes.

Both parents tended the eggs just prior to hatching and placed the wrigglers into one of the pits previously prepared by the male. After approximately a two (2) week period, I siphoned out about half the fry and put them in a ten (10) gallon tank, where I fed them micro-krill, fry flakes, and Artemia Revolution. Prior to moving the fry, I fed the Artemia Revolution (live baby brine), but only once a day, since the parents spat pellets into the swarm of babies and I was fearful of polluting the tank. I also noted that the fry appeared to feed on the parents' sides and abdominal areas, but they could have been reacting to fin movements of the parents.

For those who love a large, stately, and very beautiful cichlasoma, let me recommend *Cichlasoma trimaculatum* ---you'll be pleasantly surprised.

Changes in the Breeders Award Program

Acting Breeders Award Committee Chairman Pat Mahoney convened the first BAP Committee meeting of the year on Sunday Morning, 16 October.

Several petitions requesting upgrading of points awarded for successful breeding were received and discussed in detail. As a result of the committee's deliberations, the following changes have been incorporated into the Breeders Award Program:

Category 15, 30 Points, Etroplus suratensis, Green Chromide.

30 Points, Crenicara filamentosa, Checkerboard Cichlid.

Category 9, 15 Points, Tateurndina ocellacauda, New Guinea Peacock Gudgeon.

15 Points, Elassoma evergladei, Pigmy Sun Fish.

Category 7, 15 Points, Glassalepsis genus, New Guinea Rainbows.

It should be noted that only the Green Chromide was raised to the Difficult Species (Category 15). Etroplus maculatus, the Orange Chromide, remains unchanged at 20 Points.

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ELECTION

The November Meeting, Monday the 14th, is Election Night. This is the one night of the year that attendance should be the greatest. After all, those elected in November will be running our Society in 1984. If at all possible, attend the November Meeting. Your vote DOES count.

Spawning Corydoras Bondi

Darrell Holman

One of the less commonly seen members of the genus *Corydoras* is *C. bondi*. This is one of the smaller species averaging two inches in total length. It is rather drably colored with silver-gray body and black horizontal stripes which run from the gills to the base of the tail. Small black spots are strewn across the upper portion of the body and around the head.

Since I had but two *C. bondi* in my *Corydoras* collection, I didn't think that I had much chance to spawn them. After nearly a year of feeding them on black worms and a paste food I made from green beans, peas and beef heart, I noticed that my *C. bondi* were in fact a pair. I set up a five and a half gallon tank with fresh tapwater and a box filter. I placed the pair in the bare tank and tried some tricks to induce spawning. This included raising and lowering the temperature, frequent water changes and even adding a trio of *C. hastatus* that seemed to spawn everytime they were put in a new tank. Nothing worked with the *bondi* - although I did end up with a nice spawn of *C. hastatus*.

One day I returned home from work and noticed the airline was clogged in the *bondi* tank. On clearing the airline I noticed that considerably more air was being pumped into the tank agitating the water vigorously. This proved to be the key to spawning *C. bondi*. By morning the pair was actively spawning. Over 100 eggs were counted when the spawning ceased and the adult pair removed.

Water testing revealed the temperature to be 72 degrees, the pH 7.2 and the dH 4. Making and recording these tests can aid you in the future when attempting to spawn this or similar species.

The next day changes in the eggs could be seen. The fertile eggs had turned a greenish-brown from the growth of the fast developing fry. The infertile eggs were of course white from fungusing. Only a few of the eggs proved infertile leaving me with a very good spawn considering I had only a single male to fertilize all of the eggs.

On the third day I noticed that the fry were actively moving inside the eggs, indicating that hatching was near. With the hatching and fry scooting around on the bare tank bottom, I noticed that there didn't seem to be much yoke sac present so I immediately began feeding newly hatched brine shrimp. I had discovered that feeding Cory fry after hatching had given me a higher yield of healthy offspring after sixty days. The fry were fed several times a day on baby brine shrimp for the first two weeks before I began feeding them crushed flake and small amounts of my paste food.

At sixty days I had 63 bondi fry in the half to five-eighths inch size. These were then sold to other hobbyists and fish stores. Since the initial spawning I have had four other spawns, each about 10 - 12 days apart. Each of the additional spawns have averaged about 100 eggs per spawn.

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EXPANDED BOWL SHOW

For the benefit of new members who joined the Society in 1983, the November Meeting traditionally features an Expanded Bowl Show. This was created for those competing for the Annual Trophies awarded for the Monthly Bowl Shows. With the December Meeting devoted to our Annual Christmas Party at which Trophies and Honors are awarded, many Bowl Show competitors felt an eleven month competition was inadequate, especially when the competition was close. So a few years ago it was decided that the November Bowl Show should be expanded with more categories to enable the members to gain more points in the annual competition. Ergo, the Expanded Bowl Show.

The Categories for November are:

Cichlids

Angels and Discus
New World, all other
Mbuna
Haplochromis
Riftlake,
non-mouthbrooder
Open

Egglayer/Livebearers

Livebearers
Characins & Tetras
Catfish
Sharks & Loaches
Anabantoids
Open

LAMPROLOGUS MAGARAE: A SNAIL DWELLING CICHLID

Visitors to my fish room enjoy the types of fish that make their homes in a variety of habitats and conditions. Perhaps one of the most unusual fish to be found there right now is one of the rather recent newcomers in the genus of snail dwelling Tanganyican cichlids; Lamprologus magarae.

Here in a rather modestly decorated 10 gallon aquarium exists a family of fish that are quite at home in the empty shells of large snails. Into an opening that looks no bigger than the fish's head, a whole fish dives with speed and grace that baffles the imagination. Somehow these fish can wriggle their way around the curvature of the snail shell and disappears from sight instantly. Each one has its own designated shell that is home and it rarely strays far from its opening.

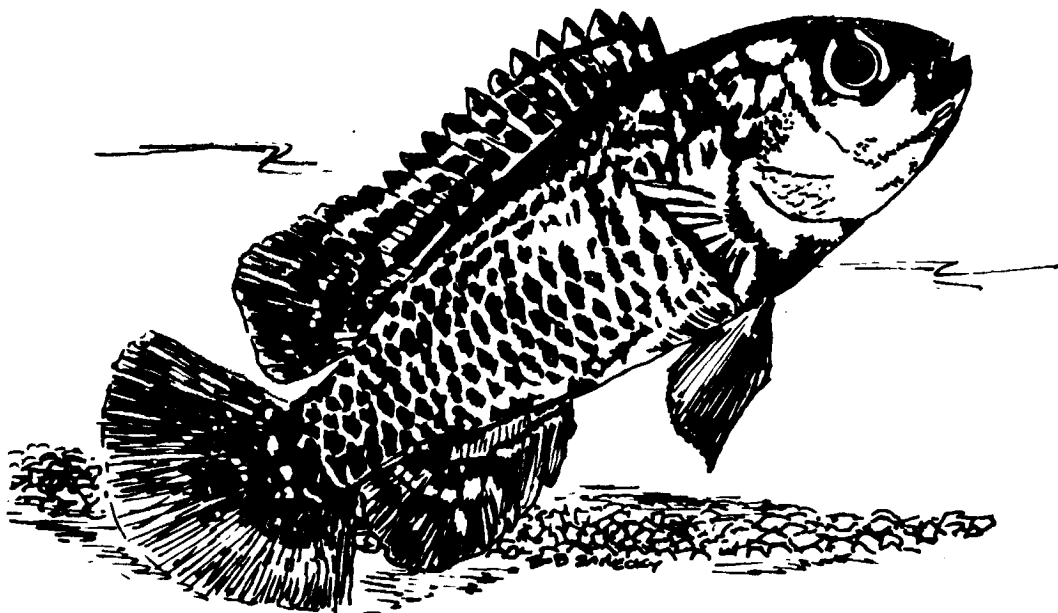
Let's digress a moment and review the whole tank set-up. Being from the hard, alkaline waters of Lake Tanganyika, these fish's water chemistry was prepared by using crushed oyster shells as the aquarium substrate. This tends to buffer the water in the proper ranges that these fish like. Also it is far cheaper than dolomite, another favorite substrate used by African enthusiasts. Oyster shell is sold as chicken grit at farm supply stores for about \$4.00 for a 50 lb. bag. Be sure to wash it well, for there is a lot of fine shell dust that can be eliminated before using it in the aquarium.

The several sprigs of Java Fern that were added for beauty were chewed to shreds (but not eaten) and gathered into a mat of floating pieces. Good plants are not to be used. A few rocks added for decoration are not used in any way by these fish. And at about 2-3" spawning size, these fish do well in a 10 gallon tank. Remember to cover the tank tightly. I have found out they are good jumpers the first night or two. After the floating mat of plant bits was on the surface, no one wanted to jump anymore.

Male L. magarae look very similar to their cousins, L. brichardi. Although much smaller, the bluish sheen and elongated finnage is very attractive. Males have longer extensions of the fins and yellowish-white tips to them. Females are smaller with generally rounded fins. Each fish claims its own shell, but a pair ready for spawning uses the female's shell for egg laying. Although actual spawing wasn't observed, my male seemed to force himself into the same shell as the spawning female. Anyway, for about two weeks no sign of the female could be found. I don't think she even ate. Then one morning your magarae fry were all over the tank hiding among the oyster shell gravel. Both parents tended to ignore them, but the male was aggressive towards the siphon tube when I used it to change water.

The little fish ate instantly and eagerly on a diet of microworms and baby brine shrimp. A week or so later they even started eating crushed flake food. Three weeks later a second spawn was noted and soon two spawns of about 30 each filled the tank. The larger fry didn't bother the second batch, and the parents bothered no-one, that is until a third spawn was on the way. Being away for a weekend, I returned to find only the first brood still around. At this point I removed the 20 or so fry from the initial spawning and give the parents more room. Being related to Lamprologus brichardi, these fish should behave similarly in fry acceptance if there is enough space for all. I suppose my 10 gallon tank was getting a bit crowded.

Lamprologus magarae is a very pretty fish, but exceedingly shy. It never ventures far from its shell, and is quick to divebomb homeward when frightened by quick movements. Spawning them doesn't appear to be difficult, and the fry are tolerated well by the parents. All in all, it is a nice fish with a different idea of home.



BETTA SPLENDENS

Bob
Roser

Getting back into the hobby after about 18 years has been a lot of fun for myself and my nine year old son, Brian. When I was a teenager, I mostly bred live-bearers - guppies, mollies, and platys. I had tried to breed bettas, but had been unsuccessful. Once Brian and I got our community tank set up, I thought about which fish to begin our breeding program with.

I had been to an estate auction and found an old betta display tank for \$5. I thought this would be a good starter - a beautiful fish with an interesting breeding ritual.

I set up a five gallon tank with about six inches of water. The tank had a clear glass bottom and I floated a small banana plant in the water. A glass jar was set in the tank with a heater. The water temperature was raised to 80 degrees; ph 6.8; the water softness was not tested. Water in my area tends to be on the hard side. I added some Tetra Aquasafe conditioner to the water to reduce stress.

The fish were heavily fed on live foods - brine shrimp and black worms, as well as freeze dried foods. I noticed the female bettas (I had three) becoming noticeably heavier and the white tube by the anal fin was clearly visible. I selected a beautiful red variegated male betta with demonstrated aggressive tendencies and placed him alone in the tank. I placed a red female in a small plastic hospital tank hooked over the side of the tank. The male immediately began dancing about. However after two days, he had not begun making his bubble nest. I placed the female into the tank, but the pair were definitely not compatible.

I removed the female and placed another female directly into the tank. The male chased her behind a rock I had placed in the tank. The next day I noticed he had begun construction of his nest.

During this time I continued feeding the bettas with live brine shrimp. Feedings were made several times a day. The water temperature was maintained between 80 and 82 degrees. I was tempted to change the male betta as he seemed too aggressive for the females.

I came home from work the next day and found the nest full of what looked like shavings from ivory soap. The female was hiding again, but this time she was missing some scales and her eye was swollen. I immediately took her out of the tank, which is not an easy task when you are also trying not to disturb the bubble nest. I placed her in a small hospital tank and treated her wounds with tetracycline.

The male betta remained under the nest and dutifully picked up the eggs which fell from the nest and placed them back. He ate little during this time, although I continued to give him live brine shrimp.

About two days later I noticed the fry literally hanging from the bubbles. Many of them would fall out and try to swim vertically. The male would place them back in the nest, though there were so many fry - I would guess about 200 - that this was quite a chore. Three days later they became free swimming and I removed the male - again not an easy task when you don't want to scoop up any of the babies.

I fed the fry on liquid fry for about two weeks. I tried live brine shrimp nauplii after one week, but the fry were too small to eat them. I was careful to syphon out the uneaten food several times a day to keep from fouling the water. I also added a teaspoon of aquarium salt as a preventative against fungus and velvet. Care had to be taken when syphoning out the food to return the fry that had been syphoned back to the tank. I did this with an eye dropper. The food was syphoned with a baster. Dead fry were also removed - after about two to three weeks there was some loss due to the non formation of the breathing apparatus.

After about one month I moved the fry to a ten gallon tank, well planted with both real and artificial plants and with a gravel bottom. I noticed a great disparity in size of the fry at this time with one fish literally several times larger than his siblings. There were 93 survivors. These I fed on brine shrimp and tetra growth food. After about two more weeks I removed the larger glutton so the other fish would have more food and to keep him from eating the others. At two months there were at least 40 bettas, growing at different rates but healthy. The colors - mostly red and some blue also began showing at this time.

SPAWNING CORYDORAS PALEATUS

by Vince Edmondson

After having successfully spawned over thirty species of fish, mainly cichlids and in need of additional points to earn the Master Breeders Award, I decided to spawn one of several species of catfish which I have housed from time to time.

I set up a bare five (5) gallon tank with a used sponge filter and tap water and, several days later, added two (2) males and one (1) female *Corydoras paleatus*. I had obtained a number of *Corydoras paleatus* about a year ago from another hobbyist and grew them up in a twenty (20) gallon tank with some small cichlids. The males approximately one and a half inches and the female about 2 inches in length at the time I prepared the breeding tank.

Without repeating the usual and oft-written story of where and how this fish is found and/or collected, I think it is worth mentioning that a spawning of this *Corydoras* was recorded almost fifty (50) years ago, one of the first *Corydoras* bred in captivity.

In the early evening of their introduction to their new quarters, the *Corydoras* were relatively inactive, despite a meal of live black-worms. Twenty-four (24) hours later, I added a half-gallon of colder water, lowering the temperature to about seventy-five (75) degrees, skipped feeding the fish, and cut the light out on their tank. The next morning I noticed several dozen eggs scattered about the tank walls, in clutches of five (5) to eight (8) eggs. The fish continued to breed as I observed them from time to time, before I left for work.

Upon my return home, I removed the trio, lowered the water level, and replaced the sponge filter lift tube with another which I cut almost in half. I added some Maroxy to the tank as a fungicide and (impatiently) checked the tank for activity. There were approximately sixty (60) eggs in the tank, but a number of them turned white from fungus spores.

On the third day after breeding, the baby *Corydoras* hatched and were free swimming three (3) days later. The mottled babies took *Artemia* Revolution immediately, as well as frozen brine shrimp.

I lost a considerable amount of my spawn over the next two (2) months and surmised that the salt content in the brine shrimp was the reason. After several water changes and a change to crushed algae pellets and flakes, I suffered no more losses.

Though I observed very little of the actual breeding sequence, I enjoyed the experience of spawning *Corydoras paleatus* and I'm going to try *C. schwartzi* and some recently acquired *C. hastatus* in the near future.

COLISA CHUNA

500
Roser

While living in New York about a year ago, I bought a pair of golden colored colisa chuna - the honey gourami. There was something irresistable about these little fish and my cousin, the store manager, said they were rarely seen in pet stores.

Unfortunately during my move to Virginia in January 1983, I lost the male. I had hoped to breed these fish with my son once we got settled in our new home. At the May auction I bought a pair of honey gouramis, although these were not of a golden color like the others I had, but rather a pale beige. As fate would have it, the female soon died.

I still had a pair although the female was of a different hue and larger than the male. She was also decidedly more aggressive. I have a large marble angel fish in my community tank which rules the roost keeping two large black veil angels huddled in a corner and most of the other fish away from the worm feeder. The female colisa chuna has no fear of him or any other fish while the male is seldom seen.

At the same time I set up a five gallon tank to breed bettas, I noticed the female gourami was ripe. The male began to change colors - a deep purple covered his entire front from the top of his head to his tail. According to the breeding books I had read, this indicated a readiness to spawn.

I set up another five gallon for the gouramis. I filled in with six inches of water, put in a gravel floor and had it well planted with an assortment of anchored and floating plants. The water temperature was raised to 80 - 82 degrees; ph 6.8; the water softness was not tested. The tank was in a poorly lighted area and I placed some cardboard around the sides and top to provide privacy.

The fish had been heavily fed on live brine shrimp, live black worms, freeze dried foods and other special dried foods. Both fish were placed in the tank together. While in the breeding tank they were fed live brine shrimp. The female was definitely ready for action. She kept nudging the male who seemed like a teenage boy at his first dance.

Several days later just when I was getting discouraged, I noticed the bubble nest anchored among the floating plants on the side of the tank, but no eggs were visable. The next day I saw the nest was full. The male stood guard under the nest and the female had retreated (something I thought she would never do). I carefully removed the female from the tank.

Two days later the fry were seen, like the betta fry, hanging vertically from the nest. Three days later they were free swimming and I removed the male. I could not count the fry but there must have been from 150 - 200 of them. I fed them liquifry for about two weeks. I then gave them brine shrimp napulii although they seemed too tiny to eat them. When the fry were about one week old I had added one teaspoon of salt to ward off fungus. With a gravel bottom it was more difficult to keep the water clean than in the betta tank with a bare bottom, but I did the best I could, making frequent partial water changes.

After a month I bought a 20 gallon high tank to move the fry to in order to give them more room to grow. I counted 121 fry which I moved to the tank. Unfortunately I had no light and the tank was large and very clean. I lost most of the fry at this time, probably to starvation, but 12 survived - all beige like the father - enough for breeder points. Now I am fattening them up for the auction. At two months old they average one half inch, some smaller, about one fourth the size of an adult.

Raising the bettas was fun and easy. Although I did not get to watch the spawning, I did watch during a second breeding with another breeding pair a month later. It was a fascinating experience for myself and my children to watch. (Unfortunately however, I had to go away during Labor Day and my wife overfed the fry, fouling the tank and wiping out the entire spawn. This male had also caused the female's eye to swell and had also bitten off part of her lip. Such is love betta-style!)

OCTOBER 83 BOWL SHOW RESULTS:

Cichlids

Judge - John Mangan

New World Mouthbrooder
Pseudotropheus
Open

No entries
1st - Ray Krause (Pseud. sp.)
1st - Ray Krause (Gold Severum)
2nd - Ray Krause (Firemouth)

Egglayer/Livebearer

Judge - Frank Angilletta

Goldfish & Koi

1st - Pete Thrift (Telescope)
2nd - John Mangan (Goldfish)
3rd - Pete Thrift (Oranda)

Characins

1st - John Mangan (Black Tetra)

Open

1st - John Mangan (Skiffia francesae)

Members Choice

Telescope goldfish (Pete Thrift)

Congratulatuons to Ray Krause for winning the Quarterly Award for Cichlids. and to John Mangan for Egglayers/Livebearers.

STANDINGS TO DATE

<u>Cichlids</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Year</u>
Ray Krause	16	16	61
Amy Stirman	0	0	40
Don Plonkey	0	0	22
Frank Angilletta	0	0	17
John Mangan	0	0	10
Stephen Ptasek	0	0	10
Mark Steele	0	0	5
<u>Egglayer/Livebearer</u>			
John Mangan	16	16	126
Frank Angilletta	0	0	51
Garland Neese	0	0	14
Pete Thrift	8	8	12
Don Plonkey	0	0	9
Jack Coffman	0	0	9
Judy Williams	0	0	6
Stephen Ptasek	0	0	6
Jim Long	0	0	5
Ray Krause	0	0	5
Amy Stirman	0	0	4
Michelle Mangan	0	0	4
Alex Cummins	0	0	2

BREEDERS AWARD PROGRAM

<u>Name</u>	<u>Points</u> (through October 15, 1983)
Garland Neese	925 +++++
Gerry Hoffman	710 +++++
Darrel Holman	640 +++++
Woody Griffith	555 +++++
John Jessup	535 +++++
Vince Edmondson	500 +++++
Pat and Maggi Mahoney	645 +++
Ruth Brewer	305 +++
Jim Hajdick	275 ++
Art Lembke	165 ++
Wagner Family	165 ++
Kenny Warren	90 +
Gene Aldridge	80 +
Amy Stirmann	50 +
Bob Roser	50 +
Frank Angioletta	45
Ray Krause	10

++++ MASTER
 +++ ADVANCED
 ++ INTERMEDIATE
 + BREEDER

Recent Points Awarded

Garland Neese - Neetroplus nematopus and Cichlasoma salvant (10 pts each)
 Gerry Hoffman - Elasmoma evergladel (15 pts); Lamprologus nagarae (15 pts)
 Darrell Holman - Crenicara filamentosa (30 pts); Corydoras bondi (20 pts);
 Alfaro cultratus (10 pts). Additional 15 pts awarded for
 C. filamentosa when this fish assigned to Category 15.
 Pat and Maggi Mahoney - Neetroplus nematopus (10 pts); Cichlasoma cyano-
 guttatum (10 pts).
 Ray Krause - Cichlasoma negrofasciatum (10 pts).
 Bob Roser - Betta splendens (15pts); Colisa chuna (15 pts); Xiphophorus
 helleri (10 pts); Xiphophorus maculatus (10 pts).

NOTICE TO MEMBERS: All of us at one time or another have come up with a leaky tank. Some of us have even managed to break the bottom glass of a tank. Glaziers as a rule avoid repairing aquaria, so unless you are especially handy and can repair or replace glass you end up buying a new tank. That is expensive.

Be it known that the Annandale Glass Company WILL repair that tank. They replaced a bottom glass on a 29 gallon tank and the price was quite reasonable. Take that broken tank to Annandale Glass on Columbia Pike in Annandale and tell Fred Davis you are a PVAS member. I recommend it.

Pat...

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

1983 Meeting Dates:

→ Nov 14, Dec 12

Meetings will be held at the Jefferson Fire House Community Room,
Route 50 and Graham Road, Falls Church, Va. Doors open at 7:30 p.m.
Bowl Show registration at 7:45 p.m. Meeting starts at 8:00 p.m.