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* DELTA TALE *

SEPTEMBER, 1981

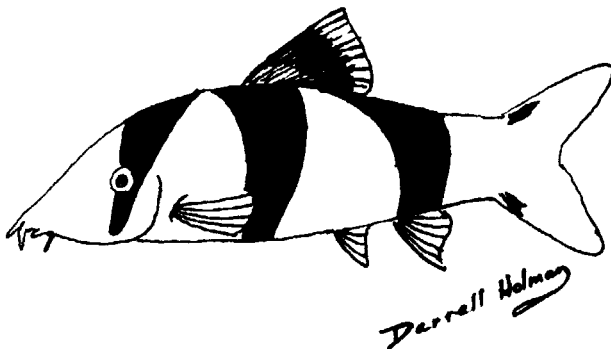
VOLUME XII, ISSUE 9

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

potomac valley aquarium society

Fifty Cents

Don Culver 454 9751 - Discus



BOTIA MACRACANTHA
The "Clown" Loach

Don't Miss PVAS' Fall Banquet...with CHARLEY GRIMES...Laff a Lot...Learn a Lot!

So You Want to go FISH COLLECTING, huh??? Details, inside.

Executive Show Committee has BIG PLANS for '82 Spring Weekend (Page 3)



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 advertisers and buyers.

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MEMBERS OR NON-MEMBERS HAVING QUESTIONS ABOUT FISH, AQUARIUM KEEPING, AND BREEDING CAN CALL ONE OF THE OFFICERS LISTED ABOVE, WHO WILL BE GLAD TO ASSIST YOU, OR REFER YOU TO SOMEONE WHO MIGHT.

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MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNOR'S MEETING, AUGUST 3, 1981

The August BOG Meeting was held at the Hilburn's residence and was called to order at 8:05 P.M. by Woody Griffin. In attendance were Ruth Brewer, Gil Baldwin, Vince Edmondson, Ken Fisher, Nancy Griffin, Chrissy Guiler, Jim Hajdics, John Jessup, Darrell Holman, Pete Tietjen, Kenny Warren, and Wayne and Pat Hilburn.

Woody thanked everyone for the fine job done on the picnic...a good time was had by all who attended.

In regard to the upcoming PVAS Fall Banquet, we will have Charley Grimes as our guest speaker, having approached him at the A.C.A. Convention in July, and voting for same after our return home. The affair will be at Mr. T's Flaming Hearth on Columbia Pike, on October 17, 1981.

Discussion followed as to whether the Coke Plant or the fire house would be used for the auction. The fire house was preferred, but was booked for October 18, so it'll be the Coke Plant.

The Executive Show Committee has had its first meeting and has come to the following conclusions about next year's spring show and auction: 1) That the fire house will be used and contracted for Friday through Monday, so that we can set up on Friday afternoon and start registration on Friday evening, and tear down on Monday, instead of Sunday night; 2) That there should be a better bookkeeping system, vis a vis "running tabs" etc.; 3) That a better registration system should be devised (for the show and auction); and 4) We need a new air system, meaning a major cash outlay from the club treasury. John Jessup will submit a cost estimate for the new air system at the next show committee meeting.

It was suggested that the program chairman should write to Jim Kopley, of the National Aquarium in Baltimore, which opened recently, regarding our promised tour of that facility.

There was a lengthy discussion regarding the upcoming nominating procedures for next year's officers and board members.

The September board meeting will be held at the Griffin's on Thursday, September 3, 1981. The October meeting will be at Ken Fisher's, November at John Jessup's, and December at Kenny Warren's.

Incorporation under a tax-exempt status was again broached.

President Ronald Reagan has declined membership in PVAS, eschewing memberships in which he cannot participate.

Friends of the National Aquarium (D.C.) will have an auction on August 29, 1981, with new equipment being auctioned.

Meeting adjourned at 10:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Maggi Mahoney
Recording Secretary

Initiation Rites of Fish Collecting

by Wayne Hilburn, PVAS

As a volunteer at the National Aquarium in Washington, D.C., I was invited along on a collecting trip for native freshwater fish. This was to be my initiation into Native American Fish and I had tanks set up and ready for tenant acquisition.

I agreed to meet the Director, Craig Phillips, and his collecting crew at one of the tidal ponds along the Virginia side of the Potomac River. Mr. Phillips wanted to try the new toss nets and instructed me on how to wrist tie and hold the coiled rope in one hand, grasp one corner of the net in my teeth, and toss the net with the other hand. The net was only a six foot diameter net and didn't require draping over the shoulder that larger nets do. I was all set for my first toss when I casually mentioned my left-handedness. After considerable confusion, I was able to reverse the sequence of instructions and attempt my first toss. Perfect! A frisby-like toss and the net formed a perfect circle before settling over the water, as I drew up on the rope still attached to my wrist. Somehow, I had swung the net exactly opposite the way I had been instructed, and it worked, anyway.

After catching everything available in that pond, including a rusty bicycle that someone had thrown in, we moved on to a wide, shallow river nearby for seining. It was the first time I had gone fishing where you throw the big ones back and keep the little fish!

Using hip waders and sixteen foot seine, we scoured riffles and pools under dammed waterfalls. The catch included mummichog, red-breasted and pumpkinseed sunfish, along with various and assorted unidentifiable shiners.

The air-conditioned collecting van carries large holding tanks with battery-powered circulating pumps and, for more critical species, oxygen tanks are used for bubblers. A very interesting collecting tool is the electric shock ring. This battery-powered back pack produces a mild stun from an electrode ring carried on a long pole. With a floating charge plate trailing behind, the user can skim the water and shock the fish, immobilizing it. The half-amp charge freezes the fish's movement for about three seconds, just long enough to get a hand net under it as it floats up. This is a great collecting tool for hard to reach areas and hard to seine areas.

Apparently, part of the initiation rites include reaching in the stun ring to grab a fish while the current is still on. Other beginner rites endured are slipping on a rock and filling your waders with cold water, cracking your shin on a submerged log, catching the net on barbed wire, and stepping on a beautiful specimen you just caught in the cast net. Two grizzled fishermen watching us were dumbfounded at the sight of people throwing very large catfish, perch, and large-mouth bass back into the river. It was just beyond their comprehension that we wouldn't keep "eat'n" fish.

The fish saved are doing well in my quarantine tanks. Male killies are in beautiful spawning colors and chasing females all over the tanks. Two comet goldfish helped teach the new guys what flake food is. The tanks were set up with powered under-gravel filters, strong current, extra airstone, plants, and rock hiding places.

Now that I have some good "fish stories," I expect to attract a crowd for our next collecting trips, north to the Virginia Potomac basin for sculpins, and to Maryland's Eastern Shore for Chesapeake Bay specimens.

Hope you can join us there!

THE CHERRY BARB

by Gerry Hoffman, BAP

One of the few barbs that has remained popular in the hobby has been the Cherry Barb, *Capoeta titteya*. A small (two inch maximum) quiet fish that is suitable for most community tanks, the Cherry Barb is less active than some of its larger relatives. Easily sexable (males are wine-red, females light brown), they are eager spawners if given proper conditions.

These Barbs are adhesive egg-scatterers and, therefore, need a heavily planted spawning tank when (we're) attempting to breed them. Both parents are avid egg-eaters and will take time out from the spawning procedures to gobble up easily spotted eggs. Breeding in pairs is considered best, for the non-participating adults seek out the newly laid eggs too.

Eggs hatch in twenty-four to thirty-six hours and the fry are barely seen at first. A few days later, the free-swimming fry can be fed the smallest foods. A careful examination of the tank may reveal only several fry, and you immediately expect to raise only a few, but as they put on some size, more and more seem to appear and the results grow more promising.

On baby brine shrimp and microworms, the little barbs grow slowly at first and then start to take off. At sixty days, they are about one-half inch long and ready to give away. One thing is for sure, you will never forget the sight of a male in spawning colors.



A PRIMER ON PHOTOGRAPHY, PART V

by T.C. Hodgson, Tank Topics
Greater Akron Aquarium Society, March, 1980

This month we will discuss exposure! Exposure is the actual process of recording an image upon the film. If you have been reading month by month you will probably already know most of what we are saying here.

Exposure can be divided as follows: focus, shutter speed, aperture, and depth of field. Does this sound familiar. To focus on our animals, it is many times not as easily done as said. Try focusing on a spot the subject fish normally frequents such as a favorite rock outcropping or disturb him and watch his pattern of flight. Many fish follow the same escape route each time. Once a narrow area is established preset your focus for this spot remembering not to focus on the rock, etc., but in front where the fish will swim. Focus must be critical to create good pictures. The refraction of photographing through water will destroy enough of the quality without poor focus.

Next set your shutter speed. I will assume you are using a single lens reflex camera with focal plane shutter. This will limit your shutter speed to 1/50 or 1/60 of a second. I will also assume you are using electronic flash. The relationship of shutter speed to aperture setting you may remember is the balance of exposure. Each time you go from one stop to the next (aperture) or shutter speed to the next you are either doubling or cutting the light in half that reaches the film plane. With the mandate of a set shutter speed you have lost half of your control.

The next item to consider is the aperture setting. For a good fish picture we want as much depth of field as possible. This you will remember means we need a small aperture setting say from f/8 to f/16. Now comes the secret of good fish photography.

To solve your exposure problems for all circumstances would be impossible. Let's assume you have a minimum focusing distance of 2.5 feet. You are focused on a still fish. You look at the flash table on the back of your unit and it says f/4 at 6 feet. This is the minimum listed. Your shutter speed is 1/60. The shutter speed can't be changed or you'll only get partial pictures. What do you do. At close distances light transmission is almost proportional to distance. This means if you move to f/5.6 you may have the proper amount of light for 6 feet. You had 12 feet: 6 feet to subject and 6 feet back at f/4. Now you must determine the flash position so the light travels 6 feet from subject 2.5 feet away. This means that at f/5.6 the light must be .5 feet behind the camera or at a 45 degree angle from the glass and off to one side so that the distance the light travels is 6 feet. If you hold the light over the fish about .5 feet you may go to f/8 as your exposure. This means the light leaves the unit, travels .5 feet to subject, and then reflects 2.5 feet to camera lens. This distance of 3 feet is one half less than 6 feet, thus we cut exposure in half by going to f/8. This has also increased our depth of field. Practice this technique and your fish pictures will improve. During the initial

phases study the background or the fish's color and make notes. Bracket all exposures, one stop under and one stop over, recording each. After two or three rolls of film you will know what types of background reflect more or less light and can open one or two or close down one or two stops to compensate for their reflectance qualities. Lighter backgrounds reflect more light ; darker absorb more light. Both affect exposure.

To use the technique written you must experiment yourself. No one can give you a table of distances and f/stops for your equipment without going through the same steps. Use a tape measure to determine distances until you can visualize correctly. Make certain you're regimented to a few distances from subject to lens. This is establishing a series of format sizes. One should be for framing tiny fish, one for say 4 inch species, and one for 6 inches and so on. When you get to whales your camera or flash book should be helpful because you're not going to be worried about 12 feet flash to subject to camera distances!

Remember to keep your electronic flash fully charged or new batteries in it. You must also always remember to make certain your flash has recycled after each flash and that the ready light is showing or your exposures will not have enough light.

After you have mastered the technique remember to continue bracketing those once in a lifetime shots because you might have missed a variable in your calculations It't better to be safe than sorry.

At the outset of this series I mentioned some photo tricks would also be included. The first is of course the photo tank. Either construct a small tank say 12 inches wide by 8 inches high and 2 to 3 inches deep or take a standard 2 1/2 gallon tank and cut a piece of glass to narrow it to the thickness of the fish to be photographed. This eliminates the problem of focus but also results in very unnatural photographs. The fish isn't comfortable for he has been pulled from his environment and his coloring normally shows it. For some species however this does work and it provides a challenge of composition for the photographer for he can create any type of background behind the fish he wishes.

Next try filters for strange effects such as crosstars or center sharp with diffused edges. You might also try black and white filters in red, blues, or oranges for overall color shifts.

Remember the best trick is to care for your fish well and feed them a gourmet's diet. This will result in the best looking fish you ever photographed!!!!!!!

Editor's Note: Having been a professional photographer for fourteen years, I can fully appreciate the effort undertaken by the author in this presentation. I would recommend, however, that some of our less scientifically-oriented readers purchase one of the many "auto-flash" units on the market today, in order to simplify the camera/flash to subject distance. I would also point out that shutter speed, on a "single lens reflex camera with focal plane shutter," with electronic flash and an "X" shutter setting, is not the determinant of proper exposure, but rather the flash to subject distance. The advantage of the "auto-flash" units is that the flash to subject distance is measured by a sensor in the unit, eliminating the guesswork of all but the most difficult lighting situations, i.e., back-lighted subjects.

It's a Honey of a Fish!

John E. Jessup PhD

The Honey Gourami (*Colisa chuna*) has been known in the hobby for some time, but has only recently become available to the average hobbyist. Although the species is reported to achieve a maximum size of $2\frac{1}{2}$ " - I find that size hard to believe, the pair I was given were less than one-inch and spawned immediately after being set up in their new quarters.

I set the pair up in an all but bare $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallon tank that had a few strands of a variety of *Ceratophyllum* and some scattered duck weed. Water temperature was 80°F . with a pH of 7.0, and a DH of 2.0. The water had been aged naturally and contained no chemical preparations such as Holdex or Start Right. The small tank was lighted only indirectly dark at all times.

I would suppose that it might be stated that the *C. chuna* spawns in a typical anabantoid fashion, which they do, but I think also a few additional words are in order. As this was the first time I have spawned these fish, and they relatively new to the hobby, some of these suggestions may be of some help.

1. The bubble nest is quite small, flat and, in two spawning observed with the same pair of fish, deftly concealed among the floating vegetation.

2. The male guards the nest and, subsequently, the fry, for about 4 - 5 days, although the eggs hatch in 24 - 36 hours. When the male has lost his brilliant coloration, it is time to remove him. The female should, of course, be removed as soon as spawning is complete.

3. The eggs were less than $1/32$ " and colorless. The size of the adult female obviously affected the size of the spawn which numbered about 25. The hatched fry were about $1/64$ " and would have been invisible except for their eyes

4. The fry did well on strained egg yolk and fresh infusoria for the first 20 days. After that point, and because of their rather phenomenal growth, they were put on Liquifry, frozen and live new hatch brine shrimp, and, occasionally, some Kordon fry food. At 60 days the fry were 3/8" or larger.

5. The fry should not be touched anymore than is absolutely necessary. Of the 20 - 21 that lived through the first month, 15 survived to the 60th. Those that died did so within minutes of being moved during the sixth week, even though they were moved in their own water.

6. The adult fish are feisty, and can survive among much larger fishes of other species. I feel, however, that they do better on their own provided they have enough cover for the protection of the female during slaking periods.

7. If you haven't tried them, or your getting bored watching your red-tailed catfish do nothing but eat, you ought to try these little beauties. They are truly interesting to watch with colors matched only by marine fish.

TREASURER'S REPORT - 7/31/81

BANK BALANCE - 7/1/81		\$ 1,841.30
PLUS REVENUES:		
MEMBERSHIP	\$ 56.00	
PROCEEDS SPRING SHOW	<u>440.15</u>	
		<u>496.15</u>
		\$ 2,337.45
LESS: EXPENSES (SEE BELOW FOR DETAIL)		<u>145.18</u>
BANK BALANCE - 7/31/81		\$ 2,192.27

PAYEE/DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
MARRIOTT CORPORATION - FOOD ANNUAL PICNIC	\$ 125.51
M. MAHONEY - SUPPLIES ANNUAL PICNIC	<u>19.67</u>
Total	\$ 145.18

SPAWNING THE TELMATOCHROMIS TEMPORALIS

John E. Jessup, PhD

The *T. temporalis* is a fish from Lake Tanganyika that has, in recent years, suffered the fate of many other African Rift Lake species -- they are rarely seen, then suddenly abundant, then hardly ever seen again. This may also be said about the other three or four varieties of the genus that have found their way into the hobby over the years.

I received six fry from a friend in New York, and proceeded to billet them in a 20-gallon high tank that was heavily planted and had about three inches of gravel on the bottom. A large number of slate and other rocks were also in the tank. The tank had a full hood with Gro-Lux fluorescent lighting. Aeration was furnished by a large-size bubble-up filter.

As the fish were only about an inch long, I mixed them with four *Pelmatochromis thomasi* that were about one and one-half inches in length. It soon became obvious that: one, the *T. temporalis* was a fast growing fish and, two, they were very territorial. I eventually had to remove the *P. thomasi*.

The *T. temporalis* is a difficult fish to breed. One of the reasons for this is that the species is very secretive about their spawning which is usually accomplished under a rock ledge. At least it was this way with my fish. By the time the fish had reached one and one-half to two inches, they had each established a section of the tank as their territory. Pairing was by natural selection. Of the six fish, two were males. When the pair had established their relationship, it became obvious that it was time to remove the other four fish. This accomplished, the pair then borrowed up a cave under a flat slate rock. The cave ended up with two entrances. Spawning took place in the cave. The eggs were never seen, nor could the wigglers be observed. The parents both stood watch over the cave until the young were free-swimming, thereafter, no parental care was observed, and the parents were removed. There were approximately 35-40 young that made it to the free-swimming stage. Literature indicates the eggs are usually opaque white, average-sized, and about 50 in number.

The vital statistics on the spawn were water pH = 7.4, DH = 6.2 (by measurement), temp. at spawn = 76°F., temp. during growth period = 76-78°F. Incubation period was approximately five days. The fry were approximately one inch at 60 days, were not moved until after that time, and were fed infusoria, egg-yolk, live and frozen baby brine and Tetra-Fry.

CORYDORAS PALEATUS

Pat Mahoney

Corydoras paleatus was one of the first of its genus to be bred in captivity (1935). Originally described by Jenyns in 1839 as *C. marmoratus*, this mottled blunt-nosed South American catfish attains a length of 2-3/4 inches at maturity.

My five adults, three males and two plump females, were residing in a thirty-gallon community tank along with an assortment of Tetras and four other species of *Corydoras*. Sexing adults is relatively easy as the females are somewhat larger, broader when viewed from above and the ventral fins are usually more rounded than the males.

Although I had had successful spawns of *C. aneus* (albino) and *C. elegans*, the *paleatus* never seemed interested in the propagation of their species. Ironically, being nearly 30 months old, they were probably the oldest of my corys.

Not fussy eaters, black worms are by far their favorite food. The worms try to burrow between the stones and gravel on the tank bottom and the *paleatus* move gravel like a bull-dozer to get at them. I suspect the worms don't survive long enough to pollute a tank, not with *paleatus* around.

In late April I set them up for spawning in a five-and-a-half gallon tank. Only a Jungle sponge filter and two algae covered rocks were added to the tank. Green water was used to replace evaporated water and the water tested out at 7.6. This did not meet the optimum 7.4 recommended by Innes, but it was close enough. A week later the five *paleatus* were added. The water temperature was seventy degrees.

For the first few days they were almost lethargic. Then a cold front passed through the area a week or so later and the activity began. After much fluttering about, glass cleaning, etc., I finally got to observe the spawning ritual. It was just as described by Steven Dow in his book "Success with *Corydoras* Catfish." The female's barbels clasping the male's pectoral fin in a right-angled position; the pursing of her two ventral fins together safeguarding three or four eggs at a time and the placement of the eggs on the tank glass, and I saw it all. I have to confess that I have no idea how the eggs were fertilized. I have read the different theories on fertilization, however, I saw nothing despite my observation. Certainly, there was no cloud of milt to be seen. In fact, I had serious doubt that fertilization had taken place and suspected that the entire scenario would prove to be a dry run.

In all, the one female pressed between 65 to 75 eggs to the glass. Five days later on my returning home from work, I discovered the two algae-covered rocks were covered with the minute paleatus. The adults were then returned to the community tank from whence they came.

A weighted slice of cucumber lured the babies away from the rocks. Along with the old standby, Kordon Fry Diet, the fry, though constantly hungry, survived the required sixty days by which time they had all reached $\frac{1}{2}$ " in length.

Allowing for non-fertilized eggs, this spawn was fairly successful. Fifty-five adolescents are milling about in the tank at this writing.

Next stop: *Corydoras arcturus*!

NEWS and NOTES

Membership Chairman Wayne Hilburn advises that Lee A. Smith, Sr., and Lee A. Smith, Jr. joined PVAS in July, 1981 and were in attendance at the August meeting. The Smiths reside in Fort Washington, Maryland and have been in the hobby for about six years. Their interests include Zebra Danios, Mollys, Swordtails, and Cichlids. Lee, Sr. is an Electronics Engineer, so the next time you have a problem with your wattage and refuse to unplug that heater, ask Lee.... Welcome to PVAS, Gents!

I recently visited Charlie and Ginny Eckstein's home in Sayville, N.Y. and came home with some goodies. I found some Chocolate Cichlids in one of their nearby haunts, along with some HUGE Keyhole Cichlids. I also brought back a generous supply of different foods which they sell at very reasonable prices. I'll make some samples available if you give me a call, and will bring you an order back at the end of the month if you like, since I'm going up to their show around that time. The foods come in flake, floating and sinking pellets, vegetable pellets, and in several smaller granulated sizes. Incidentally, Ginny's coming along nicely, after her mishap in Indianapolis, and presently plans on coming to our banquet and auction if she'll listen to Charlie (and me) and stay off her feet a little longer.

Program Chairman Gerry Hoffman reminds that the September Meeting should be outstanding, in that noted Angel Fish Breeder Norma Newsome will be our guest speaker, with slides of Norma's set-up and fish provided by Ruth Brewer. So come on out and make Norma feel at home. Gerry's note also mentions that he's been deluged with BAP Reports, as this year's race winds down. Remember, your reports and articles must be in Gerry's possession by November 30th to be considered for this year's awards, to be given at the Christmas Party.

One of the new "exchanges" I picked up at the A.C.A. was The Daphnian, the outstanding publication of The Boston Aquarium Society, Inc. Librarian and Exchange Editor Phil Nathanson expressed an interest in exchanging with us and he gave me several issues to bring back to PVAS (for which I gave him several Delta Tales to take back to Boston). They use an I-TEK process for a front-cover photograph, which alone makes it a different animal. Wayne Hilburn and I will look into the possibility of using photographs in the Delta Tale in the near future, if all goes well.

In the meantime, keep writing, so that I can

BOWL SHOW RESULTS AND STANDINGS, AUGUST, 1981

CICHLIDS

New World Dwarf

1st - Ram - Gerry and Karen Wagner
 2nd - Checkerboard Cichlid - Jim Hajdics
 3rd - No Entry

Rift Lake, Non-Mbuna, except Haplochromis

1st - No Entry
 2nd - " "
 3rd - " "

Open

1st - Cobalt Blue Zebra - Amy Stirman
 2nd - Pseudo. lombardoi - " "
 3rd - Albino Zebra - Amy Stirman

CICHLID STANDINGS

	M	Q	Y
Jim Hajdics	4	14	52
Amy Stirman	12	12	22
G/K Wagner	6	10	20
Woody Griffin	0	0	12
Wayne Hilburn	0	0	10
Bill Kent	0	0	6
John Mangan	0	6	6
Leslie Stirman	0	0	4
Garland Neese	0	0	4

Novice Class: No Entry

Judges: Cichlids, John Jessup; Egglayers/Livebearers, Pat Mahoney

September Categories: Cichlids

- 1) Angelfish and Discus
- 2) Non-Rift Lake African
- 3) Open

EGGLAYERS/LIVEBEARERS

Killifish

1st - A. australe - Jim Hajdics
 2nd - J. floridae - " "
 3rd - Aplocheilichthys lineatus - Jim Hajdics

Catfish, Non-Corydoras

1st - Plecostomus - Jim Hajdics
 2nd - Upside Down Catfish - Gerry and Karen Wagner
 3rd - Spotted Catfish - Jim Hajdics

Open

1st - Betta splendens - Gerry and Karen Wagner
 2nd - Honey Dwarf Gourami - " "
 3rd - No Entry

EGGLAYER/LIVEBEARER STANDINGS

	M	Q	Y
Jim Hajdics	18	28	88
M/R Prendergast	0	0	30
Wayne Hilburn	0	0	24
Amy Stirman	0	0	16
G/K Wagner	14	14	14
Woody Griffin	0	0	12
Gerry Hoffman	0	0	10
Leslie Stirman	0	0	6
Michelle Mangan	0	6	6
Bill Kent	0	0	2
John Mangan	0	2	2
Jimmy Hajdics	2	2	2

Members Choice: Cynolebias nigripinnis - Jim Hajdics

Egglayers/Livebearers

- 1) Livebearers, non-Guppy
- 2) Sharks and Loaches
- 3) Open

BAP STANDINGS
as of August, 1981

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POINTS AWARDED</u>
Garland Neese	600***
Pat and Maggi Mahoney	505***
Gerry Hoffman	490***
Woody Griffin	420***
Darrell Holman	325***
John Jessup	320***
Ruth Brewer	305***
Vince Edmondson	265**
Jim Hajdics	190**
Sue and Mike Sprague	165**
Kenny Warren	90*
Gene Aldridge	80*
Tom Wright	55*
Thompson Family	35
Amy Stirman	20

RECENT POINTS AWARDED

Jim Hajdics -----	Dermogenys pusillus (Half-beaks) 30 points
	Pterophyllum scalare (Marble Angel) 15 "
	Hemichromis bimaculatus 10 points
	Xenotoca eiseni 10 points
	Pseudepiplatys annulatus (Clown Killie) 10 points
	Aphosemion gardneri (Nigeriarum) 10 points
	" " (Makurdi) " "
	" puerzli 15 points
	" australe (Orange Lyre-Tailed Panchax) 10 points
Woody Griffin -----	Aequidens pulcher (Blue Acara) 15 points
Darrell Holman -----	Gambusia affinis (Mosquito Fish) 10 points
	Colisa chuna (Honey Gourami) 15 points
Gerry Hoffman -----	Apistogramma kleei 15 points
	Aequidens curviceps 15 points
	Badis badis 15 points
John Jessup -----	Macropodus opercularis (Paradise Fish) 15 points
	Colisa chuna (Honey Gourami) 15 points
Pat and Maggi Mahoney-	Haplochromis electra 10 points
	Loricaria parva (Whiptail Catfish) 30 points
	Corydoras paleatus 20 points
Amy Stirman -----	Poecilia sphenops (Black Molly) 10 points



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

Date _____ 19____

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

PHONE _____ ZIP CODE _____

Number of tanks _____

Type of fish _____

Time in hobby _____

Fish you have spawned _____

What you would like to do in this Club? _____

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

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

Occupation _____

Membership dues for the Potomac Valley Aquarium Society are:

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

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

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

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

FIRST CLASS MAIL

1981 MEETING DATES:

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

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

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