

* DELTA TALE *

Dec. 1985
vol. 16 #12
50¢

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

potomac valley aquarium society



POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY



POST OFFICE BOX 6219 SHIRLINGTON STATION ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22206

Delta Tale is published for the benefit of the Potomac Valley Aquarium Society inc., 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; PVAS, P.O. Box 6219, Shirlington Station, Arlington, VA 22206. Original articles and drawings may be reprinted by non-profit organizations if credit is given to the author, Delta Tale, and PVAS. Two copies of the publication in which the reprint appears must be sent to Delta Tale c/o PVAS. Please place the authors name on one copy to insure that it gets to him/her. Anyone else wishing to reprint items from Delta Tale should contact the author or Delta Tale for permission. PVAS and Delta Tale disclaim any responsibility for content or availability of advertised merchandise or services in these pages. Customer satisfaction is a matter to be worked out exclusively between the advertiser and the buyer. All material for inclusion in Delta Tale must reach the editor by the 20th of the month prior to publication.

PVAS OFFICERS 1985

President: Gerry Hoffman
(703) 347-7486
Vice Pres.: John Jessup
(703) 534-1704
Treasurer: Ray Hughes

Corr. Sec.: Amy Stirman
Rec. Sec. : Pat Gore

PVAS BOARD OF GOVERNORS 1985

John Mangan, Kenny Warren, Jerry Stirman, Alex Cummins
ex- officio member- Pat Mahoney

PVAS COMMITTEE HEADS 1985

Auctions:
BAP : Pat Mahoney
HAP : Alex Cummins
Library : Maggi Mahoney
Membership: Pat Gore
Spring Show: John Jessup

Bowl Shows: Nathan Manwaring
Programs : Doug Mann
Ways & Means: Bob Roser
PAAS: Gerry Hoffman
Delta Tale: John Mangan

Printed by Top Cat Printing, 164 Colburn Dr. Manassas Park, VA

From The President

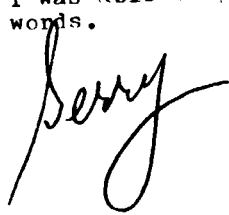
ADIOS AMIGOS, AND GOODBYE GOODIEDS

After two years, the space on this page starting next month will be filled with illuminating words from the next president of PVAS. Time does appear to go slowly when you look at the job on a month to month basis, but looking back over the past two years one realizes how quickly it really has gone. As with every "change of power", new ideas come into action and a new energy takes over. It happened two years ago and it will happen again. And it is time to pump some fresh enthusiasm into our club. Over the past 731 days (Leap Year in 1984) a lot of new faces have appeared in the seats at the John C. Wood facility. Many of them probably don't remember the Jefferson Fire House, and even fewer have even seen the inside of the Coke Plant, our home for so many years. So us 'old timers' leave the inheritance of PVAS to the 'new faces' and a new year begins.

Permit me to use this next paragraph to express my thanks to everyone who helped out in 1985. People like John Jessup (who organized a well-run and enjoyable Show), Pat Gore (getting our membership roster in order), Mr. Raffles (Bob Roser - our next Ronnie Reagan type person), Ray Hughes, Alex Cummins, Amy and Jerry Stirman, Nathan 'Bowl Show' Manwaring, Pat and Maggi Mahoney and everyone else out there who did work for PVAS made the year go smoothly. Oh, did I forget our Editor John Mangan? After all, he still runs my column on the opening page after a whole year of badmouthing his favorite fish! So let me get on with this Goodied affair while I still have time.

Fish of the family Goodeidae are naturally found in the highlands of Mexico and Central America. True livebearers, they are not commonly found in the hobby or in nature either. Thus, the efforts of a few dedicated hobbyists like John help to distribute and reproduce these unusual fish. Did I say reproduce? Perhaps I should say try to reproduce. Some of these fish are stubbornly difficult to get fry from, even though they may be 'only livebearers'. I know, I have tried one of his difficult to spawn species with no luck. Oh well, now you know that I too have kept Goodieds. If you check the BAP records, you'll see that I have even bred them for points. Several of the smaller species are rather interesting in their color patterns and would make an unusual addition to anyone's fish selection.

John deserves a special note of appreciation for putting up with the monthly Goodied lambasting. Yes, we still are friends; No, I don't really hate Goodieds (only a little); Yes, the feud is finally over; and No he didn't win. And with that I'll end a two year series of articles that helped keep that feeling of excitement of keeping tropical fish going in me and with any hope I was able to pass a little of it along to anyone who read these words.



FRUM THE EDITORZ DESK

Another year has gone by already, my second as Delta Tale editor. It seems like only yesterday that I was at the Mahoney's house feeling overwhelmed by all of the technical stuff that they were trying to teach me about putting the magazine together. Now, two years later, here I am sitting at my own house feeling overwhelmed. There were a number of times when I felt like quitting. Luckily Pete Thrift and Lea Spickler came along and offered to help me with the typing. If it weren't for their help I never would have agreed to keep the job for another year. I'd like to say thank you to both of them- their help was/is very much appreciated and needed. I'd also like to thank the people who took the time to write articles for me. Without you there would be no reason for the magazine to exist. Thanks to Gerry Hoffman and Pat Mahoney for supplying me with their columns every month. A special thank you to Lisa Wood. It's when you have almost 200 stamps to lick (not to mention the months when everything had to be addressed by hand) that you find out who your real friends are.

The Dec. meeting will be our annual Christmas party and awards presentation. The winners of the superbowl bowl show and the member of the year awards will also be announced. See the next page for more details.

For the past two years there has been a feud running on the first two pages of this magazine between Gerry and me. Now that Gerry is leaving office I can admit that it was all (or at least mostly) in fun. We don't really hate each other. The only way we could get away with saying all of the nasty things about each other without getting physically violent was because we are friends. As to who won the feud- I think Gerry's admission that he has kept goodeids (plus the fact that he bought some at the auction) say it all. Just to be fair I'll admit that I really do like Tetras (even Malpulluta) and all of the other neat little fishes that Gerry keeps.

One final item for this year- a word of warning to Bob Roser: I've got enough poison arrow frogs now to make at least one arrow. Keep this in mind when writing out your presidents page for the Jan. issue.

Happy Holidays



DECEMBER HAPPENINGS



Program: None- just food and fellowship
Mini-Auction: None- just food and fellowship
Bowl Show: None-just food and fellowship
Food and Fellowship: None- unless you come to the meeting

The Meeting: Christmas Party on Dec.9

Rich and Barbara Blumberg are once again coordinating the affair and will attempt to insure there is a varied quantity of food. Everyon is asked to bring a side dish, and the club will provide a cooked turkey. A sign-up sheet will be at the meeting* and if you aren't there someone will try to call you to see if you are coming. Also- everyone coming, including children, is asked to bring a small wrapped gift of a hobby item to be exchanged at random at the end of the evening. NO LIVE FISH or live anything. Do not spend more than \$2.00 for your gift. It's the fun of opening a gift early.

* ed. note- this refers to the November meeting which is already taken place. I hope Gerry has a receptionist at his office to take care of making appointments. J.M.

Look

The Christmas party will be held in the same location as our regular monthly meetings.

The doors will be open at 7:00 pm .

Look

FOOD WILL BE SERVED AT 7:30 PM. DON'T BE LATE THE GOOD STUFF GOES FAST.

Look

Read This Page!!!

A NATIVE FISH FOR YOUR AQUARIUM

Gerry Hoffman (PVAS)

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.

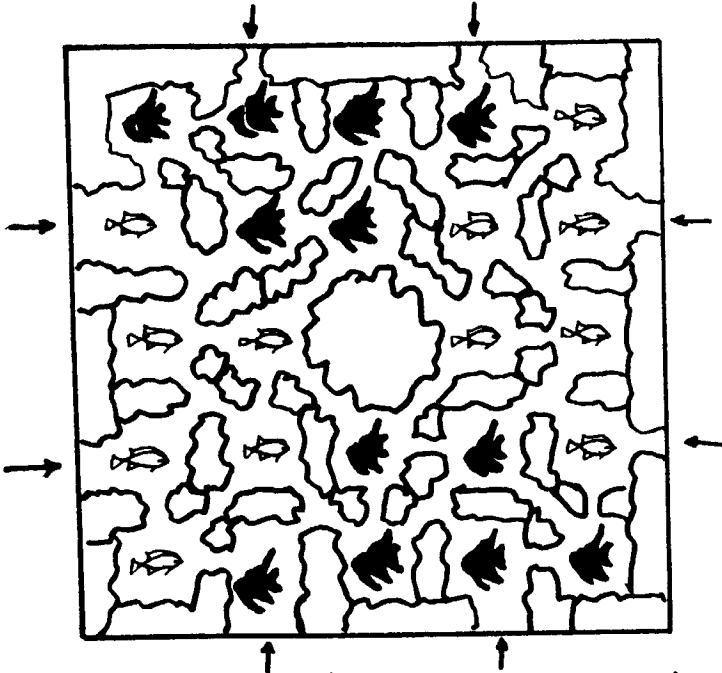
Unfortunately, live foods are the preferred items on the menu and they must be fairly small for these diminutive fish. At the first sign of food, fish dart out of the plants and gobble up daphnia, mosquito larvae, white worms or brine shrimp. In addition to giving these fish some security, numerous plants 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.

RUSH HOUR AT THE PET SHOP

George White, PVAS

(or, don't mix red devils and angels)



You face an impatient crowd of customers eager to buy all of the two species of cichlids you have in this tank. The aquarium unfortunately contains a maze of rockwork constructed by one of your over-imaginative colleagues (who always happens to be busy when it's fish netting time). You are stuck with maneuvering your net around the maze. Equally unfortunately, someone has mixed red devils and angels--not the best of friends--in the tank. To save time you must catch pairs of fish (you can only have two red devils or two angels in your net at one time, never a devil and an angel) without passing your net through the same area of the aquarium twice. You must start at one of the eight indicated points and proceed in a continuous line. Good luck! (hint: if you have trouble tracing the maze with your eye, cover each fish with a small piece of paper as you "net" it).

COLISA LALIA - THE DWARF GOURAMI by Bob Roser (PVAS)

There are a number of different color morphs of the colisa lalia, the dwarf gourami, which have come into my possession. I'm sure there are many more. I have had three different sets - - the regular dwarf gourami with its red and blue male, the flame gourami with its nearly all red male, and the neon gourami whose male is mostly blue in color. The females of all the varieties are a silver-gray color.

I purchased a pair of the flame gouramis from a local pet shop with the object of trying to breed them. I set up a 5 1/2 gallon tank with some floating plants and a sponge filter (unconnected so as not to disturb the soon-to-be-built bubble nest). The water level was put at six inches and a jar filled with water and a heater was placed in one corner.

The temperature was 78° and the PH 6.8. A water softener packette was placed in the tank. I placed both the male and the female in the tank together. They were fed on live brine shrimp, black worms and a special breeding conditioner flake food. The temperature was gradually raised over a period of a week to 82°.

After a week, the bubble nest typical of anabantoids was built among the floating plants. It was not as large as the ones built by bettas or even the one built by my honey gouramis (colisa chuna), a much smaller fish.

After mating comes the trick of getting the female out of the tank without destroying the bubble nest. The male was left until the fry were free swimming, about four days later.

The fry were small, about the size of a comma. They seemed to be doing well on a diet of liquifry, egg yolk, and the natural infusoria of the sponge filter. Frequent partial water changes were made to make sure the liquifry and egg yolk did not foul the water. Small amounts of water were removed from the bottom with a kitchen baster and squirted into a small white plastic cup. Any fry which were sucked up were put back with an eye dropper.

The fry did well for about a month when disaster struck. My heater went on the fritz and the temperature suddenly shot over 94°. All but six died. To compound this tragedy, the female died in the community tank about the same time.

Time to try again! A trip to Creatures and Critters in Woodbridge showed an extra female flame gourami which they sold to me as a singleton. Clean out the tank, set up again, condition the water and the breeders and hope for the best.

This time the male built his bubble nest but the female did not appear to want to fool around (deja vu!). I kept them together for two weeks; several nest were built but I never saw any eggs in them.

Giving up on this pair, I moved them back to the community tank. History tending to repeat itself, the female was dead within a few days.

Several weeks later I was ready to prep the 5 1/2 gallon tak for a pair of long finned zebra danios. Praise be to spnge filters and the natural infusoria it creates! There were flame gourami fry in the tank. The breeding pair had seemed uncooperative and I never noticed eggs, but there they were. This time breeding was in the late spring, so there was no heater to foul up. The fry were fed on liquifry and tetramin egglayer flake food. When about a month old they took newly hatched brine shrimp. I am anxious to see what color combinations I get when they are older. The original group who survived heat stroke is down to three and I think I have all females (does this tell us something, guys).

ELECTION RESULTS

The PVAS officers for 1986 will be:

President- Bob Roser

Vice President- Bob Pallansch

Treasurer- Gerry Hoffman

Recording Sec.- Pat Gore

Corresponding Sec.- Mark Westling

Board of Governors- John Jessup
Ray Hughes
Alex Cummins
Jerry Stirman

Congratulations to all of the new officers and good luck in the coming year.

THE MIRROR



Pat Mahoney

REPRINTS

Packing Fish For An Auction, John Lanan, TROPIC TANK TALK,
The Greater Detroit Aquarium Society, OCT 1985.

REVIEWS

Corydoras hastatus, Pat Mahoney, FWCA BULLETIN, Fort Wayne
Cichlid Association, NOV 1985.

Cichlasoma severum, Garland Neese, FWCA BULLETIN, Fort Wayne
Cichlid Association, NOV 1985.

CLOUDY WATER

by John Mangan, PVAS

Ideally, aquarium water should be clear and colorless (which are not the same thing) and free of suspended solids. There are a number of things that can prevent this ideal from being achieved and/or cause its deterioration.

The first, and easiest to remedy if done right, is "new tank cloudiness." This is the milky cloudiness that often occurs within a few days of a tank being newly set-up. This is caused by a bacterial bloom in the water. You'll notice above that I said this is the easiest to remedy if done right. The right way is to do absolutely nothing. The bacteria will bloom, use up all of the available nutrients in the water, and then die back within a few days to a "normal" number which will not be visible. Most of them will be down among the substrate and everything will be fine. Unfortunately most people can't just sit back and do nothing. They have to mess around with their tank and in the process create more work and will be less successful than if they'd just keep their darn hands off the thing. As the saying goes "if it ain't broke don't fix it". The solution most people try is to totally drain down the tank and start all over, which just starts the bacterial cycle all over. Theoretically you could go around in circles like this forever.

The next type of cloudiness is caused by decaying organic matter (yuck). This can be broken down into three main subgroups. The most common is excess food. This will usually cause a greyish or brown cloudiness, and often a foul smell too. Most fish will act like they're starving to death everytime they see their gullible keeper come near the tank. Novice aquarists almost always seem to fall for this, as do many more advanced aquarists that should know better. This type of cloudiness isn't as easy to get rid of as the first type. The first thing to do is to cut back on your feedings, both number and amount of food given. It is very rare for a healthy fish to starve to death, so don't fall for their begging. If the water is in real bad shape, and cutting back on food isn't enough to clear it, then next try making a 1/4 to 1/3 water change and cleaning the filter. Be sure to treat the new water to remove chlorine or chloramine, and check pH and temperature. It is also a good idea to stir up the gravel before making the water change since if the water is cloudy then the gravel is probably pretty dirty too. If the tank is in really bad shape you may have to break the whole thing down and clean everything. This is a last resort however. A complete breakdown, besides being a lot of work and mess, is a big strain on the fish and you will very likely lose some. Never completely break down a tank unless there is no other choice.

The next subgroup is dead fish (or snails, or crabs...). When you notice your water getting cloudy do a quick inventory of your fish etc. If someone is missing start looking for the body. It will probably not be in plain sight, or you should have noticed it before the tank began to cloud. You've probably heard of the elephants graveyard, where all of the elephants go off to die, well there's a fishes graveyard too. It's located in the most hidden and inaccessible part of your tank.

cloudy water, cont.

Often when a fish is sick or very weak it will find some well hidden place to wedge itself into so that the other fishes can't pick on it. This is where it will end up dying. To get rid of the cloudiness, first find the body, or what's left of it, and remove it from the tank. Put it in the trash or out in the garden (they make very good fertilizer). DO NOT flush it! If you do there is always a chance that you will be introducing some exotic disease or parasite into the environment that can affect the local fishes. Never flush a fish, dead or alive. Next change the filter, especially the carbon. Use a good grade of carbon such as Marineland or something comparable. Using a good carbon will also prevent discoloring of the water. In most cases this will be enough to clear the water. If it isn't then change part of the water and add some extra aeration.

Dead plants can also cause cloudy water. These are usually more obvious than dead fish and if you have much common sense they will be removed from the tank before they create a problem. If not, the solution is the same as for the dead fish (see above). Give your plants plenty of good quality light (full spectrum bulbs preferably) and you shouldn't have a problem.

The next type of cloudiness is greenish cloudiness. This is due to algae in the water (all of the above types are due mainly to bacteria). This problem is caused by an excess of organic matter (excess food, dead fish, etc.) and/or too much light. Changing part of the water and adding algicides are temporary solutions. To permanently solve it you must go to the root of the problem. Add more live plants to your tank. Live plants DO NOT cause algae as many people mistakenly seem to think. They will actually reduce the algae by competing with it for the available nutrients. If this doesn't help then first cut back on feeding to reduce the excess nutrients in the water that the algae is feeding on. If you're still having problems after trying the above then reduce the amount of light that the tank is receiving. Is it getting a lot of light from a window? If so either close the curtains during the afternoon or move the tank. Direct sunlight, besides causing algae, is also dangerous for a small tank. The sunlight will cause the water to heat rapidly and then, after the sun goes down the temperature will drop rapidly. This will lead to the second subtype of decaying organic matter (ie dead fish). If the tank is not getting too much sunlight then it must be getting too much artificial light. DO NOT leave your light on 24 hours a day. The sun does not shine on the Amazon river, or any other place where aquarium fishes come from, 24 hours a day. The fish and plants need a dark period. While I'm on the subject of leaving the light on- DO NOT USE THE LIGHT AS A HEATER! Besides giving you an algae problem, you can't regulate the temperature. It will jump up and down as you turn the light on and off. Don't be a cheapskate. Buy a heater. They aren't very expensive and they use a lot less electricity than the light does.

In conclusion- there are two basic rules that will make aquarium keeping much easier for you:

- 1.) as mentioned above- "if it ain't broken don't fix it."
- 2.) "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure". ie don't overfeed, look at your tank often, and well enough to notice if there is a fish missing, make regular partial water changes (see the Oct. Delta Tale), etc.

Follow these rules, and use a little common sense, and you will be much more successful, and have clear water.

Spawning Lamprologus Compressiceps

By Glenn Eaves

Raleigh Aquarium Society

Many aquarists, because of limited space, must carefully select the fish that they wish to keep in their home aquariums. Some of the criteria used to select fish are color (L. Leleupi), flashiness (H. Ahli, the Electric Blue), elegance (L. Brichardi), unusual body shape (H. Compressiceps), newness to the hobby, value of fry, or difficulty (or ease) of spawning. Some fish that I think are quite repulsive because of body shape or color (Labeotropheus Trewavasae) are highly attractive to other aquarists for the same reasons. One of the more unusually shaped cichlids from Lake Tanganyika is the Lamprologus Compressiceps. Unlike the scientific names of other fish, you will know where this fish got its name as soon as you see it. The fish is very laterally compressed, appearing to have been squeezed in a vice. This unusual appearance piqued my interest and I decided to give them a try.

A pair of fish was purchased from one of the local shops early in 1985. The male was much larger than the female (2.5 - 3 times larger). This caused some concern on my part, but I was assured by the shop owner that this was a proven pair obtained from another local hobbyist. The pair was placed in a 20 gallon aquarium with several juvenile L. Tetracanthus and a few dither fish. The tank was prepared with a pile of rocks in each corner. Temperature of the tank was held at approximately 80 degrees and PH was 7.5. This has been my normal set up for Tanganyikan substrate spawners and has been very successful in

the past. Several months passed with no signs of spawning activity. The male would defend a cave but the female showed absolutely no interest in making it a nursery site. The fish were well fed on frozen bloodworms and frozen glassworms but continued their platonic relationship.

Fortunately, during the question/answer session of his talk on the Lake Tanganyikan cichlids at the Carolina Aquarium Workshop, Steve Somermeyer suggested placing a large snail shell in the tank to be used as a possible spawning site. Dave Herlong gave me a large shell, the size of silver dollar, that he had brought back from Lake Malawi, to try. This shell, along with several larger shells, was placed in the bottom of the tank and within an hour, the female had made it home.

The first spawning occurred with 10 days of the introduction of the shell into the tank. A few of the small, green eggs were barely visible deep within the shell. The female stayed very close to the shell during the incubation period and often entered the shell, leaving only a small portion of her tail visible. Two days after the fry became free swimming, they began venturing closer and closer to the mouth of the shell, and I decided it was time to move them if I wanted to save any of them. A ten gallon tank was prepared with water from the twenty and an active sponge filter was placed in the tank. As I reached into the twenty to retrieve the shell with fry, the female darted into the shell also. I placed my thumb over the opening of the shell and moved mother and fry all at once. The fry were fed newly hatched brine shrimp and were soon darting around the bottom of the tank freely. The female was removed about five days later. The fry are currently being fed an alternating diet of live baby brine shrimp,

finely ground AQUARIAN flake food, and frozen baby brine shrimp. As is often the case with Lamprologus in general, the fry are growing very slowly.

I have not been fortunate enough to witness the actual spawning act, but based on the size of the male fish, it would seem almost impossible for him to enter the shell. When given a choice, this female has always used the same shell, always ignoring shells that are larger. The male has been seen hovering at the mouth of the shell, but never inside the shell. This has been observed in other "optional shell dwellers" (Grimes, Buntbarsche Bulletin 107, April 1985), also. Besides being easy to defend, it is possible that the smaller shells are preferred, as they tend to concentrate the eggs and sperm into a smaller area, therefore improving the chances of all eggs being fertilized. In any event, the presence of the shell has been the catalyst for this pair of fish. When the shell has been removed for an extended period, spawning activity is not moved to one of the larger shells close by. It is stopped cold !

Charley Grimes' excellent article (and comments by Paul Loiselle), The Optional Shell Dwellers, in Buntbarsche Bulletin 107, indicate that a shell is also preferred by *Telmatochromis Bifrenatus*, *Telmatochromis Temporalis*, and *Lamprologus Pleuromaculatus*. Perhaps a shell should be considered "standard equipment" in any Tanganyikan, substrate spawner tank.

Reprinted from Carolina Aquarist, Raleigh Aq. Soc.

WATER WISTERIA
by Stephen Benjamin, TFHCK

If there is to be a plant that can take away from the popularity of the water sprite (Ceratopteris thalictroides), it will be the water sprite (Synnema triflorum). It is every bit as pretty as the water sprite and it is more versatile. It can be grown anchored in the gravel as a bushy plant, or floated on top as shade and cover for fry. It is much easier to suit the needs of the water wisteria than the water sprite, as well. It will withstand cool temperatures of as low as 68 degrees F., and will stand warm temperatures to about 92 degrees F.; while my experience with water sprite indicates they prefer a range of maybe 72 to 80 degrees F. I have it growing in my discus tank at 45 ppm, pH 6.6, 90 degrees F., and in my goldfish rearing tank, 200 ppm, pH 7.1, at 74 degrees F. The parents of both plants are the same, showing that one strain will adopt to either extreme.

Under low light conditions the plant will have its internodal space increase to as much as 1 1/2 inches and its leaves will not show much indentation. Under high light levels the internodal space may decrease to as little as 1/2 inch, and the leaves will get very indented, almost feathery. You can leave your plant alone and it will have a tendency to grow long with side branches occurring occasionally, or you can pinch out the apical bud and your plant will stay short with many side shoots. Thus, with the above information, you can design your own plant to suit your fancy if you like.

Propagation is easy as well. Stem cuttings will very easily root and no special care need to be taken to root them. Either allow them to float or plant the basal end into the gravel. I have noticed on a few leaves that small plantlets have formed. I have never grown one of these plantlets to an independent plant, but I'm sure it can be done.

The hardest part of growing and propagating this plant is getting stock plants from the pet shop. Many pet shops have told me that it is easy to obtain, but I have rarely seen it in the stores. I got my start as some weeds in Java Moss that I bought. So try and find some - it will be worth the effort.

(reprinted from Fishy Facts, Tropical Fish Hobbyists of Central Kentucky)

TRADING POST

Trading post ads should be sent to Delta Tale c/o John Mangan, 9770 Oleander Ave. Vienna, VA 22180 by the 20th of the month prior to publication.

For Sale: used equipment- 2 55 gal. tanks with stands; 29 gal. and various other sizes of tanks; numerous wattage supreme heaters; Diatom filter; Aqua King filter; bubble up filters; misc. equipment. Call Susan or Mike Sprague after 6:00 pm 841-0857.

Want: Cichlasoma spp.: dovii, melanurum, facetum, sajica, friedrichsthalii, trimaculatum, krausii, rostratum, nicaraguense, longimanus, others. Contact: Johnny Bratton, 5709 Telegraph RD, Alexandria, VA 22303. (703) 960-6596.

Want: Pelvicachromis subocellatus, Lamprologus spp., Julidochromis spp., mbuna or other African rift lake cichlids. ACA color slide series I, II, III, and IV. Back issues of Buntbarsche Bulletin (prior to issue 70). George White 524-3785 evenings (Arlington).

Want: Zoogoneticus quitzeoensis, Allodontichthys spp., Xenotoca melanosoma, old aquarium books and magazines. John Mangan, address above.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN CICHLIDS? SO ARE WE!!

The Pacific Coast Cichlid Association is one of the fastest growing and most active societies in the hobby. At \$10.00/year it is also one of the great bargains in the world. For members of your society the PCCA is offering a special 2 year membership for \$17.50! Indulge your interests, join then PCCA.

For information and/or membership application write:

PCCA
PO BOX 28145
SAN JOSE, CA. 95128
ATTN: Mark Tomasello

BREEDER'S AWARD PROGRAM

Garland Neese	1,115	++++
Gerry Hoffman	895	++++
Pat and Maggi Mahoney	785	++++
Darrell Holman	640	++++
Woody Griffin	610	++++
John Jessup	585	+++++
Ruth Brewer	305	+++
Roser Family	220	++
Wagner Family	165	++
Frank Angilletta	140	+
Alex Cummins	125	+
Nathan Manwaring	100	+
Amy Stirman	50	+
Pat Gore	10	
John Mangan	10	
Ray Krause	10	
Leslie Stirman	10	

CHECKERS

Alex Cummins	...	656-6355	Ray Hughes	...	424-3531
Pat Gore	...	522-3883	Jerry Stirman	...	941-6729
Frank Angilletta	...	670-8980	Kenny Warren	...	378-8838

KEY

Grand Master Breeder	+++++
Master Breeder	++++
Advanced Breeder	+++
Intermediate Breeder	++
Breeder	+

A COMMENT FROM YOUR BAP CHAIRMAN: 1985 was slim pickings for the Breeders Award Program. Garland Neese, our current point leader, managed to accumulate only 75 points for the year. Gerry Hoffman, our out-going President, garnered only 65 points this year. The BAP Chairman could only manage 50 points in twelve months and there was no change at all for the next four places on the point list. Lets face it, 1985 seems to have been a year of abstinence for our charges. The hopes of our BAP Program would appear to rest on the considerable number of new members that have joined us during the past year. The Program can be fun when it has the support of all the membership. To those new members who would like to know more about the Program, please call Pat Mahoney at 534-0006.

BOWL SHOW REPORT FOR
November
Expanded
Show

CICHLIDS

Angelfish/Discus

- 1st Black Angel-J. Bennett
- 2nd Half black Angel-D. Sun
- 3rd Half black Angel-D. Sun

New world (all other)

- 1st A. caucatoides-J. Long
- 2nd Keyhole-D. Sun
- 3rd A. kleei-J. Kooken

Mbuna

- 1st Ps. kenyi-D. Sun
- 2nd Ps. zebra-D. Sun
- 3rd Ps. tropheops-D. Sun

Haplocromis

- 1st NO
- 2nd Entries
- 3rd

Riftlake (Non Mouthbrooder)

- 1st N
- 2nd 0
- 3rd Entries

Open

- 1st Kribensis-J. Kooken
- 2nd Kribensis-D. Sun
- 3rd Kribensis-J. Lamberth

EGGLAYERS/LIVEBEARERS

Livebearers

- 1st Swordtail-J. Bennett
- 2nd Swordtail-J. Metzger
- 3rd Mollie-M. Westling

Characins

- 1st Characidium-M. Westling
- 2nd Congo Tetra-Stieringer
- 3rd Blind Cave tetra-B. Pallansch

Catfish

- 1st C. barbatus-J. Metzger
- 2nd C. cochui-J. Metzger
- 3rd C. robineae-J. Metzger

Sharks & Loaches

- 1st Clown loach-B. Pallansch
- 2nd Weather loach-B. Pallansch
- 3rd

Anabantoids

- 1st Honey gourami-D. Sun
- 2nd Honey gourami-J. Metzger
- 3rd Honey gourami-J. Kooken

Open

- 1st Oranda goldfish-P. Thrift
- 2nd Killie-Stieringer
- 3rd A. australe-D. Sun

BEST FISH to be announced at the December meeting

	MONTH QUARTER ANNUAL			MONTH QUARTER ANNUAL			
	MONTH	QUARTER	ANNUAL	MONTH	QUARTER	ANNUAL	
D. Sun	24	24	127	J. Metzger	17	17	119
J. Kooken	10	10	38	B. Pallansch	14	14	75
J. Lamberth	6	6	36	J. Lamberth	5	5	85

POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY, INC.



POST OFFICE BOX 6219 SHIRLINGTON STATION ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22206

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

DATE _____ 19 ____

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

TELEPHONE CONTACTS H _____ B _____

Number of tanks _____ Time in hobby _____

Fish you have spawned _____

What can this club do for you _____

What do you want to do for the club _____

Which sub-groups of fish interest you _____

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

Occupation _____

Membership dues for the Potomac Valley Aquarium Society are:

Family \$12.00

Corresponding \$7.00

Individual \$10.00

Junior (under 18) \$5.00

Please send application and check for dues to address above.

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

Potomac Valley Aquarium Society Meets on the Following Dates in 1985

Jan. 14	May 13	Sept. 9
Feb. 11	June 10	Oct. 14
March 11	July 8	Nov. 11
April 8	Aug. 12	Dec. 9

Meetings are held at the John C. Wood Facility, Rt. 237 (Old Lee Hwy.)
Fairfax City. Everyone is welcome.

*Meetings start at 8:00 p.m.
Doors open at 7:30*