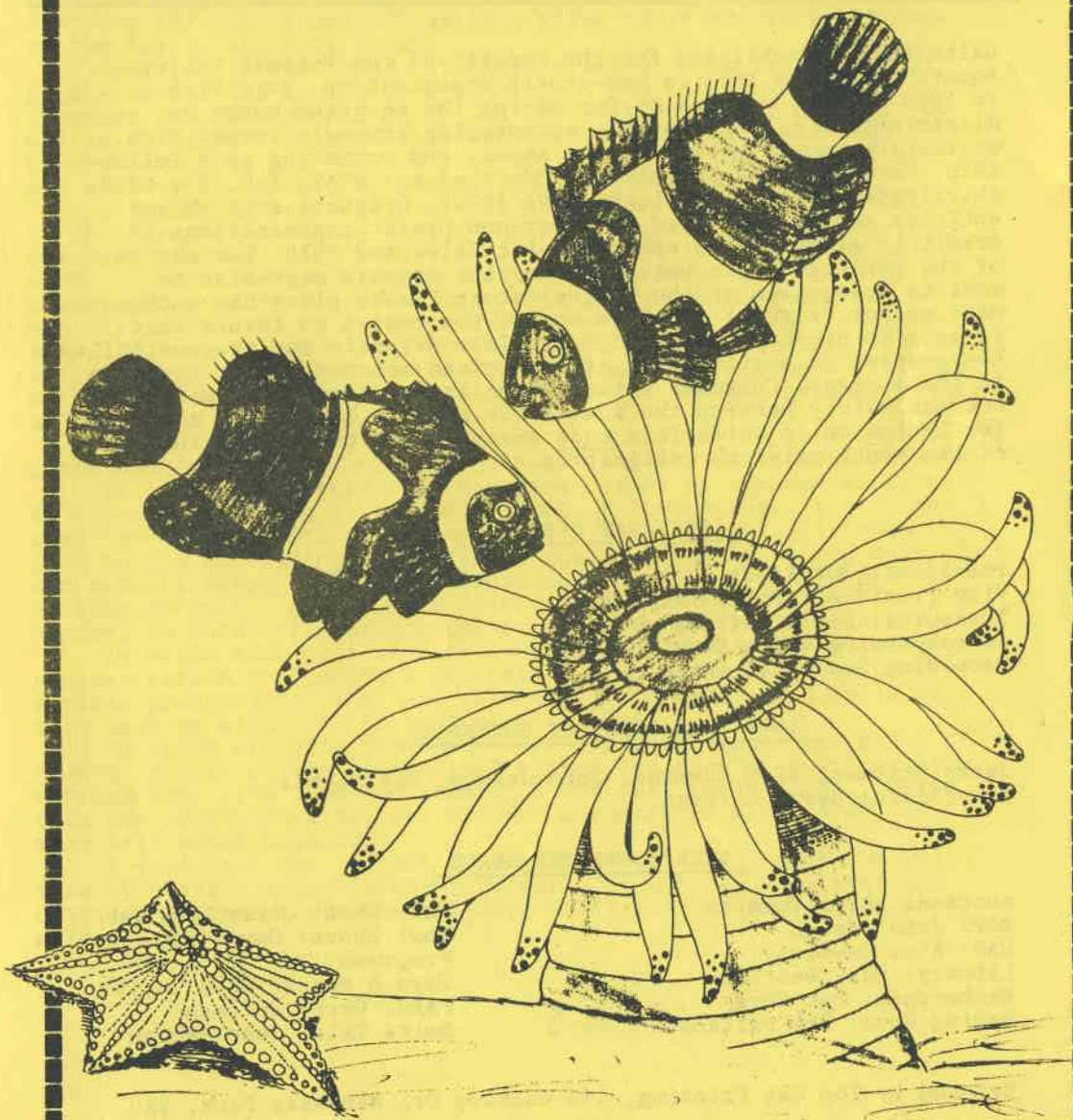


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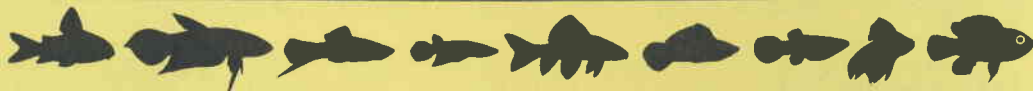
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FROM THE PREZ...

The January meeting kicked off the 1986 Breeders Award Program. John Jessup gave us all usefull insights into the many categories of fish listed in the PVAS program. John is the only PVAS member to my knowledge to breed any of the 50 point Target Category of fish needed to get the Grand Master Breeders Award.

We have a lot of new faces handling the club's business this year - - David Sun is CINC bowl shows and Pete Trift will be raffling off our prizes and selling those mouth watering hot dogs at the Spring and Fall Shows.

Speaking of the Shows, it takes a lot of help from a lot of people to put the Spring Show together. The first meeting to organize the Spring Show is 27 Jan and we'll have a good feel for who is doing what with which to whom at the February meeting. Bob Pallansch is our chairman, so don't be shy, let Bob know what you want to do to help out before you're drafted!

I'd like to see more breeders award certificates given out at this year's Christmas Party. We have a lot of people out there breeding fish who aren't participating. (Catfish are 20-50 points each, Joe). I've been slipping on the program myself since I moved to the hinterlands. I bred nothobranchius guntheri but only had six survivors, my gold gourami fry all died, and my male paradise fish ate all the eggs in the bubble nest. The killifish and betta imbellis I bought at the fall auction didn't breed. I think Nathan fed the male betta on salt peter from the way he acted until he croaked. Back to square one.

As you all know by now, the new BAP Chairman is John Jessup. Let's keep him busy on his computer getting all our points straight.

We have some interesting programs coming up for our meetings. In February Jim Long will discuss some of the unusual fish he has bred recently and (finally) turned in his BAP forms. Although John Mangan is fussing for articles again, I'd like to see more of our members present their BAP reports as a program like Jim's - - or even do both. Jim is only interested in the difficult fish - he uses 10 point fish like goodieds as feeders for his plants.

In March Rich Bell of Rick's Pet Shop in Frederick MD will give a presentation on running a pet shop. Last year Dave Shaw gave a similar presentation that was very well received. Rich tells me this year he will tell us how to do it right.

Speaking of doing it right, I've found the first two parts of FAMA's article on the living reef system for Marine Aquariums very interesting. I'm looking forward to the next three parts. With this new system (new for us, old for Europe), we might even see more salt water breeding.

I think our new project of putting sample copies of the Delta Tale at certain shops is going to work. I went by Creatures and Critters in Woodbridge several days after leaving copies and they were all gone.

See you in Frebruary!

Bob

FRUM THE EDITORZ DESK

I know you've all been on the edge of your seats since last month waiting to hear all about my Sea Monkeys. Well I won't keep you in suspense much longer. I'll talk about them first, then I'll get to the less important stuff, like club business.

I very carefully opened the package and spread the contents out on the fish room floor. I didn't want to mess anything up so I began to carefully read the directions. First thing was to fill the "Micro-Vue Ocean Zoo" with room temperature water to $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the top. That was easy enough, little did I suspect that the hardest part was to come next. I had to empty the contents of package #1 into the water and stir. Now came the tough part. The directions said that I had to wait 24-30 hours since the "water purifier removes chlorine, copper oxide, sodium flouride, and other toxins, and reacts with the Instant-Life crystals (in package #2) so that your live baby Sea Monkeys become visible, Instantly." So I sat back to wait. Watching copper oxide and chlorine (not to mention other toxins) being removed from water isn't very exciting and I dozed off a couple of times. Finally the 24 hours was up. Now I could add package #2. Wow! they really do hatch instantly. After watching them for a couple of hours as they swam around playing Sea Monkey games I decided they might be hungry so I added some food, from package #3, carefully measured with the "Accu-Measure Feeding Spoon". As of this writing they are all happy and healthy. All I have to do now is send away for the Official Sea Monkey Handbook so I can learn how to train them, and some "Sea Diamonds" for them to play with. For the uneducated among you who don't know what Sea Diamonds are "gem-like stones will float suspended in mid-water, actually defying gravity ... The Sea Monkeys have fun darting in and out among them and even pick them up to toss around like beach balls." I'll keep you informed as things develop. I can't wait until they are mature enough to breed. Being salt water I can get 50 pts. in the BAP.

Now on to the less important stuff-

By the time you read this the Spring Show Committee will have held its first meeting. It may seem early to be thinking about the spring show but it takes a lot of advance planing and work to make it come off succesfully. This years show chairman is Bob Pallansch. Bob will be needing lots of volunteers for various jobs, these range from very east and minor to weekend long. So no matter how much time you can spare a job can be found for you, no experience necessary.

The Raleigh Aquarium Society will be holding their workshop and auction the weekend of Feb. 28 - March 2. Anumber of PVAS members attended last year and had a very good time. There should be several going this year also. If you are interested in going ask around at the Feb. meeting to find someone to carpool with. More details can be found elsewhere in this issue.

I had a couple of other things to talk about but I'm just about out of room so they'll have to wait until next month.

ITS HAPPENING IN FEBRUARY

The Program: Guest Speaker Jim Long giving the first oral BAP presentation in many years. Jim's slides are always among the best anywhere.

The Bowl Show: Cichlids: New World Medium, Haplochromis, Open
Egglayers/livebearers: Guppies, Barbs, Open

The Raffle: New prizes purchased by the club to "sweeten the pot"

Mini-Auction: Lots of good stuff as usual

The Raleigh Aquarium Society will be holding their second annual Carolina Aquarium Workshop and Auction Feb. 28- March 2, 1986.

Location: Holiday Inn-North, Raleigh NC

Schedule:

Fri. Feb. 28-

Native Fish Collecting Trip, 1:00- 5:00 PM

Informal Social, 8:00- 10:00 PM

Sat. Mar. 1

Registration 8:00 AM

Speakers, 9:00 AM

Bob Goldstein: Breeding Marine Fishes

John Gratzek: Water Chem, Fish Diseases

Peter Lewis: Catfishes of the World

Paul Loiselle: Dwarf Cichlids

Banquet, 7:00 PM- all you can eat buffet

Banquet Speaker, Peter Lewis: Fishy Trivia

Sun. Mar. 2-

Auction- registration 9am-12 noon

auction begins 12:30 pm

For more information contact:

Glen Eaves, 7905 Nugget Ln. Raleigh, NC 27609, (919) 847-4630

or Dave Herlong (919) 467-7459



SPAWNING THE KRIB

Garland Neese

This dwarf beauty hails from the Niger River delta in West Africa and has been available in the hobby for many years.

Originally known as *Palmatuchromas Kribensis*, the genus and species were subsequently reidentified as *Pevlicachromas pulcher*. To the hobbyist, it remains The Krib.

The basic color is bluish-violet with a bright red area at the most convex area of the belly. At breeding time, in both males and females, the area of the abdomen around the vent becomes an intense reddish-purple. In adulthood, the male will reach four inches in length, his mate an inch or so shorter.

Both sexes are diggers and although they are capable of digging down to the glass bottom of the tank, few if any plants are ever displaced.

Although I have kept Kribs from time to time, they were always set up in a community tank with other species. If they ever spawned, the fry were eaten by their tank mates. I never was aware of a spawning, much less raised a batch of fry.

At the PVAS fall auction in 1984 I acquired a pair of Kribs about 2½ inches in length. At home they were set up in a twenty gallon tank by themselves. The tank was heavily planted with Java Fern and Java Moss. The latter expanded to occupy nearly three quarters of the tank. A small double-entranced ceramic cave and a breeders sponge filter completed the set up.

At feeding time and during water changes, both Kribs were seen. In mid-September, 1985 I first noticed the intense reddish purple color on the female. Both spent a lot of time in the ceramic cave.

At feeding time on the 26th of September, four one inch Krib fry exited the cave as flake food settled on the gravel. With the help of a flashlight I saw at least a dozen more inside the case. A careful count at sixty days provided twenty-two one-inch Kribs.

The parents were fed Eckstein's No Frills flake food and live brine shrimp. The fry were initially given Tetramin "E" but soon settled for pulverized flake food.

While the book says you should raise the water temperature to 80 degrees to induce spawning, mine made do with the average room temperature (I have no heaters on my tanks). That is more or less constant at 75 degrees. At 80 degrees, the eggs require three days to hatch. The "wrigglers" are moved to a depression in the gravel where they remain another three to four days before free swimming occurs. Mine handled live brine shrimp about a week after they were free swimming.

Below is a new Delta Tale Column that will appear whenever I feel like it and can think of nasty things to say in response. (This is one of the advantages of being editor).

J.M.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR -

Dear John,

Gerry mentioned that you desperately needed articles for the Delta Tale and would print almost anything* I am enclosing two. Please note that many of the ideas contained in the Fish Hobbyist ~~App~~ititude Test are from unnamed sources and although they do not wish to be identified, I do not wish to take credit for their ideas either** In any case, I tried to think of some good things to say about goodies. Maybe you could solicit better questions from club members and craft a better questionnaire--closer to ph. 7.0.

Cheers,



ed. notes-

* the following article proves that (although I hate to admit it) Gerry is right (I guess there's a first time for everything). I'll even print articles by sicklid keepers, and even articles about sicklids (Georges sicklid article will appear next month).

** A wise decision on everyones part.

J.M.

FISH HOBBYIST APTITUDE TEST

By George White

fish fanatic.

Plans his family vacations:

- a. to include some nature-related activities.
- b. to visit good sites to collect natives.
- c. to coincide with fish conventions.
- d. all of the above.

Considers it essential to:

- a. visit all the good aquarium shops in town every week or two to spot interesting new arrivals or to obtain prime specimens of old favorites.
- b. drive long distances to obscure places like Fredricksburg, Maryland to see salt water fish, or Pan Am shopping Center in Virginia to view goodieds.
- c. drive hours through any weather conditions to attend a national fish convention.
- d. all of the above.

when he sees moths in his wife's pasta:

- a. thinks of fish food, not human food.
- b. captures the moths because he wants to feed his fish.
- c. does not tell his wife about the source of the moths.
- d. all of the above.
(to protect the guilty, we won't name the source of this one)

4. when he hears of goodieds (this is a true test):

- a. thinks of bait fish.
- b. wonders if feeding goodieds to his red devils will help them to "color-up" (hint: feeder goldfish are usually recommended).
- c. is willing to admire goodieds once assured that they are colorful.
- d. all of the above.

5. when he hears of oscars thinks of:

- a. large, personable cichlids.
- b. Hollywood awards for outstanding films.
- c. thinks Jacques Cousteau should receive an oscar.
- d. all of the above in that order.

6. when he sees old episodes of Seahunt:

- a. complains about the lack of a good plot.
- b. complains that the director paid too much attention to the plot instead of the underwater scenery.
- c. spots fresh water fish and plants in the "underseas" scenes.
- d. thinks about visiting Crystal Springs, Florida to see some of the Seahunt scenery first hand.

A fish fanatic:

7. when he discovers that many fish flake foods cost more than steaks:
 - a. considers fish food too expensive, and tries dog food on them.
 - b. wonders if his prize guppies could be weaned over to steak
 - c. starts cultivating various and sundry worms and bugs.
 - d. rationalizes that his fish eat only a pinch of food at each feeding, making the per meal cost very low.

8. when he sees fish in the grocery store:
 - a. wonders what they looked like alive.
 - b. feels sad.
 - c. thinks about setting up a salt water tank.
 - d. thinks about dinner.

9. knows:
 - a. how to pronounce Latin names.
 - b. that the difference between ph.7.6 and 7.8 is not the same as between 7.0 and 7.2.
 - c. that you are bound to get a "breeding pair" of daphnia with only 2 daphnia if you use Jim Long's green secret (half a lima bean in an aquarium).
 - d. at least two of the above.

10. has a long fish attention span and can:
 - a. talk about livebearers for hours on end without the slightest hint of boredom.
 - b. read all the articles in his local fish club magazine at one sitting.
 - c. stare at a goodied for five minutes without smirking.
 - d. at least two of the above.

11. (extra point question) considers anyone who keeps goodieds:
 - a. to be color blind.
 - b. as having a personality quirk.
 - c. to be likely to engage in other strange acts like bathing white worms.
 - d. to be a connoisseur who savors fine fish like a gourmet prefers champagne to beer.
 - e. to have realized that goodieds are better than "dangerous" fish like catfish. (Incidentally, rumor has it 1986 will be the "year of the catfish").

12. knows you should empty the water from a 100 gallon aquarium before moving it because:
 - a. water might splash out on the floor.
 - b. moving a filled aquarium might cause it to crack or spring a leak no matter how thick its glass is.
 - c. it is heavy.
 - d. water has a higher specific gravity than goodieds.

A fish fanatic:

3. knows that at an auction:
 - a. a goodied fancier can be fooled with a random selection of fish from the local bait shop.
 - b. catfish are the most valuable fish--even at the American Cichlid Association a fine synodontis will fetch \$275.
 - c. goodieds are the most valuable fish--they cost far more per pound than either cichlids or catfish.
4. a cichlid nut is too far gone when he claims:
 - a. a fish's coloration and behavior reveal whether it is well or ill.
 - b. a cichlid uses changes in color or color pattern to "talk" about its mood, e.g. dominant, submissive, or family-oriented.
 - c. he can discuss politics with his oscar.
 - d. his oscar can carry on a better political discussion than most politicians.
 - e. none of the above.
15. shows a serious lack of judgement when:
 - a. he converts the guest bedroom into a live food culture workshop just before his mother-in-law visits.
 - b. he sacrifices a 100 gallon aquarium to maintain one pair of large ugly cichlids.
 - c. he allows flies to run rampant in his house so he will have adequate maggot cultures to feed his fish.
 - d. none of the above.
16. outgoing PVAS president finnally said something good goodieds because:
 - a. he realized breeding goodieds would be a rewarding challenge.
 - b. goodieds, like catfish, may not be as flashy as tetras but are still very attractive and interesting.
 - c. two years of long (and sometimes hard) hours dedicated to arranging an array of excellent club programs overstrained his brain.
 - d. he LIED, pandering to the editor who--other than his taste in fish--has many redeeming qualities, e.g. the willingness to work long hours without pay as editor.

GRADING SCALE:

Number correct:

16, Far gone. You would probably enjoy talking to Charlie the Tuna.

15, Fantastic. You can probably even differentiate species of goodieds.

8 to 14, A good club member and maybe a friend of the editor.

5-7, Almost as fine as frog fur.

3-4, Floundering.

1-2, Terrible. You catfish-brain.

Corydoras pygmaeus

by Nathan Manwaring , PVAS

The genus *Corydoras* contains numerous species of interest to the aquarist. Most of the species are from 1½ to 2 inches in length. There are a few smaller species that are just as interesting. One of these species is *Corydoras pygmaeus*.

I purchased about a dozen of these fish from a shipment of about 800. They cost about \$.89. I placed the fish in a 10 gallon aquarium. After about a year I had lost all but six of my fish. The remaining fish were two females and four males.

One day I noticed a lot of activity and saw that the fish were spawning. The eggs were quite large in relation to the fish. The eggs were larger than *Corydoras aeneus* eggs. The eggs hatched after four days. The fry were quite large and could take brine shrimp immediately. The fry grew nauplii quite quickly and reached ¾ of an inch by sixty days. The parents seem to know how many fry the tank can support because after there were about forty fry they stopped producing. However, the removal of 10 fry started the adults spawning again.

I didn't do anything to stimulate the parents to spawn.

This is a good fish and a pleasant fish to keep. However, the fish are imported in such quantity that it is really not worthwhile to breed them. It is impossible to get a good price for them since they are so abundant. But the enjoyment of a school of 40 fish in a tank makes the fish worthwhile.

Trading Post

Ads for the trading post 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.

Want: Cichlasoma- alfari, helleri, rostratum, nicaraguense, citrinellum, panamense, aureum, tetracanthus; Geophagus- acuticeps, hondae, rhabdotus; Acaricthys heckeli; Aequidens of rare nature; articles and issues on all above species. Johnny Bratton, 5709 Telegraph Rd, Alexandria, VA 22303 960-6596.

For Sale: 55 gal. tank w/stand and cover (2 ea.); 29 gal tank and lights; 20H tank and lights; Supreme heaters 50, 75, and 100W; Silent Giant pumps; Tufa rock- asst. sizes; Synodontis angelicus, nyasae, numifer, and others; Julidochromis dickfeldi. Heinz Lenzen, 215 N Greenbriar St. Arlington, VA 22203.

For Sale: 55 gal tank, thick glass type, \$45 or best offer. Kurt Schwarz 469-4938.

Want: Zoogoneticus quitzeoensis; Allodontichthys spp.; Xenotoca melanosoma.

Buy, Sell, Trade: old aquarium books and magazines. John Mangan, 9770 Oleander Ave. Vienna, VA 22180.

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God Bless
The Entire Staff

VISION AND MORPHOLOGY IN CICHLIDS
by Dale Speirs, OCA

Although cichlids have other senses besides vision, they rely on sight just as much as humans do. From the time a fry is hatched to the time it reaches adulthood, the eyes will grow tremendously in size. As an example, a newborn fry of Haplochromis burtoni is smaller than the eye of an adult. This growth causes considerable changes in the eye as the cichlid grows.

Vision in a cichlid depends on a number of factors, some of which are environmental. One such factor is shade. Both predators and prey will prefer to hang in the water in shaded areas. Sunlit fish have difficulty seeing shaded fish. Shaded fish, on the other hand, can see 2.5 times farther than sunlit fish. This enables a quicker reaction to the presence of the sunlit fish. If the shaded cichlid is prey, it can flee before the predator is aware of it. If the shaded fish is a predator, it can be on the prey before the victim has time to react (Helfman 1981).

Another environmental factor affecting cichlid vision is the turbidity of the water. Taking the Amazon river system for study, the ability of the fish to see is limited by the type of water (Muntz 1982). White water has a heavy sediment load, limiting underwater vision to about 2.3 meters. Black water has low sediment levels but does have dissolved materials. The limit to vision in Amazon black water is 7.7 meters. Blue water has little sediment or dissolved material and consequently has transparency, being about 9 meters.

The study of cichlid eyes has taken the attention of a number of scientists, although most of the studies are inconclusive. It is difficult to prove one way or the other that a certain type of cichlid eye has any ecological or morphological significance. (Barel 1984; Meer & Anker 1984; Wilhelm 1984)

The difficulty of doing morphological studies was shown by Witte (1984) in regard to Haplochromis squamipinnis, a fish-eating predator of Lakes George and Edward. If this species is fed a different diet in captivity, the jaw structure will be different. One can easily see how a scientist might describe two individuals of the same species as being in different species, just because of individual feeding habits.

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THE GREEN GOODEID

By: Joseph Vara, WNYAS

In the past few years, several species of goodeids have gained popularity as aquarium fish, especially within aquarium societies. The three most popular species, the redbtail goodeid (Xenotoca eiseni), the butterfly goodeid (Ameca splendens) and the gold breasted goodeid (Ilyodon xantusi) have probably given most people the impression that all goodeids are aggressive. However, there are at least several species that are peaceful enough even for a community tank, and one of them is the green goodeid.

The green goodeid, Xenophorus captivus, is a small species, reaching only 2¼ to 2½ inches at maturity. Females are usually slightly larger than males. The body shape is similar to Xeiseni, only more elongate and not so high in profile. Distinguishing between sexes is the same as for other goodeids - males are more colorful and have a "notch" in their anal fin which is actually a shortening of the first six to eight anal fin rays. This serves the same purpose in goodeids as a gonopodium does in other livebearers. Males also have larger dorsal and anal fins than the females, as so males of several other species of goodeids such as Ameca splendens and Chapalichthys species, among others.

Xenophorus captivus is one of the more colorful goodeids. Males have a metallic green color over most of the body. The green coloration is variable, some individuals possessing much more than others. The caudal (tail) fin of the males has a cream colored border which is lacking in the female. Females have a bluish sheen, again the amount of being variable.

Green goodeids can be kept in a community tank without any problems, or in a tank of their own. I have mixed them successfully with a number of species, even hi fin platies. They will accept most foods offered including flake food. They look best and do best if kept as a group in a 15 to 20 gallon or larger tank rather than single pairs in smaller aquaria. One requirement they have is clean, well filtered water. The water in their tanks should be changed at the rate of one third to one half weekly, and they should not be overcrowded.

Females begin dropping fry when they are about 1¼" long. Broods are small at first, numbering only four to six young, which are ½ to 3/5" long at birth. Large females can have broods numbering over thirty. The intervals between broods is usually six to eight weeks, however, lower temperature will lengthen the time between broods.

The fry are large enough at birth to take newly hatched brine shrimp, and need frequent water changes for optimum growth. Young green goodeids are spotted at birth and retain a spotted pattern until approximately 3/4" in length when they begin to show adult coloration.

BOWL SHOW REPORT FOR

January

CICHLIDS

New World Large

1st *G. Citrinellum*-Chris Edlar
2nd *Aequidens rivulatus*-C. Edlar
3rd

Riftlake Mbuna

1st *Ps. Zebra*-David Sun
2nd *Ps. Zebra*-D. Sun
3rd

Open

1st *Lamp. Brichardi*-D. Sun
2nd
3rd

Judge-Gene Aldridge

MONTH QUARTER ANNUAL

D. Sun	16	16	16
C. Edlar	10	10	10

EGGLAYERS/LIVEBEARERS

Anabantoids

1st *Betta Splendens*-Mark Westling
2nd
3rd

Catfish/Corudoras

1st *Albino Corydoras*-Bob Pallansch
2nd *Pigmy Corydoras*-B. Pallansch
3rd

Open

1st *Sailfin Plecostomus*-C. Edlar
2nd *Synodontis Angalicus*-C. Edlar
3rd *A. Gardneri*-John Stieringer

MONTH QUARTER ANNUAL

C. Edlar	11	11	11
B. pallansch	10	10	10
M. Westling	6	6	6
J. Stieringer	2	2	2

Q & A

Anyone having questions on fish or related topics can send them to Delta Tale c/o John Mangan, 9770 Oleander Ave. Vienna, VA 22180.

ed. note- this column was created for your benefit. I currently have a fish reference library of over 200 books and 3000 periodicals just waiting to be put to use to help answer your questions. Not to mention the PVAS library, and many PVAS members with specialized knowledge, that I can also draw on. Don't be shy, no names will be printed in this column so don't worry about looking foolish or like a beginner. ASK! J.M.



**Bill, Ruth, John
Mangan**

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REPRINTS-

"On the Road Again" by Pat Mahoney was reprinted in the Dec. 1985 issue of Tankquilizer, publication of the Tropical Fish Society of Rhode Island.

"The Bumblebee Goby" by Wade Mitcheltree. Reprinted in Fish Views and News, publication of the Desert Aquarist Society, Dec. 1985 issue.

REVIEWS-

"The Black Ghost" by John Mangan. Reviewed in the Dec. 1985 issue of Tankquilizer, publication of Tropical Fish Society of Rhode Island.

"Cichlasoma oblongum" by Garland Neese was reviewed in the Nov/Dec 1985 issue of Cichlid Tails, publication of the Texas Cichlid Assoc.

"The Black Ghost" by John Mangan. Also reviewed in the Dec. 1985 issue of Pisces Press, publication of Nassau County Aq. Soc.

"In Defense of the Chocolate Cichlid" by G.B. Pottern

"An Argument for Live Aquarium Plants" by Bob Fenner

"Put a Cat in Your Tank" by Scott Kupchick

"Fish Sense" by Kathleen Sykalski

"Sink or Swim" by Debbie Tollin

"Spawning the Madagascar Rainbow..." by Jim Peterson

all reviewed in the Jan. 1986 issue of FWCA Bulletin, publication of Fort Wayne Cichlid Assoc. (ed. note- all of these are articles that I reprinted from somewhere else)

"The Water Change" by Ken Drost. Reviewed in the Dec. 1985 issue of FWCA Bulletin, publication of Fort Wayne Cichlid Assoc.

"The Panamanian Acara" by Pat Mahoney. Reviewed in Dec. 1985 issue of FWCA Bulletin.

"Mistreated Mollies" by Sue Altland. reviewed in Dec. 1985 issue of FWCA Bulletin.

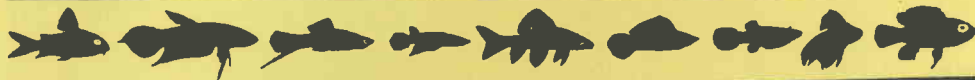
"On the Road Again" by Pat Mahoney. reviewed in Dec. 1985 issue of FWCA Bulletin.

"Cichlasoma oblongum" by Garland Neese. reviewed in Dec. 1985 issue of FWCA Bulletin.

(ed. note- someone at FWCA must like us)

"Spawning Crenicara filamentosa" by Darrell Holman. reviewed in the Dec. 1985 issue of The Kitsap Aquarian, Kitsap Aquarium Soc.

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Number of tanks _____ Time in hobby _____

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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, VA 22206



Alex Cummins
4422 Stanford St
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

The Potomac Valley Aquarium Society will meet on the following dates in 1986:

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

Meetings are held at the John C. Wood Facility, Rt. 237 (Old Lee Hgwy)
Fairfax City, VA. on the 2nd Monday of every month. Doors open at 7:30 PM
Meetings start at 8:00 PM. Everyone is welcome.