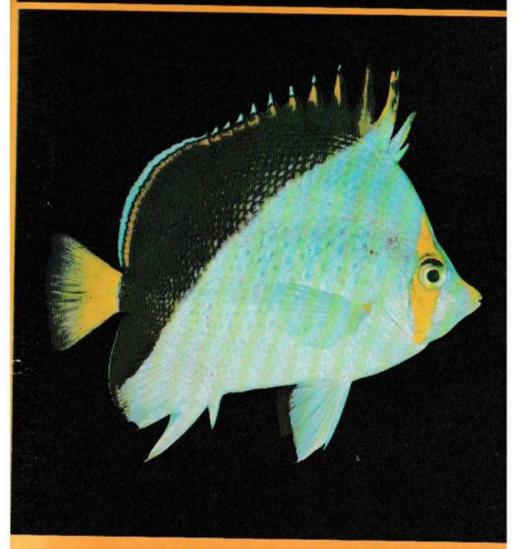
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# Butterflies

.. in the aquarium, of course!

### February, 1969

## tropical fish hobbyist

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### editorial

It's nice to see that after many years of being treated like pariahs in our tanks, Corydoras catfishes seem to have come into their own. Long regarded strictly as scavengers, to be kept mainly for their supposed value in cleaning up food leftovers in a tank, they are cur-rently being given more recognition for what they are: interesting, hardy, peaceful aquarium specimens that deserve at least as much attention as has in the past been given to much more colorful...yet far less interesting---species. You've probably noticed that deal-ers are beginning to stock a greater variety of Corydoras species and are also separating one species from another in their display tanks, instead of jumbling them all together in one "mixed catfish" tank. This is a sure sign that interest in the group is increasing. To the extent that hobbyists' increasing awareness of the pleasures of owning some of the comparatively drab fishes ( and most of the Corydoras species are drab when contrasted with the more popular aquarium mainstays ) presages a more mature outlook in which fishes are valued more for their actions than for their colors alone, it's a good sign for the hobby.

The Corydoras never really were great shakes as "sca-vengers," although they are pretty good at rooting out live tubifex worms that have become entrenched in the gravel and they do'stir up filterable material during their periodic mad dashes around the aquarium, so let's wish them good luck in the new non-housekeeping role they've recently been playing in our aquaria,

near front

February, 1969

# of course!

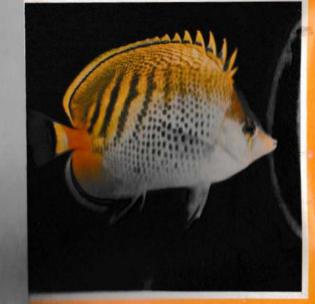




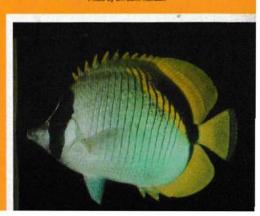
Photos by Dr. John Randall

• Everybody has a favorite something. Every hobbyist has a favorite fish or family of fishes. I like Butterflies . . . Butterfly fishes, that is. I like them because they have everything a hobbyist could want in a marine fish. They have the most diversified coloration of any group of fishes I can think of quickly. They are the most peaceful, as a group. They are relatively hardy and easy to collect or buy. They are very, very interesting. They are ex-tremely easy to photograph. But they might be difficult to sex (perhaps impossible in many cases) and feeding them might prove a problem.

Chaefodon lineolatus Cuvier. A 7.3 Inch specimen from Hawaii.



\*\* Section of the Property of A 32 Inch specimen from Enlimetok.

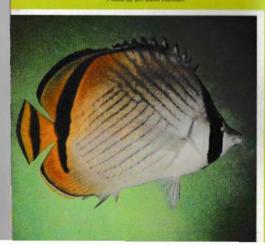


### Tropical Fish Hobbyist

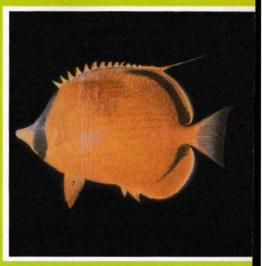
A few years ago I had the great fortune to meet one of the world's most capable ichthyologists, Dr. John Randall. "Jack" Randall has written many books and articles (his latest masterpiece is "Caribbean Reef Fishes") and besides winning a Phi Beta Kappa key, he also won a letter in skindiving. Unfortunately, my school (NYU) didn't give a course in skindiving! I can say without fear of contradiction that Jack Randall takes the most beautiful photographs of marine fishes. He has the largest library of fish photographs. He also has the most well-identified collection of fish photographs because he only photographs fishes which he preserves in formaldehyde and carefully checks the preserved specimen to be sure it's what he says it is. He is a very careful worker and we hope that his photos will grace the pages of Tropical Fish Hobbyist for a long time, since we now have publication rights on hundreds of them!

I asked Jack to collect and photograph all the Butterfly fishes he could get his hands (or spear) on, and he has done a remarkable job. By the time he finishes, I'm certain he will have photographed most of the fishes in the

Chaelodon ragabundus Linnaeus. A 3.3 inch specimen from Tehiti Photo by Dr. John Randall.



### February, 1969



Chaetodon semeion Bloeker, A 7.1 Inch specimen from Bora Bora. Photo by Dr. John Rendall.

Family Chaetodontidae which includes the genera Forcipiers, Heniochus, Parachaetodon and Chaetodon, among others. It also includes the sub-

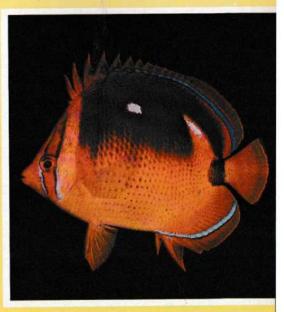
Parachaetodon and Chaetodon, among others. It also includes the sub-family Pomacanthinae.

All the Chaetodons have deeply compressed bodies which means they are much thinner than they are thick. They have moderate scales with well developed dorsal and anal fins which also have some scales on them. They have very fine (meaning small) teeth which are like bristles rather than needles. If you think about it, they have nice round tails, never forked tails. The young are often very different from the adults which has caused lots of problems with earlier scientists who often called various stages in the development of a fish by a different scientific name.



February, 1969

don citrinellus Cuvier. A 4.1 inch specimen from Eniwetok. Photo by Dr. John Randall.



Chaetodon quadrimaculatus Gray. A 4.9 Inch specimen from Tahiti. Photo by Dr. John Randall.

culatus Bloch. A 5 inch specimen from Bora Bora. Photo by Dr. John Randall.

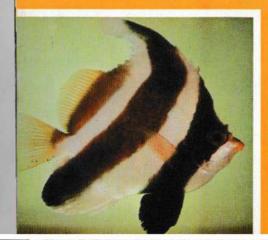
### Tropical Fish Hobbyist

They have little protection besides spines on their gill covers which disappear slowly as the fish gets older. One or two spines, though, are found on almost every Chaetodon's gill cover.

I don't know exactly how many Chaetodons there are, but a safe round number would be 200. They are especially abundant in the Indo-Pacific, though 10% of them are found around South Africa and a few can be found in Florida. There isn't a public aquarium worth its name that doesn't have a special tank for Butterfly fishes . . . and they do require a special tank.

Butterfly fish are peaceful. They are not aggressive and they would rather starve than fight for food, which is what they do when kept with more extrovert fishes. While they love live brine shrimp more than any other food, I have had great success with feeding them canned Norwegian brine shrimp and freeze dried brine shrimp. Once they begin taking freeze dried Tubifex with Chlorella algae, your problems are over and they will never starve again! I hadlost many Chaetodons when I kept them with fishes which chased them

Heniochus permutatus Cuvier. A 6.6 inch specimen from Eniwetok Photo by Dr. John Randall.





Chaetodon rafflesi Bennett. A 5.6 Inch specimen from Samon. Photo by Dr. John Randall.

Continued on Page 85

Chaetodon ornatissimus Solander (In Cuvier). A 5.7 inch specimen from Tahiti.





### Bettaphile

Frederick J. Kerr

Conditioning
Q. I have been a hobbyist for about six years. I receive Tropical Fish Hobbyist each month. Recently I attempted spawning bettas and failed. I believe the female was not ready. Will you please tell how you condition your bestas?

E. J. L.

Massachusetts

E. J. L.

Worcester, Massachusetts
A. My bettus are not conditioned in the
sense that they are not fed more or
different food than usual. I feed frozen
bog heart and frozen adult brine shrings.
There are many reports from breeders
who use only one or the other exclusively
within seven days of being removed from
nest tending. Females seem to require
about two weeks from one spanning to
another with two moderate feedings a day.
Dead Fre.

monther with two moderate feedings aday

Dead Fry
Q, I have recently bred two bettas.

When the eggs hatched and the fry were
free-swimming, I took out the male.

Now all the fry are lying on the bottom.

Is this a common occurrence, or are
they dead due to an over-amount of
food?

Curt Perry

South E. L. L. L. L. L. Curt Perry South Bend, Indiana A. If they are not moving they are dead. Baby buttas are not given to remaining motionless for any length of time. I am not sure what you mean by "an over amount of food." If you mean are the fry tend to congregate in midroster when full of brine hirms. If would say that it is possible to put too much of a bacteria-ridden culture in the tank. This might cause the fry to go to the bottom or even hall them.

Disappearing Fry
Q. Recently I had a spawning of bettas. When I removed the female, I dropped an influsoria tablet into the tank. The male continued to care for the nest until the eggs hatched, on schedule, whereupon he was busier than ever picking up the babies. He did not rest and refused to eat the few tubifex worms I A. If they are not moving they are dead.

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MILFORD SPECIALTIES CO. 55 ESSEX STREET HACKENSACK, N. J. 07601 dropped into the tank. He had behaved like a perfect father, until a careful study of the nest on the following day disclosed no fry. I became suspicious and removed the male. It has now been four days since the bettas spawned, three since the eggs hatched, and all that my husband and I have been able to see is only one baby betta. What went wrong? only one baby betta. What went wrong? Michele McCabe
Bronx, New York

Bronx, New York

A. My own males are perfectly willing to eat while attending a spawn, although I generally do not feed them. I have never generally do not feed them. I have never observed a male to east his fry, even though many will east their eggt. That certainly doen not rule out the possibility, however. Another chance is that the fry died of disease. Ech or eelvet infection of extremely young fry is more common than is generally known. I know of no effective cure for fish this young.

Dangerous Food
Q. A friend and I have been raising nice bettss and selling them for quite some time. Recently though, an unusual disease has appeared in quite a few males which are in jars. One or both gill covers begin to turn outward, while

gill covers begin to turn outward, while the gill membranes swell and turn almost black. Our males are fed live and frozen brine shrimp, live tubifex, and beef heart. My friend and I suspect it is a bacterial disease from the tubifex, because we buy it at the same store, and although our fishes have never been together, we both have the same odd disease. We have tried tetracycline, salt, formalin dip, malachite green and copper without any improvement. Also, several females have gotten a swelling of the forehead which becomes so grotes-que that I've had to destroy them. Have you any suggestions? Have you any suggestions?

Mrs. Donald Vargo

Mrs. Donald Vargo Chicago, Illinois A. It is very difficult to diagnos diseases from descriptions even when they are as carefully written as yours. My first reaction is to suspect gill flukes, which should be controlled by formalin. Even though this did not stop the disease, it does not rate out flukes. One thing seems clear, and that is that the probable source of the difficulties is the tublets. This is not to say that all tublets are harmful. That despends entirely on where they are collected. In this case, they appear to be collected from locations where they can pick up some sort of parasite. The but I can nuggest is to quit using tublets and to destroy the diseased fish.



MOLLIES IN COLOR, by Dr. Herbert R. Axelrod, gives the hobbyist the most interesting glimpse yet at the fascinating and popular species of mollies. In addition to providing a complete history of the molly species, the book also goes into great detail about the habits of the fish and gives the reader all the necessary information to care for them properly. Many beautiful pic-tures in color and black and white make the book as attractive as it is

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February, 1969

### It Could Happen To You

BY NADENE NICOLE CURRY

Gather around, embryonic lovers of fishes, and listen to my tale of truth, This is written especially for you who have just set-up your first tank. . .

When my husband first lugged it home—that fatal day four years ago—I didn't want it! It was half-filled with unclear water and every once in a while one of its four inhabitants (a catfish, two guppies and a black mollie) would glide close to the glass for a curious peck at their new surroundings, then

dart back to disappear into the misty-like water. Dispassionately I said:

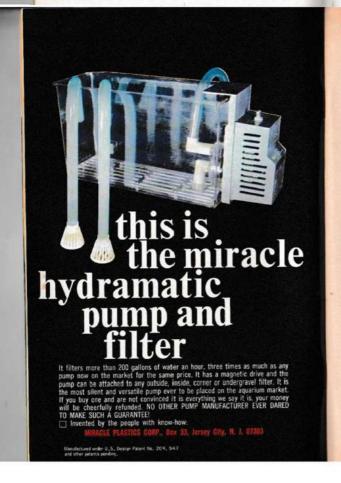
"Give it back to the friend (?) from whence it came. I don't think it's
because cleaned for months and anyway, who needs fish??"

Not that I had anything against fish, mind you in fact, I had no feelings—
either pro or con—about fish. Except that I hated to eat them. That evening at dinner—over spaghetti and french bread—we decided, after much rebuttal, to keep it. That was the aquarium that started it all! Not knowing a platy from a guppy, we loaded all the children (four of them) into the car on Saturday morning and went in search of the necessary equipment to launch our aquarium project (or whatever you call it.) Two angelfish, two platies, two swordrails and a catfish later, we returned home bearing (besides the fish mentioned) a heater, filter, pump, gravel, thermometer, dry fish food and some much-needed basic information. Talk about bare necessities!

Now, after we had set-up our tank I thought to myself, all we have to do now is sit back and admire our fish. Ha! Little did I know what was in store for us. Words of wisdom that the aquarium shop owner had tossed us as we were leaving kept coming back to me. "Either you'll find you dislike raising fish and will quickly lose interest or you'll become hooked?" The man was serious! Did we have a laugh when we got in the car! Hooked?? On TROPICAL FISH!! That guy must have been talking to his fish too long. Who could ever become that attached to "things" called fish!

Well, over the months our library of tropical fish books grew and grew and we subscribed to TFH. We learned of many diseases which infect fish and how to cure them; learned all about live brine shrimp, daphnia and tubifex worms and our fish thrived on them. Our tank count now totaled five—the original five-gallon, a 15-gallon show tank, a 13-gallon custom "treasure chest," a 40-gallon and a 110-gallon custom tank (8 feet long). We reconciled ourselves to the fact that you DO NOT just sit back and watch your tropicals . . . you plan their diets, keep their aquariums clean and in running order, watch for signs of illness and doctor them accordingly, love

them and take pride in them.



Once our children had enjoyed guessing where our Sunday outings would take us . . . the beach? Zoo? Marineland? Disneyland? Now, as they piled into the car on Sundays, they merely asked, "Which aquarium shops going to today?"

Yes, folks, we-the disbelievers-were hooked!

At about this time, my husband and I visited a small cocktail lounge renowned for its collection of fishes. And there I saw IT!! Over two feet long, it glided gracefully back and forth in its 200-gallon tank, looking tremendously intelligent for a fish. Fascinated, I sat for hours watching the silvery beauty pace like a sentry from one end of the tank to the other— just below the surface—stopping only now and then to open its gigantic, landing-barge mouth and gulp a two-inch goldfish. That night changed my life (if I may be so dramatic) for I realized my goal in life was to h wana of my own.

I had discovered by then that I had a "wet thumb," It seemed that any fish that I introduced into our tanks thrived and grew and blossomed into healthy beauty.

My husband proved he didn't have a "wet thumb" by feeding canned nehovies (1) to our piranhas, who promptly lay down and died.

My birthday is in May and my husband began to sound me out about

what I'd like. I pondered the question at length . . . I needed a new re-frigerator, my watch was broken, the electric mixer wouldn't run and every time I went to buy clothes, the kids needed something, so that also was a



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### **Tropical Fish Hobbyist**

possibility. But in the back of my mind I knew the answer . . . the thing I wanted most of all was an arowana.

20

The night before my birthday, I came home from work and there he wa ...swimming in the empty 15-gallon tank that I had set up for discus. He was the tiniest arowana I'd ever seen, only two inches long and nearly transparent ... and of course, absolutely beautiful! I immediately named him BWANA (for no special reason at all). The whole family fell in love with him, talked to him and he became part of our household. Gulping what seemed like tons of live brine shrimp, he grew more rapidly than I ever thought possible.

At about six inches, Bwana contracted ich somehow. He turned very dark and lay curled on the bottom for weeks, eating nothing. We knew going to lose him. Faithfully I stuck by him . . . sitting up nights to tempt him with brine shrimp, dosing him with tonic and ich remedies, siphoning out part of the water and replacing it with fresh. Then one morning I awoke to find my treasured arowana swimming friskily about, greedily gulping brine shrimp.

As time went by, we added many more tanks, fish books and tropicals to our already bulging home. One thing I've noticed to be true of all "hooked" aquarists . . . they're never satisfied. The tanks they add to their collection get larger (many homemade) and the fish more exotic and difficult to raise. It's a constant challenge.

Bwana, by then eating goldfish and measuring approximately 16 inches long, was extremely temperamental (as I've since found many arowanas to be). Any sudden movement or loud noise would send him thrashing wildly around the tank, followed by immediate retreat to the bottom. I'd have to hold goldfish between my fingers and lure him back to the top or he would lie for days on the bottom, refusing to eat or move.

Contrary to popular belief that fish can't recognize different people, Bwana allowed no one to clean his tank or even get close to it besides me. While I siphoned and worked in the tank, he would retreat to one corner and watch calmly, but my husband's several attempts were soon abandoned when our huge per sailed out of the tank, over his head and onto the floor. I guess there's a scientific reason for his behavior, but I think he was just spoiled (if that's possible for a fish).

We kept a dim blue bulb burning in one end of Bwana's tank twenty-four hours a day. If, unthinkingly, we turned it out, the Arowana would begin hours a day. If, unthinkingly, we turned it out, the Arowana would begin his wild thrashing gyrations. One night the blue bulb burned out and in the morning we found our beloved arowana on the floor, dead. He had some-how—become frightened of the total darkness—jumped through a small opening in the back of the tank that I had neglected to cover tightly enough. We all cried (except my husband).

### February, 1969

I vowed I'd never get another arowana. Large fish that become special pets are too hard to lose. It hurts. I stuck to that resolution for a solid week, then found myself in an aquarium shop, standing rapturously before a tiny, adorable arowana, saying, "I'll take it." That arowana had to be sold when it was nearly a foot and a half long, because we were moving and were unable to take it with us.

We now have Bwana the Third. He's much more enjoyable than our est two arowanas, because he's very tame and isn't the least bit temperamental or afraid. The only times he's jumped out of the tank is when we try to net him (we put him in the bathtub while we clean his tank). His insatiable appetite consumes nearly a dozen goldfish daily, but he can go over a week without eating, if necessary for some reason. Besides goldfish (feeder fish), the only things he'll eat are live brine shrimp (although it

takes thousands to fill him up) and the new freeze-dried shrimp.

In the year that we've had Bwana III, he's grown from under two inches to over 18 inches long. His home is still the 15-gallon show tank in our

living room that has housed all of our arowanas, but extending half the length of the tank now, he must soon be moved to a much larger one.

Everyone has his pet peeves, and the thorn in my paw is to read in a fish book that something can't be done... when I'm doing it. For instance, I've read so often that arowanas muss be raised in a tank of at least 50 gallons. While this is most likely preferable, I've raised all three of my "Bwanas" to a length of a foot and a half in the 15-gallon show tank with few problems. My present one is still growing.

Maybe to beginning aquarists, raising fish seems like an awful lot of time, trouble and expense. Maybe so, but the pride you feel when you watch a tankful of babies that you're spawned yourself grow into mature beauty or that fish that was nearly dead recover completely due to your alertness and nursing, you feel an incomparable feeling of satisfaction and know it was well worth it

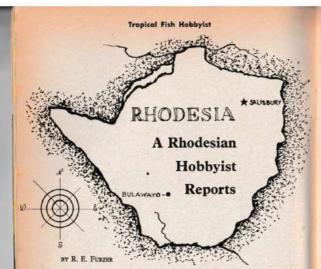
Where will we go from here? We hope next to begin raising salt fish. A tankful of these delicate, bizarre creatures is, I believe, one of the most beautiful sights on earth.

Of course, my first true love will always be the arowana (and if I sound very partial, it's because I am). The first place everyone stops when entering our house is in front of our arowana's tank, and I nearly burst with pride as I answer their many questions about him. The children bring all their school friends home to watch him eat; and once when I was in the kitchen,

school friends home to waten him eat; and once when I was in the statice, I heard one little seven-year-old murmur, "Gosh, he's ugly!"

My daughter promptly shushed her with, "Shhhh, my Mom will have a fit if she hears you."

Novice aquarists, don't scoff or laugh at this story ... IT COULD HAP-PEN TO YOU!



As with any hobby one is inclined to think that the grass is greener on the other side of the fence. I am referring to the articles in T.F.H. Magazine with illustrations of beautiful hybrids and the latest imports which are available in the U.S.A.

Here in Rhodesia, the variety of fishes is limited, literature difficult to obtain and few accessories available, with the natural consequence of high prices, due partly to sanctions imposed on us by Britain.

However, the following examples of our blessings may be able to bring a sigh of envy from U.S.A. hobbyists.

Perhaps our greatest blessing is the "Lowveld." This hot, dry area in Rhodesia has many beautiful fish in its rivers and "pans." Before I go further I would like to mention that many of the facts in this article were related to me by Dr. W. Warne, over a camp fire. He has been my friend and companion for two years and 1,500 miles of travelling on the worst imagin-

able roads. We have found pans abounding with two species of Nothobranchius.

First a word about the living conditions of these beautiful fish. There is almost no aquatic weed in these pans and the water is a dirty brown from

February, 1969

the mud bottom. On seeing these wallows it seems incredible that fish of such beauty could survive in these conditions, but they have evolved a very special way of life to insure the continued survival of the species.

Eggs are laid in the soft mud bottom just before the pans dry up. The male lures his mate to the bottom and grips her with his dorsal and anal fins, then pushes her into the mud where an egg or two are deposited. The eggs are alternately baked at a temperature of well over 100° and chilled to below 50° E. in winter. The dry season varies from between 6 and 10 months.

below 50° F, in winter. The dry season varies from between 6 and 10 months. When sufficient rain water has collected in the new season, a buildup of bacteria attack the egg shells and release the tiny fip. At this stage there is an abundance of infusoria, fairy shrimp nauplii and insect larvae, but even with this concentration of food it is amazing that within 6 to 8 weeks Nothobranchius have reached maturity and are laying eggs preparatory to the coming dry season.

Although we have found *Nothobranchius* up to 5 inches it would seem that 2½ inches is the average size.

The males are a light blue with plum-colored fins, the dorsal and anal fin having very prominent white edges; both these fins have developed to unusual size, possibly because of the method of breeding. Females are light blue on the dorsal surface, changing to a whitish underside.

We have not been able to identify the other species of Nothobranchius but it resembles a photo, in Dr. H. Axelrod and W. Vorderwinkler's Tropical Fish in Your Home, of N. palmaynest. This 24-inch gem compares favorably in color to any tropical fish found in aquariums. The overall color is light blue with a well developed dorsal fin of a darker shade; the anal fin is heavily spotted with bright red. The tail is the outstanding feature; the light blue is cut off with a bright lemon yellow band an ½ inch wide with a

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The Smithsonian Institution and T.F.H. Publications, Inc., are pleased to announce the publication of a reporti, including the color plates, of the Philippine Bureau of Science's three Monographs on Philippine fishes; No. 1, Jordan and Richardson's Checklist, 1909; No. 23, A. W. Herre's Gobies, 1927; and No. 24, Montalban's Pomacentridae, 1927. These care historical works are available in a clothbound volume for 35,50.

Two earlier numbers in this repeint series are: Jordan and Evermann's "The Fisher of North and Middle America," U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 47, Vols. 1-4, 1896–1900 255, 502, and Smith's "The Freshwater Fishes of Siam or Thailand," U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 188, 1945, \$3.50.

Orders for these books, accompanied by remittance (postpaid) should be addressed

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Tropical Fish Hobbyist



### February, 1969

black edge of the same width. Females are the same color as described for N. orthonorus. If these have not yet been imported, killifish fans in the U.S.A. have something to look forward to.

I have collected several hundred eggs, which were placed in tanks with a layer of peat on the bottom, and dried them to simulate natural conditions. I hope to hatch some of them when the temperature rises. (If I can overcome my impatience.)

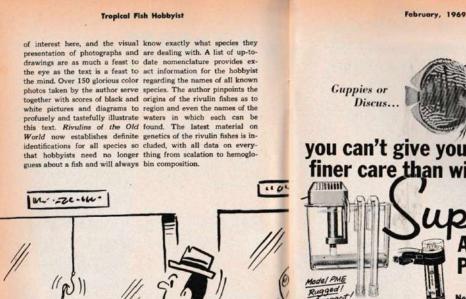
Protopterus annectens, the "Lung Fish," lives in the same pans as Nothobranchius, but here the similarity ends. A mud-colored, eel-like fish, which



The thread-like appendages of this African lung fish, Protopterus annectens, help to create part of the fish's serpentine appearance. This is a young specimen, as can be noted from the external gills. Photo by J. Herisse.

reaches about 18 inches with slender filaments instead of the usual pectoral and ventral fins. Small Lung Fish are fascinating in tanks because of their lively antics. These fish prepare a cocoon in the mud in which to spend the dry season. A small air vent leads to the surface supplying the fish with air. This fish looks as though he is very dissatisfied with living conditions and is preparing to live on dry land. With a well developed lung he is well on the way.

Soon Dr. Warne and I are going to Lake Nyasa to collect some of the beautiful cichlids illustrated in T.F.H. Magazine, so I hope to be able to tell you about our expedition.







Female Corydoras schultzei takes off to stick the eggs to their hatching site.

## Corydoras

BY R. ZUKAL

Follet.

I was not too enthusiastic when my friend told me that he had to take a few months' leave of absence and asked me to look after his six armored catfish. I had never before busied myself with such fish as my love was given to other species. I set up the fish I was entrusted with in a 15-gallon tank to other species. I set up the fish I was entrusted with in a 15-galion tank filled with fresh normal tap water. The temperature amounted to about 68°F. In order to decorate their "apartment" I put in a few Cryptocorynes. It was only after I had watched the lively fish feeding on the bottom soil that I decided to find out more about them. I took resource to my library and



Female (left) and male Corydoras schultzei.

### schultzei

Photos by the author

read the following: "This small fish, which reaches a scant two and half inches, pertains to the group of the Callichthyidae—armored catfishes, and dwells in smaller waters in the tributaries of the Amazon. Corydoras achulzer was imported into Europe only in 1938.

I am saving myself the effort of describing the coloration of this little fish, for it can easily be seen on the color plate. Sexing adult specimens can easily be accomplished, for the males are slenderer and smaller, with taller



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When I was sitting in front of the tank, watching their intelligent eyes when I was string in right or the tank, watching their intendent op-that turned in all directions, they immediately captured my wholehearted interest. They were tireless in sweeping the bottom with their barbels in search of food. I supplied the fish with live Daphnia and Tubifex worms. Three days were sufficient for them to get acclimated in their new sur-roundings, and early the next morning the great event that is unforgettable for any aquarist took place: the fish spawned.

Size and contour differences between the male and female adult C. schultzel are accentuated in this photograph, taken while the female (with eggs care-fully held in ventral pocket) was about to deposit eggs on the side of the spawning tank.

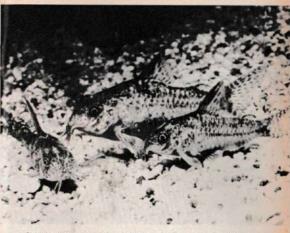




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### February, 1969



When I approached the tank with my camera, some eggs had already been placed on the plants and the glass pane. The complete act of spawning generally takes a couple of hours and usually takes place in the early morning hours. It follows an exact pattern. The written experience of many breeders advises placing 2-3 males with each female, for one male alone is not supposed to be able to fertilize all those eggs (about 200, depending on the size of the female). I had 4 males and 2 females in my tank. And now to what I have been able to observe: The male whirls around

the female, caressingly tickling her body from the caudal fin up towards the head. These caresses stop when the male reaches the female's head, and then he places himself crosswise in front of his mate's mouth. In this



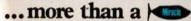
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moment the pair take on a position in which the female seems to have sucked moment the pair take on a position in which the tennale seems to have sucked fast to the ventrals of the male, directly in front of his genital opening. This lasts a few seconds. The male bends into the shape of an "S" and releases his sperm. This semen reaches the ventral fins of the female. The "sucking fast" of the female on the male also happens in open waters, not only on the



### Tropical Fish Hobbyist

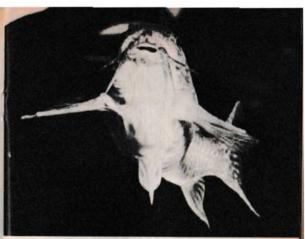
bottom, and it is at such occasions that one can admire the swimming skill and agility of the fish.

and againty of the fish.

After this act the male seems spent and rests for a few seconds. Sometimes the eggs are released into the pouch formed by the ventrals during



the mating act ("sucking fast") while at other times I was able to see that the matting act ("sucking fast") while at other times I was able to see that the eggs were laid into the pouch only a few seconds after the female had released the male again. Each single mating produces I to 5 eggs. It is my personal supposition that the inner faces of the female's ventrals are lined with a special substance, and that the male's sperm has already reached the







pouch before the eggs are admitted into it. Having the eggs in her pouch, the female seeks an adequate spot where to deposit them. While this happens the male partners frolic around her. Shortly before depositing the eggs, the spawning site is cleaned with the mouth, and, as can be seen in the picture, the fin pouch is opened a little, the strongly sticky eggs being released, or better said, "wiped off."



# freeze-dried **FAIRY SHRIMP**

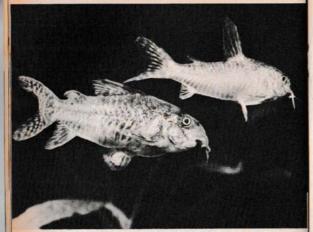
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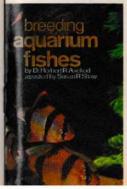
The comparatively large whitish eggs can here be clearly seen clasped between the female's translucent ventral fins.

this, I am reasonably sure that during the act of spawning, the inner faces of the ventral fins are only slightly adhesive, but sufficiently, so as to retain the male's semen.

the male's semen.

If the fish are properly fed, they will spawn every second or third day of the spawning period, which generally lasts from February to April. Despite the fact that these fish cannot be called spawn devouers, the parents should be removed after the eggs have been laid. Or else you may carefully "slice off" the eggs from the pane with a razor blade, transferring them to a nursery tank. Do not try to scrape the eggs off the plants where they have been placed; remove the whole plant instead. At the beginning, the eggs are white, then they turn gray, and finally, the fry hatch after 4–5 days, having to be supplied with food on the eighth day. Since they will eat even relatively coarse food, rearing the young is not difficult. Filtration, agration relatively coarse food, rearing the young is not difficult. Filtration, aëration and frequent changes of water are important factors towards success.





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Too Few Young
Q. 1. Can you tell me why my females give birth to only four to six young at each birth? This is not an isolated incidence; all ten of my females have the same problem. They are in a 5-gallon tank.

2. What causes a male black molly to chase a female guppy? Also, will female mollies eat their young?

Also, will female mollies eat their young?

3. How would you go about performing surgery on a female gupp? Specifically, how would you operate on a heavy pregnant female to remove living young from her if she dies while giving birth?

Marvin R. Bittner,
Jacksonville, Texas

A. 1. It seems to me that if your females are indeed having only as few young as you mentioned, and

FISH SHIPPED ARE J TO 4 MONTHS OLD GUARANTEED LIVE DELIVERY POSTPAID ARE MAIL SPECIAL OLIVIERY Send cinech or moning under to-GLEN L PARRISH 10032 MCLENNAN AVENUE GRANADA HILLS, CALLE, 91343 Phone 363-5563

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that the babics are not simply being eaten up before you see them, that the water conditions in your tank are causing the trouble. Perhaps your tank is too crowded; bad con-ditions almost always lower a fish; ability to produce healthy young.

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### Tropical Fish Hobbyist

2. Male livebearers are quite undiscriminating in their choice of
females: they often chans females
of different species. Also, of course,
they may just be engaging in bullying tactics. Ven, female mollies will
eat their young, but they are much
less likely to do so than the females
of most other livebearing species.

3. Sorry, but Pee had no experience in cutting a guppy open.

Top Sword

Q. I am I5 and have been raising
fish for six years and fancy guppies
for four years. In October of 1965
I bought a trio of Hahnel red veil
tail guppies. They were very prolife and produced 36 to 56 young at
26 to 28-day intervals. Recently 4
moved and lost all but 13 fish of
mixed ages. Among those I have
left I noticed a male with a red-top
sword, although I never mixed the
strain.

1. Is he a mutation?

strain.

1. Is he a mutation?

2. How can I raise larger gupples? I raise the ones I have now in long 20-gallon tanks.

3. Are there any aquarium societies in my area?

Bob Farks

Bob Earls, Ashland, Pennsylvania

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The Ultimatestin Copyr)

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A. 1. It is quite common to get an occasional top-sword, bottom-sword, or double-sword.

2. Unfortunately, the answer to the often-asked question about how to raise bigger and better gappies cannot be provided in a few sentences. I provide my fish with clean conditions, proper temperatures, proper water chemistry, and a wholesome variety of foods, topping it all off with plenty of time and patience.

patience.
3. Write to the following societies: they might know of a club in your neighborhood.
Harrisburg Aquarium Society
State Museum Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Schupkill Valley Aquarium
Society

Society e/o Mr. Donald Poliwoda 146 Avondale Road Norristown, Pennsylvania

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ALFRED A SCHULTZ

Q. My dealer has suggested that I y dearer has suggested that I put some copper pennies into my tank to perk up my fish. I have tried this and it seemed to work. Now, how long should I keep the pennies in the tank and how do I know if the tank has too much copper in it?

Herbert Hoffman Omaha, Nebraska A. Three pennies can be kept in a

20-pallon tank indefinitely. However, if you want to be absolutely sure, you should test the water with a good copper test kit.
Q. How dangerous are the lionfishes to keep in a home aquarium.

Mrs. Jean Rurade
Dewitt, New York
A. The lionfishes are considered very dangerous, but only if touched. Their sharp spines contain a venom



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Lionfish, Pterois radiate

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which can cause considerable pain. If you are stung often enough it can even cause death. Keep limplifies in a completely covered aquarium and away from children's hands. Fishes of the family Scorpaenidae vary in the amount of danger they present; some are less dangereus than others, but all poisonous species should be handled very carefully.

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Q. I have two french angel fish in my tank. One of them is about two

y tank. One of them is about two ches in size and the other is about

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7.00 The same of the paper of the pa

SEAHAWK BOOKS

French angel fish.

four inches. The larger fish is constantly chasing the smaller fish. Is there some way I can stop this?

Mary Broderick
Arlington, Virginia
A. French angel fish should be kept
by themselves, one fish to a tank.
The larger fish will always chase
and harass a smaller fish.

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Chaetodon larvatus. Photo by Marcuse.

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Black Ghost
Q. I have two questions. They both
deal with different species of fish.
I. In the Aquatic Fisheries advertisement one of the species of fish listed is
the black ghost (Albifrons). Could you
describe this fish, and tell its temperament? Is this the fish in the wand phono
in this ad? If nor, what is this strange
fish?

in this ad? If not, what is this strange fish?

2. I bought a fish called an upside-down caffish. It is a mottled brown color and, as its name implies, it has the habit of swimming upside-down. It musn't be so rare since in New York it is quite commonly seen and it in tvery expensive. What is its Latin name? Where does it come from?

Thanks for the help your magazine has given me and other hobbyists!

Richard Jones
Queens Village, New York

A. The black fish with the white marking near its tail is indeed called the black ghot; the fish's scientific name is Sternarchus albifrons. It comes from South America, and the "ghost" part of



Sternarchus athifrons

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To the holes cast of your order, and his ton handling and thereigned contains. It marked will eatly the for armelt sed on the his operant delicery to pape due.

### AQUA ENGINEERS

Box 1, Octobattle, Mich. ABARI Son 221, Suffery, Cale

its name derives from the belief of the natives in its homeland that when people die their spirits inhabit these fish. Sternarchus albifrons is a peaceful fish, even though it can grow to over a foot in length. See page F-564.00 in Exotic Tropical Fishes for a comprehensive digest on its care.

digest on its care.

2. From your description, your upst
down catfish is Synodontis nigrivent
from Africa. There are a number



other Synodontis species occasionally available, but none is as cheap as S. nigriventris. Synodontis angelicus, for example, called the polke dos upside-dosen catfish, is quite expensive and only rarely

Q. I am writing regarding your article in the November, 1968 Tropical Fish Hobbyite entitled "Heaven is Where the Angels Are . . . If . ."

In the article, Mr. Nevins states that he has had his four angelfish for about two years and has not attempted to breed them. We have kept and raised angels for about four years and from our experience I would say that if Mr. Nevins" fish haven't spawned in two years that they are either not happy or he does not have a pair in the tank. We have found they do not have to be induced to spawn. If you feed them properly, keep them happy and have a

### February, 1969

male and a female in the tank it's inevitable. Usually by the time they are a
year old they pair off and start spawning
with no assistance from us whatsoever.

As we have always tried to let curfish live as natural a life as possible in a
tank, we have always let the parents
raise the fry, and with the dozen or to
parents we have had we have not yet
had one that at their bables. They have
all been excellent parents, and if Mr.
Nevins ever has his fish spawn he is in
for a treat. It is an interesting and
thrilling experience watching the parents
care for and raise their young.

From the many articles I have read
on spawning various fish, it seems that
many people worry about creating
special conditions to induce their fish
to spawn. It has been our experience
that if the fish are kept well fed at all
times and their tank is kept clean and at
about 80° that as soon as they are old
enough they will pair off and spawn.
We do not worry about PH or DH and
feed them mainly live food. The babies
are raised on live baby brine shrimp,
which we hatch.
We have also spawned and raised

are raised on irve only office satisfies, which we hatch.

We have also spawned and raised discus, our first love, and we have found that the same conditions hold true for them, except that they prefer a somewhat higher temperature, 82 to 84. Discus, however, are much more

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susceptible to various ailments and are not as hardy a fish as the angels.

Mrs. Leonard Bellman North Hollywood, California A. You've said it all when you say "Food them properly... and keep them happy." But "keeping them happy" it is "keeping thom happy" it just volut a lot of hobbyists have trouble doing. They don't know how to keep their fishes "happy," or they do know but don't wount to go to the expense or inconvenience involved. Fortunately for hobbyists, many of our favorite species will bred under past the confinions you've outlined. But other species need a little extra: maybe privacy, maybe sheeping lating arrangements, maybe woulght on the tank for a few hours a day, maybe sait in the water; it may be wory little indeed, but it's something a little special nometheless.

Egyptian Mouthbreeders

Egyptian Mouthbreeders Q. About four months ago I purchased

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Come See Us — Soon and Often



Egyptian mouthbreeders

two Egyptian mouthbreeders. Can you tell me about what size they can be bred and how I can go about breeding them? They are now about two inches long. Robert Nejman Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

A. Egyptian mouthbreeders two inches, long are old enough and big enough to spann. Feed them well and don't croud them and they'll spawn (providing, of course, that the two you have are a pair). You'll have better luck in getting them to

spawn if you give them a tank to them-selves; it needn't be a big one.

Snappy Oscar
Q. I recently purchased two pairs of zebra danios. I placed them in a 10-gallon tank with one oscar and some other fish. The oscar is about one and a half inches long. After I put the zebras into the tank, the oscar started to chase them. Then the oscar started to be the zebras, and oscars have pretty strong. zebras, and oscars have pretty strong jaws. So I put the oscar into a breeding trap so it wouldn't bite the zebras any more. He looks terrible in the small

trap.

I can't take him out because he will I can't take him out because he will kill the little fish. I also have a pair of kissing gouramis in the tank. The oscar bites them too, but they are much bigger than he, so they don't get hurt. I don't want to sell the oscar. What do you suggest I do?

Todd Simon Roslyn Hts., New York

"So I got to thinking ---with all that other stuff, who needs fish?"



A. We suggest you put the oscar into a separate tank big enough to house him confortably. If your tank were larger, you could partition it and leave the government and zebras on one side of the partition and the oscar on the other, but a 10-gullon tank is too small to allow much room for either group once it's partitioned.

Golden Severums Q. I have had a trio of golden severums Q. I have had a trio of golden severums for quite a long time, but I cannot find any information about their habits, water conditions, food requirements, etc. Could you please fill me in? Bob Birkhauser

Madison, Wisconsin



Cichlasoma severum

A. Your golden severums will spawn in exactly the same manner as non-golden severums, Cichlasoma severum, and have the same general characteristics as regular C. severum, except that they have less resistance to temperature fluctuations. Check any good book or past issues of TPH for complete maintenance and spawning information.

Active Zebra
Q. 1. I have a zebra danio that swims around madly in circles and very seldom rests. The temperature of my tank is about 81° and the pH is about 7.4. The other fish in my tank show no signs of being disturbed. My water isn't cloudy and my tank isn't overcrowded.

2. I have tried many times to keep anacharis with my tropicals, but it



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### Tropical Fish Hobbyist

keeps falling apart. Is this because of the lack of light, or is it because anachasis needs a lower temperature than 716-00'.

5. What types of floating plants are best in fresh water aquaria? Why are floating plants harder to obtain than moted plants?

Gree Braknis.

Greg Braknis

Greg Braknis

Chagrin Falls, Ohio

A. I. Zebrus are very active; continuous
back and forth witniming is normal to
thom. Unless the circles that your zebru
seem in are so small that the fish appears
almost to be chaning his tail, don't worry,
2. Probably a combination of both, It
will be easier for you to increase the
smount of lighting than to cool off the
same of the training of the taink, so try experimenting by giving the
taink more light. You can increase the
teattage of your bulbs or keep the lights
on longer.



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3. If by "floating" plants you mean plants that must be left floating at the top of the water and that cannot be rooted at the bottom, the three best types available are of the genera Riccia, Salvinia, and Axolla. Objectivately, these plants are comparatively expensive and are not too





Azolla

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Crowded Angels Q. I have one angelfish, three cardinal tetras, and one catfish. I am planning to

Q. I have one angelfish, three cardinal tetras, and one castish. I am planning to oget three more angelfish about the size of a quarter. The 10-gallon tank is equipped with an aerator-filter and heater-thermostat. All the water is boiled to remove chlorine. If the angels overcrowd the aquarium when they reach adult size, will the angels die, or will the cardinal tetras, if any will.

Bob Wagner Richmond, Kansas A. Under very crowded conditions, the bigger fishes will unually die off first, provided that the species involved have approximately the same axygen requirements per unit of weight. But in a filtered and aerated aquarium containing only four angel fish, a castish, and three cardinal tetras, there should be no problem, even though the angels will probably not reach their full potential size. Turtles in Tanks

Turtles in Tanks
Q. Should turtles five inches long be put into aquariums?

Paul Kalous Oshkosh, Wisconsin

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2. Probably a combination of both. It
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tamb, to try experimenting by giving the
tank more light. You can increase the
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### Tropical Fish Hobbyist

A. Thanks for giving as your informative letter. To your question: yes, a 5-gallon tank could be big enough.

### Honey Dwarf Gouramis

Q. Recently I purchased a pair of honey dwarf gourums, Golisa chana. They are about an inch in length. I'm very inlike to know whether they're big enough and whether you have any suggestions about breeding them. Pve heard that they are hard to get to spawn. Is this Eric Worsham

Tulsa, Oklahoma



A. No, they're not very hard to spaces, but at only an inch long they're probably but at only an inch long they're too young. Give them the same co as you'd give the dwarf gourami.

"Dwarf" Rams
Q. Having looked through many books,
I have been able to find only a small
amount of information on the dwarf
ramirezi species. I know of only two
species of dwarf ramirezi: the golden
ram and Apistogramma ramirezi. Could



you please tell me the Latin name for the golden ram and whether any other dwarf ramirezis exist?

Nancy De Bella Los Akos, California A. The golden ram is just a color variation of the regular ram, Apistogramma (now also called Microgeophagus) ramirezi, and therefore has the same scientific nome. I have never heard of a "dwarf" ram and guest that a disaff ram is just a regular ramirezi, smaller than the big wild ramirezi sometimes sold as "giant" rams.

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February, 1969

### YOUR FISHES' HEALTH

"ich"

Roger Lee Herman

O "Ich" and "white spot" are probably the most common diseases in both freshwater and saltwater aquarium fishes. They are easily identified even by a novice and therefore are certainly more frequently recognized than most other fish diseases.

These diseases are caused by ciliated protozoans, one-celled ani-mals covered with tiny hairs, that burrow under the skin and feed on the cells and fluids of the fish. They grow so large that they can be seen without a magnifying lens. The largest size is about 1 millimeter (0.039 inch).

Ichthyophthirius multifiliis is the parasite responsible for the disease of freshwater fishes known as "ich." At one time it was thought that this protozoan parasite infested marine fishes also, but now the saltwater parasite is considered to be another species, Cryptocaryon irritans. The protozoans are very similar in appearance and seem to have a similar life cycle. There is, however, some difference in recommended treatment, as will be indicated below.

Both parasite species are widespread and seem to be able to attack any species of fish held in aquaria. Their wide geographical range and their ability to infest any species make these parasites a constant threat to the aquarist. In addition, fish can carry these parasites with-

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out showing signs of the disease, and this makes it possible to introduce the parasites into new aquaria without realizing it. This is a strong argument for quarantining new fish before adding them to the community tank

Fish which have been kept, intentionally or not, at a temperature below 70 F may have parasites which are too small to see. The best temperature for the ich parasite to live, its optimum temperature, is between 70 and 75 F. Below this,

the parasite's growth is very slow.

Also, and really more important, is the fact that fish that have survived an infection of ich are at least partially immune. This means that they can carry some of the parasites

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selves. The parasites these fish carry may be few in number, or they may be so small that they are not noticed.

Only one Ichthyophthirius organism is needed to start an epidemic in a community tank. This is because of the protozoan's method of reproduction. When an ich parasite reaches its full size, it leaves the fish and settles to the bottom of the tank. Here it forms a protective shell around itself and begins to divide. A large adult may divide into as many as 2000 small cells. These cells, called "tomites," are the infective stage of the life cycle. The shell made by the adult form ruptures, and the tomites begin swimming about looking for a nice juicy fish. The tomites burrow beneath the skin, feed, grow, leave the fish, and divide again. This cycle is complete in three to four days at 70-75 F. In a few days hundreds of thousands of parasites may be present in the tank.

We can see from the above that an infected fish may show only a

### Bulletin Editors

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few spots, perhaps only one, but if the fish is left untreated the number and size of the spots will increase until the fish is nearly covered and dies. Fortunately, it is rather easy to cure this disease. A number of drugs have been used and are recommended by different author-ities. Quinine, methylene blue, malachite green, and combinations of these are available in pet stores. Formalin has been used both in reshwater and saltwater aquaria. In saltwater aquaria, copper sulfate is also recommended. For freshwater fishes, I have a

personal preference for malachite green, but this compound is very toxic to fish and should not be used with tetras. The concentrations of commercial products sold vary somewhat, so the directions for use on each package must be read and followed exactly. You may want to try several different drugs in order to find the one that works best for

When treating ich, you should raise the water temperature to over

80°F. This speeds up the life cycle of the parasites, causing them to reach full size and leave the fish sooner. It is necessary that the parasites leave the fish, since the drugs used for treatment do not penetrate the fish's skin enough to harm the protozoans. It has been reported that 90°F is lethal to ich parasites. If the infested fish can stand this much of an increase in temperature, heat alone would appear to be an effective treatment.

This disease is easy to treat, but it is just as easy and less expensive to avoid.

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# Butterflies... Continued from Page 11



Chaelodon melanotus Schneider. A 4.9 inch specimen from Guam.
Photo by Dr. John Randall.

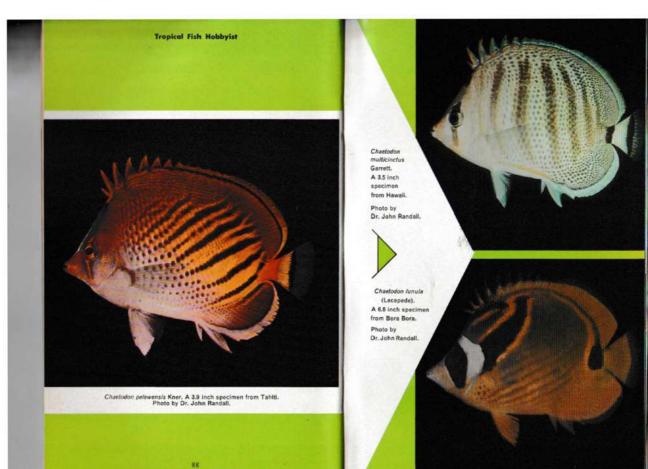
from their food supply, thus my recommendation that they be kept in a tank all by themselves, if that is possible.

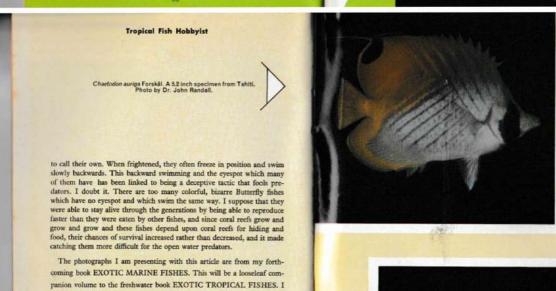
They are coral reef fishes for the most part, though tinkeri comes from deep water. Their teeth are certainly not adapted to chewing on coral, but they probably graze on small algae and crustaceans that abound on coral reefs. They like to have their own little snug harbor, so be sure that your aquarium has a background of coral with plenty of holes for them

Tropical Fish Hobbyist

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hope to have it published in 1969 and once it is published, supplements will be supplied with each copy of this magazine in the same manner that supplements are available for the freshwater volume. I have been working on this book for almost 16 years and without the help and advice of Dr. Jack Randall, the book would have been another 16 years in the making!

Chaetodon ephippium Cuvier. A 6.7 Inch specimen from Bora Bora. Photo by Dr. John Randall.





Dr. Herbert R. Axelrod

### Spawning



### ➤ Pseudotropheus tropheops

BY ROBERT M. SHERMAN

We should note at the outset: Pseudotropheus tropheops are not community fish. They are eager to do battle with all comers. The fish is, however, a striking beauty about 4 inches long, colored deep orange gold with blue highlights on the scales. Between five and seven dark vertical bars are between the pectoral and anal fins. The upper edge of the dorsal is

### Tropical Fish Hobbyist



The bright orange spot on the male's anal fin is unfortunately not cle visible here, because the fin is held in a semi-folded position; during spot ing, the spot becomes more intense in coloration and plays an impor part in the spawning process, being used as an attractant to bring the for close to the male's genital pore. Photo by Dr. Herbert R. Axe

Egglaying in most fishes generally causes little inconvenience. With mouthbreeders this is not so. With my Pseudotropheus tropheops however, the eggs were laid on December 3rd and on December 25th my female still had a mouthful.

I'm not sure when the eggs hatched, but I did observe on December 13th that they had. From the eighth or ninth day the female had become more and more uncomfortable, caused, no doubt, by the growth and movement of the fry. During the time she carried the fry she are nothing. Finally a baby fish in full view. It was December 26th. A full 23 days had passed. The babies are fully formed and nearly ½ inch long. The female picks individual hiding places and releases the babies one at a time over a period of several hours when she feels they are ready to care for themselves. Getting rid of her charges is more easily said than done, for some do an about face and swim right back into her mouth. However, if they are free more than a few seconds, they begin to avoid her actively.

The fry, while remaining cautious and under cover for the most part, begin foruging for food immediately. Microworms will be consumed greedily. Baby brine shrimp were also readily accepted. The babies are born with the same nasty disposition as their parents, and fight among themselves almost at once.

black, with blue and gold tipping the spines. When ready to spawn, the

male becomes deep violet with gold undertones showing through.

We had a pair for a year although definite sexing was impossible for 6 months. Sexes became obvious when the female got noticeably heavier as she filled with eggs. Attempts at spawning kept ending in near disaster with one of the pair or the other (usually the female) being badly damaged. On two occasions spawning took place while glass separated the fish. Both times the female carried the eggs in her mouth for 10 days before she became aware of their sterility

During the last two attempts at spawning the female was aggressive to the danger point. I decided, on advice from a friend, to try a screen separator in lieu of glass with the hope that fertilization would take place through it. Shortly after the installation I noticed a difference in the behavior of the female. She was acting coyly (a distinct departure from her prior aggressive attitude). The screen was removed, and it was the male that took up the chase. This time, however, not with the intent to kill that had been apparent previously.

With this exciting development, I sat down at 8:00 PM to watch, hidden behind another tank so as not to disturb them with my movements. The male cleaned every inch of the slate bottom of the 20-gallon-long aquarium. He alternated housekeeping with chasing and when the female would hold still long enough he vibrated about her madly. All this activity lasted for a couple of hours. The female then began to show some interest and would occasionally also begin to shake.

It then seemed that the preliminaries were out of the way, and the pair was ready to get down to business. The male lay down on his side and vibrated while the female put her mouth near the very bright orange spot on his anal fin. They then changed positions, and the female did the shaking. Only one thing was missing—eggs! At 4:00 AM, still fascinated, but very weary, I went to bed.

I returned at 9:00 AM, and they were still at it, but still no eggs. At The turned at 9.00 NM, and they were stim at it, out south to eggs. At 11:00 AM the first egg was laid during one of the female's vibrating periods. She continued to lay eggs one and sometimes two at a time, then picked them up and turned to put her mouth to the spot on the male's anal fin. She made definite attempts to pick up the spot, which is the same size and shape as an egg. During this action, the eggs were fertilized while in her mouth. On occasion she neglected to pick up a few eggs, and the male then did. He'd carry them for a few minutes, then expel them to be picked up by the female. Between 25 and 40 eggs were laid. An interesting departure from normal cichlid characteristics was that at no time did I observe a breeding tube on either fish. Water conditions were hard, alkaline, and a temperature of 78° F.

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