



In TFH's new book about the iamese Fighting Fish, author Wilfred L. Whitern has done a lot to simplify the care and breeding of Betta splendens. Intended as a guide to both the experienced and beginning Betta fancier, Mr. Whitern's book provides the information most useful from a practical standpoint.

The meat of any book dealing

with the Siamese Fighting Fish should be concerned with breeding, and in this respect author Whitern's work excels. The breeding section of BEAUTIPUI. BETTAS covers every aspect of importance to the pro-spective Betta raiser. What type of aquarium to use, what type of plants to use, how to condition the breeding pair, how to feed the fry, how and why to decrease the water depth in the breeding tank . . . it's

all there.
The Betta fancier (or the prospective Betta owner) who wants only to keep, not breed, Bettas, will derive a double benefit from the book. In addition to the valuable section on preventing and treating diseases, Beautiful.
Bettas also offers sixteen color pages featuring some of the most striking Betta pictures ever taken.

TROPICAL_FISH

William Varderwinkler, Publisher

Dr. Leonard P. Schultz, Advisory Editor Acron Axelrod, Business Manage Harald Schultz, Expedition Chief

Ronald Crenshaw, Art Assistant

EDITORIALLY ...

Never thought we'd make it! Got a letter from a young lady in Park Forest, Illinois who winds up by telling me she is new to the hobby, her interest having been aroused by a gift subscription to this magazine. Then the bombshell, and I quote her verbatim: "I never thought that I would want to spend all my time and money on fish instead of the Beatles!"

Just think, there are people who are watching their fish more, and listening to their Beatle records less! This bodes well for the general peace and quiet, because fishwatching is done quietly, and the fish has not been discovered or developed that sports a mop of unkempt, unruly hair and twangs a guitar. Letters like this, I suspect, will cause the Beatles to worry all the way to the bank! Seriously, though, the Beatles are fine if you like them, but the aquarium hobby is an open sesame to a number of sciences. For instance, we learn that water chemistry varies greatly, and that if we want to make our pets feel at home, certain simple changes can be made. We enter the field of medicine when we try to cure or prevent diseases in our fishes. We plant our tanks to make them more attractive, and who can resist learning more about the highly decorative plants we get from the far corners of

The most important thing that most people do not take into consideration is the social aspect of the aquarium hobby. If there is an aquarium society in your town, all you need do is join to meet a great many other hobbyists with the same interests as yours.

William Vorderumkhi

Tropical Fish Hobbyist

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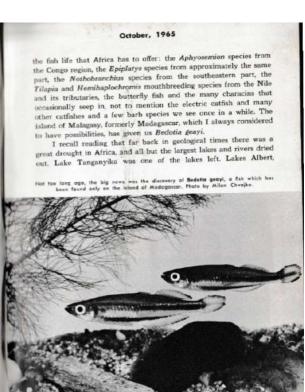
They look like marine species . . .

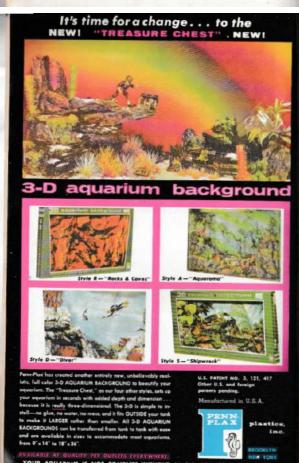
Colorful New Fishes from a New Territory

BY WILLIAM VORDERWINKLER

It is always exciting to hear about a new place where fishes are found, and interesting to speculate where the next ones are coming from. Many of us think that we have seen all, or practically all of









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10

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Victoria, Edward, Rudolf, and Nyasa were some of the others. There is an excellent chance that each of these immense lakes harbors a fauna indigenous to it alone as a result of this. Lake Tanganyika is aid to have a fish population that numbers more than 200 cichlid species alone! The amazing part of this is that practically all of these occur only here, nowhere else in the world.

Why shouldn't there be similar conditions in the other African lakes? Recently Aquarium Hamburg made an expedition to Lake Nyasa, most of which forms a border between Nyasaland and Tanganyika to the north and Mozambique to the south. Here they were amazed to find some cichlid species that were almost colorful enough to resemble some of our most attractive marine tropicals! Sensing a bonanza of sorts, Aquarium Hamburg set up a collecting station on the shores of Lake Nyasa.

Luckily Dr. Herbert R. Axelrod was in Germany when the first collected specimens came in. He took one look and gasped. American hobbyists, he decided, had to have a crack at these. He bought several pairs of each available species (I hate to think what he must have paid for them!) and rushed them back to the office. Here they were photographed, some of the results of which are shown on these pages. The genus assigned to these fishes is one I have never run into before: Pseudotropheus. The experts at Gulf Fish Hatchery in Palmetto, Florida are trying to spawn the fishes, and some have also been given to that wizard, Damy DiCocco. I asked Damy at the last meeting of the Greenville Aquarium Society how things were progressing. He told me he was having a rough time getting them tamed down to a point where they don't rush all over the tank whenever somebody comes into the room. This is always the difficult

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11

Tropical Fish Hobbyist



This is Pseudstrephous sebre in its light color phase. Compare with the phases shown on page 9. Photo by Wilhelm Hoppe.

Another Nyosa Esh, Pseudotropheus alongatus, Note the similarity ta P. zebra (above).
Photo by Wilhelm Hoppe.



October, 1965



This Famudatropheus species has not been fally somed as yet. Photo by Dr. Herbert R. Axelrod.

tank: getting the original wild fish to spawn. The breeder can only guess at what foods will put them in the best of condition, how best to set up their breeding tank, and wonder where they will eventually lay their eggs. Once he gets this far he generally fishes out the pair and with the aid of an airstone keeps the water circulating near the eggs. This is not always the perfect system, but at least the parents cannot eat them. Sometimes a fish will upset the whole applecart by turning out to be a mouthbreeding species. Whatever the difficulties, any of these Pseudotropheus species will be well worth the trouble.

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This lirebearer is very small and is not after kept despite its rky behavior. Photo by G. J. M. Timmerman.

How I Found Poecilia vivipara

BY OTTO ZIMMERMAN

From my earliest youth I have been a fish hobbyist and successful breeder, and one day I decided to make a little more than just a pastime of our fine hobby. For this reason I gave up my original job and became a sailor. In my travels I hoped to get a little closer to the native haunts of our tropical pets. I found I was able to make frequent excursions to some little jungle creeks and swamps in Colombia and to make my studies in some of the islands of the West Indies. Only the transportation of my catch still gave me difficulties. Once a too-great temperature change in the Azores killed my entire eatch of livebearers and some characins and other fishes. Some very pretty Symbranchus species from Colombia were also among them.

In early December 1962 I found myself on a Greek passenger liner, the Arkadia, bound for Martinique, Guadeloupe, and St. Thomas. These islands looked very promising, even from a distance. I could scarcely wait until the steamer docked in Guadeloupe. Black hands grabbed our bowline, and, a little later, our ship was tied up at the pier. The "Old Man" granted me only 5 hours leave. What could I do with so little time? But we were used to such things. The other crew members and myself had this problem in almost every

14

While still half on board, I yelled, "Taxi!" With my primitive equipment, While still half on board, I yelled, "Tasi!" With my primitive equipment, which consisted of a large bag containing a large aquarium net, some pickle lart, a butchers' knife, photographic equipment, thermometer, and a package of peat moss extract, I went as far and as quickly as possible into the interior. Then I set out with thoughts of being able to make new discoveries and dreams of making them known, A few steps off the road I found myself knee-deep in the sticky mud of a swamp. Warned by this, I made my way exceeping more carefully.

mewhat more carefully.

After I had walked cautiously across a suspiciously green flat, I set out for tant green wall of trees, always being careful to get around the soft spots and thorn-bushes. Small flies and grass descended on me by the thousand.
Worst, however, was the murderous heat. At home winter was setting in, Worst, however, was the muterous near. A none work was congain, but here the thermometer showed 100°F, in the shade. Suddenly I could not continue. A practically impassable thicket of thorns, vines, and roots blocked my way in every direction. I attacked this tangle with my butchers' knife, but it was no use; my efforts were wasted against all that vegetation. Once I got a scare when a large iguana rushed out from under my feet and made for the nearest tree.

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15

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Then I found a small trickle which seemed to come from the green tangle I had been hacking at. Here there was a possibility for further investigations. I sank deeply into the mud. Above this mud there were only about 3 or 4 inches of water. But what water! This mess, as I must call it, was colored a deep brown and reeked from all the vegetation which was decaying in it. The water's temperature seemed just as hot as that of the air, not too promising for someone looking for fish life. This thought had not even finished running through my head when I saw a large school of little fishes go by. Instantly I was after them. I would have never been so clumsy if I had had more time. Naturally my net came up empty.

Disappointed, but still game, I plunged deeper and deeper into the wilder-ness. Soon I lost track of where I was. The water in which I found myself was no longer a brooklet. It came to my hips and reached far back between the trees. It seemed cooler, too. The mosquitos and other small insects plagued me terribly. I had found a cone-shaped leaf which I had put on my head for protection from the heat. Now I found that a sticky white sap was running down from it over my chest and back. On my legs I found leeches. I was the down from it over my chest and back. On my legs I found feeches, I was the picture of misery. Unusual fruits hung from the trees, looking like cucumbers dangling on long thin strings. High up, where the trees were almost entirely overgrown with epiphytic plants, I could see large butterflies. A closer look disclosed many tiny, emerald-sparkling hummingbirds flitting from blossom to blossom.

to biossom.

There was a weird silence over everything in this strange world. With some longing, I thought of my friends, who were, by now, probably seated comfortably in some bar in town, drinking their fill of cold beer. Surprisingly, I found my way again into bright sunlight. I was standing before a large pond which was completely covered with floating plants and leaves. The blossoms of the plants gave the entire surface a blue shimmer. I parted this plant cover

carefully, and there I saw fishes! My heart jumped into my throat.

Don't you expect that what I saw now was unusual? It wasn't. But I was thrilled anyway. It was the fish with which most of us started. Guppies! In feverish haste, I caught as many as I could get. Each male seemed prettier than the last. Finally there were a few other kinds in my net. My first thought was that they might be platies. They were silvery gray and their only decora-tion was a large, gold-ringed shoulder spot below the front edge of the dorsal fin. Later I caught two more adult pairs of this species. The males had a beautiful high dorsal fin which was yellow with a black edge.

My pickle jars were now filled with about 50 fishes of the two species, I wanted to make my way back in a leisurely fashion when something unex-pected happened. In the grave-like quiet of the tropical jungle I suddenly heard a loud, buzzing, snore-like sound! Where did it come from? You must realize that, after all my difficult wanderings, my nerves were not in the very best condition. Cold chills ran down my back when I realized that the sound

October, 1965



came from my trousers! Never before did I ever take my pants off as quickly as I did at this time. Then, and only then, did I remember that I had a traveling alarm clock in my pocket, and that it had been set for 4 o'clock. My relief was so great that I had to sit down and laugh at myself.

The time had now come to get back to my ship. On the way, I saw groups of natives hacking away with machetes at tall, red plants (sugar cane no doubt). I also caught sight of a large yellow snake making its way through the swamp. Hindered by my baggage, I could not catch it. I called to the nearest natives: "Whoever catches that snake gets 10 dollars!" The money was no attraction here; they called back in a chorus, "Oh, no, Master!" So I had to return without the snake to my boat. I put my fish catch in a large plastic tub in the galley.

After some difficulty I got the fishes home. They went right into my 20-gallon tank. With peat filtration and a heater, I brought the water to just about what they were living in when I caught them: DH 8, pH 7.5, and temperature 82°F. Peat filtration was continued, and a small amount of table salt was added.

I was most interested in the silvery gray fish with the gold-ringed shoulder spots. According to Sterba, these fish are probably an island variety of Proceilia vivipara. Soon I could see that they were growing. My largest female gave birth on February 2 to 52 very large young. Right after birth, the young showed the typical occllated spot with the golden edge. When the fish approach maturity, however, this marking disappears completely. In its place, on the male, there appear 7 or 8 silvery gray narrow bars on the tail base. On adult males, the dorsal fin becomes very high and wide and takes on a deep lemon yellow color, black upper and lower edges, and dark spotting. The black edges are also found in the female and are very attractive. The males have a body which is high and narrow, the females one which is considerably plumper and broader. Fully grown males attain a length of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, females a little over 3 inches.

After about 11 weeks, the first youngsters had reached a size of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Sex differences were very plain. The males began to show color. From what I have been able to ascertain so far, the species is very peaceful. They can be left in a community aquarium, where they do not even bother newly born

I would like to add a few words about the guppies I brought back. No two
males are alike. There are fantails, flagtails, etc. among them. In color, as well as in form, there are no duplications. When one sees a school of guppies in their native waters, he is reminded of a large flag. At first there passes about a yard of grayish brown fish, the females. Then the males pass in all colors, about 2 or 3 feet of them. The females are, without a doubt, the leaders among almost all the livebearers. I have observed in nature that they always swim at the front of the school.



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Notepterus ofer has the elongated body and long ventral fin typi by Gunter Senfft.



Spawning Notopterus afer

Just this year I bought six knife fish (Notopterus afer) from a fellow aquarist for a dollar apiece. I placed them in a 40-gallon tank which had the usual sand, rocks, plants, and some coral for decoration. During the first week, the six began to pair off. Unfortunately two remained unpaired. The two pairs "took up residence" amongst the rocks at each side of the aquarium, keeping the unpaired fish away. During the second week the two unpaired fish died, probably because the other fish were very rough on them and monopolized most of the food.

The two pairs seemed quite contented and made the center of the aquarium an agreed boundary between them. In many ways they reminded me of humans. The two females spent most of their time within the rock-homes, while the males stayed outside, standing guard over wife and home. Occasionally the males visited one another but they would soon return to their former

One day I decided to try and spawn these fish. Checking a final time to be sure that they had paired off, I prepared another tank and transferred one

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Dr. Herbert R. Axelrod William Vorderwinkler

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mone Fish to the playful Botfishes.

Dr. Axelrod took four years to write this book with the assistance of Mr. Vorderwinkler. He journeyed 135,000 miles from Pokiston to Hawaii to Australia to the Fiji and Hawaiian Islands, through Japan and Ceylon, Singapore and Hong Kong, as well as Europe, the West Indies and South America, not to mention Africa and the Mediterranean, to collect and photograph fashes which have never appeared on a printed page before!

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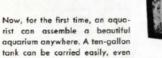
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of the knife fish eggs. Photo by Ong Kay Yong



27

Tropical Fish Hobbyist



pair to it, leaving the first pair in the original tank. I then constructed rough

pair to it, leaving the first pair in the original time. I then constructed rough rock-homes for the fish to hide in. In addition, I began giving them live foods such as wild guppies and other small fishes.

The fish seemed quite happy, coming out of their homes to feed and gamboi about. After 4 months, one of the females began to fill out considerably in the belly. The fish were then about 6 inches long. Two months later, while I was cleaning the tank, I found six baby knife fish at the bottom in the sand which the property of the six of the property of the property of the six of the property of the I was creaming the tank, I found six bary kine last at the bottom in the same and dirt. This made me decide to remove the sand and everything else except a few rocks from the tank. I did this, cleaned the tank up well, and got ready to wait. I didn't have to wait long; on the next day I found about 50 eggs lining the sides of the rocks. I transferred these eggs to a small, all-glass tank.

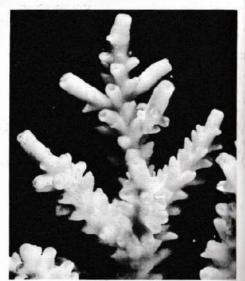
The eggs were transparent, allowing me to see the developing fry wrighten.

about inside. In a week, they began to hatch. Each baby emerges tail first and must struggle for several hours before its entire body and head follow. The babies are born with very large abdomens (yolk saes) which weigh them down, causing them to remain motionless on the bottom. After another web the egg saes are absorbed, and the fry are a little bigger and are swimming freely. At the time of this writing, the youngsters are 3 months old and 3 in the first party. inches in length.

October, 1965

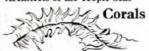


The Little Miracle!



Magnified Acropord species, which was collected in the Red Sea, at Shab Anbar. The tree-shaped coral stem has been formed by hundreds of polyps and their cups.

Architects of the Tropic Seas



Darmstadt, Germany Photos by the author

Abu Asha pushed the tiller hard to starboard. The little boat drifted with its engine off slowly toward a coral head. Mohammed stood in the bow, three

the anchor on the coral head and then pulled on the anchor line to bring the best to a standstill. We lay to the leeward of a reef in calm water. Standing step the cabin we could see how the waves rolled in outside of the reef to break there in a flurry of white foam.

We donned our diving outfits and stepped into the ocean, gliding down into a new and fantastic world. .. the always-awesome underwater world. Beautiful fishes were all around us: red, blue, black-and-white striped, round, long, trunk-shaped, butterfly-like, timid, and bold; some even came right up to the face-plates of our diving-masks. Some swam about singly, others in pairs, and many in schools.

We anchored ourselves fast to a table-shaped coral stump which felt as band as rock underfoot. In one place a piece broke off, as brittle as glass. The numerical thing was that the broken-off piece and the entire coral stump mainted of little branches which were sprouting little cups all over. What madd this mean?

It very coral stem is a colony of countless animals, coral polyps, which are summetted to each other by a skin. Every polyp originates from a tiny free-moning larva of about a millimeter in length, which fasters itself to a hard utflice where its foot disc becomes flat and release calcium. There forms a mind base on which there stand vertically star-shaped borders in a ring. The larva now changes into a polyp, a simple creature which consists of little and than skin and stomach and having only one body opening. The supports alone the digestive organs in folds of skin. Around the mouth opening there is tentacles, grasping tools which are studded with stinging spines with which the polyp captures tiny animals that are drifting in the water. (Coral polyps into the same group of stinging animals as jellyfish and sea anemones.)

The release of calcium continues until a cup is formed which houses the

The release of calcium continues until a cup is formed which houses the object of the continues and into which the creature can pull itself by muscular contraction. At the point, ascual multiplication begins. On the side wall of the cup little hunder cups put in an appearance, which in their turn carry buds for still over cups. All of this eventually grows into a tree-shaped, branched stem. The contraction of the contraction between their cups; this results in smoother corals secrete calcium between their cups; this results in smoother corals terms in which only the cup openings can be seen. The larger is apart and the connecting skin exudes rounded hills of calcium. Then is, other corals have very closely-spaced polyps and the cups appear much and the rounded to the connecting skin exudes rounded hills of calcium. Then is, other corals have very closely-spaced polyps and the cups appear much user together. Their bases unite and resemble a honeycomb. With many is the polyps tangle and form overlapping mouth openings. The calcium then follows suit. Depending on the structure of their star-shaped togeths, there results a picture of harmonic, quiet beauty or, with higher audification, a wild, tangled landscape. There are also corals where the cappasit in amall, spindle-shaped hills or are lined up in long tows, where

37

Tropical Fish Hobbyist

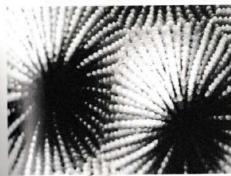


Magnified Diploastrea heliopore, from the Wingste Reef in the Red Sea. Note the various sizes of the mouth openings. With increasing age a polyp's mouth opening gets larger





October, 1965

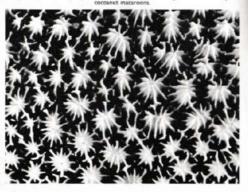


spaced polyps of Siderastree sideres (magnified) from the Caribbean Sea off the

overlapping mouth openings and skeletons.







October, 1965

magnified, look like the top



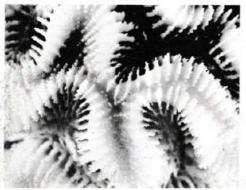
Tropical Fish Hobbyist

coral lumps with wandering valleys which resemble the convolutions of a

brain. What could be more apropos than to call these Neptune's Brains?

Besides the asexual method of reproduction I have been describing here, there is also a sexual one. In the skin folds of the polyp's digestive chamber the sexual products develop, and here the eggs become fertilized and larvae grow, to be released after a time through the mouth opening. They paddle through the water with the help of their tiny hairs. Thousands are eaten and others are picked up by the currents or settle on the sand and mud of the bottom. A few are able to find anchorage and sprout, bud, and in time build new coral beds. Coral grows in very different ways. Young colonies grow much faster than old ones. Large compact "heads" grow \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\) of an inch each year, while more loosely built branched forms grow 3 to 4 inches in height.

Coral reefs occur only in the tropic seas, for reef corals require water that never drops below 68° F. Best temperatures are between 77 and 85° F. The depth of the water also makes a great difference. At 150 feet there are practically no coral reefs any more. The fastest-growing ones lie between the surface and about 60 feet below it. The main reason for this is a remarkable



October, 1965

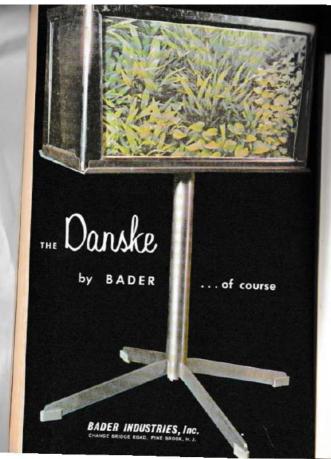


symbiosis with one-celled bull-shaped algae which live inside the polyps and provide them with oxygen. In order to perform photosynthesis the algae, like all other plants, require light which is provided in great enough quantity only

all other plants, require light which is provided in great enough quantity only in the upper layers of the sea.

An unbelievable amount of broken fragments from the edge of reefs are strewn everywhere around them. The skeletons are all snowy white; only one species (found in the Mediterranean, where there are no reefs) has a red skeleton. Living corals in the ocean are yellowish or brown as a rule, with occasional specimens that have violet stems or some with bluish twigs or green cup openings. During the day the coral polyps pull into their chambers, but at night they stretch out, their tentacles beating about through the water in search of nourishment.

The coral reef is full of wonders. Beautiful fishes, remarkable crabs, elegant smalls, formidable sea-urchins, flowerlike tube-worms, and dangerous giant clams live among the bizarre coral heads. The many-armed coral polyps form not only their esthetically beautiful living chambers but also the greatest structures that any animal life can build. Coral reefs from former geologic times stand like mountains before us. The largest structure that living creatures have ever built lies off the north custern coast of Australia . . . the Great Barrier Reef, about 1,200 miles long and of varying widths. Where are there architects to match this feat? architects to match this feat?



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en have an aquarium question that you would like answered, send it to MAIL CALL task ments the most interesting questions received and their answers will be published in this column. Laters containing questions coment be acknowledged or answered personally. Address all questions to: MAIL CALL, T.F.H. Publications, Inc., 245 Compilison to: MAIL CALL, T.F.H. Publications, Inc., 245 Compilison

Smalls

Q. A growing snall population has always been a major problem for me and, I am sure, for many other hobbyits swell. I used to spend a considerable amount of time cruthing snalls in my tanks, but recently, by accident, I discovered a way to eliminate more than 50 per cent with practically no bother at all. Simply float a small, 2- by 3-inch piece of cardboard in the aquagium for a few hours. The snalls for some reason will attach themselves to the floating cardboard. When the bottom side of the cardboard becomes covered with snalls remove it, snalls and all. If your snall population is extra large you may have to repeat the process several times. This technique of ridding an aquarium of snalls has worked successfully for me and I hope it will do the same for other hobbyists.

Robert E. Steiner.

Robert E. Steiner, Cambria Heights, N.Y.

A. I can see where a piece of cardboard would be less of a problem than a small turile, which I suggested some time ago. A piece of cardboard, for instance, could never be accused of biting pieces out of the

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53



Tropical Fish Hobbyist

plants, nor does it leave droppings to help feal the water. We have heard of this being done before and pass it on to readers to help them get rid of unwanted smills and protect their fingers from broken shell pieces when they crush them.

and protest their frigers from broken shell pieces when they crush them.

White, web-like growth
Q. I have a 5-gallon tank that I use mostly for breeding. Recently I put in seven green sworduils that I got from another healthy aquarium. After about a week the tank developed a white web-like mold on the gravel and little white islands of similar growth on the sides of the tank. Daily it continued to spread, sending out thread-like projections. At the same time a foul edor developed. Could you possibly tell me what it is, and what caused it?

Debble Radford,
Monsey, N.Y.

A. Debble, you've been made too generous with it mold on bits of uneaten food lying on the botten and rotting. You had best discard the water and gravel, and give the tank a thorough cleaning. Then use new gravel and fresh water. In the future, make it is hard and farst heaver to feed more than your fish can clean up completely in 5 minutes: there will more by will more the full meet by founders will more to the most in feed more than your fish can clean up com-

more than your fish can clean up com-pletely in 5 minutes; there will never be any foulness in your tank if there is nothing which can cause it.

motiong which can cause it.

Dwarf gouramis
Q. I have recently purchased a pair of
dwarf gouramis and am very much
interested in trying to breed them. I
would appreciate it if you would answer
these questions concerning them:
1. What temperature is best for
breeding?

- hereding?

 2. pH of water?

 3. Is a 5-gallon tank large enough?

 4. Strong or dim lighting, or does it matter?

 5. Should the pair be introduced simultaneously or one at a time?

 6. Is infusoria u good first food?
- - Alan Potter, San Mateo, Calif.

A. 1. 78 to 80 F.
2. Neutral to slightly ucid.
3. It is large enough for them to beed in, but you will experience one difficulty ofter a short time in rating a good amount of fry scaless you transfer them to large

4. Not too strong,
5. If the pair are well conditioned and
ready to spawn, they can be introduced
anualtaneously.

ready to spaces, they can be introduced simultaneously.

6. Desarf gouranti fry are very small when they fore harth, and infusoria are practically a measurity until they put as some grouth. There are a number of liquid foods sold that are specially prepared for the fry of egglayers and make a very good advantante for infusoria.

Filter trouble
Q, 1, 1 am having trouble with my undergravel filter. I have a 30-gallon aquarium which has an outside filter along with the undergravel filter. If the undergravel filter from the undergravel filter from the undergravel filter from the context of the context o

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October, 1965

sout 30 fish and no live plants, its plantic ones. I am having trouble keep-ing the inside glass clean. It has to be expend with a razor blade at least once week. What causes this? What care! I do to cut down on the scraping? I stre-let on the control of the light on the control of the light on too known on the scraping? I stre-let the control of the light on the control of the light on too known the scraping? Is the

Barbara H. Trumbull,

At 1. If your undergraved filter were useding properly, the air could not accu-minate underseath it. Make save that all the air entites are clear, and then put in more graved to weigh the filter deem-dles, cut doors on the amount of air consing into this filter. This should tray the air from backing in underseath the filter, where it does not belong.

Sixteen hours a day! Cut it deen to about 4 hours a day, and the growth of algue, which is what you have, will be greatly reduced.

Refrigerator liners
Q. 1. Many hobbyjats who are on a limited budget, as 1 am, find that they cannot afford a group of 20-gallon tanks to raise gappies in for a perfect strain. I have solved this problem: go to your local junkyard or appliance store and ask if they have any old refrigerators. From these, extract the inner liners, being careful not to crack the percelain. Seal all the large holes with sealer and glass. Fill the server holes with scaler only. This will provide a 50-gallen tank for only a few dollars; sometimes a generous junk dealer will give you the liner if you will take it out yourself.
2. How do you convince the general public that fish keepers aren't a bunch of kooks?

Giann Easles,
Lima, Ohio

Glenn En

A. 1. Many of us know about refrigerate liners. They make very good contains

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whopping 30 ft.

Besetful for shows, buckles on calling, draging ones suchs. Nordender, 50 sent: distance, parties, etc. \$150.00, and \$1.70. sent. \$

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or only for fish, but also to keep daple

not only for fish, but also to keep daphnia alive for quite a while. They can also be used for again water. A word of warning, when taking out the liner, do not disconnect any of the lines which hold the refrigerators.

2. How do you contine anyone that you're not a "hook?" A really dedicated fish hobbyin might have a little trouble in beeping the hobby from downating him and making to be do fish in many people who consider a fish as nothing more than semething to eat. This goes for any kind of a hobby, from the basholl must be fellow who likes to take with old cars. Keep your horizons toide rough so that you can contine your fellow man that you are a normal, well-adjusted human who happens to like keeping fish, but who does not let them dominate his entire existence.

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Neon tetras

Q. About 4 years ago 1 became interested in tropical fish keeping and decided to try my lock with hem. After housing about every tropical fish from the guppy to the discus, 1 decided the neon tetra was for me. Three months ago my efforts were highly rewarded: my neons spawned and my count found 11 babies swimming freely in my aquarium. I was only able to save two, but today they are still eshancing the beauty of my aquarium. The present conditions in my 20-gallon tank are: temperature 74-76°, densely planted with several varieties of cryptocorypic and red ladwigia, 8 hours of light a day with acrator and inside bottom filter, feeding as match live food as possible with a variety of dry Soots, When 1 spoke to a few fellow hobbyits they were annoted at my accomplishment with the neon tetras.

1. In it really hard to breed neons?

2. I have never concerned myself

with the pH of the water; is this really necessary as long as everything seems to be doing fine?

3. Will neons eat cooked spinach or other similar foods?

4. I presently have 18 neons in my

20-gallon aquarium; how many m could I safely add?

Could I safely add?

Leslie Bachert,

Rockville, Md.

A. I. Given the proper conditions, it is
not particularly hard to breed none.

The difficulty lies in pretiding the
conditions.

orditions.

2. Judging from the amount of success
one have had and the fact that everything
come to be doing fine, I would say that
our pH is not for from what it our
H is not for from what it.

3. No. Noons are not vegetarians.

4. Adding any some, is my opinion,
would be crotosing the tank.

Disparity in angelfish sizes

Q. I. A few months ago I bought three angelfish, all of the same size and age. At that time they were all about half an



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October, 1965

inch in size, not including the dorsal and vestral fins. Now one is as big as a half dollar but the other two are almost the same size as when I purchased them. I hope them all in the same lo-gallon sade and all were fed the same. Can you explain this difference in size?

2. How many baby guppies can be kept in a 5-gallon tank without serious experienced and all we have been the same that the same in a serious serious

ercrowding? Tim McCallan, Broderick, Calif.

Tim McCallan, Heoderick, Canti.
A. 1. Your larger angeljish is a tracessful memopolist. You will notice that at feeding time he is able to crowd the first ones unvay from their fair share of the food and grobbe it down himself. The only thing to do is to let the small ones have a space to

themselves where they can cat in peace and be unfittrarbed by the big bully who has been tobbing them.

2. There are many factors you have not mentioned: the ment important one in, how long do you intend to heap them there? If you want to reain them in 5 polions of water to full rize, you must figure on full-size, not bubly, supplies and put in more than a half-dozen in a well-filtered and aerased tash.

Glass tubing

Q. In a recent issue of TROFICAL FISH HOMENTY a reader wrote in and ex-

Q. In a recent issue of Thornact, and Honayist a reader wrote in and ex-plained how he got his plastic tubing to behave. I have found a much safer method. I replace my plastic tubing with

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4 mm diameter glass tubing which may be obtained, usually in 4-foot pieces, from any large laboratory supply com-pany. It can be bent easily with the heat from a candle flame so that it can be covered easily by gravel. This tends to make the tank look more natural which, after all, aren't most hobbyists trying to do?

do?

Gordon Patton,

Baie d'Urfé, Que, Canada

A. The tig objection to glass toding is the
ease with which is is broken. If you have
pieces which are not going to be moved to
any great extent, by all means use glass
trabing. I negget that you use the usual
plastic tubing outside the tank.

Acanthodoras spinosissimus spawn Q. According to EXOTIC TROPICAL PENHS no one has as yet spawned the talking catfish Acanthodoras spinosissimus acanthodoras spinosissimus acanthodoras spinosissimus spawned para spawned para spawned para spinosissimus spawned para spawned para spinosissimus spawned para spinosissimus spawned para spinosissimus spawned para spinosissimus spawned para spawned para

min. Would you please tell me if this is still true, because they spawned for me under a flat piece of stone, with a tem-

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Tropical Fish Hobbyist

NEWS

All inquiries about The Interna-tional Federation of Aquarium Societies should be addressed to: TIFAS, 118 Court St., Manticello,

Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . The Brooklyn Aquarium Society announces that its present officers are as follows: Albert J. Bruckner, President; Irving Schaeffer, First Vice President; Carmine Macchairoli, Second Vice President; Mark Saksenberg, Treasurer. Jerry Witlin, Corresponding Secretary; Sal Scrivano, Recording Secretary; Felix Pal-lecki, Sergeant-at-Arms. If you wish information on this group, contact Jerry Witlin, 1407 New York Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Apt. 5D.

Dallas, Texas ... The Federation of Texas Aquarium Socie ties (FOTAS) held their annual convention on August 27, 28 and 29. The show was judged by your friend William Vorderwinkler, who was also guest of honor at the banquet. Bill had a busy week here, making new friends and greeting old ones.

Manhattan, Kansas . . . The Manhattan Aquarium Society announces that their Second Annual Tropical Fish Show will be

held in the Community Building Auditorium at 4th and Hum boldt Sts. on Oct. 1, 2, and 3, 1965. Judges will be Mr. Jim Matney of Wichita, Mrs. Betty Schank of Kansas City and Mrs. Lelia Tatman of Omaha, Ne braska. For further information write: The Manhattan Aquar-ium Society, 720 Bertrand, Manhattan, Kansas 66502.

Louisville, Ky. . . . The Louisville Tropical Fish Fanciers again plan to go all out in presenting their Sixth Annual Tropical Fish Show at the air-conditioned Mall, 5000 Shelbyville Road, Louisville, Ky. The show will last for 8 days, October 3 to 10, 1965. The club again invites all the school children in the area to view the movie "Hunters of the Deep," which will be shown several times a day in connection with the exhibit. A 100-gallon marine aquarium will one of the features, along with talks demonstrating some of the side-lines of fish keeping. The Louisville Tropical Fish Fanciers Club has been highly complimented on its excellent shows in the past and expects to have entries from a number of cities within a 150-mile radius. Entries are not limited to club members. Show rules and other information may be obtained from A. L. Hayley, Sec-retary, 122 Dorchester Road, Anchorage, Kentucky 40223.

perature of about 78° and very little light. There seem to be about 250 to 300 eggs. There were three fish in a 15-gallon tank. One of the fish was bloated, and I took this one to be a female. The eggs gave not hatched yet. Mike Wocchener, Norwalk, Callif. A. We did not say that no one has aparaned talking castish as yet; what we said was that we can find no records stat-



ably others have done what your fish have, but people don't want to write an article about it because they did not see the actual agglaying. Congranulations on your about it because my egglaying. Compratulations on your achievement, and I hope you get the eggs to hatch succe

"Hungry" fish

"Hungry" fish
Q. I have a 20-gallon-high aquarium
which is quite heavily planted. On the
left front side I have a feeding ring.
I feed my fish three times a day or
variety of dried foods and frozen brine I feed my hish three times a day on a variety of died foods and frozen britise shrimp or chopped earthworms. I feel that I give my fish enough to satisfy them, but every time that somebody walks past the tank, the fish think they are going to be fed and nash over to the feeding ring. Even at times when no-body is around, they are aller the feeding ring (although it is not feeding time). I am almost positive I give my fish enough. Is there anything you could suggest for me to do?

Ed Paskan, Sutersville, Pa. A. Many breeder: tell us: "A hungry fish it a healthy fish!" At long at you are feeding the proper amount, it is much more preferable to have your fish trying to peak the front glass out that to have them hiding listlessly among the plants. Then too, feeding then three times

daily has potten them used to the idea that something pretty interesting is always going on whenever someons approaches the tank. However, if it is convenient to continue feeding them as you have, by all means do so.

Egyptian mouthbreeders
Q. We have just purchased a pair of
Egyptian mouthbreeders. gyptian mouthbreeders.

1. Should the male be kept with the

female after they spawn?

2. How soon should you feed the fry,

and what?

3. When should the female be

ved?

4. How large a well-filtered tank should a pair be kept in? Charles L. Howell,

Charles L. Howell, Miami, Okla. A. I. Alibough he will not usually do nach larm, the male should be removed from the female after specuring, as soon as it is seen that she has a mouthful of eggs.



2. As ions as you see that they have the female's mouth-secationally to hunt for food. Nearly-hatched brane strong are probably the best food.

3. When the female can be netted out without having any young in her mouth.

4. If you have a rank of 15 gailons or larger, fone. Lacking this, a 16-gallon tank will do, but do not use anything maller.

October, 1965

Hutchinson, Kansas . tember 3 through 6 marked the annual show of the Hutchinson Aquarium Society. William Vorderwinkler was there to judge the show, sharing the honors with Mrs. Marie A. McCann of Dallas, Texas,

Atlanta, Ga. . . A new group has come into existence, the Greater Atlanta Aquarium So-ciety, which meets the first Thursday of every month in the Architects and Engineers Building, 230 Spring Street, Atlanta.

Painesville, Ohio . . . The Northeastern Ohio Aquarium Society has announced its first open show for November 6 and 7, 1965. For information contact: James J. Bradbury, 7650 Acacia Avenue, Mentor, Ohio.

Concord, Mass. . . . The newly formed "Fish Nook Aquarium Society," formerly the Waltham Tropical Fish Association, elected the following officers for 1965: William D. Bright, Jr. (President), Fred Boutwell (Vice President), Martin Shea (Treasurer), and Jean Bright (Secretary). For information about joining the group, write to Jean Bright, Sandy Point Road, Concord (RFD South Lincoln), Mass.

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Drepsy Q. I have 3 tanks; one 10-gallon, one Drepsy
Q, I have 3 tanks; one 10-gallon, one
5-gallon and one 15-gallon. Some time
ago I had about 50 fancy guppies in my
15-gallon tank. Now I have about 10
males left. The tank is filtered and has
aeration. I feed once a day and have
heaters to maintain a healthy temperature. They showed no signs of any
disease yet 6 or 7 would die every day.
I've tried several fish tonics, methylene
blue, and mercurochrome and raised
the temperature to 80° E, but nothing
secems to work. Recently my few remaining males showed signs of what might
be dropsy (their abdomens are puffed
up), but, according to one work, dropsy
is not contagious. Can you tell me what
this disease is and how I can cure it?
Could it be caused by bacteria and, if so,
would streptomycin kill the bacteria?
Michael Fortino, Maple Shade, N.J. A. Dropsy is a bacterial injection which easily attacks fish if they live in bad general conditions and are fed a poor diet (Primarily too much fast). A few bacteria are normal, but if these bacteria multiply, healthy fuls can be attacked. When a fish shows the first girns of dropsy, is should be removed from the took and destroyed in order to avoid the spread of the disease we the other fish in the tank. If you prefer to include the fish and treat it with streptomysin, you might be linky in some cases and effect a care.

Fungus

Fungus
Q. I am trying without success to raise
red delta guppies. I have recently pur-

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64

chased a beautiful young pair. They are doing fine but the young, as soon as they start to mature, catch a type of fungus on the edge of their fins and body. Some also get pop-eyed. Several of these fish respond to treatment, but the others don't. I can't find the cause of this problem. Water is drained off and replaced in each task once a week; pH 7.0, temperature 78°F. Charcoal in the filters is changed monthly. Three Corydorus catfish and three signs eaters are in each task. There is no sand, in order to make isphoning easy. There are in each tank. There is no sand, in order to make siphoning easy. There are two plastic pots in each tank with watersprite, which grows very well. The fish are given 8 hours of Gro-Lux lighting daily. Water in each tank is crystal clear. The fish are feed four times daily, twice with live baby brine shrimp. The rest of their diet consists of:

Frozen adult brine shrimp

Frozen adult brine shrimp
daphnia
bloodworms
mosquito larvae
Live tubliex worms
A variety of canned foods
Any help you can give me concerning
this problem will be greatly appreciated.
Frank Zupf, Baltimore, Md.

A. From this distance my guess would be that the fish were afflicted testh Sapro-legniae, which attacks all parts of the legitiae, which attacks all parts of the body, even the eyes. An exact diagnosis could be made only by an ichthyelogist in his laboratory. Good results in curing this jungus are sometimes achieved with a sale bath. Twenty minutes in a solution of 30 grams of sale to a quarr of water or 5 grams of copper sulphase to 10 quarts of water, I hope that you made suce that your plastic plant containers are safe for aquarism use and that the cannel foods you mentioned are dry foods made for tropical falses.

Beginner wants help Q. I am now attending Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, and my



wife and I would like to begin raising fancy guppies as a hobby. Would you please send me some information on how to start or the name and address of someone I could write to concerning this. The space for equipment is pretty much limited—we have one 10-gallon, one 31-gallon, one 2-gallon, and two I-gallon tanks.

Davis Bowen, Wake Forest, NC.

A. The only information I could give you have to raite guppies in the small space allotted to me is 7 the best environment you can provide, which should man plenty of plantee on your part. I would not recommend a tank smaller than 10 gallon. Write to TFH Publications for literature on guppies. Publications for literature on guppies.
The address is on the inside front cover of

Tropical Fish Hobbyist

Salts From The Seven Seas



By Alfred A. Schultz

Nature in her curious way has provided marine fishes with many defense mechanisms. The list is long, and humechanisms. The list is long, and hu-mans have adapted many similar methods for their own uses. The follow-ing is a small list of some protective mechanisms of marine fishes kept in home aquariums and corresponding devices that have been used by man. Butterflys

Hutterflys

Most of these fishes are equipped with
a sharp knife-like lower fin. When in
danger such a fish turns on its side andcan infilic a dangerous wound to the
attacker. (Knife and stord.) One of the
butterflies has what looks like another
eye on the rear of its body. A fish making



an attack upon this butterfly heads for the rear of the eye intending to attack from the rear. The false eye fools them, and they swim right past their intended victim. Camouflage—protective-covering matterns.

Clown fish

Their gay colors act as a lure for other fishes to come and try to devour them. Instead they swim into the poisonous tentacles of the sea anemone in which the clown fish makes its home. (Trojan horse.)



Triggerfishes
These fishes have a bony spine in their dorsal fins. When they are in danger they swim into a crevice head

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first and cock their spines. Once this is done, it is almost impossible for another fish to pull them out. (Spears, arrows, and harpoons.)



This fish lives among clusters of fire

coral. Fire coral, as its name indicates can cause a bad burn to humans. (Barbed trire enclosures.)

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This fish is so well camouflaged that it looks exactly like a piece of seaweed. (Camouflage again.)

Blowfishes
These fishes have the ability when in danger to suck in air, thereby inflating their bodies until they take on the shape of a large ball. On some of the species there are spines which stick out, and if they are caught by a fish which has a large enough mouth to swallow them they are stuck by these spines and quickly release their prey. (Submarine mines.)

These fishes have been known to blow a bubble around themselves upon retiring. (Digging a fax hole.)

Some of these fishes can give off a deadly poison, killing all the fishes near them. (Poison gas.)

Lion fishes

Have poisonous spines in their dorsal fins, and any fish swallowing them are soon dead from the venom. This

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een 12 and 20 inches in length and it particularly aquaria. Photo by Dr. Karl Probst.



An interesting group.

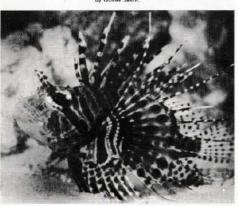
Scorpion Fishes for the Home Aquarium

BY DIPL. ING. K. PROBST Dobersberg, Austria

The members of the genus Scorpaena are seldom seen in aquarium shops, in spite of the fact that other genera of the same family have been imported from the tropics (for instance, Scorpaenopsis, Dendrochirus and Pterois). The genus

Tropical Fish Hobbyist





October, 1965



ecause it attains lengths only up to 7 inches. Scorpaena usfulate is more readily kept the aquarium of the average marine habbiglist than larger species. Photo by Dr. Karl Probat.

Scorpanna includes not only tropical species but also six species which are native to southern Europe, three of which are not at all uncommon. I saw my first Scorpion Fishes in the Aquarium Dubrovnik (Jugoslavia), and these impressed me so greatly that I decided to get myself one of these odd creatures for my aquarium

I was soon to find that capturing a specimen was impossible without diving or without the help of fishermen. A year later I had the good fortune to get the scarcest of the three species, namely Scorpaena ustulata Lowe, which inhabits the West African coast to northern Spain and the Adriatic Sea at depths 100 to 2000(!) meters. By diving on the Dalmatian coast I found two specimens in a grotto with their beilies turned up, holding fast to the clefts in the rocks with their pectoral fins. I could not touch them with my hands because of with their petcora ins. I could not bouch them with my hands occause of their dangerous spines and had to hurry back to land, get my net, locate the spot again and, thank goodness, they were still there. Only one became my property, however, while the other disappeared into a dark cave. My joy at finding this extraordinary fish was never forgotten. The gleaming red body is marbled brown above and in some cases covered with yellow and black patches. The black patch between the sixth and ninth rays of the first dorsal fin is also sometimes shared by S. scrofa, but S. ustulata has the smallest 'horns" and no skin tabs on the chin or lower jaw. The most important ichthyological difference is that there are only 23 to 24 scales along the horizontal line. Another is that it only attains a length of 4 to a maximum of

October, 1965

7 inches. Later on, with the aid of a seine, I found other very similar small Scorpion Fishes which did not fit any of the descriptions, for example one with large red horns.

Scorpion Fishes spend almost all of their time lurking on the aquarium Scorpion Fishes spend almost all of their time lurking on the aquarium bottom or on a rock. They watch their tankmates very attentively, creeting the spiny dorsal fin and disappearing into their accustomed places in the dark posts frequently. They are not shy and soon become tame. Only when they are badly frightened do they rush blindly about the aquarium; sometimes, when there is no place to hide, they dig into the sand with the help of their spiny pectoral fins, taking on the lighter shade of the sand to a greater or lesser does not be species which are red do not lose their color. however, despite The species which are red do not lose their color, however, despite the fact that there may not be any red surroundings.

the fact that there may not be any reu surrounding.

These fishes belong to a group which is solely carnivorous and will take food only when it moves. If one throws a chunk of food into the tank they may sometimes shoot to the surface, even though they are clumsy swimmers may sometimes shoot to the surface, even though they are clumpy swimmers as a rule. They always swallow their food with a single gulp. This performance is gladly staged by their keeper in the Naples Aquarium. With their huge, very flexible mouths they handle pieces up to the size of their own heads and suck them in with great force. If they fail, they lose no time looking for another piece which they can handle. One good-sized piece per day is sufficient for such a slow-moving fish, and it is easy to tell when they are hungry. At this time they follow each moving object with their eyes and one can sense that they wonder excitedly if it will fit into their mouth, all the time

An unidentified small Scorphone species from Sicily, with red horns, The picture shows its good computation colors. Photos by Dr. Kerl Probet.





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October, 1965

pushing water vigorously through their gills and opening and shutting their mouths. In spite of their frightening appearance they are not the wild pre-dators that some of the older books make them out to be, because they do not have a quarrelsome nature and do not follow fishes and crustaceans that swim by just for the sheer pleasure of killing them.

In their natural waters enough passes by them to keep them comfortably fed. S. ustulata, to which we have already referred, forgot about this custom altogether when I once kept them in a 50-gallon tank in which among others there was a pair of salt water Minnows, Cyprinodon calaritanus. In spite of the new surroundings his eyes began to light up and he studied the little fish with a ravenous appetite. Then he stalked one with widely spread fins, making short, jerky movements and doing the whole thing so skilfully that the "catastrophe" occurred before I could do anything to avert it. As the Cyprino-don was a handsome male with large lemon-yellow fins and I had no desire to make a "widow" of his mate, I remembered having seen the Scorpion Fish spit out smaller fish when taken from the water. At the time this happened I remembered cursing the Scorpion Fish because some of the little ones he spat out were of a perfect size for the aquarium. Hopefully I netted out the

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Scorpion Fish. It worked. Despite the fact that everything caught is swallowed at once, the Minnow was regurgitated and swam back to his mate with no more damage than some tattered fins.

The large red Scorpion Fish S. scrofa is especially popular for exhibition in public aquariums. It has a range that extends from North Africa to England and the North Adriatic Sea, occurring at depths from 20 to 1000 meters, the further south, the deeper. It can attain a length of 12 to 20 inches and it was not known until recently that young specimens were to be found among red seaweed, where they had been overlooked. The species varies from pink to the color of red lead, more or less spotted with brown. The relatively small eyes are set somewhat high on the large head, and the thick upper jaw is almost horizontal. The feelers above the eyes are not much larger than the numerous skin flaps, which with this species also adorn the lower lip. A further mark of identification is that the snout is much longer than the distance between the eyes, and that there are 50 scales along the lateral line. Behavior is the same as in the others.

The liveliest species is the Brown Scorpion Fish, S. porcus. The range of The liveliest species is the Brown Scorpion Fish, S. porcus. The range of this species extends from West Africa to England and into the Black Sea in depths varying from 5 to 50 fathoms. It is also referred to as the "Seahog" (percus means "hog") and attains a length of 6 to 12 inches. Color above and on the sides is dark brown to grayish brown with darker marbled markings and black patches. The underside is pink. The body is somewhat higher, and there are two bushy brown feelers above the eyes. The forward profile of the head is steep, and the eyes are large. There are no skin flaps on the chin, and only a few on the body. The lateral line has 60 to 65 scales. I first saw this species in a fisherman's catch in the early morning hours, and several specimens had been lying on the shore, wrapped up in the net. They were specimens had been lying on the shore, wrapped up in the net. They were still alive, and gasped at times for air. I took two and enjoyed keeping them ome for a long time. They soon became so tame that it seemed they were grateful for their lives, and in the aquarium they were never far from each other. When I approached the aquarium their large pupils gleamed red, as if they were lit up from inside. To get them to eat, however, I had to tie a piece of meat to a string and let it dangle in front of their mouths. After a

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long period of hesitation, once a day, they would snap at it and gulp it down after frequent frightened flights when I impatiently approached too close.

Another time we pulled out a net in the Adriatic and found this species in our catch. Here I was able to see at first hand why the fishermen bite into their heads in order to protect themselves from being stung afterwards. They know exactly how to pick up a Scorpion Fish, and then I could hear the

crunch of their breaking skulls.

About a half year later both my S. porcus were at the front glass, eyeing me sadly. Next day I could see that their eyes became glazed and that the were always weaker, eventually dying within a short time of each other. It was not until later that I determined that this mycosis of the eyes disappeared quickly when they are put into different water, not necessarily freshly made-up water. I never observed any other diseases on my Scorpion Fishes. They are very hardy fishes which can be most warmly recommended for beginners if their keeper does not shy away from the fact that their feeding requires some patience. (Mine were easier to feed than, for instance, the common Sea

Scorpion, Cottus scorpus, which belongs to the same order.)

Feeding the fish by dangling in front of it pieces of meat tied to a thread often leads to comical "fishing" experiences when the meat is tied on too firmly and the thread does not release it. Usually it comes loose when the

nrmiy and the thread does not release it. Usually it comes loose when the fish is raised and dangles on the thread. The meat should always be tied on by a thin fiber, or the fish will fear being fed.

Scorpion Fishes have frequently spawned in captivity. The eggs are united by the thousands in a gelatinous mass by a thread which floats on the surface. We have not heard of any being raised successfully.