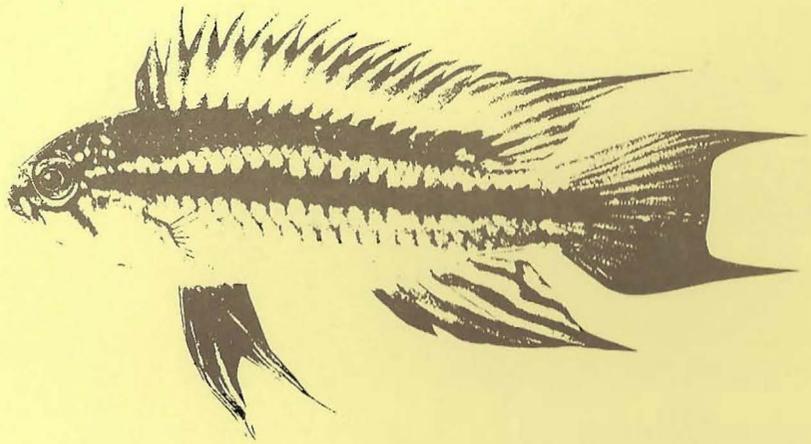


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(except January)

at Northvale Primary School hall,
Albany Drive, Mulgrave

(MELWAYS REF. 80 E9)

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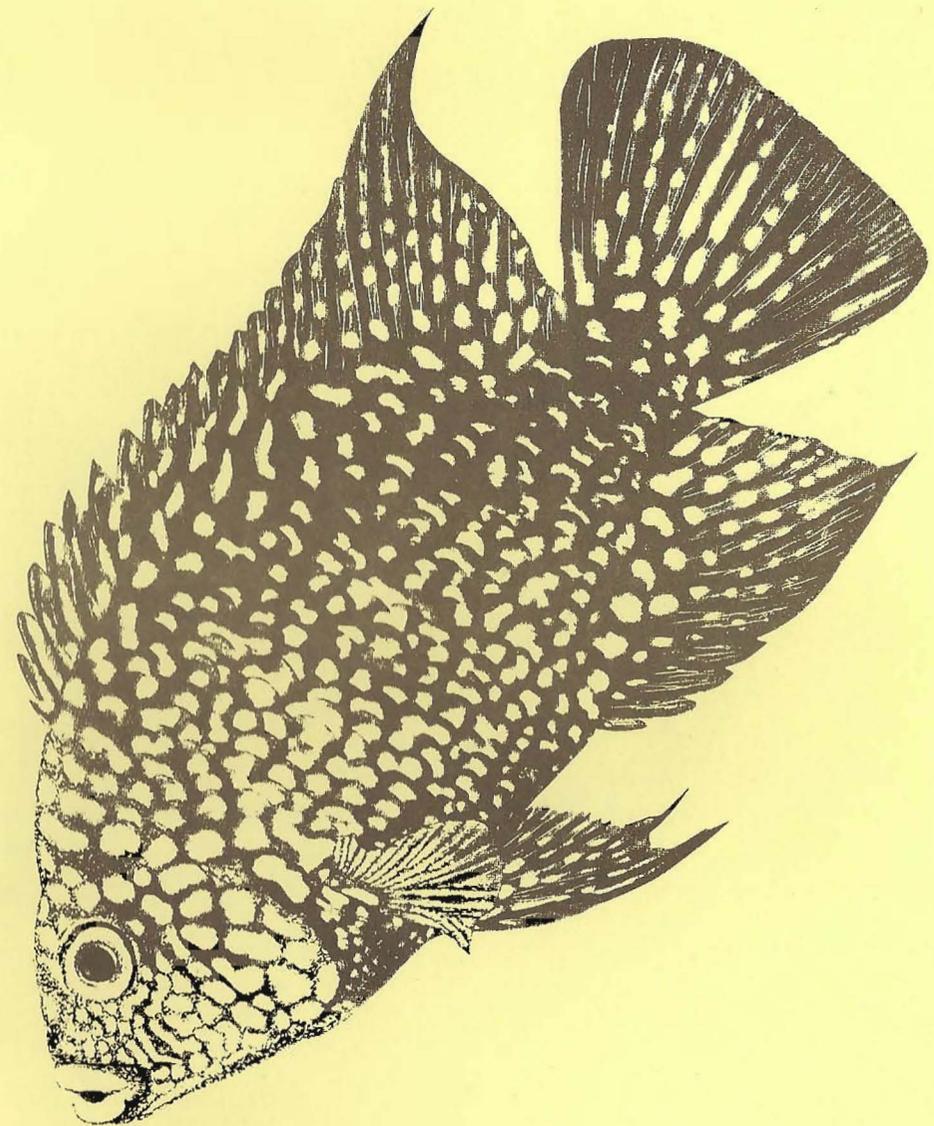
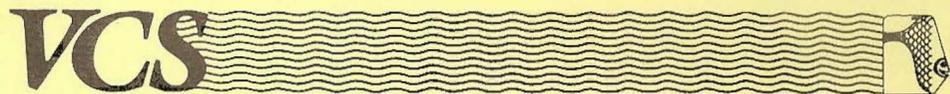
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\$1 Volume 18, #3,
June 1989

Victorian Cichlid Society
Incorporated

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The Victorian Cichlid Society Inc, formed by Cichlidophiles in March 1972 and thus became the first specialist aquarist group in the State of Victoria. Its aims are: to promote the keeping of Cichlids; to gain and disseminate knowledge of their habits through slides, films, books, lectures, overseas magazines, articles by members and discussion with fellow members or other experts in the field.

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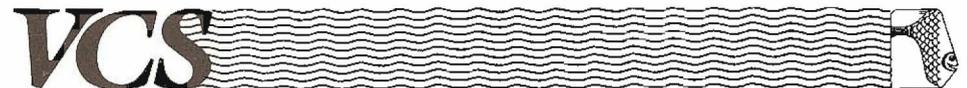
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Opinions expressed herein are those of the authors, and are not necessarily those of the Editor of TCM or the committee of the Victorian Cichlid Society Incorporated.



CICHLID SCENE — 21 June 1989

THE NEXT MEETING will be held on 21 June at **Northvale Primary School hall, Albany Drive, Mulgrave** at 8.00 pm. Supper will be partaken of after the meeting — visitors, as always, are welcome.

MINI TALK: 'Tropheus duboisi' — **Manny Vella.**

MAIN TALK: 'New Species' — **Heinz Staude.**

DOOR PRIZES: Donated by **A. D. Tropical Enterprises.**

DRAW PRIZES:

1. Power Head — donated by **Aart Langelaar.**
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TABLE SHOW: Africans and Asians.

MINI AUCTION: Support for the mini auction — whether in the form of items for auction or bidding for those items — is always appreciated.

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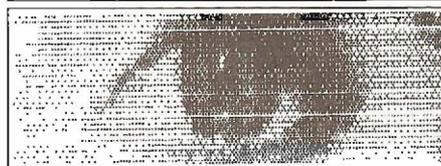
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editorial

DARYL HUTCHINS

Later on in this edition (or do you read this rubbish last?) you may notice that an old column is back — the official welcome to new members. We hope that this will appear every month. New members are a very important group and I exhort each and every one of you to get to know and help them. In this way, I believe, they will become old and much-valued members but most of all, friends. The society could use plenty of the former and I am sure we never have enough of the latter.

Visitors too, are now highly visible due to their Hill Street Blues-style labels, so make them welcome as well — they are more than likely prospective members on a reconnaissance run.

It is my intention in the near future to produce a series of features. One each about our favorite people — those businesses who are good enough to advertise in TCM. These features will take the form of photographs of their establishments accompanied by interviews with the proprietor(s) in which we will be discussing cichlids, life, the universe, and everything. The latter of course, depends upon whether or not the proprietors want to be interviewed — Editors do not have time to be investigative reporters.

You will find out anyway, so I might as well own up to having been one of the judges in the recent home show — an experience which I found most enjoyable, mostly because I got to see a few nice fishes without having to sit through a

committee meeting first (they are mostly rather boring — there hasn't been a decent punch-up for years). I was a little disappointed though in the number of entrants — five is just not enough. There were no novice entrants either — a major disappointment.

The standard of the entries, in most cases, was quite good but beatable. Why not think about entering your livingroom tank next year, it could be a winner.

An editorial is not the place to go into details about how to design a show-winning entry — if no one else will do it I will write an article later in the year on how to influence this judge at least — but at this stage I will suggest you pay attention to siting and sighting. Pay attention to possible distractions — reflections, surroundings and where the judge(s) have to be to have the best view of your masterpiece.

Only three classes of member can be excused for not entering the home show, and they are: non-fishkeepers, judges and out-of-town members — do you fit in any of these categories? If not, join in — you will enjoy it.

Somewhere in this edition you will come across a notice of motion concerning some alterations to the rules of the society. I picked up these errors while reading through the rules as printed in volume 18, #1. The obvious spelling mistakes have been corrected but changing the numbering, I believe, needs to be done officially.

Motion one is simply to put right some errors in the numbering of said rules. Motion two should get the Secretary and Public Officer out of the difficult situation of both having to have a Register of Members.

The third motion is self-explanatory, and should make trivial rule changes unnecessary — I would hate to see the soon-to-be-produced Handbook become obsolete before the ink is dry.

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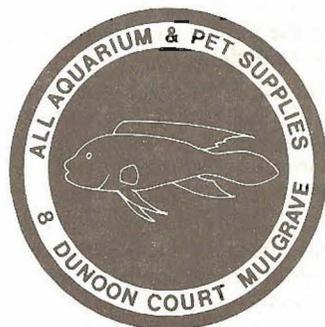
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An Examination of '*Cyrtocara*' *similis* Bred in Australia

THE ORIGINAL stocks of *Cyrtocara similis* (Regan, 1921) were imported into Australia from Hawaii some 15 to 18 years ago and have continued to be bred locally by aquarists. The identity of the Australian species has been questioned by fanciers for some years, and to resolve this question, the second author preserved a series of specimens for examination by the first. A description of this material, now registered QM I.25377 (seven specimens 70-119mm SL) and QM I.25378 (one male, 119mm SL) is given below and compared to that of *Cyrtocara boadzulu* (Iles, 1960).

Cyrtocara similis

Dorsal fin XVI, 10-11; anal fin III, 9; lateral scales 30-33, upper lateral line scales 22-24, lower lateral line scales 11-13; cheek scales 3-4; gill rakers on lower arch 11-13; total 14-16. Body depth 35.0-36.6; head length 30.3-32.4; pectoral fin length 26.7-37.3, all percent of Standard Length. Snout 33.1-33.6; eye diameter 27.2-30.9; interorbital width 27.2-34.6; depth of preorbital 21.4-23.7; depth of caudal peduncle 37.2-40.0; length of caudal peduncle 49.4-56.6. Teeth in upper jaw in four to five rows, the outer unevenly bicuspid, the inner small and tricuspid in small specimens to mostly slightly tricuspid in the male, the lateral teeth simple; outer teeth in 42-48 series. Coloration in alcohol faded, but a conspicuous lateral band is present.

By Rolly McKay,
Queensland Museum
— and Norm Halliwell

The sample agrees well with the description of *Haplochromis similis* and keys down to that species in Regan (1921). No match was found with the original description of *Haplochromis boadzulu* given by Iles (1960), the other name frequently applied to the Australian population. The teeth were in four to five rows, with the inner teeth tricuspid, and the outer series 42-48 (40-52 in Regan, 1921), rather than in three rows with the inner teeth minute, and the outer series 60-70 as in *Haplochromis* (now '*Cyrtocara*') *boadzulu*.

It does appear from the above information that *Haplochromis similis* does key out to be just that, and not *Haplochromis boadzulu*, as the second author thought they might be. This is a relief, as it would be extremely difficult to change the situation now after some 18 years being bred in Australia.

VCS

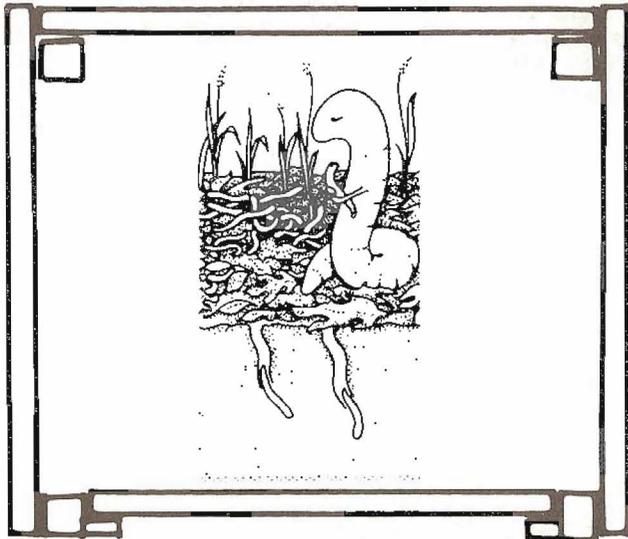
FROM JULY 1979 TCM

LIVE FOOD — EARTHWORMS

NOTHING IMPROVES your fishes health like a good varied diet with plenty of live food. It is amazing how much is available in the average garden. Everyone knows how fish love earthworms, a ready supply will always be on hand if you have a simple compost bin — I made one from scrap timber lying around the house.

Four redgum posts about four feet long (left over from the back fence) were painted with a weather protector and set firmly into the ground to a depth of 18 inches, forming a square 30 inches on each side. I then nailed boards up to these forming a back and two sides. A front was made to fit between the front posts and two pieces of 1" x 2" timber nailed to them to hold the front in when the bin was filled.

The finished bin looked like this:



By Bill Paterson

A coat of protective paint all over gave this a very good finish. All kitchen, vegetable and fruit scraps go into the bin along with leaves in the autumn (oak leaves are especially good) and lawn clippings. Every so often cover the contents with a layer of soil (especially in summer to guard against flies breeding).

Now what about the worms? Well when you begin filling the bin seed it with a handful of worms from the garden. I have had mine going for some time now and dig up as many worms of all sizes as I need, and I also have some fine compost for the garden.

But there is more than just worms in your garden. Earwigs are a pest, but larger cichlids love them (as a precaution I remove the pinners first). Slaters, those little bugs with the armor, who roll up into a ball make good crunching for Oscars and the like. I have even heard of people tossing large South Americans the odd snail (I tossed them the *even* snails as well — Ed).

Avoid the obviously poisonous insects such as Emperor Gum larvae and large Bullants. The variety of live food in the average garden is amazing. ▶

ED'S DOWN-TO-EARTH FOOTNOTES:

In the event that you produce a surplus of earthworms you might like to try them yourself, so here we present a mouthwatering recipe for an earthworm omelette.

The worms must first be cleaned both inside and out. Wash them thoroughly, then place them into moist cornmeal or flour for 24 hours. The worms will ingest the cornmeal and purge themselves of whatever they had been eating before.

Remove any dead or dying worms (healthy worms move when touched), place them in a colander and rinse in cold water. Rinse vigorously to prevent worms crawling through the holes. Place on paper toweling and pat dry. They can now either be used or frozen for later use.

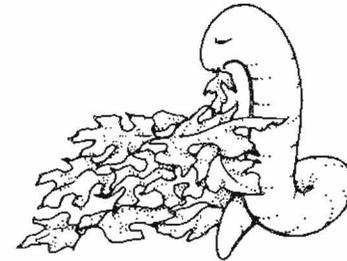
The worms are usually boiled for 10 minutes in each of three separate lots of water before inclusion in a recipe, and may be used whole, chopped or as a flour. Flour can be made by drying the earthworms in an oven (95°C) for about 30 minutes then grinding in a food processor.

Annelida Omelette

6 eggs
 ½ cup of milk
 ¼ cup parsley
 ½ teaspoon salt
 ½ teaspoon pepper
 1 drop garlic extract
 1 cup earthworms

¼ cup sliced celery
 ½ cup sliced green pepper
 ¼ small chopped onion
 ½ cup shredded cheese
 ½ cup sliced mushrooms
 1 drop chili sauce
 dash Worcestershire sauce

Beat eggs, milk, parsley, salt, pepper and garlic together. Place in a medium to hot omelette pan and when almost done add the earthworms, celery, green pepper, onion, cheese and mushrooms. When cooked add pepper, chili and Worcestershire sauces. Serve immediately.



THIS STORY IS REPRINTED FROM THE VICTORIAN CICHLID SOCIETY'S NEWSLETTER NUMBER ONE — 21/4/72.

WHO'S GOT WHAT THAT'S DIFFERENT?

The Red Devil

By H. Staude



In the early 1960s a newcomer to the larger-size cichlid family was introduced. The Red Devil. A spectacular cichlid from Nicaragua.

Some of these fish had quite a color difference and consequently created chaos in the naming. We now know that they are:

- No. 1 *Cichlasoma labiatum*
- No. 2 *Cichlasoma erythraeum*
- No. 3 *Cichlasoma citrinellum*
- No. 4 *Cichlasoma lobochilus*
- No. 5 *Cichlasoma basilaris*

as classified by Guenther, Gill and Bransford. Species are essentially classified as Nos 1 and 2 being red, No. 3 yellow, Nos 1 and 4 large rubber lips, Nos 2 and 3 the small-lipped ones, No. 4 olive with dark bands. No. 5 appears to have been the olive small-lipped counterpart of No. 4 but the name has disappeared from recent literature. All five species are native to the "Great Lakes of Nicaragua".

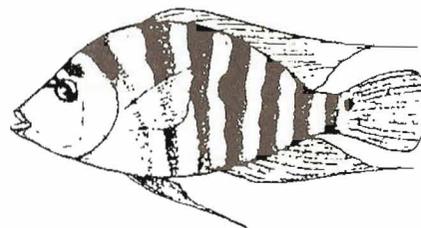
In recent times taxonomists have speculated that *Cichlasoma labiatum* is a very variable species. Miller (1960) suggests that *Cichlasoma erythraeum* is the female of *Cichlasoma labiatum*, and/or that *Cichlasoma erythraeum* is the same as *Cichlasoma citrinellum*.

Bussing (1969) states that some taxonomists feel that *Cichlasoma citrinellum* and *Cichlasoma erythraeum* are part of *Cichlasoma labiatum* and that in a more conservative sense *Cichlasoma erythraeum* is probably the red form of *Cichlasoma citrinellum*.

Today, in the 70s, Red Devils are rare. All that are in Australia are imports (or their offspring) from Japan, with only a few exceptions. In my opinion they are all *Cichlasoma citrinellum*.

I have never seen any of Nos 2, 4 or 5 alive.

At present I have a good lot of *Cichlasoma citrinellum* with two breeding pairs at work.



In the late 60s, I was able to obtain three red devils which were different from the ones I now have. One died shortly after and the other two became beautiful females. I think they were *Cichlasoma labiatum*. One went through a color change about two years ago. It turned from the pinto-grey (juvenile) color very slowly to a creamy white with black irregular blotches mainly around the base of the dorsal fin. The other one still shows the typical juvenile color pattern. Both fish spawned to each other several times. They developed a small hump on their heads but not so pronounced as the males, 10 inches in size and about 11lb weight.

These fish died just recently due to an airline failure in a 150-gallon tank. The one whose color changed turned into a good looking fish. The eyes were black, the head deep pink and also the upper part of the body, red around the belly and throat, anal and ventral fin, tail fin and dorsal fin were yellowish-pink with irregular grey stripes. Parts around the lateral line were a gleaming lemon-yellow. This fish was a real show-stopper.

The new fish or later arrivals to my collection of cichlids are different, they appear to be more like the description given

to *Cichlasoma citrinellum*. However, the yellow variety, of which I have some, go through the color change as follows — at the beginning they get light spots anywhere on the body, more and more follow until the fish looks like he has had almost all of his scales pulled out. Very attractive at this stage. Soon there are more white and yellow colored parts than dark with the exception of a few single scales. These single scales remain black forever. Later on the fish slowly goes from yellow to pink similar in color to a light-colored carrot. The male develops quite a large lump on its head which gets larger with age. The female, however, retains the juvenile dark-grey stripes.

At the present, I have two breeding pairs — one male, a beautiful pink with a large lump on its head, and the female slightly smaller still with juvenile colors. The other pair, male and female are still in the striped color-phase and become quite attractive when actually breeding. Pairs such as these should be separated from other fish if a good spawning result is to be achieved. They can be bred in a large cichlid community tank but the male is always ready to chase away intruders to his territory. The female lays the eggs which are then fertilised by the male. Batches of eggs are quite large but to date I have had an 80% loss due to fungus, perhaps a carefully sterilised tank, a lot of aeration and quietness will give better results. The fry are large enough when free-swimming and can eat newly hatched brine shrimp at once, they grow fast if plenty of food is fed to them and the water changed daily.

I can recommend the "Red Devil Cichlid" to anyone willing to give this fellow a large clean tank with other large tankmates as companions.

A good-colored pair of "Red Devils" will enhance the beauty of any cichlid tank.

AULONOCARA SPECIES

IN JULY 1987 a paper was published by Grant, et al¹¹, listing some of the new species in the genus *Aulonocara*. It listed a few of the old names, some of the new ones, plus it synonymised the genus *Trematocranus* with that of *Aulonocara* and also put to rights the moving of one species into the genus *Lethrinops*.

As a pure aquarist, I set out on what now seems to be a tortuous task to put fish to the new names given. It has taken thus far, to try to put these names to the importers' lists.

First, the names we as aquarists have come to know in the tanks of wholesalers and retailers shops. This list is in total without any exclusions at all, all the *Aulonocara* that are being exported from Lake Malawi to the trade. It does not vary from country to country. The list is as follows:

| Species | Catch Area | Wholesale/Retail Name |
|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Mbenji | Blue Regal |
| 2 | Chipoka | Yellow Regal |
| 3 | Chisumulu | Blue-Gold |
| 4 | Likoma | White-top/Night <i>Aulonocara</i> |
| 5 | Likoma | Greenface Metallic |
| 6 | Likoma | Sunshine |
| 7 | Kande Island | Blue Orchid |
| 8 | Usisya | Flavescent Peacock |
| 9 | Fort McGuire | Similar to Northern <i>Aulonocara</i> |
| 10 | Eastern Coast | Red Flush |
| 11 | Kande Island, Eccles Reef | Maylandi Sulphurhead |
| 12 | Chilumba | Stuartgranti |
| 13 | Chitende | Northern <i>Aulonocara</i> |
| 14 | Benga | Benga |

By John Ferguson

REPRINTED FROM 'CICHLIDAE'
(Vol 9, #3, 1988) THE JOURNAL OF
THE BRITISH CICHLID ASSOCIATION.

NOTE 1: Already the exporter is calling what we knew as *Aulonocara chilumba*, *Aulonocara stuartgranti*. The reason is quite clear to those who know the exporter is Stewart Grant.

NOTE 2: Also the exporter is calling what we knew as *Aulonocara* Sulphurhead, *Aulonocara maylandi*.

NOTE 3: *Aulonocara nyassae* is not on this list. This species was last exported from Malawi some 10 years ago. At that time, Peter and Henry Davis were exporting from Lake Malawi. Since then, with the fish being found off the Mozambique

coast and because of problems that country has gone through in recent years, it has been hazardous, if not totally impossible, to fish in this area. The last wild male I can remember seeing was in 1978 at a show. It won Best in Show and Champion of Champions. The specimen must have been all of 8-9 inches TL.

NOTE 4: It has been well known that certain species, in the mid-1970s from different areas of the lake were collected and "laid down" in other areas closer to the main export point. In this way, the then collector had not so far to travel to pick up the animals. This has been stated in the case of a few of the Mbuna by Ribbink et al, 1983⁵. It would come as no surprise to find that this has happened to a few of the *Aulonocara* species.

Below, I have taken the names given in the recent paper by Manfred K. Myer, Rudiger Riehl and Horst Zetzche, and to the best of my ability, tried to put the trade names to these species, and in addition placed a few new species on the end of the list (E&OE).

1. *Aulonocara auditor* — Trewavas, 1935.

Originally named *Trematocranus auditor* by Dr Trewavas in 1935. Dr Trewavas noted: "That this species may not be closely related to the other two — *T. microstoma* and *T. brevirostris* — is suggested by different dentition, smaller head, and different coloration." Three specimens were collected; one collected by Christy, was caught at Vua. The other two were collected by Rhoades with no area given.

2. *Aulonocara baenschi* — Meyer and Riehl, 1985.

This species is found at the following locations: (a) Chipoka (Chindunga Rocks); (b) Maleri Islands; (c) Nkhono/Benga; (d) Usisya.

(a) Chipoka: The only *Aulonocara* species that fits somewhere near the description being exported from Malawi that originates from this area is the Yellow Regal.

(b) Maleri Islands: To the aquarist this type has a blue face and a basically yellow body. A sharp-looking head.

(c) Nkhono/Benga: This animal is being exported as *Aulonocara bengae*. It has the largest eye of any *Aulonocara* yet imported.

(d) Usisya: This animal is being imported into the UK as *Aulonocara usisys*.

All the above animals have their own coloration/size and therefore I can not agree that they should all be under one species name. *Aulonocara chipoka*, Yellow Regal grows up to some seven inches and has a pointed snout. *Aulonocara bengae*, grows to approximately five inches and has a snout not too dissimilar to *Aulonocara maylandi*. *Aulonocara usisya*, Flavescent, again grows to approximately five inches but is of slightly different shape and coloration. It has a very sharp head. The *Aulonocara* from the Maleri Islands looks to be the species that was called *Aulonocara* sp, Sunshine that is no longer collected as (a) it is in Lake Malawi's national park area and (b) the yellow coloration of the species is not as bright as the others and therefore not as saleable.

3. *Aulonocara brevirostre* — Trewavas, 1935.

No data is available. This species was originally named by Dr Trewavas in 1935 as *Trematocranus brevirostris*. There is no data on coloration. Two young specimens were collected at the south end of Lake Malawi.

4. *Aulonocara ethelwynnae* — Meyer, Riehl and Zetzche, 1987.

This animal, caught at Chitendi Island near Chilumb, is being imported as Northern *Aulonocara*. A color picture of it can be seen in W. Staeck's book⁶. *Aulonocara* sp, Forte McGuire is a very similar species to look at, possibly a subspecies.

5. *Aulonocara hansbaenschi* — Meyer, Riehl and Zetzche, 1987.

This animal is caught at Masinge — I assume this to be near Forte McGuire — on the south-eastern coast. Again, I assume this is the same animal as the

Aulonocara sp Red Flush being imported by the trade. It is a very rare *Aulonocara* and therefore demands a high price.

6. *Aulonocara hueseri* — Meyer, Riehl and Zetzsche, 1987.

This animal, caught on the east coast of Likoma Island, is being imported as White-Top Night *Aulonocara*. A color photograph can be found in '... Malawi and Tanganyika'³, 11th edition, on page 194.

7. *Aulonocara jacobfreibergeri* — Johnson, 1974.

This species is found in Nkudezi, Monkey Bay, Nankumba, Domwe Island and Otter Point (near Cape McClear). This fish was originally found by the Davies's son, Trevor and was exported as *Trematocranus trevorii*. It was then taken back to the USA by Herbert Axelrod and named after a friend, thus it became *T. jacobfreibergeri*. Because of its locality in the Lake Malawi National

Park it is not allowed to be caught any more. The fish, although easy to breed and still in circulation in the aquarium trade has, through line breeding, lost most of its true coloration as found in the wild. There is also a subspecies that has been exported under the trade names of: *Trematocranus reginae* or *Trematocranus carolae*?

8. *Aulonocara korneliae* — Meyer, Riehl and Zetzsche, 1987.

This animal, caught on the east coast of Chizumulu Island, is being imported as *Aulonocara* Blue-Gold. An excellent color photograph can be found in W. Staeck's book⁶, on page 229.

9. *Aulonocara maylandi* — Trewavas, 1935.

This species is found in two regions, Eccles Reef and Kande Island some 135 miles apart. Their basic shape is the same, but their coloration is markedly different. The original Sulphurhead and the new one, have the same basic

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body coloration, but the original had a yellow blaze on its head and a yellow dorsal. The new Sulphurhead has a white blaze, and a white dorsal, so should be treated perhaps as a subspecies.

10. *Aulonocara macroleithrum* — Stauffer and McKaye, 1985.

This species is found at Kandy Island, just off the mid-west coast of Lake Malawi, and the authors have at least called it after its locality, and not after a friend. It is being imported as *Aulonocara* Blue Orchid. In the aquarium it seems to be a little more aggressive to conspecifics than the southern form of *Aulonocara maylandi*.

11. *Aulonocara (Cyrtocara) macroleithrum* — Trewavas, 1935.

This species has since been described by J. R. Stauffer and K. R. McKaye in 1986 as *Cyrtocara macroleithrum* so should not be an *Aulonocara* as suggested by the authors. It appears to be common in the Monkey Bay region and lives in deep waters.

12. *Aulonocara microstoma* — Trewavas, 1935.

Originally named *Trematocranus microstoma* in 1935 by Dr E. Trewavas. It was collected in both the northern and southern parts of the lake. In her description, Dr Trewavas made mention that: "This species bears a resemblance to *Haplochromis placodon* in coloration, in dentition of jaws and pharyngeals, in number of gill rakers etc... It is also and more nearly, related to *Aulonocara rostrata*. Probably *H. placodon* is the *Haplochromis* most nearly relating the stock from which *Trematocranus* and *Aulonocara* have evolved."

13. *Aulonocara nyassae* — Regan, 1921.

Three specimens were collected in 1921. There are no exact data as to where they were collected. We know only that they were collected on what is

now the Mozambique coast. As I have already stated, this species has not been exported for some years due to the political situation there. It also seems that the fish aquarists have named *Aulonocara nyassae* is probably not the same as the type specimen in the British Museum.

14. *Aulonocara rostrata* — Trewavas, 1935.

Again we have no details on coloration of this species, but Dr Trewavas did note a difference in number of bars between this species and *A. nyassae*. In the case of *A. rostrata* there were six or seven bars, whereas in *A. nyassae* there were nine or 10.

15. *Aulonocara saulosi* — Grant Dieckhoff, Mayland & Meyer, 1987.

This species was caught eight kilometres south of Masinje (east coast). It does not look as if this species is exported out of Lake Malawi. It looks to be closely related to *A. nyassae*.

16. *Aulonocara steveni* — Meyer, Riehl, Zetzsche, 1987.

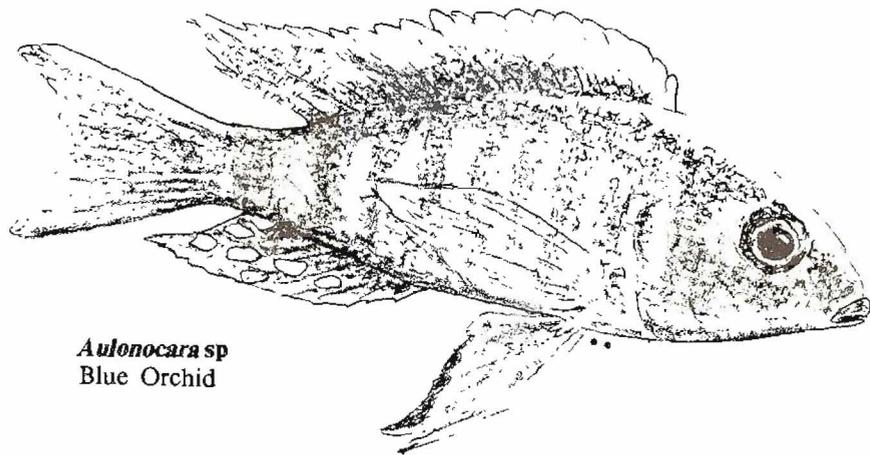
This species is caught at Kande Island. As there is no color photograph of this species available in the journal I can not say whether it is an imported species or not. Reading the color description, I would say not.

17. *Aulonocara stuartgranti* — Meyer & Riehl, 1985.

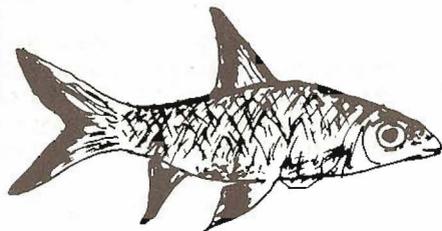
This species is being exported as *A. stuartgranti*. Until its recent classification, it was known as *Aulonocara* "Chilumba". A good photograph can be found in "Cichliden, Entdeckungen und Neuimporte" by W. Staeck⁶, on page 227.

18. *Aulonocara* sp — Grant, Dieckhoff, Mayland & Meyer, 1987.

It is caught at Likoma Island and could be the species imported as *Aulonocara* "Sunshine" (Likoma). It is the "Sunshine" with the least yellow on it.



Aulonocara sp
Blue Orchid



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19. *Aulonocara* sp "Forte McGuire".

This is a relatively new species to be exported. It is caught around Forte McGuire. It is very similar to the "Northern *Aulonocara*" in a lot of detail and could be a sub-species. This species is not mentioned in the recent paper. (Grant, et al 1987¹¹).

20. *Aulonocara* sp "Sunshine".

Although mentioned in the paper, the authors put this species in the *Cyrtocara* group for some reason. It has not been imported into the UK for some while but looks in every detail an *Aulonocara* species. A color photograph of this species can be found in 'Der Malawi See und seine Fische'⁴ by Hans J. Mayland, on page 139. It is caught around Jaro.

21. *Trematocranus* sp "Walteri".

This again is a relatively new species to be exported. It is smaller than *Trematocranus jacobfriebergi* and is a lot bluer in color with an orange band below the dorsal. A good color photograph can be seen in 'Cichliden Entdeckungen und Neimporte'⁶ by W. Staeck, on page 275.

Many thanks go to the following people who have helped me to collate the above: Dr E. Trewavas, Ray Neal, Jeff Challands, Mary Bailey.

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Vale

We were saddened to learn last week of the passing of one of our dearest and most valuable members — Someone Else.

The passing of Someone Else creates a void that will be extremely difficult to fill. Someone had been with the society since its early days and did far more than an average member's share of the work. Whenever there was a job to be done, funds to be raised, etc, one name was on everyone's minds and everyone's lips. How often have you said or heard it said that "Someone Else will do it"?

It is common knowledge that Else was among the largest and most consistent contributors of time and effort to our society. Whenever there was a need for a volunteer, everyone assumed that Someone Else would do it. A wonderful person, sometimes appearing superhuman — but the truth is, we have all expected too much of Someone Else.

Now, with the passing of Someone Else, comes the dawn of a new era. We have a fine example to follow. Who will be willing to do all the things that Someone Else did? If this society is to prosper we must all contribute and continually remind ourselves that we have seen the last of Someone Else.

Requiescat in Pace.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS

1 Rules 7, 12 and 18 are incorrectly numbered (their first paragraphs should read xx.1) — therefore it is proposed that the following alterations be made:

- (a) "In Rule 18 the number '18.1' should be on the line above."
 (b) To prevent such errors in future it is proposed: "to number the first paragraphs of Rules 1, 4, 5, 7, 17, 21, 23 and 25 to 30 (inclusive) appropriately (ie xx.1) and to adjust subsequent paragraph numbers where necessary."

2 As it seems unreasonable that the Secretary must maintain a Register of Members, but the Public Officer must have it available for inspection at his/her address, it is proposed that:

"The words 'or the Secretary' be added to the end of Rule 5.1."

3 A New Rule.

"31. RULES OF MEETINGS

31.1 Where a question arising at any meeting can not be resolved due to the subject not being covered by these rules, the standard text 'Roberts Rules of Order' shall be consulted."

(Custody of said book covered by Rule 26.1.)

A Special General Meeting will need to be held in conjunction with the 19 July meeting to vote on the above.

I'd Rather Be An Also-Ran

By B. L. Z. Bob

WHILE reading Aart Lange-laar's article on the history of the Breeder's Achievement Awards, more particularly the part about "first spawnings" I decided to put down some of my own thoughts about awards of this kind — something I have meant to do for a long time.

This is in no way a criticism of that article. It is simply the opinion of a long-time aquarist (25+ years) and VCS member.

If I managed to acquire a fish which had never been in this country before — preferably a newly discovered species, and/or one which was a member of a group that interests me — I would be interested in being the first person in this country to be blessed by that fish. But, I have nothing against being an also-ran. In maintaining fishes (or any living thing), I feel it is far more important to be a participant than a competitor.

A first spawning award, in my opinion, is simply unnecessary. It does nothing to promote the fishes concerned. In fact it can, and I believe it will, have the opposite effect.

A "breed 'em first or not at all" mentality will be one of the side-effects of this program producing a small group of people who will lose interest in a fish simply because it has been bred before (the ex-member's list is littered with them). These same people will not keep "unfashionable" species once they become too passé.

Another side-effect will be the disenchantment of novices who are not "in the know" or can not afford the usually high price tags on "new" fishes, and are therefore unable to acquire them.

The best thing that ever happened to the BAA was when it became "portable" between societies. An award that is restricted to a small society is not really good enough — in this regard, our first-spawning award is a giant leap backwards. Before you know it there will be an award for "the first left-handed aquarist living within 300 metres of a public library to spawn such and such a species during a federal election year" — we could all have one for every species if we get to make the provisions.

Once upon a time, a mention in TCM of a new species being bred was sufficient. Now it seems we need a public pat on the back for keeping animals alive while they breed.

BAAs in general cause some people to breed fishes then, unfortunately, discard them in favor of other species just to get a certificate in a hurry. The "firsts" system, I believe, will exacerbate that type of behavior and encourage the acquisition, breeding, then disposal or ignoring of species that obviously require a little more care or they would have been bred long ago. A breeder who places a lot of importance in being first is highly likely to be hasty with new species.

I keep trying to think of reasons why anyone would want these things, and all I can think of is some sort of ego-trip. I would not value an award for being "first to register" a spawning "within the VCS" when I know that not all members even participate in the BAA scheme, and the fish has possibly already been bred by a member anyway.

A simple re-design of the standard award certificates should suffice — all certificates should list the species bred to achieve the certificate and a simple notation beside “firsts” should be all that is required to satisfy all but the most egotistical types.

Such a certificate is simple to produce even on a PC, with a decent computer (ie, almost anything else) it is a piece of cake.

If first awards must be presented, I can not see why the society must bear the cost of framing them. None of the other certificates are framed and this method may even be inappropriate for some people (I keep my BAA awards in a book, not splattered all over a wall or making the TV hard to dust).

While I am in a complaining mood, let us not forget the totally unfair cut-off date of 1st April 1988, while the day is most appropriate in one way, is totally unfair to those who bred all those other fishes first.

Surely we have more important things to devote our time, money and energies to than anointing our egos with certificates — you know, things like: **maintaining** species and making sure we have a hobby at all in the future.

PS: Pen names are used for a variety of reasons — mine is my intention to refuse presentation of a first certificate. ■

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An Examination of *Cyrtocara* “*sexfasciatus*”, *Cyrtocara kwinge* and *Cyrtocara spilonotus*

By Norm Halliwell

fish, and giving them old names. This practice must stop, but how!!

I still have some 2½-3” specimens of so-called *Cyrtocara kwinge* in my tank at home. I will send these up to Rolly McKay in Queensland to “key out”, to see if they are *kwinge* or a cross of some kind. When I have this information, I will let you all know. Personally, I feel they will prove to be hybrids.

The next species I want to discuss is *Cyrtocara* “*sexfasciatus*”. Now, in the literature, **there is no such fish**. *Cyrtocara sexfasciatus* is a junior synonym for *Cyrtocara johnstoni*, which is an entirely different species altogether — **this is a fact**.

Once again I wrote to John Ferguson. He advised me that the photograph of “*sexfasciatus*” that I had sent him looked like a fish called *Cyrtocara* “*eastern steveni*”. A color photograph can be found in Staeck’s book. But, as I do not have a copy of this book, I find it hard to compare. Maybe someone else has a copy and can clarify this matter.

On further discussion with John Ferguson, he states that *Cyrtocara* “*eastern steveni*” is an as yet unidentified species, with a trade name of Eastern Steveni given to it. There is no such fish as “*sexfasciatus*”, that he is aware of. Boulenger, Volumes three and four have the original description of *Tilapia sexfasciatus*, as it was named, and which is now *Cyrtocara johnstoni*.

SOME TIME AGO, not long after my return from Lake Malawi itself, I started to disbelieve some of the species that were being sold around the shops in Sydney — some of which originated here, and others which appeared from other states, eg *Cyrtocara spilonotus*.

The three species mentioned in the title are classic examples of what I believe may be, in at least one case (*kwinge*), hybrids. I will start with the *kwinge*, as I believe this can be settled pretty quickly, with the others requiring a bit more to resolve.

The *kwinge*, I believe, originated in Sydney with a person renowned for hybrids. Many people bought these fish quite innocently thinking them to be a “true” species — myself included. I even sold a few as such. However, as they grew they gave me the distinct impression that they were not what they at first seemed.

Therefore, I wrote to John Ferguson of the British Cichlid Association. A copy of my query is herewith reprinted for you:

Q. Another species which I am doubtful about over here is *Cyrtocara kwinge*. Our fish looks like a *Cyrtocara compressiceps*/*C. similis* cross. Do you know where I can get a good photograph of this fish, other than the one in Axelrod/Burgess ‘Lake Malawi and Tanganyika’ book (12th edition), as this might be able give a better indication of what we have over here?

A. “*H*” *kwinge*, as far as I am aware, has never been exported out of the lake at all. Ask Stewart Grant in Malawi to make sure. It is one of the Utaka species identified by Iles in his paper. We too have idiots over here crossing

I felt that it might be the same fish that appeared some time ago as *Cyrtocara spilonotus*, so I obtained a few specimens around the time they appeared and grew them up. For some reason a number of them went blind over a short period of time after reaching about 2½" TL. I thought this was the ideal opportunity to have them "keyed out" by Rolly McKay, so I sent about four or five specimens to him. I also sent him some preserved specimens of *Cyrtocara* "sexfasciatus" as well. The result was two entirely different species. This means that they must be separate species — what what species? I think more work is required to determine which is which.

John Ferguson has stated that *Cyrtocara spilonotus* is **totally different**. It is a slender fish, shaped like a .303 shell with fins and has a "teardrop" marking under the eye. It is quite unmistakable from any other species.

Rolly McKay is still to do some more work on these two species — when the details are known I will report on them.

Whilst on the subject of misnamed species, I approached John Ferguson about two similar species, *Cyrtocara* "red empress" and *Cyrtocara similus*. He stated that these are two different species. He also stated that we appear to be under the same impression as the Americans, in that they believe these two species to be one

and the same fish. The "red empress" is one of the *Cyrtocara fenestratus* group and is entirely different in shape and coloration to *Cyrtocara similus*. The "red empress" colors-up at about 2" TL and has a latticework pattern on its body (like *Cyrtocara fenestratus*), whereas *Cyrtocara similus* has a horizontal bar and does not color-up until it is quite large — about 7-8 inches. A good photograph of *Cyrtocara similus* appears in Axelrod and Burgess book on Malawi and Tanganyikan cichlids (12th edition), on page 150.

I would disagree with the size at which *similus* color-up (7-8"), as I have seen them colored at 4½" — but I would agree that they seem to be two different species. The "red empress" seems to be a greenish fish when small, then changes color as it gets older and more mature.

Recently, a new variety turned up here in Sydney, called *Cyrtocara* "katanga" red-fin. This is a correct species, as I have seen it both in Malawi and in England. They resemble *Cyrtocara quadrimaculatus* in coloration and shape, except that the females are silverish all over without the three black blotches on the sides that the quads get. Their unpaired fins are also yellow on females, and males have numerous egg-spots on their anal fins. They will have to be kept separate from *quadrimaculatus*, otherwise, I am pretty sure that they will hybridise.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, 31 May 1984 — Tiddles the trout, resident of a London aquarium, was reported to have jumped more than one metre to a nearby tank which held the aquarium's main attraction, a school of Piranha. Management is not too happy with Tiddles — before being removed, he ate most of the stars of the show.

Tiddles now resides in a (well-covered?) tank in another area of the aquarium.

About half the text of this article has been added, by me, to an original by **Les Peach** (from June 1977 TCM) in order to fully explain just what *is* in a name and give enough information (I hope) so that you can appreciate the **whys** and **wherefores** of the system and possibly understand a few of our pets' names — **Daryl Hutchins**.

WHAT'S IN A NAME

LINNEAN classification (named for Carl von Linné, who made the first real attempts to classify living things) is known as the binomial (two names) system whereby all things must have, naturally, two names. The first name is the **generic** name (closely related groups); the second is the **specific** name which distinguishes a species from all others.

Sometimes a third name is added (someone always has a better way) to distinguish sub-species from one another.

To be absolutely correct a generic name should be a noun, and it should always begin with a capital letter. The species name should be an adjective, though all too often it too is a noun — regardless, it should always be written entirely in lower-case, even though it is the proper name of a place or person. Ideally, it should be printed in italics, and be followed by the name (not italicised) of the person who first described the organism and the year it was named.

The ideal name:

Herotilapia multispinosa Günther, 1869.

These names, commonly referred to as "Latin" names, are just as often Greek in origin. Sometimes they are even "Latinised" Greek or whatever; a mixture of Latin and Greek in the one word; occasionally native words and sometimes, it appears, just the first thing that occurred to the describer — right or wrong.

Obviously they should be called "scientific names". Some would even have it that they should be termed "Linnaean names", but there is enough name-dropping in this business as it is.

The best names, I feel, give one an idea of what a previously unseen fish (or whatever) should look like. If someone sent me a fish called *Megasoma multifasciata* and it was a little fish whose only marking was a big round spot, I would want to have words with them fairly shortly.

Because of the great differences in the common names of fishes from country to country. Scientific names are the only real method of keeping records constant throughout the world — an international inventory of fish that people can understand regardless of their language. However, this does not always apply, as many people have some difficulty in remembering (and pronouncing) these names.

While some names are rather complicated and even unpronounceable, they are not really as difficult as they may at first appear. Breaking them up into separate parts is the first step to simplification.

Scientific names stem from a number of sources, the most widely chosen ones are usually from the following:

1. **Geographic origins** — this encompasses the country where the fish is found, a region within the country, a lake, a river, town etc.
2. **Physical/behavioral characteristics** — including color, markings, shape, diet, habits, habitat, etc.
3. **Named after a person** — collector, noted ichthyologist, etc. (And these days it seems: friends, family, and people you would like to publish your book — Ed.)

For convenience, I shall discuss each category separately —

1. Geographic Origin.

South America and Africa seem to have been blessed with a variety of magnificent-sounding names with which to name cichlids. This of course, makes the job of the ichthyologist extremely easy, since all he has to do is take the name of the country and add *ensis* on to the end of it.

We have examples of this from Brazil (*Geophagus brasiliensis*), the Central American country of Nicaragua gives its name to *Cichlasoma nicaraguense* and *Aequidens paraguayensis* derives its name, of course, from Paraguay.

The city of Managua, situated on the eastern shores of Lake Nicaragua, has lent its name to one of the most imposing of all cichlids — *Cichlasoma managuense*. The Port Cichlid, *Aequidens portalegrensis* was named after Porto Alegre in Brazil. The country of Surinam on the northern border of Brazil and in between French and British Guianas gave us *Geophagus surinamensis*.

Cichla orinocoensis was named after the Orinoco River and *Crenicichla santaremensis* after Santarem, a town on the Amazon. *Apistogramma combrae* is a misspelt interpretation of the town of Corumba on the Paraguay River.

In Africa, *Haplochromis nkatae* was named after Nkata Bay in Lake Malawi. *Telmatochromis tanganicae* and the genus *Tanganicodus* take their names from Lake Tanganyika. *Haplochromis likomae* and others derive their names from Likoma Island in Lake Malawi. *Tylochromis bangwelensis* was named for Lake Bangweu; *Lamprologus congolensis* after the Congo River; *Pelvicachromis cameronensis* after Cameroon; *Tilapia rukwaensis* after Lake Rukwa and *Orthochromis malagaraziensis* after the Malagarasi Swamp east of Lake Tanganyika.

The list is endless.

2. Physical/Behavioral Characteristics.

Spots (maculatus) and stripes (fasciatus) figure quite prominently in this category.

Bimaculatus, which means two spots, is used in naming such fishes as *Nannacara bimaculata* and *Cichlasoma bimaculatum*.

Trimaculatum means three spots, although I have counted many more on *Cichlasoma trimaculatum*.

The cichlid with four spots is *Haplochromis quadrimaculatus*.

Maculicauda means spot on the tail, or, more precisely, on the caudal peduncle.

An *ocellus* is a spot of a different nature — an eye-spot and refers to the large spot on fishes like *Astronotus ocellatus* (the Oscar), and *Cichla ocellatus* the big, beautiful South American Pike Cichlid.

As if to confuse the issue, there are other Latin words that also means spot. These are: *guttatum*, *punctatus* and *stigma*. Taking *guttatum* to mean spot and *cyano* to mean blue, we have a blue-spotted cichlid, *Cichlasoma cyanoguttatum* (the Texas Cichlid).

Two of the Latin words that mean “many” are *multi* and *poly*. So fate decreed that *Haplochromis polystigma* was not titled *Haplochromis multipunctatus* — which both mean roughly the same thing, “many spots”.

As far as stripes go, they are usually termed *fasciatus* or *taeniatus*. This gives us two-striped *bifasciatus*; three-striped *trifasciatus*; six-striped *sexfasciatus*; eight-striped *octofasciatus* and nine-striped *novemfasciatus*.

As if nine stripes were not enough, there is a *Tilapia multifasciata* — “many stripes”. There are black stripes — *nigrofasciatus* — and, on the *Discus* there are equal stripes — *aequifasciata*. The family Cichlidae certainly has an abundance of stripes.

To confuse the issue once again, *vittatus* also means stripes, as those on *Haplochromis vittatus*. A well known example of *taeniatus* (banding) is *Haplochromis pleurotaenia* which means banded on the side.

These are a few examples, their English meanings and the fishes to which they refer:

| Scientific Name | Meaning | Example/s |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| Aequidens | Equal teeth | |
| Apistogramma | Unreliable lateral line | |
| Astronotus | Star-like design | |
| brevis | Short | Melanochromis. |
| acuticeps | Pointed head | Geophagus. |
| annectens | Connected | Haplochromis. |
| anomala | Not normal | Nannacara. |
| compressiceps | Compressed head | Haplochromis. |
| crassa | Fat | Cichlasoma. |
| curviceps | Curved head | Aequidens. |
| fenestratum | Window pattern | Haplochromis. |
| Geophagus | Earth-eater | |
| gymnogenys | Naked gill covers | Geophagus. |
| jurupari | Devil's fish hook (indian name) | Geophagus. |
| lacustris | Lacustrine | Crenicichla. |
| latifrons | Wide forehead | Aequidens. |
| lepidota | Scaly ears (gill plates) | Crenicichla. |
| lepidura | Scaly tail | Tilapia. |
| longirostris | Long nose | Haplochromis. |
| macrocephalus | Big head | Haplochromis. |
| macrophthalmus | Big eye | Pseudotropheus. |
| microstoma | Small mouth | Pseudotropheus. |
| multispinosa | Many spines | Herotilapia. |
| Nannacara | Small acara (Acara = cichlid) | |
| nigripinnis | Black fins | Limnochromis. |
| nudiceps | Naked head | Nannochromis. |
| obliquidens | Obliquely crowned teeth | Cyathochromis. |
| ornatipinnis | Ornate fins | Apistogramma. |
| pulcher | Beautiful | Pelvicachromis. |
| spilurum | Spotted tail | Cichlasoma. |
| spinosissimum | Very spiny | Cichlasoma. |
| strigigena | Striped cheeks | Haplochromis. |
| Symphysodon | Refers to the teeth on the linkage of the low branches of the lower jaw (the Symphysis) | |
| tetracanthus | Four spines | Cichlasoma. |
| tetramerus | Divided into four parts | Aequidens. |

One of the most beautiful names, in my opinion, is *Cichlasoma* — meaning “body of a thrush” — which aptly describes a most magnificent group of cichlids.

Melanochromis labrosus can only be translated (very loosely) as “lubra lips”. This fleshy group would include *Cichla-*

soma labiatum (erythraeum etc), *Lobochilotes labiatus* and *Cichlasoma lobochilus*.

When *oides* is appended to a species name, it means “similar to”. This makes *Uaru amphiacanthoides* “similar to” *Amphiacanthus*, a Pacific marine fish which is a plant-eater.

3. Named after a person.

Wolfgang Klausewitz
Charles Tate Regan
Sir Harry Johnston
Captain Rhoades
Dr Cuthbert Christy

Dr Ethelwynn Trewavas
Albert Guenther
Sir John Kirk
E. Roloff
Heckel

Pierre Brichard
Dr Herbert Axelrod
Cappy Sprenger
Harald Schultz
Peter Davies
Dr George S. Myers
Eimeke (German importer)
Franz Steindachner
Jacques Pellegrini
Reitzig (German importer)
Louis Agassiz
Dr Seth Meek
James Pindani (Africa)
David Eccles
O. Salvin
Sparrmann (Swedish zoologist)
Thollon (collector)
M. V. Ramirez (Venezuelan collector)

Apistogramma klausewitzii.
Julidochromis regani.
Haplochromis johnstoni.
Chilotilapia rhoadesii.
Aristochromis chrystii, *Lamprologus chrystii*,
Lethrinops chrystii.
Labeotropheus trewavassae.
Chromidotilapia guentheri.
Haplochromis kirkii.
Pelvicachromis roloffi.
Acarichthys heckeli.
Chalinochromis, Lamprologus brichardi.
Symphysodon aequifasciata axelrodi (etc).
Iodotropheus sprengerae.
Symphysodon aequifasciata haraldi.
Trematocranus peterdaviesi.
Petenia, Cichlasoma myersi.
Pterophyllum eimekei.
Geophagus steindachneri.
Geophagus pellegrini.
Apistogramma reitzigi.
Apistogramma agassizi.
Cichlasoma meeki.
Pseudotropheus pindani.
Diplotaxodon ecclesi.
Cichlasoma salvini.
Tilapia sparrmanni.
Tilapia tholloni.
Apistogramma ramerizi.

Last (in this list) but not least, there are *Enantiopus boulengeri*, *Xenotilapia boulengeri* and the largest African cichlid, *Boulengerochromis microlepis* — all named for one of the all-time superstars in ichthyology, Georges Albert Boulenger.

The following is a brief list of some of the commonly used “building blocks” and their meanings. Check them against some of your favorite fishes and will see how they (usually) fit them so well.

GREEK

acantho = spiny
amphi = both sides
aplo = single
cara = head
cephalo = head
chilo = lip
chroma = color
cinctus = girdle
crypto = hidden
dermo = skin
dontos = tooth
echino = spiny
erythro = red
eu- = typical
gaster = belly
gastro = belly
genys = cheek
geo = earth
gramm = line
gymno = naked
haplo = single

hemi = half
hetero = different
hexa = six
ichthy = fish
krypto = hidden
lepis = scale
leuco = white
leukos = white
limno = pond
macro = large
mega = large
melas = black
micro = small
mono = single
morph = form or shape
nannos = dwarf
neo = new
noto = back
oligo = few
opsis = appearance, aspect
ophthalm = eye

osteo = bone
penta = five
petro = stone
phago = eat
phyll = leaf
platus = wide or flat
poly = many
pseudo = false
ptero = fin
soma = body
spilo = spot
spilos = spot
sterno = breast
stoma = mouth
taenia = band
tetra = four
troph = food
uro = tail
xantho = yellow
xeno = strange
zon = girdle

LATIN

-alis = relating to
-anus = belongs to (place)
-atus = provided with
-ellus = diminutive suffix
-ensis = belongs to (place)
-icus = belonging to
-ides = relationship
-ites = belonging to
-osus = full of (spots)
-ulus = diminutive suffix
acutus = sharply pointed
aequi = equal
albus = white
ater = black
auris = the ear
auster = the south
caeruleus = dark-blue

caudo = tail
cep = head
dens = tooth
elegans = elegant
flavus = yellow
frons = forehead
fusco = brown
fuscus = dark-colored
gutta = spot
labi = lip
latus = side, flank
lobatus = lobed
macula = large
niger = black
ocellus = eye-spot
octo = eight
pictus = painted

pulcher = beautiful
punctum = hole or spot
pusillus = very small
quadri = four
quin = five
ruber = red
rufus = red
semi = half or part
serratus = saw-like
sex = six
stella = star
striatus = striped
tenuis = thin
urus = tail
ventra = belly
vitta = striped



New Members

The committee, on behalf of all the members of the society, wishes to welcome the following new members:

Pam and Les Allison — Blackburn South

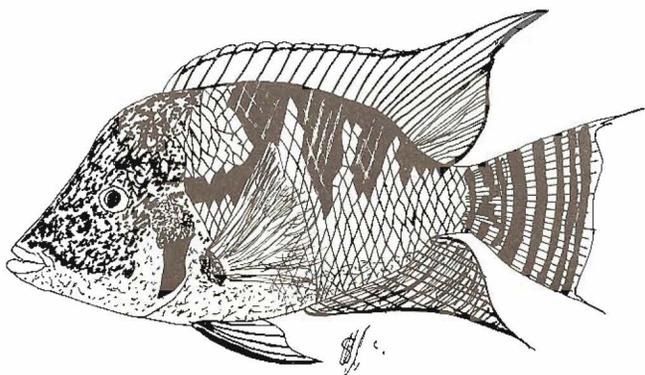
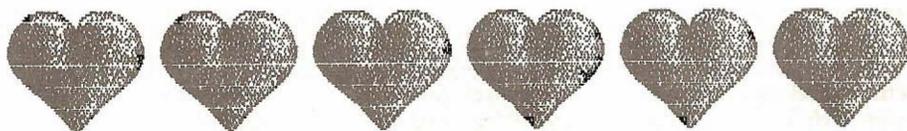
L. Bulley — Stratford, North Queensland

Brian Gaisford — Cockatoo

Nigel T. Hunt — Toorak

Aussie Magnussen — Mulgrave

(Of course we hope to get to know those who are able to attend our meetings and social functions regularly, and would appreciate reading of the experiences of our interstate and country members. — Ed.)



MAY TABLE SHOW

| TANK | SPECIES | ENTRANT |
|------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | <i>Cichlasoma nicaraguense</i> | M. Neath |
| 2 | <i>Cichlasoma maculicauda</i> | J. Shields |
| 3 | <i>Geophagus surinamensis</i> | D. Smith |
| 4 | <i>Etroplus maculatus</i> | P. Dundas |
| 5 | <i>Geophagus surinamensis</i> | P. Petrus |
| 6 | <i>Etroplus maculatus</i> | J. Staude |
| 7 | <i>Cichlasoma meeki</i> | D. Parbery |
| 8 | <i>Pterophyllum scalare</i> | M. Vella |
| 9 | <i>Aequidens dorsigerus</i> | A. Langelaar |
| 10 | <i>Cichlasoma spilurum</i> | S. Haymes |

JUDGE'S ASSESSMENT

| Tank | Cond (max 30) | Fins (max 30) | Shape (max 20) | Scales (max 10) | Age (max 10) | Total |
|------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------|
| 1 | 26 | 28 | 19 | 10 | 7 | 90 |
| 2 | 26 | 25 | 18 | 10 | 8 | 87 |
| 3 | 26 | 24 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 84 |
| 4 | 23 | 27 | 17 | 10 | 6 | 83 |
| 5 | 27 | 27 | 17 | 10 | 8 | 89 |
| 6 | 25 | 25 | 17 | 9 | 8 | 84 |
| 7 | 28 | 28 | 19 | 9 | 8 | 92 |
| 8 | 27 | 26 | 18 | 10 | 7 | 88 |
| 9 | 26 | 26 | 18 | 9 | 8 | 87 |

JUDGE'S COMMENTS

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Good young fish. | 6. Good fish. |
| 2. Good effort in bringing big fish. | 7. Good specimen. |
| 3. Not in show condition. | 8. Good fish. |
| 4. Not in show condition. | 9. Hard to judge, shy fish. |
| 5. Excellent color. | 10. Very good specimen. |

RESULTS

1st S. Haymes.

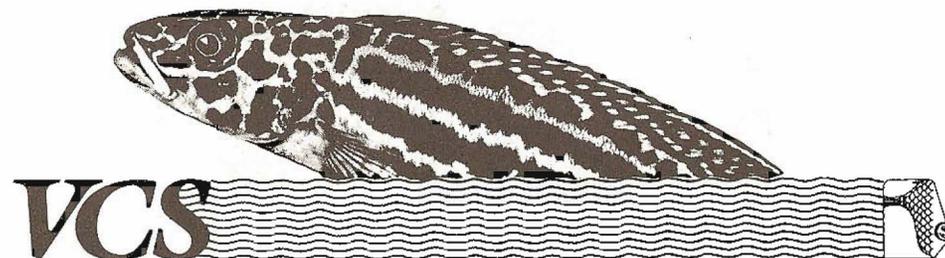
2nd D. Parbery.

3rd M. Neath.

Popular Choice: Peter Petrus's *Geophagus surinamensis*.

Many thanks to Kevin Archibald for judging this month.

Glenn Briggs



Minutes of previous meeting

The May meeting opened at 8.08 with the president in the chair. He welcomed all 44 members and eight visitors. Apology: Bill Foreman.

John Reeves defeated Hanno van Dijk in a close quiz and won a can of food. Aart thanked for the questions.

New members: **Charlie Mitchell, Tracey Spain, John Halley, Don Olney, Christine Jacobs, Diane Parbury** and **Judy Parbury** were welcomed and presented with their badges, planners and membership cards.

Dave Thorn then spoke about the conference.

Minutes of April meeting taken as read on a motion moved by Jeffrey Staude and seconded by Peter Petrus.

Treasurer reported that all books are at the auditors so there will be no report. This was received on a motion moved by Danny Smith and seconded by Manny Vella.

Correspondence:

Australia Post
Change of address
A. J. Parkes
Membership application

re second bulk posting point.
Edgewood Valley AS.
acknowledgement of badge order.
David Russell.

This report was received on a motion moved by Peter Petrus and seconded by Mark Neath.

Graham Rowe then spoke about the fish of the month — *Neetroplus nematopus*.

After a short break, Dave Thorn itemised the conference agenda.

Phil Cadwallader then spoke about Snobs Creek Hatchery. A vote of thanks was moved by Graham Rowe — carried by acclamation. A brief mini-auction was then held.

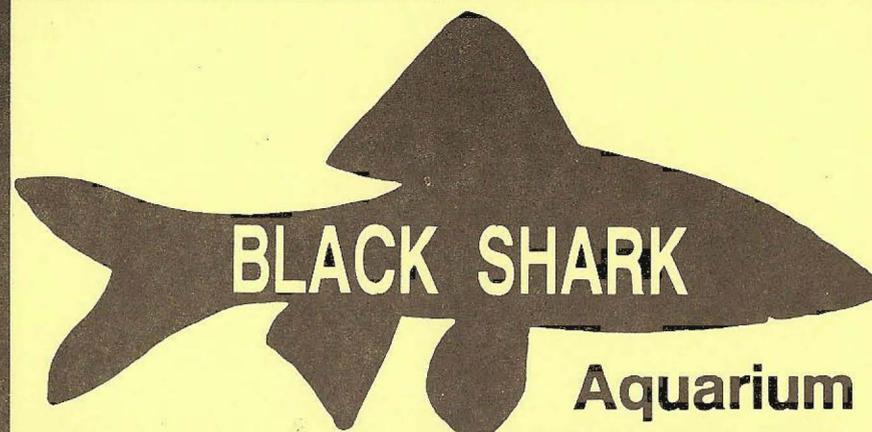
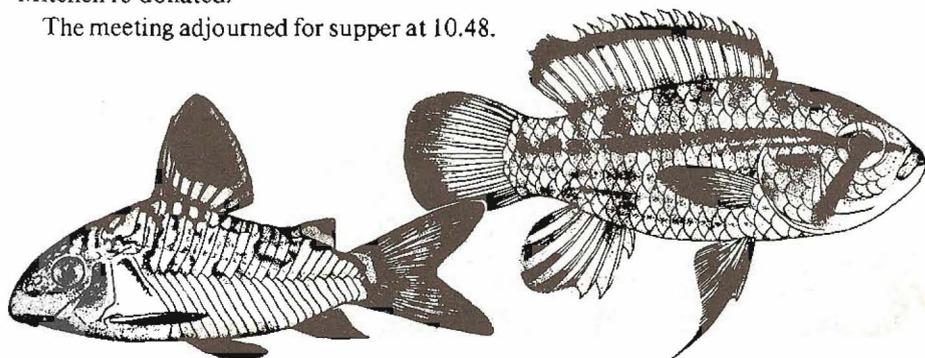
Draw prize results announced:

1st — 'Tanganyikan Cichlids' book — Pam Allison.
2nd — **Aquatic Art** Voucher — Daryl Hutchins.
3rd — Port — Jonathan Shields.

Glenn Briggs then announced the table show results. BAAs presented to: Sylvia Gilbert (5), Steve Stevens (5 and 10) and Aart Langelaar (50). First spawnings: Steve Stevens (*Tanganicoides irsicae*), Heinz Staude (*Lamprologus meeli*, *L. caudopunctatus*, *Haplochromis ericotaenia*).

Door prizes (cans of fish food — courtesy of **Pet & Aquarium Industries**): Syd Solch, Mark Neath, Peter Petrus, John Reeves, Adrian Seckold. Dianne Parbury and John Mitchell re-donated.

The meeting adjourned for supper at 10.48.



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