

The Lateral Line

Volume 1, Issue 1

June 1, 2004



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Upcoming Events:

- HCCC May meeting on the 13th in Austin.
- ACA Annual Convention. July 22-25.

**Cover Photo:
Geophagus altifrons
by Spencer Jack**

June BAP Report

May was another successful month for the HCCC Breeder Award Program. The standings haven't changed much with the exception of Christina's first spawn and the relentless march to breeding supremacy by Greg.

Since the last BAP report, 4 species have earned points including 3 first time spawns for the club. They include Pseudotropheus polit, Haplochromis sp "blue back" and the ever popular Labidochromis caeruleus (its about time). A couple of these species are still available for purchase by HCCC members for the unbelievable price of \$5 for a group of six fry.

Lets keep those fish healthy and spawning and don't forget to submit your BAP reports to earn your points.

Current Standings	
Greg	265
Charles	110
Duc	90
Paul	65
Lisa	60
Ripple	55
Dave	45
Brian	40
Christina	25

Picture of the Month



Pictured above is a stunning Altolamprologus compressiceps. I just can't get enough of the unique shape and "tribal" look. This photo is courtesy of our good friend Spencer Jack. This particular fish appears to be the yellow variant, but I could be mistaken.

"Comps" can be found in a variety of

locations in Lake Tanganyika, giving rise to the different variants. Their laterally compressed body and armor like scales make them ideal predators for fry and invertebrates that hide between rocks and tiny crevasses.

These fish are a joy to watch, especially when they have prey in sight.

Lake Victoria—A Brief History

— by Greg Steeves

Much has been written on the dilapidated condition of the once pristine Lake Victoria region. Man's influence has horribly altered the flora and fauna in the region. John Speke first laid eyes on Lake Victoria in 1858 while on his quest for the source of the Nile. This grand freshwater lake, with the second largest surface area on the planet, was named after Queen Victoria. The clear blue waters that abound with life have undergone drastic changes in last 150 years. The first event leading to Lake Victoria's demise began in the late 1800's. European led industry began harvesting the great trees that stood in massive stands along the lake. Erosion, brought about by seasonal rains, caused a massive addition of silt to the lake. This has turned much of the water, especially along the shoreline, a murky brown. This problem with water clarity plays a huge role in cichlid diversity where the hobbyist is concerned. I will come back to this further on. Railway construction in the 1920's began opening the region making Lake Victoria much more accessible to people. Somewhere around 1950, settlers to the region began stepping up agricultural operations. Areas adjacent to Lake Victoria were developed to produce crops such as tea, sugar and tobacco. Chemical run off from these industries leached directly into swamps, feeder streams and rivers, and eventually into the lake itself. Dramatic population

growth in the region brought with it heavy industry. One only has to walk along the shores of the St. Lawrence River to see how detrimental this can be to an aquatic ecosystem. Raw sewage, industrial effluent, and heavy silt-laden runoff has (and still is) caused huge algae blooms. The recent invasion of water hyacinth to Lake Victoria has covered the surface of large areas exacerbating an already epidemic problem; oxygen depletion. With everything the endemic cichlid populations had working against them, introduction of the predatory Nile



perch (*Lates niloticus*), although initially uneventful when first planted in the 1950's, eventually became the dominant aquatic species by the

1980's. This huge creature is believed to have thus far been responsible for the extinction of at least half of the cichlid population of Lake Victoria. The perch effectively patrols the lake pushing remnants of the once plentiful cichlid population close to shore where they can seek refuge amongst papyrus roots and any other available shelter. This environment in many cases is eutrophic. One can only imagine the massive numbers of fish that must suffocate here everyday.

(Continued on page 4)



http://www.gallatin.net/KIM/lake_victoria.htm

Lake Victoria is a baby. Core samples taken from the lake indicate that the entire area was dry land terrestrial as recently as 13,000 years ago. If this is indeed the case, the endemic lake Victorian species flock has evolved in a remarkably short period of time. We have caught the haplochromines in the process of radiating and diversifying, finding what works and what doesn't, in their initial developmental stages. These fish are readily adaptable, seizing any opportunity they are presented with. In at least some species, dentition, coloration, and actual anatomical structuring can be altered in a matter of a generation or two in order to take advantage of their changing environment. Rapid specialization is what has made the whole cichlid family such a success world wide, but Victorian cichlids have taken it one step further. For this reason cichlids from this region make wonderful aquarium specimens. Usually not too large, able to withstand a wide range of water conditions, willing to eat anything presented to them resembling food, a willingness to breed profusely, and colors that rival some salt water fish, cichlids from the Lake Victoria region are a welcomed addition in our aquaria.

The first reference I was able to find concerning cichlids from Lake Victoria occurred in the late 1880's when G. Fischer sent a collection of new cichlids to Dr. Franz Hilgendorf at the Berlin Museum. In 1888, Hilgendorf erected the genus *Haplochromis* based on Fischer's specimens. In the early 1900's, George Boulenger and Jacques Pellegrin examined cichlids from the region and published papers of their discoveries. Others have made contributions throughout the century as well but it seems that when the scope of

destruction to the lake and its inhabitants was beginning to be fully realized, an urgency to salvage what was left of the cichlid population arose. Dr. Les Kaufman of Boston University was among the initial



group to erect the Lake Victoria Species Survival Plan (LVSSP). In addition to cataloguing, the LVSSP acquired wild colonies, which were distributed to zoos and aquariums worldwide. Many of the species collected have since disappeared from original collecting areas and may well be extinct. Many of these institutions have been successful in propagating captive populations of Victorian cichlids and have since exchanged and distributed stock to others involved in the LVSSP. Each year, a few cichlids from these colonies seep their way into the hands of aquarists.



Victorian haplochromines for the most part are quite genetically similar. Most will interbreed freely if kept together and will produce fertile fry. Herein lies a problem. Due to the rarity of most of these fish, it is the hobbyist that must realize his or her responsibility in merely having these beautiful,

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brightly colored gems in their aquaria. We must do all we can to keep colonies of our fish species (or variants) as pure as we can. That said, it has been shown that at least some Victorian cichlids use visual cues in mate recognition. A female knows what male to spawn with through sight. If another fish swims near it is difficult to distinguish among color variants. As fish density is low due to predation by Lates, any closely-related mate may be chosen. Spawning under these conditions produce hybrid fry of unknown lineage. This is compounded generation after generation until the parent color morphs are so genetically blended with each other that they go extinct as genetically distinct species. Victorian haplochromines that have been in the hobby for over twenty years still retain the original strains through careful husbandry. In my opinion, there is a unique situation occurring here. We have fish species in our tanks that are more genetically "pure", than their the source populations.

Lake Victoria is huge. The area houses countless unique ecosystems. It is easy to imagine how parts of the lake could be polluted to the point where any form of life but viral or bacterial would perish. One would expect to find these pockets in densely populated areas and near industry. There are near pristine areas of Lake Victoria. The situation here is that as stressors are left unchecked, these areas are sliding into extinction as quickly as the cichlids. However it is probably too late to save many of the affected areas of Lake Victoria. At least 200 cichlid species are thought to have recently gone extinct.

Although the problems in Lake Victoria have been going on for some time, it is

only within the last twenty years that we have seen so many species (some de-



scribed and some we will never know even existed) perish. If nothing drastic and miraculous is done immediately, and there is really no reason to believe anything will, the next 20 years is likely to us just as many extinctions. With that will come of the death of a colossus; Lake Victoria.

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“Victorian haplochromines for the most part are quite genetically similar. Most will interbreed freely if kept together and will produce fertile fry. “

Species Profile: *Pseudotropheus polit*

— by Todd Beasley

Pseudotropheus polit hails from Lion's Cove. It is a fairly uncommon fish in the hobby today. This is because it is rarely imported. *Ps. polit* is a stunning mbuna. Males are a soft slate blue to white with a jet black mask and ventral fins. The females, however, are rather drab. They range from yellow to brown. This is a dwarf mbuna. Males generally top out at four inches while females rarely attain sizes above three inches.

Polits are vegetarians and thus should be fed a diet high in spirulina, although they seem to eat anything you throw in the tank. When kept in the aquarium, *Pseudotropheus polit* will require plenty of rock work. They have a temperament much like *Pseudotropheus demasoni* and other dwarf *Pseudotropheus*. Polit males are highly territorial. I recommend only keeping one male to a tank. Males can also be quite aggressive with their females so a minimum of one male to two females should be used. A small breeding group could easily be kept in a forty gallon tank. *Pseudotropheus polit* will do well with a variety of tank mates. For example, *Labeotropheus*, *Labidochromis*, *Cynotilapia*, *Haps*, *Utaka*, and

even Victorian cichlids would probably do well with *Pseudotropheus polit*. You should avoid keeping them with other dwarf *Pseudotropheus* due to hybridization and aggression.



© Spencer Jack

Pseudotropheus polit is a prolific breeder in captivity, which is good since it isn't often imported. Polits are typical maternal mouthbrooders. Males tend to bump females a lot when they are holding; therefore I recommend the use of a nursery tank.

Species Profile: *Julidochromis dickfeldi*

— by Robert De Leon

Julidochromis dickfeldi is an egg-layer native to the southwestern corner of Lake Tanganyika where it lives among its rocks. The pH in the lake is quite high, reaching levels above 9.0. In the wild, as well as in aquariums, *Julidochromis* will form a life-long pair bond. Both male and the female will look after

and protect the fry and spawning site.

I obtained seven ¾" - 1" long juveniles from Armke's. I've never gotten a satisfactory answer as to which sex of the species is larger, male or female. I've seen a specimen which looked over 4",

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“Males are a soft slate blue to white with a jet black mask and ventral fins.”

but mine are about 3 and 2 inches in size. *Julidochromis dickfeldi*, like other *Julidochromis*, have an elongated shape. *J. dickfeldi* are generally tan with dark brown, almost black horizontal stripes running the length of its body with blue at the edges of its fins. The Midnight Blue variant has a charcoal black body and dark blue on the edges of its fins.

From what I've gathered, the Midnight Blue variant came from a pair of "normal" colored *dickfeldi*, but their spawns would consistently produce this dark variant. It is unknown if this variant exists in the wild, but if this dark variant really did appear unexpectedly; I can guess that a pair could form in the wild that produces dark offspring.

I keep a breeding pair in a 20 gallon tank. For substrate I use pool filter sand. For cover, I use Texas holey rock, a terra cotta cave and a single, small *Anubia*. The tank is filtered by a *Aquaclear 200* and the pH is kept constant at 7.8 thanks to the local water company. I perform weekly water changes equal to 20% of the tank volume. I use fluorescent lighting for about 10 hours each day. I feed the fish a combination of different flakes and *Cyclop-eeze*.

The fish always seem to keep their same coloration with the larger of the two sometimes showing a lighter color throughout its body. After a pair forms, no courtship is observed other than the pair is always within close proximity of each other. They took up residence in the terra cotta cave where I assume the eggs were laid. Eggs are generally laid on the top or sides of their "cave". I placed the spawning cave upside down to give them more surface area on the top.

The pair laid an unknown amount of

eggs. I also believe that this pair is spawning as a step-breeder, laying a few eggs at a time instead of all at once. Little by little, fry appear. The first one that emerged is now considerably larger than the newest arrival, all within 2 weeks.



When first spotted, fry have no yoke sack. The fry are also much smaller than I expected and already showing the dark coloration. The small fry can be seen "hoping" along the substrate and rocks, staying close to cover. The parents pose no threat to them and I'm assuming that if there were any other fish in the tank, the parents would be very protective. The fry always stay in contact with the substrate, rocks or cave and will dart out into the open for food and quickly return.

From what I've been told, the parents will tolerate the offspring of multiple spawns until they reach about 1". At which time I will remove the larger fry. I started the fry off on *Cyclop-eeze* and crushed flake, which is the same diet as the parents (except I don't crush the flake for them).

When kept in a tank by themselves, these fish are extremely shy. Any sudden movement and they will dart into their

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cave. They will however slowly come out and swim around while I'm still looking at them. I also have a pair in a community tank. With other fish around, this



© Robert De Leon

pair seems more comfortable and will not spook easily. Raising these fish is extremely rewarding, mainly because

they form life-long bonds. When raising a group, you have to keep an eye on them. Once a pair forms, others will need to be removed. I think everybody should have at least one pair of Julidochromis. The species you select is a matter of personal preference. The darkness of this dickfeldi variant is what attracted me to them.

As always, start with a group of about six and as they grow, a pair will form. Remove the unpaired fish. I do recom-

mend that you not get rid of the "extras" since there is a possibility that a pair will split, in which case you can try to form another pair.

“...the Midnight Blue variant came from a pair of "normal" colored dickfeldi...”

New Rainbow Tropheus: My Log

— by Brian Turner

4/8/04

I picked up 24 Rainbow Tropheus fry from John Yull. They are about a ½ " big with vertical stripes.

I placed the bag into a bucket; cut the top of the bag off and made a drip line to siphon the 55 gal tank water they were about to be introduced to. (Acclimating) The hose is a regular air hose, enough to reach mid water inside the tank and down below the lowest part of the tank. I then siphoned out the water, which is regulated by a two-way valve that allows me to change the amount of water flowing through it (Practically a drip).

After filling the bag slowly (no quicker

than 45minutes). I remove the inner bag and place it into the tank. Prior to placing the bag in the water I turned off the tank lights, to lessen stress the fry. I clamp the lid of the tank on the open bag to seal it and allow the water to adjust to the tank temperature (15minutes).

I then release the fry into the tank. If there were fish already in the tank that would cohabit with the fry, I would have placed a blanket over the tank in order to relieve any nosey fish.

After placing them in the tank I noticed that there were two fish that constantly lip-locked. I was confused that the fry

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had already begun their ritual of obtaining a pecking order. I through this question to members of the HCCC club (Hill Country Cichlid Club) and learned that the pecking order is learned at a very young age.

4/11/04

At about 1:30 AM I arrived home from work to a dark office where the fish are kept. I turned on the light in the room first to acclimate them to the light without a shock to their system. I allowed them a few minutes to start swimming around but I noticed they all remained almost motionless on the substrate. I became concerned and started to panic, recalling all the horror stories I had read about health problems with *Tropheus*.

I immediately broke out all of the water testing chemical, vials and charts I had. The ammonia was zero, the nitrites were zero but the NITRATES were sky high! I really became paranoid then until I realized that the fish would parish only after a substantial exposure to the high nitrates. I then remembered reading what Jessica Miller had written about the health maintenance on these little fellows. I unraveled the 25' Python (water siphon) and proceeded to change 20 percent of the tank water. I ensured that the water was close to the same temperature as the tank so I wouldn't cause more stress. I added the de-chlorinator (prime) and waited.

In approximately 10 minutes the little guys were showing signs of recovery from the shock I had placed them in. I dropped a pinch of food to entice them to move more actively, they did and I began counting. I reached 19 out of the 24 but felt the others were either miscounted or hidden well.

If you recall I stated, "the shock I put them in", let me explain. Due to my stupidity I failed to insure that the tank these guys were placed in was properly cycled. What I did not remember was that I had emptied all of my 20 to 25 Malawi cichlids from the tank and the tank was still functioning at the level I left it. Well when I put the 24 smaller cichlids in, I did not account for the water chemistry that they would be trying to complete from their counterparts. After I calmed down from the shock I checked the Nitrate level 15 minutes later and it went from about 80 ppm to about 50. I realize that this is a sudden jump in nitrates but it's my belief that they were not exposed to it for a long period of time. (Basically

only maybe 10 hours).

I learned something very important this day. I learned that just because your tank is cycled,

(regardless of how long you've had it up and running) when you change the number of fish in it, the cycle would automatically cycle again.

If this is of any help at all, feel free to use it. I'm not ashamed to admit when I make mistakes. The one thing I do know is that I won't make that mistake again, and hopefully if anyone reads this they will have dodged this dilemma as well.

"I became concerned and started to panic, recalling all the horror stories I had read about health problems with *Tropheus*"



© Spencer Jack

Species Profile: *Labidochromis caeruleus*

— by Lisa Boorman

Labidochromis caeruleus, aka Yellow Lab, is found in Lake Malawi from Chirombo Point to Charo in Malawi and Cape Kaiser in Tanzania to Londo in Mozambique. The yellow variety is found between Charo and Lion's Cove. This fish likes a temperature of 75-80F. A pH of 7.5-8.6 is recommended.

Labidochromis refers to type of teeth the fish have and to the former name for cichlids (*Chromides*). *Labis* meaning 'tongs' and *chroma* meaning color. *Caeruleus* stands for 'blue or bluish' (This refers to the fact that the first specimens found were white with a bluish tinge to them).

This fish has no clear sexual dimorphism. The differences are seen in dominant fish whether or not they are male or female (usually male). They grow to about 4" long on average. They are a white fish with a black strip through the dorsal fin. Some populations have the black sub marginal band and in some the dorsal is completely white. The majority of these in the hobby are the yellow variety. (It is almost impossible to find the original white type in the hobby) These fish (the yellow type) are a bright yellow with a black line through the dorsal and anal fins. The pelvic fins can be black also. The majority of these fish do not have egg spots. Mine however do. (There is a population with it). Both my males and my females have the egg spots. People say you can tell the males from the females by the male having a thicker black line in the dorsal or darker black anal fins. I find that this shows up on the dominant fish whether or not it's a male or a female. The only way to be

sure of the sex of your fish is to vent them or see a female carrying eggs in her mouth.

In nature these fish are insectivorous and are found in a sediment rich rocky biotope with dark caves at a depth of around



20m. They wander around singly and are non-territorial. Males court females upon encounter in the lake.

I originally received three of these fish from Richard Schinkel. They were put into a 55g tank with a gravel bottom and lots of hiding places and a lot of plants. The temperature runs around 78F. The pH is in the high 7's. They were slow growing. One day one of them died and was fished out of the tank. One of the remaining fish began to put on some size and displaying to the remaining fish. That fish disappeared on me. I moved everything in that tank and there was no sign of it anywhere. I figured that some-

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how the other residents ate his body in the night. Several months later I cleaned under the tank. (The tank has a cabinet that is maybe an inch of the ground and is covered by a glass top with 2 holes to pick up the tops). I found my missing Electric Yellow. He was very dry. He was just big enough to have jumped out of the only hole he could reach. There are fluorescent lights there too. It must have been an (un)lucky jump. I gave up on breeding them. Several months later she held eggs. I wanted some new Electric Yellows because I knew I had a female. Conveniently Richards brother was clearing out a tank and needed to get rid of 5 small electric yellows (from the same brood as mine). He brought them over. I thought that they were the palest Electric Yellows I had ever seen. They were a lot smaller than their sister too. I

knew I was going to have to wait again. Well after a month of good food they started getting some good colour again. I then knew that it was diet that kept them looking the way they did. They were all moved into a 90g tank. This tank was full of hiding spots and gravel. I then saw a small one holding eggs. I got excited but she ate them shortly after. After a month or so, the big female (it was starting to get harder to pick her out as the others had caught up in size and almost in colour) was holding. I waited 2 weeks to move her to a 10g to release her fry. She kept hanging on to them. It was almost 29 days before she released 10 fry. I put her back into the main tank immediately as I had other fry to put in that tank with the *L. caeruleus*. It must be almost getting time for them to spawn again. Yeah! I can't wait.

“Caeruleus stands for 'blue or bluish' (This refers to the fact that the first specimens found were white with a bluish tinge to them).”

Species Profile: *Apistogramma cacatuoides*

— by Lisa Boorman

Found in Suriname, Brazil, Colombia, and Peru (Rio Ucayali and Amazon) along small shallow rivers in the rainforest that have a bottom of leaf litter and branches. Best kept at pH range: 6.0 - 8.0; dH range: 5.0 - 19.0; 24 - 25°C.

The meaning of its name is *cacatu* = cockatoo, *oides* (Greek) = similar. The dorsal fin of the male when it's spread out reminds one of the crest in a cockatoo.

Males are larger than females. Males can grow up to 8 cm whereas the females can get to 5 cm. The first rays on the male's dorsal are greatly enlarged (spiky looking). The dorsal, anal and ventral fins are elongated. Manmade color forms seem to lose a lot of the elongation of the fins. Females exhibit black on the

leading edge of the pectoral fins. Females will turn yellow with black when guarding eggs or fry.

Cacatuoides are cave spawners. These fish are territorial and polygamous (more females per male). It is recommended that there should only be one male per tank. Females will deposit 20-80 eggs at the top of the cave. Eggs hatch after 60 hours and the fry are free-swimming after 8-9 days. The female will care for the fry for approximately another 2 weeks beyond this stage. NOTE: high temperatures combined with a high pH will cause a higher ratio of males to females in a spawn.

I obtained a reverse trio of proven breeders from a friend. I placed them into a

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10 gallon tank. I left the two males together in the tank. The tank was bare bottomed and filtered with a small sponge filter. I also had two upside down clay flower pots with the holes on the bottom of them enlarged slightly for decoration and breeding purposes. I kept the temperature at about 76F. I haven't checked the pH in a while but generally speaking the local water is about 7.8 or so. I tried feeding the cacatuoides flake food but they wouldn't take it so I was



stuck feeding them baby brine shrimp or frozen foods. Since they were on such a good diet they soon spawned for me. I left the eggs in with the mother to guard. The eggs or fry were eventually eaten (The eggs had been there for at least 2 days before I'd noticed them being guarded). I was disappointed but knew

they would spawn again. It was a fair bit of time before I noticed her hiding in her pot again. This time I figured I'd play it safe and stole the eggs from her. I placed them in a container with the original tank water, a heater and an airstone. I waited and watched until the fry hatched. I was excited! I finally had a big spawn of Apisto fry that I wasn't about to let the parents eat like my boreliis have done to me in the past. I had planned on leaving the fry in the container a bit longer but within days of their hatching my Apistogramma norberti spawned and I needed the container for their eggs (of which 3 hatched despite my hard water and high pH). I moved the fry into a 10 gallon tank stuffed full of Java moss. I have a huge spawn it seems. The tank seems to be wall-to-wall baby Apistos. They get fed a little bit of crushed flake food, which most of the fry don't seem to like but some are taking in (and those ones seem to be larger than the others) and baby brine shrimp. They also get occasional treats of small daphnia. I find these a very pretty fish and fairly easy to breed.

“Females will deposit 20-80 eggs at the top of the cave. Eggs hatch after 60 hours and the fry are free-swimming after 8-9 days”

Available BAP Fry

The following species are currently available to HCCC members (\$5 for 5-6 fry):

Haplochromis sp. Flameback
Paralabidochromis sp. "rock krib"
Pelvichromis pulcher
Metriaclima estherae "OB koi zebra"

Neolamprologus olivaceous
Neolamprologus falcicula
Lepidiolamprologus hecqui
Neolamprologus multifasciatus
Haplochromis sp. "44" "thick skin"
Neolamprologus pulcher
Labidochromis caeruleus
Pseudotropheus polit

HCCC Going Public

The Hill Country Cichlid Club is proud to announce that it is now accepting new members and their families. After being a small group of friends for over half a year, we are now looking for new members from the community.

Everyone with an interest in cichlids and catfish is welcome to join. Even if you don't live in the Hill Country, you are still eligible to join our club.

The benefits of joining the HCCC include:

- Access to our monthly newsletter, The Lateral Line
- BAP fish at super-low prices
- Member Trading Post

- Use of our book and newsletter library (including newsletters from other clubs)
- Entire local discussion board
- Articles written by members
- Family oriented activities
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All this for only \$15/year for the entire family. For more information, visit www.xdeleon.com/hccc

For more information about the HCCC, visit our site at www.xdeleon.com/hccc

Unshelling Sheldwellers

— by Lee Ann Steeves

What happens when you have a tank full of shell-dwellers and you go to get some out, and... they're GONE?! So you remove rocks, shells, and sponge filter... and still... no fish. Where are they? Well, being shell-dwellers, they are IN the shells (and crevices in the rocks) and no amount of coaxing is going to get them to come out.

A breeder of *Neolamprologus multifasciatus* in Australia told me once that if you get the shells up high, the fish will come out and drop down, since they are bottom fish. They won't go back UP to get in the shells... so here's what I did:

Into a tall Rubbermaid tub (a big bucket would work too), I siphoned off tank water, as if I were doing a regular water

change. I put a shallow flowerpot in the tub, with the opening up, and then I placed a cake rack on the flowerpot. Anything with openings large enough for the fish to pass through, yet small enough that the shells do not, will work just fine. I then added enough fresh water to cover any shells that I would place on the rack.

I placed the shells on the



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rack with their OPENINGS DOWN (otherwise the fish just hang out in the opening), along with any rocks that I pulled out of the tank, as the fish will hide in these also. I left this alone for about 30 minutes, and when I came back, I had about 40 fish swimming in the bottom of the tub, some of them conveniently located inside the flowerpot.

I wasn't worried about getting every single fish, or I would have waited much longer. So I put the rocks and

shells back in the tank, and then sorted through the fish, pulling out my breeders and any very small ones and returning them to the tank.

I've used this method several times, and it works. The really cool part is that the



fish don't catch on and foil you after a while :-)

Special Thanks: Stores That Help Us

I would like to take a minute to give my special thanks to a couple stores that have pledged their support for our club in one way or another. They are both located in the Austin area.

Lets thank them for helping us by visit-

ing and letting them know their contributions are appreciated.

If your store would be interested in helping out the HCCC in some way, please contact us at hccc@xdeleon.com or visit our site at www.xdeleon.com/hccc

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