

The Lateral Line

Volume 1, Issue 8

January 1, 2005



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BAP Report

The Breeder Award Program keeps growing every month. Last month we had 3 new members submit their first entries. Congratulations!

Our club has successfully bred 59 different species in about 1 year's time. Many of these species ending up in the hands of other members and we have had multiple second generation spawns.

Although last month we had a Year to Date column, that information was not available to me when this issue was put together. It should be back next issue for everyone to compare their yearly totals for the Breeder of the Year Award.

Keep those fish healthy and breeding. Remember, BAP fish are available to members at a very low price.

January 1, 2005

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Upcoming Events:

- January Meeting on the 16th in Austin.
- HCCC Spring Show and Auction. Tentatively scheduled for May 6th - 8th.

Cover Photo:
Cynotilapia afra
Cobwe
by David Dockwiler

Current Standings		
Name	Score	Pending
Greg	410	30
Charles	300	30
Robert	190	
David D.	175	20
Duc	135	
Dave H.	110	40
Paul	105	
Lisa	80	
Blair	60	105
Nick	60	10

Current Standings (cont.)		
Name	Score	Pending
Brian	40	
Jeff	40	40
Kris	25	50
JJ	25	
Mike	15	
Diane		30
Dave S.		20
Kevin		20
Robby		20
Ryan		15

HCCC Christmas Party 2004

— by Lee Ann Steeves

The HCCC Christmas Party was held at the Bracken United Methodist Church Fellowship Hall on Sunday, December 5, 2004.

The same tables that were overflowing with hundreds of bags of fish during our Fall Auction seated about 45 of us, including at least 20 club members and their friends and family. While most of those attending live nearby (Austin/San Antonio), there were a couple of people

that live much farther away including Ryan and his daughter, Kristen, from Plainview, Texas and Phil from Fort Worth, Texas.

As the fish were abundant at the auction, so was the food at the Christmas Party. Everyone completely stuffed themselves and there was more than enough left over to do it all again. Everything I tasted was delicious. Thanks go out to everyone that contributed to such a great meal!

While we were eating, people talked and mingled. Most of our communication in this club is conducted online, whether on the message board or through an instant messaging service. I overheard several people saying that even though they hadn't seen each other in person much (if at all), they really felt like they were talking to friends they'd known for a long time. Dave Hansen later put it well... that many of us have gone beyond being 'fish buddies'... to simply, 'buddies'.

After the feast, we held a short awards ceremony. Dave Hansen took the floor for the rest of the evening (Thanks, Dave!). Breeder awards were handed out to several members and ribbons were given to winners of the photo contests.

Two special awards were also handed out. Greg Steeves received the Breeder of the Year award and a very nice plaque for leading the pack in BAPs. Robert De Leon was the recipient of our club's very first Fellowship Award for his outstanding dedication to the club and his work on the very awesome HCCC website and our monthly publication, The Lateral Line, which is unequalled in quality anywhere in the hobby that I know of. Robert received a very nice plaque and a lifetime membership to the HCCC. Thank you again, Robert... we wouldn't be anywhere near where we are today without you.

After the awards ceremony, members that were present for the party put their names in a pot for a drawing. Every name was a winner, and prizes included many goody bags, gift certificates, filters, a book, and a mini-bow tank. Amazingly enough, John Yull did not win the tank :)

Everyone, including the very well-

behaved children that came to the party (parents, be proud!) pitched in for a quick cleanup and setup for the church's next day's activities. BIG thanks go out to Mike and Carolyn Holtz for setting up the hall for us.



MC Dave Hansen
Photo by Terry Isbell

All in all, the Christmas Party was a great success. We all had a great time, and I am looking forward to our next get-together! Happy Holidays everyone, and may the Fish be with you.



BOTY Greg Steeves
Photo by Terry Isbell

HCCC Monthly Photo Contest



First Place: Kevin Simms and Dani Parks



Second Place:
Carla Grosvenor



Third Place: Jeremy Zahirniak

A special thanks to Bob Nuckols for judging our photo contest. This month's topic was Aquarium Beautiful.

Interview with Bob Nuckols

By Dave Hansen

Dave: How did you get your start in the hobby and when?

Bob: I first got started in the hobby when I was 6 and my grandfather was into fish. I really became hooked (no pun intended) was in college. What began as a hobby turned into an addiction. A couple of tanks turned into 5 then 50+! In the mid 80's my old room-

where going to be published. Then I found out they paid! I got a few new ones in the works and still working on that power point presentation. Maybe then join the bad chicken tour.

Mostly, I write about how to do things. I love to build things for my fish, then after a bit, rebuild them again, and again, and again! My fishroom is still in state of "again" every couple of years/months/days and is still not done after 12 years. And probably never will be!

Dave: What fish do you currently keep, and could you tell us a little about your home setup?



Photo By: Terry Isbell

mate (another fish nut) and I had well over 100 tanks. And we had every fish they would have at the local pet store on a typical week. (The local pet store went out of business and we got the fish!). Too bad I also worked at the store.

Dave: As someone who has been published frequently in some of the fish magazines out there, can you tell us how you got into that and is there a specific area of fish-keeping that you enjoy writing about most?

Bob: Really, I started writing for the fish club newsletter. We needed to fill space every month and I was the newsletter editor. So I filled the space. Then Greg and others encouraged me to send some articles in. I was pleasantly surprised to learn they

Photo By: Diane Tennison



Bob: I currently have 30 tanks up and running, 4 reef tanks, (not very nice ones, I am poor college student) 1 angelfish tank with clown loaches (one clown loach I have owned since 1987) and 5 quarantine tanks (best advice I ever got) and 20 African tanks with two many fish to list unless you REALLY want to take up some space. If you insist I'll get my 1973 Axelrod Atlas and have

at it.

I have my tanks on a central filtration system that uses wet dry type filtration. I believe in a lot of water per fish. My sumps (I have dual sumps on the main system) have 460 gallons each. And I love pvc so I use it

(Continued on page 6)

for every thing...even to be the water changer. Turn a couple of valves, water changed done.

Dave: What do you think has been the greatest breakthrough in fishkeeping equipment over the last 10 years or so?

Bob: Bio Spira bacterial additive by Marineland. Instant fish ready tank, no waiting, no cheap fish, no cycle. Mostly no waiting....I am not big on waiting. A close second would be the octopus controller; it introduced computer control to the hobbyist fishroom.

I believe the computer will become more and more important in fishkeeping...what else are we going to do with all those old Pentium 2's and win98? SE of course! I would love to develop computer software to change my water so I don't even have to turn the

valves.

Dave: What are some of your other interests outside of fishkeeping?

Bob: My kids and wife, raising them is hard! Messing around with old computers and getting them working again. Kind of like restoring old cars, only people give you old computers for free.

I love sports even though my favorite teams have mostly sucked in the last few years. I also like to grill/BBQ. Greg and I used to exchange recipes when we both were househusbands. I grill 100 lbs of chicken wings at annual party we host.

I also love to fish! Mostly for largemouth bass but whatever jumps on my hook is good.



All photos cropped for layout purposes



Photos By:
Kris Haddad



Photo By:
Roger Fisher

Photo By:
Nathan Currie



Photos By:
Terry Isbell

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Species Profile: Apistogramma cacatuoides - Cockatoo Dwarf

— by Duc Nguyen

Apistogramma cacatuoides or Cockatoo Dwarf Cichlid, is a cave spawner native to the South America - Amazon basin. The climate is sub-tropical with temperatures in the mid 70's to 80's and native waters for this fish are pH of 5.5. I obtained three 2 inch long fish from aquabid.com . Males achieve a size of three inches, are larger in size, and have dramatically elongated rays in the dorsal fin. Females achieve a size of 2.5 inches and are smaller in size than males. At spawning time, they turn a very distinct dark yellow. In my particular situation, I obtained an aquarium strain Orange flash male and my female is wild caught.

The fish bred in a 10 gallon tank which contained no substrate and was planted with *Anubias barteri* . The tank was filtered by a sponge filter and had a pH of pH of 7.5. I performed weekly water changes equal to 15% of the tank volume. I used fluorescent lighting for a duration of 14 hours each day. I fed the fish brine shrimp flake, Tetramin cichlid flakes, as well as live brine shrimp.

When spawning, the orange color of the male intensifies. Females change to a bright yellow and the horizontal stripes turn a strong black as well. They can be bred as a pair or a harem with several females holding small territories. I provided caves for the females to seek refuge as well as to establish their spawning sites. The female normally guards the fry, while the male defends the wider territory. Fry are normally free-swimming in about a 3-5

days.

The pair laid approximately 30 eggs. After spawning, the female and male protected the spawn. The female will lead her fry around the tank to feed. She does the primary care of the young. The fry were a yellow-tan in color and about 3/8 of an inch long.

The fry didn't require any special care on my part. I left them in the 10 gallon tank with the mother. The tank



Photo By Duc Nguyen

used sponge filter for filtration. After I noticed the female leading the fry around the tank, I moved the male to avoid any unnecessary deaths. I left the female to care for the young an additional week. I started the fry off on Cyclop-Eeze. After seven days I started feeding crushed flake food. The fry grew extremely slowly.

This is an incredibly easy fish to induce to spawn. A lot of my research suggested that the pH of your water should be acidic; however, these fish will spawn in basic water. My water is about 7.5 pH. I also added some driftwood to lower the pH

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some. I also found these fish to be very interesting in brood care behavior. The mother exhibits excellent brood care. She will chase off fish twice her size. This was actually one of the easier fish I have gotten to spawn. I pretty much allowed the female to take care of things. I just watched her until she started to stray away from the fry and then I removed her from the tank. I think these fish are very interesting in both behavior as well as in their brood care. I would recommend these

fish especially to those who have never kept New World Cichlids. They also stay a nice size.

Be prepared to deal with very slow growing fry. In addition, these fish can become very aggressive. Females in particular are extremely protective of their spawning site. I originally had some flagfish housed with them but had to remove them because the female was chasing them off to the corners of the tank.

Species Profile: *Pundamilia* sp. "red head"

— by Greg Steeves

Pundamilia sp. "red head" is a unique and beautiful fish from the southern end of Lake Victoria. There are apparently only two locales where populations of this *Pundamilia* species resides. The Mabibi Islands are a home to a variant of *Pundamilia* sp. "red head". To my knowledge, this particular variant has never made it to the hobby. It is reportedly more elongated with a shorter head, but similar in coloration to the other variant that hails from Zue Island in Speke Gulf. This is the fish familiar to aquarists as *Pundamilia* sp. "red head". This species has also been called *Pundamilia* sp. "Zue Island" or "Zue Island red head nyererei".

It is possible that *Pundamilia* sp. "red head" is not an actual nyererei variant. The genus *Pundamilia* was validated by Seehausen and Lippisch in 1998. Six to eight vertical bars are visible on the body (albeit faint), but the Zue Island red head has a much higher body profile than any nyererei variants I am aware of. The belly region is orange and fades to yellow then pink towards the dorsal. The section of the body above the anal fin is green. A lighter blaze runs across the spine. Bottom lip is lightly colored a white blue. Basic face coloration is pink. Three faded bars run across the forehead. The throat region is deep red and merges into the pink of the face. A faded vertical bar runs across the face and

through the eye. The dorsal fin is bright blue lined and spotted red as it extends. The tail fin is transparent and red colored. The anal fin is a blue green with three to



Photo By Greg Steeves

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five egg spots. Pelvic fins are black along the first two fin rays and fade to lightly colored red. Maximum size of *Pundamilia* sp. "red head" is around four inches.

At Zue Island, *Pundamilia* sp. "red head" is found in the area between the shore and water not more than 15 feet deep. This shallow water gem can be found over a rocky bottom amidst schools of algae grazing *Neochromis*. No *Pundamilia nyererei* types inhabit their range. *Pundamilia* sp. "red head" at Zue Island is an aufwuchs grazer. Other species in the aquarium hobby from Zue Island include *Paralabidochromis chilotes* and *Paralabidochromis chromogenys*.

In the aquarium, *Pundamilia* sp. "red head" is un-demanding. They are not as aggressive as other *Pundamilia* variants and in a tank with *nyererei* variants, care must be taken as they can easily be bullied. Suitable Victorian tank mates might include *Neochromis rufocaudalis*, *Xystichromis* sp. "flameback", or *Haplochromis* sp. "Kenya gold". Be certain to carefully observe any mixing of fish from this region. Try to include species of differing body shape and coloration. Any commercial high quality flake food, brine shrimp, and algae tabs should adequately suffice for nutrition. A good regimen is to occasionally mix food sources. A carotene based color flake will cause dominant males to literally glow.

Provided that no overly robust species are housed with *Pundamilia* sp. "red head", spawning occurs readily. As with the other haplochromines of Lake Victoria, the Zue Island red head is a mouth brooder. The eggs are quite small so an adult female would be able to incubate a

good sized batch. My spawns thus far have been small, in the 8-14 fry range, but I suspect that before long broods of near 50 will be possible.

Pundamilia sp. "red head" is not a com-



Photo By Greg Steeves

mon species in the hobby. It is available from some specialty breeders. Certainly when more hobbyists are exposed to this wonderful little fish, demand for it will increase. The Zue Island red head is one of the many furu from the ecologically threatened Lake Victoria. Although it appears to remain in good numbers within it's range, man has proven time and time again how quickly he can cause the extinctions of creatures he shares the earth with through blatant disregard for their habitat. Let's hope we can keep captive populations strong and thriving for many years to come.

References:

Seehausen, O. Lake Victoria Rock Cichlids. 1996 Verduyn Cichlids. pp. 100-128.

Fermon, Y. Conversation.

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Species Profile: *Pterophyllum scalare* - Angelfish

— by Lisa Boorman

A little background information is required to understand the status of these fish in the hobby. *Pterophyllum* comes from the Greek pteron (winged, sail) and phyllon (leaf). This is reference to the tall sail-like dorsal fin. It seems to be a very fitting name for the genus.

There have been many species described in the genus but currently there are only three recognized. They are *P. scalare*, *P. altum* and *P. leopoldi*. *P. scalare* and *P. leopoldi* have synonyms. *Scalares* have also been known as *Pterophyllum eimekei*, *Pterophyllum eimekei*, *Plataxoides dumerilii*, *Pterophyllum dumerilii*, *Zeus scalaris*, and *Platax scalaris*. *P. leopoldi* just has one synonym, *Plataxoides leopoldi*. *P. scalare* was described in 1823 by M.H.C. Lichtenstein. Almost all the freshwater angelfishes in the hobby are *P. scalare*.

The first angelfish were imported into Hamburg, Germany in 1909. However, they were unsuccessful in breeding them at that time. The first successful spawning and raising of fry occurred in 1921 (at least in the USA). These fish were very expensive in those days. They were selling pairs of them for \$75 in 1915! Can you imagine what sort of money that is today?

Angelfish come from the Amazon River basin in South America. This includes Peru, Colombia, Brazil, Guiana and French Guyana. They are usually found in river systems. They are perfectly colored to hide among roots or other riverine vegetation. They can be found in both white and black water habitats.

Angelfish can get quite large, having a

body 6" (15cm) long. When you start adding in fins (especially veil varieties), you can add another 4" (10cm) to that length. Angelfish are usually taller than they are long, since the dorsal and pelvic fins are quite long as well. The height can be 8" (20cm).

Since angels are such a tall fish, it's better if you have a tall tank so they are not cramped. As angels are cichlids, they also have their nature. You need space to house more than two angels. You need a group of them to get along in a large tank, or only a breeding pair in a smaller tank. A 20 gallon tank will be big enough for a spawning pair. A nicely planted tank full of angels and other fish makes a wonderful display in your house. However, if your goal is to raise baby angels, then you might take another approach.

Many breeders use what's called a bare tank. This will basically consist of a "bare" tank, a heater, a filter and a slate for the angels to spawn on. There will be no gravel or other substrate in the tank, so as to make cleaning the tank

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Photo By Lisa Boorman

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much easier.

Keeping angels is fairly simple if you give them the space they require. The pH of the water is no longer as important as it used to be for them, since they've been bred for many years in the hobby. A pH of 6-8 will do fine for them. Some claim that the harder water makes it tougher for the eggs to hatch, but people have been breeding them in harder water for years now. The suggested temperature for keeping angels is 75F(24C)-86F(30C). Personally, I like keeping my fish on the lower end of the scale as it tends to keep the fish at a lower metabolism. I'm not in the industry of trying to pump out as many fry as possible.

After a male and a female have pair-bonded, they usually pick a spot to lay their eggs. They will carefully clean it prior to laying any eggs. In the wild, angels tend to lay eggs on plant leaves. They will also do this in an aquarium if there are any suitable plants in there.

Thoughtful aquarists will place a slate in the tank for the angels to spawn on if they don't have a plant that the angels like. How-

ever, sometimes angels will spawn on just about anything. I've had angel pairs spawn directly on heaters, which results of course, in the death of the eggs from being heated too much.

A large spawn can consist of easily 500 eggs. Both the male and the female will guard the eggs. The eggs will hatch in approximately 2 ½ days (about 60 hrs) dependent on the water temperature. At this point the fry are attached to either the slate or sometimes even moved and placed on another object in the tank to be further cared for until they are free-swimming. This will happen in another 5 or so days. You should not feed the fry until they are free-swimming.

The best thing to feed baby angels is newly hatched

baby brine shrimp. If you've left the babies in with the parents, the parents will just as greedily eat the brine shrimp too. Most angel pairs are not good parents anymore. Most people steal the eggs after they are laid since many pairs tend to eat either the eggs or fry. I like the idea of raising the babies in with the parents at least for a while. It's a beautiful scene watching a tankful of little angels being guarded by their attentive parents. After about 5 weeks, you can start adding in some finely crushed flake. The young angels seem to realize that it's food, and have no problems eating it.

Since angels have been in the hobby a very long time now, many varieties have evolved. There are nine basic types of angels. All the others are combinations of

these nine. They are as follows: Silver (wild type), Albino, Black, Half Black, Marble, Gold Marble, Gold, Zebra and Smokey

My latest adventures with angels occurred earlier this year when I saw the best angels I've ever seen in a pet store. They were basically wild type, but with a yellowish-orange cast to the top of the front of their body. They were

both veils and had the longest dorsal and ventrals I've seen on an angel. They were also breeding size. They were obviously a pair since they were both trying to crowd all the other angels in the tank over to one side. They were also on sale! How could I resist such a deal? I cleared out a 20 gallon tall tank for them.

I redecorated the tank for them. I like my tanks at least somewhat aquascaped so I added some sand for the bottom, and placed a potted swordplant (*Echinodorus* sp. -most likely *bleheri*) in as well. I put in a slate on one side so they had lots of choice. There is a hydro-sponge filter in the tank as well. The next day they laid a bunch of eggs all down the slate. I was happy to see

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Photo By Lisa Boorman

that it appeared that I had a breeding pair. Of course, they ate these eggs within a few days. Not one to give up that easily, I let them stay in the tank and kept feeding them well.

I fed the parents on brine flakes as well as live baby brine shrimp. Some regular flake was added in for variety. They promptly spawned and ate eggs a few times. I figured that I might eventually have to steal the eggs, and hatch them out the hard way. I really did not want to do this. On September 25, the angels laid a large amount of eggs on the slate. Some of the eggs fungused, but the majority of them hatched. Shortly before the fry were free-swimming (Oct. 2), the parents moved them to the other side of the tank, and put them all on the swordplant. Some ended up on leaves, while others fell and stayed near the base of the plant. All were carefully guarded. I got bitten by the female protecting her babies from the siphon.

The fry continued to grow and then the parents spawned again. I got worried that they would eat the fry at this point, so I stole approximately 80% of the fry, and placed them in a bare 30 gallon tank with a few sponge filters. The parents still were guarding the first batch of fry. I then noticed the fry were trying to eat the eggs, and that the parents did not see them as a threat to their latest batch. The eggs went bad. I wasn't worried about saving these ones as I did not have another spare tank for more angels. I figured that since the parents didn't worry on the fry I wasn't going to for a bit either, knowing that it would be at least 10 days or so before they would lay more eggs.

The fry were being fed baby brine shrimp. This was being fed to both tanks, so the parents got the benefit of the babies meals as well. After another 8 days or so, I decided that I wouldn't push it on if the parents would still accept the fry if they laid more eggs. I moved the last few fry into the other tank with the original fry that I stole. The fry from the par-

ents tanks were obviously bigger than my originally moved fry. So far the young angels are growing well. I think I picked the right time to keep the fry with the pair, as they've eaten every batch of eggs laid since. They have also taken to laying the eggs on the sword-plant now.

I've really enjoyed this experience with the angelfish as this is the first time that the parents have taken such great care of their fry. The fry continue to grow well in their tank.



Photo By Lisa Boorman

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Species Profile: *Cynotilapia afra* Cobwe - Orange Back

— by David Dockwiller

Cynotilapia afra Cobwe or Orange Back, are native to Lake Malawi. Ad Konings states, in his book *Malawi Cichlids in their Natural Habitat*, that *Cynotilapia* are found in deep to intermediate rocky regions, and open waters of the lake. The climate, as expected, is tropical in nature with lake temperatures at the surface of 78 degrees Fahrenheit. The pH of Lake Malawi varies between 7.8 and 8.5.

I obtained a trio (two males and a female) from another member of HCCC about 1.5 years ago. Since that time I have had several spawns between the dominate male and the lone female. Currently both the males and the female are approximately 3.5" in length. The female is rounder in comparison to the males. But for the most part both males



Photo By David Dockwiller

and the female are a rounded torpedo shape. Males are a light purple/blue with black barring and an orange/yellow coloration on the upper part of the body that extends to the caudal fin. The female is a very light blue in coloration, with no other outstanding characteristics. What is rare about the trio I obtained is that the spawns have produced albino offspring which will be discussed in further detail later on in this article.

The Orange Backs have spawned three times in a 55 gallon tank. However, it has been quite some time now since I have had a spawn to occur. It could be that the female has reached a stage where she is not interested in spawning because of age. Anyways, I am not for sure why there has not been a spawn recently. The 55 gallon tank has a substrate that is light brown and round (no sharp edges). The substrate is used in commercial

applications as blast sand. The 55 gallon aquarium has no plants but I make use of approximately 80 pounds of holey rock for shelter and hiding places. Tank mates include my various *Calvus* and *Compressiceps* along with some very young *Fossochromis Rostratus* that I have recently acquired. The tank is filtered by an Eheim 2217, with a temperature that fluctuates between 78 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

The pH in the tank is unknown since I never test the water in any of my tanks, and I believe it is not necessary based on the hardness of Austin's water supply and the continual buffering of the holey rock. I do perform weekly water changes equal to 15% of the tank volume, and replenish the water along with a double dose of dechlorinator. Lighting for the tank uses a 48" single light strip and is left on for duration of approximately 14 hours each day. The cichlids in the tank are fed New Life Spectrum pellet and Ocean Nutrition flake. In addition, I have recently incorporated the use of freeze dried Krill.

My observations of Orange Backs when they spawn are as follows: the male flutters and shakes around the female to entice her to spawn. During this time the male's colors are more prominent and his finnage is more flared. The female will then become involved with the 'dance' and they will begin to spawn in various locations in the holey rock. I have not observed them spawning in the open unless it is behind a rock. Once the egg is released the female will immediately pick it

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up with her mouth and hold it in her buccal cavity. This process is repeated during the day. I should also note that since the Orange Backs are housed with my calvus/compressiceps not all eggs will be captured by the female. Instead, some are eaten by the calvus/compressiceps. When the egg is released, and if the female is not quick enough, the calvus/compressiceps will dart in and 'snatch' the egg away. However, it is difficult for the calvus/compressiceps to 'snatch' eggs from the mother because spawns are carried out in confined spaces. The eggs are cream colored in appearance. After the spawn is completed the male loses interest in the female and goes about his business. The female will hold the eggs for approximately 3 weeks. Of course during the incubation period the female will not eat any food. After the 3 week period is over I will strip her of the fry so that they can be safely raised in a fry tank. The fry are light grey after hatching. The fry tank uses a sponge filter for filtration and the fry are fed crushed flake food. I have also recently started feeding the fry freeze dried Daphnia.

As I stated earlier, I have stumbled upon something interesting in that one of the parents carries the albino gene. Out of approximately twenty fry four will be albino. I have recently placed two of the bigger albinos in with their parents so that I can hopefully spawn more albinos. Currently the albinos are white in coloration with red eyes. Where the top of the body is orange/yellow in males an albino male has a light yellow coloration. Over time it will be interesting to see if this coloration in male albinos becomes more

prominent. As I write this article the two oldest albinos are approximately 2" in length.

Keeping and raising Orange Backs is not difficult. I have found that they are non-aggressive towards other cichlids and are only aggressive towards their own when spawning or staking out territory. The



dominant male will be more colorful than the other males. I do not know if other males will try to spawn with females if the dominant male is occupied since I have never spawned a second generation of Orange Backs.

I would recommend Orange Backs to other cichlid enthusiasts. They are not hard to maintain if cared for correctly, as with any cichlid, and will spawn quite readily when young. I believe they would be a good addition to a cichlid community tank, and would especially be a success for the beginner. In concluding, I will continue to breed this fish so that I can establish albinos of this genus.

Photo By David Dockwiler

Trading Post

The Hill Country Cichlid Club Trading Post is for all club members and club supporters to post ads of fish and equipment they have for sale. Members are encouraged to sell their extra fish and supplies via this Trading Post. Businesses that support the HCCC are welcome to submit a sample stock list. Anyone is welcome to contact the parties selling fish, but only HCCC members can place ads. The Hill Country Cichlid Club is only facilitating the exchange of fish and in no way offers any guarantees on items purchased on the Trading Post.

Lake Tanganyika

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Lake Malawi

F1 Cynotilapia Afra Edwardi Cobwe

My last batch of F1 Afras (sold parents to Nick). I have at least 3 males and unknown number of females. They are about 1.5" inches in length. Make an offer. No shipping. Chiu. chiulee@yahoo.com (Austin) 12/7

Labeotropheus trewavasae "Mpanga" juveniles

1.25-2.0" total length, easily sexable, \$7 for a pair or \$12 for 2 pair. males are still largely blue but beginning to develop the rusty adult coloration on their sides. available for pickup only. Ryan. wvalicek@yahoo.com (Houston) 12/29

Assortment of Malawi Cichlids for sale

I have the following Malawi Cichlids for \$2.50/each:
- Cynotilapia Afra Cobwe "Orange Back"
- Aulonocara Saulosi "Green Face"
- Cyrtocara Moori "Blue Dolphin"
- Protomelas Taeniolatus "Super Red Empress"
No shipping. David. dockusan@netzero.net (Austin)
11/29

F2 Fulleborni Marmalade Cats

A whole bunch of 1.5" fulleborni marmalade cats. Parents were from Armke's. Some are starting to color up nicely. Make an offer. No shipping. Chiu.
chiulee@yahoo.com (Austin) 12/7

Accessories

Used Tanks

I have one 20L with hood and light for \$30. Also have two 20H's with glass tops, 2 sponge filters, 1 HOB filter and a 48" light strip all for \$70. I will sell everything together for \$90. Jeff. jrcaroli@gvvc.com (Spring Branch) 12/27

Used fish farm equipment

20 Gallon High tanks approximately 60 in total \$12.00 ea to club members \$15.00 to anyone else. A few 20L with drilled sides and or bottoms (perfect for central filtration systems) 12.00/15.00 6 tank racks w/ lights \$45.00 ea, Fish Boxes \$2.50 new and used various sizes. Large assortment of tops and lights. best just come see it. 210 842- FISH (3474) lots of farm equipment Bio Balls etc. Shipping available. Jeff jjoilrig@aol.com (S.A.) 11/08

If you would like your ad to appear on the next issue of *The Lateral Line*, make sure you submit your ad one week before the 1st of the month. I can probably get your ad in even a few days before the 1st, but there are no guarantees. If you would like to submit your ad, do so at: www.xdeleon.com/hccc/members/submit-ad.php

Remember, only HCCC members can submit ads. Ads will also appear on the club website.

BAP Fish

For HCCC members only. Check forum for current availability

Aulonocara flavescens blue dorsal 6 fry—\$5.00

Labidochromis caeruleus 6 fry—\$5.00

Cynotilapia afra 6 fry—\$5.00

Pseudotropheus polit 6 fry 5.00

Aulonocara stuartgranti Mualana Bi-color 500 6 fry 5.00

Mbipia lutea 6 fry 5.00

Aulonocara saulosi 6 fry—\$5.00

Aulonocara saulosi 6 fry—\$5.00

Cyrtocara moorii 6 fry—\$5.00

Pseudotropheus demasoni 6 fry 5.00

Telmatachromis vittatus 6 fry 5.00

Lamprologus brevis "Ikola sunspot" 6 fry 5.00

Iodotropheus sprengerae 6 fry 5.00

Cartoon of the Month

— by Ryan Robinson



Various businesses have expressed support for the Hill Country Cichlid Club. They provide our club with meeting places, free gifts and discounts to HCCC members. Information on these clubs can be seen throughout the newsletter and on our website. Please stop and show them we appreciate their support.