



Colorful Tetras, by Wilfred L. Whitern. 50c from your dealer or direct from TFH.

COLORFUL TETRAS is a new TFH book devoted to giving hobbyists all the facts about those lively, flashing jewels of the aquarium, the Tetras. Necessarily broken into two volumes to allow the most comprehensive treatment possible, this Tetra information is given in two companion volumes, both by Wilfred L. Whitern. The two books are COLORFUL TETRAS and TINY TETRAS.

COLORFUL TETRAS covers the Characins of the genera Hemigrammus, Moenkhaussia, Aphyocharux, Phenacogrammus, and others, with emphasia placed on the popular little Hemigrammus species. Everything that the hobbysis needs to know is covered, from aquarium arrange ments and water conditions to foods and feeding and prevention and treatment of disease.

For each species customarily bred, author Whitern has listed all requirements for a successful spawning. Each species is treated both in general, in the section devoted to over-all recommendations for spawning the Tetras, and in particular, in the section which deals with the specific fishes.

Breeders, experienced or beginning, will find plenty of good, practical advice. For many, special benefit will be derived from the listings of the average amount of spawn received at each spawning.

TROPICAL FISH

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EDITORIALLY . . .

The "Mail Call" Editor's Lament.

"I bought a pair of Swordtails, And got them for a song; I found them dead this morning, Now tell me, what is wrong?"

"My neighbor raises Gupples; Their tails are big and black. My Gupples all have tiny tails, Now tell me what they lack!

"My friends all keep Dwarf Cichlids, They spawn them, it is true. My Cichlids only look at me, So tell me what to do!"

I'm told only half a story;
My answer's condemned if I'm wrong.
I lose my hair, and sit and stare
And grumble all day long.

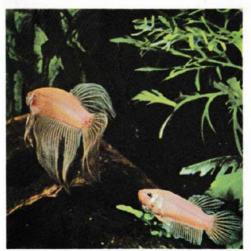
I'll change my name and grow a beard,
Then move to the isle of Bali.
I'll live in a cave, ne'er wash nor shave
Nor answer such questions, by golly!

William Vorderwinkler

Tropical Fish Hobbyist



March, 1964



A pair of Yellow Betts: which were bred from parents having a flesh-colored body one transparent fin edges.

Maybe we'll see them soon!

The Yellow Betta

BY DR. EDUARD SCHMIDT, Bad Homburg v.d. H., Germany Photos by the Author

The gamut of colors which adorn Betta iplenders has been enriched by the addition of a new, charming variety. A pilot for an American airline discovered the Yellow Betta in the tanks of a breeder in Bangkok and brought back two beautiful pairs for me.

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Tropical Fish Hobbyist



Yellow Setias, like highly inbred color varieties of other species, are more delicase than normally colored specimens; they require a slightly higher temperature range.

The breeding of the Yellow Bettas had already been accomplished by me decade ago. With the flesh-colored Bettas one finds not infrequently individuals where the edges of the fins are transparent; that is, the red cells are missing. If one breeds the Bettas with the fewest red cells for several generations, individuals eventually appear which are transparent, whose bodies and fins show only yellow cells besides green rays. Using these, one can arrive at a yellow Betta by selective inbreeding. The fact that there are green rays and that the eyes are black shows us that there still exist green and black color cells in small numbers. In contrast to this Albino Bettas have been bred, where the black color cells are totally missing. Albinism in Bettas resulted from a single mutation and cannot be brought about by selective breeding as it would with the Yellow Betta.

From my experiences the Yellow Betta from Thailand was developed by selective breeding. It is therefore an inbred variety which places higher demands on the breeder. Yellow Bettas require higher temperatures than the common strains (82 to 86°), and the females begin to develop eggs only when fed a variety of foods. Then it is easy to see the plump, stuffed, cone-shaped ovaries of the females. The Yellow Betta is a pure breed and only yellow progeny result.

Bettas are a very interesting study object for the scientifically interested hobbyist because of the great variability of colors. Probably no other aquarium fish delights us with as many pure, gleaming colors as our friend the Betta. The simple Mendelian laws of heredity which were taught to us in school with garden plants and guinea pigs can be applied much more effectively by the hobbyist when he crosses different varieties of Bettas. With the Yellov and the Black Betta variety, there are more complicated hereditary procedures. The yellow color of this new importation is only faintly indicated, a little more intense in the body than in the fins, interrupted by green rays on the otherwise transparent veil-like fins.

How did this yellow tone come to be? All Bettas imported so far have a red basic color, brought out by red color cells (erythrophores). The red color can appear in all shades from light to dark. The occasional dark color is dependent on the presence of black or yellow cells (melanophores and xanthophores). The more black color cells are mixed in with the red, the darker the red appears; the fewer black cells there are, the lighter the red. Red, black, and yellow are true color cells. In contrast to this the intense blues, greens, and slate-gray colors are brought out by the light-diffracting property of certain stored crystals which lie like prisms in the skin cells of Bettas (iridiocytes).

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March. 1964

A new Moenkhausia species.

Black Jacket

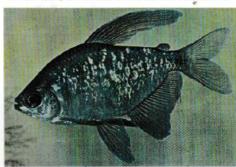
By HARALD SCHULTZ, São Paulo, Brazil

"Harald, your friend Takase gave me the message that his father has caught a few interesting, probably unknown fish again and sent them to São Paulo!"
This is what my wife told me when I came home from the city. As you can see, anyone who lives in this paradise of tropical fishes needs only to wait if he wants to have the most beautiful new species come swimming to him.

A new fish? This is always good for a thrill. But my enthusiasm was always dampened by doubt. How often had I been disappointed by such news? A fish hobbyist is like a hunter. Game is always plentiful elsewhere, and the same holds good for new fish species. When one finally gets there, nothing!

"What do they look like?" I asked. My wife has been well acquainted with the better-known species for years. "Quite unusual, I've never seen anything like them. They are elongated, The back is totally deep black. In the rear half of the body there is a deep black triangle. It's supposed to come from a small stream near Belem do Pará, In Amazonas," she said.

Moenkhausia pittleri, more sintilar to the popular conception of what a Moenkhausia should look like then the new Block Jacket, differs greatly from the new Black Jacket in both body shape and coloration. Fibro by Dr. Herbert R. Akarland. (Por compersion, reter to the color photograph of the Black Jacket, Meenkhausia tekasei, on page 13.)



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For several decades there have been millions of aquarium fishes caught and exported. From here they were shipped all over the world. Until a short time ago Belem do Pari was the center of the American-Brazilian fish trade. Big planes would arrive empty and return loaded with hundreds of filled conrs to the U.S.A.

Would this be a likely place for a new and particularly pretty fish? But you Would this be a likely place for a new and particularly pretty fish? But you can never tell. Some years back the well-known ichthyologist Myers found some hitherto unknown species of Cynolebias during a Sunday excursion near Rio de Janeiro. And then I remembered how I had in a few afternoons of exploring the Neon Tetra streams of the Upper Amazon found more than ten different new Characins. They were scientifically classified and identified by the noted French specialist Dr. Jacques Gery. Among them were jewels like the lovely Copella vilmae and a new Moenkhausia species which has not yet been identified, a real beauty. It is a bluish-silver fish with wavy rows of red

dots. Yes, there are plenty of beautiful and unknown fishes in Amazonas!

Naturally I returned to the city at once. Sixteen specimens of the little ishes swam in a densely-planted tank. They were elongated in form, re-sembling the typical Henigrainnus species. Fins were transparent, and the dorsal and anal fins each had a tiny white dot right at the tip. The basic body color was a smooth silver. From the beginning of the head the back as far as the caudal base was a deep jet black, separated from the middle of the body the caudal base was a deep jet back, separated from the middle of the body by a narrow bluish-silver and sometimes metallic red horizontal line. From the beginning of the anal fin to the caudal base, the lower half of the body beneath the horizontal stripe is adorned by a deep black triangle. Some individuals have their black color of the lower body right into the pectoral individuals have their black color of the lower body right mgo the pectoral region, even covering it at times and losing the triangle shape which is so typical. Smaller specimens seem to have the tendency not to have the black color on certain parts of the body. Head and eyes are silvery, the eyes with black pupils. Covering the caudal base is a large four-cornered patch which is bordered above and below with white, typical for many species of Hemigransmus and Moenkhausia. Sex differences do not seem to be recognizable by the colors. Not all are similar to one another in intensity of coloration. Some go into slate-gray at times; and if frightened they may pale to look like nondescript silvery fish.

Best suited to them seems to be a subdued light, arrived at by numbers of plants which partly cover the surface, and crystal-clear water. They then show their deep black, shiny, very attractive backs clearly, as well as the pitch-black triangle in the rear lower half of the body. When one sees a group of these fish the immediate impression is of a formal occasion where everyone is dressed in a black dinner jacket. Truly elegant! Their maximum length

Securis to be about 2 inches.

Why are there so many authors who are so strongly opposed to community aquaria? I like my large 6-foot tank. Many fish varieties are found therein,

Tropical Fish Hobbyist



even from other parts of the world. I keep Veiled Angelfish with flowing fins together with a school of pretty Tiger Barbs. "Impossible!" I hear some of my readers say, "It can't be done!"

You have my word; the Barbs have never molested the slow-moving Scalares. It seems that peace is more easily arrived at in a large space. Unfortunately this is not always the case with us humans. There are also eight Pearl Gouramis in this tank, and the Barbs never touch their tantalizingly long ventral fins.

Lovely Discus of the various color varieties are seen swimming here. They have their reserved quarters below a thin strip of water-soaked log which lies tilted in the tank. A school of always-lively Balantiocheilus melanopurus filts by. They dance about, almost on their heads, able to swim to their hearts' content in the ample space. A school of 22 Rasbora heteromorpha keeps closely together. Black and yellow banded Leporinus faccianus nibble on the algae. Some Dianema urastriata with their black-and-white striped tails are real jewels of the aquarium. Armored Catfishes of many species scurry over the bottom, and many others. The only thing missing is a group of a hundred Cardinal Tetras to complete the picture. These will not be available for several months, when the fry which hatched during the rainy season put on a little growth.

March, 1964



Fig. 1. "BLACK JACKET"—Mornkhousia takasei sp. nov.: two of the types, largest about 32 mm. in sd. length. Photograph by Harald Schultz.

Two New Tetras from the Lower Amazon Basin

by Dr. J. Géry¹

oy Dr. J. Gefy:

The Tetragonopterinae described below were discovered by Mr. Takase, one of the fish-collecting pioneers in the Brazilian Amazon. The author is very pleased to name them in his honor. They were procured by Mr. Harald Schultz, whose help I am happy to acknowledge. Once more he has introduced two very valuable and interesting fishes to the tropical fish hobbyst.

Moenkhausia takaset sp. nov. (fig. I)
Holotype: female (?) 33 mm. in standard length (41.8 mm. in total length), collected by Mr. Takase in a creek close to Belem do Pars, Rio Guama basin, lower Amazon. June. 1963.

Concerted by Nr. 1993. lower Amazon, June, 1993. aratypes: 4, 27,3-32.2 mm. in sd. length, collected with the type; pers. Nr. M. 349, 2 to 5.

Contribution Nr. 35 to the Study of characoid Fishes. Types deposited in the U.S.N.M.

March, 1964

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Tropical Fish Hobbyist

Diagnosis: Depth 3.23-3.64 and head 3.65-4.08 in sd. length; dorsal fin slightly in advance of the middle of the body; anal iii or iv, 18, i or 19, i; seales 5/33/3 to 4; 4 or 5 external premaxillary teeth; two small maxillary teeth; gill-rakers 8-9/12-13; a conspicuous longitudinal silvery band; upper half of the body, from head to end of peduncle above the band, almost black, as well as the lower part of the body above anal to end of peduncle (the black pattern is rather variable); fins without pattern, except some black at the beginning of the caudal rays; unpaired fins lemon-yellow, more intense on the first rays of dorsal and anal, on adipose fin and on upper caudal lobe, quickly vanishing in alcohol; tips of caudal rays somewhat dusky.

Description (See Table I for proportions and counts): dorsal and ventral profiles symmetrical, body compressed and rather clongate for a Moenhanicia; predorsal somewhat keeled, with a regular series of scales, preventral flat, the scales bent at right angle on sides; pectorals and ventrals short, not reaching next fin; origin of ventrals nearer snout than base of caudal, anal fin rays not armed with hooks (on supposed male specimens), the anterior ones forming an anterior lobe and very few scales, in only one row, on base of first rays; caudal lobes equal, scaled to not more than their basal ball; lateral line complete, the scales of the ordinary Tetragonopterine-type, with few striae, the apical border not crenulate; 33-4 scales between lateral line front of the eye; eye greater than interorbital; circumorbital bones somewhat reduced, the great suborbital bordered, all around, by a naked zone whose width at the angle of the check does not exceed the third of the bone's width; jaws almost equal, the mouth terminal, the dentary very slightly in advance of the premaxillary premaxillary with two rows of teeth, the outer row consisting of 4 or 5 tricuspid teeth, the inner one with 5 quincuspid teeth; maxillary long and slender, almost equalling an orbital diameter, with 2 smal

sides.

Discussion: Moenkhausa tahasai belongs to the Eigenmann's (1917, p. 68) group of species with "depth usually more than 2.75 in the length." The ten or so known species in the group are usually identified by their color pattern. They can nevertheless be separated in two groups: those with more than 21 anal rays like dichroura, intermedia, the numerous spp. of lepidaru, collettii, miangi, etc. . . , and those with 21 or less than 21 anal rays like copei, ceror and cotthho'. The yellow upper caucial lobe of Moenkhausis takasai sp. nov. resembles the pattern of M. lepidara whereas, by its anal count and the form of its body, it is rather close to M. cottnho, also from Para. The latter species, in addition to a different coloration, have the following dissimilarities with the new species:

M. lepidara lepidara

M. cotinho

Anal . . . iii or iv, 20-25, i iii, 16-18, i iv, 18-19, i
Depth. . . 3,0-3,5

Eye . . about equal to about equal to interorbital interorbital interorbital moderate moderate rather long and slender

rather long and slender

" "21 rays" means probably, counting as Eigenmann did, about iti or iv 19 (i) rays

For several decades there have been millions of aquarium fishes caught and exported. From here they were shipped all over the world. Until a short time ago Belem do Pará was the center of the American-Brazilian fish trade. Big planes would arrive empty and return loaded with hundreds of filled con-

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March, 1964

М	. lep	idura lepidura	M. cotinho M. ta		zhasei sp. nov.	
External pro maxillary to		3-4	3-4		4-5	
Gill-rakers	***	8-9/13-15	7/9		8-9/12-13	
Great						
suborbital	***	leaving a rather wide naked area	leaving a narrow nake		leaving a rather wide naked area	
Dorsal fin	171	nearer tip of snou	of middle co		a little nearer tip of snout	

Hyphessobrycon takasel sp. nov.? (fig. 2)

Holotype: female (?) 30.0 mm. in standard length (about 35.5 mm. in total length); collected by Mr. Takase in the Serra do Navio above Macapa, Amapa Territucio, lower Amazon basin, December, 1961.

Parutype: a male (?) 30.0 mm. in standard length (about 35.5 mm. in total length); collected by Mr. Takase in the Serra do Navio above Macapa, Amapa Territucio, lower Amazon basin, December, 1961.

Parutype: a male (?), 20.3 mm. in sd. length, collected with the type; pers. Nr. M. 278, 2.

Diagnosii: Depth 2.88–2.98 and head 3.5–4.0 in sd. length; dorsal fin in advance of the middle of the body; anal iv, 25 (i) or 26 (i); scales 5/(7–8)33–34/3; great suborbital almost covering cheek; 2 or 3 external premaxillary teeth, 5 or 6 internal ones; masillary short, with 3 or 4 small teeth at angle; humeral and dorsal spots, which are characteristic for the "callitus-group," particularly large and conspicuous.

Description (See Table I. for proportions and counts): compressed, rather elongate, but not as much as in Hyphestobrycon minor, the nape only slightly depressed, the dorsal and ventral profiles almost symmetrical; prectorul keeled with a regular series of 8 scales, preventral flattened; pectoruls and ventrals moderate, the former reaching the latter; ventrals not quite reaching to anal; anal fin originating under last rays of the dorsal fin; no hooks on either specimen; caudal lobes equal, not scaled; lateral line incomplete, 7 or 8 perforated scales; a pseudotympanum clearly visible by transparency, just in front of the humeral spot.

Head variable, rather short in the holotype (4 in sd. length), moderate in the paratype (3.5 in sd. length); interior fontand reaching to middle of eye or even front of pupil; eye rather large; circumorbital bones not reduced, the great suborbital almost reaching the preopercular canal below; mouth terminal, the dentary slightly longer than the premoxillary; upper jaw with 2 or 3 tricuspid teeth in front of the premoxillary, on each side, 5 or 6

tricuspid one and a series of conical ones.

The coloration was noted when the specimens (first in formalin) were unpacked: body somewhat translucent, of a rosy tint; base of dorsal fin orange-yellow, as well as the adipose fin; caudal coange; anal fin, chiefly on its base, vermillion; snout and eye somewhat yellow. Humeral spot the largest known among "tetras," rather far back and covering almost all the

^{*} The name "Megalamphodus takases," which was inconsiderately published in an advertment of the firm Tropicarium Frankfurs/Main (D.A.T.Z. 15 (3), March, 1962), is a not



upreme AIR PUMPS

March, 1964



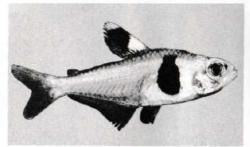
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Hyphessobrycon takasel, the newly-named Coffee-Bean Tetra. Photo by Harald Schultz (For a color photograph of this fish, refer to page 60.)

Hyphessobrycon takasei Gery, The Coffee-Bean Tetra

By HARALD SCHULTZ, São Paulo, Brazil

A few months of every year are spent at home with my family. When the dry season gets underway once more, then it's off to the jungle again! At home one is overcome by the clatter of the city and the work involved in answering the countless letters from all over the world and writing scientific reports on previous journeys. But even with all this work to do my thoughts refuse to be confined to the narrow walls or to be fulled by the eternal city noises; they wander from the flat brown surface of my desk to the quiet lakes, the splashing brooks, and the gigantic rivers of this huge country of Brazil. They take pleasure in memories of the countless living jewels which are to be found far out there, the most imposing of which are the Cardinal Tetras, Cheirodon axelrodi, the sovereign ruler of all aquarium fishes, or the true Blue Discus, Symphysodon aequifasciata haraldi, which seems to be wait-ing for another of equal birth to push it aside in popularity. (But please don't let my boss know that while doing serious scientific work I am letting my imagination take wings and carry me out on far-off journeys!)

Continued on Page 55

Tropical Fish Hobbyist

A beginner's guide to filters.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE FILTERS

BY WILLIAM VORDERWINKLER

The advantages of aquarium filtra-tion are many. Hobbyists frequently succumb to the temptation of putting in a few more fish than good sense tells them they should. Although overcrowding an aquarium is never excusable, the fact that a filtered aquarium will hold more fish than an

unfiltered one is unquestioned.

Another advantage, and an important one, is that the aquarium is kept clear of suspended matter and that the use of a filter eliminates the need for frequently going over the bottom with a diptube, spending a great deal of time at the tedious job of keeping the bottom clean. Like the bag in your vacuum cleaner at home, the filter catches and stores the dirt out of harm's way and makes disposal an easy chore.

disposal an easy chore.

There are two types of filters which trap and store unwanted dirt in the aquarium. Simpler of the two is the inside filter. The old ones, which we hardly ever see any more, were made of celluloid. They consisted of a box with a perforated bottom which hung in the water in a corner of the aquarium. A very corner of the aquarium. A very effective filter which was fairly easy to clean and did a good job, its only drawback was that it robbed the aquarium of a corner of its space. In order not to take up too much of this space the filter had to be made rather small, and its efficiency was limited. Another inside filter was developed later and is still used a great deal today; it is completely submersible, Instead of being open at the top this one is covered with a perforated lid. The inside is filled with the filter The inside is filled with the filter medium and the tube pumps out the clean water. The dirty water is drawn in through the perforations and the pumping action of the bub-bles forces the dirty water through the filter medium. This sort of filter can be easily hidden behind a rock, and taking it out and elegancy it. and taking it out and cleaning it is

can be easily indose benind a rock, and taking it out and cleaning it is an easy job. It fills up quickly, however.

In order to permit the use of a filter which was larger in size and did not crowd into the tank, the outside filter was devised. This is a box which is usually made of plastic. Some are even made like a little aquarium, with a metal frame and glass sides and bottom. The principle here is that the dirty water is siphoned in from the aquarium through a tube. After passing through the filter medium the clean water is pumped back.

There are two methods which have been devised to increase the flow of water through such a filter.

flow of water through such a filter. One is to pass the clean, filtered water through a long plastic tube which hangs down below the bottom level of the aquarium and then comes up to the water's surface. By bringing the air intake down to a point where the tube begins to rise, March, 1964

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the bubbles are made to pass through a lot of tubing. The farther the bubbles rise, the greater the pump-ing action, and the water comes out at a great rate. The other way is to at a great rate. The other way is to use an electric pump to return the water, instead of the air bubbles. This type of filter is frequently used in marine aquaria, where the water must be constantly agitated as well

So much for the way these filters work; the words "filter medium" have been used several times, and should be explained. Anything which will retain dirt and let through clean water without adding any undesir-able ingredients can be called a filter anie ingrenienia can be cauca a med-medium. The cheapest but not necessarily the best is fairly coarse aquarium gravel, with a layer of glass wool on top. The gravel must be coarse enough to allow the water to pass through readily and at the same time fine enough to retain the dirt that gets by the glass wool. When this glass wool becomes loaded with this glass wool becomes loaded with dirt, which happens in a surprisingly short time, it must be replaced. After a time the gravel also becomes clogged with dirt, at which time it must be removed. One then has the choice of washing it or replacing with fresh gravel. Many hobbyists prefer to use all glass wool for a filtering medium. This does a better tob, but of course means replacing a job, but of course means replacing a great deal more glass wool when it gets dirty. Another medium which is just as efficient and can be washed

just as efficient and can be wasted castly is made of nylon fibers. The media described thus far are excellent for the removal of dirt par-ticles, but do nothing for the water chemically. Dissolved wastes flow merrily through a filter without any

interference, and after a time they build up in volume to a point where, if no water is removed and exchanged it no water's removed and extranaged for fresh water, things get pretty unhealthy. Passing the water through activated charcoal or carbon pellets will neutralize many of these un-welcome ingredients. As these media are quite porous the water should first pass through a layer of glass wool or nylon fibers to remove most of the dirt before it clogs the pores.

There are still some people who think that it is possible to duplicate in an aquarium the same conditions which are found in nature. They reason that if a tank is well planted the oxygen produced by the plants is enough to support the fishes, and that the plants will absorb the wastes given off by the fishes. If this is done in the open by nature, they reason, why can't a similar condition be created in the aquarium? The big reason why it can't is that in order reason why it can't is that in order to make our aquarium interesting we add to our small body of water many times the amount of fish that even a well-stocked pond would have in proportion. In order to get have in proportion. In order to get away with this crowding we must resort to artificial means to create healthy conditions. Aeration helps by promoting a healthy circulation and thereby increasing the content of oxygen, at the same time decreas-ing the carbon dioxide content. But one thing aeration does not do is to get rid of the wastes which are given off. Plants absorb a little, much less than most of us realize. A filter which is working properly promotes water circulation as well as purifying it, It is the aquarium hobbyist's most valuable tool for the achievement of a clean, healthy aquarium.

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Tropical Fish Hobbyist

Meet the Hobbyist . . . Harold Montzka

BY DR. HERBERT R. AXELROD Photos by the author

RAISING TROPICAL FISHES UNDERGROUND

In a beautiful home in Minneapolis almost 100,000 tank-raised fishes are swimming in 500 sparkling-clean 30-gallon aquaria. These tanks belong to one of America's leading fish breeders, Harold Montzka, who supplies most of the tank-raised egglayers bought by hobbyists in Minnesota.

Though Harold specializes in Sumatra Barbs, Capoeta tetrazona, raising about 75,000 a year, he also produces thousands of Glo-lights, Cherry Barbs, Bloodfins, Serpae Tetras, Black Neons, Angelfish, and Bettas. As a matter of fact, he probably has the only albino Cherry Barbs in existence

Harold Montzka of Minneapolis has one of the largest underground hatcheries in the world, Harold has 500 30-gallon aquariums and about 1,200 jars of Bettas.



March, 1964

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Harold's setup consists of long rows of tanks, four high, on 2×4 racks which he made himself. Every tank has a bottom filter which is cleaned weekly.

Harold, who is married and has three children, has been breeding tropical Harold, who is married and has three children, has been breeding tropical fishes for 18 years; he even paid his way through college by breeding fishes. During the past three years his hobby has grown so large that he has stopped all other activities and is concentrating on raising fishes only. Though he sells only through wholesalers, he does ship to dealers all over the country. His breeding techniques are unique, and he doesn't seem to mind the 7 days a week, 52 weeks per year job that he has cut out for himself.

One of Harold's secrets of success is his insistence on brine shrimp for feeding him to dealer all over the country.

feeding his adult and baby fishes. By feeding brine shrimp he is able to grow his fishes faster and with fewer losses. Feeding frozen brine shrimp to his adult fishes is the fastest and safest way to maintain his large stock. For the baby fishes he has a battery of 18 brine shrimp hatcheries set up in large

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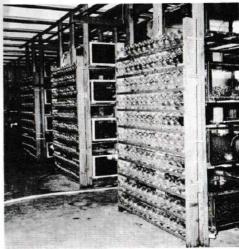
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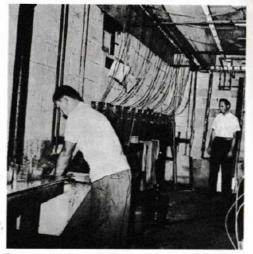


Perhaps the most unique feature of Harold's setup is his Betta jar arrangement. The jars are tipped at a 30° angle to make feeding and cleaning easier and faster.

5-gallon jars with heavy aeration. Harold uses between 100 and 120 gallons of brine shrimp eggs per year; the more fishes he produces, the more eggs

Unable to do the job alone, Harold employs one man just to clean filters and tanks as he rotates his stock. The job of selecting the breeders and setting up the pairs or trios for spawning is Harold's personal task, one he trusts to no one else. Harold has few spawning problems, as 90% of the fishes he sets up spawn readily.

sets up spawn readily. Harold's setup is "home-made." His racks are made from 2×4 's and he has four tanks set one above the other with just enough room between each to enable him to clean them easily. All are in his basement below the ground,



One assistant is the only luxury Harold permits himself. His assistant cleans the filters. Looking on is Robert Sullivan of Tropical Fisheries in Minnespolis (a wholesaler). Note the battery of brine shrimp hatchers.

and there is no natural light entering the basement at all. In a climate which -25°F. during the winter, Harold feels that he saves a tremendous amount of heat by keeping his operation underground.

One unique setup is Harold's Betta breeding racks. He uses quart mason jars which are half filled with water. The jars are tipped at a 30° angle to make feeding simple and to give the fishes a greater surface area than they would have if the jars were set up flat. If you have to feed 500 tanks and 1,200 Betta ars two or three times a day, labor-saving devices are more than practical . . .

Harold has the largest private hatchery Γ've ever seen, and all signs point to his continued growth

32

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you have an aquarium question and connot find the an wer in any of the standard arence tests, send it to MAIL CALL Each month this column will publish the most received and their answers, Letters centraling questions cannot be inswertedged or answered personally. Address oil questions to MAIL CALL, F.F.H. bildrations, Inc., 285-287. Censilion Ave., Jerry City 2. N. J.

Q. I have five 20-gallon low tanks, two 20-gallon tanks and three 15-gallon tanks. The 29-gallon tanks have outside tables. The 29-gation tanks have outside filters and resem to do all right, although Watersprite does not do too well. One of these tasks has many different fish, the other only Guppies. The fish have lived well and so have Amazon Sword-plants and Vallimeria. The other tanks have undergravel filters, some with fluorescent lights, others with 25- to 10-watt incandescent bulbs. Water-sprite does fairly well, but other plants not so well. I keep the temperature 78 to 80°, pH 6.8 to 7.0, feed a variety of dried foods plus frozen brine shrimp once or twice weekly, and sometimes crushed small snails. I feed several times crushed small snails. I feed several times daily, sit gravel weekly. Salt is added when each tank is started, no more. Plant food is used as per directions. After the females have young they seem to get bacteria in them and die shortly after that. Most seem to get dizzy; one or two just appeared to be without energy and one with blost. Then the males of some of these pairs developed "shimmy" and "waste". The males that have survived now either have split tails, or the tails seem to be just wearing away. Also, the young ones do not develop into the fine fish their parents were. In one of the tanks! I once noticed what I thought were



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hundreds of small scratches on the glass, however, they were small worm-looking things which disappeared after a day or two. I have talked to every fish hobbyist or dealer I could find, but no remedy yet. Could you help?

T. T. Covington, Je,
Laurinsburg, N.C.
A. Foed, temperature, and size of the tanks seem O.K. to me. You do not mention that you change part of the unsier periodically, and that might be one of the reasons you are having trouble. Do not



blame your fish, because success depends mainly on the environment you provide: cleaniliness, proper feeding, etc., is a must if you want to succeed. If small scorns trouble you, that is a sign that your rank is not kept in proper condition. These small worms are called Planaria macu-lats. Very often the Guppies out them. African Mouthbreeders.

African Mouthbreeders.
Q. I recently acquired a pair of African Mouthbreeders. They are about 2½ inches long. The man I bought them from said they were a pair. Right now they live in a 20-gallon tank. I am very much interested in breeding them and would appreciate any information you could give to me.

Don Deacon, Westfield, N.J.
A. I presume you refer to the Deard African Menthereder, Hernihaple-chromis multicolor. There is not much you need to a byond keeping them well fed. Eventually the male will dig a hole



42



in a remote corner of the aquarism and try to get the female into it. If the is ready she trill lay eggt there and teill pick them up in her mouth after he has pick them up in her mouth after he has farilited them. It is best to remove him or this time. The female should be distincted as little as possible, and faeding her is a teaste of time. She will carry the ages in her mouth and throat pouch far from 10 to 14 days, after which time she can be council into letting her youngues out and eating ence in a tabile. The young are hardy and scont outgrow the small space accaidable in their mother's mouth. Once you can separate the mother from her young they can fend for themselous, Newly hatched brine thrimp are a very good first food for the young.

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Another native fish booster.

Q. I also wish to back up Mr. Howard
Baumgartner in his appreciation of
native fishes (July '63). In more than 40 years as an aquarist, one of my most gratifying experiences was with Rainbow Darters, Etheostoma coeraleam, the most colorful of the natives, which I caught in central Illinois. College dormitory living and a depression budget made live food quite unavailable and as a result this was a short romance. The beauty of this fish is surpassed by few of its exotic cousins and it has a personality that puts it in a class by itself. This fish is no longer available commercially. Would anyone in the Midwest consider catching some

Dr. J. H. Keil, 2014 Tulare St., Fresno, Calif. 93721

A. Happy to oblige, Dr. Keil. We are publishing your complete address so that

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Tropical Fish Hobbyist

anyone who wants to help you out by thisping you some can do so. A word of warning, though: Darters have a high oxygen requirement, and the container in which they are shipped should not be crowded. Young specimens ship better than old ones.

then old ones.
Fiddler crabs.
Q. In August '63 I picked up about a half-dozen fiddler crabs, which apparently alternate living in holes in the mud and selt water. I placed the crabs

in a fresh water community tank. They made themselves at home in a piece of coral and survived. Four months have gone by. The original rabs are no longer alive but I now have a number of their descendants. These differ in color, being a light brown. They do not have the large claw but instead have two small feeder claws. Has this been done before?

Charles A. Tammetta,

Charles A. Tammetta, New Orleans, La.

March, 1964

A. Not to my knowledge. I have found fiddler crabs give a trays uprives in brackish water, but never in completely fresh water. The fact that they became from water. The fact than they obtained acclimated forfers where is not assurptiving as the fact that they spawmed in this water. The makes have the one large claw and it could be that the new generation has not matured yet and all look like females. They are highly interesting little creatures and should make good scavering.

Mating or fighting?

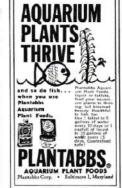
Q. I have recently bought three Tiger
Barbs and about two hours after I put
them in my 15-gallon tank with my
Angelfish, Catfish, and Guppies two of
them started chasing each other. When



I put one of them in a fine mesh net, the other started bumping its nose against the side of the net, Could you tell me what is happening? Could it be that they are mating or are they flighting?

A. Kobayashi.

A. Kobayashi, Pierrefonds, Que., Canada.



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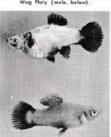
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A. A pair of Barbs that are mating is a far cry from a pair that is fighting. When they fight they keep trying to get at each other's fini and tearing at them, but when they are mating the male keeps trying to crossed the female into plant thickets. where you will see them stop for a moment, quiver, and then release a few eggs. The only time he will get rough is when the female is depleted and he still wants to spawn. My guess is that they were trying to spawn.

Strange Partners. Q. I have a 5-gallon tank and when I

Gold Wag Platy (female, top) and Red Wag Platy (male, below)



turn my light on I sometimes notice my Red Wag Platy going around with my Gold Barb. The Platy is a male and the Barb is a female. There are only 7 other fish in the tank. Please tell me what is going on.

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Gold Borbs.

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Tropical Fish Hobbyist

NOTES FROM ALL OVER

Following is a short article by Jerry Doolittle, staff reporter for The Washington Post, in which newspaper the article originally ran under the title "Bureau Gets off the Hook and Reels in Fish Tanks for Congressmen."

From the article it appears that no great storm is being made over the war of attrition waged against the tanks in Congressmen's offices, and perhaps this is as it should be, for receiving a fish tank as a gift from the taxpayers is not essential to the conscientious performance of Congressional duties. But the point is not whether an aquarium is a necessity, but whether fish fanciers are going to be deprived of the pitifully small lobby that they have

The presence of aquaria in the offices of Congressmen is not going to rise pressure anyone into letting fish hobbyists list their tropicals as dependents for income tax purposes, but perhaps the aquaria will at least be instrumental in aiding the passage of legislation that will help both the hobby and the country as a whole. The \$10,000,000 appropriated for the establishment of the national aquarium mentioned in the article (see also TFH for August, 1963) is a case in point: it is not too fanciful to suppose that the 24 aquaria helped, at least in some small way, to have the money allocated for its present constructive purpose instead of having it earmarked to fill up some foreign (or domestic) pork barrel.

Or comescie) porce barrel.

We agree that the costs involved in providing and maintaining an aquarium for every Congressman who wants one can be, as the article says, "... an unnecessary diversion of funds" and that there are reasons to believe that the money can be better spent elsewhere. But looking at the matter from the standpoint that the project is commendable, even if unnecessary, we believe that it is in every hobbyist's interest to let his Congressmen know that he favors the provision of funds for such a project. Please write your Congress-

men and tell them you favor an aquarium in their offices.

While we're at it, what's wrong with the idea of having public aquaria modeled along the lines of the new national aquarium set up on state levels, too? Why can't each state support one as a small but valuable tool in its education and conservation program? We're not going to get active co-operation in conservation projects until we first educate the public to an appreciation of wildlife, and zoos and aquariums are the most useful tools to this end.

Every two weeks, a man leaves the public aquarium in the Commerce Department's basement and heads for Capitol Hill. There he spends the major part of a day looking in on 24 aquariums in the

offices of as many Senators and Congressmen

March. 1964



Anmarie Donlin, a secretary in the office of Rep. Michael J. Kirwan (D-Ohio), poses with the aquarium the Congressman has had in his office for years. Photo by Dick Darcey.

He clears the trash and droppings from each tank. He sponges the algae from the inside of the glass. If the sand or gravel has turned dark and needs changing, the inside of the glass. It the saint or graver has turned dark and needs changing, he changes it. He keeps the aerating equipment in repair, and replaces any dead fish with live ones.

Then he goes back to the basement of the Commerce Department, secure in

Then he goes back to the basement of the Commerce Department, secure in the knowledge that Congress's fish are in fine fettle.

For generations, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has provided as many Congressmen as possible with free aquariums for their offices.

The number was never very large, for the Bureau had no special funds for the purpose, and had to dig up spare aquariums wherever it could lay hands on

To fill the tanks, the Bureau's fish experts would buy brightly-colored tropical fish as babies, and raise them until they were big enough fish to go to Congress. But the salad days of Congressional fish culture are passing.

But the saidd days of Cogneressional issi culture are passing.

About five years ago it got to where it looked like every Congressman and his brother wanted a fish tank. "We saw we had something by the tail," says Raymond E. Johnson, the Bureau's assistant director for Sport Fisheries.

No more spare aquariums were to be had, and the Fisheries and Wildlife people were faced with the depressing possibility that each one of the 535 Senators and Representatives might want his own fish tank, once word got around. around.

So the Bureau stopped supplying new aquariums. The only way a Congress-

man could get an aquarium was for another Congressman to loose his hold on one by dying, retiring or getting defeated.

But Congressmen kept asking for aquariums anyway. It was embarassing for the Bureau, which likes Congressmen.

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At appropriations hearings last year, Bureau spokesmen dumped the whole thing into a congressional subcommittee's lap. If we are to go into the aquarium business wholesale, we'll do it, they said—but we'll need more money.

"We got the idea that some members of the subcommittee felt this was an unnecessary diversion of funds," Johnson says. "It was a privilege they decided they could do without, and of course we were delighted."

Whichever members felt that way, none was named Rep. Michael J. Kirwan

Whichever members feit that way, none was named kep, America J. Amwan (D-Ohio), the best friend a fish ever had.

Kirwan was the moving force behind the \$10 million aquarium planned for Washington, and he is in favor of fish tanks in as many government offices as possible. He has had one in his own office since 1951.

But the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife was so encouraged by the

reaction of other subcommittee members that it has decided to phase out the

existing 24 aquariums.

As the normal hazards of life and the special hazards of political life operate, the Bureau plans to reclaim its aquariums, little by little

One day there will be none left, and the Bureau will be happy. Congressmen who love fish will not be so happy, perhaps, but they can always forget by going on a trip, or whatever you call those things Congressmen go on.

100



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Tropical Fish Hobbyist



Aquo-Stock

Diet, insemination, etc.
Q. 1. You talk about a "balanced diet."
Exactly what does it consist of?
2. You also mention the use of virgin females, but in your book All About Gappies you state that a female may be mated to one male and then, after the young are born, mated to a second male. The next brood will be by the second male. Wouldn't this be far more practical?
3. What do you suggest as a diet for the first month of a Guppy's life?
4. Where is the Guppy Club nearest to me?

5. What percentage of calories and fats per gram should be in a Guppy's

6. Recently I had a large female die. First she turned dark (she was fairly dark to begin with) and then began to bleed at the anus. Could you tell me what was wrong with her? Is it very common?

Gary Dunkleberger, Lock Haven, Penna.

Lock Haven, Penna.

Lock Haven, Penna.

Jive my jih a large variety of foods, tahich is my idea of a balanced diet. They get at least its different hinds of frozen foods which are evaluable in New York City pet stores: roe, bedy heart, adult beine shrimp, Daphinia, red uriggglers, baby brine shrimp, etc.

Lize foods of available: Tubifex toorns, baby brine shrimp, adult brine thring and, once a treek, white worms.

Dry foods, nine or ten different kinds of American or German origin, also home-cocked flounder, codith, green peas and shrimp pellets. Guppies are ghatton

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March. 1964

and will vat almost anything, including raw bost and cooked chicken. Everyone has his own idea on how to feed his

Couppies.

3. When the female drops her babies which were fertilized by the first male, the second male should be substituted at the second male should be substituted at that time and them it can be taken for granted that at least a part from the second litter will have been fertilized by the second male. When using a virgin female, all doubt as to the litter's paternity is eliminated because you know that all the babies have the father you meant for

the babies have the father you meant for them.

3. All the foods I mentioned in the first answer may be used. The only requirement is that they be small enough for their mouths.

4. Try to get some information from the Harrishurg Aquarium Society, State Museum Bailding, Harrishurg, Pa.

5. I could not tell you the agreent of calories, but there should not be more than 3 to 4% of fat in their dist.

6. Almost coury Guppy which is ready to die get a dark in color. The atherest you mentioned may be a bacterial infection.

Plants.
Q. What are the best plants to keep in a

Guppy aquarium?

Gene Crane, Olathe, Kansas A. You can we any plants in a Grappy tank, provided that you also have some fleating plants for the protection of the babies. In all my tanks I we Watersprite,

se this plant always provides baby plants floating on top.

Size of females, and Guppy Society. I read your column every month and

cripo; it greatly.

Q. 1. I would like to know how large a female Guppy should be before she is bred.

2. Do you know of any Guppy or tropical fish societies that I could join? I am 13 years old and hope you can help me.

nelp me.

Mary Rozy, Niles, III.

Glad you read and like my column. I always am glad to see youngsters started in this fine and interesting hobby.

A. I. I think three months is the proper use.

age.
2. Get in contact with Mr. Thomas Kelly, 4314 S. Archer Ave., Chicago,

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Salts From The Seven Seas



Q. I am about to start a marine aquarium and am wondering if you could answer these questions:

1. In a recent issue you gave a method to make coral safe to use in a marine aquarium. Would this held true for shells, rocks, and driftword? driftwood?

2. I read in a book about marine 2. I read in a book about marine fishes that it is safe to use cured sea fans in an aquarium. But when I went to an aquarium shop in my area to purchase a few sea fans, I was told that they would quickly decompose in sea water. Is this so? 3. I have seen in pictures how Seshorses were maintained in tanks

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with anemones in them. Would it be all right if I did the same?

4. Would Clownfish thrive and be happy in a tank containing sea anemones?

5. Do the colors of a Clownfish persist even after being kept in an aquarium for a few months?

Wesley Mayeda, Oxnard, Calif.

A. 1. Yes.

A. 1. Yes.

2. Possibly. The usual method of keeping them safely is to attach them to the back of your tank, on

ie outside.

3. It can be done, but I would not, eahorses are better kept by them-

4. Yes.
5. The colors of a Clownfish after being kept for a few months in a tank where it feels at home might be even brighter than they were when it was first introduced.

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Tropical Fish Hobbyist

Hyphessobrycon takasei Gery, The Coffee-Bean Tetra

outinued from Page 18 Still, it can happen that realities can drag one from the desk. One Sunday morning I made preparations for a holiday, one which never has failed to give my family the greatest of pleasure: driving our little car to the establishment of a Japanese fish breeder far away from the city. Not only are the many colorful fishes to be found there worth the trip, but there is another feature which can be found along the way. There are several steep stretches in the road which are a few hundred yards long. One can travel full speed safely down the decline, and the momentum gained in the descent is enough to send the ear halfway up the next hill. There is a succession of these, and the sensation is almost the same as a sleighride, a sport which no Brazilian child

ever gets to learn in the tropics.

"I have something new!" This statement greeted us, made with his provertial amiability by young Mr. Takase. "My father sent them from Amapá, up in Northern Brazil?

Yes, in one of the numerous tanks there were two tiny fish in a swarm of young Tiger Barbs. They immediately caught my attention. At first glance they looked like young Pristellas, or were they a species of Megalamphodus? They were about three-quarters of an inch in length. The body was silvery gray in front. So transparent were they that it was not only possible to see the sac which contained the body organs, but also the spine with the rows of bones extending from it. The dorsal fin was large and held stiffly erect. The tip was lemon yellow. Below this was a jet-black spot, bordered with gleaming white. This was waved playfully back and forth.

Ventral, anal, and caudal fins are lightly reddish. What catches the eye

above all is the extraordinarily large black shoulder-spot, which extends from almost the edge of the back to a point almost at the keel of the belly. It is bigger than any shoulder-spot I have ever seen on the known Tetras. And its size, and color remind me of an every-day object which is characteristic of all Brazil: yes, a coffee-bean! The Coffee-Bean Tetra!

These attractive little fish come from a small stream to the north of the Amazon, one which does not connect with the main stream and can therefore boast a fauna all its own. The Japanese collector who is the father of my friend brought them back from a collecting trip. The journey to northernmost Brazil is a long one, and this one was not without an adventure.

In every state of Brazil there is a private railroad line owned by a large

mineral-exporting company. The collector, who had no idea of what to do, boarded the waiting train. Nobody came to sell him a ticket and he got off at his destination without anyone interfering in any way, with all his cans and

Two New Tetras from the Lower Amazon Basin

"post-humeral" region (that is, the sides between and above pectoral and ventral fins) and roughly vertically ellipsoid; the proposed popular name "coffee-bean ret," by Harald Schultz, is highly suggestive of the importance of the spot; dorsal fin conspicuously marked with black, as in the other species of the group, the distribution of the melanophores approaching those of Hyphsesobrycon serpae.

Discussion: Gery (1961 pp. 42-40) has separated the "callistins-group" from the "beatosingroup," and from H. copelandi, Hyphesobrycon takasei sp. nov, is to be distinguished from the species of the "callistus-group" by the prominent humeral spot and by other differences as indicated in the following key. Key to the species of the so-called "callistus-group,"

a. Anal iv, 15-17, is, no humeral spot (Surinam).

"georgettae' Gery, 1961

... georgettae Géry, 1961
aa. Anal more than iv, 20, i (generally iv, 23-28); humeral spot present

Anal more than iv, 20, 1 [generally IV, 22-26], indicated by bbb.

b. Depth about 3.5-3.8 in the sd. length; inner premaxillary teeth 5, quincuspid; hameral spot small, vertically elongate (Guianas, Rio Aragusia, Upper Rio Meta).

bb. Depth about 2.4-3.0 in sd. length; inner prax. teeth 5-7, with rarely more than 4 cusps except in H. tabasis sp. nov.

c. Depth about 2.4; transversal scales 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) or 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)/4; a broad, marginal anal band (Parsgusy).

callistus (Boulenger)

cc. Depth 2.8-3; transversal scales 5/9; no marginal caudal band cr, if present, discontinuous (in H. serpae).

d. Longitudinal scales (5-0/29-31; maxillary almost equal to the diameter of the eye; humeral spot vertically clongate, mor or less diamond shaped, narrow (Rio Guaporé, and Amazon at Serpa).

dd. Longitudinal scales (7-8)33-34; maxillary about 3/4 of the diameter of the eye; humeral spot very broad, vertically oval, almost covering the beight of the sides (Amapa Territory).

Depth 3.25 in standard length court.

bbb. Depth 3.25 in standard length; teeth small, conical; no maxillary teeth; no humeral spot (Rio Madeira; only the type known).

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

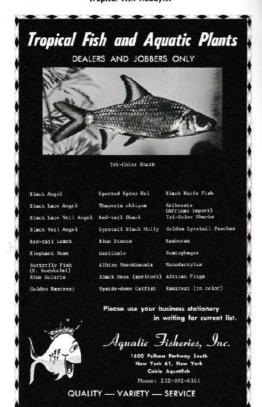
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GERY, J., 1961: Three new South-American Characids, Knodus savannenis,

4 Emendation of the erroncously given name georgetti (georgettae is for my wife, Georgette).



Tropical Fish Hobbyist

Hyphesiobrycon herbertazelrodi and Megalamphodus sweglesi, with a review of some Hyphesiobrycen groups of species (Study Nr. 16)—T.F.H. IX (9): 26-46.

TABLE I: Proportions and counts in 5 ex. of Moenkhausia takasei sp. nov. from Belem and 2 ex. of Hyphessobrycon takasei sp. nov. from Sierra de Navio.

	Moeekhaueia tahasri sp. nov.							obrycon p. nov.
220	TYPE	25022		District	Store	2	TYPE	
No.	USNM	349,2	349.3	349.4	349.5	Ranges	USNM	278.2
Tot. lgth. (mm.)	41.8	407	36 ?	34.5	33.8	33.8-41.5	35.5	25.0
Sd. lgth. (mm.)	33.0	32.2	30.2	27.8	27.3	27.3-33.0	30.0	20.3
Depth/sd. lgth	3.23	3.39	3.32	3.23	3.64	3.23-3.64	2.88	2.98
Head/ad. lgth	3.84	4.06	3.68	3.65	3.90	3,65-4.08	4.0	3.50
Eye/head	2.53	2.55	2.57	2.53	2.50	2.50-2.57	2.64	2.76
L orb./head	3.19	2.93	3.28	3.17	3.19	2.93-3.28	3.36	7
Maxill./head	2.69	2.63	2.93	2.93	2.80	2.63-2.93	3.70	3.87
Snout/head	5.91	3.76	4.10	4.22	4.38	3.70-4.38	4.93	5.0
Snout-to-derial/								
dorsal-to-caudal	1.09	1.07	1.09	1.05	1.04	1.04-1.09	1.17	1.21
Depth peduncle!								
lgth, peduncle	1.24	1.23	1.35	1.22	1.22	1.22-1.35	1.0	1.04
Dornal	6,9	11, 9	11. 9	11.9	Н, 9	ii. 9	11, 9, 1	ii, 8, i
Anal		iv, 19, i	iv, 18, i	iv. 18. i		iii-iv, 18-10, i		iv, 25 (i)
Pectoral	1, 12	1, 11 ?	i, 12	i. 11	1, 11	i, 11-12	1, 12	i, 12
Ventral	(i) i, 7	(i) i, 7	(i) i, 7	(i) i, 7	(i) i, 7	(i) i, 7	(i) i, 6, i	(i) i, 6, i
Sc. L	33	33	33	33	33	33	(8) 34	(7) 33
Sc. tr	5/34	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/31	5/34-4	5/3	5/3
Sc. predors	9	9	9	91	9	9-91	8	3
Sc. circumped	14	14	14	14	14	14	12	12
Teeth								
pmx. c	5	4	5	4	4-5	4-5	3	2
pma, i	5	5	5	5	5	5	6-5	5
mx	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	5 3 7
dn	419	4-87	4-7	4+8	4-17	4+7-9	5+1+7	7
gill-rakers	9/13	9/13	8/12	8/12	8/12	8-9/12-13	7/14	7

Fig. 2. COFFEE BEAN TET—Hyphessobrycon tokesei sp. nov.: paratype about 20 mm in sd. length. Photograph by Haraid Schultz.



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Tropical Fish Hobbyist

Black Jacket

Continued from Page 12

An aquarium is never an imitation of nature. It is always artificial. But the nearest to a natural manner of living is a very large tank, depending of course to a certain extent on the types of fish one wishes to keep. Here one can keep fishes which do best in the shade of a rock or piece of wood, those which prefer plant thickets or others which stay in the open water or under the long fluorescent tubes which look like daylight, as well as the daylight itself.

fluorescent tubes which look like daylight, as well as the daylight itself.

What is more, in natural waters the most widely varied species are found
in the same places, even the fiercest predators. In nature, these predators are
mostly found near schools of peaceful fishes. These approach them without
the fear of being swallowed. To inspire such fear seems to call for special
characteristics.

In my many travels I have never seen a body of water which contained only one species of fish. A situation like this would be so rare as to be out of the question. For this reason a community aquarium is the closest approach to nature, rather than an aquarium which contains only one species. Of course if one wants his fish to breed, the bridal couple should have their own apartment.

Five of my Black Jackets are going into my large aquarium. Here I want to watch them over a period of time. Five more are going into another large tank in my hothouse. Here I keep the fishes which I want to photograph. Then comes the unpleasant but unavoidable task: I have to kill at least 6 and preserve them in formalin. These will travel by air mail to Dr. Jacques Gery in France, He will examine and identify this probably new species. It is always an unpleasant thing to kill healthy fish, but it is the only way. We humans have to keep track of everything, and every plant and animal has to get its scientific name. This is the only way with which we can avoid chaos, but we have some mixture anyway.

mixups anyway.

The next day, the Black Jackets in my big tank no longer showed the intense black coloration of those which I brought into my bothouse, where they received direct sunlight, cut down with dense plant growth.

In the big tank the smaller ones were pale, as well as the larger ones. All

In the big tank the smaller ones were pale, as well as the larger ones. All were alert. I decided to bring up their colors with peat-moss filtration, and put a ball of peat-moss in their filter, which runs day and night and is powered by a highly efficient power filter. The peat extract flowed slowly into the water and the results were astonishing. Immediately the Rasberas stopped swimming about and began to gulp air at the surface. A school of young Veiled Angelfish followed suit. The Balanticshelius stopped their metry chase and remained among the plants. And my "Black Jackets" lost their color completely. They became plain silvery, with only the white-edged patch at the caudal base. I took the peat-moss right out again. It was just a test, and was

March, 1964

only a few hours in the outside filter. The next day, everything was normal once more in the big tank.

Here in Brazil the feeding of aquarium fishes is a real problem. Don't laugh, it's the truth! Naturally, you think that in the tropics everything is easier. There are no Daphnia, Cyclops or any other crustaceans in any numbers. The Department of Health wages constant warfare on mosquito larvae. White worms thrive only in the short winter months because of the heat, and the same is true of Grindal worms. There remain only Tubifex worms, which in the case of the large Citics (São Paulo has a population of four million) modern hygiene has pushed always further out in the periphery, where there are no closed sewers as yet. Microworms grow very well and are used as food for young fishes; there are no brine shrimp eggs, however, because of the very high customs duty.

Once a week Herr Stegemann of the Tropical Aquarium presents me with a lump of Tubijex worms which I keep in a shallow cement trough made for the purpose, where they keep for quite a time with a small stream of water on them if the heat of the tropical sun is not too great. This is the main nourishment my fishes get, In addition I give them a mixture of prepared foods.

foods.

Have you ever stood by a quiet body of water and dropped food on the water? What happens? You can see something dart to the surface, snap at the food and disappear again, all in a flash. It happens so quickly that you have to watch closely to see anything. The reason for this fear of the surface is obvious: a wild fish must be always on the alert for the long-legged cranes and other fish-eating birds. They cannot afford to do as the aquarium-nised fishes do, come to the surface and deliberately pick out the best pieces, swimming away again when they please. My Black Jackets were caught only a few days before. They had the typical behavior of wild fish by the way they took their food. When I put some dried food in the feeding ring they came up, grabbed a crumb and dived back into the seltering depths, all as fast as lightning. Soon they took anything I offered them.

After a couple of days even the Black Jackets in the community tank had back their full color. Some, however, still let their colors fade now and then. Not so the ones in the sunny, plant-shaded tank in the bothouse!

Not so the ones in the sunny, plant-shaded tank in the hothouse!

Maybe you will soon find a pair of Black Jackets at your dealer's. I cannot say to try these extraordinarily colored fish. They aren't Neons, but their markings are so unique that I have never observed anything like them among the freshwater species.

The day I finished this article, my wife handed me a letter from Dr. Jacques Gery which said: "Dear Mr. Schultz: Yes, this is a new and probably very pretty species, It belongs to the genus *Moenkhausia* and I will honor its discoverer."

Tropical Fish Hobbyist



metzi, very similar in configuration to the more commonly seen A nastomus, but without red in the firs. Photo by Harald Schultz.

Hyphessobrycon takasei Gery, The Coffee-Bean Tetra

Unfortunately I cannot report any breeding success. The way I live, breeding fishes is outside of the realm of possibility for me. I must limit myself strictly to the discovery of new species and description of the native waters in which our pets are found.

I can say something about the Coffee-Bean Tetra and its breeding, however: it is not a problem fish! One can see this by observing them. Their adaptability to water conditions, the way they lose their shyness and cat after

adaptionity to water conditions, the way they lose their synthess and cat after a few days, all point to the probability that spawning them is no different than with the other members of the callistus group.

Both of my Coffee-Bean Tetras are no longer among the living. I had to sacrifice them in the name of science. The scientist cannot make his counts and measurements on anything but a dead fish. In pite of many promises there have been no further Coffee-Bean Tetras. Their native streams are flooded. The volume of water in rainy seasons is about a hundred times greater than in dry seasons. Therefore it would be extremely difficult to get to the deeper spots through the flooded jungles and savannahs. Not until July or August is there a possibility of this fish appearing on the international

It is my pleasure to introduce the newest member of the aquarium fish world, the Brazilian Coffee-Bean Tetra, Hyphessobrycon takasei Gery.



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Tropical Fish Hobbyist

SOCIETY **NEWS**

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

New Jersey... The United Aquarium Societies of New Jersey, composed of local New Jersey societies organized into a cohesive federation to help promote the tropical fish hobby in general and to assist member societies in obtaining speakers, films, and literature, as well as to assist in the organization of new groups and the respectivation. of new groups and the reactivation of new groups and the reactivation of existing groups, holds its regular meetings four times a year at the Young Men's Christian Association, 654 Bergen Ave, Jersey City, N. J. Member societies alternate as hosts for the United meetings; the date of the regular United meeting coincides with the date of a regularly-scheduled meeting of the host society.

Below is a listing of member societies, their regular meeting dates

cieties, their regular meeting dates and meeting places, and show

NORTH JERSEY AQUARIUM NORTH JERSEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY: Meets the third Thurs-day of each month at 40 Brighton Ave., Clifton, New Jersey. Show: March 7 and 8 at the White Eagle Auditorium, 41 Broughton Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

MID-UNION AQUARIUM SO-MID-UNION AQUARIUM SO-CIETY: Meets the first Monday of each month at Clinton and 7th Street, Plainfield, N. J. Show: April 10, 11, and 12 at American Legion, Mapie Ave., Rahway, New Jersey. GREENVILLE AQUARIUM SOCIETY: Meets the second Thursday of each month at the YMCA, 654 Bergen Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Show: May 1, 2, and 3 at P.B.A. Hall, South Street, Jersey City, N. J.

at P.R.A. Hall, South Street, Jersey City, N. J.
SHORE AREA AQUARIUM SOCIETY: Meets third Tuesday of each month. Show: Manning Firehouse, Kingsburgh, N. J., some time in September.
HUDSON - BERGEN AQUARIUM SOCIETY: Meets the fourth Tuesday of each month at Kuniach's Hall, 67th Street and Hudson Bird., North Bergen, N. J. Show: Palisade Masonic Temple, 34th Street and New York Ave., Union City, N. J. (some time in November).
MONMOUTH COUNTY AQUARIUM SOCIETY: Meets third

RIUM SOCIETY: Meets th Wednesday of each month at Fr

Important News for fish hobbyists and aquarists. FINS-UP Antibiotic Protects Healthy Fish . . . Improves Sick Fish.



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March, 1964

hold Intermediate School, Route 35, Freehold, N. J.

The following societies (not af-fliated with the United Aquarium ocieties of New Jersey) have eetings and shows scheduled as

EXOTIC AQUARIUM SO-EXOTIC AQUARIUM SO-CIETY: Meets the second Wednes-day of each month (8 P.M.) at American Legion Hall, Lodi, N. J. Show: some time in October. TRL-COUNTY AQUARIUM SO-

Snow: some tim Octoor:
TRI-COUNTY AQUARIUM SOCIETY: Meets the third Tuesday
of each month at V.F.W. Hall, 220
River Road, No. Arlington, N. J.
Show: some time in October.
Chicago, Hl. . . . Five Chicagoarea aquarium societies, Green Water Aquarist Club, Midwest Aquarist, Midwest Guppy Club, Southwest Aquarist Club, and Suburphan
Aquarium Society, are combining
their efforts to stage one of the best
fish exhibits ever to be held in conjunction with the Chicago World
Flower and Garden Show, at McCormick Piace, on March 7 through
Ib. Hobbyjsts and dealers wishing 15. Hobbyists and dealers wishing to exhibit should contact Bruno Bywalec, Chairman, 6337 No. Nor-mandy, Chicago 31, Illinois.

San Bernardino, Cal. . . . Aqua-rium societies, hobbyists, dealers,

LIVE SEAHORSES



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and breeders are invited to partici-pate in the annual aquarium dis-play and competition to be held in conjunction with the National Or-ange Show in San Bernardine, March 12-22. There is no entry fee; the show will for the first time isolated experies and Ganay towks

fee; the show will for the first time include Guppies, and Guppy tanks will be provided for the exhibit. Entry blanks must be received by March 2 by Robert Sazevich, 254 29th Street, San Bernardino, Cal. Washington, D.C. . . . The Petomac Valley Guppy Club will hold its annual spring show in conjunction with the National Flower and Garden Show at the National Guard Armory, Washington, D.C., March 5 through 11. National participation in the exhibition of Guppies is welcome. For additional details contact Dr. Eugene Mac Caslin, 8813 Victoria Road W., Spring-field, Va. field, Va.



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