



GOLDFISH FOR GOLDFISH FOR THE NOVICE, by Joseph B. Roberts, Jr. 75c from your dealer or direct from TFH.

It is impossible to put down all there is to know about Goldfish in a 32-page booklet, but Joseph B. Roberts, Jr. has done remarkably well in telling us what the beginner should know. Most of the pictures illustrating this work are by one of England's most eminent fish photog-England's most eminent fish photog-raphers, Mr. Laurence E. Perkins.

England's most eminent fish photographers, Mr. Laurence E. Perkins, Chapters include the choice of equipment, the Goldfish varieties and how to choose them, Goldfish care and feeding, methods of breeding, development of fry, and the various Goldfish diseases and methods of treatment.

There are many beginners who "get off on the wrong foot" with Goldfish, and much trouble can be avoided by getting this book first and the fish afterwards, rather than relying on guesswork and reading the book only after trouble develops. There would be many more fish hobbyists if they first armed themselves with a working knowledge of the subject before making a lot of useless purchases and winding up discouraged with the mistaken idea that fish-keeping is only for the expert. Mr. Roberts' language is simple, and he not only knows his subject but also is able to convey his knowledge to the reader. reader.

# TROPICAL FISH

Dr. Herbert R. Aseirad, President William Verderwickler, Publisher Neel French, Editor Dr. Leoraur P. Schults, Advisory Editor Hons Petre, Oversees Editor Len Fiddle, Adventising Manager Dr. Auron Asakred, Business Manage Horold Schults, Espadition Chief Fred Sureni, Art Director Helpa Mooss, Art Assistant

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### EDITORIALLY ...

The International Federation of Aquarium Societies announces the big yearly event for fish hobbyists - the annual Convention. This year's convention will be held on July 10, 11, and 12, which will make it easier for many to attend, because it comes during the vacation season. Chicago is the chosen site, at the Chicago Midway House Motel, 5400 S. Cicero Avenue, Chicago 38, Illinois. Those who attended the 1960 convention will surely remember the grand time we had in Chicago and need no

Friday, July 10th will be devoted to board meetings and setting up the International Guppy Show. Saturday afternoon there will be tours to the points of interest, no doubt including the Shedd Aquarium. Saturday evening will be the big one: a cocktail hour, a good meal, an outstanding speaker and the Honors Awards for the year's most eminent Hobbyist, Author, Scientist, and Region. A new award will be given to the best society publication of the year. There will also be an award to the winner of "Guppy Man of the Year." On Sunday the T.I.F.A.S. members will meet and make plans for the future. In the afternoon there will be a Guppy auction.

Having attended the 1960 convention in Chicago I can say that the city has much to offer, that its hobbyists are a very friendly group, and that a visit to the T.I.F.A.S. Convention will be one to be long remembered!

William Vorderwich

Tropical Fish Hobbyist



May, 1964



Fig. 5. Connections maculesus (Photo by Dr. Herbert R. Axelrod, of specimens collected by himself in the Rio Rupununi).

## A review of the Chilodinae, with a key to the species

by Dr. J. Géry

The Chilodinae are an interesting little group, in some ways unique among the characoid Fishes. Some of their characteristics urgently need biological study, for they are only known anatomically; i.e., a very striking dilatation of the fourth branchial arch (adaptation to poorly oxygenated waters??, or filtration apparatus?) and pharyngeal teeth, besides other differentiations like minute teeth attached only to the lips, scales sometimes crenulate, oblique swimming habit, and a on.

teeth attached only to the lips, scales sometimes crenulate, oblique swimming habit, and so on.

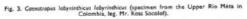
As they are also not well known systematically, and even less nomenclatorily, the following short review may be of some use to ichthyologists as well as to all serious aquarists. It is recommended that you study first the interesting paper by Harald Schultz (1961).

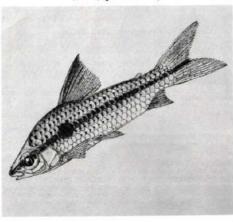
### I. NOMENCLATURE

I. NOMENCLATURE (I) Childedus punctatus was described by Müller & Troschel as early as 1844. This is the species referred to by Geisler (1959), which was "spawned" for the first time by Feigs (1955). The typical form comes from the Guinnas. As pointed out by Harald Schultz (1961), other populations do exist, par-ticularly in the lower Amazon, in the Upper Amazon and in the Guaporé.

<sup>1</sup> Contribution Nr. 36 to the study of chara-

Caenotropus labyrinthicus was described by Kner some years later (1859). The generic name Chilodus is being used often instead of Coenotropus, for the species labyrinthicus; this is a matter of nomenclature which is still being discussed, and whose story is something like a Chinese puzzle:
 The species labyrinthicus was the type-species of a new genus: Microdus. Later on, the name Microdus was shown to have been used two years earlier (1857) by Emmons for a fossil tooth (probably) of a shark). One of the most important "Rules of Zoological Nomenclature" states that two names with the same spelling (homonyms) can not be used for two names with the same spelling (homonyms) can not be used for two genera in the whole animal kingdom: if two homonyms exist, the former one has priority over the second one, which is usid to be "pre-occupied" and which has to be replaced. Thus Ginther (1864) proposed Caenotropus instead of Microdus in his Catalogue of the Pither in the British Muscam (part V, p. 297).
 Hed Günther only made this change, everything would have been set, and Caenotropus would have been valid with a definite type-species (labyrinthicus). It would have been of the same level as Chilodus, with its correct type-species punctatus. But here began the difficulties. Günther



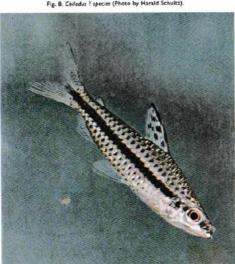


### Tropical Fish Hobbyist

The proper status of Caenotropus is actually being submitted to the opinion of the International Commission of the Zoological Nomenclature (Géry & Hoedeman, 1962). We proposed to retain Caenotropus, whose type-species was already correctly designated in 1910. This designation invalidates all subsequent designations, as stated in the rule of the "first revisor." Caenotropus will be used in the following systematic comments.

(3) A third genus, Tylobronchus, together with its type-species maculous, has been described by Eigenmann in 1912, from British Guiana. It is nominally valid but, as it will be pointed out, it is scarcely separable from Caenotropus. Its only generic character is that it has "teeth in the lower as well as in the upper Jaw." whereas Caenotropus is aid to have teeth on the upper jaw only. Anyhow, if this genus Caenotropus is to be invalidated, Tylobronchus is a perfectly available substitute.

Fig. B. Chiledus ? species (Photo by Harald Schultz).



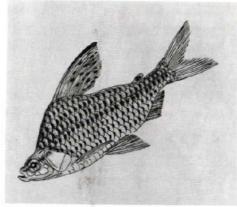


Fig. 7. Chilodus punctotus zunevei (after J. Puyo).

believed, erroneously, that Chilodus also was a homonym of an earlier generic name (in fact the name in case, the Protozoun Chilodon, has a different ending, which is nowadays considered sufficiently contrasting). He also believed that Chilodus and Microdus were scarcely separable and he merely put them together in his new genus Canostropus, without saying which species, punctanus or labyrinthicus, he believed to be typical of the genus (the procedure of designating a type-species was not as drastic as it is now).

(c) Then came Eigenmann, whose monographs on Characids are still the standard works of reference. Eigenmann designated, in 1910, the species labyrinthicus of Kner as the type of Gaenotropus, retaining Chilodus with punctanu as type-species. He was acting then as "first revisor" and he had all rights to do so.

Nevertheless there are some specialists like Fowler (1914 et seq.), L. P. Schultz (1944) and chiefly H. Travassos (1951), who believe that Canostropus is invalid. Travassos says that if Günther considered Chilodus and Microdus as a single genus, then the type of such a genus would be the delder species, in this case punctanus. As penestatus is altogether the type of the "good" and older genus Chiledus, Caenotropus would be automatically a synonym of Chiledus, hence invalidated.

## May, 1964



Fig. 3 bis. Caenatropus labyrinthicus (abyrinthicus (?) (specimen of unknown origin, not examined; Photo by Dr. Herbert R. Axelrad).

### II. SYSTEMATICS.

II. SYSTEMATICS.

The Chilodinae may be tentatively defined as follows:

Lateral line complexe; scales cycloid (Chilodias) or cyclo-ctenoid (Caenoropus); preventral flat; anal short; adipose fin present; skull (fig. I) rather strongly reminding that of Hemiodia; circumorbital bones chain endire, the antorbital (also calbed jugal or SO,) very developed; dermethmoid pointing forward, the premastilary, under it, reduced; a supra-preopercular canal still visible; fontancls present. Mouth almost superior (Chilodia) or almost inferior (Caenotropus); lips rather thick (except the inferior one in Caenotropus), with very tiny weak teeth, only visible under the binecular magnification, inserted into the lips, hence movable and easily lost; those of the juvenile Chilodias rather long, numerous and translucent, those of the adult enes short, deep in the lips, reduced in number (chiefly on the lower lip where—as in Caenotropus labyrinthicus for example—there may be no teeth at all) and brown tipped, frequently truncate or slightly bifid. Inner part of the fourth gill arch cartilaginous, very thickened; pharyngeal teeth numerous, hooked (fig. 2). A more or less dark, longitudinal band; base of each scale with a dark spot, giving a "speckled" aspect to the species.

This small, highly specialized group, whose members swim tilted down at about 45° or more, seems to be intermediate between the Hemiodinae, on one hand, and the Curimatinae s. lat., including Probilodus, on the other. They

## How Does the Shrimpfish Swim?

BY DR. WOLFGANG KLAUSEWITZ, Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt

For some time the Exotarium of the Frankfurt Zoo has kept some Shrimpfish (Acoliscus strigatus, in the family Centriscidae). These varied entirely in form from normal and for this reason have stirred up some excitement. In form these fish resemble a knife blade. The body is 4 to 4½ inches long and covered with bony plates, the dorsal edge slightly rounded and the ventral edge almost knife-sharp. While the snout is elongated with a long tube, the "tip of the tail" is formed by the first dorsal ray, which in the process of evolution has moved so far back that it now forms the hind end of the body. The remaining dorsal rays have moved still farther back and are to be found on the ventral side. They form a near union with the caudal and anal fins, which lie together on the underside of the after end of the body.

Such aberrations in form lead the morphologists to question the function

and utility of the body, especially the fins. How can such a fish swim? For a



ong time we have known that the body is held at a vertical position, but for a long time it was not agreed whether the head was pointed up or down, Now, the latest publications with photographs of living specimens by Herald (1961) and Hass (1961) should give a final answers to this question: they swim with their snouts down. This position is made necessary by the position of the swim-bladder and the resulting distribution of weight. The ones we

observed in the Exotarium always held the same pose.

But how can they propel themselves? How can they swim even in such a position? By much thorough observation over a length of time we think that we have analyzed the function of the tiny vibrating fins to a great enough extent to present them here.

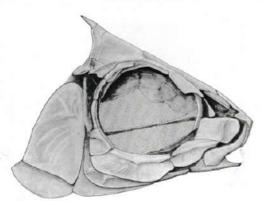


Fig. 1. Lateral view of the skull of Coenotropus labyrinthicus (specimen from Obid

seem to be slightly more remote from the Anostominae' which, together with the Erythrininae (including Lebiasinidi, Pyrrhulinidi and Nannostomidi) and the last named groups, are well apart from the Characidae and can no more be classified with them, as is still sometimes done.

The examination of many specimens from different localities' leads me to recognize only two genera: Chilolae and Gaenotropus (the reasons for admitting this last genus were given above). Pythorochus Eigenmann is too near Gaenotropus to be accepted, at least provisorily, for the presence or absence of teeth on the lower lip is not a reliable character. C. labyrinthicus may have one (or perhaps more) tooth on the lower lip, whereas C. maculosus has often not more than 2 or 3 teeth on the same lip.

See Despite the common oblique swimming.
Citalodus pseutrans Muller & Trouchel: 97 ex. from British Guiana, Surinam, oreto District in Peru and Upper Rio Méta, including a specimen determined by P. Méta. genmann.

Gaenstropus lubyrinthicus Kncr; 5 cx. from Obidos, Rio Puty and Upper Rio Méta, tuding a specimen determined by Steindachner.

The type of C. Jabyrinthicus rupununi (Fowler) was kindly examined for me by James Bolkler.

r. James Böhlke.

Gianoropsis maxilosis (Eigenmann): 30 ex. from British Guiana and French
uiana, including a paratype of Eigenmann.

I was unable to recover Cinicided suseries (which was described without type degnation) in its typical locality, the Litani River.

10



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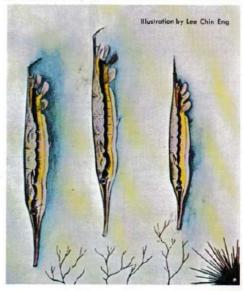
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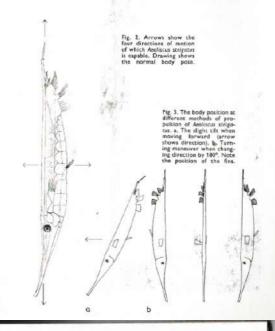
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# We have always seen them swim head-down in a vertical position. They only permitted themselves to vary as much as 20°. They do not seem to be able to assume a horizontal position, even when impelled to quick flight.

The fins are used as swimming organs in the following manner: the real propelling organs are both pectoral fins in the front of the body and the downwardly directed dorsal fin at the rear of the body (with the exception of the first ray). The pectoral fins beat as they are needed, together or singly. The dorsal fin, which lies toward the ventral region, beats back and forth.



### Tropical Fish Hobbyist

The suppositions of Böker (1935), that the three unpaired fins acted together for propulsion, do not agree with our findings.

In spite of the small size of its fins, this knife-like fish can move with considerable speed, like an arrow, and is able to make swift and abrupt maneuvers. Four directions of motion can be listed and are constantly displayed when swimming about

Forward (rostrate), vertical with the head forward.

Backward (caudate) vertical with the end of the body in front. Toward the belly (ventrate), with the sharp belly edge in front.

Toward the back (dorsate), with the back edge in front.

The dorsate manner of swimming, where the body is tilted about 20°, is the most common method of locomotion and represents the real manner of swimming forward. The fish cannot swim in any other than the four directions named. Therefore the turning possibility around its axis may be considered as a very important method of moving. The following fins serve as steering mechanisms for these turns: the caudal fin, by turning left or right, as well as the similarly shaped, underlying anal fin, which performs the steering motion.

The actual turning procedure is performed by unharmonious beats of the pectoral fins: the one on the outside beats vigorously while the one on the inside remains motionless. The ventral fins are seldom used, and only in the turning are they put into motion by folding over and beating sporadically.

The combined result is so great that the fish is able to make sudden directional changes up to 180°.

The first hard ray of the dorsal fin plays a remarkable part as a tail spike, In the normal swimming position it is an extension of the body axis and pointed straight back. This position is taken by the spike during the vertical forward and backward swimming. At the least tilting of the body, especially when swimming forward with its back turned toward the swimming direction, it is turned parallel to the direction in which it is swimming. This is also true when it changes direction and swims with its belly first. When resting, there is a slight tilt to the body and the fin ray. This ray can be turned only toward the belly side, and not toward the back. It seems to affect the body position and may have a certain function as a steering and balance organ.

After this manuscript was finished, there was an article by Atz (1962) about some questions concerning its swimming. The author offers an additional meaning to the function of the dorsal ray of the Shrimpfish. He mentions that these fishes usually swim close under the water's surface. When a Shrimpfish swims straight upward, the ray is turned the same way. As soon as the water's surface is reached, it is laid over and the fish stops ascending at once. As this ray is provided with muscles, ligaments and nerves, it could serve as a do 'organ of touch." In this way there is afforded a certain amount of safety

May, 1964

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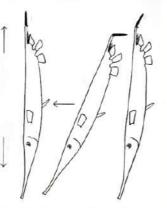


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from surface feeders such as birds. We do not believe, however, that this is a function of the caudal ray.

The ecological reason for the body form of Acoliscus strigatus still offers

considerable difficulty. However, Böker gave the armored body and the construction of the fins as an example for a reconstruction to a reaction of the organism. A real explanation for this unusual change in shape is, however, not to be found by the author. Certainly it can be said that the Shrimpfish with their characteristic up-and-down positions cannot be inhabitants of the open waters. For this reason they should be given a living space which is not too bare. Coral branches and split rocks are what come to mind. In this direction we are brought to a photo by Hass (1961) which shows a school of Acoliscus strigatus seeking shelter between the hands of a diver who holds them to resemble a pair of clamshells. A very convincing nature document is given by a photo by Herald (1961), which shows a school of these fishes resting among the spines of a sea-urchin. If one compares the Cheilodipterus neverustriana, which usually has a close co-existence with the long-spined sea-urchins, with Aeoliscus strigatus, one gets the impression that the shape of the Shrimpfishes offers an extraordinarily good opportunity for such a co-existence. Even if they find it necessary to move in order to feed on the tiny plankton which swim around the sea-urchin, when there is danger and en darkness begins they seek the constricted but well-protected space between the long needles of these echinoderms. Up until now, this is strictly theory; we hope that underwater observations in their native haunts will cast more light on the living habits of this unusual fish.

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Tropical Fish Hobbyist

# Meet the Hobbyist . . . W. G. Phillips

Chairman, Fancy Guppy Association of Great Britain

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War, and was "... not amused."

Just a short journey from London, a 17-year-old youth, already the proud sessor of a fish tank for three years, was joining his first fish society . . . The Southsea Piscatorials.

Thus we ring up the curtain on the career of judge, author, breeder and fishkeeper extraordinary, Mr. W. G. Phillips.

Trying to cover his varied and colorful career in a few words is like trying to teach a caveman the intricacies of a modern computing machine in the space of a few hours.

At the ripe old age of 81 he is still active and must be one of the oldest, if not the oldest, Guppy breeder in the world, still President of the Fance Guppy Association of Great Britain, and still carrying on keeping and breed-ing fish as if he were sixty years younger.

Though his long association with fishkeeping has embraced most types of fish both tropical and coldwater, it is with the Guppy that Mr. Phillips has achieved the most fame. On the occasion of his cightieth birthday aquarists all over the world sent him dozens of greeting cards and telegrams, and the members of his own Association sent him over 100 replica First Award Cards suitably engraved with the "points awarded" space emblazoned with the figures 80. One English monthly magazine honored him with a two-page

spread and gave him the title 'George Guppy.'

His home at Regal Way, Kenton, a pleasant suburb of London, has over the years become a veritable Mecca for Guppy breeders and aquarists, and to talk to George and hear him reel off experiences with this person and that is like the unfolding of a fishkeeper's Who's Who.

At an age when most of us would be content with stippers by the fireside, this bundle of energy still maintains over twenty tanks and over 600 fish.

Like most keen fishkeepers of my acquaintance, tanks are everywhere, overflowing happily into the house, garage, and instead of 'fairies at the bottom of his garden' he has more tanks, not forgetting the fish pools and

bottom of the general research well-stocked Duphnia pond.

From his agile brain and keen interest in judging practice came the original idea for the now universally used 'Five Twenties' method of pointing, and

May, 1964



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### **Tropical Fish Hobbyist**

New York, where he went to work for a firm of cabinet makers, later moving on to work in an amusement park in Brooklyn's Coney Island, and from there to Willow Grove Park, Pennsylvania,

After saving about \$1,000, he returned to Britain, married, and bought a tavern. While he owned the tavern he was once charged with permitting gambling. Although he was completely exonerated, he sold out and returned to the amusement business he had learned in Brooklyn by accepting a position as Superintendent of White City Exhibition. During the next few years he traveled extensively and supervised amusement parks in most of the principal cities of Europe.

When World War I broke out Mr. Phillips was at work in Berlin. He was immediately interned as a civil prisoner of war, and even in this unhappy position he was able to bring his wits and skill to bear to be able to keep fish. The prison authorities had given him the job of helping to catch and kill the many rats which infested the camp, so, by telling the authorities that the rats could not be brought under control unless they were killed off at their source, a local canal, he was able to go outside the prison camp (under guard) and smuggle fishes from the canal back into the camp. He kept the fishes in tanks fashioned from discarded food containers, but they, being less able to

withstand the necessarily miserable diet offered them, soon succumbed.

On his release at the end of the war, Mr. Phillips went to work as a woodcarver at the Portsmouth dockyard and was good enough at this trade to be commissioned to carve by hand the bowsprit of the Royal Yacht. Despite his natural ability in this field, however, he soon tired of woodcarving and went back to one of his first loves, the amusement park business. He worked on the design and construction of the Wembley Exhibition and Crystal Palace, and after this became Manager of the amusement pier at St. Leonards-on-sea, in which job he retired. The pier was pulled down after being severely damaged during World War II.

It is interesting to note that two of the foremost Guppy breeders in the world, Paul Hahnel in America and Mr. Phillips in Britain, have in common

an outstanding woodcarving ability.

If you get on to the subject of fishkeeping (and I would be very surprised if you paid him a visit and didn't!) you will find he has some very definite views. Having tried most foods, he still insists that the genetical makeup of the parent fish is of prime importance; "all the oats in the world wouldn't turn a Shetland pony into a carthorse," is one of his stock retorts to this question of feeding and size.

If you are familiar with the usual Guppy setup you will get a few surprises here. He doesn't like Catfish as scavengers, preferring to feed his charges just enough and letting a siphon and snails clear the remainder. If you expect to see well-planted tanks, too, you are due for a surprise, because the usual must in plants for Guppy breeders, Water Sprite, is not used, because in his



Mr. Phillips with a few of his trophies, 1963.

most of the Guppy Standards produced in Britain for the past twenty years have started from his drawing board.

On the show scene his attention to detail, knowledge of aquaristics, and the patience to wait for strain after strain until finally he hit the jackpot have earned him well over 500 awards, including the coveted "gold jewelled pin" for Guppies. During his 80th year alone he won nine cups and a half a dozen or so shields, plaques, etc., all while he was kept busy lecturing and judging.

Society after society has covered him with honors: a Fellowship from the Guppy Breeders' Society, Founder Presidency of the Fancy Guppy Association, founder member of the F.G.B.S. and honorary membership of some half a dozen clubs.

Recently he achieved a life-long ambition to judge a fish show after his 80th birthday, but though he has now retired from active judging, he still keeps active keeping, breeding, and writing about fish.

On entering his home, "Goodwood House," one is immediately made

aware by photographs and trophies of his varied career in the days when he

was occupied in earning his bread and butter.

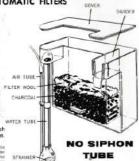
And let me assure you that Mr. Phillips's career has been as colorful as some of the many brilliant Guppies that he has raised in his more than six decades as a hobbyist. While still a boy he ran away from home and sailed to

May. 1964

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opinion it breaks up too easily. Instead, plants in pots adorn most of the tanks, and after seeing some of these potted wonders I was inclined to believe with him that this was the best idea. Try catching fish in a well-planted tank and you too will agree the plants-in-rost method is better.

you too will agree the plants-in-pots method is better.

In 1954, being one of the first British fishkeepers to receive some of the then new albino guppies from Florida, he decided to try them for himself.

One of his early crosses in November, 1954, was between an albino female and a gray male double-sword. This cross produced 68 fry, 17 of them the much awaited golden fish with red eyes. Determined to nail some of the stories current about these so-called "lethal" strains, he carried out a thorough

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28

Tropical Fish Hobbyist





Olympia, London, "Water Life" Show, 1958. Part of the Guppy setup showing American Guppies bred by Mr. Phillips.

series of breeding experiments and finally came to the conclusion that keeping these fish was no different from keeping the ordinary Guppy.

His answer to their so called 'lethal' genes was that all Guppies will deteriorate if allowed to inbreed promiscuously without rigorous culling, and as for their having bad eyesight, he found their eyesight to be just as good as other

One of his friends to whom he had given some of that first brood was the late Dr. R. J. Affleck, of Borough Polytechnic, London, who endorsed George's findings to the letter, further proof, if proof were needed.

In the forefront of those seeking an international Guppy standard he recently wrote in the F.G.A. Journal that The International Federation of Aquarium Societies could help towards this end by declaring a standard expression to be used when describing the different Guppy varieties and that they could make a start with what the British and Americans call the Delta, whereas others call it the Triangle Tail (with further contusion in the quarters where the female of this strain is called Superba.) He suggests the photographs of champions in the Tropical Fish Hobbyin issue of June, 1961 as a basis to work from.

29

### May, 1964

What used to be a garage at the side of his house contains rows of neatly arrayed tanks, about four feet from the ground; underneath are large tanks containing hundreds of young fry in all stages of growth.

The air of neatness is carried on to an opposite wall where nets and all

paraphernalia associated with fishkeeping are hung in array.

From this fish-house have gone Guppies to all the corners of the world, and a framed testimonial from a famous London college thanks him for the help in sending them specimens.

British Guppy breeders in the past have often been accused of concentrating on finnage to the detriment of size, and since the broad tails have become so popular great strides have been made in Britian towards improving and developing these shapes, but one of the older types that we have excelled in has been the Cofer Tail, so called because of its similarity in caudal fin shape to the South Wales miner's shovel, or one half of the ace of diamonds. How Mr. Phillips developed this strain is a story in itself.

During the last war, he disposed of some surplus Guppies to a local dealer. Passing the shop again a few months later he went in to ask if the shopkeeper required any more. The dealer remarked that trade was bad and he hadn't disposed of all the original lot yet. Carious to see how they had developed, Mr. Phillips was surprised to see that the females had bright blue markings in their tail fins, and the shape of the males' tails was one he had never encountered before. His interest aroused, he did a swap back with the dealer; by trial and error, plus selective breeding over the next few years, he perfected what we now know as the Cofer Tail. At the close of the last war the Guppy Breeders' Society adopted this fish as a standard and awarded him a Fellowship for his work. This citation reads: "Presented for the production of the Cofer Tail Guppy," and is signed by the President and other officers of the G.B.S.

Truly, W. G. Phillips must rank with the best when we start handing out the awards for patience, perseverance, and sheer dogged determination to breed bigger and better fish . . . an example to all the young ones that keeping fish can keep you young in heart if not in years . . .

... After a short visit with this grand old fishkeeper, it left me, at 36, breathless.

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# MAIL CALL

If you have an aquarium question and connot find the an wer in any of the standard reference texts, send if to MAIL CAIL. Each month this column will publish the most interesting questions received and their answers. Letters containing questions connot be acknowledged or answered personally. Address all questions to: MAIL CAIL, TFH. Poblications, Inc., 245-247 Connotions Ave., Jersey City, 2, N. J.

### ons and Mollies.

Neons and Mollies.
Q. In the January issue of T.F.H. I saw a letter sent in by Steve Smith. I totally agree with him in stating that Mollies and Neon Tetras can be kept in the same tank. I have a 20-gallen tank with numerous Guppies, two Zebras, a Catfish, a pair of Black Lyretail Mollies, and a pair of Neons. My water is filtered by a bottom filter. I use no salt at all and both Neons and Mollies are in perfect condition.

Larry Barwick. Dublin, Georgia.

A. The fact that Neons and Mollies will tolerate the same water is no indication that this water is the best thing for them. When keeping a number of Jishus together in a community tank, we should be guided not only by what would look well tegether, but also by what condition they prefer. Our aquarium fishes are long-suffering creatures that can manage to stury afree under a variety of conditions.

The fact that yours are living is a testi-mony not that I am torong but to what you can do to a fish and still have him stay alive!

### Barbodes schwanenfeldi.

Q. Some time ago I wrote to you asking for information on how to sex Barbodes schwanesfeldi. At that time



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### Tropical Fish Hobbyist

A message of importance to all commercial aquarists

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### May. 1964



Schwanenfeld Barb

you wrote that there was no known seed difference. I would like to pass on some of my observations on the subject. At almost one year of age, they reached the size of 8 inches in a 30-aillon tank. There is also a definite sex difference between the two that I have. The male, the thinner and smaller of the two, has a beautiful dark black fin with a white spot at the tip. It also has a very pronounced black "V" in the front part of the reddish tail. The female, which is the bigger and much wider of the two, has a slightly dark fin and tail but no pronounced colors. I hope any observations will be of help to other hobbyists.

Louis Fazekas,

Louis Fazekas, Flushing, N.Y.

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# GEORGE HANSEN

BOX 414TH ST. JAMES, N. Y.

A. Thanh yen, Mr. Fazehus. The readers and I are always glad to get any nuggets of information that come our way. Most of the fish that dealers get are practically babies 2 to 3 inches long and very free babis 2 to 3 inches long and cory froe grow to manning, because they require a lot of "elboce room" and food and are also cory shilfful peopless; a great many find their reay out of the aquarium to perish on the floor. Probably no more than one fish out of a hundred gets to the 8-inch.

size your specimens have attained.

Paging Thomas Edison!

Q. I've heard of a new refrigerator on the market that has no moving parts, it is cooled by an electric current flowing through unlike metals. Could this be put into a test tube like an aquarium heater and used to cool a native salt-water aquarium? Here on the northern coast of California we have poor luck keeping the cold-water fish we collect,



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to our inability to keep our tanks from going up to room temperature Perhaps you are or one of your readers is a refrigeration expert and can invent a "tank cooler." The man who patents such a device will surely make a fortune. Any ideas?

Robert D. Giles. Ukiah, Calif.

## LIVE SEAHORSES



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A. Hawn't heard of your bi-metal re-frigerator yet, but I like to keep up with these things. I am some perty customish contraptions in South America which ran without deterticity but with a small kerosone flame used in the some manner as the gas flame in the old flextrobux re-frigerators. If the method you mention is sound and the electrical communition of a small until is low, there are many posi-bilities for a small, compact unit which is modeless and efficient, not only for an aquarium but for any number of things. You could, for instance, insulate and refrigerate a desk drawer, permitting a lunch or a bottle of soda vater or some other bewayes to be kept cold. I could hosiate to product a fortune for the man who would perfect unch a device for the sole use of cooling aquarium water, but its usee or monifold.

### Algae

Q. My tank has a bad case of algae on the glass and the gravel. I intend to

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change the gravel and clean out the tank. I was going to put in fresh water, but recently I read that the growth of sigac would be stimulated in this manner. Should I take the chance of putting in fresh water? I am afraid that if I put in the same water it might have the bacteria that started the sigae. What shall I do?

Mare Rothberg.

the bacteria that started the signe. What shall I do?

Mare Rothberg,
Philadelphia, Pa.

A. You'd be safer with the old water.
Alige near rampont when conditions until it, but after a while there is no more nanvishment for it and it goes into a decline. The use of fresh catter would pair you right back where you started, no notite how carefully you cleaved your tank. Our thing we know: most after thriven much less in water which has an acid content, so bring your pH below 7.0 and keep it there. If your gater was alkaline, de this in slew stages or your fish will infler.





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### Tropical Fish Hobbyist

Labyrinth organs.

Q. I am making a study of labyrinth organs as a science project, but I am having trouble. After doing a few dissections, I have not been able to locate the labyrinth. So far I have dissected Helsitoma rudoff, Trichogaster trichopteria, Collia lalia, Betta spiendent, Macropodus operaciaris, and a species of Macropodus opercularis, and a species of Snakehead (I do not know which species or even if it is a labyrinth fish). Where can I find it?

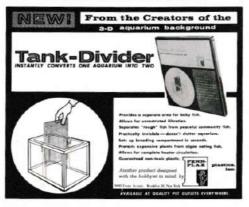
# John Hughes, Pearl River, N.Y.

A. All that cutting up, and no lobyrinth! In the Anabantidae, the labyrinth arises from the fourth gill arch and is composed of a set of superimposed legible plates which afford a large absorptive area for oxygen. Your Snakehead telongs to the family Ophicephalidue. These have a much



timpler arrangement. They have a large suprabranchial cavity lined with a wrinkled vascular epithelium which screes the same purpose. Hope I have helped you!

Please Mention T. F. H. When Writing to Advertisers



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## May, 1964

Blue Platies.

Q. I have a pair of Blue Platies in a 10gallon aquarium which I have had for
two months. They have not spaymed,
though they are in good health. I
would like to know whether Platies are
good livebarers to breed, whether shey
are hardy and prolific, and why they
haven't snamed.

are hardy and prolific, and why they haven't spawned.

David Sadewasser, Hammond, Ind.

A. All Platies are hardy and prolific, and the Blue Platy is the most prolific and hardiest of the lot. There are a number of recions why your female has not given birth as yet. If the is heavy eith yearty, they might not have been able to get out because of a blocked passage. If the is not programs, he is either strelle or just "taking a vaccation." There is also the possibility that your male is sterile, altitough sterility is difficult to imagine in a Blue Platy.

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on Marine Fish



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Female Swordtail with sword.
Q. 1. Is it unusual for a female Swordtail to grow a sword? My neighbor has a green female which has developed a definite sword, extending about half an inch beyond the end of the tail itself. inch beyond the end of the tail itself. It is due to drop its young in a few days. I've had Swordtsils for several years but never saw one like this. 2. How do you get rid of leeches, dragonily larvae, etc., which seem to be in plants whenever I buy them? I

always rinse new plants in running water but lately I've seen all sorts of queer creatures in my aquarium. The one I called a dragonsly looked like a small brown twig such as might come from a pine tree. The next day I saw another "bug," This one had trans-parent wings and curved its tail. Then, last but not least, I found several little things which vaguely remind me of shrimp. They are the color of brownish white gravel and seem to swim back-

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Mayby naied, Closen dipterum. The three teathery appendages at the insect's tall are used as belancing mechanisms.

wards, like thrimp. What are they? How do you get rid of these things without dismantling the whole tank? Mine is a 35-gallon and it would be quite a job. I feed my fish frozen brine shrimp at times, and when I showed this last 'bug' mentioued to our local petshop dealer he was unable to identify

# Mrs. F. Marabella, Douglassville, Pa.

A. 1. There are some Swordstail strains in which the farades sometimes develop thart swords. Such famales are con-idered inferior on any compessition. 2. Rinsing in running water is not cough to rid plants of undestroble "intelhibers." One system is to place the whitehibers." One system is to place the

plants in a solution of a teaspoonful of alion to each quart of water for five minutes, then rinse. This system is not

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### May, 1964



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foolproof, but it trill get most of the "bugs."
The trig-like insect was probably a dragenfly larva, and the other a maylly in its final stringed stage. You did not introduce the "bugs" with the freuer food. Brite shrinp occur in strongly sale water, and your creatures occur in fresh water. The "things" which vaguely remind you of shrinp are a species of Gammarus, which also occur in fresh water. Unleas you are planning to spean egglayers, they are quite harmless and make a good food for whatever fish you might have that could creak the hard shell. These little crustaceans are the very devil to evaluate, the known is the gravel. They can catch and eat egglayer fry, but otherwise to a fairly good job of scarcenging.

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Half-Black Guppies

Q. I have had in my Guppy aquarium a large female Guppy which was black from her middle to her tail, and the rest of her was white. She had babies and they turned out to be colored the same they turned out to be colored the same way as she was. She had several batches of young before she died. Now I have babies and some half grown youngsters just like she was; I looked through the books and nowhere are mentioned Gupples which are half black and white. When I talked to a pet shop proprietor about the matter, the lady told me that they bred fishes too, and that it was uncommon for a female to have babies just like herself. Is this so, and if it is will you please tell me if I have some rare Guppies?

Mrs. Beryl L. Irwin,

Guppies ) Mrs. Beryl L. Irwin, Lomita, Calif.

A. The fish you described goes by the name "Half-Black Guppy," As I remember, this type of fish was brought over from Germany several years ago. It is note a well-stablished strain here on the East Coast. At reaen Cuppy shees Half-Blacks were shown in a class by thomselves. At a show it New Jersey a fish of this strain won Best of Shoes cut of 250 outria. This will sheet you that it is a well-liked warriety of Guppy, and your fish is probably from this same strain.

Abbinium.

Albinism. Q. About three weeks ago I noticed Q. About three weeks ago I noticed that three of my newborn Guppies were of lighter color than the rest. Upon examination under a magnifying glass, I found them to be genuine albinos, with pink eyes and dark reddish-

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## May, 1964

brown spots on their backs. I would appreciate it very much if you would answer these questions for me:

1. So far all three are very healthy and are growing normally; but do you think that they should be separated from the other young Guppies because of their weaker eyesight, to assure them of getting their fair share of food? I feed them three times a day with fine-sized dry foods.

2. If I get a male and female out of the three and mate them, will they have albino young?

the three and manalbino young?

3. Their father was a fancy Veiltail.
If any of the albinos are males, will they
also have long, flowing tails?

Steven Schiller,
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

A. A true albino has no color at all in his body. On the other hand, I have seen albinos with tail firs which were completely red.

pletely red.

1. Yet, you should separate them, and try giving them a bigget variety of foods.

2. Yet, mate them if you have a male and a female. There is a pessibility that your of the babies will be like their grand-parents, but if the chromosomus which are respensible for the color do not carry any color genes then you will have 100%, abbinot.

J. By the law of inheritance your next neration is supposed to carry through

Females with colored tails.

Pemales with colored tails.
Q. In the September, 1963 issue of T.F.H. a cacker ratined Thomss LaBroa mentioned his green Velitail females. You said it is very desirable to have females with colored tails. Some of my females have black and white tails. In this desirable? Many of my females also have clear tails. I enjoy your column and "Mall Call" and usually read both of them first.

John Shubia, Chicago, Ill.
A. It is advisable, as I have monitoned before, to use females with the ment intense colors for breeding purposes, except black, unless you are working on a black strain.

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May, 1964

Tropical Fish Hobbyist



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By Alfred A. Schultz

Q. I nave a small hermit crab plus two very small fishes in a plastic aquarium. Last night I discovered that the crab had lost three legs. One is the well-developed leg, As of now the crab is still alive and appears to be doing well. However, he will not cat, nor has he for the last few days. Is this due to the loss of his legs? Also, have you any idea what could have happened? Right now there are no decorations in the aquarium or anything else that, as far as I can see, he could catch his leg on unless it is the frame of the aquarium itself. Will he grow a new set of legs, like a startish?

Carol Brooks, Tucson. Ariz.

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A. The best you can get out of me is a guess. Crabs and other crustaceans have shells that do not grow along with the body; they must being conse. At this stage they are soft and quite helplets, and table little nourishment. My guess is that the small shell which is the crab's home had become too small to give him the proper shelter and the fish picked off the three lags which he could not truch in. In time these lags which he could not truch in, In time these lags which he could not truch in. In time these lags which he could not truch in. In time these lags which he could not truck in. In time these lags which he could not truck in. In time these lags which we could not truck in the truck in the could not be shed of the truck in the could not be shed of the truck in the tr

Q. In preparing for a trip to the Florida we hope to do some collecting by cubs diving. We need information on

scuba diving. We need information on the following points:

1. What kinds of fishes would we expect to find, and what special infor-mation or techniques would we need to discover and collect them?

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2. What is the most satisfactory way of transporting fish when travelling by car through considerable changes in temperature?

temperature?

Namey Philippis,
Freehold, N.J.

A. 1. Florida waters abound with many
fishes such as Queen and French Angels,
Beau Gregory, Sergeant Major, and
many ethers. Unless you are a shilled
diver, I would suggest the much easier
method: tidpool collecting.

2. If they are gradual and do not drop
to water numerature. below 50-1 tom-

2. If they are gradual and do not drop the water temperature below 50°, tem-perature changes will do little or no harm. The use of a vibrator pump which works on your car's voltage and plugs into the cugarette lighter receptuals it just the ticket for those long trips.

Q. 1. I have read that most fish can be kept with sea anemones because they can dodge the tentacles easily. Is this true with the Sargassum Fish, Histrie histrie?



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Paul Keller,

Paul Keller,

Paul Keller, Los Angeles, Calif.

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May, 1964

This one may shock you!

# The Electric Catfish

Munich, Germany

This highly interesting fish came into my possession at a size of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, although in its native tropical African waters it is said to attain a size of almost 3 feet. Mine grew to 10½ inches in length in six months.

of almost 3 feet. Mine grew to 103 incres in length in as monus.

The body shape is clongate, plump, with a fat head and tiny eyes which can glow in darkened surroundings. The dorsal fin is lacking and the pectoral fins do not have hard rays. There are three pairs of barbels. What makes the fish particularly interesting is the possession of paired electric organs imbedded in the tough skin on both sides of the body so that the entire rump bedded in the tough skin on both states of the body so that the entire rump is surrounded. I will go into this more closely later. The color is very modest: the back is grayish brown, the underside yellowish white. There are many dark blotches and spots scattered over the back and head and at the caudal base there is a broad pinkish band to relieve the monotony of coloration. There are no known sex differences. It is said to be a mouthbreeder. It is very quarrelsome with other fishes and extremely greedy. In the daytime it spends most of its time hiding and does not come out to show much activity until

nightfall. I keep mine at temperatures from 74 to 80°.

Feeding is with earthworms, mosquito larvae, Tubifex, white worms, and small fish. The fish is very trusting and tame; as soon as I approach the aquarium my Electric Catfish swims to the surface immediately, takes his position at the place where he is always fed, and plucks the food from my

The electricity-producing organ is used somewhat like a radar installation for orientation (his eyesight is quite poor) and also to hunt for his food. The Electric Carfish belongs to the so-called "high voltage class" of fishes which

are characterized by a soft, slimy, naked, and scaleless skin.

Now let us go more closely into the description of the electricity-producing organ. The weight of this organ is approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  the total body weight. It is composed of a more or less large number of cells which in many ways differ from the other body cells. They are laminated and each individual cell (also called a disc) is connected on the flattened side with nerve fibers, the number of which depends on their type, and which can vary greatly from the ordinary ones. Over a distance the nerve tisues of the discs unite with neigh-boring ones, ending in the nerve canals of the spine. The electric disc is distinguished by a great quantity of cell bodies which are imbedded in a jelly-like mass. They are the elements of the electric organ which can be compared to an electric battery.



The most striking leature of the Electric Carlish's caloration is the white band sands between black creas at the caudal pedunde. Photo by Dr. Herbert R. Azelrad

It is known that the electric organ of the Electric Catfish is composed of two million such discs. How the electric current is generated in these discs is the subject of a number of theories. One of the best known of these is the membrane theory which states that because of the membrane limiting



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### Tropical Fish Hobbyist

potential which occurs in the nerve fibers and plates of the organ this electrical energy results and is stored in the lamellae of the electric organ as it would be in a condensor where it is discharged at the fish's will. These commands are transmitted through the nerve "lobus electricus" which has its center beneath the rhomboid depression in the after region of the fish's head. The strength of the current delivered by the Electric Catfish is about 350 volts (the Electric Eel can approach 600 volts). The amount of discharges varies. It always depends on the impulses, which are gathered in series. These can go as high as 280 per second with the Electric Catfish. When irritated repeatedly, signs of weariness become apparent, and exhaustion may follow. With the Electric Catfish the tail end is positive and the head negative. With its electric shocks it can kill or stun aquatic creatures near it.

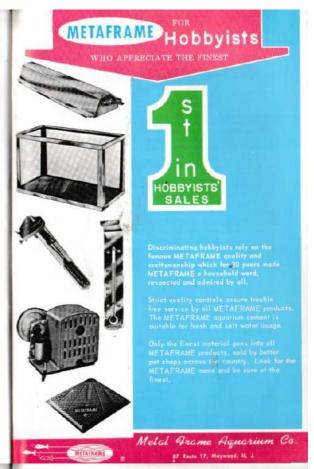
I would like to give one more instance of the effect of these shocks. When my Electric Catfish had attained a length of 21 inches, I moved both of my Spiny Eels from my Africa tank into his quarters. The Spiny Eels immediately looked for a place to hide. The larger of the two streaked into the cave which was occupied by the Electric Catfish. Hardly had it disappeared inside when it came flying out again. It was a real retreat, as if it had been ejected forcibly. Not only that, but a stone about 2 inches thick which had been serving as a roof for the cave went flying too. The large Spiny Eel, at that time 93 inches long, had gotten such a jolt from the little Electric Catfish that both he and the rock went flying as if shot from a cannon. The second Spiny Eel, after I had replaced the stone, met with the same unhappy experience. Both were so upset that although normally greedy, they accepted no food after that. Ten days later I had to put them back in their previous location. I am really very curious to see what further surprises this fish holds for me.

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## A review of the Chilodinae, with a key to the species

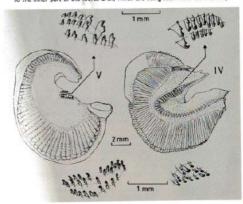
Continued from Page 10

The following key is only tentative. It is chiefly intended to give a redescription of the essential characters of the species, which were never revised, despite their biological interest. They are deserving of more attention than 1 could bring up here. Two of the included forms, C. labyrinhicas rupunum and Ch. punctaus zuncevi, are now well known. A third one, from the Japurá, photographed by Harald Schultz but not preserved, is classified here as a Chiledus. In the original photograph, it seems to have more than 7-8 branched anal rays. Save for this anal rays count and the spots on the dorsal, its characteristics and coloration are those of Caenotropus macalosus.

### III. TENTATIVE KEY TO THE CHILODINAE.

Mouth distinctly inferior, with thin lower lip, the dentary included; pharyngeal teeth rather large and relatively few; scales crenulate (adults); predorsal rounded, except just before the dorsal fin; post-ventral rounded, depth 3.20-3.66 in the standard length; pedunele clongate, its depth 1.1-1.3

Fig. 2. Fifth and fourth branchial arch of Coentropus moculoses; above, detail of a pharyngeal teach; below, same colargement of the corresponding pharyngeal teach. Chilodus punctious; right cide, lateral view (except for the pharyngeal teach correspond to the inner part of the fourth arch, which are being seen from the interior).





in its length; interorbital 2.5-3.8 in the head; anal iii, 7, i or iii, 8, with a concave border; pectorals i, 14 or i, 15; a caudal band, dorsal never spotery extended and the state of t



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