

InDepth

Tropical Fish Club of Burlington

September—October 2018



Bowl Show at the September 13th meeting!

Summer Picnic Photos

Visiting Segrest Farms, part 3

September Speaker: Klaus Steinhaus on CARES Conservation

October Speaker: Ian Fuller on Corydoras Catfish

Calendar of Coming Events *...and so much more!*



Tropheus moori 'Yellow Kaiser'. photo by David Banks

InDepth

published by The Tropical Fish Club of Burlington

Established February 1989



We meet on the second Thursday of each month, September through June, at 6:30 PM at the VFW Hall, 73 Pearl St, Essex Junction, VT.

Our membership consists of adults, children and teens. Many members are very experienced and have been keeping fish for years, and others are just getting started. People of all ages and experience levels are always welcome. Meet and learn from those who share your interests!

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A pair of black phantom tetras (*Hyphessobrycon megalopterus*). photo by Ann Whitman

From the President

by David L Banks, Jr



Summer is gone, well almost anyways. Time to get back to TFCB meetings and fish fun! We will have our second Bowl Show of the year at the Sept. meeting and I hope everyone can plan to bring in at least one entry to show everyone. We had quite a few entries at our June meeting, let's see if we can have at least that many again! If you need a tank, please let me know in advance.

Speakers

We start right off in September with Klaus Steinhaus coming to speak to us from the Toronto area. He will talk about the CARES program and conservation and threatened species in general. Klaus is one of several CARES ambassadors and we look forward to hearing how we as hobbyists can help in the conservation effort. His bio is on [page 5](#).

Our October meeting will feature one of the world's best resources for Corydoras catfish, Ian Fuller from England. This will be a once in a lifetime chance to meet and hear Ian talk on his favorite subject, breeding and raising Corydoras catfish, right here in Vermont! For more about Ian, see his bio on [page 6](#). If you only make it to one TFCB meeting this year, make it this one!

Upcoming Regional Events

There are so many other events in the Northeast this fall, too many to name them all for sure. Check out the [NEC newsletter](#) and calendar for NEC sister club event listings as well as the *InDepth* calendar on [page 12](#). Just a few to mention, on the weekend of Sept 14-16, the ACLC and CCY are hosting the Keystone Clash near Harrisburg, PA. This is a combined event by the two clubs and has grown since they started it a few years back. It now features 3 days of speakers, a competitive fish show and auction.

Two other events I want to highlight are the [All-Aquarium Catfish Convention](#) in Herndon, VA, Oct. 5-7, and the [Aquatic Experience](#) at the Meadowlands in NJ, Oct 19-21. Catcon is held every two years and is hosted by the Potomac Valley Aquarium Society. They are known for having top notch international speakers, all on catfish, and attracting all the top hobbyists to this event. If you have an interest in catfish, you should definitely look into including this on your fish events for this year. Their "Spree on Three" Friday evening is a highly anticipated event where you can purchase fish directly from the breeders and get info on how they are breeding and keeping the fish all in a very casual setting. The whole floor is a very happening party to the wee hours!

AE is a completely different event from CatCon. They have a huge show floor with all the major fish-related manufacturers along with many hobbyists showing and selling their items. Many local and national clubs are represented there, too, including the NEC. It covers everything freshwater and marine, live plants, shrimp and everything you can image. There are competitions for Aquascaping, kids tank decoration, cichlids, and shrimp, plus seminars all day Saturday and Sunday. You can try to do everything in a day, but plan on the whole weekend!

One more thing to add to your fish event plans, the [TFCB annual auction](#) will be Nov 11 at the Holiday Inn. Plus mark your calendars for our big TFCB event June 7-9, 2019. —David

Editorial

“Help Wanted”

By Ann Whitman

Every shop and business seems to have a shingle out these days, pleading for new employees. Grocery stores and restaurants, hospitals and schools, non-profits and trade groups, manufacturers and retailers—even State and local governments—all feel the pinch of low unemployment. I feel bad for the managers and staff who have to take on extra work themselves to keep the doors open and customers happy, or cut services that they can no longer support. Like most of us, I’ve endured longer-than-usual wait times, slower service, and frustrated owners who lose business due to lack of help. It seems that everyone who wants a job and has the right qualifications is employed.



As a happily retired person, however, I haven’t been very tempted to jump back into the job market. I enjoy my volunteer work, myriad house and hobby projects, and frequent travel. Since retiring, I’ve had more time to expand my fish room and breeding, and give back to the hobby we all love. I now serve on the NEC board of governors and as the NEC Conservation committee chair, and as TFCB secretary and newsletter editor, as well as volunteering for the Flynn Center. As many retired people will tell you, once you stop working, your days become so full that you can’t imagine how you ever had time to hold a job!

Well, despite my already full schedule and happy retirement, I recently accepted a job offer that was too perfect to refuse. I am once again employed and finding the balance between a new career, my volunteer responsibilities, and other life pursuits. It’s not easy and, sadly, something has to go to make room for my new job as Executive Editor of *AMAZONAS* magazine. Since my magazine schedule and duties overlap with those of editing and writing this *InDepth* newsletter, it’s time for the newsletter to pass onto new leadership. This is my last *InDepth* as editor.

Finding volunteers is often even harder than finding paid help, but the rewards of volunteering are great for those who want to give back to causes or organizations—or hobbies—they support. Volunteering often opens doors to unexpected opportunities, new friendships, and depth of experience. So, here’s your chance to make a difference and have some fun doing it. I’ve enjoyed editing this newsletter, and thank all of you for contributing and reading *InDepth*. —Ann

HELP WANTED

Editor for award-winning tropical fish club newsletter. Published September to June, *InDepth* covers club events and stories of interest to TFCB members and other hobbyist.

Responsibilities include: Organizing and editing stories and photos into a newsletter format on a monthly or bi-monthly time schedule, covering club events as a reporter and photographer, writing and soliciting stories and photos, tracking member contributions for TFCB bucks points, proof reading and fact-checking.

Skills desired: Previous writing, design or publishing experience; access to layout software a plus (InDesign, MS Word, etc), attention to detail and accuracy.

Training and support provided.

Speaker of the Month: September

CARES Fish Conservation
with Klaus Steinhaus



Cichlids have been my hobby for over 40 years. But there was life before cichlids. I had my first fish tank (with Guppies) when I was 8 years old and I have never been without at least one tank since then. At the age of 20 and still living in Germany, my interest turned to cichlids and I was permanently hooked.

I moved to Canada in 1982 and, after things settled down a bit, the old “Fish Tank Disease” took over again. “I need another tank for my fry.” and another, and another...I ended up with 24 tanks in my fish room and my main focus has been the cichlids of Lake Tanganyika, specifically the genus *Tropheus*. However, lately my focus has shifted to the Central and South American Cichlids. Especially the “Earth Eater’s” have peaked my interest. I have also set tanks aside to keep some endangered Cichlids from different areas to help with the conservation effort.

That is why I got involved with a group called C.A.R.E.S. whose goals are:

- 1. To bring AWARENESS to the critical situation of our fish in nature**
- 2. To RECOGNIZE, ENCOURAGE, and offer SUPPORT to hobbyists who maintain species-at-risk**
- 3. To SHARE data and experiences through notes, graphing, and manuscripts so that others may learn to maintain those identical, and similar species**
- 4. To PRESERVE species-at-risk for future generations**

To really enjoy a hobby, there has to be a social aspect to it. Being able to discuss your successes and failures with fellow hobbyists is one important part. The most important part however is to meet new people that have the same interests you have and make new friends. I also find it very interesting to see and hear all the different reasons why people get hooked on cichlids. To me, they are just amazing to watch and to study. They really do have a “Personality”. I try to offer my cichlids an environment as close as possible to their natural habitat. It is the only way to see their true behavior and character. I can sit in front of my tanks for hours and try to figure out the social structure in each particular tank and the weekly water changes are definitely a labor of love. But there is nothing more fun in this hobby then to sit with other cichlid “freaks”, have a few beers and talk cichlids until the small hours of the morning. So, if somebody wants to come for a visit, feel free to do so.



AMAZONAS

The world's leading freshwater aquarium magazine!

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Speaker of the Month: October

Breeding *Corydoras* Catfish

with Ian Fuller

“Born in Birmingham, UK in 1946. A toolmaker by trade, and self-confessed *Corydoras* nut by admission.

I started keeping tropical fish in 1970 in a small 18-inch aquarium, it was not very long before I had two, 4-foot and two 3-foot set up in the spare room. Over the first two or three years I kept and bred many of the popular fish groups. Starting with South American Cichlids, graduating through Barbs, Anabantids and Characins. Although I had kept several species of catfish during this period, it wasn't until early in 1973 that I took an active interest in them. From when I bred my first species of *Corydoras* in 1974 I have been well and truly hooked.

My first fish house took shape in 1977 and was a sectioned off part of my garage, which housed 36 - 18 x 18 x 12-inch tanks. It was then that I started seriously breeding *Corydoras*; a project which still continues to this day in what is now my third fish house.”



World Authority on *Corydoradinae* Catfish

Ian established and manages the most comprehensive and biggest online knowledgebase devoted to *Corydoradinae* Catfish on the internet, CorydorasWorld.com. He is also the author and co-author of the most authoritative books on identifying and breeding *Corydoras* species. (These can be purchased in the US from Eric Bodrock at AllOddballAquatics.com.) For anyone wishing to collect their own *Corydoras* and other fish in Peru, Ian and several partners operate [Go Wild Peru](http://GoWildPeru), an agency offering guided fish collecting expeditions and wildlife tours.

In addition to collecting, breeding, speaking and writing about catfish, Ian is a very talented artist. His art prints and enameled pins are in demand wherever he shows them.



A collection of catfish pins designed by Ian Fuller. photo by Ann Whitman

FISH BAGS FOR SALE

We will have fish bags available for sale at our meeting. Stock up before the fall auctions! These are high-quality 3 mil bags.

Member prices for packs of 25 bags:

4" x 15"	\$1.50
6" x 20"	\$2.00
8" x 20"	\$2.50

Club Meetings and Events

by Ann Whitman

photos by Dave Isham, David Banks, Janine Banks

Our June meeting seems so long ago; a whole summer has passed since we last met for our bowl show and the presentation on photographing fish with Rich Pierce and Tony Terciera. Many of the active club members and their families gathered in July at David and Janine Banks' lovely home on the shores of Lake Champlain for a BBQ and good time. I hope to see more newsletter photos from members who attended Rich and Tony's excellent and informative talk.



Tony and Rich looking through some of David's stamp collection.



Tony presenting his part of the photography program at our June 14th meeting.



Tony enjoying his hosts' deck at David and Janine's house.



Ira, Ann and Janine setting up for the picnic.



Bruce and Bonnie visiting with fish friends and neighbors .



Tami and Brian Candib.



Lee and Brian Scott.



Jeff, Rob and Ira talk fish.



David relaxing at the summer party.



Rob, Livy and others gathered at the picnic tables for BBQ, salads, beverages and fabulous desserts.



Tami designed a special fish-themed cake for the occasion. It was also delicious! Everyone of a certain age loved the Necco wafer scales.



Despite the threat of rain and storms, our club's summer picnic on the shore of Lake Champlain remained (mostly) dry with perfect weather. Thank you to David and Janine for hosting us in such an idyllic setting.

June 2018 Bowl Show Results

by Brian Candib

The Tropical Fish Club of Burlington (TFCB) had a Bowl Show at its June 14th meeting. The results are included into the NEC Bowl Show competition for points. We had seven entries in the June show and 17 votes cast in this "People's Choice open class event.

A First place (\$20 and blue ribbon) and two Second place (red ribbons) were awarded.

1st Place – Gold Australe Killifish by Ann Whitman, 6 votes

2nd Place Tie – London Shubunkin Goldfish by Brian Scott & *Nyererei Pundamilla* by Rob Heintze, each with 4 votes

Remaining entries:

Silver Angel Fish, Rob Hintze

Gold Ram, Rob Heintze

Crowntail Betta, Brian Scott, 1 Vote

Phillipine Blue Angel, Pamela Crossett, 2 votes

BOWL SHOW REMINDER !!!

The September meeting will feature an Open Class bowl show! Bring your best fish for the contest and learn how to photograph them with our featured speakers!

First prize is \$20, 2nd and 3rd prizes receive a ribbon.

1. Fish **must be displayed in a bare tank** or bowl, i.e. no decorations, no gravel etc.
2. The tank or **bowl must have one flat side** & hold less than 20 gallons of water. No lights.
3. If you need a bowl, contact David prior to the meeting.
4. Life support systems are not encouraged, but will be accepted if necessary to sustain a particular fish.
5. Water is available, but entrants must supply their own water conditioner, nets, etc.
6. There is a **limit of 3 entries per person**.
7. Judging will be by popular vote.
8. The Tropical Fish Club of Burlington is not responsible for any loss or damage.

TROPICAL FISH CLUB OF BURLINGTON



PRESENTS

Klaus Steinhaus

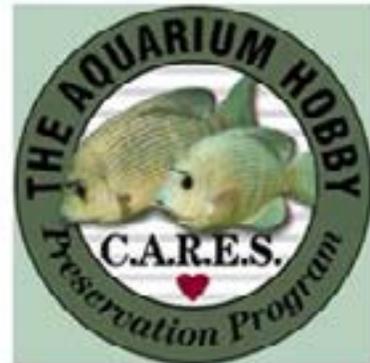
“CARES Conservation”

Thursday Sept 13, 2018 6:30PM

Free admission & door prizes plus an Auction



VFW Hall
Pearl St
Essex Junction



For more information

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www.tfc.org

Klaus will be joining us from the Toronto area to share his thoughts on conservation in the aquarium hobby, specifically about the CARES program.

CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

Sept 13	TFCB meeting, Klaus Steinhaus, CARES Fish Conservation, VFW Essex Jct, VT
Sept 14–16	Keystone Clash convention, Harrisburg, PA
Sept 30	Norwalk Aquarium Society , fall auction, Westport, CT
Oct 4–7	All-Aquarium Catfish Convention , Herndon, VA
Oct 6	Diamond State Aquarium Society , annual auction, Wilmington, DE
Oct 7	New England Cichlid Association , fall auction, Windsor Locks, CT
Oct 11	TFCB meeting, Ian Fuller speaker, Corydoras Catfish, VFW Essex Jct, VT
Oct 12	BASNY , fall auction, Brooklyn, NY
Oct 14	NJAS Fall auction , East Brunswick, NJ
Oct 19–21	Aquatic Experience , Meadowlands, Secaucus, NJ
Oct 28	Boston Aquarium Society , annual auction, Beverly, MA
Oct 28	Jersey Shore Aquarium Society , fall auction, Manasquan, NJ
Nov 8	TFCB meeting, VFW Essex Jct, VT
Nov 11	TFCB annual auction, Holiday Inn, So. Burlington, VT
Jan 13, 2019	Danbury Area Aquarium Society , annual auction, Carmel, NY
April 12–14	NEC 44th Annual Convention , Cromwell, CT
May 3-5	Aquatic Gardeners Association Convention , Seattle, WA
May 23-26	American Livebearer Association Convention , Louisville, KY
June 20-23	International Betta Congress , show and annual meeting, Irving, TX
July 18-21	ACA-NECA 2019 Convention , Cromwell, CT

TFCB Turns 30!

February 2019 marks the 30th Anniversary of the founding of the Tropical Fish Club of Burlington! Thirty years ago the first 50 people gathered at the South Burlington High School library to talk about fishkeeping. It was a great turnout and several of the people there went on to become the founding officers and board members of the club. Many still keep in touch with David and me and our club. To celebrate the successful past 30 years and the future of our club, TFCB will be hosting a convention on June 7-9, 2019, with several speakers (we're hoping to bring one in from Europe, too), a dinner cruise on Lake Champlain, a Vendor Room and swap meet, giant auction, and even a microbrewery tour! Stay tuned for further details!! —Janine Banks

This article was written about 30 years ago, in the mid 1980s, as one of the requirements for the Northeast Council of Aquarium Societies Judging school, headed by Lee Finley and Bruce Smith. A very special thanks to four people who made this article possible. Lee Finley, Stuart Grant, Dr. Paul Loiselle, and Rich Rosen. It was published here in two parts. The first part appeared in the March/April 2018 issued and included a history and description of the genus and species complex.

THE FAMILY CICHLIDAE THE GENUS AULONOCARA A BRIEF HISTORY, MAINTAINING and BREEDING, SPECIES DESCRIPTION and JUDGING

by Dave Quinn

With most all Aulonocara species, breeding takes a little work. The hardest part is to obtain females. Working with wild stock, non-dominate males will tend to suppress their color thus looking like females, and venting isn't that easy if the female hasn't spawned before. On some species, the female doesn't have egg spots, or if she does they are very faint. This is one way to tell a male. Males can suppress their color on the body but have a hard time to suppress the colors of their egg spots, which on all species are very large and bright.



A well-conditioned Peacock cichlid. photo by David Banks

SETTING UP TO BREED

Aulonocara species may be bred in tanks as small as a 20-long. My first recommendation is to paint both the sides and back of your tanks a dark color. Most Aulonocara species come from deeper waters, and painting the tank as noted gives them a sense of security and a more at-home feeling in a confined space. Room lighting is recommended, instead of bright, over-the-tank lighting. This allows them the opportunity to take shelter in a dark area. My tanks are set up with a 50/50 mixture of dolomite and crushed oyster shells. This gives me the buffers to maintain a high pH which all Aulonocara species require, from 7.0 to 8.0. I use a combination of an undergravel filter and either box or outside filter on each tank. The use of two filters systems in each tank gives me a double biological system which allows me to clean one at a time without disturbing the other. Aulonocara species do not tolerate high concentrations of dissolved nitrogenous wastes. A regular program of partial water changes will prevent such toxic waste buildup.

Cichlid salt is added at half the recommended dosage with every other water change. Plants and some safe shelters, like clay pipes, PVC or sand stone should also be added. Placing the caves at one end of the tank and leaving the rest open, makes them feel more at home and closely represents their natural habitat—the intermediate zone where the rocky shores and sandy bottoms meet. Breeding is done typical cichlid fashion with the female laying her eggs in a small depression in the gravel and the male fertilizing them before she picks them up for mouth brooding.

The female will carry the eggs for approximately three weeks, on the 7th day I will remove the female

and place her in a 5.5 gallon tank with a clay pipe. She will tend to hide in the pipe for another 10-14 days. During the last week, I will feed her very lightly in the morning. Up to this time she hasn't eaten, and the fry are old enough by this time that she will release them long enough to eat. Once the fry are free swimming, the female will protect and stay with her fry for another two weeks. This method serves three purposes:



Aulonocara korneliae. photo by David Banks

#1 It keeps all the natural instinct that the female has in fry brooding and parental care;

#2 The two weeks allows time to build up the female's strength, so that when reintroduced back into her breeding tank she can hold her own, and

#3 The first two weeks for the fry are the most difficult and with mom around to help, the fry have a sense of security and things are a little easier for them.

The fry can be fed newly hatched brine shrimp, and in a month will accept flake foods. The flake foods I use are spirulina and Plankton, both being very high in protein. Their growth is very slow but if given enough room they will do well. I continue to feed live brine and flake food at the same time and have noticed that the fry start to color up at around 1-inch with this feeding practice.

JUDGING

There are a wide variety of new species of Aulonocara being introduced to the aquarium hobby. Some are identified where others are being named by location. There aren't enough ichthyologists around to keep up. And without any research work going on, we have to take whatever information is given to us by the collectors Stuart Grant and Norm Edwards who are the only two working Lake Malawi, and what we have learned from other hobbyists. Put it all together and come up with an honest and fair criteria for judging.

GENERAL CRITERIA:

SIZE:

- A) General Health as it appears to the judge.
- B) Deportment according to species norm.
- C) Quality of specimen.
- D) Difficulty in keeping.
- E) Colors according to species norm.



Sunshine Peacock showing good form. photo by David Banks

Basically the length of the fish. Whether you use standard length (SL) or total length (TL) is really unimportant as long as you ensure that all concerned are made aware of the choice. Standard length is the distance between the tip of the nose and the end of the caudal peduncle. Total length is measured from the tip of the nose to the end of the caudal fin. The next form of size to take into consideration are:

- A) Wild (TL) or (SL).
- B) Tank raised (TL) or (SL).

“Wild size” is based upon records for wild caught individuals taken from the scientific literature. Full-sized tank-raised specimens are usually 25%-50% larger than their wild counterparts. Whichever way you choose to Judge, you must be consistent.

BODY:

All *Aulonocara* species should have a very full body with no depressions under the ventral fins. A nice rounded abdomen with smooth line running from the bottom of the lower lip to the base of the caudal. From there the top lip to the caudal there are at least four different types of lines: Some very pointed, some that slope very sharply, and some that are sexually based in that the males develop a small cephalic hump. These are just a few things to look for in identifying species. Some people may get a little lax and come up with a hybrid or two which will change all the natural characteristics of a species, and make judging a little harder. Regarding some features of the heads: early on I almost destroyed the best *Aulonocara* “caroli” I ever had (an East Coast champion) because I thought he had developed a severe case of hole in the head. What appeared to be pits on the cheeks and between the eyes, running up the forehead are the cephalic pits and enlargement of the sensory glands, which are characteristic of the genera *Aulonocara* and *Trematocranus*. The severity of these pits differ greatly from one individual to another. In this individual, they were extreme.

Body points to consider are:

- A) Size.
- B) Shape (Symmetry and Proportion).
- C) Color (Density and Intensity).
- D) Condition.

COLOR:

All *Aulonocara* species show very brilliant colors if they are properly maintained ie, good water conditions, a water change weekly and feeding a variety of good food. When showing *Aulonocara* species, set them up in their show tanks at least two months ahead of time and there is rarely any loss of color. Some individuals were never meant to be show fish, and will lose all color no matter what you do.

DEPORTMENT:

In the wild, *Aulonocara* species are collected in deep water and in dark caves. In the home aquarium, they tend to hide a lot. To a judge a beautiful species hiding in one corner of a show tank may lose points for not deporting well. The judge should take this into consideration as the fish is only doing what comes natural. It also shows that the fish has not been conditioned for a long time before a show. Some specimens with proper conditioning will do the “unnatural” thing and turn out to be a big ham. Tank-raised individuals are generally a lot easier to “train” for a show.

FINS:

All *Aulonocara* species have the potential to display great finnage. The dorsal should be held high and full with at least two colors very prominent. The leading edge of the dorsal should be pointed and on some species very long. The anal should have at least two colors, be very full with the leading edge

coming to a point. On some species, the first 2 or 3 hard rays are squared off, while on others they are rounded. The caudal on most species should be as high as the body and contain at least two colors. On some species the caudal should be forked with both the top and bottom lobes displaying long trailers even in length. The pectorals should be clean and evenly formed. All the fin rays should be straight. The ventrals on some species have more than one color and the leading edge on some develop long trailers. They should be even in length regardless of how long they are.

POINTS TO CONSIDER ARE:

- A) Single fins—Condition, color.
- B) Paired fins—Condition, color.
- C) Symmetry on all paired fins.

DESCRIPTIONS

The following is a brief description on some of the wild species of *Aulonocara* and *Trematocramus* that are presently being imported into the United States. (*Editor's note: This was written 30 years ago. Availability of species has undoubtedly changed.*)

Aulonocara maylandi “sulphur-head” collected from the eastern shore of Lake Malawi between Cape Ngomba and Makanjila. Males are deep blue violet, marked with seven to nine fairly wide black bars on the flanks. A broad sulfur yellow blaze extends from the tip of the snout to the start of the dorsal fin and continues onward as a broad margin to the spiny dorsal. In some individuals, the yellow color spills over onto the nape. The vertical fins are sooty violet. The anal fin is marked with large, irregular bright orange spots. The ventrals are black. Females are brassy brown, with darker brown vertical bars like the males. They have a trace of the yellow blaze on the forehead. Their dorsal fin has a narrower but still intense yellow margin and their anal fin shows no egg spots (or only very faint ones). This fish grows to about 4” (10.0cm) SL in the wild and a little larger in captivity. Females are slightly smaller than the males.

Aulonocara caroli “swallow tail” Collected of the southern shore of Lake Malawi, around Monkey Bay and Otter Point. This species has only been in the United States for about 4 years. The body is slender than most other Peacocks. The male colorations head and back are deep ocher gold, with a coppery flush that extends onto the flank. The body is marked with 7 to 9 broad blue-black bars. The basally red spotted dorsal is broadly bordered in iridescent ice blue. The flowing anal fin, whose midsection is painted over with huge golden orange egg-spots. The caudal is deeply forked and broadly bordered along its upper and lower edge with an incredible iridescent blue white. The ventrals are dusky blue and orange, with the lower edges trimmed with the same iridescent blue white as the caudal fin. On some individuals, the deeply forked caudal doesn't appear until he is over 3” TL. The female is light brown 7 to 9 darker brown vertical bars the anal on some has a slit hint of yellow, with very little or no egg spots.

Aulonocara “kande” “blue orchid” This species is collected around Kande Island. The male coloration is a very deep purple that sometimes may appear almost black. The lower half of the dorsal is dark purple, the top half is an iridescent ice blue. This ice blue coloration starts at the tip of the snout and extends to the tip of the dorsal. The anal is dark with large orange egg spots the caudal is bordered with the same iridescent ice blue. The female has a darker brown body than most other females in this genus and show 8 to 9 darker vertical bars. The size of the female is about 25% less than the male which grows to about 4 to 5” (10 to 13cm).

I have only described three of my favorite species, hoping that it may excite you enough to try keeping one or more of these beautiful little fish. The following is a list of all the species of *Aulonocara* and *Trematocramus* presently being imported into the United States.

Scientific or Collecting site	Common name or Collecting site
<i>A. auditor</i>	white top or night peacock
<i>A. baenschi</i>	Nkhona Island or benga
A. "caroli"	swallowtail
<i>A. stuartranti</i>	regal or chilumba
A. "chipoka"	Nkhata Bay yellow
A. "chitende"	
A. "flavescent"	usisya
A. "fort mcguire" ‘	
<i>T. jacobfreibergi</i>	
A. "kande"	blue orchid
<i>A. maylandi</i>	sulphur head
A. "mbenje"	
A. "ruarwe"	
A. "special"	green face
A. "red flush"	nyassae
T. "walteri"	

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Ian Fuller is one of the world's most knowledgeable hobbyist on Corydoras catfish. He has published several highly regarded books on Cories, and runs one of the top Cory web sites. He is also currently running Go Wild Peru, a Peruvian exploration company where many new Corydoras are found. Ian is from the UK, so this is a rare chance to hear him speak in the US!!

In My Travels, Florida 2016

Segrest Farms, Part III

by David L Banks Jr, TFCB

In Part I, in the Jan/Feb 2018 issue, we started off by looking at the overall operation and a nice selection of fish we saw at Segrest Farms, Florida, in the main building. Part II, in the May/June issue looked at the operation within the main building and the infrastructure behind it. This month, we wrap up the story with a tour of marine, goldfish and invertibrate sections.

I should mention, as a general rule, Segrest is not open to the public. If you will be in the area, please call and see if they can accommodate you. I also am not sure of their exact policy, but don't expect to buy fish while you are there unless that is something you have confirmed with them ahead of time.



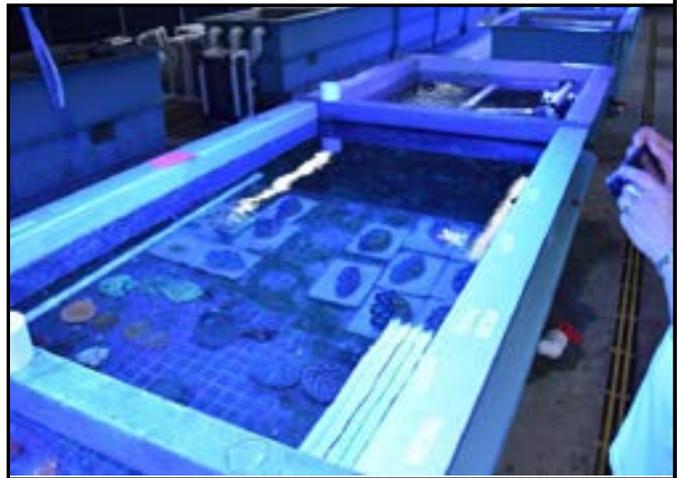
Walking from one fish-filled building to the next at Segrest Farms.



Janine inspecting the corals and clams in the marine building.



Larger marine fish, like this angel, are kept in spacious, individual holding tanks.



Large vat under special lighting for corals and clams.



Large marine tanks for holding larger and more delicate individual specimens.



Long rows of marine tanks at Segrest Farms.



Smaller animals and invertebrates, such as frogs and shrimp are housed in a separate building.



Thousands of goldfish fill colorful tanks, waiting to be picked for shipping.



Close up of Glofish in a large holding vat.



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