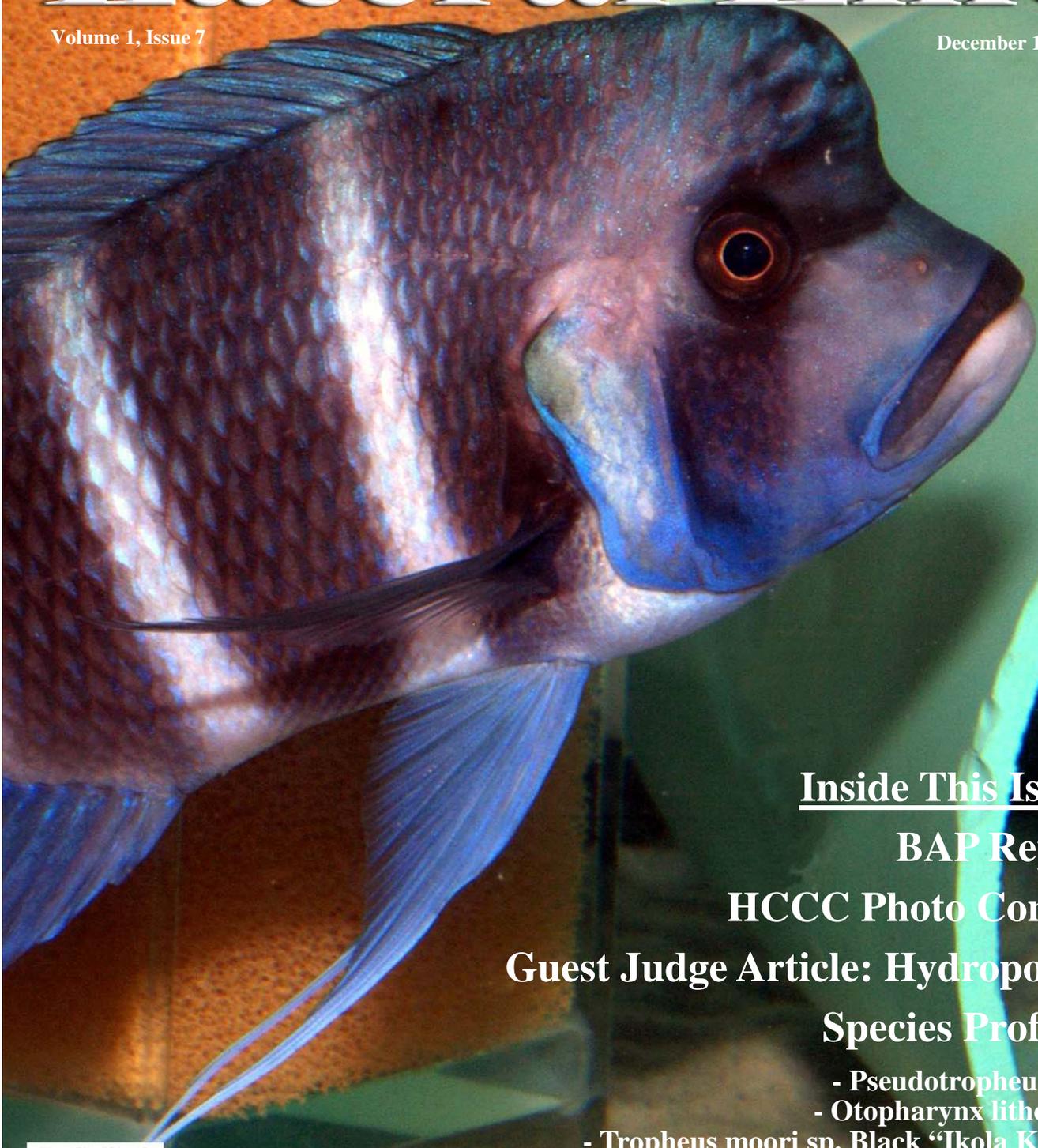


The Lateral Line

Volume 1, Issue 7

December 1, 2004



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BAP Report

New members have really made an impact on our current standings. Since last month, 5 members have submitted their first reports. None stands out more than David D. He didn't just turn in his first report, but he followed it with 4 more entries. David now stands as this year's leader in BAP points. In comparison, last year's winner of the Breeder of the Year Award has not scored any points (Yeah, we're still keeping an eye on you Greg). We should see additional points changes after fish are exchanged at the Christmas party.

Congratulations to Dave S., Mike, Kevin, and Nick for submitting your first reports. New member submissions will keep the BAP program running for years to come. In just over a year, our club has already breed over 50 individual species, many of which have been passed on to other club members.

A new addition to the scoring includes a Year to Date (YTD) column which reflects points scored toward this year's Breeder of the Year award.

Current Standings

Name	Score	Pending	YTD
Greg	360	60	
Charles	290		
Robert	155	60	20
Duc	130		25
Paul	105		
David D.	100		100
David H.	90	55	
Lisa	60	20	
Blair	55	80	
Brian	40		
Kris	25	25	
Nick	20	35	20
Jeff	0	60	
Dave S.	0	35	
JJ	0	30	
Kevin	0	20	
Mike	0	15	

December 1, 2004

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Upcoming Events:

- HCCC Christmas Party
Dec. 5th.
- TCA Christmas Party Dec.
11th.

Cover Photo:
Cyphotilapia
gibberosa "Cape
Chaitika"
by Spencer Jack

First Annual Christmas Party

We look forward to our first annual Christmas Party. The event will take place on Sunday, December 5 from 4 to 7pm. The club is sponsoring the turkey and all of the trimmings will be provided by club members. If you have not already RSVP'd or volunteered for a covered dish to bring, please feel free to bring your favorite veggie dish or dessert! We will have 50+ folks in attendance. Come join us for good food, good folks and of course, some good fish talk!

For anyone that has not gotten the information, the party will be held at:

Bracken United Methodist Church Fellowship Hall (same place as auction).
20377 FM 2252, San Antonio, TX.

Maps to the hall can be found at
www.xdeleon.com/hccc/events.php

Everyone is welcome but please let us know you are coming. For other information, please visit our website.

HCCC Monthly Photo Contest

First Place:

Pterophyllum scalare #1
Photo by Lee Ann Steeves



Second Place:

Apistogramma cacatuoides #2
By Duc Nguyen



Third Place:

Pterophyllum scalare #4
By Lisa Boorman



A special thanks to Juan Miguel Artigas Azas for judging our fourth photo contest. This month's topic was Dwarf New World Cichlids Under 6 inches.

Normally we would have an interview with the photo contest judge but unfortunately we were not able to complete it in time for publication. We hope to have it for you next issue.

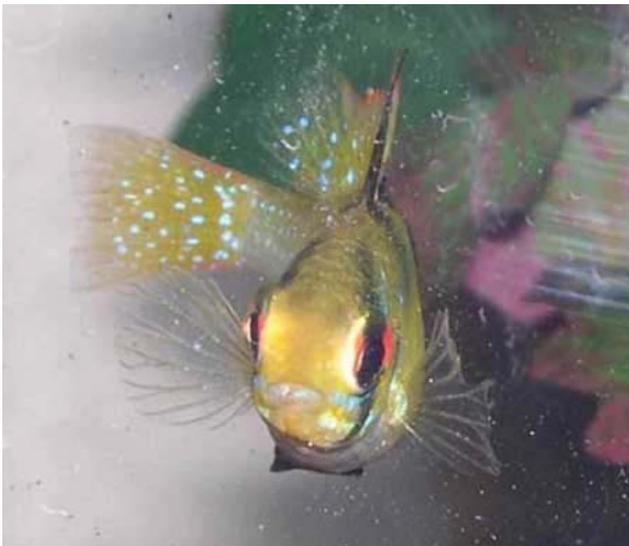
Microgeophagus ramirezi #1
By Diane Tennison



Pterophyllum scalare #2
By Lee Ann Steeves



Pterophyllum scalare #3
By Lee Ann Steeves



Microgeophagus ramirezi #2
By Diane Tennison



Laetacara curviceps
By Robby Maxwell



Apistogramma cactuoides #1
By Robby Maxwell

All photos cropped for layout purposes

Species Profile: *Pseudotropheus polit*

— by Nick Andreola

Background:

In Greek, *polit* means a citizen and in Latin it means polished or refined. At one time, *Ps. polit*s were included by Konings in the species *Ps. variable*. However, currently there is consensus to regard *polit* as a distinct species of Mbuna. They are closely associated with other smaller, but relatively aggressive members of the *Pseudotropheus* genus, including the *Ps. perspicax* group. They are also similar to *Ps. minutus* types but have more elongate bodies and lack the black submarginal band in the dorsal fin. According to Konings the part of Lake Malawi they prefer is the "sediment-rich rocky biotope" and are "restricted to the rocky habitat of Lion's Cove", which is on the lake's western shore (Malawi side). On the eastern shore

(Mozambique side), another very similar species, *Ps. polit tumbi*, is found at Tumbi Point. *Polit tumbi* males show a clear pattern of black, vertical bars across the body whereas *polit* males (Lion's Cove) have a solid, bluish-white body. *Polits* were most often observed at depths of 5-12 meters and reported to graze on *aufwuchs* (Ribbink et al 1983b). Adult size for males is 3-1/2 to 4" with females being slightly smaller.



Photo By Nick Andreola

Standard water parameters, aquascaping and diet for Mbuna apply. At least 3 females should be kept per male and only one male should be kept in tanks smaller than 75 Gal. Every source I have reviewed indicates that the male *polit* must be high in the pecking order to show his full brilliant colors. All sources agree that if he is upset, his mask will disappear and his colors will fade to a dull blue hue until the source of his agitation is rectified.

Personal experiences:

I first received a young adult F1 foursome from fellow HCCC member, Chiu Lee (Sharkie), several months

ago. One was assuredly a male, one was definitely a female (she was holding), the third was most likely female, but the fourth was somewhat of a question mark as to its gender. They were placed in a 45 Gal. breeder tank with a quad of *Cynotilapia afra* (Cobue) purchased from Chiu at the same time. These two groups were already tank mates, albeit in a much larger tank. After several weeks in their new home the male *polit* had not colored up and all seemed highly skittish. They spent most of their time hiding in the rocks. This gave the fish of unknown gender an opportunity to begin to flash his true colors-his mask began to show and his drab coloration began to change.

About this time I received a group of six 1-1/2" Lab. perlmuts from fellow HCCC member, Greg Steeves (Gas), and decided to add them to this tank. It seems all the new activity settled the nerves of the *polits*. They began to swim more freely and the male began to wear his finest with regularity. This was bad news for the other male and he has taken a beating; he will be removed soon.

An interesting thing about the sub/dominant male is that he seems to initiate face to face confrontations more often than the dominant male does, even though he always is the one to get the short end of the stick in these encounters. The only fish the dominant *polit* male leaves entirely alone is the male *afra*. All the rest of the inhabitants get a full color fin stretch and more often than not a high-speed chase around the rocks. Most get short chases, but the *polit* females get the extended version. They generally seem to know where the male is and try to stay away from him. The females seem to have a limit, however; I have seen the larger of the two females turn and lock jaws with the male, giving him more of a battle than the sub/dom

(Continued on page 6)

male, until the male backed off and swam away. The females are not aggressive to each other and spend a fair amount of time 'schooling' with the female afras and the juvenile perlmutts in the open upper waters.

The male holds his colors pretty much constantly now, and I'm curious to see if this will change when I remove the sub/dom male.

The male's color pattern is well documented and I can only add that his lateral line is more obvious than on any other species I have kept. There seems to be at least two color types of females I have seen re-searching this report. One shows more blue coloration in their body and fins. I have the type that shows more of a rusty orange-brown coloration, especially in the head and belly. There is an appealing purplish-blue hue to their bodies and caudal fins. Their lips are quite a bit lighter (almost white) but I don't know if this is "normal" or caused by some activity such as th lip locking with the male. Fry are solid colored with the orange being more predominant than the brown. After about one month to six weeks, the orange tone fades somewhat and a dark, almost black, horizontal bar from the center of caudle peduncle to the gill cover appears. I have yet to be able to determine through coloration, or behavior, any gender differences in the fry.

The female that was holding when I first brought these fish home seemed to not want to spit them out. She was the first fish I ever stripped. She produced about 12 fry. The smaller female surprised me by spitting earlier than I anticipated (I've got to get a calendar and start making notes!). I notice her fry in the community tank one morning drinking a cup of coffee. I



© Spencer Jack

was able to capture 4 of the 5 survivors and move them to a fry only tank. The fifth one would not cooperate with the rescue effort and has managed to stay alive swimming with the big fish. It has actually prospered and is slightly larger than it's rescued siblings.

Conclusion:

Ps. politis are a colorful and interesting species to keep if you plan for the male's aggressive behavior. Tanks smaller than 36" long are not recommended and I think the 45 Gal. BR I am using is as small as I would go. The tank should have as many rocks and plants (get some cuttings of *Decorous plasticus* from Dave Hansen) as possible. Plan for a single male and at least 3 fe-

males. I would not mix politis with any Haps, peacocks, or other non-Mbuna type from Lake Malawi. I don't know enough about Tanganyikan species to make any observations other than I am unaware of any species that would be happy with this level of aggression. I might try a mix with a Victorian species, like *Pundamilia*, but would make sure the *Pundamilia* are larger than the polit male when setting up the tank. The C. afras and Lab. perlmutts are doing well in this tank and the only advice I can offer for other tank mates is to monitor your tank's population closely to see if the species you choose to mix with politis are able to thrive.

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Species Profile: *Otopharynx lithobates* Zimbabwe Rock

— by Jeff Caroline

Otopharynx Lithobates Zimbabwe Rock is a maternal mouthbrooder native to the rocky shoreline of Lake Malawi, Africa. The climate is sub-tropical with temperatures in the mid 70's to 80's and native waters for this fish are pH of 7.7 to 8.6. I obtained a trio of two inch long juveniles from Ar-mke's to begin my adventure. Males achieve a size of 5 inches and are Dark blue with a yellow stripe beginning at the mouth and running through the dorsal fin to the tail. Females achieve a size of 4 inches and are Brown with three black spots on each side.



Photo By Jeff Caroline

I keep the fish in a 75 gallon tank which contains Car-rib Sea sand and a lot of Honeycomb/Limestone rock. The tank is filtered by an Eheim 2215 canister and two Emperor 280 hob filters and has a pH of 7.8 with a temp of 78 f. I perform weekly water changes equal to 20% of the tank volume. I use fluorescent lighting for a duration of 13 hours each day. I feed the fish Bulk krill flake, freeze dried plankton and Omega One pellets.

Since my male is dark blue all of the time I did not notice a color change in him during spawning. Unfortunately I did not see the actual spawn, but had noticed the male courting the female in the normal breeding dance over a pit he had dug out in the sand.

I came home one day and looked in the tank as usual and noticed one of the females was holding. After spawning, the female stayed in a lower corner of the tank away from all the other fish. After 18 days I stripped the female and placed approximately 40 fry in a breeder net in a ten gallon fry tank. The fry still had yolk sacs but were already moving around very well. After stripping the female I put her back into the breeding tank so I don't know how she would care for her fry.

The fry didn't require any special care on my part. I kept them in the breeder net for three weeks and then

moved them to a 20L for growout. The tank used a Penguin 170 with a sponge pre-filter attached for filtration. I started the fry off on Cyclop-Eeze and after ten days I started feeding crushed flake food as well. The fry seem to grow much slower than the *Aulonocara* species I am used to.

For me this fish was actually very easy to breed. I'm not sure if the female would have held full term if allowed, but being her first brood I didn't want to take a chance. Although taking some time to reach his full color, I would recommend them to anyone who has the opportunity.

The overall beauty of this fish alone is reason enough to keep them.

I would recommend anyone wanting to keep this fish get three to four juveniles so they can experience the color morph as the male grows. I can tell you the first time the light hit my male just right and I could see blue starting to come in it was very exciting. Over the next six months he went through very dramatic color changes and made the whole experience extremely rewarding. I also recommend plenty of rock work in the tank as this fish is a rock dweller. Make sure to leave caves large enough so they can fit into them to make them feel secure.



Photo By Jeff Caroline

Species Profile: *Tropheus moori* sp. Black "Ikola Kaiser"

— by Jeff Johnson

Tropheus Moori Sp. Black "Ikola Kaiser" or Ikola Kaiser *Tropheus* Bumble bee *Tropheus*, is a maternal mouthbrooder Colony native to the rocky Outcroppings



with intense geographic diversity. This variety the Kaiser I comes almost exclusively from the National Park off IKOLA Lake Tanganyika. The climate is sub-tropical with temperatures in the mid 70's to 80's and native waters for this fish are pH of 8.1-8.3. I obtained 10 1 1/4" long fish from Dutch Stock F1 from lakeside hatchery . Males achieve a size of 5" and are Equal thick bands of chrome yellow on a 1/3 black head and 1/3 black tail. Females achieve a size of 4 3/4" and are Same as male w/ slightly less thick yellow band.

The fish bred in a 55 gallon tank which contained Black coarse sand and was planted with N/A . The tank was filtered by a Penguin 330 bio-wheel and had a pH of pH of 7.8, temp of 80 F, added salt and Epsom salt in the amount of 1 TBS per 5 gallons water NET.. I performed weekly water changes equal to 50% of the tank volume. I used fluorescent lighting for a duration of

14 hours each day. I fed the fish Hikari Cichlid Excel spirulina algae flake and frozen peas.

About 1 hour after a water change all 4 females began to do an attack and shake dance in front of two fighting males, when males got the idea the courtship chasing and dancing began. after about 2 hours of tank-wide Chaos, the biggest female and her court of smaller female began mouthing the gravel over one piece of slate. The males stopped fighting long enough to sniff the females anal area and then resumed the chasing. The female that eventually spawned took on a grayish hue to her gill area and her ovipositor descended.



Photos By Jeff Johnson

Males continued fighting up until spawning commenced. They nuzzled each other slowly spinning in circles over the slate until the first egg was laid. Male changed direction and female scooped the Big BB size egg up. The pair took several

(Continued on page 9)

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breaks laying 11 eggs total. Male swam with all fins erect during the spawning while subordinate male harassed but did not harm the other females in the tank. When spawning was complete the females yellow faded to a cream color and she went back to her usual behaviors, with a very noticeable bulge in her buccal cavity.

The pair laid approximately 11 eggs. Female held the eggs for 16 days where I "milked her" and raised the fry in a seasoned 10 gallon tank all 11 eggs hatched. Female was returned directly to colony tank after she was stripped/milked, and accepted without much notice. She ate only a few minutes later. Approximately 11 eggs representing 100% of the total hatch were viable and hatched after stripped at 16 days 80F. fry are grey in color with small thin yellow pinstripes. Yolk sack was all absorbed.

The fry didn't require any special care on my part. I left them in the 10 gallon tank. The tank used 1 Hydrosponge filter for filtration. Once the female released the fry, she did not exhibit any tendency to care for the fry. I started the fry off on crushed OSI spirulina flake and algae in 10 gallon.. After Right away I started

feeding crushed flake food. The fry grew doubled size every 3 weeks.

First few spawns the females often swallow fry/eggs, but once they become successful the females spawn about 5 times a year each,

one colony can produce a lot of fry quickly once they get going. Like all things Tropheus these guys are intense in their courtship and activities, what sets Tropheus apart from all

other cichlids. Good Tropheus to breed because the fry are always in demand at LFS and online as well command a fairly high price at a small size.

One of my favorite varieties of my favorite species of Tropheus. Any person that sees the tank-o-Tropheus falls in love with them incredulous that they are not marine fishes. great pets too they line up to be caressed before feeding them their Hikari excel.



Photo By Jeff Johnson

Below is a list of businesses that have expressed support for the Hill Country Cichlid Club. If they are near you, please stop by and let them know that they are appreciated.

- **Alamo Aquatic Pets**
San Antonio, TX
10% off livestock
- **CB Pets**
Spring Branch, TX
10% off
- **Lisa's Lair Bookstore**
Online books
Various Discounts

Guest Judge Article: Hydroponics

— by Bob Nuchols

We invite our photo contest judges to submit an article the same month that they will be judging our competition. This month, Bob Nuchols will be judging our Aquarium Beautiful contest and has submitted this article.

Hydroponics is a technology for growing plants in nutrient solutions (water containing fertilizers) with or without the use of an artificial medium (sand, gravel, vermiculite, rock wool, prelate, peat moss, coir, or sawdust) to provide mechanical support. - Merle H. Jensen, Department of Plant Sciences, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721

Because I live halfway to nowhere, and didn't get the internet until late in life. I got the idea for using hydroponics for my fish tanks while channel surfing. I happened to stumble onto a program's last 10 minutes of someone don't know who or where using plants to filter 8 city blocks of waste water. The setting looked like a well planted park. When the water came out the other end it was drinkable water. Well, I didn't need to drink my tank water but I thought it could be helpful in reducing the nitrate in my tanks. Plus anything I could do to reduce the amount of water changes would be a bonus. And plants make oxygen right?

But how to do this hydroponics thing... The first attempt was to drill holes the same size as the little plant baskets (taken from the live aquatic plants that didn't make at the local pet store) into a 4

inch PVC pipe about 6 feet long, and connect a return line from the pump and let gravity flow it back into the sump.



This worked fairly well at least at first. As the plants grew and their roots did too the pipe became clogged with plant roots. This caused a couple of little floods as the backed up water flowed out the holes drilled for the baskets. Not a good thing, so a revision was needed.

Photos By Bob Nuchols

(Continued on page 11)

The second attempt was a 32 gallon trash can with a Styrofoam side of a fish box floating in middle to support the little plant baskets plumbed into the central filtration system. (I would like to point out drilling holes with a hole saw in Styrofoam is not one of the best jobs in the world!). The Plants seemed to do well under these conditions but a 32 gallon round trash can takes up a lot of space in a rectangular fish tank world. So it was time for the third effort.

The third attempt was using eggcrate material over the top of a thirty gallon tank. Once again I cut the eggcrate material to hold the little plant baskets at the water level. And the plants grew so well they ended up root bound. The only problem now was I could only put so many baskets above a thirty gallon and my need for more plants was becoming an obsession. And for those of you that know me bigger is definitely better, more is better than less, etc.

So on the fourth and final attempt I dropped the baskets and just used the eggcrate material over the tanks. I found out over time it was better if I cut the eggcrate material in a U shape allowing easier access to the tank to feed the fish and routine maintenance. The plants where just inserted using the eggcrate to support the plants.

The plants I used mostly where pathos, philodendron, variegated sandies, Bella palms, peace lilies (after seeing them over betta bowls), bamboo plants, and cattails.

The pathos and philodendron did quite well in the lower light levels but grew long and viney so a trellis was added to

organize the vines. The variegated sandies did well at first (then, seemed for reason to wither and die) but the Bella



palms are now about 3 to 4 foot tall. The Peace Lily can grow quite tall and flowers are a bonus. The bamboo grows too slow for my taste!

Well, at this point I could give the nitrate levels for the first few months but that would be boring and really not that informative. Basically the level in the tanks dropped about 40 ppm from 60 ppm to 20 ppm. However, I haven't bothered taking readings for quite a while, content with the knowledge that the plants must be up taking something because they continue to grow and grow well.

Photo By Bob Nuchols

Photo By Bob Nuchols



Species Profile: *Altolamprologus Calvus* - Black Calvus

— by David Dockwiller

Altolamprologus calvus or Black Calvus, are native to Lake Tanganyika. *Altolamprologus calvus* are found along rocky outcrops along the shores of Lake Tanganyika. The climate is tropical with lake temperatures at the surface of 26 degrees Celsius. The pH of Lake Tanganyika is 9.5. I obtained six 4 cm long calvus from Armke's Rare African Fish located in New Braunfels, Texas.

Male calvus achieve a size of 15 cm and are have a black body with a with a pattern of white dots along it's flanks. The body is compressed with a pointy snout. Females achieve a size of 9 cm and also have a black body with a pattern of white dots. What is unusual about the females under my care is that they seem to be blacker than the male counterparts, even when not spawning.

The fish have had spawns in both the 55 gallon and the 240 gallon tank. The 55 gallon has a substrate that is a light brown. The substrate is used in commercial applications as blast sand. The substrate in the 240 gallon is Argonite. Both aquariums have holey rock for shelter and hiding places. Neither tank has live plants or plastic plants. Both tanks are filtered by Eheim 2217's. The temperature in both tanks is maintained between 23 and 25 degrees celcius. The pH in the tanks is unknown since I have never tested the water.

I perform weekly water changes equal to 15% of the tank volume. I use fluorescent lighting for duration of approximately 14 hours each day. I feed my cichlids New Life Spectrum pellet and Ocean Nutrition flake. On occasion they will be provided with a special treat - Live Ghost Shrimp.

When Calvus spawn, the

male and the female appear blacker than usual. The female becomes blacker than the male, which is unusual in the Cichlid world (the male in most cases is more pronounced and colorful). The white spots on



Photo By David Dockwiller

both the male and the female also appear to be more pronounced but this is probably a result of the pair becoming blacker in coloration. The courtship phase of the Calvus, as I observed it was the following: The female took up residence in a spawning cave. The domi-

(Continued on page 13)

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nant male would then investigate the site and tended to blockade the female in the cave. He would bar the entrance and would not let other cichlids come close nor would he let the female leave. Eventually, I would notice eggs along the walls of the cave using a flashlight. The pair laid approximately 60+ eggs that are cream colored. After spawning the female will stay in the cave while the male hovers just outside the entrance. The female is more protective of the fry than the male. The male will leave to eat while the female stays in the spawning cave. I have noted that she will only eat after the fry have hatched, and then only to obtain a few pellets of food, and then

hurriedly return to the cave. The eggs will hatch after 10 days. I will remove the cave at approximately 14 days and extract the fry from the cave by placing them in a 5 gallon tank. I will also remove the female. I have noticed that if I leave the female with the fry she will tend to eat them. It may also be the case

that the fry leave the cave and are then eaten by other fish in the tank. Needless to say there is a high mortality rate for the babies. I have tried to raise as many as possible by raising them in seclusion. I have also noticed that when other types of fry are placed in a nursery tank with the Calvus, since they grow very slowly, tend to become meals for faster growing fry. Many of the eggs hatched but I cannot provide an estimate since they were in a cave. However, if I had to guess I would say that 80%+ of the total hatch were viable. The fry are translucent with a little black coloration. They had there yolk sacs and tend to congregate in a corner of the cave while all the time wriggling their tails.

As noted earlier the fry are kept separate from other cichlid fry to ensure a greater portion will survive. The nursery tank uses a sponge filter for filtration. After

separating the fry from the mother they are fed crushed flake food.

When breeding Calvus it is important to remove catfish from the aquarium. Calvus are not able to fend off catfish from stealing the eggs. I observed that after the removal of my pair of *Synodontis Angelicus* from the aquarium my Calvus spawned almost immediately. They are very social with other compressed cichlids and tend to roam the tank together as a colony until a pair is ready to spawn. I believe the hardest part about spawning Calvus is the survival rate of the fry. It can

be difficult to raise them to maturity since they grow very slowly. It can take several years for a compressed cichlid to obtain sexual maturity.

I would recommend Calvus to other cichlid enthusiasts. They are not hard to maintain if cared for correctly. I have found that they are very sensitive to water changes and thus require a double dose of dechlorinator. When not enough

dechlorinator has been used

they will sit on the bottom breathing rapidly and could lead to early termination of the fish. At such time it would be wise to add some more water conditioner.

In concluding, I will continue to breed this fish because I find them interesting, and because there is a demand for them with other cichlid enthusiasts. The biggest piece of advice I could give to others who want to spawn Calvus would be the following:

1. Obtain spawning caves.
2. Provide a clean environment for them.
3. Remove catfish from your tank.

If you adhere to the above 3 points you should not have any problems successfully breeding Calvus or any type of compressed cichlid.



Photo By David Dockwiller

Trading Post

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

Lake Tanganyika

Black Calvus for Sale

I have approximately 30 Black Calvus that I am selling for \$2.50/each. No shipping. David.
dockusan@netzero.net (Austin) 11/29

Tropheus duboisi "Maswa" small adults

I have 7 F1 Tropheus duboisi "Maswa" that I need to find a new home. They are about 2.5" long, and I've had them for about 2 years. They are the strong ones that have survived from my original colony. Entire group \$50 for club members. No shipping. Paul
paul@cichlid-forum.com (N.B.) 11/17

Various Fish

- Four Medium-Small F1 White Calvus from AquaTek
- A yellow Comp (maybe a gold head) F1
- 2 Medium-Small Kasakalawai believed to be a pair, but haven't really paired up in the 125
- 4 'Orange' Comps small, F1 from AquaTek
- A 125gal tank also for sale, see Accessories section.

Come by! take a look! email me! I will be happy to send pics. No offer will be refused! well, some offers might be refused. No shipping. Kevin
kevinimnotspacey@yahoo.com (Austin) 11/7

Lake Malawi

Assortment of Malawi Cichlids for sale

I have the following Malawi Cichlids for \$2.50/each:

- Cynotilapia Afra Cobwe "Orange Back"
- Aulonocara Saulosi "Green Face"
- Cyrtocara Moori "Blue Dolphin"
- Protomelas Taeniolatus "Super Red Empress"

No shipping. David. dockusan@netzero.net (Austin) 11/29

Yellow Lab fry—1.5 inches

I have around 50 yellow labs available ranging in size from a month old to about 1.5 inches if anyone is in need of some. Possibly up for trade with some tangs. Mike. mprokop@mail.utexas.edu (Austin) 11/21

Trade Fry

Willing to trade F1 afra cobue or F2 polit fry (all about 1") for Ps. Salousi fry. No shipping. Nick 244-8761 or nick.andreola@hospira.com (Austin) 11/08

Accessories

125 Gallon Tank/Stand

Hey kids! This just in. A 6' 125 gallon tank is up for sale, the tank includes a custom made stand by yours truly and a couple *hang on the back* filters, one of which has a biowheel. Fish also for sale, see Tanganyikan section. Come by! take a look! email me! I will be happy to send pics. No offer will be refused! well, some offers might be refused. No shipping. Kevin
kevinimnotspacey@yahoo.com (Austin) 11/7

NEW Marineland 30long Tank /warranty

One only, 30L 36x12"x14" Marineland Brand new Tank w/ all warranties no top TANK ONLY \$69.00. Shipping available. Texotic Tropical jjoilrig@aol.com (S.A.) 11/05

(Continued on page 15)

Used fish farm equipment

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

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

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

BAP Fish

For HCCC members only. Check forum for current availability

Aulonocara flavescens blue dorsal 6 fry—\$5.00

Labidochromis caeruleus 6 fry—\$5.00

Cynotilapia afra 5 fry—\$5.00

Apistogramma cacatuoides Breeding pair—\$10.00

Aulonocara saulosi 6 fry—\$5.00

Cyrtocara moorii 6 fry—\$5.00

Protomelas fenestratus 6 fry—\$5.00

Aulonocara saulosi 6 fry—\$5.00

Cartoon of the Month

— by Ryan Robinson

Cowboy Nick at the wheel of the bus to...

