

# The Lateral Line

Volume 2, Issue 2

August 1, 2005



## Inside This Issue:

BAP Report

HCCC Photo Contest

## Species Profiles:

- *Protomelas taeniolatus*
- *Labrochromis ishmaeli*
- New World Cichlids

Interview with Les Kaufman

Spencer Jack Visit





# BAP Report

After a couple slow months, the HCCC members are back in the swing of things. Bristlenose was awarded points for Aul. jacob-freibergi "Mamalela Lemon Jake", a June spawn that didn't make last months total. Jim was also awarded points for P. taeniolatus. Tangfish23 went on a rampage once again with Neolamp. gracillis, Aul. stuartgranti Marleri Is. , and a class C, Eretmodus cyanostictus. The elusive class "C" props Charles up to the Accomplished Breeder Award. This was also a first in club spawn. Gryhouse was awarded points for Mel. joanjohnsonae. She is only one spawn away from the next BAP award level. After much debate, bassic was awarded points for Altolamp. sp. "sumbu dwarf". It was decided that this cichlid would be considered a distinct species until we are told differently. Lee Ann and I were able to spawn Labrochromis ishmaeli, a very cool snail eater from Lake Victoria.

■ Greg Steeves

August 1, 2005

**INSIDE THIS ISSUE:**

Photo Contest	3
Les Kaufman Interview	4
Protomelas taeniolatus	6
Labrochromis ishmaeli	8
New World Cichlids	10
Spencer Jack Visit	14
BAP list	15

**Upcoming Events:**

- HCCC Meeting August 14th

Cover Photo:  
Sciaenochromis fryeri "Maleri Island"  
by Robert De Leon

Current Standings	
Name	YTD
Greg	415
Charles	315
David D.	240
Jeff C.	140
Robert	135
Dave H.	75
Nick	75
Nathan	75
Diane	60
Jim	55
Duc	50
Robby	45

Current Standings (cont.)	
Name	YTD
Terry	45
Ryan	45
Lisa	35
Kris	25
Jeff J.	25
Paul	25
Kevin	20
Gene	20
Dave S.	20
James	20
Dani	15
Mike	15

# HCCC Monthly Photo Contest



**First Place:**

*Pundamilia nyererei*  
Igombe Island  
By Greg Steeves

**Second Place:**

*Astatotilapia latifasciata*  
By Dave Hansen



**Third Place:**

*Pundamilia nyererei*  
Makobe Island female and fry  
By Greg & Hil Gillian



# Interview with Les Kaufman

*A special thanks to Les Kaufman for taking the time to judge our photo contest and answer some questions. Les Kaufman is a Professor of Biology in the Marine Program at Boston University. He obtained his Ph.D. from John Hopkins University in 1980.*

## Interview with Les Kaufman

*By Dave Hansen*

**Dave:** You have developed quite a reputation among us Victorian enthusiasts. Can you talk about your involvement with the Victorian Species Survival Program (VSSP)?

**Les:** I launched the idea of AZA-based fish SSP programs when I was full-time at the New England Aquarium. The LV-SSP began with a shipment of young haplochromines from Bo Selbrink in Europe, in I think 1987. With help from Doug Warmolts (Columbus Zoo), Joe Norton, Chuck Rambo, Roger Klocek (Shedd Aquarium) and Paul Loiselle (NY Aquarium) plus many others, the program evolved into a studbook and eventually into the full SSP, which if I remember right was born in 1994 (Doug is our historian). Meanwhile, Loiselle volunteered to develop two other programs, one for desert fishes and the other for Madagascar fishes. In 1989 I began my own field work in Lake Victoria, and assumed leadership of the international Lake Victoria Research Team. Much of the team's efforts over the years has been directed to assessing the status of Lake Vic haps in the wild. Now this work is

mostly handled by the trilateral fishery research institutes. Oly Seehausen and I are still active, though my work now is in collaboration with African and Canadian colleagues who still spend much time in the field there.

**Dave:** Are you working on anything specifically currently involving Lake Victoria?

**Les:** My research in Lake Victoria over the last few years has been on the relationship between fish species diversity and food web structure. In 1994 I led the first FIRRI (Ugandan Fisheries Research Institute) expedition to the Kyoga satellite lakes, following up leads developed by Julian Whitehead who was then working in Uganda as a fish exporter under the NGO called "Accord". We have since used the Kyoga, Nabugabo, and Siaya satellite lakes as model systems for Lake Victoria in a variety of ways. Meanwhile, I am collaborating with my Kenyan friend and graduate student William Ojwang (Senior Scientist at KMFRI) on food web dynamics in Lake Victoria and its afferent rivers. Ole Seehausen, Lauren and Colin Chapman, and I collaborate on the satellite lake work.

I'm again trying to carve out time to finish a book with Ole Seehausen on Lake Vic haps, but we are both still very busy.

**Dave:** What other groups of fish interest you and what is your involvement with them?

**Les:** I am collaborating with Caroly Shum-

way of The New England Aquarium and Hans Hoffman of Harvard on brain and behavior in Lake Tanganyika cichlids. This is an integrative project that employs aquarium behavioral experiments, field work, histology, and genomics to explore the mechanisms underlying correlations between brain structure and behavior in Great Lakes cichlids that I published on years ago with Rob Huber, Moira van Staaden, and Karel Liem.

I am also involved in research in New England, California, and on coral reefs around the world, studying the ecosystem effects of marine management areas, such as totally protected marine reserves and extractive reserves. In this regard, I study how fish food webs are influenced by human activities, and also the movements of fishes in, out, and around protected areas, using acoustic telemetry. On coral reefs I study mostly damselfishes, wrasses and parrotfishes, while in New England my current subjects include sand lances (*Ammodytes*), gadoid fishes (cods), and flatfishes.

**Dave:** Besides aquatic animals, what other interest or hobbies to you have?

**Les:** When not in the field I like to be with my wife and 18 year old son. I am an amateur astronomer and avid birdwatcher, and I enjoy being outdoors to do both.

I love to SCUBA dive even though I have to do it so much for work. I enjoy working with National Geographic photographers and sometimes writing stories (most recently in the May 2005 issue, on the reasons for bright

colors in coral reef critters).

In the wintertime I ski, both downhill and cross country. I'm not particularly good but I love it. Also music, and of course I keep aquariums, both in my lab which is brimming with cichlids, and one large marine aquarium at home.

*For more information on Les Kaufman, visit:*  
[www.bu.edu/biology/Faculty\\_Staff/lesk.html](http://www.bu.edu/biology/Faculty_Staff/lesk.html)

*or*

[www.mitpress.mit.edu/catalog/author/default.asp?aid=2571](http://www.mitpress.mit.edu/catalog/author/default.asp?aid=2571)

*For information on cichlid conservations, visit:*

[www.cichlid-forum.com/articles/conservation\\_list.php](http://www.cichlid-forum.com/articles/conservation_list.php)

## River City Aquatics

*a proud supporter of the HCCC*

**Member discounts:**

**25% off livestock**

**15% off dry goods / 10% off aquariums**

**12108 Roxie Dr., Suite D  
Austin, TX (512)219-7200**

**Species Profile:****Protomelas taeniolatus**

Protomelas taeniolatus or Red Empress is a maternal mouth brooder common throughout Lake Malawi. It is found in sediment free rocky shoreline no deeper than 10 meters (30 feet). The tropical climate keeps the water surface temperature between 23 to 28 degrees Celsius with a pH of 7.8 to 8.5. I obtained three (1m/2f) P. taeniolatus from my nephew, who purchased them from a small fish store in San Antonio called Malawi Cove.

When I received these fish the male was 4 inches and 3 inches for the females. Males can achieve a size of 19 cm (7 1/2 inches) and have a blue face, reddish body with a distinctive dorsal fin that has a white horizontal line on top with a highlight of black just below it that fades into a bright red.

Females achieve a size of 15 cm (5 1/2 inches) and have a black horizontal line running from gills to tail, centered in the middle of a white body. Another black stripe is located between middle and the top of the body running parallel with middle stripe. Another black line in the form of dashes is along top of body underneath dorsal.

The fish bred in a 55 gallon tank which contained small gravel and contained only rock

work and no plants. It was also occupied by other breeders which were "Lemon Jakes" and Leleupi. The tank was filtered by an Emperor 400 Bio-Wheel and had a water temp 80 degrees Fahrenheit. The pH is unknown for this tank. I performed weekly water changes equal to 20% of the tank volume. I used fluorescent lighting for duration of 15 1/2 hours each day. The fish are feed a combination of HBH

"Seafood Lovers" and "Veggie Lovers" flakes. No special breeding diets were attempted.

When spawning, the blue color of the male's face intensifies as so does the red fins. Females do not show much change in coloration. My male clears out an area in



Photo by Spencer Jack

the substrate and begins a beautiful "Peacock" display of his fins. Once the enticed female is near, she follows the male in a very close circle. During the circling she will drop eggs, retrieve and then fertilize them in her mouth by nipping at the male's anal fin, collecting the sperm. If interrupted, she will leave and then be enticed back for same sequences over and over until all eggs are fertilized. She then retreats back to the harem for safety.

The pair laid approximately 30 eggs. After spawning, the female retreated to the harem of females and remained in tank for 16 days. I moved the female then to a divided 10 gallon fry tank. Once moved the female continued to hold for a total 21 days. Even after release she remained very attentive and continued to care for fry till she was placed back in breeding tank. No further care on my part. Approximately 30 eggs representing 100% of the total hatch were viable and hatched after 21 days. The free swimming fry appeared to resemble females and were a little over 1/8 of an inch. The female will hold onto the fry until they are ready to eat for themselves or get to large to hold. Normally 21 days the fry are ready to go, so if you're impatient, you can safely strip her at this time. Or you can wait, she will eventually release them.

The fry didn't require any special care on my part. I left them in the 10 gallon tank after moving the female to breeder tank. The tank used a sponge filter for filtration. Once the female released the fry, she would allow them back in to prevent any harm. She would do this until fry were too large or she was relocated. I started the fry off on Cyclop-Eeze & fine crushed flakes. After nine days I started feeding larger size crushed flake food. The fry grew fairly quick.

When breeding the males dance is very impressive. He is very persistent even when the female is scared off by others. After spawning the male will continue to chase female. As I have said before, the female is a very attentive to the care of her fry. I guess I have

enjoyed these fish immensely because it has been so easy. The male retains his color and spawns frequently. And the female is excellent in caring for fry. I definitely would recommend these fish because of their coloration, ease of breeding and successful fry rate. I am not sure if the location they are from, Namalenje Island has much influence on the fact that the males stay rather small at 5 inches and the ratio of males to females in fry batches so far as been 2 to 1 or as high as 3 to 1. Also when the males were maturing into their colors, the fish were very bright and had very distinctive lines. This fact lead me to investigate their origin or if they were "Super Reds". The owner of Malawi Cove advised they were from Namalenje Island.

No matter what your tank's décor, a small area should be left open, not only for breeding but also for "sand sifting". Tank size should not be smaller than a 55 gallon. If located in a community tank, you may get by with just 1 or 2 females. If you're breeding for fry, I suggest the more females the better,. I have 8f to 1m ratio. The above program has worked well for 3 years and I am not going to alter any procedures at this time.

■ *Jim Beck*

## African Cichlid Central

*a proud supporter of the HCCC*

**Member discounts:**

**20% off livestock**

**\$59 flat shipping —No minimum orders**

**[www.africancichlidcentral.com](http://www.africancichlidcentral.com)**

**Species Profile:****Labrochromis ishmaeli**

An interesting cichlid from Lake Victoria is the rarely seen *Labrochromis ishmaeli*. Unfortunately this specialized snail eater is thought to be extinct in the wild. *Labrochromis ishmaeli* is also rare in the aquarium hobby. Small founder colonies can still be obtained from private breeders but it would seem that the number of people working with this cichlid is shrinking as well. Hopefully as awareness of this amazing fish increases, other hobbyists will work to try and propagate it.



Photos by Greg Steeves

Superficially, *Labrochromis ishmaeli* is really not the most attractive of the available Lake Victoria cichlids. The female *Labrochromis ishmaeli* is a silver fish with six to eight black vertical bars running the length of the body. The male resembles a faded *Astatotilapia* sp. 44 in coloration. The vertical barring is imposed on a dull golden yellow background. The pelvic fins are an attractive deep black. The caudal and dorsal fins are tinted a translucent orange. A deeply curved cranial profile is reminiscent of another more common cichlid from the

same waters, *Ptyochromis salmon*. The jaw structure of *Labrochromis ishmaeli* is most muscular and has evolved to exploit a food source consisting of mollusks, more specifically snails. Although I personally have never actually witnessed my herd devouring their

food of choice, I have added snails to their tank and within a couple days, none were to be found.

Unlike other snail eaters that extract the actual meat of the mollusk from its shell, *Labrochromis ishmaeli* ingests the entire animal, shell and

all. It uses its formidable jaws to crush the

**Amazonia International**

*a proud supporter of the HCCC*

**Member discounts:**

**20% off Fish & Live Plants**

**10% off Tanks, Stands, Eheim's & Eclipses**

**25% off Filters & Powerheads**

**4631 Airport #116 Austin, TX**

**(512) 451-0958**

snail's shell and passes this as a clump through its digestive system.

In the aquarium *Labrochromis ishmaeli* will accept all prepared foods. One should ensure a slightly greater amount of protein in the diet of all molluscivores and chopped clam usually suffices nicely. It is the opinion of some that if *Labrochromis ishmaeli* is not fed a diet that will allow it to make use of its specialized jaws, proceeding generations will begin to lose this physical characteristic. The debate continues. There is little size difference between the sexes. The animals in our colony are all near 10 cm.

We have a group consisting of a single male and 5 female *Labrochromis ishmaeli* housed in a 65 gallon tank. Décor consists of a small rockwork formation and a fine grain sand substrate. These cichlids prefer to scan the open areas peacefully searching for food morsels. I don't know how males react with one another but the lone male in our colony does not seem to defend a territory. The only time this behavior changes is with the onset of spawning. The male *Labrochromis ishmaeli* excavates a depression in the substrate in an almost lek-like fashion. It is in this pit that the act of spawning occurs. The male shim-mies in front of the ripe female all the while attempting to lure her to his nest. After a

number of trials, the male and female circle each other. The female drops a single egg then quickly turns to scoop it up in her mouth. She then nips the male's occuli which he displays against the substrate. It is at this point that fertilization takes place. This continues until the female has expelled all her eggs. Clutch size is smaller than many other Lake Victorian haplochromines with 25 fry considered a good sized spawn. The larvae are free swimming after 18 days and grow quickly on crushed flake supplemented with baby brine shrimp and Cyclop-eeze.

For aspiring aquarists that appreciate working with a rare cichlid and would like to be directly involved ensuring survival for future generations, *Labrochromis ishmaeli* could be the fish you are

looking for. What *Labrochromis ishmaeli* lacks in striking beauty, it certainly makes up for with peaceful disposition and diversity.

■ *Greg Steeves*



Photo by Greg Steeves

**Lisa's Lair Bookstore**  
**Online Books**  
**Various Discounts for**  
**HCCC Members**  
[www.lisaslairbookstore.com](http://www.lisaslairbookstore.com)

## Species Profiles:

# Welcome to the New World

*Originally published in the March 2005 publication UnderWater, The Official Newsletter of the Iowa Aquaria Association. The Hill Country Cichlid Club has a newsletter exchange with the Iowa Aquaria Association in which various articles have been exchanged between us.*

What seems like not all that many years ago, I began my journey into the cichlid keeping hobby with a determined mind and a zeal for soaking up as much cichlid-keeping knowledge as my brain would allow. Fortunately, those same states still exist within me today, driving my desire for more aqua experiences and a greater understanding of the cichlid world. I have found that this hobby gives me the greatest satisfaction when it brings me in contact with new hobbyists and cichlid veterans alike, each with a desire to explore the New World species. With my fascination of the Central and South American cichlid monsters at its



Photo by Brad Hansen

height, I have often thought about ways to transfer my knowledge of these species on to my fellow enthusiasts. I believe I could have garnered the greatest benefit concerning New World cichlids if my entry into the hobby had been supplemented by holistic articles that focused upon simple descriptions and depictions of various species.

I must admit that my personal affinity lies with the monsters of Central and South America. This article will serve as a skeletal view for those cichlid hobbyists who wish to learn more about

the entire New World cichlid domain, as I once did, rather than a specific species or genera. The fish listed within the following chart are the more common, aggressive, and/or larger species found within the New World scene. There are many other species of fish

within this diverse geographical region not mentioned in this article.

Several generalizations can be made about the monsters of Central and South America:

1) They are sub-



Photo by Ryan Harkema

strate spawners, preferring to lay their eggs on flat surfaces or within crevices formed by rocks, pots, etc.

2) These fish will tend to be monogamous, forming bonded pairs that can last their lifetimes.

3) Males within the majority of the species tend to be larger in size, and more aggressive and colorful in nature.

4) Many New World cichlids are big fish, requiring large tanks to be appropriately housed.

5) New Worlds favor tanks kept within the range of 76 to 82 degrees Fahrenheit, with pH levels between 7.0 and 7.4. However, most are very hardy and can withstand deviations from these standards.

These displays show the genus, species, and common names, where appropriate, of many cichlids found in the Americas:

**Picture 1** (page 10): A male *Amphilophus Citrinellus*, of the striped color morph. This species exists in numerous color phases, including striped, white, yellow/gold, orange/red, and

## South America

Genus	Species	Common
Aequidens	Rivulatus	True Green Terror
	sp.cf. Rivulatus	Green Terror
Amphilophus	Festae	Red Terror
Astronotus	Ocellatus	Oscar
Caquetaia	Umbriferus	Umbie
Heros	Severus	Severum
Pterophyllum	Scalare	Angelfish

## Central America

Genus	Species	Common
Amphilophus	Citrinellus	Midas
	Labiatus	Red Devil
Archocentrus	Centrarchus	Flyer
	Nigrofasciatus	Convict
Cichlasoma	Trimaculatus	Trimac
Cryptoheros	sp. "Honduran Red Point"	
Herichthys	Carpinte	Green Texas
	Carpinte	
	Cyanoguttatus	Texas
Nandopsis	Haitiensis	Odo
	Octofasciatus	Jack Dempsey
	Tetracanthus	Cuban
Parachromis	Dovii	Wolf
	Managuense	Jaguar
	Motaguense	Mota
Thorichthys	Meeki	Firemouth
Vieja	Maculicauda	Black Belt
	Synspilus	Red Head

various combinations of these colors. This species is often confused with *Amphilophus Labiatum*, both of which are indiscriminately called the "Red Devil." The Midas cichlid is found in several locations across Central America, but is most often referred to as an inhabitant of Lake Nicaragua. Due to aquarists releasing their animals into the wild, Midas cichlids can often be caught in the southern states of the U.S., particularly in Florida.

**Picture 2** (page 10): An adolescent male Herichthys Carpinte "Escondido." A relatively slow-growing species, the Escondido is a variant of the regular Herichthys Carpinte. The biggest difference between the two is the brilliant hues of metallic green displayed by the Escondido. Compared to Herichthys Cyanoguttatus, the Texas cichlid, the Carpinte displays a much larger spotted pattern and grows to a smaller size of 8 to 10 inches for full-grown males.



Photo by Brad Hansen

**Picture 3 and Picture 4:** These are males of the Parachromis genus, the top image is of a Dovii, while the bottom is of a Jaguar or Managuense.



Photo by Ryan Harkema

guense. These two are perfect examples of the fish known as Guapototes, those animals that



Photo by Ryan Harkema

display a slender and long body style, with very powerful, protruding jaws and a tendency for preferring live fish and higher protein diets. The Dovii is one of the kings of all New World cichlids, growing to lengths of greater than 20 inches with appropriate conditions. The Managuense is one of the more popular of the Neotropical fish, males displaying a brilliant speckled black and white pattern. A distinct color morph of the Managuense, a gold pattern, also exists. Both the Dovii and the Managuense come to us courtesy of the country of Nicaragua.

**Picture 5:** Adolescent male (bottom) and female (top) specimens of the Vieja Synspilum species. These fish, along with many other varieties of the Vieja genus, are considered by many New World cichlid enthusiasts to be the most colorful

group the Americas has to offer. Male Synspilums will attain sizes nearing 14 inches in total length when mature adults.

**Picture 6:** A South American species, this male cichlid is *Amphilophus Festae*, a beautifully golden and red fish. The *Festae* is one of the few New World cichlids where the female is generally considered to be more impressive in color than the male. With as fierce an atti-



Photo by Ryan Harkema

tude as the Midas cichlid, the *Festae* or Red Terror grows to a size comparable to that of *Amphilophus Trimaculatus*, males sometimes reaching 14 inches or greater in total length. Females remain a few inches smaller, but also display an attitude that leaves little room for smaller and weaker tankmates.

New World cichlids have a great deal of excitement to offer any cichlid fanatic desiring to raise a show specimen in a solitary tank, or to breed a pair to watch their magnificent parental instincts. A successful New World tank,

whether housing a single specimen, a community of fish, or numerous grow-out juveniles, will need a filtration system that cycles the volume of the tank at a minimum of five times per hour. Many Neotropical tanks require greater amounts of filtration, simply for the fact that these large animals create great amounts of waste. Cichlids such as Oscars and Midas are notorious for not only their outgoing natures, but for their voracious appetites and need for consistent water maintenance schedules to be happy and healthy. I hope this brief discussion of the New World cichlids leaves each of you with at least a spark of interest in considering a tank of these engaging and rewarding fish. With so many species to choose from, an avid fish keeper is destined to find many personal favorites to add to his or her collection.

■ Ryan Harkema

*The Iowa Aquaria Association has a spectacular newsletter. If you would like to see more great articles, visit:*

*[www.iowaaquaria.com/newsletter.shtml](http://www.iowaaquaria.com/newsletter.shtml)*

## Armke's Rare Aquarium Fish

*a proud supporter of the HCCC*

**Member discounts:**

**20% off livestock**

**[www.ohiexchange.com/armke/](http://www.ohiexchange.com/armke/)**

**1058 N. Business 35**

**New Braunfels, TX (830)629-1191**

# Spencer Jack Visit

The big event in the cichlid lover's world is the ACA convention that took place in Ft. Worth. As most know, they have a whole slew of lecturers in their speaker program and we were fortunate to have one, Pam Chin, at our Spring Show. As luck would have it, another was about to fall into our laps. Spencer Jack is a very popular speaker and much of his year is filled with speaking engagements. We as a club our lucky that fellow Canadian, Greg Steeves, has a very good relationship with Spence and would be staying with Greg and Lee Ann prior to the big event. Greg managed to have Spence do a HCCC club only talk. This was very exciting news for all and I was eagerly looking forward to the night. The meeting took place on a Tuesday night, and despite being a work night, we had an outstanding turnout. We got to meet two new members, Jennifer and Aric. It was a pleasure to chat with both of them. In typical HCCC fashion, we got started late. The talk was to commence at 7 pm, but started a little later than that, though for a good reason. Due to the large turnout, we had a great time socializing and catching up. In addition, for those who



Greg, Spencer, Lee Ann, Ken and Lisa

haven't seen the latest version of Greg's fish room, it looked wonderful. Very clean and organized. He relocated all the oddball size tanks and fry tanks to another room and had basically a showroom only display working and working very well. Looks great Greg!! The biggest improvement was the removal of

the lobster tank, or as I liked to call it, the graveyard. If you ever gave Greg a fish and saw it in the lobster tank, demand the fish back. Basically it was a tank for stuff that didn't fit elsewhere and/or that he didn't really want.

This was Bob's home for a long time till

Greg killed him, err I mean poor Bob died on him despite all his TLC.

Plus Greg was working hard at the BBQ pit doing up some burgers, while LA took care of the sides and fixings inside. \*\*\*Side note- Only hockey pucks should be black and hard, not my fricking burger\*\*\*. Once we settled down and Robert set-up the laptop we were ready to go. Most of Spence's talks are about 75 minutes or so, this one lasted for 2 hours and every second was great. Due to the relaxed setting, he really gave us a lot of bonus

information and was much more casual in his choice of phrases. The subject of the presentation was a collecting trip in Bolivia. Without covering every detail, it went roughly like this...first portion was the logistics in getting there, which was very entertaining. The second portion involved the collecting portion of the trip, and the last portion was getting home. The highlight for me was the collecting portion and it was highly entertaining and educational. The techniques involved were all new to me and the sheer volume of species they caught was amazing. In addition they identified a couple new species. I think by the end of the night



John Sabo and Spencer collecting at Landa Park

everybody was thrilled with the talk and only whetted their appetites for the ACA convention.

Of course, nobody left right away and we kind of stood around and chit chatted some more. Big thanks go out to Spence and the Steeves for arranging this. For those of you who didn't make it, hopefully we can get Spence down here for one of our shows in the future.

*If you are interested in reading more about Spencer's work, visit:*  
[www.cichlaholic.com](http://www.cichlaholic.com)

■ Dave Hansen

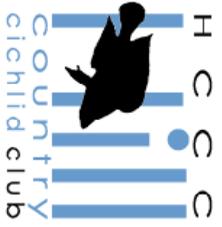
## BAP Fish

*Members of the Hill Country Cichlid Club are entitled to purchase Breeder Award Program fish at a great price. This list changes often as new fish become available and other members take advantage of this great program.*

Sciaenochromis fryeri 6 fry \$5.00  
Pseudotropheus flavus 6 fry \$5.00  
Pseudotropheus flavus Adult pair \$5.00  
Pseudotropheus elongatus 6 fry \$5.00  
Aulonocara baenschi 6 fry \$5.00  
Metriclima estherae 6 fry \$5.00

Otopharynx lithobates 6 fry \$5.00  
Lamprologus sp. "kinganga" 6 fry \$5.00  
Aulonocara jacobfreibergeri 6 fry \$5.00  
Neolamprologus gracillis 6 fry \$5.00  
Labrochromis ishmaeli 6 fry \$5.00  
Melanochromis joanjohnsonae 6 fry \$5.00  
Aulonocara stuartgranti Marleri Is 6 fry \$5.00

If you are interested in any of these fish, please contact Greg (Gas) via the discussion board.



**The Lateral Line**

Official Publication of the  
Hill Country Cichlid Club