Smile! New Bucktoothed Ghost Shark Species Discovered

By Laura Geggel, Senior Writer | February 2, 2017 05:00pm ET
www.livescience.com/57744-new-species-of-ghost-shark-found.html

*Hydrolagus erithacus* has rabbit-like teeth. **Credit:** Kristin Walovich

A previously unknown ghost shark with rabbit-like teeth and a bulky head is making waves in record books; it's the 50th ghost shark species known to science, a new study reported.

At nearly 3 feet (1 meter) in length — about half as long as the height of a refrigerator — the newfound creature is the second largest species of ghost shark ever discovered, the researchers said.

"[Ghost sharks] in general have a pretty big head and their body tapers to a thinner tail. This one was really chunky in the front, and just a big bulky specimen," said Kristin Walovich, a graduate student at the Pacific Shark Research Center at the Moss Landing Marine Laboratories in California, and the lead researcher of a new study.

Like some other ghost sharks, the newfound species has rabbit-like buckteeth, prompting researchers to put it in the genus *Hydrolagus*, which translates to "water rabbit" or "water hare." (In Greek, "hydro" means "water" and "lagus" means "rabbit" or "hare." ) The species name *erithacus* is the genus name for robin birds. That name was chosen for the new species to honor Robin Leslie of the South African Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, who helped Walovich study the ghost shark, Walovich said.

There are already three known species in the genus *Hydrolagus* — *H. africanus*, *H. mirabilis* and *H. cf. trolli* — that live in the same region as the new find, between South Africa and Antarctica in the southeastern Atlantic and southwestern Indian Oceans, the researchers said.

In fact, fishermen have been saying for years that individuals now called *H. erithacus* didn't look like the other known species, Walovich said. Two of the specimens in the new study came from deep-sea fishermen who mistakenly caught the animals as bycatch. But the other specimens included in the study had been sitting in a museum for years, she said.

Kristin Walovich holds the 50th described species of ghost shark on record. The animal's nose is usually pointy, but it became crooked during its preservation. **Credit:** Courtesy of Kristin Walovich

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Upcoming Events

May 7, 2017: Spring Auction. Details to follow.

May 9, 2017: Zenin, from the KWAS club, will be doing a talk on filtration.


I HAD ONE TOY AND
IT WAS A STICK

Thanks Annette

IN MY DAY

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"The scientists and the fishermen in South Africa knew this was not the same species, because *Hydrolagus africanus* is small, it's brown, and this one was huge and really dark in color," Walovich told Live Science. "Just visibly, they were definitely different species."

Despite their names, ghost sharks aren't actually sharks. Rather, the cartilaginous fish are relatives of sharks and rays. She noted that while sharks swim by moving their tails and rays literally "fly" underwater, ghost sharks use their large pectoral fins, located on both sides of their bodies, to propel themselves forward.

Scientists also call these animals chimaeras or ratfish, but little is known about them. Most chimaeras live in the deep sea, so researchers know little about their behavior, such as how often they reproduce.

However, Walovich made an exciting find that revealed something about the ghost shark's behavior. The stomach of one of the *H. erithacus* specimens contained a crab claw, indicating that the fish used its strong teeth to crunch open the shells of crabs and likely other crustaceans that live on the seafloor, Walovich said.

The study was published in the Jan. 31 issue of the journal *Zootaxa*. Original article on Live Science.
Bamboo Shrimp originate from Southeast Asia. It’s also known as Wood Shrimp and comes from the species Atyopsis Moluccensis. They are mainly found on high Islands from Samoan, Okinawa and Sri Lanka. Bamboo shrimp blends into an aquarium and you will love watching them. They are calm and a pleasant addition to your home aquarium. For beginners in keeping an aquarium, you should consider keeping Bamboo Shrimp since it’s easy to care and undemanding.

**Bamboo Shrimp Care:** Caring for you Bamboo Shrimp should not be a hard task at all. Both amateurs and experienced hobbyists will find it easy keeping them and they will make less demand on your time. Bamboo Shrimp only needs moderate water flow in the aquarium.

**Ideal Aquarium for your Bamboo Shrimp:** Bamboo Shrimp like hiding spots as well as sitting. It’s advisable therefore to provide them with a piece of wood to sit and some rocks for them to hide when they feel like. Proper diet is also essential to their survival. Ideal water parameters should be temperatures ranging from 70 to 78F, water hardness of 3 to 10 dkh and pH of 6.5 to 7.8.

**Bamboo Shrimp Behaviour:** For you to know your Bamboo Shrimp you should take time to observe it. You should then notice that a happy Bamboo Shrimp will be filtering food out of the water in the high flow area of the aquarium. They tend to remain there for hours. During molting however it feels threatened by other fish and hence will find a hiding spot. If you find it picking in the substrate know that the it’s not well fed so make sure that you feed it as many times as it’s recommended.

**Recommended for Bamboo Shrimp:** Bamboo Shrimp feeds on tiny fish food particles as well as plant debris floating on water in the aquarium. They tend to love it when the substrate gets stirred up a bit like when a rooted plant shakes. This is because they get to eat the tiny food particles that get dislodged when the substrate stirs. Bamboo Shrimp tend to enjoy eating random food particles.
Bamboo Shrimp Food: Bamboo Shrimp are filter feeders. Apart from the food mentioned above they can also be fed on powdered algae. You can mix some powdered algae with a few drops of water to make a paste then release it in the aquarium for them to feed on. You should also ensure that you feed them on the right proportions since overfeeding them can result to bacterial production.

Bamboo Shrimp Molting and Colour patterns: The Bamboo Shrimp usually finds a hiding spot during the molting phase. It may be behind the sponge filter, the heater or any other cracks or rocks you may have in the aquarium. After molting, the shrimp leaves the old shell in the water. Some bamboo shell will also eat their abandoned shell, as well as the shells of other shrimps like the Amano Shrimp and Cherry Shrimp. Their attractive color of the Bamboo Shrimp is worth the watch. Its color shifts make’s the beauty of nature mesmerizing. Its regular color is brown red with a ranging concentration of a mix of red and brown i.e. sometimes more brown then red and vice versa. You can easily tell a Bamboo Shrimp that has molted due to its pale brown reddish color.

Tank Mates for Bamboo Shrimp: Bamboo Shrimp are calm and peaceful. They have no craws to defend themselves. They live well with other shrimps like Ghost shrimp, Amano shrimp and others. Bamboo Shrimp will also live well with Ottos, Corys, Nerite snails and Chinese Algae eaters etc. It’s advisable not to keep them together with aggressive fish like cichlids since your Bamboo Shrimp will become prey to them.

Bamboo Shrimp Breeding: While it’s worthwhile to keep Bamboo Shrimp in your aquarium, you should have in mind that there has never been any recorded breeding in captivity. Bamboo Shrimp needs saline water for its larva to grow. All shrimps available in the stores for sale are caught in the wild.

Bamboo Shrimp for sale and where to buy: Bamboo Shrimps for sale are common and not scarce; you will therefore find them in your local fish store. You will also have the chance to choose between the small, medium and large shrimps. Once you have made your choice, check to ensure that its eyes, legs and other body parts are intact. You can tell the healthy ones by considering which has good color. Check out below for where to buy Bamboo Shrimp online today.
Fish are, of course, excellent swimmers and can migrate around the globe, moving from oceans to freshwater streams and back out to sea again. But can fish hear?

Fish don’t have ears that we can see, but they do have ear parts inside their heads. They pick up sounds in the water through their bodies and in their internal ear, according to the National Wildlife Federation.

Additionally, a fish can sense movement in the water with the lateral lines that runs down each side of its body. Sharks, which are fish, also have a keen ability to sense electricity.

Oddly, the genes that contribute to this ability are responsible for the head and facial features in humans, linking sharks and humans to a common ancestor way back in time.

There are other physical features that link humans to fish. For example, human ears, interestingly, evolved from fish gills.

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**Rummy Nose Tetra Hemigrammus bleheri**

http://www.thinkfish.co.uk/fish/rummy-nose-tetra.html

**Behaviour Peaceful**: shoaling

**Typical size**: 3cm

**Max size**: 4cm

**Tank Area**: Midde

**Min Tank Size**: 75cm

**Min Number**: 4

**Temp Min**: 22°C **Max**: 27°C

**Feeding**: Flake, dried, frozen, live foods

**pH Range**: 5.5-7.5

**Hardness**: vs.s.m - See more at: www.thinkfish.co.uk/fish/rummy-nose-tetra.html#sthash.iJNTsOl1.dpu

The Rummy Nose Tetra is a popular choice for aquariums due to its striking red head colour and definitive horizontal tail fin stripes. The fish is peaceful and can be kept with other peaceful species and a few larger peaceful fish. Provide plenty of hiding spots amongst vegetation, keep in groups, and avoid hard water. Although the fish may adapt to harder water, their colours will not intensify and their life span may be reduced. An ideal fish for a planted softwater community. **Family**: Characidae (Characins) | **Other names**: Brilliant Rummynose Tetra, Firehead Tetra, Red-Nose Tetra, Rummy Nose, Red Nose | **Origin**: South America | **Breeding**: Egg scatterer | **Natural Water Conditions**: pH 5-6, very soft to medium | **Sexing**: Males are more slender - Have a Rummy Nose Tetra Problem or General Question? If you have a question about keeping Rummy Nose Tetra's, please use our Rummy Nose Tetra help forum. Join 100's of other fish enthusiasts with 1000's of years experience between them. - See more at: www.thinkfish.co.uk/fish/rummy-nose-tetra.html#sthash.iJNTsOl1.dpuf
**Limnophila sessiliflora**

https://en.aqua-fish.net/plants/limnophila-sessiliflora

**Scientific name:** Limnophila sessiliflora  
**Family:** Scrophulariaceae  
**Usual maximum size in aquariums:** 20 - 35 cm (7.87 - 13.78 inch)  
**Recommended pH range for the species:** 6 - 7.5  
**Recommended water hardness (dGH):** 4 - 18°N (71.43 - 321.43ppm)  
**Recommended temperature:** 21 - 28 °C (69.8 - 82.4°F)  
**Reproduction of the plant:** Cuttings  
**Origin (in the wild):** South Asia  
**How fast these plants grow:** Fast  
**Recommended substrate:** Fine gravel  
**Demands on lighting:** Bright  
**Ideal placement in a fish tank:** Background

**Common Name**  
Asian Ambulia

**Short Description:** This is a beautiful plant to add to any aquarium but to many people it is classed as an invasive weed. The stems are very brittle and can easily snap away, the problem arises in the open waterways when these dislodged stem pieces will start to develop roots and settle into new plants. When kept in the aquarium it will require constant pruning to keep it in check.

Aqua-Fish.Net - since 2005

**Did you know?**
1. Blue crayfish feed on aquarium plants if they’re not given enough plant-based food.  
2. Carbon will absorb medicaments from water, thus remove it from the filter during treatment.  
3. Plants such as Cabomba, Hygrophila polysperma or Pistia stratiotes need very bright lighting.  
4. Pistia stratiotes is a beautiful plant, however is more suitable for ponds. It is OK to move it to aquariums during cold months.  
5. Never mix incompatible fish; A fish that originates in Lake Tanganyika requires different water conditions than Corydoras or Discus fish!

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**STUDENT WHO OBTAINED 0% ON AN EXAM**

I would have given him 100%!  
Each answer is absolutely grammatically correct and funny too.  
The teacher had no sense of humour!!!

Q1.. In which battle did Napoleon die?  
   * his last battle

Q2.. Where was the Declaration of Independence signed?  
   * at the bottom of the page

Q3.. River Ravi flows in which state?  
   * liquid

Q4.. What is the main reason for divorce?  
   * marriage
Abstract  A new freshwater goby, Rhinogobius mizunoi, is described based on six specimens from a freshwater stream in Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan. The species is distinguished from all congeneric species by the following combination of characters: I, 8 second dorsal-fin rays; 18–20 pectoral-fin rays; 13–18 predorsal scales; 33–35 longitudinal scales; 8 or 9 transverse scales; 10+16=26 vertebrae; first dorsal fin elongate in male, its distal tip reaching to base of fourth branched ray of second dorsal fin in males when adpressed; when alive or freshly-collected, cheek with several pale sky spots; caudal fin without distinct rows of dark dots; a pair of vertically-arranged dark brown blotches at caudal-fin base in young and females.

Diagnosis. Rhinogobius mizunoi is distinguished from all congeners by having the following unique combination of characters: 13–18 predorsal scales; 33–35 longitudinal scale series; 8 or 9 transverse scale series; 10+16=26 vertebrae; first dorsal fin elongate in male, its distal tip reaching to base of fourth branched ray of second dorsal fin when adpressed; when alive or freshly-collected, cheek with several pale sky spots; caudal fin lacking distinct rows of dark dots; a pair of dark brown blotches at caudal-fin base in young and females.

Distribution: Known from middle reaches or mountain torrents of freshwater streams in Japan (western Hokkaido southward to southern Kyushu) and Cheju Island, Korea (Akihito et al., 2013); sometimes landlocked in freshwater reservoirs (e.g., Mizuno, 1989). Etymology. The new species is named after Dr. Nobuhiko Mizuno, the former professor of Ehime University, Japan, in honor of his great contribution to our knowledge of the ecology of freshwater fishes in Japan, particularly gobies of Rhinogobius.

**Pogostemon stellata - Water star**

Read more: http://diszhal.info/english/plants/en_Pogostemon_stellata.php#ixzz4eoUhFwzC

**Scientific name:** *Pogostemon stellata* (Kuntze; 1891)

**Synonym:** Anuragia stellata, Anuragia tomentosa, Anuragia verticillata, Dysophylla benthamiana, Dysophylla esquirolii, Dysophylla fauriei, Dysophylla japonica, Dysophylla ramosissima, Dysophylla stellata, Dysophylla tomentosa, Dysophylla verticillata, Eusteralis pumila, Eusteralis stellata, Eusteralis tomentosa, Mentha stellata, Pogostemon benthamianus, Pogostemon fauriei, Pogostemon japonicum, Pogostemon verticillatus, Pogostemon verticillatus

**Common name:** Water star

**Family:** Lamiaceae

**Group:** Aquarium plants

**Max height:** 15-30 cm

**Distribution:** Asia; Japan, China, Taiwan, Malaysia and Australia

**Habitat:** Found in stagnant, shallow pools, rice paddies and marshes.

**Substrate:** Nutrient rich substrate

**Placement in aquarium:** Background, midground and foreground.

**Planting density:** 2-3 plants for 20 cm²

**Lighting needs:** Bright to very bright

**Temperature:** 22-28 °C

**pH:** 5.5-6.8

**Hardness:** 1-10 NK°

**Description:** Water star have an extensive geographic distribution therefore there are many different color and leaf forms of this plant in the wild. A decorative, fast-growing plant which, for healthy growth, requires a very high light intensity, constant CO₂ supply, and a nutrient-rich substrate. Under low lighting conditions the stems have a tendency to shed leaves. Even under optimum growth conditions, the cultivated specimens will not reach the size of the wild ones. If growing conditions and nutrient levels change too fast, the plant often stunts and produces new side shoots from the top. When both nitrate (5-20 mg/l) and phosphate (0.2-2 mg/l) levels are high enough, *Pogostemon stellata* will have green leaves, however under lower levels of these nutrients the leaves will have purple to orange colorations. Water star is also an excellent indicator of iron and micronutrients, as the leaves turn yellow to white under deficiency of these elements.

Propagation is possible through cuttings, after separation of the shoot apex, numerous lateral shoots will develop on the one remaining in the substrate, and the plant become more bushy. The thick and fleshy stem will break off easily during the planting procedure, so care is required. In order to prevent the shoots from impeding each other’s growth, they should be planted individually and spaced out in the substrate.
I recently got an email from Dustin Holschuh that gave me the idea for this blog. Actually, under pressure from our web-wizard (Susan Harkey in Austin), I decided to kill two birds with one stone by combining my answer to Dustin with this blog.

Dustin wrote, “I’ve been reading your articles in TFH for about 2 years now. There always the first article I turn too. I’ve been keeping fish for 8 years and breeding live bearers. Mostly swordtails, platys and halfbeaks. But I really want to get into Goodeids. I currently have a 30 gallon planted aquarium that I’d like to put goodeids in. What species of goodeids is a good starting point? Looking forward to your reply.”

First, Dustin, thank you for reading my column. Next, you seem to have the necessary experience to be successful with Goodeids. In many ways they are easier than swordtails and platies and are certainly easier than halfbeaks. Most Goodeids are not cannibalistic and are good candidates for multi-generational tanks. Another thing making them easier is they have much larger fry than swords and platies.

There are about 45 species of Goodeids, all hailing from Mexico’s central highlands. As a result of living at high altitudes, despite Mexico’s generally tropical climate, these fish can tolerate much cooler water temperatures than many tropical fish. People in the milder areas of the US raise them outside in pools. I’ve found their cold resistance to be a problem in our greenhouses: some of the species cease reproducing and might even be sterilized by our high summertime water temperatures (as high as 88°F). For example, we have not been successful with the members of the genus Skiffia. But, we successfully raise lot of several species, including:

1. *Ameca splendens*  
2. *Goodea gracilis*  
3. *Xenotoca eiseni*  
4. *Zoogoneticus tequila*

Our high summertime temperatures don’t seem to bother these four species at all. The first three species are drop-dead easy to raise. I’m not sure how you can keep them from breeding. *Z. tequila* isn’t quite as prolific. *G. gracilis*, despite its name, is a relatively large fish and…well, let’s face it…isn’t that attractive. *A. splendens* lives up to its name; it is a very attractive fish. It is also probably extinct in the wild, although I’ve heard a report of a wild population having been found recently. *X. eiseni*, I think, is the prettiest of the Goodeids and has the advantage of being smaller than most.

To start out with, I’d go with either *A. splendens* or *X. eiseni*, starting with at least 3 pair. Place them into a well-planted tank (hornwort and Najas grass are both excellent), feed them well, and sit back to watch your population explode.

The photo is of a pair of *A. splendens*. The male shows the pink spangles of one the two lines we are working with. The other line has males with blue spangles. The female is not as spotted as most of our females.
Pseudomugil gertrudae - Spotted Blue-eye

By: DiscusEden        Published on 20-07-13 04:02 PM

General information: Natural habitat - the brood stock for this cultured species was obtained from a collection from a small billabong about one kilometre east of the Cadell River, Central Arnhem Land. A percentage of the farm gate sales are returned to the traditional owner of the area to help with land management. Water quality in the billabong where the brood stock was collected was checked but all times when collections occurred were in the dry season so temperatures and the measurements will not be a true average. Temperature approx 27 deg C, hardness 64ppm average (3.5deg). carbonate hardness 55ppm (3 deg). pH 6.7 average. Size - they are reported to grow to 4 cm. Diet - the natural diet is unknown but generally believed that the blue-eyes eat small crustaceans and insects. The photos are from left to right. 1. a wild male photo by Dave Wilson. 2. A young captive bred male, photo by Gunther Schmida. 3. Approximate distribution, map drawn by Dave Wilson. 4. A male with yellow bottom lobe on caudal fin, photo by Dave Wilson.

Cultivation notes: Aquarium set up - a small aquarium about 30cm is OK, well planted with darker gravel will bring out the best colour. Place the aquarium where it will receive some morning sunlight and you will be rewarded with a magnificent display when the fishes are illuminated by natural light. Water quality at the place where they are cultured is generally temp 27 deg C, pH 7.0, hardness 50ppm, alkalinity or carbonate hardness about 60ppm. Captive diet - can be fed most prepared foods but will not thrive on dry flake foods, it needs a portion of live foods once or twice a week such as daphnia or mosquito wrigglers. Size - grows to 4.0 cm in captivity. Breeding occurs most days where females are attracted to a suitable spawning site by displaying males where they lay two or three eggs which take about 10 days to hatch. the fry can be raised on commercial fry starters and are quite large so accept new hatched brine shrimp within a few days of hatching.


London Aquaria Society
Pearl danio - Danio albolineatus

https://en.aqua-fish.net/fish/pearl-danio

**Scientific name:** Danio albolineatus

**Common name:** Pearl danio

**Family:** Cyprinidae

**Usual size in fish tanks:** 6 - 7 cm (2.36 - 2.76 inch)

**Recommended pH range for the species:** 6.1 - 7.9

**Recommended water hardness (dGH):** 4 - 18°N (71.43 - 321.43ppm)

**Recommended temperature:** 20 - 25 °C (68 - 77°F)

**The way how these fish reproduce:** Spawning

**Where the species comes from:** East Asia

**Temperament to its own species:** peaceful

**Temperament toward other fish species:** peaceful

**Usual place in the tank:** Bottom levels

**Food and feeding:** Pearl Danio will accept all foods offered, their main diet should be flaked foods with treats of Tubifex, Brine shrimp and Daphnia.

**Origin:** Pearl danios originate from Burma, Sumatra, and Thailand.

**Sexing:** The males tend to be smaller with a slimmer body shape.

**Breeding:** The breeding tank should be set up with a shallow water line (6 inches is ideal), and marbles should be used for the substrate to allow the eggs to fall through. Fine leaved plants should also be added to the tank. They have been known to spawn as a group rather than pairs so add twice as many males as females to induce this. Remove the parents once all the eggs have been laid as they are prone to eat the eggs. Keep the tank in darkness until all the eggs have hatched.

**Lifespan:** Given the correct conditions Pearl danios should live for up to 5 years.

**Short description:** The pearl Danio needs to kept in groups of at least 4 fish. They are very peaceful, so make a good addition to the community tank. The tank should be well covered as Danio albolineatus are prone to jumping out of the water.

**Did you know?**

- Some fish lose colouration when they get scared.
- Air stones aren’t necessary in every aquarium especially if aeration is secured in other way.
- It’s easy to make a scratch on an acrylic tank, that’s why glass tanks are still very popular.
- Aquarium chillers should be used when raising coldwater fish; Most aquarists don’t even know that Goldfish are coldwater.
- If you don’t grow plants in the tank, use as many rocks as possible – algae will grow there (algae helps the process of filtration).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Fish</th>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>open fish</td>
<td>Loaches, Suckers &amp; Catfish (e.g. Corydoras, Brochis, Plecos)</td>
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<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>open fish</td>
<td>Cyprinids (e.g. Goldfish, Koi, Barbs, Danios, Sharks, Rasboras, White Clouds...)</td>
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<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>open fish</td>
<td>Cichlids-substrate spawning (e.g. Angels, Kribs, Rams....)</td>
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<td>December</td>
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<td>none</td>
<td>None-Due to Christmas Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>open fish</td>
<td>Guppies. (Fancy, Trinadadian...)</td>
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<td>February</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>open fish</td>
<td>Anabantids (e.g. Bettas, Gouramis, Paradise)</td>
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<td>March</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>open fish</td>
<td>Mollies, Platies, Swordtails</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>open fish</td>
<td>Characoids (Tetras, Hatchetfish, Silver Dollars)</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>open fish</td>
<td>My Favourite Fish (any type of fish)</td>
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<td>June</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>None due to Awards Night</td>
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</table>

**Monthly Jar Show Results**

**Characoids (Tetras, Hatchetfish, Silver Dollars)**

### Best In Show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Adult Fish Competition</th>
<th>Gift Certificate</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F. &amp; L. Cromb</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Skirt Tetra (Gymnocorymbus ternetzi)</td>
<td>Big Al’s Aquarium Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steven Machado</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Red Marble Bushy-nosed Pleco (Ancistrus sp.)</td>
<td>Angel Fins</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Ribbons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Adult Fish Competition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F. &amp; L. Cromb</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Characoids Skirt Tetra (Gymnocorymbus ternetzi)</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. &amp; L. Cromb</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Characoids Congo Tetra (Phenacogrammus interruptus)</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steven Machado</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Family Red Marble Bushy-nosed Pleco (Ancistrus sp.)</td>
<td>Red</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jack Parkinson</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Family Albino Coydora (Corydoras sp.)</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. McNaughton</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Family Leopard Endler's Livebearers (Poecilia wingei)</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. McNaughton</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Family Silver Lyretailed Mollies (Poecilia latipinna or P. sphenops)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack Parkinson</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Family Emperor Tetra (Nematobrycon palmeri)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adult Plant Competition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Adult Plant Competition</th>
<th>Ribbons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F. &amp; L. Cromb</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>open Aponogeton sp.</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. &amp; L. Cromb</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>open Water Milfoil (Myriophyllum sp.)</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Junior Fish Competition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Junior Fish Competition</th>
<th>Ribbon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. L. Warden</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Family Snails</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Congratulations Amber, we’re all so very Proud of you.

**SPECIAL THANKS TO ALL THOSE WHO BRING FISH & PLANTS TO OUR MONTHLY SHOW & AUCTION.**
American Livebearers Association Convention
2017 ALA Convention St Louis, May 4-7, 2017

If you keep Livebearers this is one Convention you owe it to yourself to attend!
GREAT speakers! Charley Grimes, Mike Hellweg, Rusty Wessel, John Lyons, Gene Anderson, Jim Alderson, Les Wilson and Shelby Bush bring centuries of experience to the speaker's platform. Don't miss the excellent and useful information they will impart to attendees.

Not enough? Meet with old friends and make new ones! With the involvement of the GGA and the IFGA there will be even more livebearer nuts to network with about more topics, including wild and fancy forms of several families of livebearers. Expect more Livebearer folks than ever at this Convention! More friends to make and more to exchange information and fish with over the next years and new fish every day.

There will be hard to get and rare fish available in the Friday Box Sale, the Saturday Special Fish Sale Hour and the Silent Auctions. We're looking all over for all of the ones you've told us about and we can find for you. ...and don't forget the Huge Sunday Auction. Anyone who's got any fish in demand will have them there, rare, and ready for you to take home. See some of the fish we expect listed on the Convention website and let us list what you are bringing.

Register NOW for the 2017 ALA Convention in St Louis! Registration order determines your place in the Saturday Special Sale where we have accumulated most desirable fish. Registration prices will increase March 15th. Additional information and registration at: www.ala2017.com
Featuring:
- A full weekend H&DAS fish show with specialty classes
- 3rd Annual IBC Sanctioned Betta Breeders Canada Betta show
- Vendor room
- Saturday banquet dinner
- Sunday auction
- Friday and Saturday guest speakers:
  - Ian Fuller
  - Lawrence Kent
  - Eric Bodrock
  - Regina Spotti
  - Gerald Griffin

Details:
Start:
May 19
End: May 21

Event Categories:
- Aquarium supplies and equipment
- Auctions
- Bettas
- Conference
- Conventions
- Exhibition
- Fish Shows
- Freshwater
- Speakers
- Tropical Fish
- Vendors

Event Website: http://hdas.ca/hdasevent/caoac-convention-2017

Venue:
Holiday Inn Burlington, Ont.
3063 S Service Rd. Burlington, Ontario L7N 3E9 Canada + Google Map
Four Things You Didn’t Know About Freshwater Aquarium Fish

By PetcoBlogger on May. 23, 2016

Maybe you think you know a lot about freshwater aquarium fish. After all, you know that they shouldn’t be overfed; you know that their aquarium requires regular water changes, and you know that the water must be the appropriate temperature. But there may be a few things that you didn’t know about freshwater aquarium fish. Here are four facts that you just might find surprising:

1. **Freshwater fish don’t drink water.** While a saltwater fish drinks water to compensate for the effects of osmosis and the depletion of water being drawn from their body, a freshwater fish maintains a higher salt content in the body and therefore the osmosis effects are the opposite—water is drawn into the body. As a result, freshwater fish don’t need to drink water.

2. **Freshwater fish don’t have vocal cords.** Their serene silence makes them an ideal pet for situations in which a noisy dog wouldn’t be suitable, but don’t assume that your freshwater fish is incapable of making sounds. Even though they can’t create vocalizations, some types of fish are able to make sounds such as clicking (this is common with clown loaches) or groaning. Scientists have discovered that over 1,000 species of fish are capable of making sounds, but many of these sounds are too quiet to reach the human ear.

3. **Freshwater fish are immensely popular for beginners.** According to the American Veterinary Medical Association, aquarium fish are kept in nearly 8 million American households and a freshwater aquarium is often the first choice for new fish parents. Freshwater fish represent several of the most popular varieties of aquarium fish, including bettas, guppies, goldfish, and tetras. A freshwater aquarium is generally easier to maintain than a saltwater aquarium, and a freshwater set-up can be less expensive to establish.

4. **There’s a freshwater fish for everyone!** Whether you’d like a colorful betta, a gentle swordtail, or a group of guppies, there are plenty of options from which to choose. In addition to varying dietary distinctions, freshwater fish are further divided into two categories based upon their habitat needs: coldwater freshwater fish and tropical freshwater fish. Coldwater fish—such as goldfish—are suitable for being kept in unheated aquariums, while tropical freshwater fish—such as guppies—are most comfortable at temperatures that are warmer than the average home is usually kept, which is why aquarium heaters are sometimes recommended. Shop fish supplies on petco.com.

C.A.O.A.C. Report - April 2017

Committee Reports

**AHD:** Nothing new.

**Awards:** Everything is done for this year. Peter encourages everyone to start applying for next years ASAP. All of the guidelines, applications, etc., can be found on the CAOAC website.

**Binder/Guidelines:** No new updates.

**FAAS:** Nothing to report.

**Fish breeders:** No report.

London Aquaria Society
Futures: No report.

Judges: Ken Boorman has taken over the judges committee and he has sent out certificates to the Western judges. He is trying to get the judges together for a meeting ASAP (possibly at convention, if possible) this depends on whether he can contact everyone and if time allows.

Membership: The Ottawa amphibian and reptile club has declined to join CAOAC this year. Three new clubs have joined, TCGG (Trans-Canada guppy group), SAM (Aquarium society in Montreal) and MAST (Marine Aquarium Society)

Newsletter: No changes or updates.

Open show: no report

Programs: No report. The current list has been updated.

Steering: Barry is stepping down and there will be an opening for treasurer. Anyone interested, should contact Peter Desousa. All other positions are standing.

Ways and means: Started with $114.60 and spent $15.75. The raffle $27.00 50/50 $22.00 (Peter Desousa won $23.00), donations $14.55 and the ending amount is $162.40. Thanks Ed for the turkey soup, Barry for the platters, Peter for the betta and Ron for the food.

Webmaster: No report

Treasurer: Barry is stepping down.

Correspondence: Ann received a message from someone in the Toronto area who has a used tank and equipment that he wanted to donate to a young aquarist. It was decided that the tank will be sold at the convention and the money put into the Terry Little fund, since that money is to be used for a deserving junior aquarist. Phil has offered to transport the tank to the convention after it is cleaned up.

PET EXPO

Due to the venue being overbooked, CAOAC was unable to set up a table at the spring pet expo. Grant had to give up his own tables as well, due to the great turn out. We will discuss later whether we should only do the fall expo, or if it is worthwhile to the clubs. This event does not do anything for CAOAC, but may help clubs get new members, or at least let people know that the clubs are out there. It is always difficult to get volunteers at these events.

Club Reports

Betta Breeders: Looking forward to the IBS show at the Convention. Check the BBC site for classes.

Calgary: They have 79 members, one new one in April and the speaker was a Ghost Knife fish breeder and may talk on salt water corals. April 30th will be our spring auction and in June is we will be going on home tours.

Chatham-Kent: Frank Aguirre did his talk on the tanks he builds. The club is still selling raffle tickets for a pair of tickets to the Ripley's Aquarium.
**Durham:**  Aquariama was a success. We 54 members and in April, the talk will be on angel genetics. In May, Udo will be talking on gadgets.

**Hamilton:**  Jessica did a fish room tour of members tanks. In May there will be a talk on ponds.

**Kitchener:**  We have 27 members and 3 guests at the April meeting. A speaker was unavailable so Glen did a talk on putting oxygen into fish bags. May is elections. No one in attendance.

**London Aquaria Society:**  Our guest speaker for April was Mike Majer from Big Al's in Hamilton. Mike did a presentation on tanks and other aquarium products. We had one new member join and we had our usual club level auction and jar show. On May 9th, Zenin will be doing his talk on filtration. We will have a raffle table with some great prizes on it for our spring auction on Sunday, May 7th. The auction will be held at the Dorchester Optimist hall.

Just a reminder that **OUR CLUB NO LONGER ALLOWS MINIMUM BIDS.** There is a $2.00 fee for no sales and items can be bumped for a $2.00 fee. We have a cash only auction and sellers will be paid out in cash, if they stay until the end of the auction. There is a $2.00 fee for any cheques that have to be mailed out. You will be asked to fill out your own mailing information on an envelope, if you need to have a cheque mailed to you. Please see our website for further rules.

**Peel:**  No report. No one in attendance.

**SAM:**  Super auction is on April 30th. Entrance fee of $2.00. No one in attendance.

**Sarnia:**  Spring auction had a good turn out. Approximately 600 items

**Saskatoon:**  Jeff Cardwell is speaking at a dinner on April 29th and the meeting will be held on the 30th. No one in attendance.

**St Catherine's:**  51 people attended the April meeting on aquascaping. A 5 gallon tank was done in front of the members. The May meeting is a ponds how to talk done by a landscape designer.

**TCGG:**  No report. No one in attendance.

**Windsor:**  30 people attended the April talk on danios, done by Heather who works in a genetics lab with danios. No one in attendance.

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**CONVENTION**

Please check the HDAS site for updates. After April 18th, the discounted room rate has ended. The HDAS is looking for volunteers to assist them anywhere they can.

Registration is open at 4:00 p.m. on Friday. On Saturday, there will be a betta auction. (after speakers, before dinner) The AGM is on Sunday at 8:30 a.m. The auction is at 10:00 a.m. The show is being judged by Udo and the speakers (per their specialty). Air will be supplied but entrants must bring their own airline, stones and valves. It is recommended that you pre-register for the show to make it faster when you arrive. There will be 38 CAOAC classes. 3 killie classes and 5 shrimp classes. The bettas and guppies will have their own classes.

Terry Clements on the Ken McKeighen painting for early room booking. So far, there have been 60 tickets sold. Each club is encouraged to bring their banners and flyers to the convention to set up.
Q11. If you had three apples and four oranges in one hand and four apples and three oranges in other hand, what would you have?
* Very large hands

Q12. If it took eight men ten hours to build a wall, how long would it take four men to build it?
* No time at all, the wall is already built.

Q13. How can u drop a raw egg onto a concrete floor without cracking it?
* Any way you want, concrete floors are very hard to crack.

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The London Aquaria Society is a non-profit organization, established in June 1956. Its main objective is to promote interest in breeding and raising tropical fish and to provide a means through which hobbyists may exchange ideas, gain information and display their fish, sharing them in the public in the London Area.

The London Aquaria Society
P.O. Box 45010, RPO Fairmont
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Advertising Rates

Business Card…………………….$25.00
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