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FISH TALES

Bermuda Fry-Angle Aquarium Society



ISSUE 159

FREE



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President's PODIUM



On 21st May, several club members gathered at the Little Venice restaurant for a farewell dinner for Klaus and Joy Gebhardt to thank them for their significant contributions to the club. A small group of members have donated funds in order to commission a cartoon drawing for Klaus as a farewell gift (see page 6). Artist Peter Woolcock did a fantastic job on the drawing and we've included a copy of it in this month's issue of Fish Tales. Those who know Klaus well will see several clever references in the drawing if they look closely! Members like Klaus don't come along very often and we will surely miss his and Joy's contributions.

Our June meeting featured a visiting speaker, as my friend Warren Feuer travelled from New York to speak on shell-dwellers from Lake Tanganyika. In what is becoming a worrying trend, attendance at the meeting was sparse, despite having a speaker and a fish auction. It may just be a cyclical thing but I plan to circulate a survey to the members to determine exactly what they want from the club. Until the survey has been completed, we won't be booking any speakers but I hope that doesn't take too long.

We have a group of four members traveling to Milwaukee for the annual convention of the American Cichlid Association in July. A few months ago, it seemed that we would have a much larger delegation but those of us attending will do our best to represent the club. The Dark & Stormy party will take place in conjunction with the Babes Oral Auction so it should be fun.

There will be no club meeting in July and we'll decide on an August meeting after we return from the ACA and get the survey out to members. I'm hoping to make some new contacts at the convention for future speakers but I want to gauge member interest before committing to anything.

So, watch out for the membership survey in your e-mail inbox and get the replies back to me as soon as possible.



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NEXT MEETING:

AUGUST

Date & Venue to be determined
Notification will be sent by E-Mail

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Member Profile

A couple of Month's ago members were sent a form for the members profile, to be completed and sent to pmarsh@northrock.bm. This will be an asset to members, letting them know what fish are being bred and kept on the island.

If you require the form again please let me know (pmarsh@northrock.bm). It only take a couple of minutes to fill out



Bermuda Fry-Angle Society

If you are interested in joining the Bermuda Fry-Angle Society, just come along to our next meeting to see what we are about. Meetings are held on the third Friday of every month either at the Police Recreation Club or the Lecture Rooms, behind the Bermuda Aquarium, Museum & Zoo, or contact **Howard Paynter Sr.**, Membership Coordinator at 292-3828(w) or email: hcycles@northrock.bm. He will be happy to provide any further information or just sign you up. Application forms are also available at Noah's Ark (just ask at cashier's desk.) You can also download an application form from our website: www.fryangle.com

Membership fees are \$20 for the year, and payable to Bermuda Fry-Angle Aquarium Society.

Reprinted from The Cichlid Room Companion



Burjuquina vittata, a Variable Spawner

By Ted Judy

(This article was originally published in Gaceta del Ciclidófilo 3, bulletin of the Grupo Mexicano de Ciclidófilos, 1995).

One of the most interesting things about keeping South American cichlids is their wide diversity of behaviors and spawning strategies. African cichlids usually fall into one of three groups: mouth brooders, substrate spawners or cave spawners. South American species utilize these strategies, as well as mixed strategies that combine any or all of them. A few South American species even use a different spawning method on each of successive spawns. One of these species is *Burjuquina vittata*, the Gold-cheeked Flag Cichlid.

Burjuquina vittata is one of the smiling acaras that hails from the rivers and streams of Paraguay. It was formerly known as *Aequidens paraguayensis*, *A. vittata*, and most recently put into the genus *Burjuquina* like many of the medium body size acaras. The overall body coloration is light yellow with a distinctive black lateral line stripe that runs most of the length of the fish. The face is barred across the nose with light blue iridescent stripes, and the throat is a bright lemon yellow. The Dorsal and anal fins of both sexes vary from red to orange, and the male's fins are rather long and filamentous. The ventral fins of the male become quite long, and often extend to the caudal fin. The caudal fin is clear of markings, but may fade from a pink color at its base.

Burjuquina vittata reaches about 12 centimeters as an adult, with the male getting slightly larger and bulkier. The male is obviously the dominant player in the pair courtship, and often bullies the female into a corner if she is not immediately receptive to spawning. A large aquarium of at least eighty liters is appropriate for a large pair. Water conditions that are slightly acidic and a medium hardness are preferred, but there is a wide tolerance range. Live plants are not bothered by this species, and a well planted aquarium will enhance their coloration and make them feel more at home.

Live foods and prepared dry and freeze dried foods are readily accepted by *Burjuquina vittata*, and there seems to be little difference between live and prepared foods in conditioning the fish to spawn. Live worms are the live food of choice in any case, and mosquito larvae and daphnia are also ravenously accepted.

Burjuquina vittata is not aggressive towards tank mates, except to defend a nest site during courtship and breeding. They do very well with large tetras and rainbowfishes, as well as *Corydoras* sp. catfishes. A few dither fish will help overcome initial shyness, but even these are not ultimately necessary for a successful spawning.

Reprinted from Greater City Aquarium Society's Newsletter "Modern Aquarium"

The Chocolate Cichlid

(*Hypselecara temporalis*)

by Dan Radebaugh

When it comes to cichlids in the tropical fish hobby, some species seem to have a distinct marketing advantage. Oscars are seemingly born cute, and young ones at a pet shop exude that "take me home and love me" personality they are renowned for. Red devils have the well-deserved name to trade on, as well as an outgoing personality and the orange/gold color. Young severums have a distinctive shape, and look like small versions of what they'll look like later on. Jaguar cichlids have that rather dangerous, predatory look about them. Unfortunately for inexperienced shoppers, some cichlids don't look nearly as spectacular or distinctive when young as they will when grown. The chocolate cichlid falls into this

category. There is simply not much reason to suspect, when looking at a one or two inch chocolate cichlid, that it will ever look distinctive at all. I believe this is why a lot of people miss out on keeping these great fish. They may just look too generic as youngsters. Of course that may also save them from the fate of far too many Oscars—an uncomfortable and unhealthy life in a tank far too small, or being dumped in a ditch somewhere when they outgrow their tengallon home, to die later when the weather turns cold. But that's a subject for another article.

The "chocolate cichlid" name is actually shared by two different aquarium fishes, *Hypselecara temporalis* (by far the most widely available) and *Hypselecara*

coryphaenoides. Both species also have multiple aliases. *H. temporalis* is referred to as the chocolate cichlid or the emerald cichlid, and boasts a number of taxonomic listings, including *Heros temporalis*, *Cichlasoma temporale*, *Acara crasse*, and others¹, while *H. coryphaenoides*, sometimes also referred to as the Rio Negro chocolate cichlid, sports taxonomic AKA's such as *Centrarchus niger* Chuco axeirodi, and

*Cichlasoma arnoldi*²

Both species are endemic to the Amazon basin, though generally from somewhat different neighborhoods of that vast area. Both species prefer soft, slightly acidic water, and typically prefer quiet, turbid pools to streams with strong currents. Both are noted for dramatic changes of color depending on their

mood, and both have the reputation of being fairly docile for large cichlids. The body shape of the two species is somewhat dissimilar. The head/face of *H. temporalis* is rather blunt and rounded, whereas photos I have seen of *H. coryphaenoides* show a more sloping profile. I have had no direct experience with *H. coryphaenoides*, so the balance of this article will refer only to *H. temporalis*.

So what about the marketing thing? Being called chocolate can't be all bad, right? Well, perhaps it depends. Chocolate is a familiar name, well-loved by many of us, and so might stimulate some curiosity. On the other hand, it can call to mind a rather uniform, dark brown color. This fish is (usually) not that color.



Chocolate lovers aside, I suspect that most people who purchase chocolate cichlids do so either on recommendation from another fishkeeper, or have seen for themselves a spectacular looking adult. I admit that I decided I wanted to keep these fish after coming across a stunning photo on Jeff Rapps' Web site.³ Some months after seeing that picture, a shop in my neighborhood had some young chocolates in stock, and I purchased a small group (three) of them. I put them in a ten-gallon quarantine/grow-out tank along with a similarly sized uaru and a young *Herichthys carpintis*. Even at that small size the carpintis was a little too tough a customer for these guys, so he was moved to different quarters. As they grew, all were eventually transferred to larger tanks.

As luck would have it, once the chocolates became sexually mature (around four to five inches) a pair formed. The third fish, a male, became very much the odd man out. This led to some difficulties, as the rejected male then seemingly went into an emotional and physical decline—so much so that he developed a recurring case of HLL (head and lateral line erosion, also known as hole-in-the-head disease), which only resolved when I removed him from the tank containing the pair. Eventually I found another home for him, and when last I heard, he was doing fine. Meanwhile, the remaining pair continued to grow, has spawned a few times, and currently resides in a 55-gallon tank along with a young gold severum and a smallish *Hypostomus* sp. pleco, L-077.

Most cichlids are quite expressive of their mood and health by means of their coloration, and *H. temporalis* is a one of the more dramatic examples of that trait. While this fish's base color is perhaps best described as an olive (or emerald) green, it is just as likely to show a chocolate-brown coloration, with deep purple or even red highlights. You just never know exactly what they're going to look like. Sometimes they're rather drab, and at other times eyepoppingly colorful.

Temperamentally, though its features may call to mind the face of a retired prizefighter, *H. temporalis* is generally peace-loving, though there can be some disputes over territory. In a community of cichlids, they're fine as long as the company isn't overly assertive. They get along fine with Oscars, severums, uarus, et al, and can manage (but not enjoy) normal cichlid aggression as long as they aren't physically overmatched. In my experience, it's likely to be the female who takes the lead in defense (and indeed in

definition) of their territory. Odd in a way, as the males grow significantly larger than the females. Otherwise their appearance is similar.

Chocolates can be rather shy, and some kind of companion fish will help them overcome their caution about being out and about in the aquarium. They aren't especially piscivorous, so your choice of tankmates is fairly broad, though do bear in mind that males top out at a foot or more in length, with a very robust body.

In the wild their diet is mainly invertebrates and insects, and they do appreciate the occasional bug. In your aquarium they won't be picky eaters—food sticks



and Pellets are readily accepted. These fish have a reputation for liking some veggies in their diet. I've found that they *love* peas, and will greedily devour algae wafers intended for the pleco, but beyond those two instances vegetables haven't proven to be much of an attraction. Good supplements to their regular diet could be frozen or freeze-dried krill, freeze-dried or live crickets, mealworms, small earthworms (the larger ones seem to worry them), etc.

When spawning, they will most often choose a flat rock or other horizontal surface. You'll see a lot of lip-locking and even head-butting (note the shape of their heads in the photos) as they prepare to spawn. There's also a fair amount of head-shaking. I speculate that this could indicate some kind of vocalization, but I haven't invested in hydrophones to confirm that. The eggs hatch in about five days, and the fry spend about that same amount of time in the "wiggler" stage, depending on water temperature (I keep temps in the mid-to-high 70's to low 80's). Remember, they normally reside in slow-moving pools, where water would tend to be rather warmer than if they were in faster-moving streams.

Chocolates are not great parents. Once the fry are free-swimming (usually about another five days)



they're only casually looked after. At this point it's best to siphon the fry out and place them in another tank. If the spawning happens in a community tank, the parents will be absent-minded about defending the fry, and if parents and fry are kept in their own separate spawning tank, the parents may absent-mindedly eat them. The fry can be fed finely crushed flakes, Cyclop-eze, or anything of similar size. They grow fairly quickly, though like many cichlids, in spurts.

Once the spawning is complete and the fry are free-swimming, the pair bond tends to relax quite a bit. The best way to maintain or revive it is to keep them with other fish. If kept by themselves, they seem to become easily annoyed with one another, and may begin hanging out at opposite ends of the tank. One behavioral curiosity I've noticed is that, unlike my other cichlids, which settle down for the night near the bottom, *H. temporalis* seems to prefer sleeping near the surface, at about a thirty degree tail-down attitude.

The chocolate cichlid is a large fish, and a rather messy eater. Not overly active, a pair can do quite nicely in a 55-gallon tank (75 would be better), but you must provide meaningful filtration. In a 55-gallon tank, if your filter is rated to handle 55 gallons, use two of them, and be prepared to do large and frequent water changes. The world won't end if you miss a scheduled water change now and then, but you (and your fish)

will notice the difference.

Once chocolates reach adulthood, hiding places seem to hold little attraction, though "landmarks"

for territory discrimination are appreciated. Some fishkeepers recommend a planted tank so that they'll feel more secure, and I've found that they won't go out of their way to demolish your plants, but they are large cichlids and they will excavate, so be warned.

If the cichlid of your dreams has to be a certified bad-ass, *H. temporalis* is probably not what you're looking for. On the other hand, if what you want is a big, people-friendly, gorgeously colorful fish to occupy an honored spot in your home, I don't think I could make a better recommendation.

References

- ¹<http://www.fishbase.org/summary/SpeciesSummary.php?id=12323>
- ²<http://www.fishbase.org/summary/SpeciesSummary.php?id=47067>
- ³<http://www.tangledupincichlids.com>

Photo at below by Linda Konst

All other photos by Marsha Radebaugh



Reprinted from Hill Country Cichlid Club's Newsletter "The Lateral Line"



The Only Non-African Haplochromine: *Astatotilapia flavijosephi*, Loret, 1883.

by Greg Steeves

Although I have had the opportunity to work with many amazing haplochromine cichlids, there are some that I have all but given up on ever maintaining. For many of these fish, their very existence is questionable due to environmental stressors. Others are just tough to come by never having been introduced into the aquatic hobby. Years ago when I learned of *Astatotilapia flavijosephi*, I had placed this cichlid at the top of my want list. I really had little idea of what it looked like, its temperament or anything else about it. What I was intrigued by was the lack of information available. (Scientific journals dealing with distribution,

but little that would be of interest to the aquarist) and the fact that it is the only haplochromine cichlid whose natural range is not in the continent of Africa.

Recent populations of *Astatotilapia flavijosephi* have been confirmed in Syria and Israel, however earlier widespread habitats were found throughout the Jordan River system (Werner and Mokady 2004). The question persists; how did this fish become established in the Middle East?

There are six endemic cichlid species in Israel. All are genetically linked to African ancestry. The first migration is thought to have brought the descendants

of *Astatotilapia flavijosephi*, *Tristramella sacra* and *Tristramella simonis*. These fish migrated over The Levant, a bridge between three continents connecting the African and Eurasian plates (Tchernov, 1988; Por, 1989; Goren & Ortal, 1999). This connected Africa and Arabia during the Miocene era. A more recent migration derived from the Nile and sub-Saharan Africa is *Oreochromis aureus*, *Sarotherodon galileus*, and *Tilapia zilli* (Tchernov, 1988, Por, 1989, Goren & Ortal, 1999). No evidence of haplochromine cichlids emerging from the Nile to the Israeli River System after separation of the Levant has presented itself. So in summary, *Astatotilapia flavijosephi* emerged from North African ancestry approximately three million years ago, traveling to Israel along freshwater estuaries crossing the Levant, a land bridge that no longer exists. Tectonic movement has today isolated the two regions.

As the lone representative of a large assemblage of haplochromine cichlids outside of Africa, it comes as no surprise that the closest relative of *Astatotilapia flavijosephi*, is the northern most African species *Astatotilapia desfontainii* (Loiselle and Kaufman pers comm.) In terms of husbandry and captive maintenance, I have based my care of *A. flavijosephi* on my successes with *A. desfontainii*.



The bright blue lips are a striking feature on this young male.

Fully adult males reach a size of 13cm while the females stay slightly smaller. A unique feature of this species is that pharyngeal dentition differs between the sexes. **“The median teeth are molariform in males, slender and blade-like in females and juveniles”** – Paul Loiselle. It is generally found in shallow waters among vegetated growth. Males feed mainly on snails whilst females and juveniles feed mostly on small insects and larvae (Krupp and Schneider, 1989). There exist a small number of

isolated populations which could be considered subspecies. These groups are all restricted to the Jordan River System with recorded populations in Israel and Syria at the waters surrounding Lake Kinneret (Sea of Galilee), The Baisan Valley, and Lake Muzairib and Lake Tiberias. Interestingly, both riverine and lacustrine populations of *A. flavijosephi* exist.

The population I am working with originated at a location known today as the Hakibbutzim Stream Nature Reserve in Israel. This is a heavily vegetated stream. It has since become a highly protected area and, as such, hopefully a stronghold for this amazing cichlid for years to come.



***Astatotilapia flavijosephi* in the act of spawning.**

I am truly fortunate to have wonderful friends all over the world. Anyone who knows me knows well my attraction to the haplochromine type cichlids. I count myself extremely privileged to have such great people always in the hunt for a new species for me to try. Perhaps one of the greatest international fish ambassadors in recent years is my friend Dr. Anton Lamboj. There is no way I could possibly give him the acknowledgement he deserves for introducing so many beautiful cichlids into the aquarium hobby. It was through Anton that I was able to acquire *A. flavijosephi*. On a visit in August of 2009, with a large smile, Anton presented me with five *A. flavijosephi* of slightly over 1cm in size. Once they settled in to their prepared aquaria, growth was rapid and the biggest, a male, began to color. These fish are a basic tan-silver coloration with twelve faint vertical bars crossing the flanks. Fins are transparent. Dominant male coloration is spectacular! The entire underside is jet-black as are the pelvic fins. Two or three large orange egg spots adorn the anal fin. These ocelli cross the fin rays. The bottom lip is bright blue. A black bar begins at the top of the eye socket and continues downward past the corner of the mouth and merging



***Astatotilapia flavijosephi* pair.**

with the black of the throat. The base coloration of the head is tan while the body is a similar coloration with a slight reddish tinge. Beginning around the pectoral socket and continuing rearward towards the caudal peduncle is an orange splotched area. This coloration is restricted to the abdomen. Dark blotching along the flanks occurs in both sexes when stressed. The male overall is a much darker fish than the female.

The manner in which I fashioned the aquarium used to house *A. flavijosephi* was rather simple. I do enjoy my aquariums to be ascetically pleasing so

limited aquascaping was employed. First the tank was a small 29 gallon bow front. This was meant to be a grow-out tank and my intention was to move the fish once they got larger. I hadn't expected to have a successful spawning from such small fish. An aquaclear power filter coupled with bi weekly water changes maintained pristine water quality. A small piece of driftwood with several sprigs of *Anubias nana* attached provided a centerpiece. Two larger rocks were situated to one side. The substrate was light pool filter sand. These simple elements seemed to be all that was necessary to allow the fish comfort enough to grow and spawn.

As with all haplochromines (with the possible exception of evolving biparental brooding) *A. flavijosephi* is a maternal mouth brooder with the female gestating her developing young for 17 days at 82° F. The courting male excavates a pit at the base of a rock and it is here that the act of spawning occurs. He entices a ripe female with a series of "shimmies" and eventually, the circling spawning procedure takes place. After spawning, the male has nothing else to do with the female and she is on her own. The female will try to find a calm spot which to brood and tumble her developing young. For two days post release, the mother will continue to allow the free swimming fry into her buccal cavity. After this time, the female will continue to protect the area around her fry but will not allow, despite her fry's best attempts, them back into her mouth. Brood care and fry size is typical of other haplochromine cichlids. In its native waters, *A. flavijosephi* is a seasonal spawning species with a breeding period lasting April to July.

Based on the most recent assessment by the IUCN, *Astatotilapia flavijosephi* is regarded as endangered citing a restricted range and population decline due to pollution and drought. This is especially prevalent in riverine populations while drought induced lake level fluctuations are the largest threat to lacustrine habitat.

What a shame it has been for the cichlid hobby that this fish has yet to find a home in our tanks. It is



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highly attractive species and easily adaptable to our artificial environments. *Astatotilapia flavijosephi* has quickly become one of my favorite cichlid species. I hope to someday acquire a different population

for comparison reasons but in the meantime, with a little bit of luck, young from my small group will be distributed to other hobbyists in an attempt to establish healthy groups of this rare cichlid in our aquariums.

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Reprinted from Greater City Aquarium Society's Newsletter "Modern Aquarium"

Book Review



Jeff Bucchino, "The Wizard of Drawings"

Encyclopedia of Aquarium & Pond Fish

By David Aderton • DK Publishing, 2005

"*Wet Leaves*" a Series On Books For The Hobbyist
by **SUSAN PRIEST**

This book was given to me as a gift. If I had come across it on my own, my peevisshness when it comes to books which include more than one "genre" of fishkeeping (in this case freshwater, marine, and pond topics are all included between its covers), I would have passed it by. Fortunately for you, the loyal readers of this column, that's not what happened, and you now have access to this assessment of its virtues, which more than outweigh its shortcomings.

"The definitive guide to choosing and keeping

freshwater or marine fish, for aquariums and ponds." Our author is not short on confidence that he is up to the task of delivering it all. Let's see how he does.

Very early on (right after the contents), is a one page tutorial entitled "How to use this book." It gives us a good idea as to what we can expect going forward. "Practical pages," "feature boxes," and "directory pages" are illustrated. This leads us to expect a high level of organization of material, which our author delivers admirably. Rather than describing

these categories, I will offer you brief examples of each of these.

Before I do that, I want to comment on what I consider to be the most distinctive and appealing feature of this book, which is the photography. Throughout its 400 pages, the color photos of fish offer unrivaled detail. They serve to clearly identify each species being described. They illustrate quirks of behavior, styles of breeding, and lifestyles in the wild. They also provide comparisons of males vs. females and similar species, as well as varieties within a species. Some of the photos are included purely for their artistic value, which is considerable. Simply stated, this is a stunningly beautiful book.

Most of the “practical pages” are near the beginning of each of the three sections. For example, in the section on marine aquariums there is practical advice on siting and substrate, selecting decor, and preparing the tank, to name but a few. “Position sessile invertebrates in a well lit part of the aquarium and relatively close to a powerhead where there is a good flow of water that will waft food to them and carry away their waste.”

The bulk of the text is made up of what the author calls “directory pages.” Categories (chapters) entitled killifish, livebearers, cichlids, etc., consist of detailed descriptions of individual fishes. Here is an example:

Aulonocara hansbaenschi

Blue Peacock Cichlid

origins: eastern coast of Lake Malawi

size: 4 in (10 cm)

diet: prepared foods, live foods, vegetable matter

water: temp. 72.79°F (22-26°C), hard (150-200mg/l), alkaline (pH 7.5-8.0)

temperament: males are antisocial.

These five pieces of basic information (origins, size, diet, water, and temperament), in addition to the scientific as well as common names, are provided in every fish directory. These are followed by a paragraph or two providing even more specific information. In the example of the blue peacock Cichlid, plenty of caves and very good oxygenation are among the recommendations.

Nearby is a “feature box” which describes the ‘sensory pores’ on the heads of *Aulonocara* species

which they use to locate invertebrate food sources which are near to them but not visible in dark surroundings, and may also help in locating their own eggs and fry. These pores have sometimes been mistaken for hole-in-the-head disease.

In the section on ponds there are a few practical pages which describe “cold water fish in the home.” There are pointers on how to set up an aquarium for them, along with some tips if you are considering (or already have) an indoor pond. There is a feature box tucked in between the directory pages on the different varieties of goldfish which says “Although many of the foods marketed for goldfish float, and therefore encourage these cyprinids to feed at the surface, this is contrary to their instincts. Like their carp ancestors, goldfish are bottomfeeding fish by nature.”

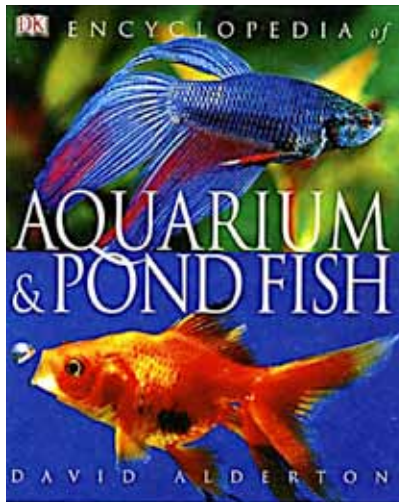
Other features of the book include “at-a-glance directories” (basically these are charts which mostly deal with diseases), a glossary, and an index of common and scientific names, as well as a general index. One glaring omission was that the list of “useful websites” did not include greatercity.org. This book is available in secondary markets for much less than the publishers price of \$35.00.

Obviously one volume, however broad its scope, cannot

possibly include detailed information on more than a modest percentage of aquarium fishes. The author has chosen “those species most commonly sold in aquarium stores, while also allowing for the inclusion of some of the more unusual species that occasionally become available.”

Now we must ask ourselves, did Mr. Alderton indeed deliver it all? I would have to say that this work truly does provide its readers with the encyclopedic scope of information which its title promises. That is high praise coming from a nit picker like me, and having said that, I will keep my very minor gripes to myself.

This is truly a book for fishkeepers of all levels of experience, including those with no experience at all. By that I mean that its eye catching photography, along with its distinctive size, could easily qualify it as a “coffee table book.” When your visitors look at it and start asking questions, if you don’t know the answers you can simply look them up!



BERMUDA FRY-ANGLE AQUARIUM SOCIETY

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BAP Chairperson	Klaus Gebhardt	Klaus.Gebhardt@arielre.com
Newsletter Editor	Peter Marsh	pmarsh@northrock.bm
Webmaster	Peter Marsh	pmarsh@northrock.bm
Membership Coordinator	Howard Paynter Sr.	hcycles@northrock.bm

Society Membership

Membership to the Bermuda Fry-Angle Aquarium Society is open to any resident of Bermuda who has an interest in tropical fish. The annual membership fee is \$20. The Society's financial year runs from April 1st to March 31st.

Meetings are held on the third Friday of every month. Meeting place is either the Police Recreation Club or the Lecture Rooms, behind the Bermuda Aquarium, Museum & Zoo. Occasionally meetings are held elsewhere. Check the "meeting" column in this newsletter for details of upcoming meetings.

If you would like further information please contact:

Howard Paynter Sr., *Membership Coordinator*
at 292-3828(w)
or email: hcycles@northrock.bm

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NEXT MEETING:

AUGUST

Date & Venue to be determined
Notification will be sent by E-Mail