

January 2011

# FISH TALES

Bermuda Fry-Angle Aquarium Society



ISSUE 161

FREE

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for the  
2010 Annual  
Fish Show  
Results



THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE BERMUDA FRY-ANGLE AQUARIUM SOCIETY

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## President's PODIUM



First of all, I'd like to wish all members and readers a Happy New Year. I hope that 2011 proves to be a good year for the club and that our members continue to enjoy the benefits of being members.

We closed out 2010 with our Annual Tropical Fish Show that was held on Saturday 6<sup>th</sup> November. We had a total of 69 entries in the show, which is a pretty good number for us. Of those, over half were cichlids (36 entries). Participation by juniors was up over previous years, with 19 entries being entered by those under 16 years of age. Our visiting show judge was Dave Smith from Louisville who did a great job with the judging and also donated fish for an auction at the awards night.

Once again, the mother/son team of Wendy and Stephen Corrado did very well in the show, cleaning up seven of the fifteen trophies that were up for grabs from the 19 fish that they entered between them. But youngster Andre Lambe showed that it wasn't necessary to enter lots of fish to land a big prize. Andre only entered a single fish, a Green Terror cichlid that won him two trophies – Best Cichlid by a Junior and Best in Show by a Junior. Well done Andre! Howard Paynter's *Geophagus brasiliensis* came very close to winning Best in Show for two successive years – the fish was in the running but lost out by a whisker to Wendy's beautiful *Vieja bifasciatus*. Whilst they didn't win any trophies, it was good to see the enthusiasm displayed by Toronte and Torleair Caines and I hope that we are beginning to see a sustained level of interest by our younger members. They managed to win some ribbons and hopefully next year they'll snag a trophy.

With our younger members in mind, we planned a December event for a Saturday evening and an hour earlier (7.00pm). It was to have been a social event with a barbeque and the chance to see Nyon's fish room. We were also going to give away cichlid fry for the Grow-Out Competition. As often proves to be the case in December, most members had conflicting appointments and were unable to commit to the meeting. As a result, we cancelled the meeting.

To make up for the missed meeting, we're going to have two meetings in January to take advantage of our visiting speaker, Anton Lamboj. Anton is one of the foremost authorities in the world on West African cichlids and we're bringing him all the way from Austria to talk to the club. We've never brought a speaker from Europe before, so January promises to be an exciting month. Anton is an excellent speaker and a friendly guy. He will be bringing some fish with him for auction and I suspect there will be some hard-to-get species amongst them, so I hope members are able to make it out to the meetings. The first meeting is at 8.00pm on Friday 21<sup>st</sup> January at the Aquarium. That meeting will feature a presentation on West African cichlids and the fish auction. The second meeting will be the following night, an hour earlier at 7.00pm (Saturday 22<sup>nd</sup> January) at Nyon's home. Anton will be giving a second presentation and we'll probably have a barbecue and some drinks. Provided we have fry available, we will also start the Grow-Out Competition by giving away fish to those who wish to participate.

Then, for February, I'm hoping to bring in a shipment of aquatic plants so that we can have a plant auction. That will bring us to March, when we hold the Annual General Meeting.



**NEXT MEETING:**

**January 21st, 2011 – 8pm**  
 At the BAMZ Lecture Room  
 Guest Speaker Anton Lamboj  
 & Fish Auction

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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](mailto:pmarsh@northrock.bm). This will be an asset to members, letting them know what fish are being bred and kept on the island.

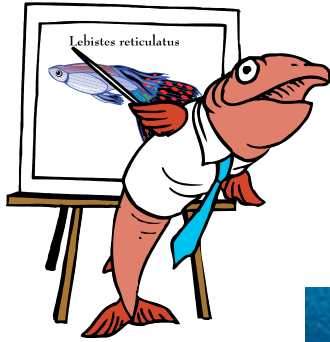
*If you require the form again please let me know ([pmarsh@northrock.bm](mailto:pmarsh@northrock.bm)). It only take s a couple of minutes to fill out*



**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 at 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](mailto: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](http://www.fryangle.com)

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



THIS MONTH'S  
**GUEST SPEAKER...**  
**ANTON LAMBOJ**



Born 1956 and has been an aquarist since the age of ten. Around 1980, he began to take a special interest in the cichlids of West and Central Africa. This interests led, in 1988, to the beginning of his academic education at the University of Vienna. Works for Master degree and PhD were focussed on the systematics of West African cichlids, which still is the main work and aquaristic interest too. Since 1998, he works as lecturer and associated scientist of the University of Vienna. His work combines morphological and anatomical methods as well as ethological studies and molecular methods.

As an aquarist, he is also interested in many other groups of fish ("every fish is of interest and beautiful"), with some more detailed interest in Anabantoids (especially the genera *Betta* and *Parosphromenus*) and West African Killies.

Other hobbies done with passion is keeping orchids in a small greenhouse, gardening and keeping and breeding exotic birds.

Over the years, Anton Lamboj has made 17 field/collecting trips to Africa, additionally several trips to South East Asia and South America. Recently, he holds about 45 tanks to breed and to study his fish, he has authored about 300 papers (both academic and hobbyist) in nine languages, including four books and contributions to more than 35 other books (aquaristic as well as scientific ones).

He also is research associate of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, president of the Austrian Association of Aquarium and Terrarium Clubs (OEWOE), vice president of the European Aquarium and Terrarium Ass. (EATA), editor for West African cichlids and Dwarf Cichlids for the DCG-Info (journal of the DCG = German Cichlid Association), chief editor of *aqua-terra-austria* (Austrian aquarium and terrarium journal), curator at the C.A.R.E.S. program and honorary member of the French Cichlid Ass. (AFC) and the Hill Country Cichlid Club (HCCC), Texas.



# ANNUAL TROPICAL FISH SHOW

NOVEMBER **2010**

## **Class 1. CICHLIDAE**

- A) Aulonocara species**  
1<sup>st</sup> Aulonocara sp – Yellow Peacock – *Wendy Corrado*
- B) Other Lake Malawi**  
1<sup>st</sup> Copadichromis borleyi – *Stephen Corrado*  
2<sup>nd</sup> Metriaclicma greshake, Red Top Zebra – *Stephen Corrado*  
3<sup>rd</sup> Metriaclicma greshakei, Red Top Cobalt – *Howard Paynter*
- C) Lake Tanganyika**  
1<sup>st</sup> Cyphotilapia frontosa – *Wendy Corrado*  
2<sup>nd</sup> Neolamprologus sp Daffodil – *Tinasha Paynter*  
3<sup>rd</sup> Cyphotilapia frontosa – *Howard Paynter*
- D) Other African or Asian Cichlid**  
1<sup>st</sup> Oreochromis mossambicus – *Howard Paynter*  
2<sup>nd</sup> Tilapia butterkofferi – *Peter Marsh*  
3<sup>rd</sup> Hemichromis sp Jewel Cichlid – *Peter Marsh*
- E) Angelfish and Discus**  
1<sup>st</sup> Leopard Discus – *Nyon Steede*  
2<sup>nd</sup> Leopard Discus – *Nyon Steede*  
3<sup>rd</sup> Angelfish – *Torleair Caines*
- F) Central American**  
1<sup>st</sup> Vieja bifasciatus – *Wendy Corrado*  
2<sup>nd</sup> Nandopsis haitiensis – *Howard Paynter*  
3<sup>rd</sup> Parachromis motaguense, Tiger Cichlid – *Nyon Steede*
- G) South American over 6" (full adult size)**  
1<sup>st</sup> Geophagus brasiliensis – *Howard Paynter*  
2<sup>nd</sup> Green Terror – *Andre Lambe*  
2<sup>nd</sup> Heros sp. 'Rotkeil' – *Peter Marsh*  
3<sup>rd</sup> Chocolate Cichlid – *Peter Marsh*
- H) South American under 6"(full adult size)**  
1<sup>st</sup> Gymnogeophagus rhabdotus – *Howard Paynter*  
2<sup>nd</sup> Australoheros sp. 'Red Ceibal' – *Nyon Steede*  
3<sup>rd</sup> Gymnogeophagus 'Paso Pache' – *Howard Paynter*

## **Class 2. CHARACINS/CHARACOIDS**

- A) Tetras**  
Nothing Shown
- B) Other American Characins**  
1<sup>st</sup> Myleus rubripinnis, Red Hook Silver Dollar – *Peter Marsh*
- C) African Characins**  
Nothing Shown

## **Class 3. CYPRINIDAE**

- A) Barbs**  
Nothing Shown
- B) Botias and other Loaches**  
Nothing Shown
- C) Danios, Rasboras, Minnows and other Cyprinidae**  
1<sup>st</sup> Siamese Algae Eater – *Wendy Corrado*
- D) Fancy Goldfish**  
1<sup>st</sup> Comet Goldfish – *Torleair Caines*
- E) Koi**  
Nothing Shown
- F) Killifish**  
1<sup>st</sup> Aphyosemion sp. Killifish – *Peter Marsh*  
2<sup>nd</sup> Jordanella floridae – American Flag Fish – *Torleair Caines*

## **Class 4. CATFISH**

- A) African Catfish**  
1<sup>st</sup> Synodontis eupterus – *Howard Paynter*  
2<sup>nd</sup> Synodontis angelicus – *Jeff Sousa*  
3<sup>rd</sup> Synodontis decorus – *Jeff Sousa*  
3<sup>rd</sup> Synodontis eupterus – *Wendy Corrado*
- B) Asian Catfish**  
Nothing Shown
- C) Corydoras**  
1<sup>st</sup> Corydoras schwartzii – *Torleair Caines*

D) **“Suckermouth” catfish**  
1<sup>st</sup> Vampire Pleco – *Wendy Corrado*

E) **Other Catfish**  
Nothing Shown

### **Class 5. POECILIIDAE**

A) **Swordtails and Platies**  
1<sup>st</sup> Swordtail – *Ricardo Williams*  
2<sup>nd</sup> Swordtail – *Toronte Caines*  
3<sup>rd</sup> Platy – *Stephen Corrado*

B) **Mollies**  
Nothing Shown

### **Guppies**

1<sup>st</sup> Guppy – *Toronte Caines*  
2<sup>nd</sup> Guppy – *Ricardo Williams*

### **Class 6. ANABANTOIDS**

A) **Bettas**  
1<sup>st</sup> Betta splendens – *Wendy Corrado*  
2<sup>nd</sup> Betta splendens – *Stephen Corrado*  
3<sup>rd</sup> Betta splendens – *Leiana Caines*

B) **Gouramies**  
1<sup>st</sup> Trichogaster leeri – Pearl Gourami  
– *Scott Dunstan*  
2<sup>nd</sup> Colisa lalia – Dwarf Gourami – *Stephen Corrado*

C) **Others**  
Nothing Shown

### **Class 7. TRUE BONY FISHES & OTHERS**

A) **Knife Fishes and Mormyrids (Elephant Noses)**  
1<sup>st</sup> Golden Knife Fish – *Stephen Corrado*

B) **Rainbow Fishes**  
1<sup>st</sup> Rainbow fish – *Jeff Sousa*  
2<sup>nd</sup> Rainbow fish – *Wendy Corrado*  
3<sup>rd</sup> Rainbow fish – *Jeff Sousa*

C) **Gobies and Blennies**  
Nothing Shown

D) **Snakeheads and Arowanas**  
Nothing Shown

E) **Spiny Eels**  
1<sup>st</sup> Microgathus aculeatus – Striped Peacock Eel  
– *Toronte Caines*

F) **Other Bony Fishes**  
Nothing Shown

G) **All other species**  
1<sup>st</sup> Monocirrhus polyacanthus – Leaf Fish  
– *Stephen Corrado*

## **Trophy Winners**

### **Best in Show**

Wendy Corrado – *Vieja bifasciatus*

### **Reserve Best in Show**

Howard Paynter – *Geophagus brasiliensis*

### **Best in Show by a Junior**

Andre Lambe – Green Terror cichlid

### **Best Old World Cichlid**

Stephen Corrado – Red Top Zebra

### **Best New World Cichlid**

Wendy Corrado - *Vieja bifasciatus*

### **Best of Division 2**

Peter Marsh – Red Hook Silver Dollar

### **Best Catfish**

Wendy Corrado – Vampire Pleco

### **Best of Division 4**

Jeff Sousa – Rainbow Fish

### **Best Cichlid by a Junior**

Andre Lambe – Green Terror

### **Best Non-Cichlid by a Junior**

Stephen Corrado – Threadfin Rainbow Fish

### **Smallest Fish**

Peter Marsh – Aphyosemion killifish

### **Largest Fish**

Wendy Corrado – *Vieja bifasciatus*

### **Best Department**

Howard Paynter – *Geophagus brasiliensis*

### **People's Choice**

*(voted by the people attending the show as spectators)*

Wendy Corrado – *Vieja bifasciatus*



# Annual Tropical Fish Show 2010







**Two Meetings this Month  
with Guest Speaker Anton Lamboj**

**Friday 21st, 2011**

at BMDS Lecture Room

A presentation on West African cichlids and the fish auction

**Saturday 22nd, 2011**

at Nyon's home. Anton will be giving a second presentation  
and we'll probably have a barbecue and some drinks.

***Provided we have fry available, we will also start the Grow-Out Competition  
by giving away fish to those who wish to participate.***

*Reprinted from The Youngstown Aquarist*

# Oh, is for Oscar

## The Trials and Tribulations of an Oscar Breeder

*(Youngstown Area Tropical Fish Society BAP Report)*

**Dave Ayres**

Everyone knows what an Oscar is; they are one of the perennial favorites found in every tropical fish store along with Angelfish, Gold-fish and Guppies. People refer to them as “cute” and “adorable” and say that they have personalities. What isn’t so obvious in the pet store is that the little tail wagging cutie begging to be taken home with you (actually he’s begging to be fed) can also be a heart-breaker, hence the ‘ Oh ’ in the title of this piece. I speak from experience having kept many Oscars over the years and suffered countless frustrations and disappointments in my quest to get them to procreate, but let’s start at the beginning.

Where do Oscars come from? Well the short answer is the northern part of South America where they naturally occur in the upper reaches of the Amazon basin in Brazil, Peru and Colombia.

A look at a map of non indigenous species published by the U.S. Geological Survey shows that the Oscar is well established in the Florida panhandle. There is no evidence however of populations north of the Florida State Line, nor in any of the other Southern States that one would think would be able to support wild populations. This suggests to me that the Florida fish farms have a lot to do with wild Oscars in Florida. There are also reports all over the Web of feral populations in both China and Australia but I could find no hard evidence to prove that this was true.

There are several different color varieties of Oscars available that have been developed by breeders

using selective breeding techniques. The wild type or common Oscar is an olive green fish covered to varying degrees with patches of black with a few orange scales scattered here and there. On the caudal peduncle there is a black spot surrounded by bright orange scales known as an oculus or eye-spot. From this wild type fish have been developed showing greater quantities and intensities of red coloration. Oscars with a predominance of red scales on the sides of the body are known as Red Oscars



whereas a fish exhibiting marbled patches of red on the body (my personal favorite) are known as Red Tiger Oscars. Twenty years ago a long finned variety showed up but it never seemed to gain any popularity --- thank goodness. The Albino types can be very showy fish but beware of fish offered for sale that are unnaturally colored.

These are nothing more than albinos that have

been injected with dyes or kept in water containing heavy concentrations of dye. Needless to say these practices are not healthy for the fish and they should be avoided.

The number one decision that you have to make when you decide to keep Oscars is where you are going to keep them.

Inadequate housing is the number one cause of all the potential problems that you will run into, aggression, disease, bad water conditions etcetera. Too small a tank and you are doomed to failure. Given the right sized aquarium however Oscars grow fast so give some thought to the fact that although those inch

and a quarter fish might look good in your fifteen, they won't look that good for long and will soon need moving to larger quarters. If you are serious about raising Oscars to adult-hood you will need large tanks. A fifty-five gal-lon is probably the smallest tank that you could get away with and even then I would not be happy with that because of the rela-tively small footprint, 70's and 125's are much more suitable . Now having said all that let me tell you that I once maintained a twelve inch Oscar in a twenty-nine. The fish had been savagely at-tacked by another adult Oscar and needed a lot of T.L.C. to get it back to good health. It was a lot of work changing water every other day for the four months needed for recovery. So when the day comes, and it will, that one of your Oscars decides for whatever reason to beat one of its tank-mates to near death then remember that a twenty-nine makes a won-derful hospital tank. Just one more reason why Oscars are not for the faint of heart or tiny aquariums.

Oscars have large appetites and getting a healthy one to eat is not a problem but a word of caution here about what you offer your Oscar

as food. Raw meat such as ground beef is a no-no (too much fat). Likewise feeder goldfish are best avoided because they carry nasty parasites and diseases that, be-lieve me, you do not want in your tank. I lost one of my best females through feeding goldfish. Flake foods just don't curb their hunger so look for pelletized foods, there are tons of good ones available and Oscars just love them. Are you on a budget? Go with Trout Chow. Also, check out the deli counter at the supermarket where you'll find shrimp, mussels, fish, clams etc. - with some Knox gelatin, a blender and some spare time you can prepare your own home-made food. Frozen or freeze dried krill is an-other excellent food al-though somewhat pricey. Oscars are messy feeders and have extremely bad table manners. They chomp on their food and then more often than not spit it back out as though



searching for only the tastiest morsels. This behavior means that you are going to require a good filtration system in order to maintain good water conditions. That excess organic matter has to be removed before it builds up and causes problems. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar just love to move gravel around so under-gravel filters are out, a good power is what you need to filter out the debris caused by the fish. This type of filter has the added advan-tage of causing a current and also oxygenat-ing the water, both beneficial to the general well-being of the inhabitants. Of course even the best filter doesn't mean that you can give up on water changes -- in my quest to breed the Oscar I changed LOTS of water.

Oscars show no sexual dimorphism which is a fancy way of saying that you can't tell the boys from the girls just by looking at them. The only reliable indicator of gender is the breeding tube, thick and blunt in the fe-male and pointed in the male. I've heard it said that you can tell the sex of an Oscar by size, finagle, behavior etc. etc .but for me the odds are no better than fifty-fifty using these methods. Of course you could pull the fish out of the water, turn them over and examine the vent.....that never worked for me either!

If you are going to attempt to breed Os-cars you obviously are going to need a male and a female so how do you go about getting a pair? There are three options. Option num-ber one is to buy half a dozen young fish and grow them up to maturity which will take you a couple of years. Now the law of probability says that you will end up with a pair but sup-pose that Murphy's Law kicks in and you don't --- that's a lot of time and effort wasted. The second option is to purchase a "breeding pair". Naturally you would want to see the pair and some fry just to make sure that what you are buying is a proven breeding pair. Be forewarned however that during the move from the seller's aquarium to yours the pair bond may be broken and that if this happens one fish will more than likely try to kill the other .This option to my way of thinking is just way too chancy and way too expensive . The final option, option number three

is to acquire large mature fish and try to pair them up. Where do you find such fish? They show up at tropical fish auctions every now and then and hardly anybody wants them so they go for a song. One thing that you can try is to go to your local pet store and make it known to the employees that you are willing to adopt large unwanted Oscars. With any luck you will start getting calls from Oscar owners begging you to take their oversized , tank polluting , gold-fish gulping pet off their hands ---- for free .

Having acquired some adult fish you can now experiment by putting them together to see if they are compatible, you'll soon know if they aren't! A little jaw-locking and playful tail slapping is OK but as soon as one fish gets another into a corner and starts de-scaling it you'd better separate them, and quick. When you find two fish that seem to like each other , remove the rest and pray that the two would be lovers aren't both female .

From this point forward I am going to as-sume that you have a pair of Oscars, have them housed in a suitable sized tank and are feeding them nutritious foods. Here's how you get them to spawn. First, bump up the temperature to 84°F. Double check that you have a thermometer that reads the right temperature, some don't. My breeding tank was bare

except for a hefty piece of slate that measured ten by twelve inches sitting flat on the bottom. A couple of large pieces of driftwood and a ton of gravel would have looked nice but I didn't use any.

As the pair came into breeding condi-tion, evidenced by their brighter colors and the female filling with roe they began paying attention to the slate, mouthing and fanning it in preparation for the eggs. As soon as I saw the breeding tubes begin to drop I would give the tank a fifty percent water change just before lights out ..... the next morning the slate would be covered with eggs, thousands of them! The pair acted like model parents, the female dutifully fanning the eggs whilst the male patrolled his terri-tory, however by the third day the eggs would be gone, eaten by the parents. The pair was spawning like clockwork every four-teen days and I wasn't sure how long they would keep this up so after the third unsuc-cessful spawn I decided to try and hatch the eggs artificially. The piece of slate that they were spawning on was quite heavy and I didn't think much of my chances of removing it with one hand whilst fending off two very angry full grown Oscars with a net in the other, so I came up with what I thought was a brilliant plan. I took a two inch wide strip of thin roofing slate and placed it across the spawning site.

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

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## Telmatochromis brichardi

**Benjamin L. Smith**



Telmatochromis brichardi are a cave spawning fish from Lake Tanganyika. The water in their area of the lake is alkaline with a pH of 8.6 and is considered "hard," having a high content of dissolved minerals. The temperature is in the upper 70s Fahrenheit. The fish tend to form pair bonds and are aggressive once paired off. They will spawn in both caves and shells. For their food, Telmatochromis are known to be egg stealers of other fish as a large source of their diet in the wild.

I purchased a trio of adult fish, one male and two females, from Dave's Rare Aquarium Fish. The fish are somewhat cigar-shaped, beige in color with a dark horizontal band down the side with some cross



hashing to it. There is also a stripe at the base of the dorsal fin. The fish also have a crescent of blue green around the eye that flashes in the light every so often. The male fish are larger than females and reach a length of about 5 cm.

They were housed in a ten gallon aquarium with a hang-on-back filter and a sand substrate with a couple of pieces of holey rock, three large narrow shells and a plasticine clay cave. The water in my house is hard with a high pH (my pH strip stops at 8.2). A heater was used in the tank to keep the temperature near to 78 F. They were fed flake food and water changes (50%) were made every 2-3 weeks.

The fish settled in quickly and initially, one female was bullied about a bit while the male courted the other female. The female took up residence in the clay cave which I had initially made for my *Altolamplogus calvus*. It is wide and flat with about a 0.75 cm x 3cm opening at the mouth of the cave. She stayed in the

shell for one week while peaking her nose out, she did not come out of the shell while I was watching, though, the other female would always hide as well. The male tended to stay in the open more regularly. After about two weeks, there were numerous fry swimming about.

The fry are a blast to watch because they mimic their parent's movements so well. They are mottled and appear almost checker-boarded. I fed Hikari First Bites initially, then Cylopeeze, and finally crushed flake. They are slow to grow and numerous generations can be tolerated in the same tank. I had spawned this fish in the past with a different, younger group, and that young group picked off the older fry once the 3rd generation came along. However with this older group, 4 generations were together with no problem. Their first spawn was small, about nine fish, and subsequent spawns were larger in the mid 20s. The male also began spawning with the second female as well.

Spawning this fish was not difficult. I chose it primarily because it would spawn in a small tank. As for tank mates in a larger community aquarium, I would recommend something fairly stout. I did keep them with *Paracyprichromis nigripinnis* and *Cardiopharynx schoutedeni* for a short while and had to separate them since the *Paracyprichromis* and *Cardiopharynx* were always huddled in a corner opposite my *T. brichardi* though not showing any signs of abuse. I think some sort of mouth brooder would be a prudent choice for a tankmate given their egg eating nature. Overall, this is a fun fish and I particularly enjoyed watching the fry grow up and would recommend it readily to the novice aquarist.



# BERMUDA FRY-ANGLE AQUARIUM SOCIETY

## Executive Committee

President	<b>Craig Morfitt</b>	morefish@transact.bm
Vice President	<b>Nyon Steede</b>	steedes@logic.bm
Treasurer	<b>Nyon Steede</b>	steedes@logic.bm
Recording Secretary	<b>Peter Marsh</b>	pmarsh@northrock.bm
Corresponding Secretary	<b>Peter Marsh</b>	pmarsh@northrock.bm

## Elected Officers

Librarian	<b>Carol Terceira</b>	cterceira@hotmail.com
BAP Chairperson	<b>David Patterson</b>	dmpatterson77@hotmail.com
Newsletter Editor	<b>Peter Marsh</b>	pmarsh@northrock.bm
Webmaster	<b>Peter Marsh</b>	pmarsh@northrock.bm
Membership Coordinator	<b>Howard Paynter Sr.</b>	hcycles@northrock.bm

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## 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 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** at 292-3828(w)  
or email: hcycles@northrock.bm

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# SEND US YOUR IDEAS!

Contributions are  
welcomed!

We welcome contributions  
to Fish Tales, including  
articles, comments, book  
or equipment reviews,  
letters, crosswords,  
puzzles etc....

Any contributions should  
be sent to

PETER MARSH  
P.O. BOX HM 744  
HAMILTON HM CX

or

Email:

pmarsh@northrock.bm

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# FISH TALES

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION  
OF THE BERMUDA FRY-ANGLE  
AQUARIUM SOCIETY

P.O. BOX WK 272  
WARWICK WK BX BERMUDA

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**NEXT MEETING:**

**January 21st, 2011 - 8pm**  
At the BAMZ Lecture Room  
Guest Speaker Anton Lamboj  
& Fish Auction