

Aqualog

Terralog

NEWS

The Magazine for Aquarists and Terrarists



 **New Headstanders from South America**



 **Splendid Stony Corals from Australia**



 **Current Sports in Leopard Geckos**



Aquaristic

Water chemistry Part2

Terraristic





Content

The Jack Dempsey	3
Orchids above the aquarium	6
Breeding ban on apple snails	9
Harlequin barbs	14
The Redbellied Shortneck Turtle	18
That's hardness for you! Part 2	24
New headstanders from South America	29
LPS from Australia	34
Leopard Geckos	40
Myleus "Lamax III"	46

Preview:

News No 106
will appear on KW 06/07 2013

Don't miss it!

Impressum

Herausgeber: Wolfgang Glaser
 Chefredakteur: Dipl.-Biol. Frank Schäfer
 Redaktionsbeirat: Thorsten Holtmann
 Volker Ennenbach
 Dr. med. vet. Markus Biffar
 Thorsten Reuter
 Manuela Sauer
 Dipl.- Biol. Klaus Diehl
 Bärbel Waldeyer
 Layout: Mary Bailey
 Übersetzungen: Aqualog animalbook GmbH
 Gestaltung: Frederik Templin
 Titelgestaltung: Petra Appel, Steffen Kabisch
 Druck: Bechtle Druck&Service, Esslingen
 Gedruckt am: 4.12.2012
 Anzeigendisposition: Aqualog animalbook GmbH
 und Verlag: Liebigstraße 1, D-63110 Rodgau
 Tel: 49 (0) 61 06 - 697977
 Fax: 49 (0) 61 06 - 697983
 e-mail: info@aqualog.de
 http://www.aqualog.de

All rights reserved. The publishers do not accept liability for unsolicited manuscripts or photographs. Articles written by named authors do not necessarily represent the editors' opinion.

ISSN 1430-9610

Wollen Sie keine Ausgabe der News versäumen ?

Werden Sie Abonnent(in) und füllen Sie einfach den Abonnenten-Abschnitt aus und schicken ihn an: Aqualog Animalbook GmbH, Liebigstr.1, D- 63110 Rodgau

Hiermit abonniere ich die Ausgaben 106-109 (2013) zum Preis von €12,- für 4 Ausgaben, (außerhalb Deutschlands € 19,90) inkl. Porto und Verpackung.

Name _____

Anschrift _____

Land | PLZ | Wohnort _____

Ich möchte folgendermaßen bezahlen:

auf Rechnung

Visa | Mastercard

Prüf.- Nr.: _____

Kartennummer: _____

gültig bis: _____

Name des Karteninhabers (falls nicht identisch mit dem Namen des Abonnenten) _____

Wie und wo erhalten Sie die News ?

Jeder Zoofachhändler, jede Tierarztpraxis und jeder Zoologische Garten kann beim Aqualog-Verlag ein Kontingent der NEWS anfordern und als Kundenzeitschrift auslegen.

Zusätzlich zum traditionellen Einzelhandel wird die NEWS in vielen Filialen der untenstehend aufgeführten Ketten verteilt.

Darüber hinaus liegt die NEWS auf vielen Fachmessen aus und kann auch von Vereinen anlässlich von Veranstaltungen zum Verteilen angefordert werden.

Alle Aqualog-Produkte erhalten Sie weltweit im Zoofachhandel, im Buchhandel oder direkt beim Verlag.

Zoofachhändler aufgepasst!

Ihr flexibler und schneller Buchgroßhändler nicht nur für AQUALOG.



Über 3.000 Titel rund um s Thema Tier!

Aqualog animalbook GmbH

Liebigstr.1 D-63110 Rodgau

tel: +49 (0) 6106 697977

e-mail: info@animalbook.de



Filialen mit Zoofachabteilung





Freshwater

The Jack Dempsey

- an old friend in a new guise

by Frank Schäfer

Many things that we regard as obvious are in fact very different to how they seem. One example relates to the huge variety of fish species available for maintenance in the aquarium, behind which lies a vast amount of hard work and an even larger amount of know-how. We humans don't know by instinct how to understand a fish. We have to learn how to interpret the behavior of these creatures correctly. Otherwise there is a tendency towards anthropomorphism, and invariably, without exception, that leads us completely astray.



German-bred Blue Dempsey

All photos: Frank Schäfer

It was around 1909 that the first cichlids from Central America arrived in the aquaria of Europe and the United States. They were gorgeous fishes with fascinating brood care, but they soon acquired a reputation for being extremely aggressive and vigorous diggers. These "incorrigible villains" were given the popular name "Jack Dempsey". Jack Dempsey, actually born William Harrison Dempsey in Colorado, was the World Heavyweight Boxing Champion from 1919 to 1926. The cichlid's behavior was compared to his fighting style and so the fish obtained its popular name, which it still bears today, even though only a very few people now know the history behind it all.

Many names, one fish

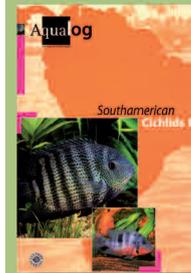
The Jack Dempsey was initially termed *Cichlasoma biocellatum*. This species was described in 1909 by C. T. Regan, on the

basis of a specimen he had received from J. P. Arnold, a pioneer of the aquarium hobby, whose energetic importation activities were responsible for the discovery of numerous fish species. However, in this case Arnold apparently gave an incorrect collecting locality, namely "Mañaos, Rio Negro". But there are certainly no Jack Dempseys in Brazil, and there never have been. Either Arnold must have been given an incorrect collecting locality by the seaman who brought him the fish, or there was a mix-up with a different species. Be that as it may, the fish was to be found in the literature under this name - *Cichlasoma biocellatum* - until the late 1980s. It was then realized that *C. biocellatum* was a synonym, that is a later, repeat, description of a species that had been described, again by Regan, as *Heros octofasciatus* back in 1903. Without the

Buchtipp !

South American Cichlids III

erschienen im Aqualog-Verlag
U. Glaser sen.



144 Seiten,
650 Farbfotos,

In diesem Band finden Sie
die Sammelgattungen
Aequidens, Cichlasoma
und deren Verwandte.

ISBN 978-3-931702-10-6

€ 9,80

bestellen Sie unter
Art-Nr.: 10003



disastrously incorrect collecting locality Regan would undoubtedly not have committed this *lapsus*, as he would have known that his *C. biocellatum* actually came from Central America, and would undoubtedly have compared it with the Central American cichlids known to him and not just, as it turned out, the only cichlasomine species known back then from the vicinity of Manaus, namely *Cichlasoma coryphaenoides*.

For around 20 years thereafter it was unclear to what genus the Jack Dempsey, whose specific name was now firmly established as "*octofasciatus*", should be assigned. In fact it was clear only that it didn't belong in the genus *Cichlasoma*. So some people called it "*Cichlasoma*" (with inverted commas), others - contrary to improved knowledge - *Cichlasoma* (without inverted commas), and yet others *Nandopsis*. The problem wasn't solved until 2007, when Schmitter-Soto erected the new genus *Rocio* and designated the Jack Dempsey as type species. Because the genus name *Rocio* is feminine, the species name, which is a Latin adjective, had to



Aquaristik
zoo Streng

Spezialmischungen - Einzelsaaten - Zubehör
91735 Muhr am See - Bahnhofstraße 48
Telefon 09831 / 99 54 - Telefax 09831 / 88 835
zoostreng@gmx.de - www.zoostreng.de



have its ending changed from masculine to feminine. So now, after more than a hundred years, the Jack Dempsey at last has a generally accepted scientific name, namely *Rocio octofasciata*.

Kin liability

Cichlids were already familiar at the beginning of the 20th century. The Chanchito (*Australoheros facetus*), a species from southern South America (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay) that is nowadays almost completely forgotten in the hobby, was a very popular fish around the turn of the century, as the heating of aquaria was a tricky business. Because of its southerly origins the Chanchito tolerates temperatures down to just below 10°C, so that its maintenance was possible even for those aquarists unable to heat their tanks. There are in fact supposedly feral populations of the Chanchito in Spain, in the River Guadiana, although who released them, and when and why, is unknown. The popular name Chanchito means "little pig" and is very apt – it is very, very fond of digging. In addition the species can also be extremely rough towards other fishes in over-small tanks. But all this was of little concern to aquarists, so exciting was it to observe the brood care of these cichlids – the Chanchito is a typical open brooder that spawns on rocks or wood in the open, with

Male



This Blue Dempsey has just swallowed a smaller fish.

both parents tending the eggs, larvae, and fry. But by the time the Jack Dempsey arrived this behavior was nothing new, and hence, apart from a brief period of being in fashion in the 1930s, this colorful Central American faded into the background for many decades. Quite simply, it was regarded as much too badly behaved.

The revival

Nowadays we know that the extreme bad behavior observed in these fishes was attributable to excessively restricted living space. *Rocio octofasciata* can generally be kept with other species in large aquaria of around 500 liters upwards. Of course, even here the fishes will guard their offspring vigorously, but that was always the case.

And the Jack Dempsey has never died out completely in the aquarium hobby. It was kept going through two World Wars, and the aquarium strains, whose precise provenance can no longer be ascertained, became considerably more peaceful through selective breeding. But the Jack Dempsey didn't undergo a real boom again until the middle of the 1990s, when suddenly specimens with a brilliant blue sheen turned up in Argentina and were christened the "Blue Dempsey". Initially horrendous prices were demanded – and sometimes even paid! – for these fishes. The usual myths grew up and wild rumors circulated that this fish was actually a wild form and originated from Argentina. But there are just as few Jack Dempseys in Argentina as there are in Manaus. The species occurs only on the Atlantic side of Central America (Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico). The Blue Dempsey is simply a mutant, a genetic whim of Mother Nature, which was able to survive in the aquarium. Blue Dempseys wouldn't stand a chance in the wild. The fry grow more slowly than their wild-colored siblings. And there are always some of those, as it has turned out that if Blue Dempseys are mated with one another they don't produce any viable young. Hence in practice the Blue Dempsey has to be crossed with the original Jack Dempsey. This always produces a percentage of Blue Dempseys, but these need to be separated in good time from their normal-colored siblings in order to grow on optimally.



Lexicon

Jack Dempsey

Cichlasoma means "Cichla body"; Cichla is another cichlid genus. octofasciatus means "with eight bands". biocellatum means "with two eye-spots" coryphaenoides means "similar to Coryphaena"; Coryphaena (dolphin-fishes) have a similar head shape. Nandopsis means "similar to Nandus". Nandus is another perciform genus. Heros means "hero" Australoheros means "southern Heros". facetus means "elegant". Rocio is from the Christian name of the wife of the describer of the genus; the name means "morning dew" and refers to the iridescent spots on the flanks of the fish.

Now available from a known locality

Thanks to traveling aquarists, we now know that populations of many Central American cichlids often differ in color from river to river. As already mentioned, it is no longer possible to ascertain the provenance of the aquarium strains of the Jack Dempsey, and

www.aqualog.de/zeitschriftenservice

Aqualog

**Der Zeitschriftenservice
ohne Abo!**

it may even be that different populations have unknowingly been crossed. So it is very welcome news that at least one population of the Jack Dempsey from a known location is now being traded, namely that from Chiapas in Mexico. Under no circumstances should anyone lucky enough to obtain some of these fishes cross them with other strains; they should be bred unadulterated and the locality name passed on with the offspring.

Facts, facts, and more facts

And finally, a few more hard facts about the Jack Dempsey. The species grows to a maximum of 20 cm long, but males, which



... and female of the old aquarium strain of the Jack Dempsey, *Rocio octofasciata*.

are always somewhat larger than females, are already sexually mature at around 6 cm in length or an age of at least six months (sexual maturity in fishes depends on age, not size). Clutch size can easily exceed 1,000 eggs in large females. When selecting a pair it has proved beneficial to mate as large a male as possible – males can be recognized by the pointed, more prolonged dorsal, anal, and ventral fins - with a significantly smaller female. The greater the difference in size, the less likely the fishes are to quarrel, as the power ratio is obvious right from the start. In addition to a large rock as a spawning site, the breeding aquarium should have a sandy substrate as the larvae are placed in pits after hatching. The fry can take *Artemia* nauplii on becoming free-swimming and are very easy to rear. Water parameters play a completely subordinate

role: the hardness can be between 5 and 30 °dGH, the pH between 6 and 8, the water temperature for maintenance should be between 22 and 26 °C, raised by 2-3 °C for breeding. Good water hygiene and regular partial water changes are important in view of the high metabolic rate of these fishes, which will eat any type of aquarium food, be it live, frozen, or dry. Given the huge numbers of fry it is a good idea to obtain a predatory fish to deal with the excess young. As because the Jack Dempsey has survived for so long in our aquaria, only careful selection will produce worthwhile results.

Let us hope the Jack Dempsey is still around in another 100 years time to give pleasure to future generations of aquarists!

Male *Rocio octofasciata* "Chiapas".





Plants

Orchids above the aquarium - moist air and a good use of space

by Dr. Jürgen Schmidt

Two lovely hobbies combined together? And it works better than you might think! But one prerequisite is that you say goodbye to the light-restricting cover on your aquarium... Open-top is the watchword! Powerful suspended lighting replaces the manufactured aquarium hood. And now the aquarium plants can grow out of the water and will often display their beautiful flowers. But with a little skill matters can be arranged so that sufficient space remains between the surface of the water and the lighting for our second hobby – the orchids. However there are special conditions and additional factors to be taken into consideration.

If aquatic plants that don't need a lot of light are grown in the water area, then a powerful aquarium lamp can be installed some distance above the surface of the water. The intervening space thus gained is ideal for the cultivation of orchids.



The hybrid *Ascodenda* Suksamaran Sunshine is good for growing above the aquarium as its roots need to be dipped or sprayed daily.

All photos: Dr. J. Schmidt

Above the water

This is where many orchids of tropical origin find what they require – high humidity, warmth, and bright light. But be careful – they need to be genuine tropical plants, as many orchids from temperate latitudes, as well as those from mountains in the tropics, won't tolerate permanent high temperatures!

Which orchids – as well as *Tillandsia* and ferns – are suitable for maintenance above the aquarium is something the plant enthusiast must discover for himself, as this form of culture is still relatively new. Or at least virtually nothing has been written about it to date, so there is as yet no published information on cultivation. Tips and hints can, however, be found in the literature on the tropical and moist terrarium, as well as on the paludarium, which is a combination of aquarium and terrarium. In practice paludarium and swamp aquarium are alternative terms for the well-known bottle garden.

One drawback must be mentioned, however: the tender leaves and flowers of aquatic and marsh plants growing emerge above the water's surface will immediately attract aphids and other parasites.

Parasites

These particularly include so-called woolly aphids, plus shield lice and thrips are sometimes present. Hence regular checks are





DIE Orchideen- und Tropenpflanzen- Zeitschrift

DAS Magazin für den Pflanzenfreund



- ▶ Abo – 12 Hefte zum Preis von 11 Heften
- ▶ Probeabo – 3 Hefte für 10,- € (12,- € Ausl.)
- ▶ Probeheft beim Verlag anfordern
- ▶ erscheint alle 2 Monate
- Bestellung:
- ▶ per E-Mail: djs@orchideenzauber.eu
- www.orchideenzauber.eu
- oder ganz einfach eine
- Postkarte an:
- OrchideenZauber-Verlag
- Bühlfelderweg 10
- 94239 Ruhmannsfelden



Deutsche Cichliden-Gesellschaft e.V.

DCG - Informationen
aktuell, informativ, hilfreich.....

Wissen aus erster Hand
die Vereinszeitschrift
von Mitgliedern
für Mitglieder

Sie lieben Buntbarschewir auch !!!!!
Dann treffen Sie Gleichgesinnte

www.dcg-online.de

oder Tel. 05237 – 90 99 824

#1 DER TERRARIEN BELEUCHTUNG

REPTISUN™ 5.0 UVB

REPTISUN™ 10.0 UVB

REPTISUN Compact
Fluorescent lamp
5.0 & 10.0
(Kompakte
Leuchtstoffröhre)

POWERSUN
UV™

REPTI Basking
Spot Lamp™
(Doppel-Reflektor)

DEEP DOME LAMP
FITURE™ (Extra
tiefer Lampenschirm)

REPTI HALOGEN®
7.5 WATTS
REPTI HALOGEN

NATURESUN™ 2.0

REPTICARE® Ceramic
Heat Emitter (Keramik
Infrarotstrahler)

Digitales UVB Strahlungsmessgerät
Ausgezeichnet für Tierhandlungen oder
professionelle Reptilienzüchter mit
großem Bestand! Messungen können
kinderleicht vorgenommen werden und
geben exakte Informationen über den UV
Gehalt Ihrer Lampen. Ein Austausch der
Lampen kann dann vorgenommen werden,
wenn es nötig ist, denn in den meisten
Fällen geht die Haltbarkeit der Leuchtmitel einige
Monate über das empfohlene Wechseldatum hinaus.
Item # ST-6

Dieser Artikel ist auf unserer Website:
www.zoomed.eu
unter Lichtzubehör zu finden.



ZOO MED EUROPA
Klein Hagelkruis 13
B-2180 Ekeren, Belgium
Tel: +32 475 76 3663
e-mail: info@zoomed.eu

ZOO MED LABORATORIES, INC.
3650 Sacramento Dr.
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
Phone: 805-542-9988
email: zoomed@zoomed.com

www.zoomed.eu

www.zoomed.com



Dwarf orchids such as *Haraella retrocalla* (synonym *H. odorata*) have proved to flower very readily in the humid space above the aquarium.

required, ideally daily during spraying. Look at the undersides of the leaves, the flowers, and even the roots as well! There are lots of places where pests can hide.

Care is required, as you don't want to harm the fishes in the water. Hence many methods of combating parasites have to be ruled out as they would also kill our pets! Regular rinsing or dunking of the plants can help. The fishes will then eat any insects left floating on the water's surface.

If all else fails then you can resort to systemic spray with Lizetan as the active ingredient. This is lethal for the insects but as a rule harmless to the fishes and any frogs and small

geckos living on the land area. But in this case you must now prevent the livestock from eating the poisoned parasites!

But don't let the problems make you lose heart, and instead give this ideal combination of two excellent hobbies a try!

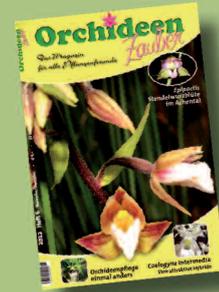
Numerous interesting articles on the subject of growing orchids and other exotic plants can be found in the magazine *Orchideen-Zauber*, published six times a year by Orchideenzauber-Verlag, Bühlfelderweg 10, 94239 Ruhmannsfelden, Germany, Tel. + 49 (0) 9929 903393, email: kontakt@orchideenzauber.eu, www.orchideenzauber.eu

The flowers of *Restrepia trichoglossa* successfully imitate the small butterflies that ensure pollination of the flowers when they visit – a "fraud", as visiting the flowers isn't rewarded with nectar.



Buchtipp !

Die Orchideen-Zauber



Erhältlich im Zeitschriften-Service
bei Aqualog Animalbook GmbH

Tel.: +49 (0) 61 06 697 977

Fax.: +49 (0) 61 06 697 983

Email: info@aqualog.de

www.aqualog.de



Nymphaea rubra

Many aquatic plants such as *Nymphaea rubra* will flower successfully only if the aquarium lighting isn't sited immediately above the surface of the water, mainly because otherwise the delicate flowers would be scorched.





Current News

Import, trade, maintenance, and breeding ban on

Apple Snails in the EU

by Frank Schäfer

With effect from 8th November 2012 there has been a ban on apple snails of the genus *Pomacea* in the EU. *Pomacea* is the valid genus name for the apple snails formerly known as *Ampullaria*. As a result of this ban the importation, sale, ownership, and breeding of apple snails of all species of the genus *Pomacea* is forbidden within the EU. This applies equally to commercial organizations and private individuals. The original text of the order can be seen at <http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:311:0014:0017:DE:PDF>

White cultivated form of the apple snail *Pomacea diffusa*

All photos: Frank Schäfer



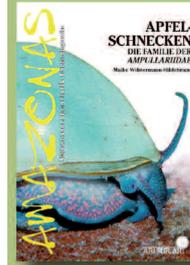
Buchtipp !

Apfelschnecken

erschienen im NTV-Verlag aus der

Serie ARTfürART

Maike Wilstermann-Hildebrand



64 Seiten, 65 Farbfotos, Bereits seit mehr als 100 Jahren werden Apfelschnecken in Deutschland gehalten.

Selbst die große Verfressenheit von *Pomacea canaliculata*, schmälerte die Freude an den Tieren nicht. Es scheint vielmehr ein Teil des Reizes gewesen zu sein, zu beobachten wie so ein Tier innerhalb einer Woche einen ganzen Kopfsalat verspeiste.

€ 11,80

bestellen Sie unter
Art-Nr.: 10919



The background to the ban

In August 2009 feral apple snails were discovered for the first time in Spain, more precisely in the left-hand part of the Ebro Delta. Since then the species has spread dramatically in the affected area and become a serious pest in the rice fields.

The apple snail species in question is *Pomacea insularum*, a member of the so-called *Pomacea canaliculata* complex. Apple snail species can be told apart only with great difficulty and only by specialists. They are very adaptable and variable, so that different species can look practically identical. At present only DNA analysis

permits definite identification of the species and that only became possible recently. Because several species of apple snails – not only the *P. insularum* established in the Ebro Delta but certainly the closely related *P. canaliculata* as well – can survive temperatures down to just above freezing point without problem as



they originate from the temperate zones of South America, and because the various apple snail species are virtually impossible to distinguish externally, a ban on all species was imposed to be safe.

A worldwide plague

Apple snails of the genus *Pomacea* are nowadays regarded as dangerous, invasive species worldwide. The reason that we now have at least a rudimentary knowledge of their biology and in particular their systematics is that some species (*P. caniculata*, *P. insularum*, *P. diffusa*, and *P. scalaris*) have spread across large parts of South-East Asia and some of them have also proved to be serious pests in rice plantations. As a result money has been freed up for the otherwise much derided basic research required to reveal a few fundamental facts. As well as in South-East Asia (Burma, China, Guam, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Cambodia, Laos, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam), apple snails of the genus *Pomacea* are also spreading across parts of the USA, and in the Dominican



Blue cultivated form of the apple snail *Pomacea diffusa*

Republic/Haiti, Puerto Rico, and other parts of the world. By contrast these apple snails do not represent a problem in their original homeland, namely South America. And the apple snails originally native to Africa and Asia, that is members of the genera *Afropomus*, *Lanistes*, *Pila*, and



Saulea, have so far not turned out to be harmful to rice. In fact the Asian *Pila* species at least have been partially suppressed by the invaders and are being studied in order to ascertain the effects on their populations. Not only rice but also numerous other marsh and aquatic plants are consumed by *Pomacea* species, and in some cases brought to the verge of extinction in places where these apple snails occur.

The source of the Ebro snails

It is unknown how *Pomacea insularum* came to be in the Ebro Delta. It doesn't seem very likely that they are released aquarium specimens, as it is primarily another species that is kept in the aquarium hobby (more of that anon), though the possibility cannot be ruled out completely. So, once again an urgent appeal to all aquarists: please, never release any livestock that you don't want or can't keep any longer! In the vast majority of cases such animals will die a painful death, but the few that survive can

White cultivated form of the apple snail *Pomacea diffusa*





LED's - eine neue LED-Beleuchtung von AkvaStabil

Die neue LED-Beleuchtung von AkvaStabil zeichnet sich durch vielfältige Montagemöglichkeiten aus. Sie passt nahtlos in alle AkvaStabil Abdeckungen jeden Typs und aller Generationen. Sie kann in jede wasserdichte Fassung von Leuchtstoffröhren eingesetzt werden. Sie ist mit Schrauben montierbar, lässt sich einzeln oder in Kombination frei aufhängen oder einfach auf die Querstreben des Aquariums liegend anbringen.



Vertrieb in Deutschland:

aQua united GmbH
Galgheide 8
D-48291 Telgte
www.aqua-united.de



Tierbücher vom Profi

Schon ein Weihnachtsgeschenk?
www.animalbook.de

- Auswahl aus rund 3000 Buchtiteln im Heimtierbereich
- Keine Versandkosten innerhalb der BRD
- Zahlung via Paypal, Sofortüberweisung etc.

We also have a large assortment of english books!



Aquaristik Schneider

Filtern Sie wie die Profis mit unseren neuen mobilen Filterkonzept, wir verwenden nur den originalen schwarzen und blauen Filterschaumstoff. Unser neuer modularer mobiler HMF Filter mit Bodenplatte und der neuen Luftbergeneration ist neu in unseren Sortiment und einfach zu bedienen und reinigen. Filtermatten, Filterpatronen, fertigen wir nach Wunsch auf Sondermaße an. Gerne können Sie uns anrufen oder per E-Mail Ihre Anfrage an uns schicken.



Neuffenstraße 33
89168 Niederstotzingen
info@Aquaristikschneider.de
www.Aquaristikschneider.de



Tel.: 07325/952536
Fax: 07325/923846
Mobil: 0175/7892023

Dekoration

HOBBY®

Just for fun



Bunte Aquariendekoration, die nicht nur Kinderherzen höher schlagen lässt. Beliebte auch bei den Fans großer Kinohits der letzten Jahre, die ihr Aquarium gern in Anlehnung gestalten möchten.

Weitere Aquariendekorationen finden sie unter: www.dohse-aquaristik.com



Dohse Aquaristik
GmbH & Co. KG
D-53501 Gelsdorf
Tel.: +49 (0) 22 25 - 94 15-0
Fax: +49 (0) 22 25 - 94 64 94
info@dohse-aquaristik.de

Vertrieb ausschließlich über den Fachhandel. Katalog für Endverbraucher per Post oder Internet gratis.

www.dohse-aquaristik.com



have an extremely negative effect on the native fauna and in extreme cases lead to the extinction of entire species! Animal protection law makes it illegal simply to kill unwanted pets, but they can always be taken to zoos to be used as food for other animals so that their deaths aren't entirely without meaning.

In the case of the Ebro snails it is more likely that they were introduced as young specimens with aquatic plants (eg young rice plants). Hence the ban on apple snails was accompanied by an order requiring strict controls on marsh and aquatic plants introduced into the EU.

Apple snails in the aquarium hobby

Apple snails of the genus *Pomacea* are very popular in the aquarium hobby. They

[www.aqualog.de/
blog](http://www.aqualog.de/blog) Aqualog

Topaktuelle Themen und
Hintergrundberichte
im Aqualog-Blog

are large and imposing, and the various cultivated forms are also very colorful. Apple snails are also very useful for breeder aquarists, as they are excellent scavengers for rearing aquaria where heavy feeding is required. The Giant Apple



Golden cultivated form of the apple snail *Pomacea diffusa*

Snail (*Pomacea maculata*, often labeled with the invalid name *P. gigas* in the hobby) is the largest freshwater apple snail in the world and easily attains a shell diameter of a good 15 cm! *Pomacea* species have the additional advantage that they cannot proliferate uncontrolled, as they lay their eggs in clusters out of the water, where they can easily be removed if you don't want youngsters. In addition these striking raspberry-colored egg clusters are the surest sign of the occurrence of apple snails in the wild and also permit a reliable estimate of their population. However, the plant-eating

Pomacea species such as *P. insularum* and *P. caniculata* are generally unpopular in the aquarium and hence usually kept only by a few specialists. The species that is widespread in the hobby and which exists in numerous cultivated forms (gold, white, blue, violet, pink, striped) is *Pomacea diffusa*, and this species never represents a threat in Europe, as it is specialized on Aufwuchs as food; these snails may also nibble tender aquatic plants on occasion, but it is inconceivable that they could cause damage to rice crops, at least not in Europe, as *P. diffusa* doesn't tolerate temperatures below 15°C and dies.

Asian apple snail, *Pila* sp. These species are still allowed in the trade.



Unfortunate consequences

Naturally *Pomacea* species represent a serious threat only in those EU countries where rice is cultivated, that is Spain, Italy, Bulgaria, France, Greece, Hungary, Portugal, and Romania. No apple snail can survive the winter in central or northern European countries such as Germany. Attempts were therefore made to have the apple-snail ban restricted to those countries where the release of *Pomacea* might actually represent a threat. But such half-measures are not allowed in the EU. All or nothing is the rule, and so from now on all EU countries are affected by the apple-snail ban.

Will the police come knocking on my door to confiscate apple snails?



Not necessarily, at least in Germany. As although the ban on the importation, sale, possession, maintenance, and breeding of apple snails applies EU-wide, its enforcement is up to the individual EU member states. As there is no rice cultivation in Germany or likely to be in the future, and as feral apple snails are unlikely to become established in our climate at all, the authorities probably won't be particularly active. But the picture is likely to be different if apple snails of the genus *Pomacea* are offered and sold at auctions, on the Internet, or in small adverts. In such cases prosecution is likely, so such activities are best avoided. Alternatives

Anyone who wants to continue keeping

and breeding apple snails legally can do so. You can resort to the *Pila* species that are imported from Thailand, or to the attractive South American species *Asolene spixi* (Zebra Apple Snail) which lays its eggs under water.

The outlook

It is a pity that the EU authorities were unable to see their way clear to allow the harmless *Pomacea diffusa* in all its colorful cultivated forms to remain legally saleable, as these snails are really unmistakable.

But the order does state that it is to be reviewed before the 28th February 2015. Maybe the apple-snail world will again look quite different in three years time.....

Literatur:

Ministerio de medio ambiente y medio rural y marino (2011): Pest risk analysis on the introduction of *Pomacea insularum* (d Orbigny, 1835) into the EU. 45 pp
European Food Safety Authority (2012): Statement on the identity of apple snails. EFSA Journal 2012, 10 (4): 2645, 11 pp

Rice paddy in Thailand. The small inset photo shows the eggs of a *Pomacea* apple snail.



Wild-colored *Pomacea diffusa*





Evergreens

Focus on Harlequins

by John Dawes

Everyone, or so it seems, has kept harlequin rasboras (*Trigonostigma heteromorpha*) at one time or other, such has been, and still is, the popularity of this beautiful fish. Yet, how many know that it is also referred to as the harlequin barb or the red rasbora?

AQUARIUM DER WELSLADEN
 Inhaber Sven Seidel
 Zwickauer Straße 159
 D-09116 Chemnitz

Telefon: (03 71) 6 66 58 26
 Telefax: (03 71) 6 66 58 27
www.welssladen.de

This lovely wild-caught variant of *Trigonostigma heteromorpha* is currently being regularly imported by Aquarium Glaser.

All photos: Frank Schäfer



Both of these alternative names are a little difficult to comprehend, despite the widespread use of the former in some countries like Germany. The 'barb' label is somewhat confusing because the harlequin does not possess barbels – one of the most distinctive features of barbs.

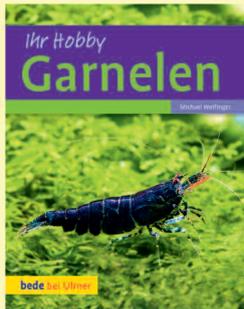
The second name is not particularly helpful either because *T. heteromorpha* is no redder than its close relative, the false harlequin, or lamb chop, or Espe's rasbora (*T. espei*), or has the red border to the dark

blue body cone that the glowlight, pork chop, or Hengel's rasbora (*T. hengeli*) possesses. Even the less well known, critically endangered Somphong's rasbora (*T. somphongsi*), which is rarely seen in the hobby these days, tends to be redder under appropriate lighting conditions.

I find the lamp chop and pork chop common names particularly amusing because they refer to the dark blue cone-shaped area that is typical of the three most popular species, though I think one

needs a bit of imagination to distinguish between the lamb and pork chops! As far as the harlequin itself is concerned, no such common name has ever been applied, presumably because the 'chop' is too wide to resemble either of the other two 'chops'. Incidentally, the fourth member of the genus, *T. somphongsi*, doesn't have a 'chop' at all. Instead, it has a thin, but distinct, body line of the same colour as the 'chop' of the other species.

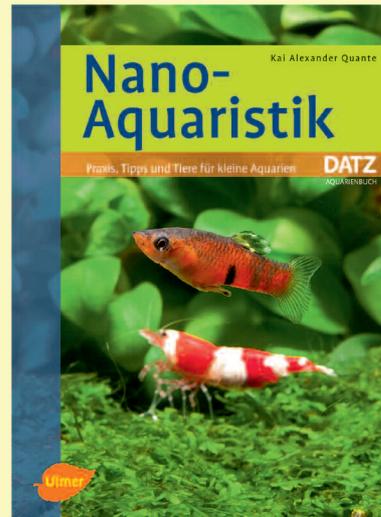
The harlequin is not only a hugely popular



2011. 80 S., 128 Farb., geb.
ISBN 978-3-8001-7647-2. € 10,90



2., akt. Aufl. 2012. 96 S., 93 Abb., geb.
ISBN 978-3-8001-7724-0. € 19,90



- Praxisbezogene Techniken zu Einrichtung, Bepflanzung und Pflege
- Umfangreicher Artenteil
- Kompaktes Hintergrundwissen

2010. 96 Seiten, 82 Farbfotos, geb.
ISBN 978-3-8001-5983-3. € 19,90



2. Auflage 2012. 440 S., 560 Farb., geb.
ISBN 978-3-8001-7799-8.
€ 14,90



Insekten - Spinnentiere - Schnecken.
2012. 160 S., 120 Farb., geb.
ISBN 978-3-8001-5682-5. € 39,90

Ulmer

Neue Bücher von Ulmer

my-fish.org – das interaktive Aquarianer-Portal

Die Internetplattform my-fish.org bietet allen Aquarianern – Anfängern wie Experten – ein vielfältiges Angebot rund um das Thema Aquaristik. Sie wurde vor über einem Jahr vom Zentralverband Zoologischer Fachbetriebe Deutschlands e.V. (ZZF) initiiert.

Einsteiger finden ausführliche Anleitungen für ihr erstes Aquarium – für einen gelungenen Start in das Hobby. Ein Blog informiert regelmäßig über das aktuelle Branchengeschehen und bietet dabei auch Einblick hinter die Kulissen des Zierfischgroßhandels. My-fish-Facetten stellt die vielen Bereiche des Hobbys vor, wie zum Beispiel Aquascaping – die Gestaltung von faszinierenden Unterwasserlandschaften. Ausführliche Bild- und Videoanleitungen von Oliver Knott, Chris Lukhaup und Adrie Baumann zeigen, wie Aquascaping funktioniert und wie man schnell und einfach seinen eigenen Unterwassergarten erschaffen kann.

Die Fishothek bietet einen Überblick über die verschiedenen Zierfischarten, Wirbellosen und Wasserpflanzen mit Tipps und Tricks zur Haltung. Im Zuchtprogramm kann jeder sein eigenes Zuchtprojekt anlegen, sich Tipps von anderen holen und sein Projekt bewerten lassen. Ziel ist es hier, die aquaristische Vielfalt durch Vermehrung im Aquarium zu erhalten.

Ein Newsletter informiert regelmäßig über Neuigkeiten, und wer zusätzlich mit spannenden Infos versorgt werden möchte, kann Fan auf facebook werden: facebook.com/aquaristik.survive.projekt

In diesem Sinne: fish up your life!





fish, but also one of the oldest in the aquarium hobby. It was first been introduced into Europe (Germany) way back in 1906, just two years after it was originally named *Rasbora heteromorpha* by G. Duncker in a paper published in a zoological publication of the Naturhistorischen Museum of Hamburg.



Trigonostigma hengeli, the Glowlight Rasbora.



Deep red variant of *T. espei*, female

Deep red variant of *T. espei*, male



Orange variant of *Trigonostigma espei*

The '*heteromorpha*' part of the name refers to the different shape of the body when compared to other rasboras, the vast majority of which are more or less streamlined – something that the harlequin is definitely not. In 1999, though, Maurice Kottelat and K.E. Witte re-named the genus, *Trigonostigma*, which is probably more descriptive, as it refers to the triangular dark blue patch so characteristic of the species.

They say that familiarity breeds contempt, but this does not apply to the harlequin, which is still much sought after. There are many reasons for this, including its ease of maintenance.

In its native waters of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand, the harlequin inhabits soft, slightly acid, dimly-

illuminated forest streams. However, within the home aquarium, it can tolerate a wider range of conditions, something that is likely to be, at least partly, the result of decades of captive commercial breeding. An approximate pH range of 5.5-7.5 and a hardness range of 20-215ppm will suit this 5-cm fish, as will temperatures between 22-28°C. A layer of floating plants, plenty of submerged vegetation and a dark substratum will help show off the attractive coloration to best effect.

Food-wise, harlequins will accept a wide-ranging diet. Nonetheless, the natural predatory habits of the species should also be taken into account, with small frozen foods, as well as small livefoods, being provided.

Lexicon

Harlequin rasboras

Trigonostigma means "triangle spot".
heteromorpha means "of different form"

Rasbora: from the local Bengal name for one of the species.

hengeli: named in honor of J. von Hengel, a Dutch ornamental-fish importer.

espei: named in honor of H. Espe, a German ornamental-fish importer.

somphongsii: named in honor of the Thai ornamental-fish exporter Somphongs

Somphongs
exporteur Somphongs



Buchtipp !

Barben und Bärblinge
erschiene*n* im Tetra Verlag
H. Stallknecht



152 Seiten,
204 Farbfotos,
Hardcover,

Das Standardwerk für
aquaristisch interessan-
te Barben und Bärblin-
ge, einschließlich der
Feuerschwänze, Rüssel-
und Saugbarben.

€ 14,50

bestellen Sie unter
Art-Nr.: 11730



T. heteromorpha is a peaceful shoaling fish. Therefore, never keep solitary specimens; keep at least five, preferably more. Kept in a small shoal, they will interact with each other, feel at ease and exhibit their best colours (assuming that all other parameters are catered for).

When it comes to breeding, the strategy is fascinating. Instead of scattering eggs among submerged plants, a harlequin pair will stick their eggs to the underside of broad leaves. Spawning will occur either in a community tank or in specially set up breeding quarters. The pair should be removed after spawning, since they are avid egg eaters. At temperatures near the top end of their range, the eggs will hatch in 24-48 hours and the fry will take up to a week to become free-swimming, after which they will require the finest foods.

Footnotes

Several colour forms of the harlequin are available within the trade, the two best-known ones being the blue and the gold. A 2012 study by R.A. Collins et al (published in PLoS ONE, 7(1):e28381) indicates that the fish we currently regard as *T. heteromorpha* may, in fact, consist of a number of almost-identical (cryptic) species. Surprisingly, perhaps, this paper still refers to the harlequin as *Rasbora heteromorpha*.



Male of a very red-backed wild form of the Harlequin Rasbora, *Trigonostigma heteromorpha*.



Another wild-caught variant of the Harlequin Rasbora, *Trigonostigma heteromorpha*.

The markings of this wild-caught specimen are intermediate between *Trigonostigma espei* and *T. hengeli*.





Turtles

The Redbellied Shortneck Turtle (*Emydura subglobosa*)

- a dream of an aquatic turtle

by Christoph Fritz, www.reptilia24.com

There is always a demand for easy-to-keep, attractive, lively turtles that don't grow too large. And the Redbellied Shortneck Turtle is just the animal to provide all these attributes. The tongue-twister of a popular name is undoubtedly the most complicated thing about this turtle!

These attractive turtles, in which males attain a carapace length of some 20 cm and females a good 25 cm, have been in the hobby since the late 1970s. The past master of the terrarium hobby, Wilhelm Klingelhöffer, may didn't mention them at all in his standard work *Terrarienkunde* in 1959, but in 1984 Obst, Richter & Jacob wrote in their classic *Lexikon der Terraristik und Herpetologie* that the species had been

bred for generations and was suitable even for beginners. What a change in the space of just 20 years or so! Until the 1990s captive-bred *Emydura subglobosa* were available everywhere, but then things all went quiet as far as the species was concerned.

Not until around 10 years ago did the species resurface and since then it has enjoyed constantly increasing popularity.

Confused nomenclature

Initially the Redbellied Shortneck Turtle was known in the hobby under the name *Emydura albertisii*. This species was described in 1888 by Boulenger, who regarded it as distinct from *E. subglobosa*. But it was subsequently realized that the two species were one and the same and so *E. albertisii* became a junior synonym of *E. subglobosa*, which had been described

The attractive red color of the shell is retained life-long.

Photo: Frank Schäfer





✚ Tierärzte in Ihrer Nähe

Tierärztliche Praxis für Kleintiere

Scharnhorst GmbH
Leitender Tierarzt:
Volker Borchers
Bücherstr. 1
44328 Dortmund
Tel. 0231 239051
Fax 0231 239052
www.petdoc.de
info@petdoc.de

Praxis für Kleintiere und Exoten

Dr. med. vet. Jürgen Seybold
Kleintierzentrum Mitteltal
Max-Eyth-Str.36
72270 Baiersbronn-Mitteltal
Tel. 07449 913245
Fax 07449 913251
praxis@kleintierzentrum-
mitteltal.de

Jan Wolter

praktischer Tierarzt
Zierfischpraxis
Tegeler Weg 24
D-10589 Berlin
Tel. 030 34502210

K. Alexandra Dörnath

prakt. Tierärztin
MSc Wild Animal Health, MRCVS
Tierarztpraxis Klein Mexiko
Bennigsenstraße 1b
D-28205 Bremen
Tel. 0421 4915000
www.exotenpraxis-bremen.de

Thomas MARXSEN
Bramfelder Chaussee 1-3 EKZ „Zebra“
22177 Hamburg

TROPENHAUS

- Reptilien
- Terrarienbau
- Amphibien
- Zubehör
- Gliedertiere
- Lebendfutter
- Pflanzen
- Urlaubspflege

**Auswahl aus über 300 Terrarien
wöchentlich aktualisierte Stockliste auf unserer HP**

Tel.: 49-(0)40-66978976 Fax: 49-(0)40-66978977
<http://www.tropenhaus-hamburg.de>

animalbook.de Tierbücher vom Profi

Schon ein Weihnachtsgeschenk?
www.animalbook.de

- Auswahl aus rund 3000 Buchtiteln im Heimtierbereich
- Keine Versandkosten innerhalb der BRD
- Zahlung via Paypal, Sofortüberweisung etc.

We also have a large assortment of english books!

Der Natur auf der Spur

Qualitätsprodukte made in Europe

Namiba Terra

TERRA BASKING - SUN SPOTS 40 WATT / 60 WATT THE NEXT GENERATION!

Terra Basking - Sun Spot Wärmestrahler 40 W / 60 W wurden völlig neu konzipiert und Bedürfnisse im Terrarium entwickelt. Namiba Terra Basking - Sun Spots 40 W / 60 W wurden **verstärkten Glaskolben** und einem neuartigen, sehr **hitzebeständigem Filament** auf der **hochwertig verarbeiteten Fußhalterung** hergestellt. Dadurch kann nun gewährleistet werden, strahler im Terrarium auch bei hohen Umgebungstemperaturen mit einer durchschnittlichen von **3000 Stunden** betrieben werden können.

speziell auf die mit einem Basis einer daß diese Spot-Lebensdauer

REPLUX® UV HEAT D3 UVA+UVB+INFRAROT SPOT STRAHLER 80 WATT MIT KLEINEM R95 KOLBEN!

Replux® UV Heat D3 Spot Metallampfen wurden für mittelgroße Terrarien ab 0,32 m³ Raumvolumen und einer Mindesthöhe von 40 cm entwickelt. Sie sind als **kombinierte UV + Wärmestrahler** besonders für den **ganztägigen Einsatz** in Terrarien mit Reptilien geeignet, welche einen normalen UV Bedarf haben - bei einer gleichzeitiger Förderung der Vitamin D3 Bildung (**Rachitis - Prophylaxe**).

Namiba® Terra GmbH, Speefeld 16 , D 47906 Kempen, Fax: +49 (0) 2152 892920, info@namibaterra.de www.namibaterra.de



back in 1876 by Krefft. The species is quite obviously rather variable and other names have also been assigned to it; the most recent scientific review of the turtles of Australia (GEORGES & THOMSON, 2010) distinguishes the typical red-bellied form from southern New Guinea (where it occurs from the Vogelkop and Bomberai peninsulas in the west to the Kemp Welsh drainage in the east) and the Jardine River on the Cape York Peninsula in Australia as *Emydura subglobosa subglobosa*, and another, yellow-bellied subspecies, which in addition develops a broader head with age, *E. s. worrelli*, from the upland drainages of the Arnhem Land plateau in the Northern Territory and the rivers that empty into the Gulf of Carpentaria. The scientific description of the latter was severely criticized by the authors, but that doesn't alter its validity. On the other hand it cannot be ruled out that the two subspecies actually represent separate species.

Portrait of an adult Redbellied Shortneck Turtle.



Be that as it may, wild-caught Redbellied Shortneck Turtles are so rare in the trade that one can safely say that they don't occur at all, and that all the strains found in the hobby correspond to the nominate form, while *E. s. worrelli*, is maintained only by a small number of specialists, if at all.



Young *Emydura subglobosa* are delightful.

Photo: Chris Lukhaup

Mainly aquatic

The Redbellied Shortneck Turtle is a fluvatile turtle that only occasionally comes

Photo: C. Fritz, www.reptilia24.com

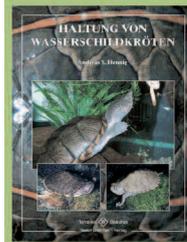
considerably in their preferences in this respect, and on the other the presence of a dry (!) land area helps prevent disease as, being an inhabitant of running water, *E. subglobosa* has high requirements as regards water quality. If the latter is poor then these turtles tend towards infectious diseases of the skin and shell. But even when the water is in good order these turtles, like all creatures, can sometimes fall ill, and they then like to seek out the land area and sun themselves, and in this way slight infections often clear up by

ashore. There are reports on maintenance that state that they can be kept in an aquarium that is completely without a land area, but I don't recommend that. Although the species suns itself appreciably less frequently than many other turtles, on the one hand individual specimens differ

Buchtipp !

Haltung von Wasserschildkröten

erschienen im NTV-Verlag
Andreas S. Hennig



128 Seiten,
116 Farbfotos,

Der Autor stellt Biologie, Pflege- und Nachzuchtbedingungen der beliebten urtümlichen Tiere ausführlich und praxisnah vor. Es wird beschrieben auf was man für eine erfolgreiche Haltung und Vermehrung von Anfang an achten muss. Ein Muss für alle Schildkrötenfans!

€ 19,80

bestellen Sie unter
Art-Nr.: 10974





themselves, without any intervention at all by the owner.

The aquarium for Redbellied Shortneck Turtles

Because of its splendid pink, black, and white coloration *Emydura subglobosa* is an excellent ornamental animal that can be readily maintained in large aquaria with a variety of décor. It is particularly advisable to keep fishes in the same aquarium, as the latter will very quickly indicate (by falling ill) that the water quality isn't as good as it might be, and they also help produce a varied, constantly interesting scene. Adequately fed turtles rarely go hunting fishes. Occasionally a sick or weak small fish may fall prey to the turtles, but the same would also happen in the wild.

A tank of length 150 cm or more should be chosen for a paludarium of this type. This will make it easier to set up and will suit the turtles very well, as they are excellent swimmers with a strong urge to keep moving. The water chemistry is of lesser importance, while the water temperature should be 22-26 °C. A powerful filter will ensure clear, good quality water. For safety reasons it will ideally contain an integrated heater - a separate heater-stat such as is used in fish-only aquaria is less suitable because of the risk of breakage by larger turtles. It is extremely important that the air temperature above the aquarium is not significantly lower than the water



Adult albino specimen.

Photo: Christoph Fritz, www.reptilia24.com

temperature, as otherwise respiratory diseases can easily occur. The temperature on the land area beneath the heat lamp should reach 30-35 °C. It is wisest to choose a spot lamp with a UV component. Heavily gravid females in particular will make extensive use of this "sun bed".

Redbellied Shortneck Turtles are usually very peaceful among themselves so group maintenance is possible. If space permits one male should be kept with several females, in order to allow the females a little rest from the constant attentions of the

male. But even males tolerate one another astonishingly well. After the onset of sexual maturity the males can be recognized very easily by the length of their tails – almost double that of the females.

Mainly carnivorous

Feeding the Redbellied Shortneck Turtle is easy. These turtles are mainly flesh-eaters (carnivorous). Adults can be fed with proprietary food sticks, dried *Gammarus*, and deep-frozen foods such as shrimps, whitebait, mussel meat, squid, etc. As far as possible warm-blood meat shouldn't be offered, as it is only poorly digested and heavily pollutes the water. But balls of raw meat are useful treats if the turtles need to be given medication via their food.

The rearing of specimens available in the trade presents no problems. Essentially they should be treated in the same way as adults, though naturally the food should be correspondingly smaller. In addition to the items listed above, deep-frozen bloodworms (for aquarium fishes) are an important food for rearing.

You can try offering vegetable food as well now and then, for example sweet fruit, Dandelion, or similar. Some individuals

In *Emydura* the neck is withdrawn into the shell in an S shape (sideneck turtles).

Photo: F. Schäfer





enjoy this a lot, while others won't touch it – this is something their owner must find out for himself. It should be borne in mind, however, that green food is highly laxative and hence should be used with care.

Easy and productive to breed

The world demand for Redbellied Shortneck Turtles in the terrarium trade has long been met by captive-bred stocks. Even though no species of animal has ever yet gone extinct through being traded alive, this is a positive sign, as it shows that we are getting everything about the maintenance of these attractive turtles right.

Albino specimens (in this case white with red eyes) sometimes occur as a very rare mutation among captive broods.

The Redbellied Shortneck Turtle is very productive and a female can easily produce several clutches per year, each comprising 6-12 (maximum 15) eggs. These turtles aren't very demanding when it comes to somewhere to lay their eggs. If necessary they will even lay them under water, but such eggs are not normally viable. The eggs should be incubated in damp Vermiculite or similar at 27-30 °C and 90-95% relative humidity, with hatching taking place after 45-60 days.

The courtship behavior of the male, which is characterized by a very rapid nodding of

the head, is interesting to watch. If a male is bothering the female(s) excessively then it is advisable to remove him from the group, at least for a while.

Being inhabitants of the tropics, these turtles don't actually require special overwintering. It has, however, proved beneficial to keep them for 3-4 months at a lower water temperature (20-22 °C - no cooler, and if in doubt somewhat warmer is better!) so that the female(s) can recover properly from egg-laying.

All in all, the Redbellied Shortneck Turtle is one of the most suitable aquatic turtle species for terrarium maintenance. So if you are now filled with the desire to keep these turtles, then your pet dealer can

undoubtedly order them for you from a wholesaler of his acquaintance, for example reptilia24, Fax +49 6430 - 9250100

Portrait of a male.

Photo: F. Schäfer



Literatur:

Georges, A. & S. Thomson (2010): Diversity of Australasian freshwater turtles, with an annotated synonymy and key to species. Zootaxa 2496: 1-37



Adult male viewed from above....

... and from beneath.

Underside of an adult female.



Lexicon

Redbellied Shortneck Turtle

Emydura means "Emys with tail"; *Emys* is another turtle genus.
albertisii: named in honor of the collector, the controversial Italian explorer Luigi Maria d'Albertis (1841-1901).
subglobosa: refers to the shape of the shell and means "almost spherical".
worrelli: named in honor of Eric Worrell of the Australian Reptile Park, Gosford, New South Wales.



Schon ein Weihnachtsgeschenk?
www.animalbook.de

- Auswahl aus rund 3000 Buchtiteln im Heimtierbereich
- Keine Versandkosten innerhalb der BRD
- Zahlung via Paypal, Sofortüberweisung etc.

Tierbücher vom Profi



Wir lieben Labyrinthfische! Sie auch?

Labyrinthfische sind zauberhafte Pfleglinge. Die Kleinsten werden nur 3 bis 4 Zentimeter groß, die Großen bis 70 cm. Ihre Farben sind faszinierend schön. Faszinierend ist auch ihr Fortpflanzungsverhalten. Labyrinthfische brauchen wie wir die Luft zum Atmen. Ihre Pflege ist einfach, verschiedenlich aber auch eine große Herausforderung. Wenn auch Sie sich für diese ungewöhnlichen und zauberhaften Aquarienfischlinge entschieden haben oder entscheiden möchten, kommen Sie zu uns. Werden Sie Mitglied im Arbeitskreis Labyrinthfische im VDA mit European Anabantoid Club. Für nur 17.00 € im Jahr (für nicht VDA-Mitglieder 27.00 €) werden Sie Mitglied im Kreis der vielen Europäischen Labyrinthfischfreunde. Unser Jahrestreffen mit interessanten Vorträgen bietet Gelegenheit zum kennenlernen und zum Erfahrungsaustausch.

Unsere „Betta News“ bekommen Sie dann
4 x im Jahr, mit interessanten und wichtigen Informationen.

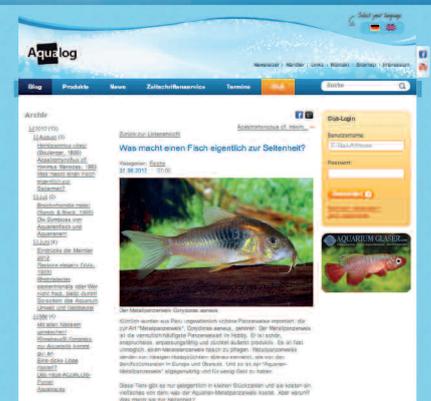
Die Mitglieder im AK Labyrinthfische im VDA/ European Anabantoid Club freuen sich auf Sie.

E-Mail genügt: AKLabyrinthfische@t-online.de

Ihre Mitgliedschaft ist unsere Stärke!

Das neue Aqualog-Portal

Das neue Aqualog-Portal ist die tagesaktuelle Ergänzung der Fachzeitschrift NEWS im Internet. Hier finden Sie interessantes und wissenswertes aus Aquaristik, Terraristik und Pflanzen.



• Aqualog-Blog mit interessanten Fachberichten zu ausgewählten Themen (Futter, Zucht etc.)

• Das komplette News-Archiv als Downloadversion in deutscher und englischer Sprache!

..und vieles mehr unter

www.aqualog.de



ThermoLux®
Wärmematte



ThermoLux - Optimale Wärme für Terrarientiere

Bei ThermoLux handelt es sich um eine elektrische Wärmematte in hervorragender Qualität, „Made in Germany“ aus dem Hause Witte + Sutor. Sie bietet höchste Sicherheit und garantiert dank ihres eingebauten Flächenheizleiters eine gleichmäßige moderate Wärme, die für die Haltung vieler Terrarientiere unablässig ist.

Die ThermoLux Wärmematte ist aus wasser- und verrottungsfestem Material hergestellt.

Die abwaschbare Oberfläche macht sie pflegeleicht.

Erhältlich in sechs verschiedenen Größen.

Ein digitaler Temperaturregler zur individuellen Temperatureinstellung ist als Zubehör verfügbar.



www.acculux.de Witte + Sutor GmbH | Steinberger Str.6 | D-71540 Murrhardt

Aqualog Portal



Water Chemistry

That's hardness for you! Part 2

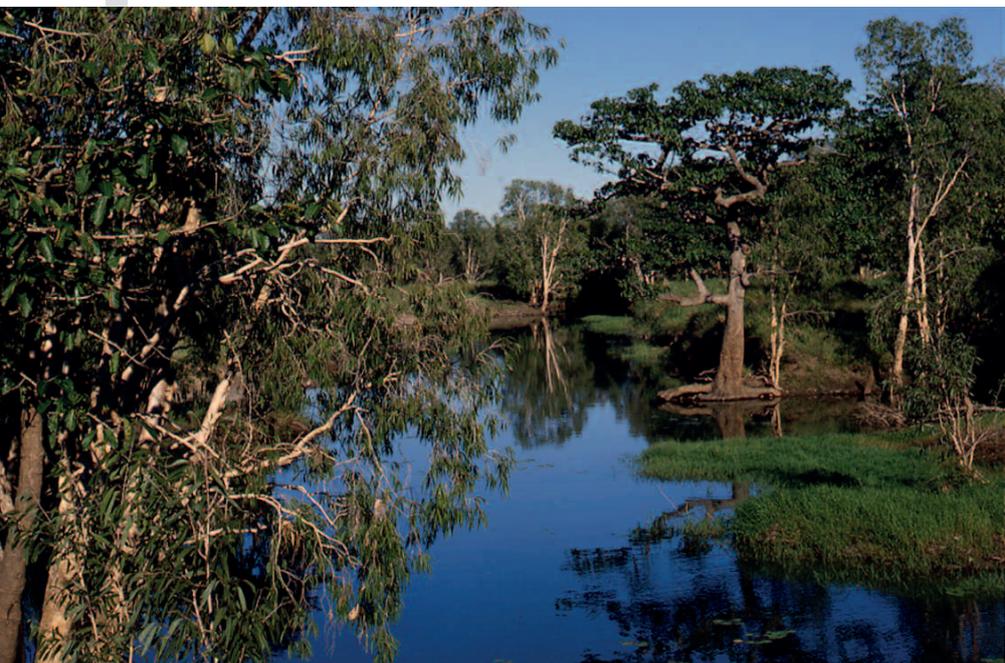
by Heiko Blessin

In the first part of this series we introduced you to the chemical basis of what is termed the "hardness" of water. If you have misplaced the issue (News 104) and are unable to refer to the article, that is not a major disaster. The printed edition of News 104 is sold out, but you will find all the back issues of the News in PDF form at www.aqualog.de, where they can be downloaded free of charge.

But now back to hardness ...

Rainbowfish biotope in Australia.

All photos: Hans J. Mayland



How is hardness measured?

Nowadays this is no big deal. First of all, you can obtain the figures from the water company that supplies you. However, water companies produce drinking rather than aquarium water and sometimes the ladies and gentlemen there can be a bit curt or even churlish when aquarists phone. So it is rather more practical to be able to find out the total and carbonate hardness in the aquarium for yourself.

Very easy: test strips

It is possible to buy test strips, which often even indicate several water parameters

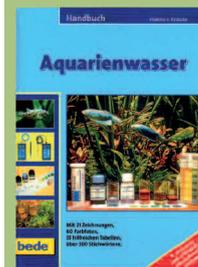
simultaneously. They are simply dipped in the water sample to be tested in order to obtain a measurement. These test strips have small test areas that contain chemicals. The coloration of these test areas indicates the result of the measurement – they turn pink, red, blue, or green depending on the test in question. Drop tests are significantly more precise, but test strips are very popular for obtaining a guideline measurement.

Drop tests

The commonest type of test is the drop test. In this case a colored liquid (indicator liquid)

Buchtipp !

Handbuch - Aquarienwasser
erschienen im bede-Verlag
Hanns-J. Krause



128 Seiten,
28 Farbbilder,
gebunden,
Eine Anleitung zur Diagnose, Kontrolle und Aufbereitung des wichtigsten Elements Ihres Hobbies. Viele Erkenntnisse werden endlich klar und ein Erfolg stellt sich schnell ein.

€ 19,90

bestellen Sie unter
Art-Nr.: 12182



is added to a precisely measured water sample and then another liquid (a so-called chelating agent or reagent) is added drop by drop until suddenly the color changes. In the GH Test from JBL, for example, from bright red to bright green. The hardness can be calculated from the number of drops required to bring about the color change, with one drop of reagent usually corresponding to 1°dGH. Drop tests are very simple to perform, requiring only a single vial in which the indicator and reagent can be brought together. But these single-vial tests don't work very well in very soft water (less than 3° dGH), as the color change takes place almost immediately and is unnoticeable as the indicator doesn't become brightly colored enough from the addition of just one or two drops of reagent. In such cases you know that you have very soft water, but you don't know how soft. You then require a test where the indicator and reagent are added to separate vials. The amount of water is simply increased tenfold and ten times the amount of indicator is added, and reagent added drop by drop until the color changes, but this time each drop represents 1/10 of the actual hardness indicated by the reagent. Thus where, for example, one drop of reagent normally represents one degree of hardness, in the diluted water test one drop of reagent represents only 0.1 of a degree. In this way you can make precise measurements in very soft water as well.



Dohse Aquaristik hat unter der Marke HOBBY neue Deko-Serien auf den Markt gebracht.

Bei der Serie „JUST FOR FUN“ handelt es sich um 10 verschiedene Figuren, die speziell Kinder ansprechen. Dohse möchte damit einen Teil dazu beitragen, die Aquaristik für Kinder attraktiver zu gestalten. Die sympathischen Figuren sind zum Großteil mit Animationseffekten bei Anschluss einer Membranpumpe versehen. Die Motive sind in Anlehnung an große Kinohits der letzten Jahre gestaltet. Die natürlichen Vorbilder entstammen allesamt dem Wasser.

Eine andere, neue Dekoserie nimmt das Thema Piraten auf und wendet sich überwiegend an junge Jugendliche. Die angebotenen Piratenköpfe sehen bewusst gruselig aus, bieten aber vielen Fischen ideale Versteck und Abbläichmöglichkeiten. Selbstverständlich sind die verwendeten Materialien absolut wasserneutral und langlebig.



Das Hauptfutter für kleine Zierfische

- Halbschwimmende Pellets, besonders geeignet für Salmier, Bärblinge und andere kleine Arten.
- Die durch Bio-Technologie entwickelte Nahrung sorgt für eine ganzjährige Farbbrillanz.
- Das patentierte Micro-Coating verhindert Nährstoffverluste und Wassertrübung und sichert die tägliche Nährstoff-Versorgung für ein vitales Leben.
- Besteht aus roten (tierische Inhaltsstoffe), grünen (pflanzl. Inhaltsstoffe) und gelben (Mineralstoffe & Vitamine) Pellets.



Zierfischnahrung aus Japan:

- + natürliche Zutaten
- + modernste Technik
- = vitale Fische & klares Wasser

pet experts
gmbh

Jetzt 10% Rabatt für Neukunden im Online-Shop www.pet-experts.eu

NEUHEIT

MOVE



MOVE ist das neue, elegante Designeraquarium

Mit der Vorgabe eines klar dänischen Designs und hoher Funktionalität haben wir dieses neue „State of the Art“-Aquarium entwickelt. Die hochwertigen und sorgfältig verarbeiteten Profile aus massivem Aluminium unterstreichen am besten unser Ziel, ein besonders hochwertiges Aquarium zu produzieren. MOVE ist mit LED- und/oder T5-Beleuchtung lieferbar. Und die Anzahl der Beleuchtungen kann ganz den individuellen Wünschen und Bedürfnissen angepasst werden. Sowohl die LED- als auch die T5-Beleuchtung sind in einer dimmbaren Version lieferbar, so dass unser Sunriser zur Simulation von Sonnenauf- und Sonnenuntergängen im Aquarium verwendet werden kann. Die neue T5-Beleuchtung ist aus Polycarbonat gefertigt und selbstverständlich 100 % wasserdicht.



aQua united

Vertrieb für Deutschland: aQua united GmbH
Galgheide 8 • D-48291 Telgte • www.aqua-united.de
Telefon: 02504 8803-0 • Fax: 02504 8803-22

akva stabil
– Knowledge makes all the difference



Rapids in the Rio Xingu in Brazil, habitat von L-number catfishes, cichlids, and characins.

Measuring electrical conductivity

Distilled water doesn't conduct electricity (important warning to all children: DON'T TRY THE FOLLOWING!). Fatal accidents with hair-driers in the bathtub happen only if ions are in solution in the water (see part 1 of this article; not "How can I do away with my spouse" on page 49, but "What is an ion?" on page 36). Because the total and carbonate hardness are the result of ions in the water, they can be measured indirectly electrically. This involves passing a current through an electrode submerged in the water. The

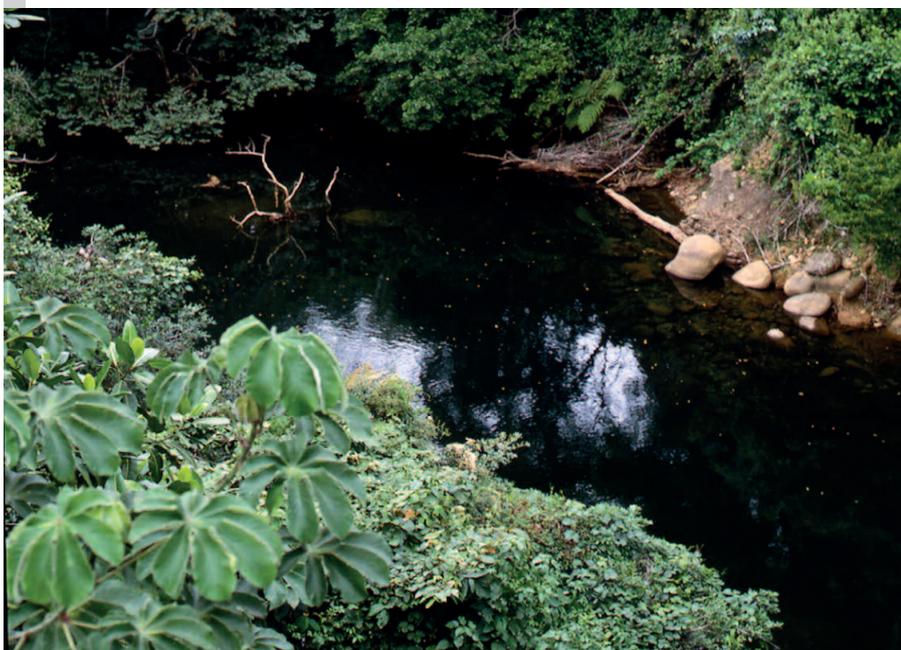
quantity of ions present in the water will affect how well this current is conducted. This conductivity is measured in Microsiemens/centimeter ($= \mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$). Distilled water produces a zero reading as it doesn't conduct at all. The lower the reading, the softer the water. The conductivity in Lake Malawi measures around 200-260 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, in typical South American blackwater habitats it is around 20 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, and in the Rhine at Düsseldorf on 21.11.2012 it was 557 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. BUT: the conductivity is a measure of all the ions in solution in the water, ie the total

dissolved salts, not just the ions that are responsible for hardness. But all the freshwaters of the world have a rather handy characteristic: the ratio of the dissolved salts they contain is practically the same worldwide, only the overall concentration varies. To put it another way: the same salts are present in the Amazon and in the (unpolluted) Rhine and in Lake Malawi, only in different amounts. So it is normally possible to calculate a good approximation of the hardness from the conductivity. But the whole thing works only in completely fresh water. As soon as common salt (sodium chloride) enters the equation the whole thing falls apart. Sea water contains some 33 g of salts per liter, around 85% of this total is common salt (NaCl), and the water has a conductivity of around 53,000 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. The little bit of hardness plays no significant role at this scale. But in completely fresh water it can be reckoned that 100 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ is roughly equivalent to 3°dGH.

Dirty tricks

Sometimes the results of hardness measurement are quite absurd, and we will look at possible causes of this shortly. In the first part of this series it was stated that the non-carbonate hardness has hardly any influence on the aquarium. If one measures the total hardness then in natural waters normally 80% of this will be carbonate hardness. So it is generally sufficient to measure the total hardness and calculate the carbonate hardness from it. But this doesn't always work. This is usually the result of the way water is treated to make it potable for humans. Because carbonate hardness can be removed by boiling the water, and precipitates out as insoluble "fur" (see part 1). This fur not only looks unsightly, but it also ruins washing and washing-up machine pumps and precipitates out in hot-water pipes, eventually blocking them. So the water is frequently softened. In normal households this is often achieved by so-called ion exchange. This involves the calcium ion of the calcium bicarbonate (reminder: this is what causes the carbonate hardness) being exchanged for a sodium ion. The result is sodium bicarbonate, which isn't affected by heat and remains dissolved in the water. This

A typical blackwater pool in the rainforest, habitat of numerous popular aquarium fishes.





Tierbücher vom Profi



Das große X-mas Gewinnspiel

Nehmen Sie teil unter

aqualog.de/gewinnspiel

und gewinnen Sie einen von insgesamt 6 animalbook Gutscheinen !

2 x 30,- €**2 x 20,- €****2 x 10,- €**

Jetzt wird's bunt im Aquarium

Die neue „Malawisee-Fibel“ aus dem Dähne Verlag entführt nach Afrika: Dem Einsteiger wird die Vielfalt der schönsten Buntbarsche des fischartenreichsten Sees der Erde, dem Malawisee, nahe gebracht.

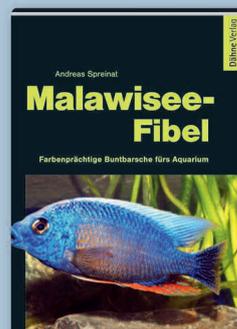
In diesem Einsteigerbuch hat der Autor Andreas Spreinat, aus der Menge der Arten besonders schöne, leicht zu pflegende und gut miteinander zu vergesellschaftende Buntbarsche des Malawisees ausgewählt.

Der Autor beschreibt am Anfang des Buches die prächtigsten Arten der zwei großen Gruppen des Malawisees: die Mbuna und die Non-Mbuna. Mit schönen Fotos und Informationen zu Größe, Aquarienmaßen, Ernährung, Lebensraum und Verbreitung bekommt der Leser einen guten Überblick, welche Fische zueinander passen.

Weitere Kapitel befassen sich mit den Themen Aquarieneinrichtung, Vergesellschaftung, Wasserpflege, Ernährung und Vermehrung. Leicht und verständlich erklärt er die Besonderheiten und erläutert alle wichtigen Fakten.

Eindrucksvolle Aquarien- und Unterwasseraufnahmen, die Andreas Spreinat von seinen zahlreichen Expeditionen mitgebracht hat, werden sicher dazu beitragen, viele neue Freunde für diese faszinierenden Korallenfische des Süßwassers zu gewinnen.

Buchtipps !



Malawisee-Fibel Farbenprächtige Buntbarsche fürs Aquarium

erschienen im Dähne Verlag von Andreas Spreinat

96 Seiten,
150 Farbfotos
gebunden

22,2 x 17,5 cm

€ 14,80

Bestellen Sie unter Art.Nr.: 13601



Ausgaben der NEWS verpasst ?

Alle Ausgaben der News zum Download auf www.aqualog.de

Aqualog Portal



may be good for the washing machine, but is far from beneficial in the aquarium. This type of ion-exchange water causes nothing but problems in the aquarium. Moreover the test reagents won't work in it. The measurement of total hardness measures alkaline earth

Schwaben Aquaristik
 - Kompetenz
 - Kundennähe
 - Verantwortung

Rugtsweller Str. 11
 88326 Aulendorf
 Tel. 07525 / 60543
www.schwabenaquaristik.de

Koi, Zierfische, Kleintiere, Aquarien und Teichzubehör

metal ions, which in practice means mainly calcium; while the measurement of carbonate hardness measures bicarbonate. Because ion exchange removes all the calcium ions but the bicarbonate remains, it suddenly appears that the carbonate hardness is higher than the

total hardness, which isn't the case at all, as the total hardness is ultimately the sum of the non-carbonate hardness and carbonate hardness, and – no matter how good modern water tests are – they can't be used to measure antimatter. Anyone whose domestic water produces such results has a problem and must look around for suitable aquarium water. If a natural body of water produces such an unusual result then carbonate hardness should be taken as total hardness.

What and how to test?

When you are starting out with water testing and want to understand what is going on in the aquarium, then liquid tests for total and carbonate hardness are the best choice. Ideally you should test the aquarium water before and after a water change, and check

out the mains water at the same time. In this way you will get a good picture of what is coming out of the mains and its effect in the aquarium. If all is normal, ie the non-carbonate and carbonate hardness are in the usual ratio of around 20 : 80 % respectively, then subsequently you can omit one of the two tests during routine measurements. Anyone who is constantly mixing water, to lower the hardness for example, and hence has to make frequent measurements, will find a conductivity meter a sensible acquisition in the long term. Anyone who wants to perform a quick test while on the move, be it in natural waters and springs or the tanks of some horrid club member where all is well, without risking causing a riot, will find that strip tests also provide a good initial indication.

To be continued in News 106

The Shire River to the south of Lake Malawi. Here the KH measures more than the GH.





Freshwater

New headstanders from South America

by Wolfgang Löll

The headstanders or Anostomidae, with some 12 genera and around 110 species known, are distributed in South America. These are small to medium-sized species from the huge characin assemblage, all of them specialized in feeding on plants, Aufwuchs, or detritus. Hence delicate plants have no place in a headstander aquarium. Although some species are very colorful, and others are notable for their unusual mode of swimming (the name headstander is very appropriate), only a small number have become established as aquarium fishes. But if specimens of rare species do reach Europe they very quickly find buyers. Aquarium Glaser has recently been able to import a number of very uncommon species.

Synaptolaemus latofasciatus

Aquarium Glaser managed to import some 30 specimens of this unusual "striped sock" from the Rio Ventuari in Venezuela. The species – there is just the one in the genus *Synaptolaemus* – was long known under the name *S. cingulatus*, until Britzki et al. recently discovered that the species described as *Leporinus latofasciatus* by Steindachner in 1910 was identical with *S. cingulatus*. Because *S. cingulatus* wasn't described until 40 years later, the Principle of Priority applies and the older name must be used in future.

S. latofasciatus is found in the Orinoco, the Casiquiare, the Rio Negro, the drainage of the Rio Tapajos, and the upper Rio Xingu, but it is thought that the species is frequently overlooked and has an even wider distribution. The individual

Tropicus ist jetzt XXL!
Mehr Zierfische, mehr Schaubecken, mehr Service – XXL eben.



tropicus.de

Dresdner Straße 36 · 09599 Freiberg · Telefon: 03731-201780
Mo-Fr 10.00-18.00 Uhr · Sa 9.00-14.00 Uhr

populations may differ somewhat in coloration – the Ventuari fishes have the highest percentage of red in the body rings, those from the Xingu are more yellow – but in general Britzki et al. were unable to find

Synaptolaemus latofasciatus from the Ventuari in Venezuela.



All photos: Frank Schäfer

any differences that would justify the description of new species or subspecies. This extraordinary headstander grows to around 10-12 cm long. It is specialized in grazing the undersides of pieces of wood. Like all headstanders the species is somewhat aggressive towards conspecifics, but several specimens can generally be maintained together. The fairly large number of specimens that Aquarium Glaser was able to import made it possible to deduce that males are somewhat smaller and daintier than females. These fishes have proved to not be particularly delicate under

Portrait of *Synaptolaemus latofasciatus*.

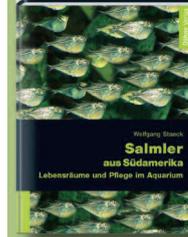


wholesaler conditions, though the species needs to be kept somewhat warmer than usual, with 24 °C the lower limit of the recommended temperature range.

Buchtipp !

Salmier aus Südamerika

erschienen im Dähne -Verlag
Wolfgang Staeck



164 Seiten, 280 Fotos,
gebunden,

In diesem Band werden die Bedingungen unter denen die behandelte Art vorkommt genau beschrieben, um so dem Pfleger verlässliche Anleitungen für ihre artgerechte Haltung im Aquarium zu geben.

€ 24,80

bestellen Sie unter
Art-Nr.: 12360





Leporinus cf. tigrinus



Leporinus cf. y-ophorus



Leporinus brunneus from the Ventuari.

Leporinus brunneus



Leporinus cf. tigrinus

This gorgeous striped *Leporinus* likewise originates from the Ventuari in Venezuela. It may be a species new to science, as hitherto similarly patterned "hare snouts" (which is what the genus name *Leporinus* means, translated) have been known only from the Rio Tapajos and the Rio Xingu in Brazil. These were described as a subspecies of *Leporinus fasciatus*, *L. f. tigrinus*, in 1929 and are today regarded as a distinct species. Unfortunately only three specimens were imported, and these very quickly found buyers, so no additional observations were possible. It can be expected that these fishes grow larger than 20 cm and, like their close relatives (*L. fasciatus*, *L. affinis*, *L. y-ophorus*), are plant-eaters. The imported specimens were around 8 cm long.

Leporinus cf. y-ophorus

Another ring-banded *Leporinus* arrived from Venezuela as a bycatch with the gorgeous *Abramites* discussed below. Unfortunately there was only a single specimen. On the basis of the typical Y-like pattern of the bands below the dorsal fin it is probably *Leporinus y-ophorus*, a species that grows to some 15-20 cm long and was described from the Rio Meta in the Orinoco drainage, which is a good zoogeographical fit. Note that the species name really is written with a hyphen

Leporinus brunneus

This species clearly demonstrates why the systematics of the *Leporinus* species are so complicated. On the basis of the photos it appears that the specimens imported by Aquarium Glaser are different species. But field studies by biologists confirm that they are just local variants and belong to the same species. The orange dot on the operculum below the eye can be regarded as the most important diagnostic characteristic of the species. Initially (January 2012) three specimens were imported without details of their provenance, then two specimens from the Rio Ventuari followed in April 2012. The species attains a maximum length of 25-30 cm.

Leporinus desmotes

Four specimens of this unusual headstander also arrived at Aquarium Glaser from Venezuela in April 2012. The coloration is strongly reminiscent of *L. fasciatus* & Co, but the mode of swimming is quite different. The black dots at the corner of the mouth make the species readily recognizable, and it can attain a total length of around 20 cm.

Leporinus desmotes






Weitersagen!!

Die größte & fischigste Zierfischstockliste mit ständig mehr als 1000 Zierfischarten (Standardfische, Raritäten, Neuentdeckungen) gibt es bei

www.tropicwater.eu

www.tropicwater.eu

HIKARI Micro Wafers- die kleinsten Wafers der Welt

HIKARI ist Japans führende Zierfischnahrung und wird mittlerweile weltweit von Züchtern und Hobbyisten geschätzt. Die HIKARI-Qualität ist das Ergebnis von über 130 Jahren Forschung in der Natur, eigenen Zuchtanlagen und Laboratorien.

Modernste Produktionstechnologie liefert ein formstabiles Extrudat-Futter für eine optimale Nährstoffausnutzung, minimale Wasserbelastung und deutlich höhere Ergiebigkeit als Flockenfutter.

HIKARI Micro Wafers sind reich an Spirulina-Algen und Astaxanthin für lebendige Farben, gesundes Wachstum und Vitalität.

Der hohe Anteil ausgesuchter pflanzlicher und tierischer Proteine (Fischmehl, Krillmehl) sorgt für eine hervorragende Spontan- und Langzeitakzeptanz, sowie für eine effiziente Verdauung mit bester Nährstoffausnutzung. Die einzigartige Form und das wellenförmige Absinken der Wafers animieren die Fische zusätzlich zur Futteraufnahme.

HIKARI Micro Wafers ist das geeignete Hauptfutter für kleine und mittlere Zierfische, wie zum Beispiel Salmier, Bärblinge und lebendgebärende Zahnkarpfen.

Ambitionierte Zierfischhalter und Spezialisten können jetzt HIKARI-Produkte auch online bestellen. Die neue pet experts-Website stellt alle Produkt- sowie Herstellerinformationen zur Verfügung und bietet eine große Auswahl an HIKARI-Produkten über einen sicheren Bestellservice an.

Mehr Produktinformationen und Bestellservice unter www.pet-experts.eu



Zierfischnahrung
in besonderer Form

Das neue Aqualog-Portal
www.aqualog.de

..die tagesaktuelle Ergänzung der
Fachzeitschrift NEWS im Internet!

Aqualog Portal

TIERKAUF IST
VERTRAUENSACHE!



Lassen Sie sich gut beraten in
ZZF-Fachgeschäften...

- Qualitätsstandards der ZZF-Fachhändler
- Informationen über tiergerechte Nahrung und Zubehör
- Arterhaltung durch Nachzucht
- Investition in Forschung und Wissenschaft



...oder tauschen Sie sich mit uns aus
unter www.my-fish.org
– der Community für Aquarianer

ZZF · WZF GmbH · Mainzer Str. 10 · 65185 Wiesbaden · Tel.: 0611/447553-0
info@zzf.de · www.zzf.de



Abramites hypselonotus

The Marbled Headstander is enormously widespread in South America and grows to around 15 cm long. It is a true headstander, the fishes almost always swim with their heads pointing downwards. The Marbled Headstander isn't that unusual in the wholesale trade. But despite its attractive coloration this fish isn't very popular among aquarists, as it is quarrelsome and likes to eat plants. The Marbled Headstanders that Aquarium Glaser recently imported from Venezuela are, however, noticeable for their particularly contrasting coloration, giving rise to the suspicion that they might be a different species. But a glance at the literature reveals that at present there is only one other species regarded as valid, namely *Abramites eques*, and this species exhibits a different color pattern. So in all probability the imported specimens are no more than a particularly attractive color variant of *Abramites hypselonotus*.

Pseudanos trimaculatus* and *P. gracilis

Since October 2012 Aquarium Glaser has received several consignments from Peru



Abramites hypselonotus Venezuela

containing two extremely similar-looking headstander species. Initially the very slender individuals were thought to be males and the more high-backed specimens females; but headstander specialist Thomas Johannes was quick to point out the error. The high-backed fishes with the striped pattern on the back are in fact *Pseudanos trimaculatus*, and the slender specimens are *P. gracilis*. The purpose of this mimesis – mimesis is the term used where a species imitates another, non-poisonous one; if a

poisonous species is imitated by a non-poisonous one then the term is mimicry – is totally unclear. Perhaps the two species have a different dietary spectrum and thus benefit from the protection of the shoal without having to share their food with too many conspecifics. The short periods of observation in the aquarium to date haven't provided any indication of the reason for the mimesis, either. Be that as it may, the two species can be kept together and will swim around peacefully together.

Pseudanos gracilis





Both *Pseudanos* species are perfect aquarium fishes. They are attractive and peaceful, don't grow too large (10-15 cm), and are not particularly fond of eating plants. At least, more robust types such as Amazon swordplants are left completely alone.

It is also interestingly to note that *P. trimaculatus* has been regularly imported for many years, but previously there have never been any *P. gracilis* among them.

Pseudanos winterbottomi

A few words on this headstander from Venezuela are also in order. So far only one specimen has been imported by Aquarium Glaser. The species was new to science as recently as 2005 and again grows to around 15 cm long.

Laemolyta taeniata

Again, only one specimen of this headstander has so far reached Aquarium Glaser. The species is widely distributed in Brazil, Peru, and Venezuela, with the imported specimen originating from Brazil. Maximum length is almost 30 cm, so this fish is suitable only for larger aquaria.

Leporellus vittatus

The headstanders also include a genus of bottom-dwelling species, namely *Leporellus*. Four species are recognized, though they all look rather similar. Aquarium Glaser has been able to import *L. vittatus* from Brazil. The species supposedly attains around 25-30 cm in length. These are attractively patterned fishes that are very good for populating the lower levels of a headstander aquarium.

Obviously none of the species discussed above is actually rare in the wild. But they are costly to collect and the demand is small. Hence it is particularly welcome that hard-working importers take the trouble to bring in such rarities at least occasionally. As our knowledge of these fishes is more than inadequate and only aquarium observations can help to fill the gaps.

Literatur:

Britski, H. A. , Birindelli, J. L. O. & J. C. Garavello (2011): *Synaptolaemus latofasciatus*, a new combination for *Leporinus latofasciatus* Steindachner, 1910 and its junior synonym *Synaptolaemus cingulatus* Myers and Fernández-Yépez, 1950 (Characiformes: Anostomidae). *Zootaxa* No. 3018: 59-65.



Pseudanos trimaculatus



Pseudanos winterbottomi



Laemolyta taeniata from Brazil.



Leporellus vittatus, pair.



Marines

LPS from Australia

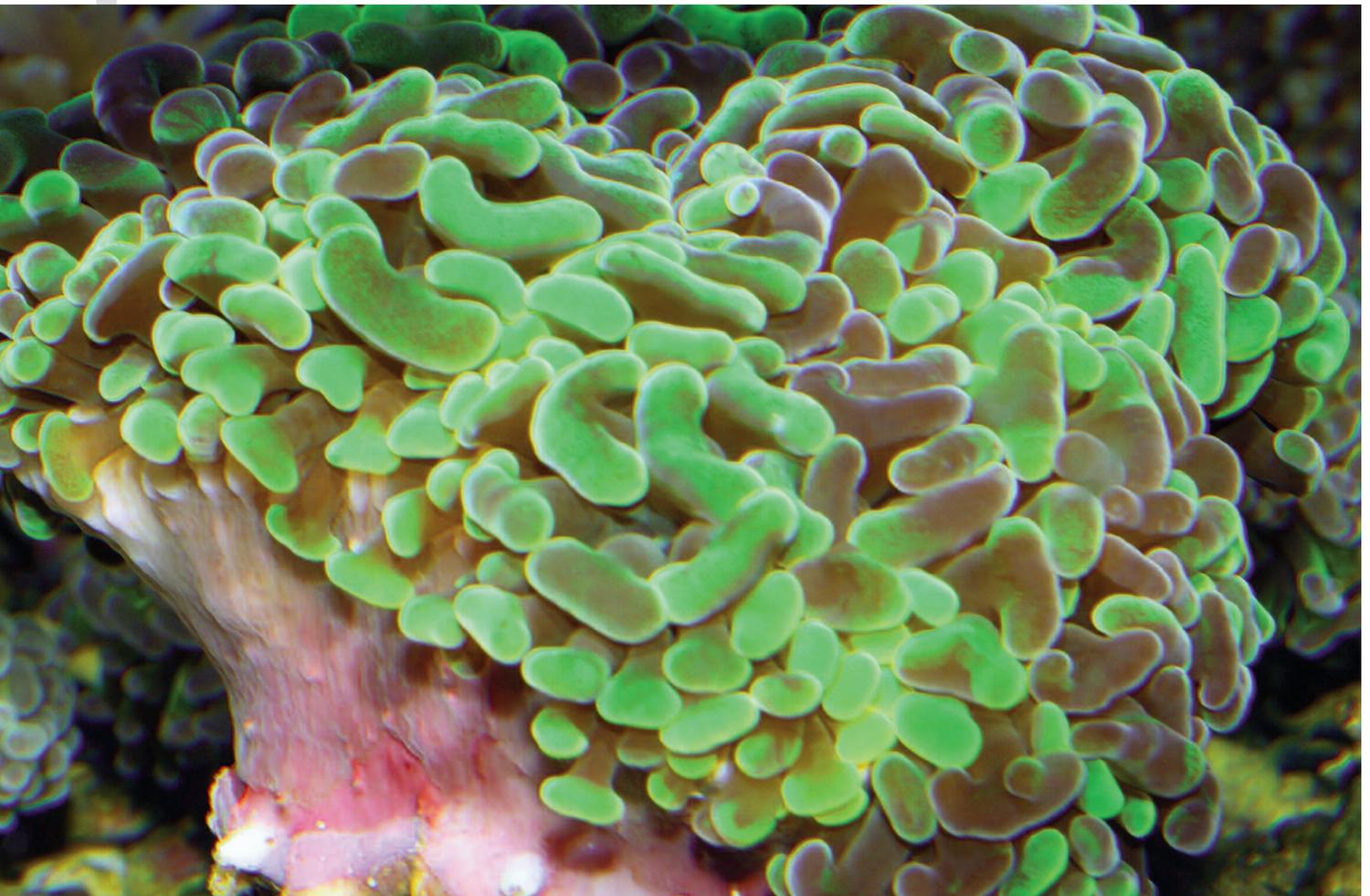
by Matthias Reising

The abbreviation LPS is short for Large-Polyp Stony Coral or Large-Polyped Scleractinian, while by the same token SPS is short for Small-Polyp Stony Coral (or Scleractinian). A number of gorgeous species of LPS have recently been imported from Australia.

It cannot be repeated often enough: 30 years ago the successful maintenance of stony corals in the aquarium was regarded as practically impossible, yet nowadays we are even propagating them in the aquarium! The real breakthrough came about thanks to technical advances. In particular current pumps nowadays have a very high output but are simultaneously energy-saving and produce little heat. Developments in the field of lighting have also made the maintenance of corals possible, as stony corals live in symbiosis with algae.

Moreover these algae have a considerable effect on the colorfulness of the corals. These algae also require light of a particular strength and composition in order to survive and feed their host corals. But the real breakthrough came with reverse osmosis, which permits the production of what is almost distilled water economically at home. Because the amount of phosphate and nitrate in our drinking water is sometimes so high that it cannot be used for the preparation of the sea water in which stony corals are to be maintained.

Euphyllia ancora



Buchtipps !

Steinkorallen

im Aquarium Bd. 1
erschieden im NTV-Verlag
Daniel Knop



2. überarbeitete und erweiterte Auflage, 208 Seiten, zahlreiche Abbildungen, Hardcover, Der Autor zeigt in seinem Buch dass jeder engagierte Meerwasser-Aquarianer die prächtigen Steinkorallen erfolgreich halten und sogar vermehren kann.

€ 29,80

bestellen Sie unter
Art-Nr.: 13664



LPS don't like it as bright

Unlike many small-polyp stony corals, numerous large-polyp species live in somewhat deeper water, at a depth of around 10-20 meters. Here it is still very light, as the water on coral reefs is

AQUA-FISCH



Internationale Messe für Angeln,
Fliegenfischen und Aquaristik

8. - 10. März 2013

Messe Friedrichshafen

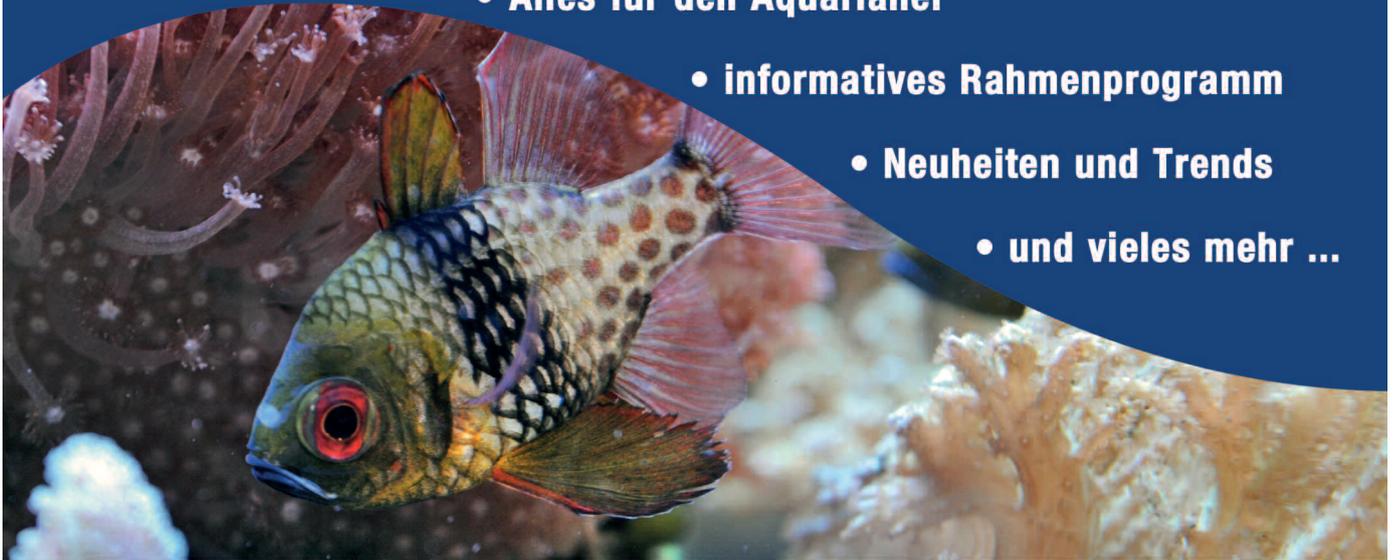
www.aqua-fisch.de

- Alles für den Aquarianer

- informatives Rahmenprogramm

- Neuheiten und Trends

- und vieles mehr ...



Namiba® Aqua Welshöhlen mit Deckel in verschiedenen Größen und Farben

Neben diversen Barschhöhlen bietet Namiba Terra nun auch Welshöhlen aus Keramik mit abnehmbarem Deckel an, welche eine bessere Zugänglichkeit und Pflege von Welsgelegen ermöglichen. Dies kann insbesondere bei Welsarten von Vorteil sein, bei denen die Gelege zum Verpilzen neigen. Durch regelmäßige Kontrolle und Entnahme von verpilzten Eiern mit einer Pinzette kann ein Übergreifen des Pilzbefalls auf benachbarte Eier vermieden werden.

Entsprechend der verschiedenen Größen von Harnisch- und Hexenwelsen gibt es die Laichhöhlen bislang in drei Größen und zudem neben der Standardversion in Terrakottafarben auch mit einer lebensmittelechten grünen Engobe überbrannt. Die grün gefärbten Keramikhöhlen harmonieren farblich sehr gut mit Wasserpflanzen und anderer Naturdeko. Passend zu den Namiba Keramikhöhlen sind auch diversen Aquariensande- und kiese erhältlich, sowohl als Naturware als auch Kunststoffummantelt.





extremely poor in nutrients and suspended matter, and hence clear, though the water does filter the light. At depths of more than 10 m all visible light colors are in fact still present, but there is already a noticeable shift towards the blue end of the spectrum. In addition, less than 10% of the light falling on the water's surface penetrates this far. Hence in aquaria where the lighting capacity is designed for light-hungry small-polyp stony corals, it is necessary to site large-

Euphyllia sp.



polyp stony corals in rather shadier positions. The same applies to current. At this depth there is far less of the turbulence that prevails near the water's surface and to which numerous reef-builders must adapt. Hence current pumps shouldn't be aimed directly at LPS, as they will tolerate this only poorly.

Fungia sp.



Large polyps – large appetites?

There is much violent controversy among marine aquarists as to when, and indeed how, LPS should be fed. By day the polyps of some species remain closed, as in the wild the plankton density increases considerably at night. As passive feeders that can't pursue their food, corals have to make do with what drifts into their arms. By day numerous predators on corals (eg butterflyfishes) are out and about, so it is

nutrient-poor water (phosphate not measurable, nitrate less than 3 mg/l), while others find their large-polyp stony corals rapidly die off under such conditions. On the other hand good results are regularly reported in somewhat more nutrient-rich water and with varied feeding of the fishes. In such cases the corals always receive some fall-out from the food intended for the fishes. It is probably no coincidence that in aquaria where frequent feeding with

Euphyllia ancora



safer and better for the polyps to open only at night, a behavior that these species also retain in the aquarium.

As already mentioned, there is no single view among aquarists as to which method of maintenance is the best. Some achieve outstanding success in extremely

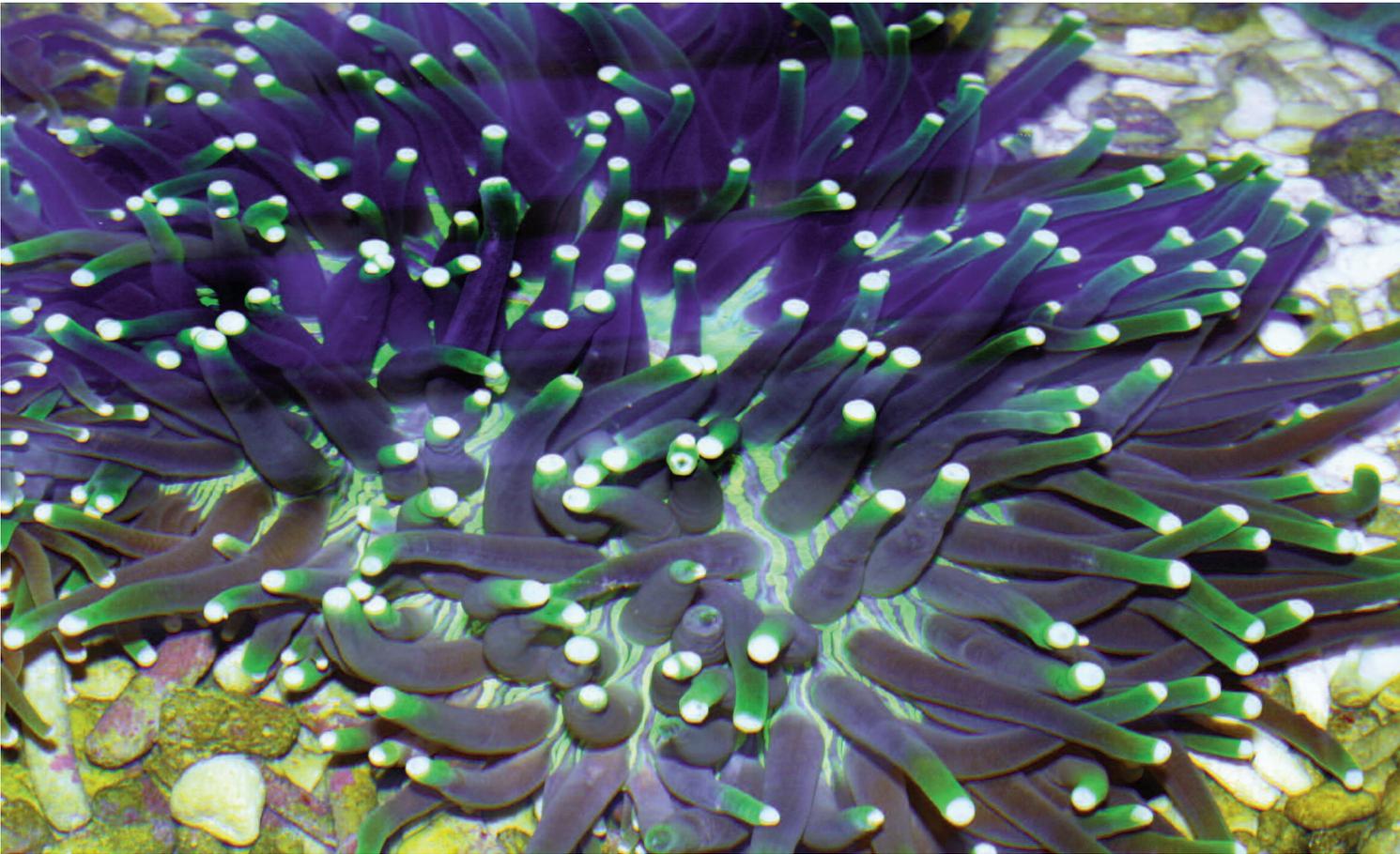
small portions takes place every day and the diet is as varied as possible, not only the fishes but also the large-polyp stony corals thrive splendidly.

What foods?

Easier said than done, as the saying goes,

Catalaphyllia jardinei





Heliofungia actiniformis

and there is a big difference between theory and practice. It is a fact that maintaining a marine aquarium is a hobby rather than a career for the majority of people. It is a thoroughly good hobby, but the expenditure in time must remain without bounds. So those who go out to work are advised to feed frozen food morning and evening – all the varieties available in the trade are suitable - and to install an automatic feeder to distribute dry food (flake or granulate) 2-3 times

over the course of the day. No more food should be given per feed than can be eaten up completely within around 5 minutes. It is best to experiment at the weekend.

In this way it is possible ideally to satisfy the requirements of very many of the species maintained in the reef aquarium. Anthias, for example, are perfect company for LPS as they are planktivorous, ie feed only on plankton and leave sessile

Meeresaquaristik Reising Groß- und Einzelhandel

Schanzenkopfstr. 9
63755 Alzenau - Wasserlos

Mo-Fr. 16.30 - 18.30 Uhr

Do. 16.30 - 20.00 Uhr

Sa. 10.00 - 16.00 Uhr, Di. geschlossen

Großhandel:
Nach telefonischer Vereinbarung

Tel 06023/31501 | Fax 06023/31502
info@meeresaquaristik-reising.de
www.meeresaquaristik-reising.de

Euphyllia ancora



Catalaphyllia jardinei





Anthias – this is *Pseudanthias ventralis* - are an ideal accompaniment for LPS.

Scolymia australis



Catalaphyllia jardinei



Scolymia australis



invertebrates completely in peace. And anthias also do best when they are fed several times a day. In addition anthias, like LPS, don't like it too bright. Hence an ideal combination! There will be a detailed article on anthias in the next issue of the News, as well as tips on the correct way to use dry food and automatic feeders, as this is an area where serious mistakes are often made through ignorance.

All in all, the large-polyp stony corals currently being imported are a really

Ihr Fachhandel für Meer & Süßwasseraquaristik



Öffnungszeiten:
Montag: Geschlossen
Dienstag - Freitag: 12.30 - 19.00 Uhr
Samstag: 9.30 - 16.00 Uhr
www.aquaristik-pascal.de
info@aquaristik-pascal.de

Aquaristik-Pascal
Inh.: Pascal Surmin
Reichenastr. 55 / 78467 Konstanz
Tel. 07531 - 361 555
Fax 07531 - 361 551

wonderful addition to the reef aquarium hobby. Plus their comparatively low light requirement makes them very much in keeping with the times, as the electricity costs of a brightly-lit reef aquarium are not inconsiderable.

If you are now filled with the desire to keep these lovely corals then your pet dealer can undoubtedly order one species or another for you from a wholesaler of his acquaintance, for example Meeres-aquaristik Reising in Alzenau-Wasserlos, Fax +49 0 60 23 / 3 15 02



Das größte Zoofachgeschäft der Welt

ZOO ZAJAC**Kommen Sie uns doch einfach mal in Duisburg besuchen!**

Über 12.000 m² Erlebnisfläche. Aquaristikabteilung mit 1.000 Aquarien. Terraristikabteilung mit 500 Terrarien. Zubehör und Futter in riesiger Auswahl. Fachliteratur zu allen Themen. Erstklassige und fachkundige Beratungen.

Öffnungszeiten

Mo. bis Fr.: 10:00 – 20:00 Uhr

Sa.: 9:00 – 20:00 Uhr

Verkaufsoffener Sonntag

09. Dezember 2012

13:00 – 18:00 Uhr

08. Dezember 2012

Terraristiktag

10:00 – 20:00 Uhr

11. – 13. Januar 2013Messe ANGELN im Landschaftspark
jeweils 09:00 – 18:00 Uhrweitere Informationen und
genaue Vortragszeiten finden Sie
unter www.zajac.de**Online-Shop**

Alles für Ihr Hobby, über 30.000 Artikel, tolle Sonderangebote, Informatives rund ums Thema Haustier, Newsletter, aktuelle Veranstaltungshinweise, hier bleiben keine Wünsche offen.

Katalog 2013

Bestellen Sie kostenlos unseren neuen über 600 Seiten starken Katalog!



Lizards

Lots and lots of lovely Leopard Geckos!

by Thorsten Holtmann

The Leopard Gecko, *Eublepharis macularius*, has been bred so long and successfully in the terrarium that the majority of younger terrarium keepers (ie people under 30) have never seen a wild-caught one with their own eyes. There are even specialist breeders that produce designer Leopard Geckos for the wholesale trade, just as there are breeders of ornamental fishes. The photos that illustrate this article show the latest cultivated forms of this lovely lizard.



Wild-caught specimen of the Leopard Gecko from Pakistan.

Photos: Frank Schäfer

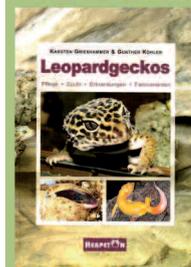
The Leopard Gecko is without doubt one of the easiest lizards to maintain in the terrarium. This is because it originally came from the inhospitable stony wastes of Pakistan, parts of Afghanistan and India, and Iran, where these geckos have to be able to endure drought, heat, and cold and the food supply isn't too abundant either. As a result these geckos are undemanding in the

terrarium. The basic décor should be a substrate of soft, dust-free sand around 10 cm deep, with an admixture of around 10-15% loam, and a daytime hiding-place in the form of a horizontally positioned, hollow piece of cork bark. In addition there should be a box for egg-laying (see "Breeding"). And that is all these lizards require. Of course that doesn't mean that their owner can't set up

Buchtipp !

Leopardgeckos

erschienen im Herpeton-Verlag
K. Grieshammer und G. Köhler



142 Seiten, 241
Farbfotos, 11 Zeichnungen, Festeinband, gebunden,
Dieses Buch behandelt sehr ausführlich und reichlich bebildert Pflege, Zucht, Farbvarianten und Erkrankungen der beliebten Terrarientiere. Es wurde praxisnah und übersichtlich gestaltet.

€ 19,80

bestellen Sie unter
Art-Nr.: 10518



an attractive terrarium, as long as he is under no illusion that he is doing it for himself rather than the geckos.

Beware of avalanches!

If you are going to simulate a stony waste using rocks, then it is essential to make sure the structure is robust and stable. These geckos are astonishingly strong. If the rockwork collapses then this may lead not only to breakage of the terrarium but also to serious harm to the geckos. It is also important to make sure that the terrarium doesn't have too many nooks and crannies where food insects can creep away and hide. It can be quite a nuisance when a male cricket sings his serenade all night long or when zophobas and mealworms devour the eggs of the geckos. Because Leopard Geckos usually select a particular spot in the terrarium as their toilet, cleaning is very little work and takes next to no time.

Designer Leopard Gecko.



Designer Leopard Gecko, "Mack Snow"





Equipment

During the day a heat lamp should be used to provide an air temperature of 25-26°C, while immediately beneath the lamp it should be around 30°C. The lighting should be on for around 14 hours, and at night the temperature should drop to 20-21°C, which should happen automatically in normal living-rooms when the lamp is switched off. Even though Leopard Geckos are predominantly nocturnal and – as dozens of generations of captive-bred individuals demonstrate – can get by completely without UV light, it is nevertheless advisable to choose a heat lamp that also has a mild UV component, as it seems that UV light has a psychological as well as a physiological effect in reptiles. Many individuals quite simply feel better with UV light.

Water – a vexed question

In the wild these geckos only very rarely come across puddles or the like from which to drink. Instead they mainly use the morning dew to satisfy their water requirement, which is in any case low and largely supplied by their food. In the

Insektenzucht Keck

Futterinsekten aus eigenem Zuchtbetrieb
1a Qualität, schnell, preiswert
onlineshop: www.insektenzucht-keck.de
Tel./Fax 03762-705333
08451 Crimmitschau, Mittelmühlstr. 32

terrarium too they greatly enjoy the tank being sprayed briefly in the morning and drink the water in drop form. It is important that the amount of spray is calculated such that the terrarium is completely dry again within around an hour at the latest. Leopard Geckos do, however, also like to drink from water bowls. The only problem with these is that they rapidly become dirty, and dirty water is more dangerous than no water at all. So if you want to provide a water bowl then you should do so only for 2-3 hours during the period when the geckos are active and then remove it from the terrarium again. The relative humidity in the terrarium should be about 40% during the day and rise to up to 80% at night. Leopard Geckos don't bathe. If they are kept too dry for long periods then this can lead to molting problems, in particular affecting the toes. For this reason



DDesigner Leopard Gecko. "Snake Eye"



Designer Leopard Gecko. "Tangerine Jungle"



Designer Leopard Gecko. "Tangerine"

there should always be a box for egg-laying in the terrarium, even if you have no desire to breed (see below). This slightly (!) damp spot will be sought out by the Leopard Geckos if things get too dry for them.

Breeding

Leopard Gecko males are extremely territorial and won't tolerate a second male in the vicinity. The sexes are fairly easy to distinguish. Males have clearly visible



Designer Leopard Gecko. "Mack Snow Tremper Eclipse"



Designer Leopard Gecko. "Mack Snow Tremper"

Designer Leopard Gecko. "Radar"



hemipenis sacs that can be seen as distinct protrusions on either side of the base of the tail. In addition they have large pre-anal pores and are generally more heavily-built than females. The comparatively broad skull of the male is very distinctive. Depending on the size of the terrarium, Leopard Geckos can be kept as a pair or a male with up to four females. The ladies are well behaved among themselves. Leopard Geckos are totally carnivorous and will take the usual food insects (crickets, grasshoppers, mealworms, zophobas), which should always be dusted with a calcium and vitamin mixture. Because Leopard Geckos become very tame they will often take food from forceps.

The female lays her soft-shelled eggs around six weeks after mating, which can be stimulated by a rest phase of around 3 months at 15-18°C and a photoperiod of only 8 hours (though it will happen without this treatment). So that the eggs aren't buried in the normal sand of the terrarium, where they can become

www.aqualog.de/news

Aqualog

**Das komplette NEWS Archiv
als Download in D/E**

dehydrated, the terrarium should be provided with a plastic box for egg-laying. This should contain around 10 cm of moist potting compost or similar and topped with a piece of bark. You can also use a box with a lid and cut an entrance hole for the geckos in the lid. The box should be somewhat longer than the largest gecko, with a suitable size being 25 x 15 x 15 cm, for example, though these dimensions don't have to be exact and are just a rough guideline. If the container is readily accessible the female will lay her eggs there, and they can then be dug up (take care, the eggs mustn't be turned in the process) and transferred to a suitable incubation substrate (Vermiculite, Seramis, or similar) in an incubator, where they should be kept at 24-32 °C. In Leopard Geckos sex is determined by the



ThermoLux® Wärmematte



- das Original in grün
- vom Veterinär-Mediziner empfohlen



**Wärmematten für
Terraristik und
Botanik**

seit 25 Jahren
Made in Germany

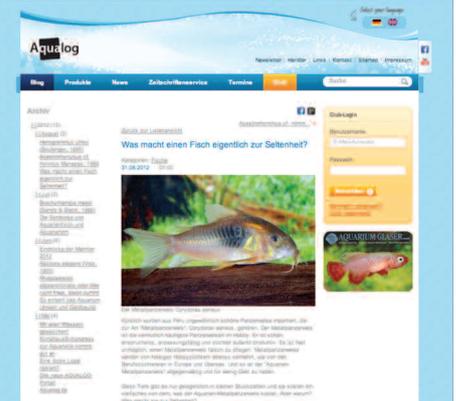
In verschiedenen Größen im gut sortierten Fachhandel erhältlich.

accuLUX

Witte + Sutor GmbH • Steinberger Str. 6 • D-71540 Murrhardt
Tel.: 07192 9292-0 • Fax: -50 • info@acculux.de • www.acculux.de

Das neue Aqualog-Portal

Das neue Aqualog-Portal ist die tagesaktuelle Ergänzung der Fachzeitschrift NEWS im Internet. Hier finden Sie interessantes und wissenswertes aus Aquaristik, Terraristik und Pflanzen.



· Aqualog-Blog mit interessanten Fachberichten zu ausgewählten Themen (Futter, Zucht etc.)

· Das komplette News-Archiv als Downloadversion in deutscher und englischer Sprache!

..und vieles mehr unter
www.aqualog.de

Aqualog Portal

**Das
Tropen
Paradies**

**VERKAUF NUR
AN DEN
ZOOLOGISCHEN
FACHHANDEL**

**Große Auswahl
an NZ und
eingewöhnten
Wildfängen.**

Thorsten Holtmann &
Volker Ennenbach GbR
Teutoburger Str. 93a
D - 46174 S. Oberhausen
Tel.: 0049-(0)208-659530
Fax: 0049-(0)208-65997
mail@tropenparadies.org
www.tropenparadies.org



News Veranstaltungstips

Heimtiermesse Hannover
www.heimtiermesse-hannover.de

25.01. - 27.01.2013 | Hannover
Sonderschau „The Art of the Planted Aquarium“
TMS EVENT GmbH | im Rahmen der ABF

AQUA-FISCH Friedrichshafen
www.aqua-fisch.de

08.03. - 10.03.2013 | Messe Friedrichshafen
Internationale Messe für Angeln, Fliegenfischen
und Aquaristik

AQUATIQUE - Lebensraum Wasser - la vie d'eau
www.tmsmessen.de

15.03. - 17.03.2013 | Messe Freiburg
Messe für Aquaristik, Angeln und Fliegenfischen



Designer Leopard Gecko. "R.A.P.T.O.R."



Designer Leopard Gecko. "Super Hypo Tangerine"

Designer Leopard Gecko. "Jungle"



Designer Leopard Gecko. "Eclipse"



Lexicon

Leopard Gecko

Eublepharis means "with regular eyelids".
macularius means "spotted"

incubation temperature. At 25-27°C almost 100% females hatch (after 70-90 days), at 31-32°C almost 100% males (after 35-40 days). The ideal is an incubation temperature of 27-28 °C, where the eggs will take 50-70 days to hatch and will usually produce around 75% females and 25% males among the young. The youngsters are around 8 cm long on hatching and striped - in the wild form. In the designer geckos it depends very much on the strain with which you are working, as some characters are genetically dominant and thus immediately apparent in juveniles, while others are recessive (= hidden). In the latter case it is impossible to tell what characters the geckos will pass on to their offspring. So you need to be familiar with the Mendelian rules if you want to get involved in the demanding task of breeding color strains of the Leopard Gecko.

If you are now filled with the desire to keep Leopard Geckos, then your pet dealer can undoubtedly order them for you from a wholesaler of his acquaintance, for example TROPENPARADIES in Oberhausen, Fax +49 0208-665997

**@ NewsKlick - Empfehlungen aus dem WWW****Zoofachhändler**

Aquaristik Petzoldt	www.aquaristik-petzoldt.de
AQUARIUM Der Welsladen	www.welsladen.de
Profi-Zoo-Pika	www.profi-zoo.de
Schwaben Aquaristik	www.schwabenaquaristik.de
Tropenhaus	www.tropenhaus-hamburg.de
Tropicus	www.tropicus.de
TROPICWATER	www.tropicwater.eu
Zoo Streng	www.zoostreng.de
Zoo Zajac	www.zajac.de

Meerwasser

Aquaristik Pascal	www.aquaristik-pascal.de
Meeresaquaristik Reising	www.meeresaquaristik-reising.de

Aquarien- / Terrarienbau

akvaStabil	www.aqua-united.de
------------	--

Aquarien-/Terrariengestaltung

Aquaristik Schneider	www.aquaristikschneider.de
Namiba Terra	www.namibaterra.de

Technik und Beleuchtung

Aquaristik Schneider	www.aquaristikschneider.de
JBL GmbH & Co.KG	www.jbl.de
Namiba Terra	www.namibaterra.de
Söll	www.soelltec.de
Witte & Sutor GmbH	www.acculux.eu
Zoo Med	www.zoomed.com

Pflege und Futtermittel

Amtra Croci GmbH	www.amtra.de
Aquarium Münster	www.aquarium-munster.com
Dohse Aquaristik	www.dohse-aquaristik.de
	www.dohse-terrariistik.de
Hikari	www.pet-experts.eu
Insektenzucht Keck	www.insektenzucht-keck.de
JBL GmbH & Co.KG	www.jbl.de
Namiba Terra	www.namibaterra.de
Söll	www.soelltec.de

Heimtiermessen

AQUA-FISCH Friedrichshafen	www.aqua-fisch.de
Terrarienbörse Hannover	www.terrarienboerse-hannover.de
Terraxotica-Germany	www.terraxotica-germany.de
TMS Messen	www.tmsmessen.de
Ulmer Ausstellungs GmbH	www.uag.de
Zoo Zajac	www.zajac.de

Vereine und Verbände

Arbeitskreis Labyrinthfische	www.aklabyrinthfische-eac.eu
Deutsche Cichliden-Gesellschaft	www.dcg-online.de
Zentralverband Zoologischer Fachbetriebe (ZZF)	www.zzf.de

Bücher

Aqualog animalbook GmbH	www.animalbook.de
-------------------------	--

Aquaristik/Terraristik Großhandel

Aquarium Glaser	www.aquariumglaser.de
Das Tropenparadies	www.tropenparadies.org

Die neuen Metalldampfstrahler JBL Reptil Jungle L-U-W Light JBL Reptil Desert L-U-W Light

Übersicht JBL Terrarienleuchten

JBL Produkt	Lampentyp	Licht	UV-A	UV-B	Wärme
JBL Reptil Jungle Daylight	Energiesparlampe	✓✓	-	-	-
JBL Reptil Jungle UV 310	Energiesparlampe	✓	✓✓	✓✓	-
JBL Reptil Desert Daylight	Energiesparlampe	✓✓	-	-	-
JBL Reptil Desert UV 300	Energiesparlampe	✓	✓✓	✓✓	-
JBL SOLAR UV-Spot plus	Tageslicht-UV-Spot	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓
JBL Reptil Jungle L-U-W Light	Metalldampfstrahler	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓
JBL Reptil Desert L-U-W Light	Metalldampfstrahler	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓
JBL Reptil Day	Halogenstrahler	✓✓	-	-	✓✓
JBL Reptil Spot	Neodym-Strahler	✓✓	✓	✓	-
JBL SOLAR Reptil Sun T8	Leuchtstoffröhre	✓	✓✓	✓✓	-
JBL SOLAR Reptil Jungle T8	Leuchtstoffröhre	✓	✓	✓	-

Ein Muß für die
artgerechte
Reptilienhaltung!



Vorsprung
durch Forschung



www.JBL.de



Rarities

Myleus "Lamax III"

by Roman Neunkirchen

Myleus are splendid fishes. However, they grow rather large and the majority of species eat plants, which means they are suitable mainly for public aquaria and specialists and less so for the classic community aquarium. And hence demand is usually readily met with wild-caught stocks. But hatcheries in Asia have recently started working with the species *Myleus schomburgkii*, in order to be independent of the irregular consignments from South America.

M*yleus schomburgkii* is widespread and common in the middle and lower Amazon region, in the Rio Nanay, and in the upper Orinoco. The species attains a maximum length of around 45 cm and is used as a food fish. Juveniles exhibit a sickle-shaped band on a silvery background; the width of this band varies depending on provenance. The anal fin is red in color.

How and when the cultivated form "Lamax III" first surfaced isn't documented,

and the photos shown here are the first to appear in the western press. It seems to be a very rare form that hardly ever turns up in broods, as in 2012 only 30 individuals were offered for sale on the world market, 20 of which came to Aquarium Glaser. It is probably no exaggeration to say that *Myleus* "Lamax III" is one of the rarest fishes in the world.

It is perhaps a little speculative to assign this form to the species *Myleus schomburgkii*, but the idea seems credible,



Myleus schomburgkii, wild-caught.

as the hatchery from which these fishes originate offers "normal" *Myleus schomburgkii* as "Lamax I" and the naturally-occurring variant or species from the Alto Solimoes with the broad central band as "Lamax II". So it seems feasible that the "Lamax III" is a mutation that occurs during the breeding of the above-mentioned two forms. On the other hand there is a very high probability that it isn't a cross, as all 20 "Lamax III" look identical. In addition there would undoubtedly be more specimens in that case, as such large characins as *Myleus schomburgkii* produce ten thousand of eggs at a time.

Myleus "Lamax III"; this characin purportedly grows to only 8-10 cm long.

All photos: Frank Schäfer





JBL bringt komplette neue Heilmittel-Linie für Zierfische

Die Änderungen in der Arzneimittel-Gesetzgebung nahm die JBL Forschungs- und Entwicklungsabteilung zum Anlass, die komplette JBL Heilmittel-Reihe zu überarbeiten und so dem Zoofachhandel zukunftsicher eine frei verkäufliche und hochwirksame Linie zur Bekämpfung und Vorbeugung von Fischkrankheiten anzubieten. Die neue JBL Heilmittelreihe, am plus in den Produktnamen zu erkennen, wird auf dem Etikett deutlicher zeigen, für welche Reichweite die jeweilige Verpackungsgröße gedacht ist. Denn genau hier besteht Bedarf: Da Heilmittel auf Grund der Lebenszyklen von Parasiten oft mehrfach angewendet werden müssen, sollte der Endverbraucher auch wissen, für wie viel Liter Wasser das Heilmittel bei der kompletten Anwendung ausreicht.

Viele Hersteller drucken eine möglichst hohe Reichweite auf die Verpackung als Kaufargument, die dann aber zu Hause beim Lesen der Anleitung zum genannten Problem führt. JBL möchte die Anwendung in diesem Punkt ehrlicher und anwenderfreundlicher gestalten. Mit JBL Ektol bac plus bringt JBL einen sehr wirksamen Nachfolger des JBL Furanol für den deutschen Markt, das zuverlässig und ohne Resistenzen aufzubauen, schnell gegen bakterielle Infektionen hilft.

Der Fachhandel wird zu diesem Konzept verkaufsfördernd mit einem Klappregister am Regal unterstützt, in dem der Aquarianer eine Diagnose „seiner“ Fischkrankheit an Hand von Bildern durchführen kann und die dazugehörige Behandlung findet.

Online stehen Händler und Verbraucher über 500 Bilder sowie ein Bestimmungsschlüssel für Fischkrankheiten im bewährten JBL Online-Hospital zur Verfügung.



Die neue JBL Heilmittel-Linie wird fließend die bisherige Reihe ersetzen.



AQUARIUM GLASER

Ornamental Fish | Import / Export Wholesale | Rare Fish Specialist

Aktuelle Importe aus aller Welt



Pseudomugil cf. paskai Red Neon



Rivulus rubrolineatus



Corydoras weitzmani „Wild“



Baryancistrus sp. „L81 B - Broadseam“



Crenicichla lugubris „Jutai“



Geophagus sp. „Rio Caete“



www.aqualog.de

STARKER PARTNER FÜR IHR HOBBY
Topaktuell. Vielseitig. Informativ.

Aqualog

