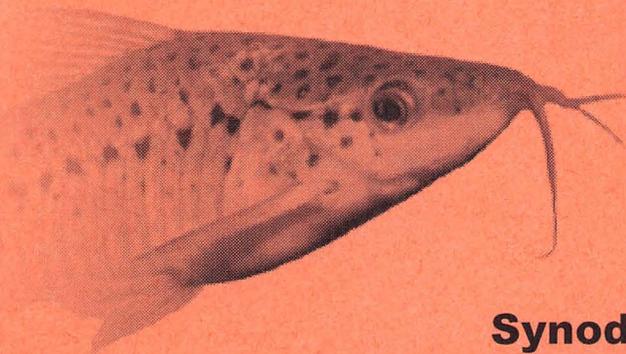


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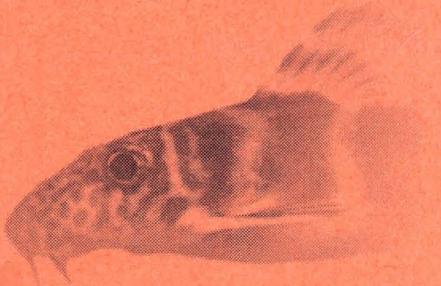
The Journal of the Catfish Study Group (UK)

In this issue



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By Steve Grant



Zebra Plec's

By Graham Summersgill

An Update on the Validity and Identity of some species of Synodontis

By Steven Grant



Corydoras 'C' No's Updated

By Ian Fuller

Volume 4 Issue Number 3
September 2003

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From the Chair



In the last issue of 'CatChat' I asked if you were satisfied with the service you were getting from the Catfish Study Group. So far there has not been a single response, this surprises me a little because I for one think that there are many areas where we can and should be looking to improve. Starting with our monthly meetings, we endeavour to put on programmes that will satisfy the needs of the members, those who are able to get to the meeting that is. There are many of you living within easy reach of the meeting venue but we rarely see you. Please tell us why, we'll not be offended. As Chairman/Secretary it is extremely frustrating trying to organise monthly events for members when the members themselves don't seem to know what they would like to see. I am not hard to find or contact, I have an e-mail address ian@corycats.com a Telephone number (07976-814387) and a postal address (68 Canterbury Rd. Kidderminster, Worc's DY11 6EU). There is no excuse to not let me know what you think or what activity you would like to have at a meeting. There are of course other committee members who may live a little closer to you who are also contactable, their details are at the front of the magazine.

The same thing goes for all of you distant members, quite a number of you from other countries. We would really like to hear from you so we can get a feel about what the Catfish scene is like in your part of the world and also if there are subjects that you would like to see covered in 'CatChat'.

The Editor works extremely hard trying fill the magazine with interesting articles and would like very much to be in a position of plenty instead of looking at an empty articles folder.

When we first started CatChat in 2000, we started a Meet the Member column by asking members to introduce themselves and write a short profile of their Catfish keeping history, nothing elaborate just a few lines and a photo of yourself and this would then be put in the magazine. We have had more than 200 different members since we started but the profiles have barely reached 20.

Do you have any questions you need answers to? Are there any species of fish you would like to see on our Information Sheets? Maybe you have detailed information on a particular species with a decent

photograph that could used for a future Information Sheet.

Moving on to what's been happening at the last three meetings.

June: The groups Show Secretary and Master Carver Brian Walsh gave a very interesting talk caled 'Something Different'. This was a talk and demonstration on how he goes about preparing for a particular carving. He showed us a wide selection of the various types of wood selected for their colour, and texture required to produce the effects needed for a particular species. He then gave a demonstration of the skills and techniques in using some of the extremely sharp specialist tools he uses. I am sure many of you have seen the results of Brian's work and there are a few amongst us who are fortunate enough to own one of these magnificent pieces.

July: We couldn't find a suitable speaker so the meeting was used an open forum in which a wide range of Catfish subjects were discussed. Particular attention was given to a recent meeting that several committee members had with Michael Hardman, currently working at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles and a participating member of the All Catfish Inventory project whose Mission is to facilitate the discovery, description & dissemination of knowledge of all catfish species. Various aspects of how we as aquarists and members the CSG could play an active part in the project were discussed. Further discussions will be scheduled when we have more information from Michael.

August: Was the turn of member Giles Barlow, he brought along a selection of top quality slides and gave us an excellent talk on his experiences travelling and fish collecting in Peru. Some of the scenery pictures were absolutely breathtaking.

By the time you have received this copy of 'CatChat' we will have had our Forth Annual Open Show and this year I have decided to swap my ruler and size guides for buckets of water and show tanks. In the December issue of 'CatChat' I will let you know how I fared on the show bench.

Happy Catfish Keeping

Ian Fuller

Synodontis sp. 'zebrinus'

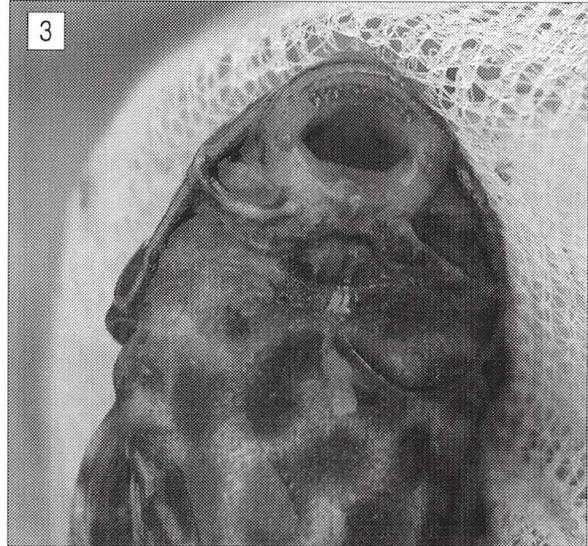
(Siluriformes: Mochokidae)

By Steven Grant

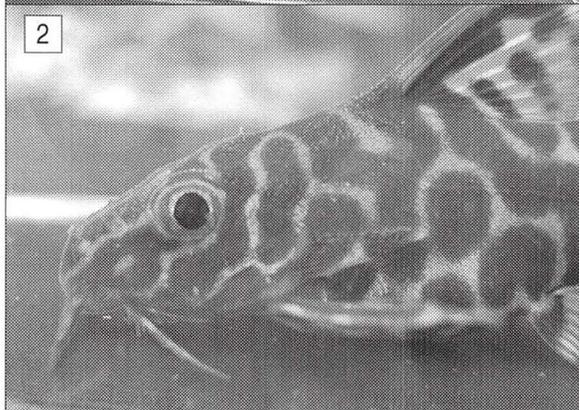
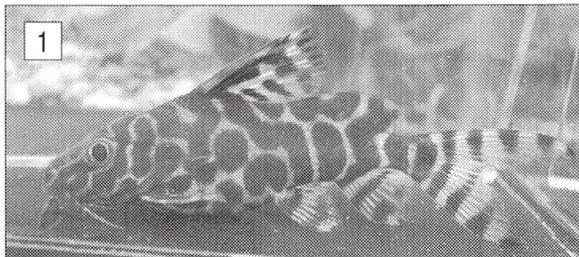
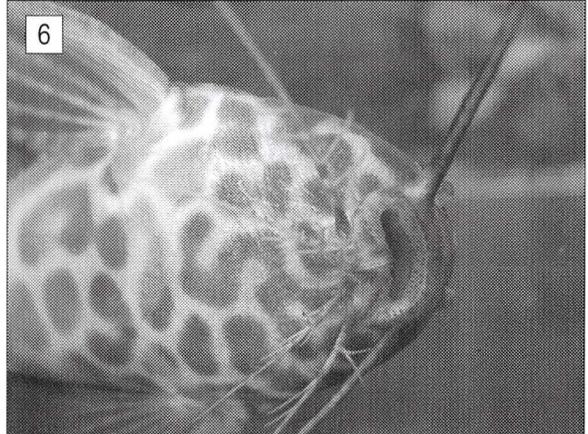
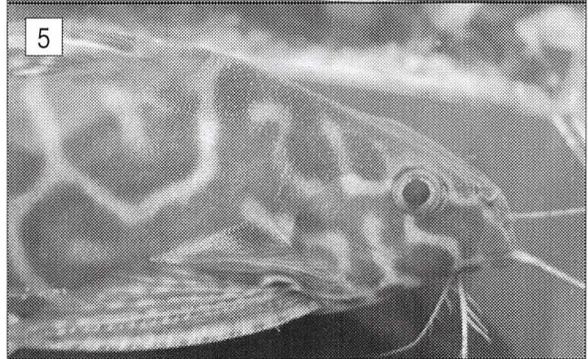
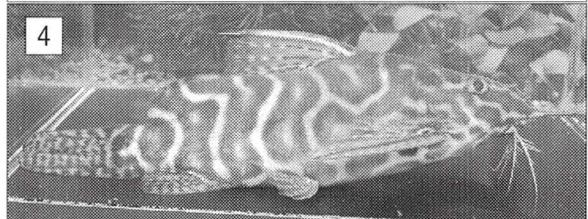
For approximately 2 years a 'species' of *Synodontis* Cuvier, 1817 has appeared in shops and fish shows in the United Kingdom, and its identity is still the subject of discussion. This article is the result of my attempts to get to the bottom of its identity. I will run through some similar looking species, and some species whose name has been given to it by aquarists and books, and try and point out differences or similarities.

Baensch & Evers (2002, page 648-650) show a juvenile or semi adult *S. sp. 'zebrinus'*. They state that it was first introduced into Moscow, Russia in 1997 and is thought to be from the Congo area of Africa. Whenever I have seen it for sale it has always been as very small specimens starting from approx. 2-3 cm SL. This, coupled with the fact that it first appeared in Moscow has led me to believe that it is being bred with hormone injections, as at least two other species are being bred in this way in Russia. Whether they are a genuine wild species that is being bred or two species hybridised I am unsure, therefore if this 'species' has not been described already, in my opinion it should not be scientifically described using aquarium specimens as type specimens.

If you compare my images of an approx. 11 cm SL adult specimen with those which appear in Baensch & Evers (2002) and those of a juvenile pictured by me, you will see that the pattern and also the body depth of the fish changes during its growth.



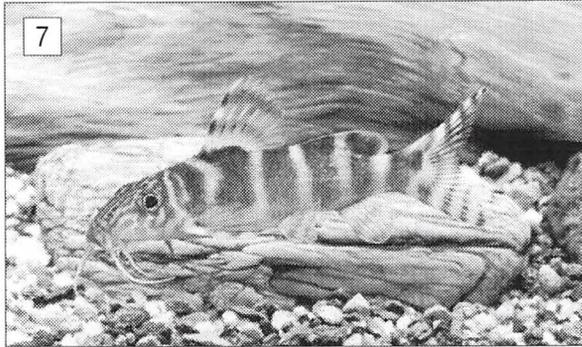
1, 2 & 3 *Synodontis sp. 'zebrinus'* juvenile
 4, 5 & 6 *Synodontis sp. 'zebrinus'* adult
 Images by S Grant



CAT CHAT

To avoid incorrect comparisons, I have used characters from the type specimens of all species compared. I have noticed that in many books, some of the following species have been incorrectly identified. I will not attempt to correct these here.

Synodontis ornatipinnis Boulenger, 1899

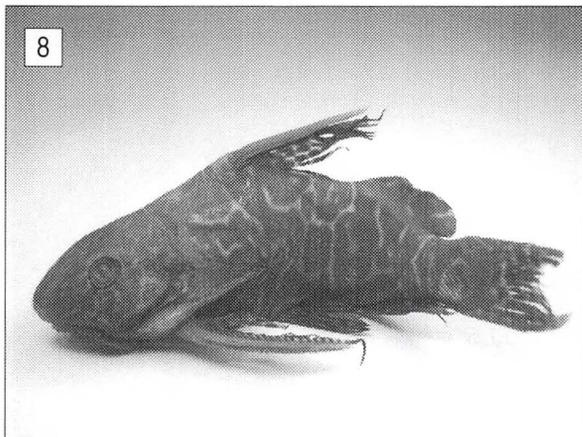


Synodontis ornatipinnis image copyright of Aqualog.

This species originates from Coquilhatville, Zaire. Juveniles of *S. sp.* 'zebrinus' are being sold as this species. If one looks at the image in Poll (1971) of a 10.7 cm SL specimen of *S. ornatipinnis* and compares it with my image of similar sized specimen of *S. sp.* 'zebrinus' shown here, you will see that the pattern is completely different, and that *S. ornatipinnis* is a more elongated, slender species. Also, the shape of the head is more pointed in *S. ornatipinnis* and *S. ornatipinnis* has larger maxillary (upper jaw) tooth patches than *S. sp.* 'zebrinus'.

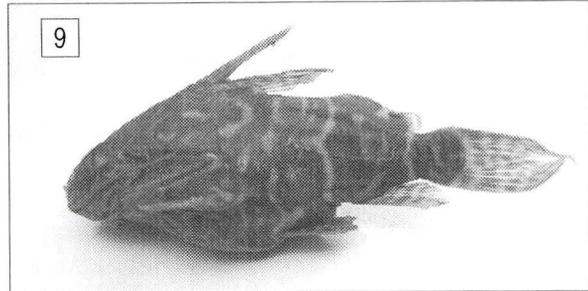
***Synodontis aterrimus* Poll & Roberts, 1968**

This species comes from the Congo River basin, Africa.

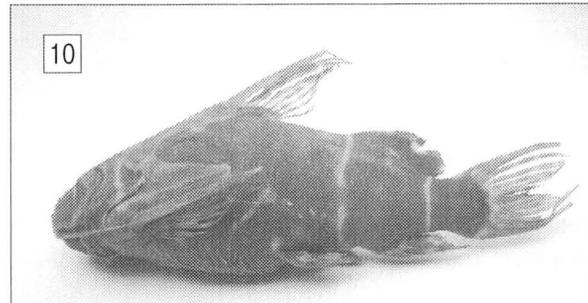


Synodontis aterrimus holotype MRAC 101466 by Emmanuel Vreven, copyright of MRAC.

See images of the Holotype (MRAC 101466) and two of the Paratypes (MRAC 135451, & MRAC 98694A).



Synodontis aterrimus paratype MRAC 135451 by Emmanuel Vreven, copyright of MRAC.

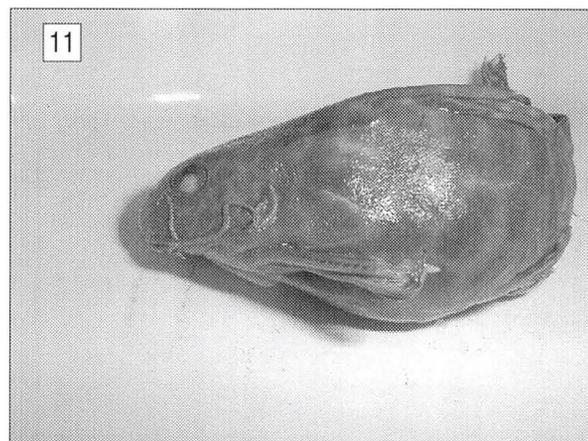


Synodontis aterrimus paratype MRAC 98694A by Emmanuel Vreven, copyright of MRAC.

This name is usually given to *S. sp.* 'zebrinus' specimens on the show bench, and at first glance the two are similar. However under closer scrutiny there are morphological differences, most obviously in the angle of the humeral process (the bony area just above the pectoral, fin that extends onto the body). In *S. sp.* 'zebrinus' it is lower than the eye and runs horizontally, whilst in *S. aterrimus* it runs diagonally and is as high as the eye. Also, in *S. aterrimus* the maxillary barbells have a membrane at the base, which is lacking in *S. sp.* 'zebrinus'.

***Synodontis koensis* Pellegrin, 1933**

This species originates from the Ko River, Man, Ivory Coast.



Synodontis koensis holotype NMB 4500 by Edi Stöckli, copyright of NMB.

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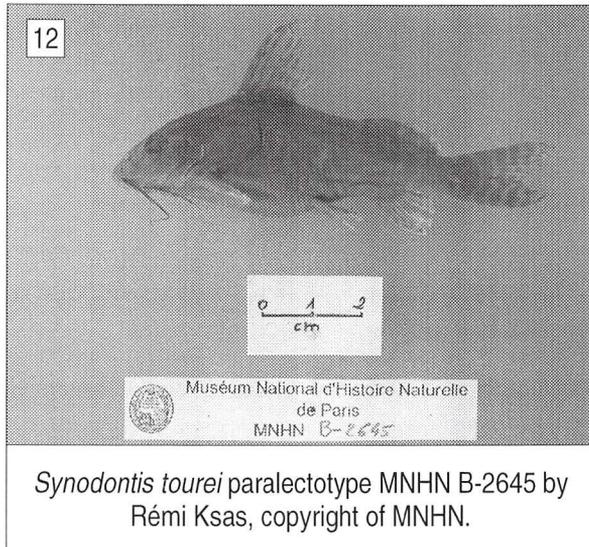
See image of the Holotype (NMB 4500). Unfortunately the Holotype is bent so the body cannot be seen in the image, but hopefully you can see the characteristic shape of the humeral process. In *S. koensis* it is very deep in comparison to *S. sp. 'zebrinus'*. Other than that the two are similar in pattern and in the morphology of the tooth patches.

Synodontis comoensis Daget & Lévêque, 1981

Originates from Comoé River, National Park of Comoé, Ivory Coast.

See images of three Paratypes (two juvenile, one adult) of MNHN 1980-1639.

***Synodontis tourei* Daget, 1962**



Synodontis tourei paralectotype MNHN B-2645 by Rémi Ksas, copyright of MNHN.

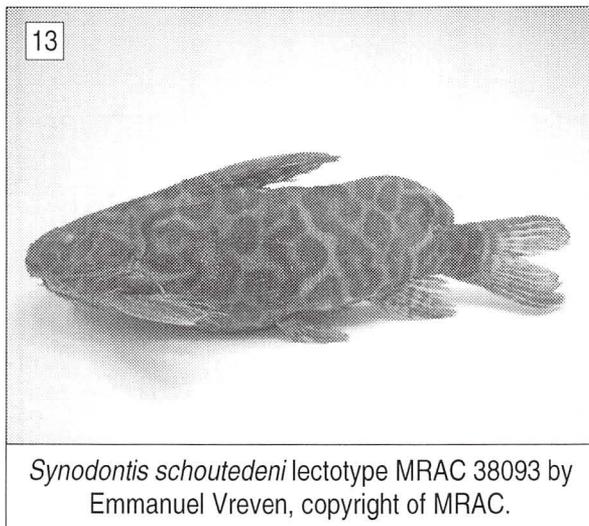
This species originates from Guinea.

See image of a Paralectotype (MNHN B-2645). This species has similar tooth patches but the humeral process is much higher in relation to the eye and its adipose fin appears shorter and lower.

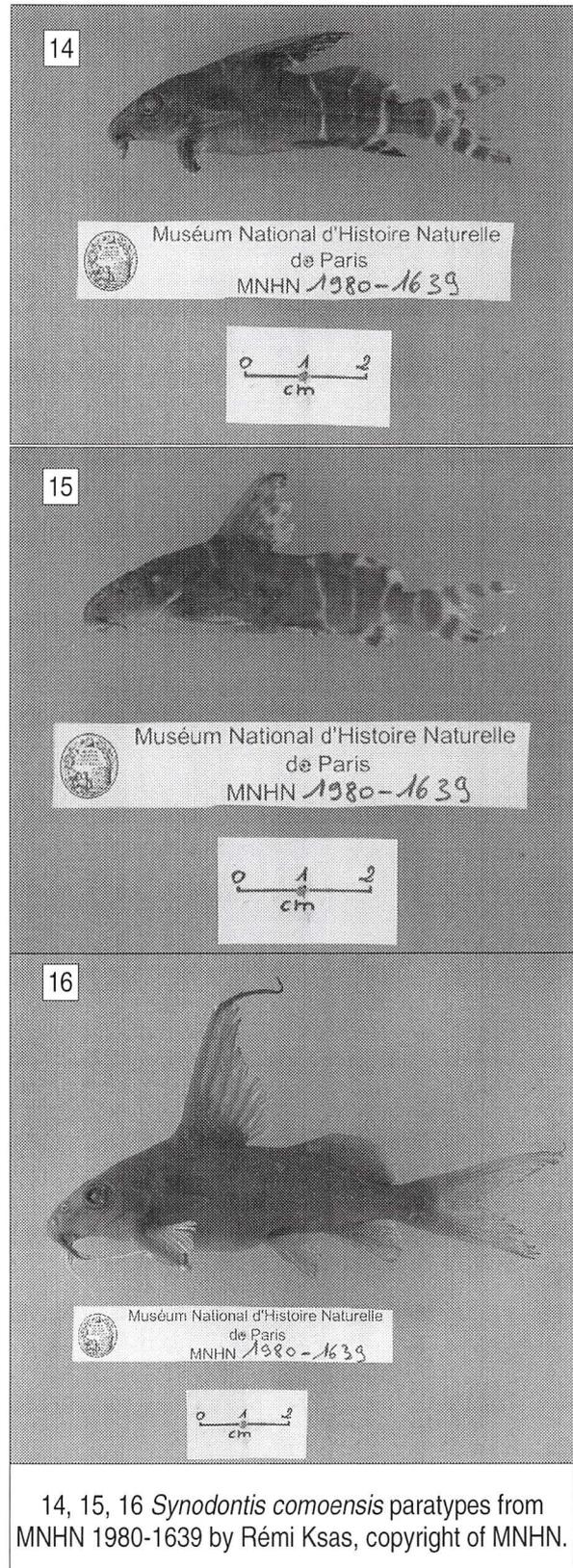
***Synodontis schoutedeni* David, 1936**

From Kungungu, Zaire.

See image of the Lectotype (MRAC 38093). The thin, sharp, and curved humeral process easily differentiates this species.



Synodontis schoutedeni lectotype MRAC 38093 by Emmanuel Vreven, copyright of MRAC.



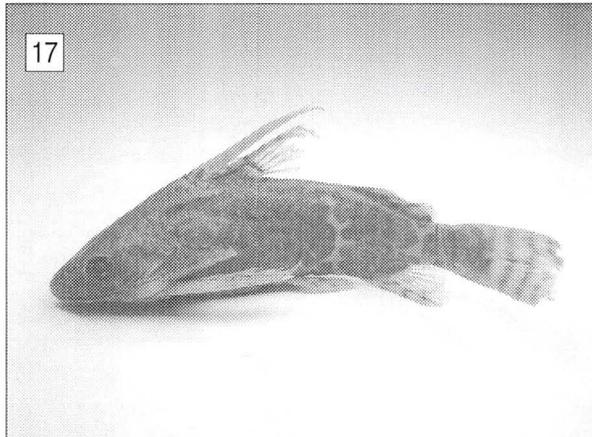
14, 15, 16 *Synodontis comoensis* paratypes from MNHN 1980-1639 by Rémi Ksas, copyright of MNHN.

CAT CHAT

Juveniles of this species could perhaps be confused at first glance with *S. sp. 'zebrinus'*, but the dorsal fin is much higher and more pointed in *S. comoensis*. Also the reticulated pattern disappears in adult *S. comoensis* whereas it remains in adult *S. sp. 'zebrinus'*.

Synodontis serpentis Whitehead, 1962

Originates from Athi River at Jilore, Kenya.

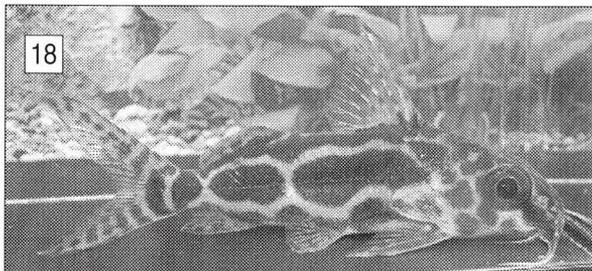


Synodontis serpentis paratype MRAC 165765 by Emmanuel Vreven, copyright of MRAC.

See image of a Paratype (MRAC 165765). This species has a different base colour pattern, being yellowish. The vertical wavy band across the posterior half of the body is diagnostic of the pattern of this species.

Synodontis robertsi Poll, 1974

Described from Elombe, Lukenie River, Zaire.



Synodontis robertsi image by Steven Grant.

Juvenile specimens of *S. sp. 'zebrinus'* could be mistaken for *S. robertsi* by some aquarists. However there are obvious differences. *S. robertsi* has a proportionately larger eye and its humeral process is much deeper.

Conclusions

Synodontis sp. 'zebrinus' does not appear to match that of any described species at the time of writing.

As hinted earlier, it is my opinion that this fish may be a hybrid.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Rémi Ksas and Patrice Pruvost at the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris for images of type specimens; Emmanuel Vreven of the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Belgium for images of type specimens; Edi Stöckli of the Natural History Museum of Basel, Switzerland for the image of the Holotype of *S. koensis*; Frank Schäfer of AQUALOG Verlag A.C., Germany for permission to reproduce the image of *S. ornatipinnis* from Glaser (2000).

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CORYDORAS 'C' NUMBER UPDATES

By Ian Fuller

| 'C' No | Species Species nearest to | 'C' No | Species Species nearest to |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|
| C1 | <i>C. incolicana</i> | C28 | cf <i>cervinus</i> |
| C2 | <i>C. parallelus</i> | C29 | ?? |
| C3 | Sp 'Dekeri' | C30 | cf <i>surinamensis</i> |
| C4 | <i>C. virginiae</i> | C31 | <i>C. bondi</i> |
| C5 | <i>C. pantanalensis</i> | C32 | <i>C. blochi</i> |
| C6 | cf <i>leucomelas</i> | C33 | ?? |
| C7 | cf <i>steindachneri</i> | C34 | ?? |
| C8 | Sp. 'long nose bondi' | C35 | <i>Aspidoras</i> 'Black phantom' |
| C9 | cf <i>Lamberti</i> | C36 | <i>Aspidoras</i> sp. |
| C10 | cf <i>amandajanea</i> | C37 | <i>Aspidoras</i> sp. |
| C11 | <i>C. mamore</i> | C38 | cf <i>agassizii</i> |
| C12 | <i>C. cruziensis</i> | C39 | cf <i>serratus</i> |
| C13 | cf <i>pinheiroi</i> | C40 | ?? |
| C14 | cf <i>loretoensis</i> (same as C 72) | C41 | ?? |
| C15 | <i>C. lacerdai</i> | C42 | Sp 'Kristinae' |
| C16 | cf <i>melini</i> | C43 | cf <i>brevirostris</i> |
| C17 | <i>C. stenocephalus</i> | C44 | cf <i>brevirostris</i> |
| C18 | cf <i>leopardus</i> | C45 | cf <i>araguaiaensis</i> 'Big spot' |
| C19 | cf <i>evelynae</i> | C46 | <i>C. kanei</i> |
| C20 | <i>C. arcuatus</i> | C47 | ?? |
| C21 | cf <i>crimmeni</i> | C48 | ?? |
| C22 | <i>C. cochui</i> | C49 | Sp 'False robustus' |
| C23 | <i>C. sararensis</i> | C50 | Sp Brazil sharp nose' |
| C24 | cf <i>vittatus</i> | C51 | ?? |
| C25 | <i>C. pinheiroi</i> | C52 | ?? |
| C26 | <i>C. kanei</i> | C53 | ?? |
| C27 | <i>C. seussi</i> | C54 | ?? |

| 'C' No | Species Species nearest to | 'C' No | Species Species nearest to |
|--------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| C55 | <i>C xinguensis</i> | C83 | ?? |
| C56 | ?? | C84 | ?? |
| C57 | Sp 'Nordestini' | C85 | cf melini |
| C58 | ?? | C86 | cf cervinus |
| C59 | <i>C. multimaculatus</i> | C87 | cf saramaccensis |
| C60 | <i>C. osteocarus</i> | C88 | cf undulatus |
| C61 | ?? | C89 | ?? |
| C62 | ?? | C90 | cf evelynae |
| C63 | ?? | C91 | Sp 'Huallaga' 'Peru bondi' |
| C64 | <i>C. reynoldsi</i> | C92 | Sp 'long nose Peru bondi ' |
| C65 | Sp 'Guarana' | C93 | ?? |
| C66 | cf similis | C94 | ?? |
| C67 | cf garbei | C95 | ?? |
| C68 | cf maculifer 'Bicuda' | C96 | cf armatus |
| C69 | <i>C. maculifer</i> | C97 | cf sychri |
| C70 | <i>C areio</i> | C98 | Sp 'long nose evelynae' |
| C71 | Sp long nose potaroensis | C99 | cf orcesi |
| C72 | cf loretoensis (same as C 14) | C100 | cf evelynae |
| C73 | cf griseus | C101 | cf simulatus |
| C74 | cf delphax | C102 | ?? |
| C75 | cf saramaccensis | C103 | ?? |
| C76 | ?? | C104 | ?? |
| C77 | cf acutus | C105 | cf kanei |
| C78 | cf treitlii | C106 | cf polystictus |
| C79 | cf loxozonus | C107 | cf polystictus |
| C80 | ?? | C108 | cf xinguensis |
| C81 | cf geryi | C109 | cf acutus |
| C82 | <i>C. loxozonus</i> | C110 | cf copei |



Zebra Plecs

(*Hypancistrus Zebra*)



Graham Summersgill

I first bought a Zebra Plec about four or five years ago to put in my three-foot community tank. I had kept various Cory's and I liked the look of the Zebra's. Soon after I bought three more and these four appeared quite happy together. As I read up more on them, I decided to buy more as the advice was to keep quite a few together. I should say that at this time Zebras were a lot cheaper to buy. I remember feeling guilty having spent £90 for five small fish - how times change! The fish always appeared happy and healthy in the community tank and I have never had a fish die under normal circumstances. (I have lost about five or six when an unknown disease decimated the tank but never under normal circumstances). I have found that these fish live for quite a number of years.

I continued to buy more fish until I had about fourteen in the tank. Because of the other fish in the tank I felt that the Zebras did not have enough space to be at their best. As I learned more, I also realized that I was over the biggest hurdle if I wanted to try and breed them, i.e. I had quite a number of the fish and, hopefully, a mixture of males and females.

Following an injury at work, I needed a "project" at home so I decided to buy a separate tank just for Zebras. I chose a Juwel "Rio 180" tank and also fitted an Eheim "Professional" external filter suitable for up to 77-gallon tanks. At the time, the advice was that to breed Zebras they required very warm, flowing water. This set up provides flowing water all right! I set the new tank's temperature to about 82/83 degrees. I added about an inch and a half layer of small gravel, some pieces of bogwood and added the fish. I also added a small shoal of Corydoras Sterbai to help to clean the tank and because this was what the Zebras were used to. (I know Ian Fuller is going to kill me very slowly when he hears this about using Cory's to "clean up" after other fish but at the time the Zebras did not stray far out of the caves and there was noticeable uneaten food in the tank. Cory's love Bloodworms anyway)

At the time I was using an RO water maker for the community tank and I figured, as this was what they were used to, I would use soft water in the Zebra tank as well. I had set up the tank in a spare bedroom so that the tank would be quiet and undisturbed. I then sat and watched then for hours on end! Guess what! - nothing happened. I did notice that the Cory's were getting very jumpy when I was moving around. They were not settling in at all so I took them out and they went back to the community tank. To be honest, I then started to loose interest. I had never had any success with breeding fish in the community tank and my expectations were obviously too high for a fast result with the Zebras. I had other things on my mind and the tank was not getting the attention it should have had. The Zebras however had other ideas about things. I had stopped doing regular water changes and no longer regularly monitored the water parameters. I occasionally cleaned the glass of all the algae so that I could see the fish and fed them almost entirely on frozen bloodworm and anthemia. I did get round to checking the water and found that it had a pH of about 8 and a GH of about 13 /14. Zero Ammonia, Nitrite and Nitrate. The fish appeared as happy as fish can appear and I could see that each one had it's own cave or hiding place. I also noticed that after the territories had been established, the fish came out more so that I actually saw more of them.

About January/February this year I was sitting watching the tank when I saw a very small fish darting about in the tank. I remember thinking that a Cory must still be in there. I quickly noticed that this was not a Cory but a VERY small Zebra. Yippee! a new arrival. About two days later I was due to go away for a week and invariably whenever I go away leaving my wife Janet to look after the fish something dies. (Sorry Janet but it's true isn't it). You can probably guess how we both felt at this time. Over the next two days we counted four fry. We also found the remains of one more. We found that as it became dusk, we could see

the fry eating algae of the back of the tank and could watch and count them easily. When I was away, I received daily reports from Janet. Every day she saw another until when I was due home she had seen 8 altogether. Her new regime prior to going to bed was to watch the tank for up to an hour in almost total darkness counting baby Zebras! Bet she would have divorced me if I had suggested she do this!

As I had not heard of any one breeding these fish I did not know what to do for the best. Working on the assumption that what ever I did was going to be wrong, I did nothing!

As time went on I started to loose these fry. Every now and again I would find a dead one floating on the surface. If I had been asked three months earlier I would have been happy to know the adults were breeding but by now, I was very disappointed whenever I found a dead fish. I am one of these strange people who cannot leave things alone and I decided to try changing one or two things. I changed the direction of the filter outlet and decided to change the water temperature as well. Don't ask why, because I don't know! As soon as I did this of course I realised that this was the thing not to do and tried to get things back how they had been. If it's not broken, don't fix it! I did decide to leave the temp at about 86°F though.

As time went on I ended up with three surviving fry. They were about one inch long and starting to fill out. They spent all of their time in amongst the pieces of slate and appeared to be causing no problems to the tank set up. About the last week in June 03, I was trying to show Janet how they were getting on when she pointed out another fish. This one was VERY VERY small and obviously a new arrival. We sat and watched for a time and saw another new fish. These were noticeably smaller than the first fry we had found at the start of the year. We ended up counting about six or seven new fry. As usual when something happens, we had booked a holiday away for the next week and my mother was going to house/fish sit for us. Knowing what happens when I am away filled us all with doubt about the future for the fry. I found one dead before leaving but I also found one of the original three fish dead. I had decided to put these three in a

separate plastic tank floating in the original. I had drilled lots of holes in the sides and base of the plastic tank so that it held the same water as the original. I did this because I did not want these three to compete with the new arrivals for the algae on the tank wall and as the first step towards moving them to another tank as the original was getting quite crowded. I have now returned from holiday and can report that there have been no fatalities.

I am starting to notice another problem though. In the adults tank there are regular "disagreements" over territory. I can see that some of the adult males are starting to look a little battle scarred. Two or three of them have marks on their sides. The only way I can describe these marks is that they look like they have had their black stripes rubbed down with sand paper. I have no doubt that this is where they have been rubbing against the slate and wood in the tank during their quite violent pushing matches. I am planning to move these males to another tank to provide more space for them. No doubt I will find that in doing this I will separate the breeding pair! I intend to leave the new arrivals in the established adult tank for at least a few months or, hopefully until the next batch of fry arrive. Well you have to be positive don't you. They appear to do well foraging around in the gravel and between the pieces of slate.

At no time have I ever seen anything I would describe as breeding activity. I have never seen any eggs and I have only seen the new fry when they have been free swimming having digested their yolk sack. I can only suggest that, from my experience, if people are interested in breeding Zebra plecs they do better when quite a few are left alone in warm flowing water, in private. I would like to hear from any one else who has had success breeding Zebras to compare notes.

Graham Summersgill

PS. One of my adult fish is marked differently to the others. Every other Zebra I have seen has straight black lines but this one (he's called Wavey) has wavey lines. I have seen a drawing of a similarly marked fish in a book (the aqualog Plec book I think) but I am interested if anyone else has seen another one or owns one in the flesh???

An update to:

On the validity and identity of some species of *Synodontis* Cuvier, 1817 (Siluriformes: Mochokidae)

By Steven Grant

Since the publication of the above article in Cat Chat, I have been contacted by Erwin Schraml with some interesting information.

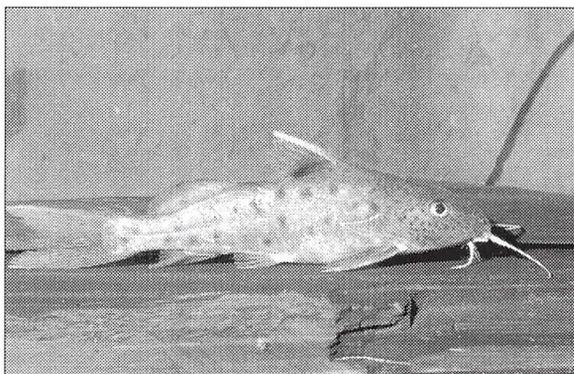
Part of my article covered a discussion on *Synodontis leopardus* Pfeffer, 1896 (may date to 1894). I hypothesised that the type specimen (which has now been destroyed) was likely to have come from the Pangani River, near Korogwe, Tanzania.

I also hypothesised that *S. leopardus* could be a senior synonym of either *S. ricardoae* Seegers, 1996 or more likely *S. rukwaensis* Hilgendorf & Pappenheim, 1903.

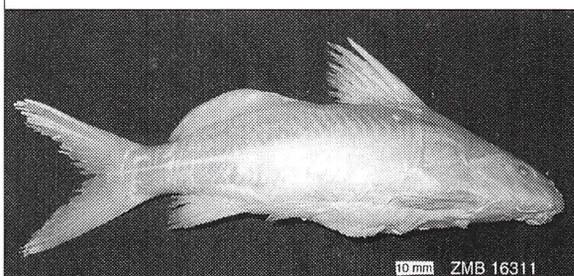
Schraml (2002) reports on some specimens that had been imported from the Pangani River which have the correct pattern for *S. leopardus*, and also have the large serrations on the inner edge of the pectoral fin spine. The only difference is the colour. In Schraml's specimens the base colour is bluish-grey with blackish markings (some specimens had no body markings), instead of light brown base colour and darker brown markings reported for *S. leopardus*; but it is known for *S. rukwaensis* specimens to be brown with black marks when young, but greyish blue when older (Seegers, 1996).

Schraml (2002) captions the images as *Synodontis maculipinna* Norman, 1922 (which originates from Mpanganye, Rufigi River, Tanzania) whereas Seegers has informed Schraml that he considers the specimens to represent *S. rukwaensis* as he feels *S. maculipinna* is a junior synonym of *S. rukwaensis*. I would tend to agree with Seegers synonymy of *S. maculipinna* with *S. rukwaensis*. I have captioned the images here as *Synodontis* cf. *leopardus* until further study is undertaken.

It still stick to my hypothesis that *S. leopardus* is a possible senior synonym of either *S. ricardoae* Seegers, 1996 or more likely *S. rukwaensis* Hilgendorf & Pappenheim, 1903 and *S. maculipinna* Norman, 1922.



Synodontis cf. *leopardus* image by Erwin Schraml.



Synodontis rukwaensis lectotype ZMB 16311 image by Peter Bartsch, copyright of ZMB.

References

- Grant, S., 2003. On the validity and identity of some species of *Synodontis* Cuvier, 1817 (Siluriformes: Mochokidae). Cat Chat – The Journal of the Catfish Study Group (UK) Vol 4 Number 2, pages 15-19.
- Schraml, E., 2002. *Synodontis* from the Pangani-River. Internet Article from Import News – <http://home.t-online.de/home/schraml.e/indexe.htm>
- Seegers, L., 1996. The fishes of the Lake Rukwa drainage. *Ann. Soc. Zool. Belge* v. 278: 1-407.



CATFISH STUDY GROUP

(UK)

Sunday 16 November 2003

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There is a 15% commission to the Catfish Study Group on all sales. Payments to vendors will be made at the interval or at the end of the Auction.

The CSG is in no position to accept responsibility for the condition of any item sold at the auction or to exchange any item purchased. If in doubt, bid for an item 'as seen'. The vendor's name will be available to the purchaser, in the event of a problem, on the day only.

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A BIG THANKS

Due to the fact that the Editors computer submitted a sick note and subsequently died, this Journal is a week late. Hence the Open Show has been and gone, which gives the Group an early opportunity to thank our Open Show sponsors, who are listed below in no particular order:

BAS

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Their support this year has been greatly appreciated by all who attended the Open Show.

Details in the next Journal

Forthcoming Events

17 October 03

'L' Numbers

By Robin Warne

21 November 03

Autumn Auction

12 December 03

FREE Hot Pot, Quiz and a good natter with long lost fishkeepers and meet new members

Cat Chat Vol 4 No 2 Errata

The following corrections are required to the Hara article

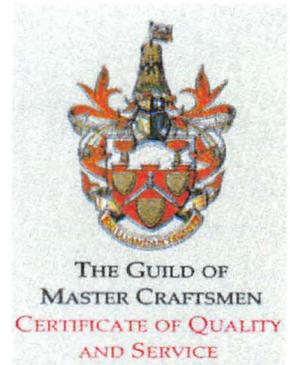
1. The image of Hara jerdoni taken from above was taken by myself, not DMA Wright.
2. The images taken from above of both sexes of Hara horai were captioned the wrong way i.e. the image on page 5 from above is actually of the male, and the image on page 6 from above is the female.

Comment: The fish pictured in the spawning article by Adrian Taylor are actually Hara hara not Hara jerdoni.



G.B.W

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