

**NATIONAL GOLDFISH STANDARDS  
&  
TECHNICAL INFORMATION**

**BOOKLET No: 4**

**Eleventh Edition 2002  
Federation of British Aquatic Societies**

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## FOREWORD

This is the eleventh reprint and the third revision of the Federation's Goldfish Standards. First printed in 1947 they were unique in that many of the features first appearing in the standards have been adopted by other organisations both at home and throughout the world. The five twenty pointing system being but one of them. The 1947 standards were subject to a major revision in 1954 to recognise the advancements that had been made in goldfish breeding. In 1973 when the last revision took place some adjustments were made to existing standards, but primarily the revision was to introduce new standards to cater for several new varieties that were being imported from the Far East in quantity. Some twenty years later we are aware of yet further variation in some of the standards, most notable the finnage of the *Bristol Shubunkin*, the *Tancho Comet* and *Tancho Oranda* and the eye sacs of the *Bubble-eye*. To enable us to recognise and cater for these alterations the Federation's Judges & Standards Committee have undertaken a major overall of the Goldfish Standards.

The committee has sought opinion from goldfish keepers both within the Federation and externally to it, and whilst not claiming to have accepted all of the views put forward we have used those, which we considered were best suited to our requirements, this has resulted in some modification of both some drawings and text with a view of rendering them more facile in use and to seek their acceptability to the widest possible spectrum of goldfish opinion.

The use of the Federation's show class lettering system has been retained throughout the page numbering. With Singletail Goldfish being exhibited in class 'U' and its subdivisions and Twintail Goldfish in class 'V' and its subdivisions. To maintain the booklet in good order the Federation is able to supply a plastic covered A5 ring binder; this protect the pages from both dirt and water. Contact the current Merchandising Officer if you wish to obtain one, whose name and address is to be found in the current Year Book.

To those who have contributed both past and present to the production of the many Standard Books we recognise the work of Alex Fraser-Brunner, Len Betts, Cat Brown, Brian Baker, Bob & Sheila Esson, Les Pearce and Pete Watson.

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## JUDGING, EXHIBITING, GENERAL GUIDANCE & INFORMATION

Nomenclature first introduced by the Goldfish Society of Great Britain has been used in these standards. Metallic, Nacreous and Matt to describe the three basic diaphanic scale groups; Singletail, Twintail and Dorsaless to describe the three basic finnage configurations.

### BASIC & INTERMEDIATE:

Certain varieties of Goldfish are considered 'Basic Varieties' and the other 'Intermediate Varieties'; basic varieties exhibit the characteristics of the intermediate varieties. Organisations considering staging limited classes for Goldfish should ensure that they provide classes for the basic varieties before staging specific classes.

### SCALE GROUPS:

Although it is generally recognised that there are at least five diaphanic scale groups, the three listed above are used for exhibition purposes. These groups are determined by the amount of crystalline reflective material immediately below the scales and within the upper dermis. This reflective material is Guanine. There are complex genetical factors surrounding its inheritance that are not of concern here. The first of the three exhibition groupings is Metallic, in which all the scales are quite distinguishable, have a layer of guanine backing the scales giving the appearance of burnished metal, some times alluded to as '*hard scales*'. The second is Nacreous, in which all the scales are still visible some with a scattering of guanine backing scales giving the fish a pearly lustre. Lastly Matt, in which the scales are difficult to see and the surface of the fish is dull and devoid of shine with no guanine backing any scales, these are sometimes alluded to as '*soft scales*'.

- a). A Metallic fish exhibits no Matt scaling and has a full iris to both eyes.
- b). A Matt fish exhibits no Metallic scaling and because of the absence of Guanine no iris to both eyes. These are some times alluded to as '*shoe button eyes*'.
- c). Nacreous fish are an intermediate type and exhibit a mixture of both Metallic and Matt scaling, the best specimens have and absence of Guanine on their gill plates (operculum) known as '*soft gill plates*' and full irises to both eyes.

It is important to note that not all of the diaphanic groups are acceptable with some varieties as these are varieties with a set colour requirement.

## **FINNAGE & BODY TYPES:**

Those varieties of Goldfish possessing the caudal and anal fins single and median are known as Singletails, those in which the caudal and anal fins are divided and paired as Twintails and those without a Dorsal as Dorsaless. At present all Dorsaless varieties are also Twintails. Singletails are normal bodied, i.e. Basically *Common Goldfish* shape, they have a body depth of less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  the body length; it is also very important for both breeders and judges to ensure that Singletails are not foreshortened in the body by testing that the head length will go into body length the correct number of times.

A similar test is also applied to Twintail varieties. Although Twintails are short bodied, *Fantail* or *Veiltail* shape the body is always deeper than  $\frac{1}{2}$  the body length. However ensure that the body is not so foreshortened that the head appears as an addition to the body, that the body contour flows evenly into the head. The lateral line is also a body guide with Twintails, not more than  $\frac{3}{8}$  of the body depth should be below the lateral line. The Caudal and Anal fins of Twintails must be fully divided and the two halves of each fin equally developed and a perfect match each the twin of the other.

In all varieties both Singletails and Twintails where present, the lead edge of the Dorsal is equal in length to the pelvic fins. The General criterion regarding finnage is that finnage follows the rule of matching; one long all long, one tending to be pointed all tending to be pointed, one rounded all rounded.

## **BODY PROPORTIONS:**

The body proportions of the differing varieties can best be understood by studying the configuration Diagrams on Pages 4 and 5. Note the horizontal registers and the relative positions of the vertical co-ordinates, the start and termination points, the fins, and the body length and depth ratios. All these factors can best be assessed by the application of the configuration system.

## **COLOUR:**

Colour is difficult to define in word and is best seen; the intending exhibitor will soon discover what is favoured on the show bench. Note those exhibits that gain high points for colour, seek out the judges' opinion as to why he favoured certain fish for colour in preference to others.

## **METALLIC COLOURS**

Broadly the colours sought for in Metallic fish are a rich deep Orange-Red or a deep chrome Yellow, except for those varieties that are colour specific. *Moors*, *Jikin* and *Tancho* are such varieties. With *Moors* the colour required

is a rich velvet Black. The *Jikin* is required to be devoid of colour pigment on the body with just the lips and finnage a deep Orange-Red. Depending on the amount of guanine present, the body colour will be either silver or white. *Tancho* fishes are required to be devoid of colour pigment on the body with just the dermal growth on the head a deep Orange-Red, depending on the amount of guanine present their body and finnage colour will also be either silver or white.

Metallic fish exhibiting just one of the primary colours Orange/Red, Yellow or Black are referred to as '*self coloured*' or '*self's*', the lack of colour on a metallic fish allows the guanine to show through as Silver, and/or Creamy White. Silver or White therefore indicates the fish is lacking colour pigmentation. Black is sometimes seen in the extremities of the finnage and along the dorsal ridge of the body, this can indicate that a fish has not fully completed the colour change from the 'wild' bronze birth colour, in most cases the colour change will complete itself in time. Colour in Metallic fish should always be intense and spread into the far extremities of the finnage. If more than one colour is present then it should be in a pleasant symmetrical pattern

#### **NACREOUS COLOURS:**

Nacreous fish exhibit a greater variety of colours than Metallic fish; these include Red, Blue, Violet and Brown. These combining with the Primary colours of Orange/Red, Yellow and Black together with the silver of the guanine produce an abundance of shades and hues. The basic ground colour deemed most desirable is a deep blue overlaid with a mottling of all the other colours with a minimum of metallic scaling.

#### **MATT COLOURS:**

Matt fish are quite often devoid of both colour and guanine and therefore are not suitable as exhibition specimens they are sometimes retained for breeding simply because they are lacking these features. However it is possible to come across well coloured Matts, on close examination these are quite often found to be of the diaphanic group know as *Pseudo-Matt*, this is a diaphanic group that are completely matt scaled but breed as if they were a nacreous fish, as with *Mock Metallic* their genetics are not fully understood at this time.

#### **SHOW RULES:**

Prior to exhibiting Goldfish exhibitors should first obtain a copy of the Federation's Show Rules and the Goldfish Pointing System. This will help them enter the exhibit in the correct class and fulfil the requirements of the

Exhibition. All this information is to be found in FBAS Book 5, a copy of which can be obtained direct from the FBAS Merchandising Officer or through a local Aquarist Society.

### **EXHIBITING:**

Briefly when exhibiting Goldfish it is the duty of the exhibitor to ensure that the exhibit is shown in a container of a size suitable for the comfort of the creature and one that will enable it to display to the maximum advantage. The container must be clean and filled with clean clear water and that the viewing area is free any from distortion. The exhibit free from disease, damage and parasites. All the above seems obvious that it should not be necessary to explain it, however some exhibitors display fish in poor condition or in containers that are quite unsuitable that one wonders at their motives for doing so.

### **SHOW SIZE:**

Whilst Goldfish unlike their tropical counter parts are not subject to pointing for size, it is reasonable nevertheless, to expect a fish to reach a minimum size before it is exhibited. Singletails should be a minimum of 75mm/3" and Twintails 55mm/2¼" body length. Body length being measured from the snout to the caudal peduncle. Fish shown below this size will not be disqualified but will be severely down pointed for body, this means 10 points or less.

### **JUDGING:**

Judges too have their part to play. It is their duty to see that an exhibit is healthy, active, well nourished and cared for, free from disease, damage and parasites, that it is not deformed. Judges will fully point all exhibits that conform to the Show Rules, neither a cursory examination nor a block pointing will be accepted as fair judging. If goldfish keepers and breeders are to be encouraged to exhibit their fish they require them to be judged by one of their peers, i.e. a person who knows and understands Goldfish. Far too many exhibition organisers fail to understand this.

Finally Goldfish Standards regardless of their quality or acceptability will not in themselves produce one good Goldfish. The primary aim of all Goldfish enthusiasts should be to strive to produce quality Goldfish not quality standards.

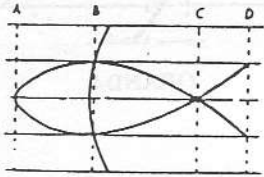
Bob Esson.

September 2002

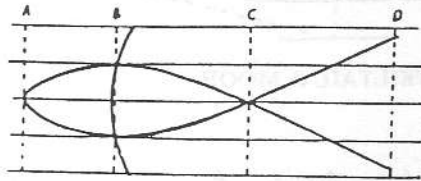


# The Structural Varieties

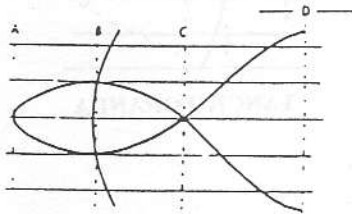
## TWINTAILS & SINGLETAILS



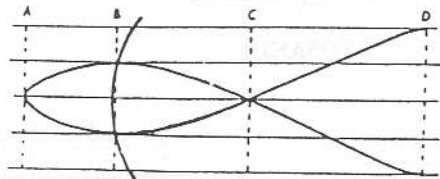
COMMON GOLDFISH &  
LONDON SHUBUNKIN



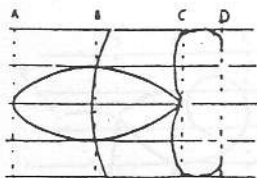
TANCHO COMET



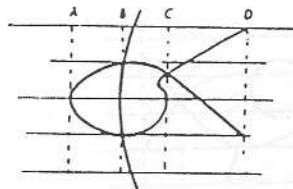
BRISTOL SHUBUNKIN



COMET

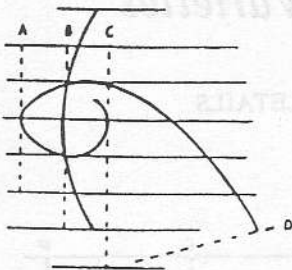


JIKIN

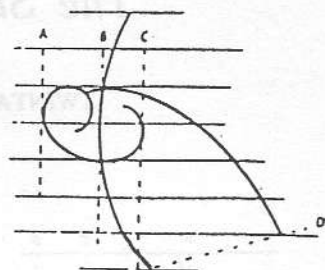


FANTAIL & PEARLSCALE

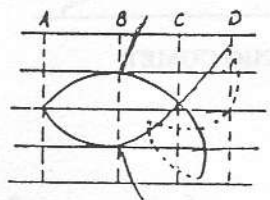
ESSENTIAL PROPORTIONS SET ON A SERIES OF CO-ORDINATE LINES



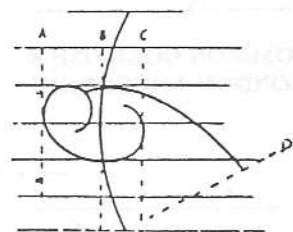
VEILTAIL & MOOR



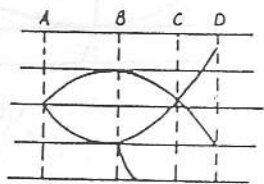
ORANDA



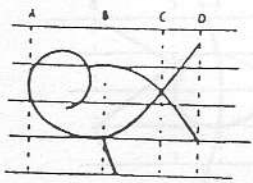
TOSAKIN



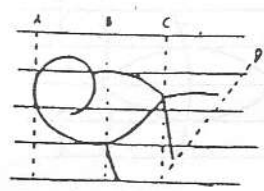
TANCHO ORANDA



POM PON CELESTIAL  
BUBBLE EYE

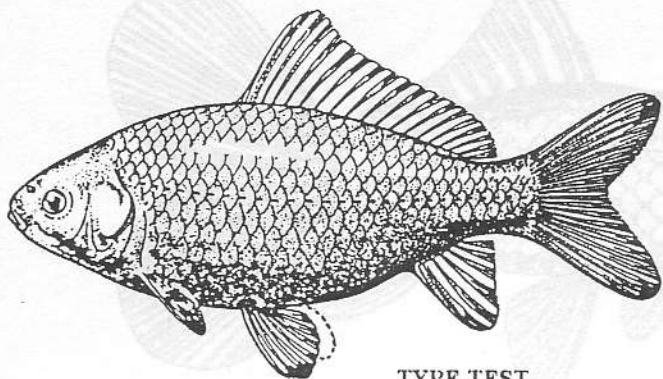


LIONHEAD



RANCHU

COMMON GOLDFISH  
&  
LONDON SHUBUNKIN



TYPE TEST

- 1 Body depth not more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  body length
- 2 Anal, Dorsal and Caudal fins to be single
- 3 Pectoral and pelvic fins to be paired and equal
- 4 Caudal fin not to be longer than  $\frac{1}{3}$  body length
- 5 All fins to have rounded ends
- 6 Fish to be free from disease, parasites and deformities
- 7 Fishes failing type test to be severely down pointed

**BODY:** Head length into body not less than  $2\frac{1}{4}$  times. Upper and lower contours approximately equal. Moderately compressed but not razor backed, snout rounded, nasal folds not enlarged, caudal peduncle length and depth equal.

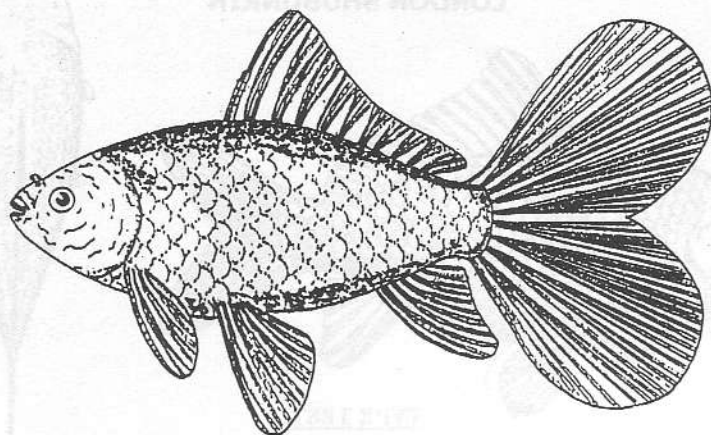
**FINS:** Dorsal held erect slightly concave behind the front lobe, pectorals narrower than pelvics, anal with a straight rear margin, caudal fin well spread, forked with equal lobes, all fins to have a distinct rounded appearance.

**COLOUR:** The Common Goldfish is the metallic version of this variety, the London Shubunkin the nacreous or matt variety. The colours for both varieties is as laid down for the diaphanic groups.

**CHARACTERISTICS:** Intensity of colour and good body lines.

**REMARKS:** Major faults are. Elongated finnage, finnage tending to have pointed extremities, poor body shape taking into consideration that females maybe slightly deeper and rounded, check this by looking down on the fish to be sure in your own mind that it is a female and not a badly shaped male. Shoe button eyes and areas of metallic scaling are also to be treated as major faults with nacreous and matt fish.

## BRISTOL TYPE SHUBUNKIN



- 1 Body depth not more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  body length
- 2 Anal, Dorsal and Caudal fins to be single
- 3 Pectoral and pelvic fins to be paired
- 4 All fins to be well spread
- 5 All fins to have rounded ends
- 6 Fish to be free from disease, parasites and deformities
- 7 Fishes failing type test to be severely down pointed

**BODY:** Head length into body not less than  $2\frac{1}{4}$  times. Upper and lower contours approximately equal, moderately compressed but not razor backed, snout rounded, nasal folds not enlarged, caudal peduncle length and depth equal.

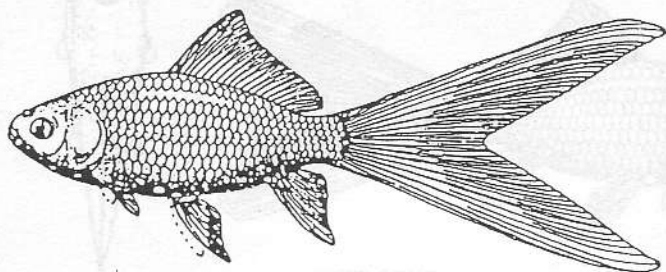
**FINS:** Dorsal held erect slightly concave behind the front lobe, dorsal, pelvics and anal  $\frac{1}{4}$  body depth, pectorals and pelvics paired and matching each other in size and form, caudal fin forked lobes equal the spread to be greater than  $\frac{1}{4}$  body length.

**COLOUR:** Only fishes of the nacreous and matt diaphanic groups are recognised in this variety, strong colours extending into the fins, large areas of a blue base colour with red, yellow, black etc, overlaying spot and blot markings to be preferred.

**CHARACTERISTICS:** Carriage, spread and shape of caudal fin.

**REMARKS:** Major faults are. The caudal drooping, scissor tailing and curling over top are common, as is a general inability to carry the caudal well spread, the dorsal too is subject to a curling in the front upper area, shortened bodies (check the head body ratio), shoe button eyes and areas of metallic scaling are also to be treated as major faults.

## COMET



### TYPE TEST

- 1 Body depth not more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  body length
- 2 Anal, Dorsal and Caudal fins to be single
- 3 Pectoral and pelvic fins to be paired and equal
- 4 Caudal fin to be longer than  $\frac{1}{2}$  body length
- 5 All fins to have pointed ends
- 6 Body to be more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times head length
- 7 Fish to be free from disease, parasites and deformities
- 8 Fishes failing type test to be severely down pointed

**BODY:** Head length into body not less than  $2\frac{1}{4}$  times, upper and lower contours approximately equal, moderately compressed but not razor backed, snout rounded, nasal folds not enlarged, caudal peduncle length and depth equal.

**FINS:** Dorsal held erect slightly concave behind the front lobe, pelvics and anal first ray the same length, pectorals shorter, caudal deeply forked and well spread with equal lobes, all fins to have a distinct pointed appearance.

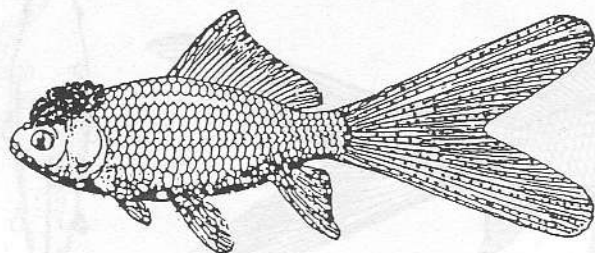
**COLOUR:** Only fishes of the metallic diaphanous group are recognised in this variety, nacreous or matt fish are not acceptable.

**CHARACTERISTICS:** Carriage, spread and shape of caudal fin.

**REMARKS:** Major faults are. Shortened finnage, finnage tending to have rounded extremities, poor body shape, too short or deep, taking into consideration that females maybe slightly deeper and rounded, check this by looking down on the fish to be sure that it is a female and not a badly shaped male.



## TANCHO COMET



### TYPE TEST

- 1 Body depth not more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  body length
- 2 Anal, Dorsal and Caudal fins to be single
- 3 Pectoral and pelvic fins to be paired and equal
- 4 Caudal fin to be longer than  $\frac{1}{2}$  body length
- 5 The head to display a dermal growth in the form of a cap
- 6 Body to be more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times head length
- 7 Fish to be free from disease, parasites and deformities
- 8 Fishes failing type test to be severely down pointed

**BODY:** Head into body not less than  $2\frac{3}{4}$  upper and lower contours approximately equal, moderately compressed but not razor backed, snout rounded, nasal folds not enlarged, caudal peduncle length and depth equal.

**FINS:** Dorsal held erect slightly concave behind the front lobe, dorsal and pelves  $\frac{2}{3}$  body depth, pectorals and anal shorter, caudal  $\frac{1}{2}$  forked and well spread with equal lobes, all fins to have a slightly rounded appearance.

**COLOUR:** This is a fixed colour variety, the body is silver, the finnage clear, the head cap is a deep orange/red, no other colour pattern is acceptable.

**CHARACTERISTICS:** Size, colour and intensity of dermal cap, carriage and spread of caudal fin.

**REMARKS:** Major faults are. Short caudal, finnage tending to have very pointed or rounded extremities, Poor cap development or thin colour, dermal growth on the operculum, poor body shape taking into consideration that females maybe slightly deeper and rounded, check this by looking down on the fish to be sure in your own mind that it is a female and not a badly shaped male. Poor cap development or thin colour, dermal growth on the operculum, This fish is not to be confused with the Comet. Fish that do not conform to the colour must be severely down pointed.

## GOLDFISH FEATURES

### Divided caudal & Twin anal fins:

Twin tailed varieties are required to exhibit a fully divided caudal and anal fin. Therefore any joining along the caudal will be down pointed prorata. Any twin tail variety that does not posses two clearly separated anal fins will be disqualified.

### Hood growths:

The hood growth on varieties that carry this feature fall into two types: the *Tancho Comet* and *Tancho Oranda*: in which the dermal growth a deep orange is confined to the top of the head in these varieties the growth must not extend beyond the top of the head. The varieties *Lionhead*, *Oranda* and *Ranchu*, carry a full dermal head growth, which covers the complete head and operculum. One will occasionally find dermal growth on other varieties usually with older fishes, as this may be a sign of age. Nevertheless theses fish will be disqualified as they are carrying the feature of another variety.

### Pearlscales:

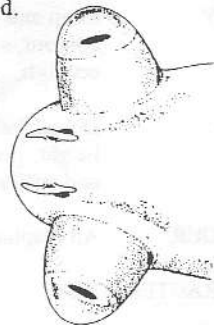
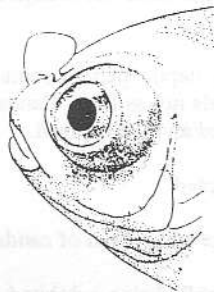
The *Pearlscale* is quite distinctive in so much as it is slightly concave in shaped, whereas scales that protrude from a fishes body through disease are flat with reddening below the scales.

### Nasal flaps:

In many of the goldfish twin-tailed varieties the nasal flaps may be slightly enlarged. The shape can be simple, as shown here, or the edge scalloped or crinkled: however they must not be enlarge to the extent that they approach those of the *Pom Pon*, where the nasal flaps are much enlarged, elaborately folded and cleft to form a chrysanthemum-like growth.

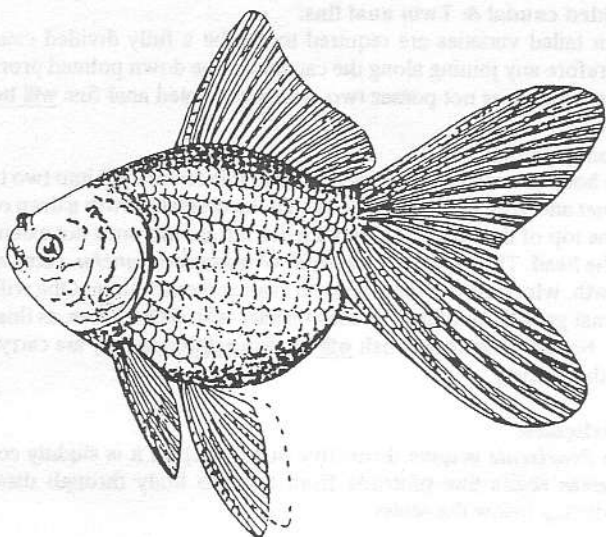
### Telescopic eyes:

Several forms of enlarged and protruding eyes are known; of these the type depicted are to be preferred and awarded the higher points. It is important that the cornea be clear and devoid of any black coloration and is undamaged, the iris to be a complete circle not oval, misshapen or segmented.



Eyes must protrude in the horizontal plane and not droop downwards or turn upwards, nor should they slant backwards. They may however have a slight forward slant in keeping with the shape of the head. And most importantly they must match in size, shape and balance.

## FANTAIL



### TYPE TEST

- 1 Body depth more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  body length
- 2 Dorsal single
- 3 Caudal, anal, pectoral and pelvic fins to be paired and equal
- 4 Caudal and anal fully divided
- 5 Caudal  $\frac{1}{4}$  forked but not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$ , no part of the top edge to drop below the horizontal plane
- 6 Fish to be free from disease, parasites and deformities
- 7 Fishes failing type test to be severely down pointed

**BODY:** Deep and rounded, egg shape, head line to flow evenly into body contour, snout rounded, nasal folds not enlarged, caudal peduncle set high.

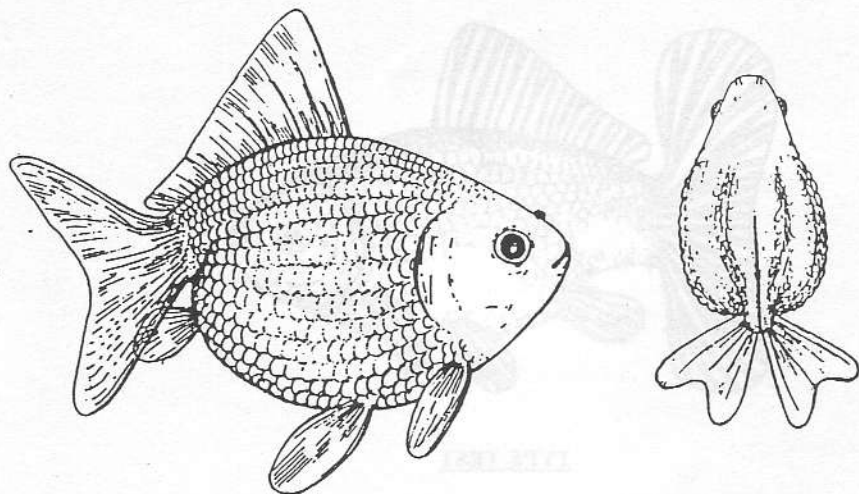
**FINS:** Dorsal held erect  $\frac{3}{8}$  body depth, pelvics same length as dorsal height, pectorals and annals not as long, Caudal to be  $\frac{1}{4}$  forked and stiffly held, lobes equal and well spread.

**COLOUR:** All diaphanic groups accepted.

**CHARACTERISTICS:** Shape, carriage and spread of caudal fin.

**REMARKS:** Major faults are. Veiltail culls being exhibited as Fantails. Care must be taken that fish with elongated finnage, high dorsals, ribbon tails and those with deep bodies are treated as major faults.

## PEARLSCALE



### TYPE TEST

- 1 Body depth more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  body length
- 2 Dorsal single
- 3 Caudal, anal, pectoral and pelvic fins to be paired and equal
- 4 Caudal and anal fully divided
- 5 Caudal  $\frac{1}{4}$  forked but not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$ , no part of the top edge to drop below the horizontal plane
- 6 Scales to have a raised concave appearance
- 7 Fish to be free from disease, parasites and deformities
- 8 Fishes failing type test to be severely down pointed

**BODY:** Deep and rounded egg shape, scales concave giving a dropsically effect head line do not flow evenly into body contour, snout rounded, nasal folds not enlarged, caudal peduncle set high.

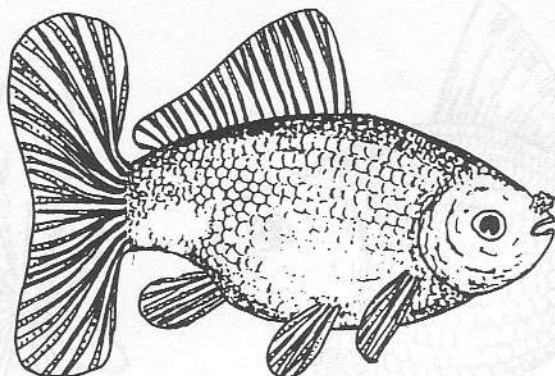
**FINS:** Dorsal held erect  $\frac{1}{2}$  body depth, pelvics same length as dorsal height, pectorals and annals not as long, Caudal to be  $\frac{1}{3}$  forked and stiffly held, lobes equal and well spread.

**COLOUR:** All diaphanic groups accepted.

**CHARACTERISTICS:** Uniformity and development of scales.

**REMARKS:** Major faults are. Horizontal lines of scales incomplete often the rows are interspersed with normal scales. Ensure that the root of the scales is not 'blooded' showing that infection is present.

## JIKIN



### TYPE TEST

- 1 Body depth not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  body length
- 2 Dorsal single
- 3 Caudal, anal, pectoral and pelvic fins to be paired and equal
- 4 Anal fully divided
- 5 Lower caudal fully divided, upper divided  $\frac{1}{2}$  its length
- 6 Caudal carried upright and at right angles to the body
- 7 Fish to be free from disease, parasites and deformities
- 8 Fishes failing type test to be severely down pointed

**BODY:** The most shallow bodied of all the twintails, depth approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  body length, egg shape, not razor backed, head lines flow evenly into body contour, snout rounded, nasal folds not enlarged, caudal peduncle wide and strong.

**FINS:** Dorsal held erect  $\frac{2}{3}$  body depth, pelvics same length as dorsal height, pectorals and annals not as long, caudal is held away from the body approximating open Butterfly wings in shape, very shallow forking.

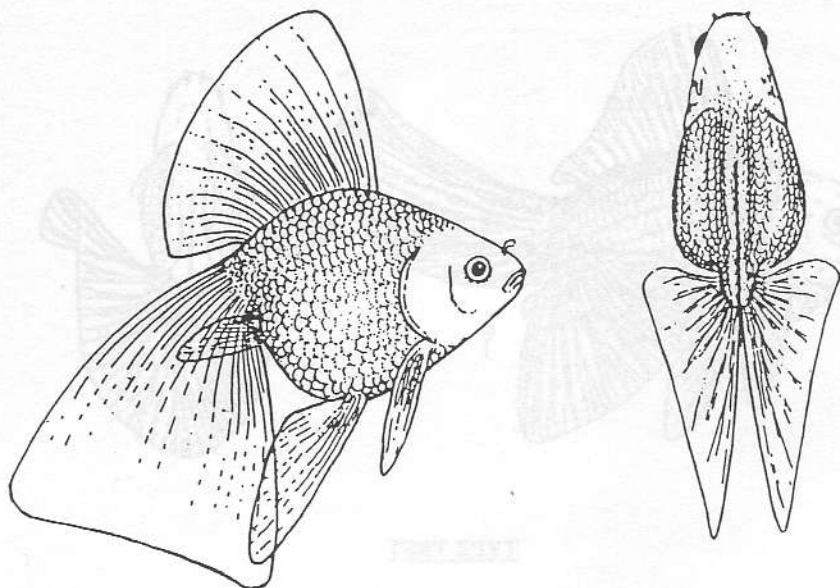
**COLOUR:** This is a fixed colour variety, the lips and all fins a deep orange-red the body metallic white, when viewed from the rear a triangle of white body colour shows at the base of the caudal.

**CHARACTERISTICS:** The shape, carriage and spread of the caudal fin and the conformity of the colour pattern.

**REMARKS:** Major faults are. Deep or attenuated bodies, poor caudal carriage, Only fish with the correct colour pattern should take awards. Any other colours are to be treated as major faults.



## VEILTAIL



### TYPE TEST

- 1 Body depth to be more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  body length
- 2 Dorsal single
- 3 Caudal, anal, pectoral and pelvic fins to be paired and equal
- 4 Caudal and anal fully divided
- 5 Caudal not to be forked and to be more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  body length
- 6 Fish to be free from disease, parasites and deformities
- 7 Fishes failing type test to be severely down pointed

**BODY:** Deep and round, egg shape, not razor backed, head lines flow evenly into body contour, snout rounded, nasal folds very slightly enlarged, caudal peduncle having a slight downward tilt.

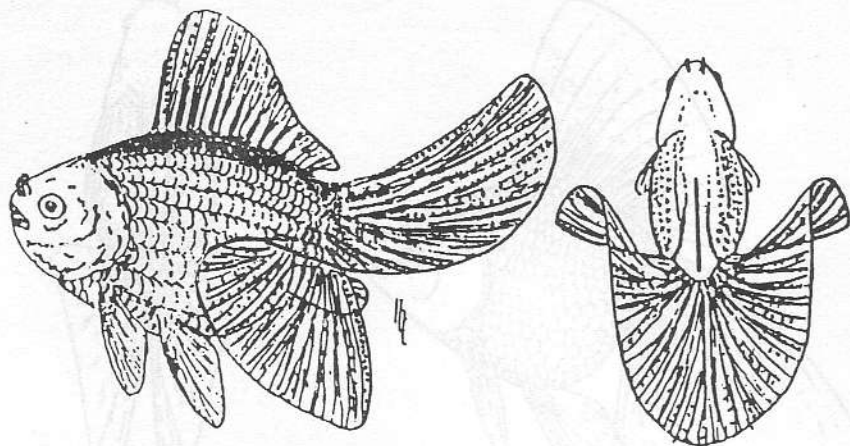
**FINS:** Dorsal held erect equal in height to body depth, pelvics same length as dorsal height, pectorals and anals not as long, Caudal to fall in graceful folds no forking.

**COLOUR:** All diaphanic groups accepted.

**CHARACTERISTICS:** Shape, carriage and spread of caudal fin.

**REMARKS:** Major faults are. Fish with short or forked caudal, poor division of the anal and caudal fins, elongated bodies and especially signs of hood growth on the head. All are to be treated as major faults.

## TOSAKIN



### TYPE TEST

- 1 Body depth to be more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  body length
- 2 Dorsal single
- 3 Caudal, anal, pectoral and pelvic fins to be paired and equal
- 4 Caudal joined along upper margin, anal fully divided
- 5 Lower caudal to sweep forward and then back
- 6 Fish to be free from disease, parasites and deformities
- 7 Fishes failing type test to be severely down pointed

**BODY:** Deep and rounded, egg shape, head line to flow evenly into body contour, snout rounded, nasal folds not enlarged, caudal peduncle set high.

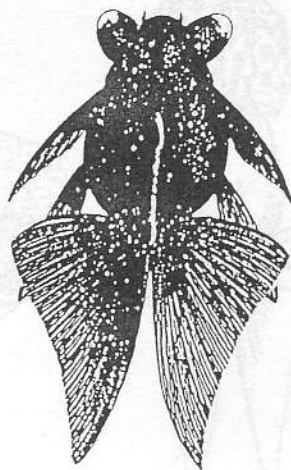
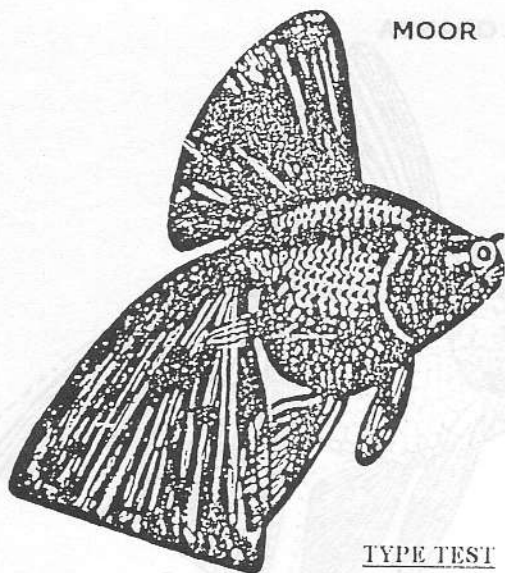
**FINS:** Dorsal held erect  $\frac{1}{3}$  body depth, pelvics same length as dorsal height, pectorals and annals not as long, Caudal fully joined along its upper margin, which curves up to the rear, the outer margin then margins then curve forward, turn under and back along both flanks with the lower margins nearly at right angles out from the body.

**COLOUR:** Only the metallic diaphanic groups acceptable with this variety.

**CHARACTERISTICS:** Shape, development carriage and sweep of caudal.

**REMARKS:** Major faults are. Upper margin of caudal not raised enough to enable the caudal to sweep forward sufficient to cover at least  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the body, caudal lower margin sweep not finishing at right angles to body. These are treated as major faults.

## MOOR



### TYPE TEST

- 1 Body depth to be more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  body length
- 2 Dorsal single
- 3 Caudal, anal, pectoral and pelvic fins to be paired and equal
- 4 Caudal and anal fully divided
- 5 Caudal not to be forked and to be more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  body length
- 6 Eyes to protrude from the head
- 7 Fish to be free from disease parasites and deformities
- 8 Fishes failing type test to be severely down pointed

**BODY:** Deep and round, egg shape, not razor backed, head lines flow evenly into body contour, snout rounded, nasal folds very slightly enlarged, eyes protruding from the head, with clear irises and to be equal and match in development, caudal peduncle having a slight downward tilt.

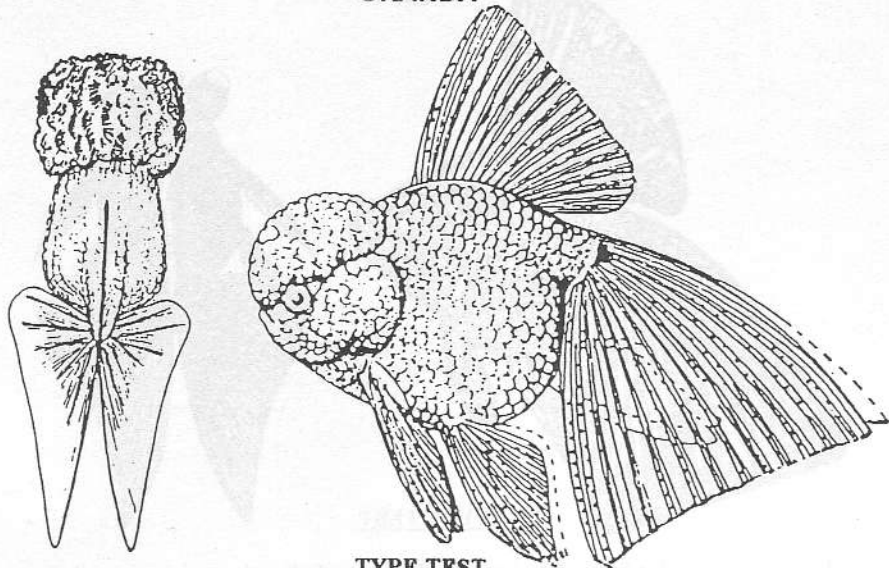
**FINS:** Dorsal held erect equal in height to body depth, pelvics same length as dorsal height, pectorals and anals not as long. Caudal to fall in graceful folds no forking.

**COLOUR:** Black is the only acceptable colour in this variety; the colour must spread into the extremities of the finnage and under the belly.

**CHARACTERISTICS:** The eye development, the shape, carriage and spread of the caudal fin.

**REMARKS:** Major faults are. Fish with poor or unequal eye development, short or forked caudals, poor division of anals and caudals, elongated bodies, thin colour they must be jet black, displaying bronze, white or red colouring on belly. All are to be treated as major fault

## ORANDA



### TYPE TEST

- 1 Body depth to be more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  body length
- 2 Dorsal single
- 3 Caudal, Anal, Pectoral and Pelvic fins to be paired and equal
- 4 Caudal and Anal fully divided
- 5 Caudal not forked and to be more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  body length
- 6 Head and operculum covered with a dermal growth
- 7 Fish to be free from disease, parasites and deformities
- 8 Fishes failing type test to be severely down pointed

**BODY:** Deep and rounded, egg shape, not razor backed, head and operculum covered in a raspberry like dermal growth that forms a complete hood, caudal peduncle having a downward tilt.

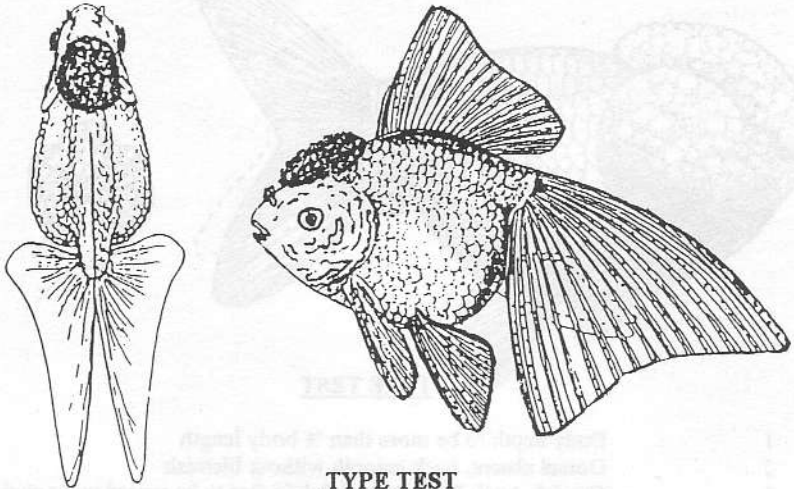
**FINS:** Dorsal held erect equal in height to body depth, pelvics same length as dorsal, annals and pectorals shorter, all fins with pointed tips except the caudal, caudal to hang in graceful folds.

**COLOUR:** All diaphanic groups are acceptable.

**CHARACTERISTICS:** Development of dermal growth.

**REMARKS:** Many of the remarks applying to the Veiltail can also be applied to this fish. Specific faults to note are fish with poor dermal head growth also those with little or no covering of the operculum. Fish with dorsals that lacking height and exhibiting Fantail type finnage. All are to be treated as major faults.

## TANCHO ORANDA



### TYPE TEST

- 1 Body depth to be more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  body length
- 2 Dorsal single
- 3 Caudal, Anal, Pectoral and Pelvic fins to be paired and equal
- 4 Caudal and Anal fully divided
- 5 Caudal not forked and to be more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  body length
- 6 Head covered with a dermal growth in the form of a cap
- 7 Fish to be free from disease, parasites and deformities
- 8 Fishes failing type test to be severely down pointed

**BODY:** Deep and rounded, egg shape, not razor backed, head only covered in a raspberry like dermal growth that forms a cap, caudal peduncle having a downward tilt.

**FINS:** Dorsal held erect equal in height to body depth, pelvics same length as dorsal, annals and pectorals shorter. All fins with slightly pointed tips caudal may have up to  $\frac{3}{4}$  scalloped fork.

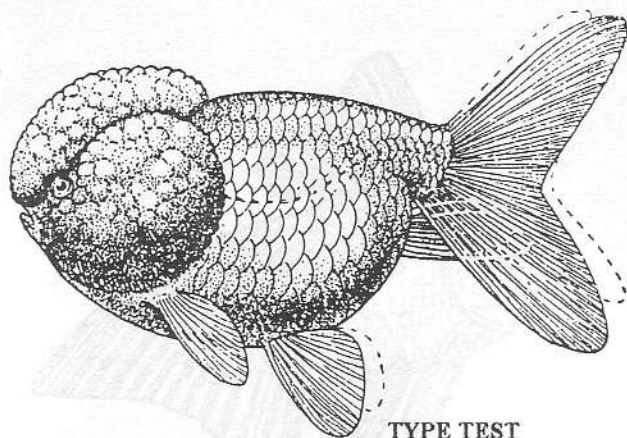
**COLOUR:** This is a colour fixed variety, body silver or white, finnage clear white, the head cap a deep orange-red, no other colour acceptable.

**CHARACTERISTICS:** Cap colour and development, carriage, spread and of caudal.

**REMARKS:** Poor cap development or thin colour, dermal growth on the operculum, This fish is not to be confused with the Oranda. Fish that do not conform to the colour must be severely down pointed.



## LIONHEAD



### TYPE TEST

- 1 Body depth to be more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  body length
- 2 Dorsal absent, back smooth without blemish
- 3 Caudal, Anal, Pectoral and Pelvic fins to be paired and equal
- 4 Caudal and Anal fully divided
- 5 Caudal  $\frac{1}{4}$  forked but not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$ , no part of the upper contour to be above the dorsal contour
- 6 Head and operculum covered with a dermal growth
- 7 Fish to be free from disease, parasites and deformities
- 8 Fishes failing type test to be severely down pointed

**BODY:** Deep and rounded, egg shape, not razor backed, a smooth dorsal contour, no bumps spines or rays head and operculum covered in a raspberry like dermal growth that forms a complete hood. Caudal peduncle set high and square to the body.

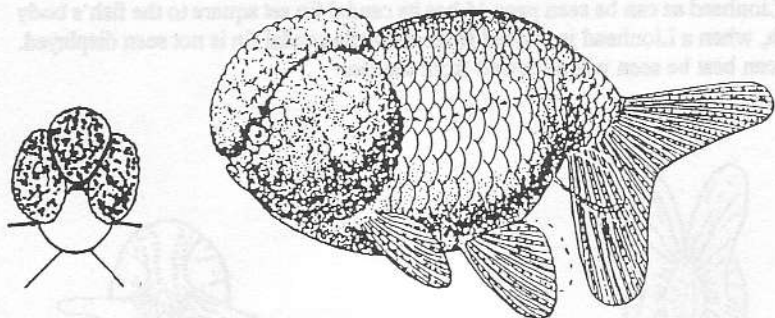
**FINS:** Dorsal absent, remaining fins paired and equal, pelvics  $\frac{1}{2}$  body depth other fins shorter, wide and rounded, stiffly held, caudal  $\frac{1}{3}$  forked and carried square to the body, not to droop.

**COLOUR:** All diaphanic groups are acceptable.

**CHARACTERISTICS:** Development of dermal growth, the set and carriage of the caudal, a smooth, clean slightly arched dorsal contour.

**REMARKS:** Major faults are. A flat or indented dorsal contour not arched, dips, bumps spines etc along the contour, long elongated finnage. Poor dermal head growth with little or no covering of the operculum. Drooping caudal, All are to be treated as major faults. Not to be confused with the Ranch, fishes falling between the two standards are to be precluded from gaining awards if the standards are to be maintained.

## RANCHU



### TYPE TEST

- 1 Body depth more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  body length
- 2 Dorsal absent, back smooth without blemish
- 3 Caudal, Anal, Pectoral and Pelvic fins to be paired and equal
- 4 Caudal and Anal fully divided
- 5 Caudal  $\frac{1}{4}$  forked but not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$ , no part of the upper contour to be above the dorsal contour
- 6 Head and operculum covered with a dermal growth
- 7 Fish to be free from disease, parasites and deformities
- 8 Fishes failing type test to be severely down pointed

**BODY:** Deep and rounded, egg shape, not razor backed, a smooth dorsal contour, no bumps spines or rays head and operculum covered in a raspberry like dermal growth that forms a complete hood. Caudal peduncle distinct, having a downward tilt up to  $90^{\circ}$ .

**FINS:** Dorsal absent, remaining fins paired and equal, pelvics  $\frac{1}{2}$  body depth other fins shorter, wide and rounded, stiffly held, caudal  $\frac{1}{2}$  forked and carried low, the full spread of the caudal should be seen when viewed from above.

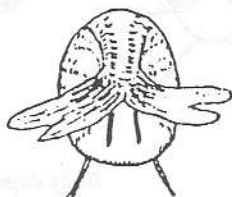
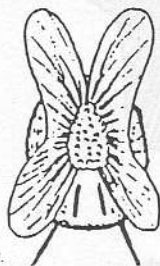
**COLOUR:** All diaphanic groups are acceptable.

**CHARACTERISTICS:** Development of dermal growth, the downward set and carriage of the caudal, a smooth very slightly arched dorsal contour.

**REMARKS:** Major faults are. A flat or indented dorsal contour not arched, dips, bumps spines etc along the contour, long elongated finnage. Poor dermal head growth with little or none covering the operculum. All are to be treated as major faults. Not to be confused with the Lionhead, fishes falling between the two standards are to be precluded from gaining awards if the standards are to be maintained..

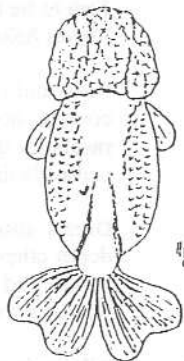
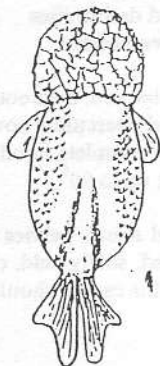
## LIONHEAD & RANCHU

The Lionhead as can be seen page 16 has its caudal fin set square to the fish's body length, when a Lionhead is viewed from above its caudal fin is not seen displayed. This can best be seen when viewed from the rear.



LIONHEAD

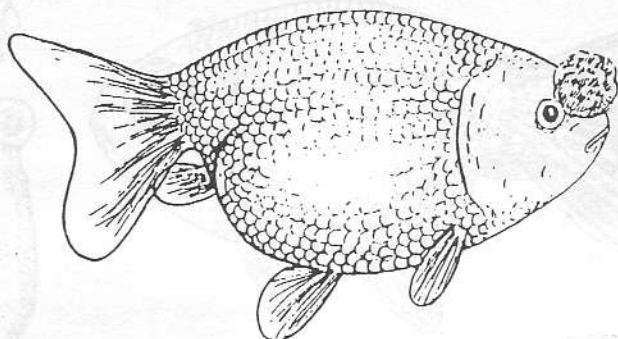
RANCHU



The Ranchu as can be seen page 17 has a turned down caudal peduncle, causes the caudal fin to be set in line a horizontal line with the body length. When a Ranchu is viewed from above its caudal fin can be seen as fully displayed and not so when viewed from the rear.

It should be clear from the standard text accompanying the standard drawings on pages 16 and 17, as well as this explanation and diagrams that it is the position of the caudal peduncle and therefore the set of the caudal that sets these two varieties apart.

## POMPON



### TYPE TEST

- 1 Body depth to be more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  body length
- 2 Dorsal absent, back with even contour, smooth without blenish
- 3 Caudal, anal, pectoral and pelvic fins to be paired and equal
- 4 Caudal and anal fully divided
- 5 Caudal  $\frac{1}{4}$  forked but not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$ , no part of the top edge to drop below the horizontal plane
- 6 Nasal septa greatly enlarged
- 7 Fish to be free from disease, parasites and deformities
- 8 Fishes failing type test to be severely down pointed

**BODY:** Deep and round, egg shape, not razor backed, back smooth, no knobs, bumps, spines or rays, head lines flow evenly into body contour, snout rounded, nasal folds much enlarged, caudal peduncle set high and square to body.

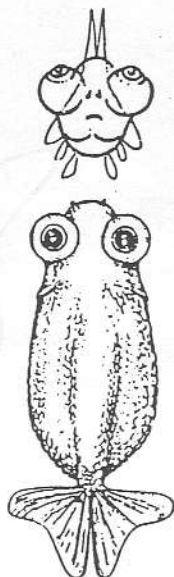
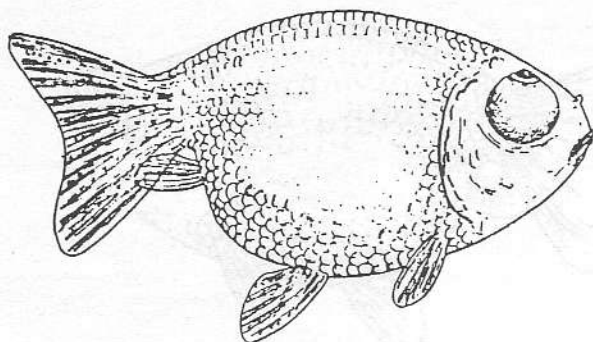
**FINS:** No dorsal, pelvics  $\frac{1}{2}$  body depth, pectorals and annals shorter wide and rounded, stiffly held. Caudal to be  $\frac{1}{3}$  forked and stiffly held, lobes equal and well spread.

**COLOUR:** All diaphanic groups accepted.

**CHARACTERISTICS:** Equal development of nasal septa, smoothness of back and the carriage of the caudal.

**REMARKS:** Major faults are. Small and unequal nasal septa, a flat dorsal contour not arched, dips, bumps spines etc along the dorsal contour, long elongated finnage.

## CELESTIAL



### TYPE TEST

- 1 Body depth to be more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  body length
- 2 Dorsal absent, back with even contour, smooth without blemish
- 3 Caudal, anal, pectoral and pelvic fins to be paired and equal
- 4 Caudal and anal fully divided
- 5 Caudal  $\frac{1}{4}$  forked but not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$ , no part of the top edge to drop below the horizontal plane
- 6 Eyes protruding from the head and looking straight up
- 7 Fish to be free from disease, parasites and deformities
- 8 Fishes failing type test to be severely down pointed

**BODY:** Deep and round, egg shape, not razor backed, back smooth, no knobs, bumps, spines or rays, head lines flow evenly into body contour, snout rounded, nasal folds not enlarged, caudal peduncle set high and square to body. Eyes protruding from the head and looking straight up.

**FINS:** No dorsal, pelvics  $\frac{1}{2}$  body depth, pectorals and annals shorter wide and rounded, stiffly held. Caudal to be  $\frac{1}{4}$  forked and stiffly held, lobes equal and well spread.

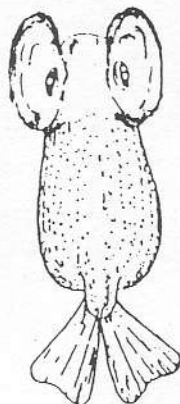
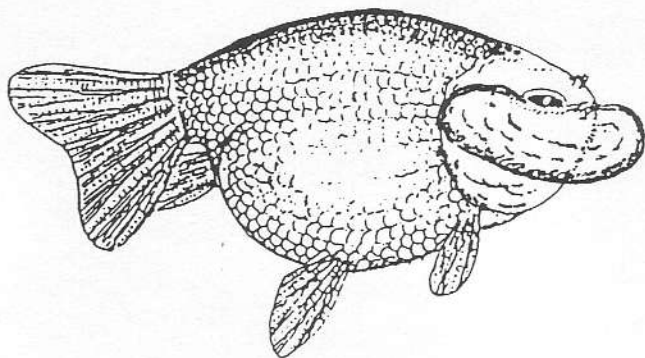
**COLOUR:** All diaphanic groups accepted.

**CHARACTERISTICS:** Equal development in both elevation and direction smooth back and carriage of the caudal.

**REMARKS:** Major faults are. Unequal eye development eyes tilting inward and/or forwards instead of looking straight up, a flat dorsal contour not arched, dips, bumps spines etc along the dorsal contour, long elongated finnage.



## BUBBLE-EYE



### TYPE TEST

- 1 Body depth not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  body length
- 2 Dorsal absent, back with even contour, smooth without blemish
- 3 Caudal, anal, pectoral and pelvic fins to be paired and equal
- 4 Caudal and anal fully divided
- 5 Caudal  $\frac{1}{4}$  forked but not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$ , no part of the top edge to drop below the horizontal plane
- 6 Lower conjunctive of eyes elaborated to form sacs
- 7 Fish to be free from disease, parasites and deformities
- 8 Fishes failing type test to be severely down pointed

- BODY:** Deep and round, egg shape, not razor backed, back smooth, no knobs, bumps, spines or rays, head lines flow evenly into body contour, snout rounded, lower conjunctive of eyes filled with liquid to form large sacs under the eyes, with large sacs the eyes are often forced out on their bottom edge and tilted upwards, caudal peduncle set high and square to body.
- FINS:** No dorsal, pelvics  $\frac{1}{2}$  body depth, pectorals and annals shorter wide and rounded, stiffly held. Caudal to be  $\frac{1}{4}$  forked and stiffly held, lobes equal and well spread.
- COLOUR:** All diaphanic groups accepted.
- CHARACTERISTICS:** Equal development of eye sacs, smoothness of back and the carriage of the caudal.
- REMARKS:** Major faults are. Small and unequal eye sacs, a flat dorsal contour not arched, dips, bumps spines etc along the dorsal contour, long elongated finnage.

## GOLDFISH GUIDES

The following are introduced for the time being as Guides and not as Standards. none standard Goldfish are being imported and offered for sale under various names and of dubious quality. As yet there is simply not enough hands on knowledge of these fish or reasonable quality available for us to set down a standard and in some instances even a Guide. However there is a demand for them to be exhibited so to cater for this we offer the following as guides. We appreciate that apart from those listed here there are others offered for sale under various names. Unfortunately many are fish rejected when sorting other varieties in other words they are 'culls' the *Nymph* being a typical example the majority of which are either *Fantail* or *Velltail* culls. Whilst *Celestial*, *Hamanishiki* and even *Lionhead*, *Oranda* and *Ranchu* culls are offered for sale under the all embracing name of *Toad Heads*. We do not visualise producing a guide for these. In general fishes that exhibit more than one variety's special feature will not be considered. There are several fish that are offered under the name of *Demekin* or *Dragon Eye* as they all possess telescopic eyes, most have fantail type finnage, whilst many exhibit the features of more than one variety. Currently the *Panda* or *Maggie* is being offered as *Demekins* as are *Fantail Moors*. We need to decide what special features each should exhibit before we set out a Guide.

### Judging:

Fishes will be judged in accordance with the Guide, as Standard Fish are to the Standard, the very same criteria will apply when judging them. Only fishes of the varieties illustrated will be judged.

### Varieties without a Guide:

Those Goldfish which we have not agreed a Guide may be entered for exhibition purposes only. They will not be judged or awarded prizes. However one is invited to submit a case for adding any to the list of Guides.

### Divided caudal & twin anal fins:

All the twin-tailed varieties are required to exhibit a fully divided caudal and anal fin. Therefore any joining along the caudal will be down pointed prorata. However any twin tail variety except the *Wakin* that does not possess two clearly separated anal fins will be disqualified.

### *Hamanishiki*:

The head growth of the *Hamanishiki* must conform to the guide. The *Hamanishiki* is to possess two separate smooth bun like growths on top of the head, any crinkling or raspberry like effect as seen on the *Lionhead*, *Oranda* or *Ranchu* is to be considered a major fault, and such fish are to be severely down pointed as they will be deemed to be carrying the feature of another variety. However this variety does exhibit what is considered the feature of another variety. The Pearlscale effect, in this instance this not only acceptable but is a requirement of this variety.

***Ryukin:***

The *Ryukin* is usually imported as a red and white metallic variety, but they are available as nacreous. It is claimed that they are the largest of all the goldfish varieties with some attaining a body mass the size of a dinner plate, certainly many have been seen at saucer size. The caudal must be  $\frac{1}{2}$  forked as a minimum, with the upper margin held above the horizontal plane. The head of this variety appears as if it has been added on to the fish as an after thought. And when viewed head on the fish can be described as having a camel like appearance with its hump shaped back.

***Wakin:***

This is not a Common Goldfish with a double tail, it is both deeper and shorter in the body. Although considered by some to be the ancestor of the twin tailed varieties, the *Wakin* with its small twin caudal, which should be fully divided, remains the only variety possessing a twin caudal and a single anal. Any pairing of the anal must result in the disqualification of the exhibit. Only self-coloured and multi-coloured metallics are acceptable.

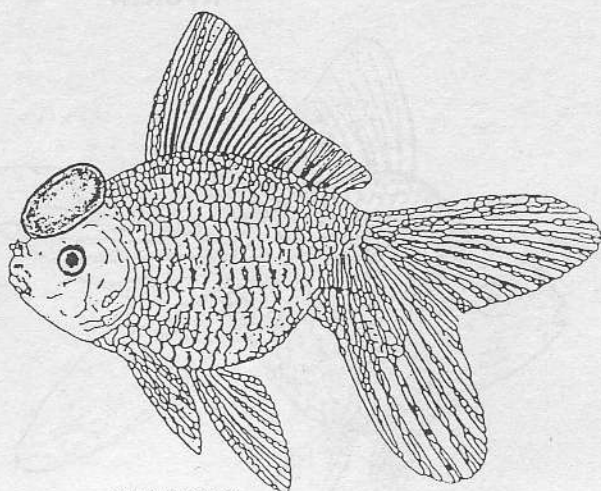
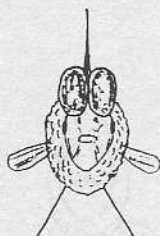
***Panda:***

The *Panda* is virtually a globe-eyed *Fantail* in body shape; the distinguishing feature being the colour pattern. This is a white base colour overlaid with large black markings. There seems to be no set pattern as yet but those approximating the "PANDA" are to be given preference all other features being equal. There are fish offered for sale as *Pandas* with white/red and red/black markings these are not *Pandas* and are to be disqualified if shown as such.

**Down Pointing:**

To avoid any confusion on what constitutes "Down Pointing". Down pointing means that the exhibit is awarded not more than 10 points for the feature(s) concerned and invariably less. It is only by making it clear to the exhibitor by Down Pointing that quality will be maintained or improved.

## HAMANISHIKI



### TYPE TEST

- 1 Body depth to be more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  body length
- 2 Dorsal single
- 3 Caudal, anal, pectoral and pelvic fins to be paired and equal
- 4 Caudal and anal fully divided
- 5 Caudal  $\frac{1}{4}$  forked but not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$ , no part of the top edge to drop below the horizontal plane
- 6 Two smooth bun like growths on the top of the head.
- 7 Scales to have a raised convex appearance
- 8 Fish to be free from disease, parasites and deformities
- 9 Fishes failing type test to be severely down pointed

**BODY:** Deep and rounded. Two smooth bun like growths carried on top of the head, scales convex giving a slight dropsically effect, head line flows evenly into body contour, snout rounded, nasal folds not enlarged, caudal peduncle set high.

**FINS:** Dorsal held erect  $\frac{1}{2}$  body depth, pelvics same length as dorsal height, pectorals and annals not as long, Caudal to be  $\frac{1}{4}$  forked and stiffly held, lobes equal and well spread.

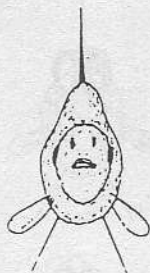
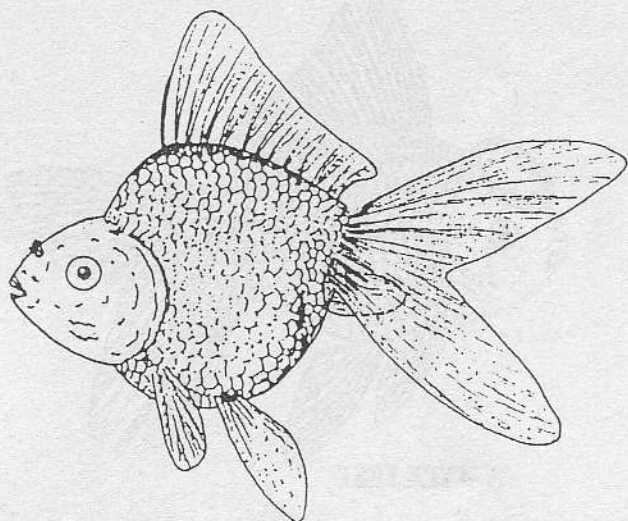
**COLOUR:** All diaphanic groups accepted.

**CHARACTERISTICS:** Development and smoothness of head growths, uniformity of scales.

**REMARKS:** Major faults are. Bramble or crinkled head growths. Lines of scales incomplete with rows interspersed with normal scales. Ensure that the root of the scales is not 'blooded' showing that infection is present.



## RYUKIN



### TYPE TEST

- 1 Body depth more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  body length, with a distinct hump.
- 2 Dorsal single
- 3 Caudal, anal, pectoral and pelvic fins to be paired and equal
- 4 Caudal and anal fully divided
- 5 Caudal more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  forked, no part of the top edge to drop below the horizontal plane
- 6 Fish to be free from disease, parasites and deformities
- 7 Fishes failing type test to be severely down pointed

**BODY:** Deep with a hump back, indented where nape of head joins body, lower indent not so deep, snout rounded, nasal folds not enlarged, caudal peduncle high with slight down wards tilt.

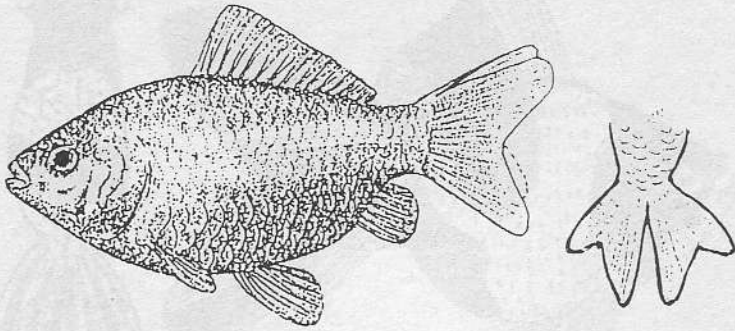
**FINS:** Dorsal held erect,  $\frac{1}{2}$  body depth, pelvics same length as dorsal height, pectorals and annals not as long. Caudal to be at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  forked and stiffly held, lobes equal, very slightly rounded and well spread.

**COLOUR:** All diaphanic groups accepted.

**CHARACTERISTICS:** Shape, carriage and spread of caudal fin.

**REMARKS:** Major faults are. Veiltail and Fantails culls being exhibited as a Ryukin. Care must be taken that fish with excessive elongated finnage "ribbon tails" or short rounded caudals, high dorsals, and without a quite distinct hump are treated as major faults.

## WAKIN



### TYPE TEST

- 1 Body depth slightly more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  body length
- 2 Dorsal and Anal fins to be single
- 3 Caudal, Pectoral and Pelvic fins to be paired and equal
- 4 Caudal fin approximately the same length as head length
- 5 All fins to have rounded ends
- 6 Fish to be free from disease, parasites and deformities
- 7 Fishes failing type test to be severely down pointed

**BODY:** Head length into body not less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times, flowing evenly into the upper and lower contours. Body deeper and shorter than the Common Goldfish. Moderately compressed but not razor backed, snout rounded, nasal folds not enlarged, caudal peduncle length and depth equal.

**FINS:** Dorsal held erect slightly concave behind the front lobe, pectorals narrower than pelvics, anal with a convex rear margin, caudal fins to be well spread and fully divided with  $\frac{1}{4}$  forking and carried stiffly with no signs of drooping with equal upper and lower lobes. All fins to have a distinct rounded appearance.

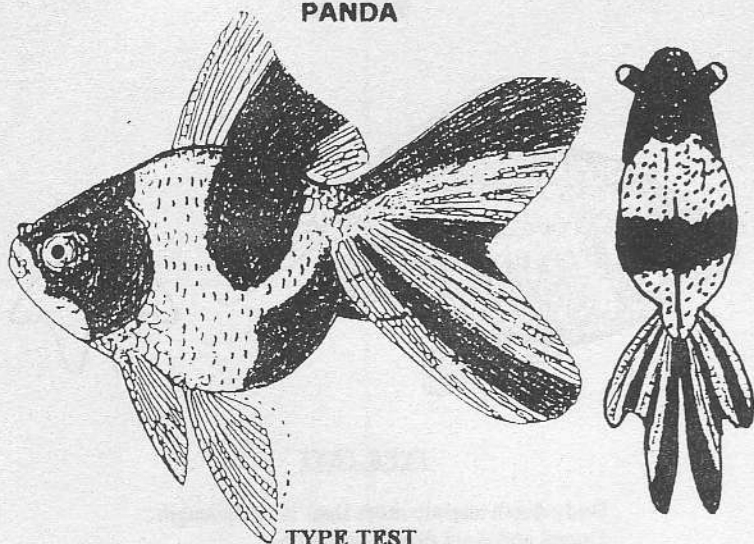
**COLOUR:** The Wakin is the metallic fish. Nacreous fishes are not acceptable.

**CHARACTERISTICS:** Division and carriage of caudal fin. The Intensity of colour.

**REMARKS:** Major faults are. Elongated and/or drooping caudal finnage, finnage tending to have pointed extremities, poor body shape taking into consideration that this variety is not a Twintailed Common Goldfish.



## PANDA



### TYPE TEST

- 1 Body depth more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  body length
- 2 Caudal, anal, pectoral and pelvic fins to be paired and equal
- 3 Dorsal single. Caudal and anal fully divided
- 4 Caudal  $\frac{1}{4}$  forked but not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$ , no part of the top edge to drop below the horizontal plane.
- 5 Eyes to protrude from the head. Colour, a black pattern on a white background.
- 6 Fish to be free from disease, parasites and deformities
- 7 Fishes failing type test to be severely down pointed

**BODY:** Deep and rounded, egg shape, head line to flow evenly into body contour, snout rounded, nasal folds not enlarged, caudal peduncle set high, well developed globe eyes.

**FINS:** Dorsal held erect  $\frac{3}{8}$  body depth, pelvics same length as dorsal height, pectorals and annals not as long, Caudal to be  $\frac{1}{4}$  forked and stiffly held, lobes equal and well spread.

**COLOUR:** Only fish with a white base colour with large black markings are accepted. The black pattern to have clean clear edges on the white.

**CHARACTERISTICS:** Colour Pattern. Shape, carriage and spread of caudal fin.

**REMARKS:** Major faults are. Indistinct edge to the colour pattern, the black merging into the white instead of clear clean-cut edges. Poor eye development. Fish with elongated finnage, high dorsals, ribbon tails and deep bodies all to be are treated as major faults.

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