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A NOTE ON THE SPECIES OF EVERMANNICHTHYS,
A GENUS OF SPONGE-INHABITING GOBIES

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In 1917 Radcliffe¹ described a new species of sponge-inhabiting goby from off the coast of North Carolina and from the west side of Florida. He named the species *spongicola* and referred it to the genus *Garmannia*.

In 1921 Hubbs² based a new genus, *Radcliffella*, on *Garmannia spongicola*. There is no reason to doubt the propriety of generically distinguishing the species *spongicola* from *Gobius paradoxus* Günther, which is the type of *Garmannia* Jordan and Evermann.

In the meantime, however, Metzelaar (1919), in a paper only recently received by us, had named a very similar goby from Curaçao *Evermannichthys spongicola*, new genus and species.³

¹ Radcliffe, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 52, 1917, p. 423, fig.

² Hubbs, *Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich.*, No. 99, 1921, p. 2.

³ Metzelaar, Report on the fishes, collected by Dr. J. Boeke in the Dutch West-Indies 1904-1905, with comparative notes on the marine fishes of tropical West Africa, The Hague, 1919, p. 139, figs. 39, 40; *Bijd. Dierk.*, 22, 1919, p. 141.

Evermannichthys spongicola and *Garmannia spongicola* cannot be separated generically. *Evermannichthys* therefore replaces *Radcliffella* as the generic name for these gobies. The two species, however, appear from the original descriptions to be different, the *spongicola* of Metzelaar differing from the *spongicola* of Radcliffe in having a more slender body, shorter maxillary, and more rays in the second dorsal fin.

The two species may therefore stand as follows.—

1. *Evermannichthys spongicola* Radcliffe.
2. *Evermannichthys metzelaari* Hubbs (new specific name).