



Article

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Two new Gobiid fishes of the genus *Eviota* from the Indian Ocean (Teleostei: Gobiidae)

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Abstract

Two new species from the Indian Ocean are described, *Eviota notata* and *Eviota springeri*. *Eviota notata* has a complete cephalic sensory pore system (pattern 1), a dorsal/anal fin-ray formula of 7/7, some branched pectoral-fin rays, and three prominent dark transverse marks on the nape. *Eviota notata* is known from the Seychelle Islands, Mauritius, and Chagos Archipelago. *Eviota springeri* lacks the IT pore belonging to cephalic sensory pore system pattern 2, has a dorsal/anal fin-ray formula of 8/7, unbranched pectoral-fin rays, and a small fifth pelvic-fin ray. *Eviota springeri* is known from the Seychelle Islands, Mauritius, Chagos Archipelago, and the Amirante Islands. An Errata concerning the type material of *Eviota atriventris* Greenfield & Suzuki is presented.

Key words: *Eviota notata*, *Eviota springeri*, *Eviota atriventris*, systematics, Indian Ocean.

Introduction

In the 1960s and 1970s several large fish collections were made in the Indian Ocean. In 1964 J.E. Böhlke participated in the International Indian Ocean Expedition Seychelles Islands Program, returning specimens to the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences. In 1976 V. G. Springer participated in a private expedition to Mauritius (Mascarene Islands, Cargados Carajos Shoals, also known as St. Brandon Rocks, and St. Brandon Shoals) sponsored by L. Strauss, returning specimens to the U.S. National Museum. R. Winterbottom and A.R. Emery of the Royal Ontario Museum, participated in the Joint Services Trust of the British Armed Forces Expedition to the Chagos Archipelago in 1979 (Winterbottom, *et al.*, 1989). In the 1970s and 1980s the second author, sometimes under the name Karnella, worked with Ernest A. Lachner on gobies of the Indo-Pacific Genus *Eviota* (Lachner & Karnella, 1978; Lachner & Karnella, 1980; Karnella & Lachner, 1981; Jewett & Lachner, 1983). At the time of Lachner's death they were working on describing a number of species that were not completed. Two of the species were the result of the three Indian Ocean expeditions mentioned above, and are described here.

Material and methods

Counts and measurements, descriptions of fin morphology and the cephalic sensory-canal pore patterns follow Lachner and Karnella (1980). Measurements were made to the nearest 0.1 mm using an ocular micrometer and dial calipers, and are presented as percentage of Standard Length (SL). All specimen lengths are SL in mm. Cyanine Blue 5R (acid blue 113) stain was used to make pores more obvious (Akihito *et al.* 1993; Saruwatari *et al.* 1997; Nakabo 2002) and an airjet used to observe them. For measurements values for the holotype are given first, followed by the range for all types, and the mean in parentheses. The frequency of each count is presented with the value of the holotype with an asterisk. Descriptions of color of preserved type material based on observations and