Order GOBIIFORMES

Mudskippers

Family **OXUDERCIDAE**

Subfamily OXUDERCINAE Günther 1861

Periophthalmus pusing, ~35 mm SL. From: Jaafar, Z., G. Polgar and Y. Zamroni. 2016. Description of a new species of *Periophthalmus* (Teleostei: Gobiidae) from the Lesser Sunda Islands. Raffles Bulletin of Zoology 64: 278–283.

Apocryptes

Valenciennes 1837

apó- (από), away, and *crypt-*, from *kryptós* (κρυπτός), hidden, i.e., hidden away, referring to its fossorial habits, burrowing in the mud of ponds and rivers; *-ítēs* (-ίτης), a typical ending in Greek names

***Apocryptes bato* (Hamilton 1822)** from *bhato*, local Gangetic name for this goby in Luckipore, India, per Hora (1934[1])

Apocryptes bato. From: Hamilton, F. 1822. An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges and its branches. Edinburgh & London. i–vii + 1–405, Pls. 1–39.

Apocryptodon

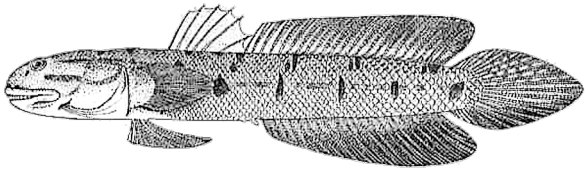
Bleeker 1874

odon, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, presumably referring to prominent teeth of type species, *A. madurensis*, previously placed in the closely related *Apocryptes*

***Apocryptodon madurensis* (Bleeker 1849)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Madura Straits near Surabaya and Bangcallang, Java, Indonesia, type locality

***Apocryptodon punctatus* Tomiyama 1934** Latin for spotted, referring to small round dark spot on scales of head and upper body and/or five vertical oblong dark spots on sides of body

***Apocryptodon wirzi* Koumans 1937** in honor of "Dr. Wirz," probably Russian-born Swiss anthropologist Paul Wirz (1892–1955), who studied the peoples of Papua New Guinea, and where he collected holotype



Apocryptodon punctatus. From: Tomiyama, I. 1934. Four new species of gobies of Japan. Journal of the Faculty of Science, University of Tokyo Section IV Zoology 3 (3): 325–334.

[1] Hora, S. L. 1934. The systematic position of Hamilton's species of gobioid fishes from the Ganges. Records of the Indian Museum 36 (4): 483–490.

Boleophthalmus

Valenciennes 1837

bolē (βολή), throw or cast; *ophthalmós* (ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to the ability to rapidly raise their eyes above the level of their orbital cavities, as if the eyes were being ejected

***Boleophthalmus birdsongi* Murdy 1989** in honor of American ichthyologist Ray S. Birdsong (1935–1995), for his contributions towards a better understanding of gobioid osteology and systematics

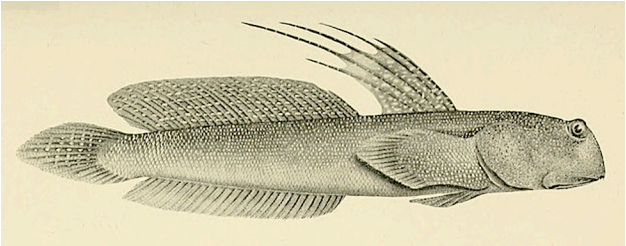
***Boleophthalmus boddarti* (Pallas 1770)** in honor of Dutch physician-naturalist Pieter Boddaert (1730–1796), who confirmed Pallas' belief that this species, which he first saw in the museum of pharmacist L. Juliaans, represented an undescribed species

***Boleophthalmus caeruleomaculatus* McCulloch & Waite 1918** *caeruleus* (L.), dark blue (but used here to mean blue in general); *maculatus* (L.), spotted, presumably referring to bluish center of each scale

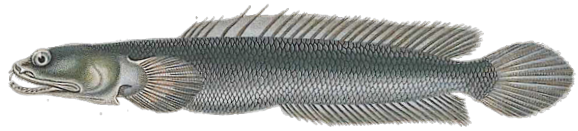
***Boleophthalmus dussumieri* Valenciennes 1837** in honor of Jean-Jacques Dussumier (1792–1883), French voyager and merchant, who collected holotype in Bombay and provided notes and observations on other gobies

***Boleophthalmus pectinirostris* (Linnaeus 1758)** *pectinatus* (L.), comb-toothed; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to incised teeth of mandible

***Boleophthalmus poti* Polgar, Jaafar & Konstantinidis 2013** local name for this mudskipper among the indigenous people of the Wapi villages of Purutu Island, Papua New Guinea (type locality), meaning "spotted," referring to numerous tiny whitish spots on head



Boleophthalmus caeruleomaculatus, holotype. From: McCulloch, A. R. and E. R. Waite. 1918. Descriptions of two new Australian Gobies. Records of the South Australian Museum (Adelaide) 1 (1): 79–82, Pl. 8.



Oxuderces dentatus. From: Eydoux, J. F. T. and F. A. Souleyet. 1850. Poissons. Pp. 155–216. *In*: Voyage autour du monde exécuté pendant les années 1836 et 1837 sur la corvette La Bonite, commandée par M. Vaillant. Zoologie 1 (2). Paris. i–iv, i–xxxix + 1–334, Pls. 1–10.

Oxuderces

Eydoux & Souleyet 1850

from *oxuderkḗs* (ὀξυδερκής), sharp-sighted, referring to prominent, protruding eyes with membranous eyelids

Oxuderces dentatus **Eydoux & Souleyet 1850** Latin for toothed, referring to large canine teeth of upper jaw

Oxuderces nexipinnis **(Cantor 1849)** *nexilis* (L.), tied up or interwoven; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to its united dorsal fins

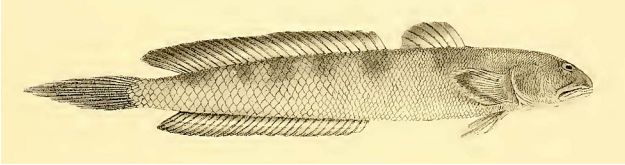
Parapocryptes

Bleeker 1874

pará (παρά), near, referring to similarity with and/or close affinity to *Apocryptes*

Parapocryptes rictuosus **(Valenciennes 1837)** Latin for grinning or open-mouthed, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its wide gape

Parapocryptes serperaster **(Richardson 1846)** *serpens* (L.), snake or creeping thing; *-aster* (L.), a diminutive or pejorative suffix, alluding to its Chinese name, *Pih-shay* ("White snake"), and/or to its slithering or creeping movement across mudflats (although Richardson did not mention this behavior)



Probably first-published image of *Parapocryptes serperaster*. From: Day, F. 1878. The fishes of India; being a natural history of the fishes known to inhabit the seas and fresh waters of India, Burma, and Ceylon. Part 4: i–xx + 553–778, Pls. 139–195.

Periophthalmodon

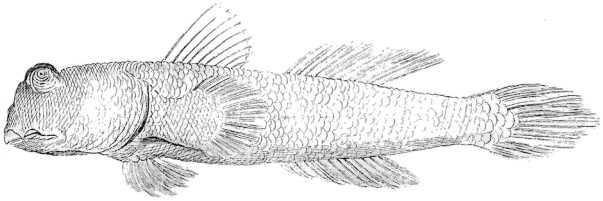
Bleeker 1874

Periophthalmus, referring to superficial similarity to and/or close affinity with that genus; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, presumably referring to prominent teeth of *P. schlosseri*;

Periophthalmodon freycineti **(Quoy & Gaimard 1824)** in honor of French navigator Louis de Freycinet (1779–1841), who led expedition during which holotype was collected

Periophthalmodon schlosseri **(Pallas 1770)** in honor of Dutch physician-naturalist Johann Albert Schlosser (1733-1769), "celebrated man" and Pallas' "very close friend" (translations), who received this goby from Indonesia and sent them to Pallas [the first eponym in ichthyology[2]]

Periophthalmodon septemradiatus **(Hamilton 1822)** *septem* (L.), seven; *radiatus* (L.), rayed, referring to seven short rays in first dorsal fin



Periophthalmodon schlosseri. From: Pallas, P. S. 1770. Spicilegia Zoologica quibus novae imprimis et obscurae animalium species iconibus, descriptionibus atque commentariis illustrantur. Berolini, Gottl. August. Lange. 1 (8): 1–56, Pls. 1–5.

[2] Pallas named two other fishes after people in the same publication, but *schlosseri* came first (page 3): *Gobius koelreuteri* (page 8, now a junior synonym of *Periophthalmus barbarus*) and *Gobius* (now *Boleophthalmus*) *boddarti* (page 11). Who was the first person honored in an eponym in all of zoological literature? That would be Aristotle, honored in the name of the European Shag *Gulosus aristotelis* (Linnaeus 1761), a cormorant.

Periophthalmus

Bloch & Schneider 1801

perí (περί), around; *ophthalmós* (ὀφθαλμός), eye, the periophthalmum, a thin skin (common in birds) that draws over eyes to protect them without shutting the eyelids, referring to mudskippers' lower eyelid fold (some references say name refers to mudskippers' wide visual field, but this is incorrect; Bloch & Schneider use just five words to diagnose the genus, "Pinnae pectorales manuformes, oculi palpebrati" [pectoral fins like hands, eyes with eyelids], and did not mention their vision)

Periophthalmus argentilineatus **Valenciennes 1837** *argentum* (L.), silver; *lineatus* (L.), lined, referring to 20 silver vertical lines on sides

Periophthalmus barbarus **(Linnaeus 1766)** Latin for strange or foreign, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its unusual appearance (e.g., eyes close together on top of head) compared with other gobioid fishes then placed in the catch-all genus *Gobius*

Periophthalmus chrysospilos **Bleeker 1853** *chrysós* (χρυσός), gold or golden; *spílos* (σπίλος), mark or spot, referring to small, gold-orange spots irregularly scattered across entire body

Periophthalmus darwini **Larson & Takita 2004** in honor of English naturalist Charles Darwin (1809–1882), for whom type locality, Darwin Harbor (Northern Territory, Australia), was named

Periophthalmus gracilis **Eggert 1935** Latin for thin or slender, presumably referring to a slightly slenderer body compared with known congeners at the time

Periophthalmus kallopterus **Bleeker 1854** *kállos* (κάλλος), beauty; *pterus*, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to colorful bands and margins on both dorsal fins

Periophthalmus kalolo **Lesson 1831** native name for this mudskipper in Waigeo, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, type locality

Periophthalmus magnuspinnatus **Lee, Choi & Ryu 1995** *magnus* (L.), great or large; *pinnatus* (L.), finned, referring to enlarged shape of first dorsal fin

Periophthalmus malaccensis **Eggert 1935** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: presumably Malacca Strait near Singapore, type locality

Periophthalmus minutus **Eggert 1935** Latin for small, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its size (based on one specimen, 4.0–4.5 cm TL, the smallest mudskipper Eggert studied) and/or its very small scales

Periophthalmus modestus **Cantor 1842** Latin for moderate, modest or unassuming, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to lack of striking coloration compared with congeners known at the time

Periophthalmus novaeguineaensis **Eggert 1935** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: New Guinea (the Indonesian side), type locality

Periophthalmus novemradiatus **(Hamilton 1822)** *novem* (L.), nine; *radiatus* (L.), rayed, referring to nine spiny rays in first dorsal fin

Periophthalmus pusing **Jaafar, Polgar & Zamroni 2016** from *Ikan Pusing*, local name among coastal Indonesians; *Pusing* means giddy, referring to headaches and giddiness the locals suffer when they eat this mudskipper; *Ikan* means fish

Periophthalmus spilotus **Murdy & Takita 1999** from *spilōtós* (σπιλωτός), marked or stained, referring to small, brilliant whitish-blue spots on head and body

Periophthalmus takita **Jaafar & Larson 2008** in honor of Korean ichthyologist an colleague Toru Takita (1936–2014), Nagasaki University, for contributions to the knowledge of mudskipper ecology [a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*i*"]

Periophthalmus variabilis **Eggert 1935** Latin for variable, referring to strong variability in markings and shape of first dorsal fin

Periophthalmus walailakae **Darumas & Tantichodok 2002** in honor of Walailak University (Nakhon Si Thammarat, Thailand), where both

authors work, on the occasion of its 10th anniversary

Periophthalmus waltoni **Koumans 1941** in honor of Capt. Herbert James Walton (1869–1938), surgeon and naturalist, who collected holotype

Periophthalmus weberi **Eggert 1935** in honor of German-born Dutch physician and zoologist Max Weber (1852–1937), who reported this mudskipper as *Periophthalmus* (now *Periophthalmodon*) *schlosseri* in 1913

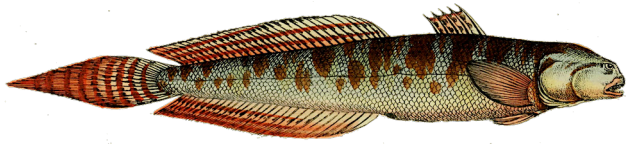
Pseudapocryptes

Bleeker 1874

pseudo-, from *pseúdēs* (ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this genus may superficially resemble *Apocryptes*, such an appearance is false

Pseudapocryptes borneensis **(Bleeker 1855)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Borneo, type locality

Pseudapocryptes elongatus **(Cuvier 1816)** Latin for prolonged, referring to its elongated form and pointed caudal fin [treated by some workers as *P. lanceolatus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801), secondarily preoccupied when placed in *Gobius* by *G. lanceolatus* Bloch 1783; named for its pointed or lance-like caudal fin]



First-published image of *Pseudapocryptes elongatus*, as *Eleotris lanceolatus*, replaced by *Gobius elongatus* Cuvier 1816. Illustration by Johann Friedrich Hennig. From: Bloch, M. E. and J. G. Schneider. 1801. M. E. Blochii, Systema Ichthyologiae Iconibus cx Ilustratum. Post obitum auctoris opus inchoatum absolvit, correxit, interpolavit Jo. Gottlob Schneider, Saxo. Berolini. Sumtibus Auctoris Impressum et Bibliopolio Sanderiano Commissum. i–lx + 1–584, Pls. 1–110.

Scartelaos

Swainson 1839

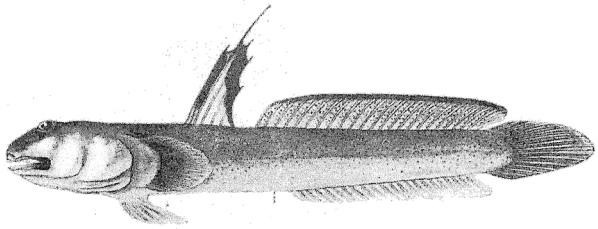
etymology not explained, probably *skarthmos*, leap or skip; *laos*, rock or crag; Swainson did not describe its behavior and habitat, but name most likely refers to how it "skips" over tidal mud flats and over rocks between rock pools

Scartelaos cantoris **(Day 1871)** *-is* (L.), genitive singular of: patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Danish naturalist Theodor Edvard Cantor (1809–1860), who explored of the fauna of the Andaman Islands, where this goby is endemic

Scartelaos gigas **Chu & Wu 1963** *gígas* (γίγας), giant, at 17.2 cm SL the largest species of the genus (and reflecting its Chinese vernacular, translated as "Big Green Mudskipper")

Scartelaos histophorus **(Valenciennes 1837)** *histo*, from *histíon* (ιστίον), sail (i.e., dorsal fin); *phorus*, from *phoreús* (φορεύς), bearer or carrier, referring to height of first dorsal fin "on a narrow base, resembling a mast" (translation)

Scartelaos tenuis **(Day 1876)** Latin for thin or slender, referring to its slender body, its height 10 times in TL



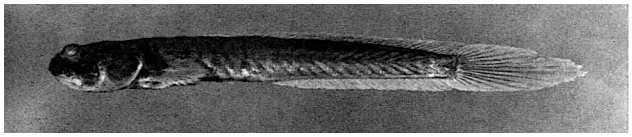
Scartelaos gigas, holotype, male, 108.3 mm TL. From: Chu, Y.-T., C.-L. Chan and C.-T. Chen. 1963. Ichthyofauna of the East China Sea. Beijing. i–xxviii + 1–642.

Zappa

Murdy 1989

in honor of American musician and composer Frank Zappa (1940–1993), for his "articulate and sagacious defense of the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution"

Zappa confluentus **(Roberts 1978)** Latin for flowing together, referring to distal ends of fin rays of first dorsal, second dorsal, caudal, and anal fins joined by a single continuous fin membrane



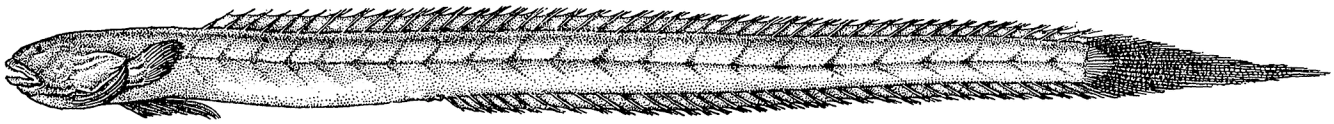
Zappa confluentus, holotype, 35.2 mm SL. Photo by Stanley H. Weitzman. From: Roberts, T. R. 1978. An ichthyological survey of the Fly River in Papua New Guinea with descriptions of new species. Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology 281: i–vi + 1–72.

Order GOBIIFORMES

Worm or Eel Gobies

Family **OXUDERCIDAE**

Subfamily AMBLYOPINAE[1] Günther 1861



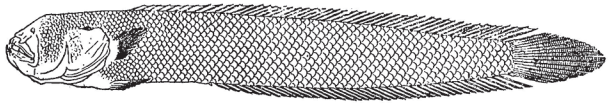
Brachyamblyopus burmanicus. From: Hora, S. L. 1926. Notes on fishes in the Indian Museum. IX-XIV. Records of the Indian Museum (Calcutta) 27 (6): 453–469, Pl. 11.

Amblyotrypauchen

Hora 1924

etymology not explained, probably referring to how this genus is related to and/or combines characters of two groups of gobioid fishes recognized at the time, Amblyopina and Trypaucheninae

***Amblyotrypauchen arctocephalus* (Alcock 1890)** *arctatus* (L.), pressed or compressed; *cephalus*, from *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, presumably referring to angular head, "its opercular region somewhat inflated, its vertex compressed into a sharp carina"



Probably first-published image of *Amblyotrypauchen arctocephalus*, as *A. fraseri*, a junior synonym. From: Hora, S. L. 1924. Notes on fishes in the Indian Museum. VI. On a new genus of gobioid fishes (subfamily Trypaucheninae) with notes on related forms. Records of the Indian Museum (Calcutta) 26 (2): 155–163.

Biendongella

Prokofiev 2015

-ella (L.), a diminutive suffix, named for Bien Dong, Vietnamese name of South China Sea, where both species occur

***Biendongella hemilissa* Prokofiev 2015** *hemi-*, from *hḗmisys* (ἥμισυς), half; *lissa*, unnecessary feminization of *lissós* (λισσός), smooth (English translation of description says "naked"), referring to partial absence of scales on precaudal part of body

***Biendongella iljini* Prokofiev 2015** in honor of Russian ichthyologist Boris Sergeevich Iljin (1889–1958), author of "classic works" (translation) on systematics of gobies from Azov Black Sea and Caspian Sea basins

Biendongella iljini, holotype, 46 mm SL (caudal-fin rays missing). From: Prokofiev, A. M. 2015. An overview of gobies of the subfamily Amblyopinae (Gobiidae) from the western South China Sea (Vietnam and Indonesia) and Pacific waters of the Philippines. Voprosy Ikhtiologii 55 (6): 655–663. [English translation in Journal of Ichthyology 55 (6):783–791.]

Brachyamblyopus

Bleeker 1874

brachýs (βραχύς), short, presumably referring to short (in depth) body of *B. brachysoma*; *Amblyopus* previously placed in that genus (now *Taenioides*)

***Brachyamblyopus brachysoma* (Bleeker 1854)** *brachýs* (βραχύς), short; *sṓma* (σῶμα), body, presumably referring to its short body depth, 9-9½ times in its length

***Brachyamblyopus burmanicus* Hora 1926** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Rangoon, Burma (now Myanmar), type locality

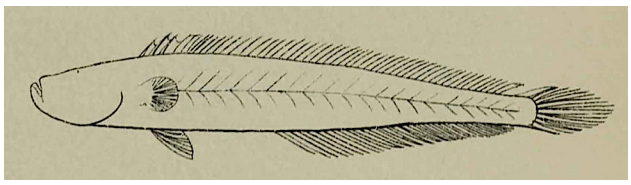
[1] Subfamily name from *Amblyopus* Valenciennes 1837, an unneeded replacement name for *Taenioides*. From *amblýōpós* (ἀμβλώπός), dim-sighted, referring to eyes of *T. hermannii* (=*T. angullaris*), described as "so small that, unless the skin is removed, they are difficult to distinguish" (translation).

Caragobius

Smith & Seale 1906

cara-, from *kára* (κάρα), head, presumably referring to "large, oblong, quadrilateral" head of *C. typhlops* (=*urolepis*); *gobius*, (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

***Caragobius rubristriatus* (Saville-Kent 1889)** *rubri*, from *ruber* (L.), red; *striatus*, striped (L.), grooved or furrowed (i.e., striped), referring to a "longitudinal carmine streak, indicating the contour of the lateral line"



Caragobius rubristriatus. From: Illustration by William Saville-Kent. From: Saville-Kent, W. 1889. Preliminary observations on a natural history collection made in connection with the surveying cruise of H. M. S. "Myrmidon," at Port Darwin and Cambridge Gulf. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland 6 (5): 219–240, Pl. 13.

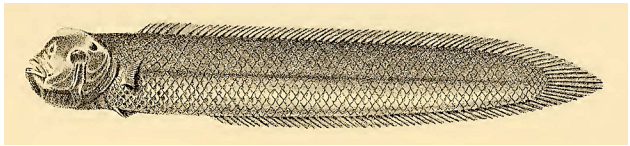
***Caragobius urolepis* (Bleeker 1852)** *uro*, from *ourá* (οὐρά), tail; *lepís* (λεπίς), scale, referring to scaleless body except for posterior third (i.e., caudal peduncle)

Ctenotrypauchen

Steindachner 1867

cteno, from *ktenós* (κτενός), comb, presumably referring to high, comb-like keel, or sharp ridge, along median line of back part of head; *Trypauchen*, a similar genus

***Ctenotrypauchen chinensis* Steindachner 1867** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: China, type locality



First-published image of *Ctenotrypauchen chinensis*. From: Steindachner, F. 1867. Ichthyologische Notizen (IV). Sitzungsberichte der Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftlichen Classe der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften 55 (1): 517–534, Pls. 1–6.

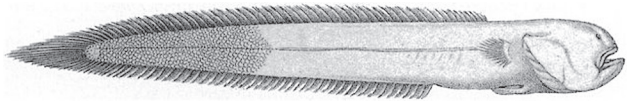
Gymnoamblyopus

Murdy & Ferraris 2003

gymnós (γυμνός), bare or naked, referring to absence of scales; *Amblyopus* (=*Taenioides*), type genus of Amblyopinae

***Gymnoamblyopus novaeguineae* Murdy & Ferraris 2003** of Papua New Guinea, where it is known only from the Lower Fly River

Gymnoamblyopus novaeguineae, holotype, female, 90 mm SL. Photo by Sandra J. Raredon. From: Murdy, E. O. and C. J. Ferraris, Jr. 2003. *Gymnoamblyopus novaeguineae*, a new genus and species of worm goby from Papua New Guinea (Gobiidae: Amblyopinae). Zootaxa 150: 1–6.



Karsten totoyensis. Illustration by J. Henry Blake. From: Garman, S. 1903. Some fishes from Australasia. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology 39 (8): 229–241, Pls. 1–5.

Karsten

Murdy 2002

named for Karsten E. Hartel (b. 1944), curator of the fish collection at Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology, who "greatly assisted" the author's study as well as others through the years

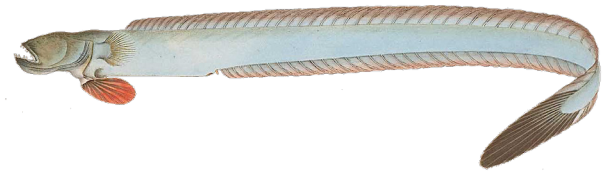
***Karsten totoyensis* (Garman 1903)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Totoya, Fiji Islands, type locality

Odontamblyopus

Bleeker 1874

odonto, Neo-Latin combining form of *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, presumably referring to multiple rows of teeth on each jaw and/or long, curved canines of *O. rubicundus*; *Amblyopus* (=*Taenioides*), type genus of Amblyopinae

***Odontamblyopus lacepedii* (Temminck & Schlegel 1845)** in honor of Bernard-Germain-Étienne de La Ville-sur-Illon, comte de [count of] La Cepède (also spelled as La Cépède, Lacépède, or Lacepède, 1756–1825), who published an illustration of a Chinese specimen said to be this goby under the name "Taenioïde Herrmannien" in 1800 (*Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*, v. 2), but perhaps is actually *Taenioides anguillaris*



Odontamblyopus lacepedii. From: Temminck, C. J. and H. Schlegel. 1845. Pisces. *In*: Siebold, P. F. de (ed.): Fauna Japonica. Lugduni Batavorum [Leiden] (A. Arnz et soc.). Parts 7–9: 113–172, Pls. 1–143 + A.

***Odontamblyopus rebecca* Murdy & Shibukawa 2003** in honor of Rebecca Rootes (1951–2021), Murdy's "life partner and spouse" [a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*ae*"]

***Odontamblyopus roseus* (Valenciennes 1837)** Latin for rosy or pink, referring to its primary body color

***Odontamblyopus rubicundus* (Hamilton 1822)** Latin for red or ruddy, described as "dirty brown above, and red below"

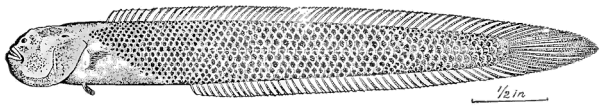
***Odontamblyopus tenuis* (Day 1876)** Latin for thin or slender, referring to its "very compressed" body

Paratrypauchen

Murdy 2008

pará (παρά), near, a member of the "*Trypauchen*" group but differing in having a scaleless abdomen, no serrated frontal crest, and a slightly emarginate interradial membrane on pelvic fins

***Paratrypauchen microcephalus* (Bleeker 1860)** small-headed, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small, and *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, referring to small, slightly compressed head, 8½ times in TL

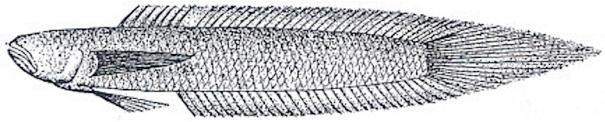


Probably first-published image of *Paratrypauchen microcephalus*, as *Trypauchen wakae*, a junior synonym. From: Jordan, D. S. and J. O. Snyder. 1901. A review of the gobioid fishes of Japan, with descriptions of twenty-one new species. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 4 (1244): 33–132.

Pseudotrypauchen

Hardenberg 1931

pseudo-, from *pseúdēs* (ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this genus "very much" resembles *Trypauchen*, such an appearance is false



Pseudotrypauchen multiradiatus. From: Hardenberg, J. D. F. 1931. Some new or rare fishes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago. Treubia, Buitenzorg 13 (3–4): 411–419.

***Pseudotrypauchen multiradiatus* Hardenberg 1931** *multi-* (L.), many; *radiatus* (L.), rayed, referring to numerous rays (40) of pectoral fin

Sovvityazius

Prokofiev 2015

Sov, Soviet; *-ius*, belonging to: *Vityaz*, Soviet research vessel that collected type specimens in 1973

***Sovvityazius acer* Prokofiev 2015** Latin for sharp, i.e., sharp-sighted, referring to its better-developed eyes compared with others in Amblyopinae

Sovvityazius acer, holotype, 46 mm SL. See *Biendongella iljini* caption for source.

Taenioides

Lacepède 1800

-oides, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (εἶδος), form or shape: *taenia* (L.), from *tainía* (ταινία), band or ribbon, referring to ribbon- or banner-like shape of *T. hermannii* (=*anguillaris*)

***Taenioides anguillaris* (Linnaeus 1758)** Latin for eel-like, with the body of a "slippery eel" (translation)

***Taenioides buchanani* (Day 1873)** in honor of Francis Hamilton-Buchanan (1762–1829, later known as Hamilton), Scottish physician and naturalist, who published an influential account of Indo-Gangetic fishes in 1822 (Day noted that this goby resembles *Odontamblyopus rubicundus*, described by Hamilton)

***Taenioides caniscapulus* Roxas & Ablan 1938** said to mean "dog-head," from *canis* (L.), dog, and *capulus*, presumably a corruption of *caput* (L.), head, referring to its profile from chin to lower jaw, described as "bulldoglike"

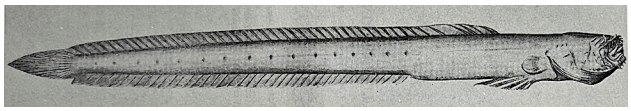
***Taenioides cirratus* (Blyth 1860)** Latin for curly or fringed, referring to seven "flat and pointed cirrhi" near symphysis of lower jaw

***Taenioides eruptionis* (Bleeker 1849)** Latin for of an eruption; this species was collected in Indonesia on 19 May 1848, during the eruption of the stratovolcano Klut (now known as Kelud), with ashes raining down upon the river, killing most of its fish

***Taenioides esquivel* Smith 1947** etymology not explained, possibly a member of Smith's staff or a Portuguese East African (now Mozambican) authority who assisted Smith during the June/July 1946 expedition during which holotype was collected (Smith named several new species in honor of these individuals but "Esquivel" is not included in his acknowledgment) [presumably a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*i*"]

***Taenioides gracilis* (Valenciennes 1837)** Latin for thin or slender, its height nearly 20 times in its total length

***Taenioides kentalleni* Murdy & Randall 2002** in honor of marine biologist Kent "Trig" Allen (b. 1952), Aramco (Saudi Arabian Oil Company), who collected and photographed holotype (and only known specimen) while conducting environmental surveys along the nearshore and intertidal systems of the western Arabian (Persian) Gulf



Taenioides caniscapulus, holotype, 228.5 mm SL. From: Roxas, H. A. and G. L. Ablan. 1938. A new taenioid fish from Occidental Negros. Philippine Journal of Science 66 (2): 261–265, Pls. 1–2.

***Taenioides mordax* (De Vis 1883)** Latin for biting, referring to "strong" canine teeth, protruding on the edge of the jaws

***Taenioides nigrimarginatus* Hora 1924** *nigri-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *marginatus* (L.), edged or bordered, referring to black margins on vertical fins

***Taenioides purpurascens* (De Vis 1884)** variant spelling of *purpurescens* (L.), purplish or purple-tinged, referring to "deep purple red" color in life

***Taenioides snyderi* Jordan & Hubbs 1925** in honor of American ichthyologist John Otterbein Snyder (1867–1943), who (along with Jordan) identified this goby as *T.* (now *Odontamblyopus*) *lacepedii* in 1901

***Taenioides tonkinensis* Chabanaud 1927** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Tonkin, French spelling of the Sino-Vietnamese Đông Kinh, referring to northern region of Vietnam (although type locality is in southern Vietnam)

Trypauchen

Valenciennes 1837

trýpa (τρύπα), hole; *auchḗn* (αὐχήν), nape, referring to oval-shaped opening (actually a pouch-like structure) on dorsal edge of operculum (its function not known)

***Trypauchen pelaeos* Murdy 2006** *pēlaī́os* (πηλαῖος), muddy or muddied (Murdy says "mud-dweller"), referring to its typical habitat

***Trypauchen vagina* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)** Latin for sheath or scabbard, referring to oval-shaped opening (actually a pouch-like structure) on dorsal edge of operculum (its function not known)

Trypauchenichthys

Bleeker 1860

Trypauchen, referring to similarity to and close affinity with that genus; *ichthýs* (ἰχθύς), fish

***Trypauchenichthys larsonae* Murdy 2008** in honor of Helen K. Larson, Curator of Fishes, Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory (Darwin, Australia), who has "devoted much of her time and energy" to the study of gobioid fishes and who has helped Murdy on many occasions in his gobioid studies

Trypauchenichthys larsonae, holotype, female, 143.2 mm SL. Photo by by Sandra J. Raredon. From: Murdy, E. O. 2008. *Trypauchenichthys larsonae*, a new species of amblyopine goby from Australia (Gobiidae: Amblyopinae) with a key to the species in the genus. aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology 14 (2): 59–68.

***Trypauchenichthys sumatrensis* Hardenberg 1931** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sumatra, Indonesia, type locality

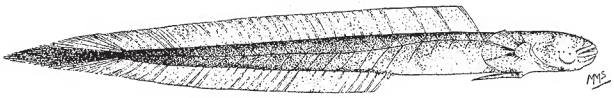
***Trypauchenichthys typus* Bleeker 1860** serving as type of the genus

Trypauchenopsis

Volz 1903

ópsis (ὄψις), appearance, referring to its eel-like shape, like that of *Trypauchen*

***Trypauchenopsis intermedia* Volz 1903** Latin for intermediate, allusion not explained, probably referring to its being intermediate in form between other eel-shaped and related genera, *Amblyopus* (=*Taenioides*), *Trypauchen* and *Trypauchenichthys*



Probably first-published image of *Trypauchenopsis intermedia*, as Taenioides jacksoni a junior synonym. Illustration by Margaret M. Smith. From: Smith, J. L. B. 1943. Interesting new fishes of three genera new to South Africa, with a note on *Mobula diabolus* (Shaw). Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa 30 (1): 67–77.

UNAVAILABLE NAMES

The following taxa were described in an electronic-only publication without evidence of ZooBank registration, required per ICZN 8.5.3. The names are therefore unavailable (but may still appear in subsequent publications and websites). Their omission above is not an oversight.

***Pseudobrachyamblyopus* Ba 2023** *pseudo-*, from *pseúdēs* (ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this genus may resemble *Brachyamblyopus*, such an appearance is false

***Pseudobrachyamblyopus odontamblyopsis* Ba 2023** *ópsis* (ὄψις), appearance: similar to *Odontamblyopus*

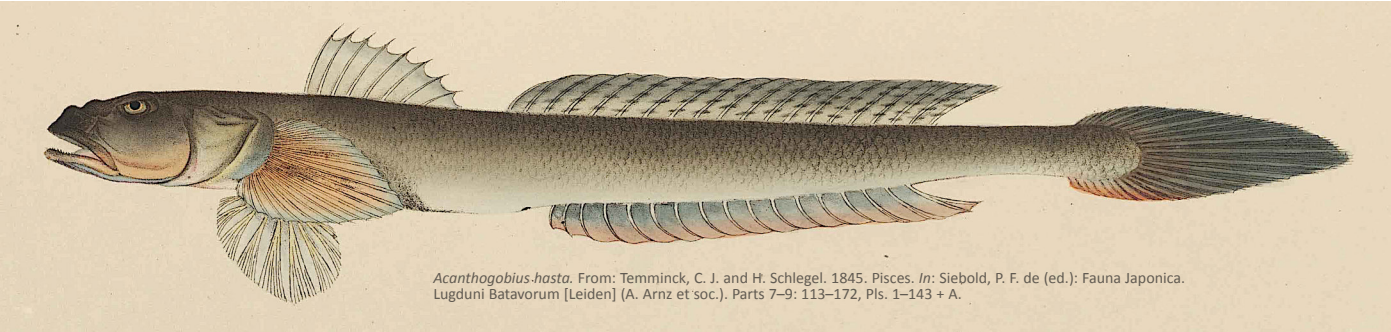
Order GOBIIFORMES

Estuarine Gobies

Family **OXUDERCIDAE**

Subfamily GOBIONELLINAE Bleeker 1874

Part I: *Acanthogobius – Gymnogobius*



Acanthogobius hasta. From: Temminck, C. J. and H. Schlegel. 1845. Pisces. *In*: Siebold, P. F. de (ed.): Fauna Japonica. Lugduni Batavorum [Leiden] (A. Arnz et soc.). Parts 7–9: 113–172, Pls. 1–143 + A.

Acanthogobius

Gill 1859

acanthus (L.), from *ákantha* (ἄκανθα), thorn or spine, allusion not explained, probably referring to 8–9 spines on first dorsal fin of *A. flavimanus*; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

***Acanthogobius donghaiensis* (Prokofiev 2012)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Donghai, Chinese name of the East China Sea, where this species was originally described from off the coast of Nanhui, Shanghai, China [replacement name for *A. elongatus* (Ni & Wu 1985), preoccupied by *A. elongatus* (Fang 1942)]

***Acanthogobius elongatus* (Fang 1942)** Latin for prolonged, referring to its more elongate body compared with congeners (then placed in *Aboma*) in China and Japan

***Acanthogobius flavimanus* (Temminck & Schlegel 1845)** *flavus* (L.), yellow; *manus* (L.), hand (homologous to the pectoral fin), referring to its yellow pectoral fins

***Acanthogobius hasta* (Temminck & Schlegel 1845)** Latin for a thrusting spear used by Roman infantry, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its very elongate, tapered body and/or lanceolate caudal fin

***Acanthogobius insularis* Shibukawa & Taki 1996** Latin for of islands, referring to its only being known from island habitats

***Acanthogobius lactipes* (Hilgendorf 1879)** *lacteus* (L.), milky; *pes* (L.), foot (homologous to the ventral fin), referring to milky white stripe in middle of fused ventral fins

***Acanthogobius luridus* Ni & Wu 1985** Latin for pale yellow, salllow or wan, allusion not explained, described as having a grayish-brown dorsal surface, gray dorsal, anal, pectoral and ventral fins, and a yellowish-brown dorsal fin

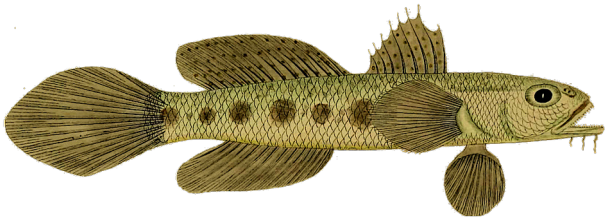
***Acanthogobius stigmothonus* (Richardson 1845)** etymology not explained, presumably from *stigmosus* (L.), full of marks, and *-onus*, perhaps an adjectival coinage, referring to any or all of the following: series of six "very irregular" marks on middle of sides, "some freckling" on back, round black mark at caudal-fin base, "velvet-black" mark on upper half of first dorsal fin, 5–6 rows of dark specks on second dorsal fin

Amblychaeturichthys

Bleeker 1874

amblýs (ἀμβλύς), blunt, presumably referring to blunt head and snout of *A. hexanema*, previously placed in the closely related *Chaeturichthys*

***Amblychaeturichthys hexanema* (Bleeker 1853)** *héx* (ἕξ), six; *nḗma* (νῆμα), thread, referring to three pairs of slender barbels on lower jaw



Amblychaeturichthys hexanema. From: Bleeker, P. 1853. Nalezingen op de ichthyologie van Japan. Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen 25 (7): 1–56, 1 pl.

***Amblychaeturichthys sciistius* (Jordan & Snyder 1901)** *scio*, from *skiá* (σκιά), shade or shadow; *istius*, from *histion* (ιστίον), sail (i.e., dorsal fin), referring to conspicuous black spot on first dorsal fin

Astrabe

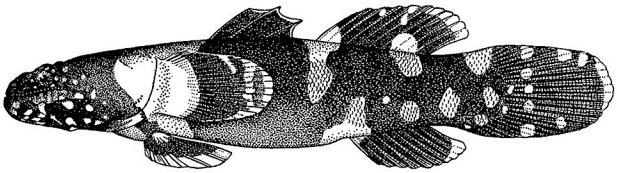
Jordan & Snyder 1901

astrábē (ἀστράβη), a mule's saddle, referring to white saddle-like markings on *A. lactisella*

***Astrabe fasciata* Akihito & Meguro 1988** Latin for banded, referring to white bands on body

***Astrabe flavimaculata* Akihito & Meguro 1988** *flavus* (L.), yellow; *maculata* (L.), spotted, referring to yellow blotches on body and fins

***Astrabe lactisella* Jordan & Snyder 1901** *lactis* (L.), milk; *sella* (L.), saddle, referring to white saddle-like bands, one passing over pack part and anterior region of body, and another narrower, shorter band between the dorsal fins

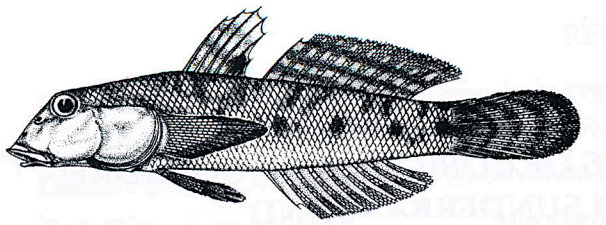


Astrabe lactisella. From: Jordan, D. S. and J. O. Snyder. 1901. A review of the gobioid fishes of Japan, with descriptions of twenty-one new species. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 24 (1244): 33–132.

Awaouichthys

Chatterjee & Mishra 2013

Awaous, referring to its close similarities with that genus; *ichthýs* (ἰχθύς), fish



Awaouichthys menoni. From: Chatterjee, T. K. and S. S. Mishra. 2013. A new genus and new species of gobioid fish (Gobiidae: Gobionellinae) from Sunderbans, India. Records of the Zoological Survey of India 112 (4) (for 2012): 85–88.

Awaouichthys menoni **Chatterjee & Mishra 2013** in honor of the late Ambat Gopalan Kutty Menon (1921–2002), "eminent" ichthyologist of the Zoological Survey of India, who confirmed the status of the specimens

Awaous

Valenciennes 1837

Latinization of *awao* or *awaou*, local name of *A. ocellaris* in Tahiti

Subgenus *Awaous*

Awaous acritosus **Watson 1994** scientific Neo-Latin from *ákrĭtos* (ἄκριτος), confused, referring to its misidentification for more than 125 years

Awaous aeneofuscus **(Peters 1852)** *aeneus* (L.) brazen; *fuscus* (L.), dark or dusky, referring to its coloration, bronzy on sides, olive-brown above

Awaous bustamantei **(Greeff 1882)** in honor of Brazilian slave trader Gabriel de Bustamenté, who collected holotype, and the "hospitable and intelligent" (translation) owner of the farm situated on São Tomé Island, Gulf of Guinea, type locality [in 1884, Greeff renamed smaller specimens originally identified as this goby as a separate species, *Sicydium bustamantei*]

Awaous commersoni **(Schneider 1801)** in honor of French naturalist Philibert Commerçon (also spelled Commerson, 1727–1773); replacement name for *Gobius niger* Lacepède 1800 (based on Commerçon's manuscript description, "Gobius totus niger"), preoccupied by *G. niger* Linnaeus 1758 (Gobiidae)

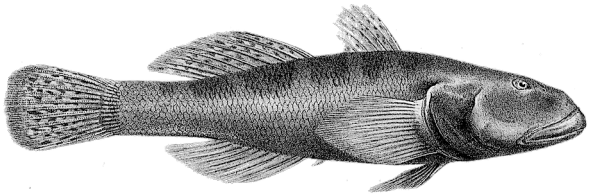
Awaous dayi **Keith & Mennesson 2026** in honor of Francis Day (1830–1889), Inspector-General of Fisheries in India, for his "huge" work on the fishes of India, Myanmar and Andaman Islands

Awaous grammepomus **(Bleeker 1849)** *grammḗ* (γραμμή), line or stroke of the pen; *pōma* (πῶμα), lid or cover, i.e., opercle, presumably referring to two oblique blackish streaks from eye to maxilla

Awaous guamensis **(Valenciennes 1837)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Guam, Mariana Islands, type locality

Awaous gutum **(Hamilton 1822)** from *Gutum baliya*, its local name (per Hora 1934[1]) along the lower Padma River (now in Bangladesh)

Awaous jayakari **(Boulenger 1888)** in honor of Atmaram Sadashiva Grandin Jayakar (1844–1911), surgeon, Indian Medical Service, and collector of natural history, who presented holotype to the British Museum (Natural History)



Awaous jayakari. Illustration by Pierre Jacques Smit. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1888. An account of the fishes obtained by Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar at Muscat, east coast of Arabia. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1887 (4): 653–667, Pl. 54.

[1] Hora, S. L. 1934. The systematic position of Hamilton's species of gobioid fishes from the Ganges. Records of the Indian Museum 36 (4): 483–490.

Awaous keralaensis **Keith & Mennesson 2026** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Kerala, Indian region where several specimens were caught

Awaous litturatus **(Steindachner 1861)** scientific Neo-Latin for branded or marked with letters, presumably referring to head and upper sides irregularly marked with spots and lines

Awaous macrorhynchus **(Bleeker 1867)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *rhynchus*, from *rhýnchos* (ῥύγχος), snout, referring to its wide and elongate snout

Awaous maculatus **Keith, Mennesson & Hubert 2026** Latin for spotted, referring to large, white-edged black spot on the first dorsal fin

Awaous melanocephalus **(Bleeker 1849)** *melanos*, genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, referring to its dusky head and/or black snout

Awaous myanmarensis **Keith & Mennesson 2026** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Myanmar, country where the main specimens were caught (also occurs in India)

Awaous ocellaris **(Broussonet 1782)** *-is*, Latin genitive singular of: *ocellus*, diminutive of *oculus* (L.), eye (but here meaning eyespot, referring to black spot on first dorsal fin

Awaous personatus **(Bleeker 1849)** Latin for masked, referring to black stripes and spots on cheeks

Awaous stamineus **(Eydoux & Souleyet 1850)** Latin for thready, referring to thread-like rays that extend beyond membrane of first dorsal fin

Awaous stoliczkae **(Day 1871)** in honor of "esteemed friend" Ferdinand Stoliczka (1838–1874), Moravian paleontologist who collected many of the fishes that Day described [although named after a man, ae" is an acceptable way to form a genitive from a masculine noun that ends in "a"]

Awaous striatus **(Day 1868)** Latin for furrowed or grooved (i.e., striped or barred), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to "irregular bands" that "pass down from the back towards the middle of the body"

Awaous transandeanus **(Günther 1861)** *trans* (L.), over and beyond; *-anus* (L.), belonging to: the Andes, referring to its distribution west of the Andes in freshwater and brackish streams along the Pacific Slope from Mexico to Peru

Subgenus *Chonophorus*

Poey 1860

chonío (χωνίο), funnel; *phorus*, from *phoreús* (φορεύς), bearer or carrier, probably referring to how pelvic fins are fused to form an adhesive funnel-shaped hole, a goby characteristic that Poey used to distinguish this taxon from eleotrids

Awaous banana **(Valenciennes 1837)** Latinization of *banane*, its local name in the Dominican Republic

Awaous lateristriga **(Duméril 1861)** *lateralis* (L.), of the side; *striga* (L.), furrow or groove (i.e., streak), referring to 8–9 parallel whitish streaks on sides, obliquely directed from top to bottom and front to back

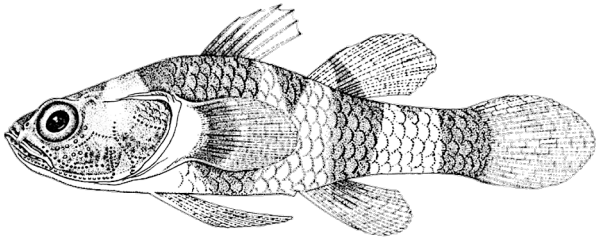
Awaous tajasica **(Lichtenstein 1822)** from *taiasica*, presumably a Portuguese or local Brazilian name reported in Marcgrave (or Markgraf, *Historia Naturalis Brasiliae*, 1648)

Subgenus *Euctenogobius*

Gill 1859

eŭ- (εὖ), well or very; *cteno-*, from *ktenós* (κτενός), comb, referring to ctenoid (rather than cycloid) scales extending along back to within a short distance of eyes; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

Awaous flavus **(Valenciennes 1837)** Latin for yellow, referring to yellowish body coloration



Brachygobius sabanus, holotype, 16 mm SL. Illustration by E. John Pfiffner. From: Inger, R. F. 1958. Notes on fishes of the genus *Brachygobius*. Fieldiana Zoology 39 (14): 107–117.

Brachygobius

Bleeker 1874

brachýs (βραχύς), short, referring to short, oblong body of *B. doriae*; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby but possibly used here to reflect Bleeker's classification of this taxon in a phalanx he called Gobiini

Brachygobius aggregatus **Herre 1940** Latin for crowded together, referring to its habit of forming schools (unusual in gobies) of 100–150+ individuals

Brachygobius doriae **(Günther 1868)** in honor of Italian zoologist Giacoma Doria (1840–1913), president of the Italian Geographic Society, who collected fishes in Borneo and sent them to the British Museum (Natural History), including holotype of this one [although named after a man, ae" is an acceptable way to form a genitive from a masculine noun that ends in "a"]

Brachygobius jennie **Tian, Wu, Lan, Lavoué & Huang 2026** in honor of Jennie Ruby Jane, stage name of Jennie Kim (b. 1996), South Korean singer, rapper, songwriter, and actress, for her "exceptional character and achievements, which proved [a] source of inspiration for the first author who discovered the new species" [a noun in apposition, without the genitive "ae"]

Brachygobius kabiliensis **Inger 1958** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Kabili River, Sandakan District, northern Borneo, type locality

Brachygobius mekongensis **Larson & Vidthayanon 2000** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mekong River system, where it occurs in Thailand, Laos and Cambodia

Brachygobius nunus **(Hamilton 1822)** Latinization of *Nuni* from *Nuni bele*, one of its local names in India (per Hora 1934[1])

Brachygobius sabanus **Inger 1958** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Sabah, local name for North Borneo, where it is endemic

Brachygobius xanthomelas **Herre 1937** *xanthós* (ξανθός), yellow; *mélas* (μέλας), black, referring to clear yellow body with 5–6 black crossbands

Brachygobius xanthozona **(Bleeker 1849)** *xanthós* (ξανθός), yellow; *zona* (L.), band, referring to yellow spaces between four black crossbands

Buenia

Iljin 1930

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: Iljin's "eminent colleague" (translation) in the study of gobies, Spanish ichthyologist and oceanographer Fernando de Buen y Lozano (1895–1962)

Buenia affinis **Iljin 1930** Latin for related, originally referring to *Gobius affinis* Kolombatović 1891, which Iljin misidentified when he established it as the type species of *Buenia*; furthermore, *G. affinis* is preoccupied by *G. affinis* Eichwald 1831, but no one has established a new type species nor a replacement name, so *Buenia affinis* is retained until name and authorship are clarified

Buenia massutii, paratype, male, 20.8 mm SL. Photo by Marcelo Kovačić. From: Kovačić, M., F. Ordines and U. K. Schliewen. 2017. A new species of *Buenia* (Teleostei: Gobiidae) from the western Mediterranean Sea, with the description of this genus. Zootaxa 4250 (5): 447–460.

Buenia jeffreysii **(Günther 1867)** in honor of British conchologist and malacologist John Gwyn Jeffreys (1809–1885), who collected holotype while dredging for invertebrates

Buenia lombartei **Kovačić, Ordines & Schliewen 2018** in honor of fisheries biologist Antoni Lombarte, Institut de Ciències del Mar-CSIC (Barcelona), who collected the first specimen (paratype) among trawl debris despite its small size

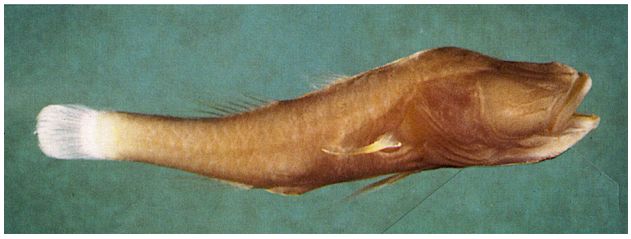
Buenia massutii **Kovačić, Ordines & Schliewen 2017** in honor of Spanish marine biologist Enric Massutí (b. 1964), Instituto Español de Oceanografía in the Centre Oceanogràfic de les Balears, for his dedication to the study of benthic habitats in the circalittoral bottoms of the Balearic Islands

Caecogobius

Berti & Ercolini 1991

caecus (L.), blind, with no external trace of eyes; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

Caecogobius cryptophthalmus **Berti & Ercolini 1991** *crypto-*, from *kryptós* (κρυπτός), hidden; *ophthalmós* (ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to its "very reduced [and] deeply embedded" eye



Caecogobius cryptophthalmus, holotype, 61 mm SL. From: Berti, R. and A. Ercolini. 1991. *Caecogobius cryptophthalmus* n. gen. n. sp. (Gobiidae Gobiinae), the first stygobic fish from Philippines. Tropical Zoology 4 (1): 129–138.

Caecogobius personatus **Larson & Husana 2018** Latin for masked, referring to fleshy area covering the orbits, masking where the eyes should be

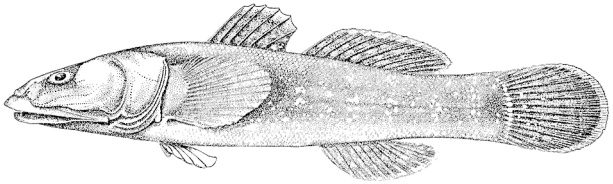
Chaenogobius

Gill 1859

chaeno-, from *chaínō* (χαίνω), yawn or gape, referring to large mouth of *C. annularis*; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

Chaenogobius annularis **Gill 1859** Latin for ring-shaped, referring to several ocellate spots near vent

Chaenogobius gulosus **(Sauvage 1882)** Latin for greedy or gluttonous, referring to its large, gaping mouth



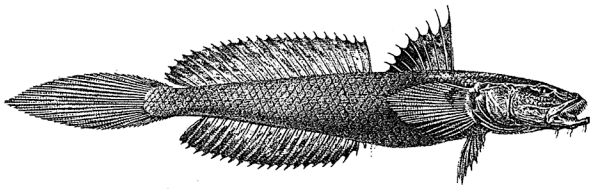
Possibly first-published image of *Chaenogobius gulosus*, as *Chasmias misakius*, a junior synonym. From: Jordan, D. S. and J. O. Snyder. 1901. List of fishes collected in 1883 and 1885 by Pierre Louis Jouy and preserved in the United States National Museum, with descriptions of six new species. Proceedings of the United States National Museum v. 23 (1235): 739–769, Pls. 31–38.

Chaeturichthys

Richardson 1844

chaeto-, from *chaítē* (χαίτη), long hair or mane but often meaning bristle in biology, and *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, referring to short marginal rays of caudal fin of *C. stigmatias*; *ichthýs* (ἰχθύς), fish

Chaeturichthys jeoni **Shibukawa & Iwata 2013** in honor of Sang-Rin Jeon, Sang Myung University (Seoul), who "very kindly" assisted the authors' research of Korean fishes and gave them the opportunity to examine many specimens, including holotype of this one



Chaeturichthys stigmatias. From: Illustration by W. Mitchell. From: Richardson, J. 1844. Ichthyology. Part 1. *In* R. B. Hinds (ed.) The zoology of the voyage of H. M. S. Sulphur, under the command of Captain Sir Edward Belcher, R. N., C. B., F. R. G. S., etc., during the years 1836-42, No. 5. London: Smith, Elder & Co. 51–70, Pls. 35–44.

Chaeturichthys stigmatias **Richardson 1844** Latin for a branded person (e.g., a slave), allusion not explained, probably referring to large black spot on posterior border of first dorsal fin

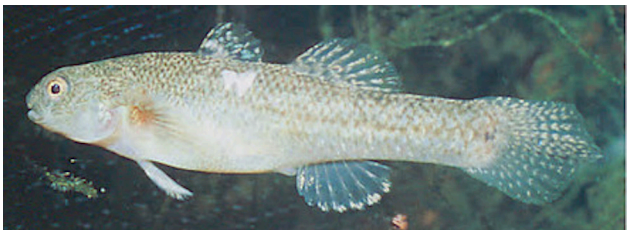
Chlamydogobius

Whitley 1930

chlamydos, from *chlamýs* (χλαμύς), cloak or mantle, allusion not explained, perhaps used as a verb (hide) instead of a noun (garment), referring to isolated desert-spring habitat of *C. eremius*;[2] *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

Chlamydogobius eremius **(Zietz 1896)** from *érēmos* (ἔρημος), solitary or lonely, referring to its desert-spring habitat

Chlamydogobius gloveri **Larson 1995** in honor of the late John Glover (1935–1992), former Curator of Fishes, South Australian Museum, for his considerable work on desert gobies and other arid-zone fishes of Australia; he was convinced this goby was distinct from *C. eremius* but never got around to describing it (note: three species from Dalhousie Springs are named after Glover: this goby, the catfish *Neosilurus gloveri*, and the silverside *Craterocephalus gloveri*)



Chlamydogobius gloveri, female. Photo by Peter J. Unmack (per errata slip). From: Larson, H. K. 1995. A review of the Australian endemic gobiid fish genus *Chlamydogobius*, with description of five new species. The Beagle, Records of the Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory 12: 19–51.

Chlamydogobius japalpa **Larson 1995** Western Arnada name for part of the Finke River (Northern Territory, Australia) that extends through what is now called Helen Gorge; the main waterhole in this gorge is just downstream from Ormiston Cree, type locality

Chlamydogobius micropterus **Larson 1995** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *pterus*, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to reduced (in size and number of rays) first dorsal fin compared with congeners

Chlamydogobius ranunculus **Larson 1995** Latin for tadpole, a "resemblance to which this rather frog-headed goby displayed to the author upon their first encounter, at the edge of a drying-up water buffalo wallow"

Chlamydogobius squamigenus **Larson 1995** *squama* (L.), scale; *genus*, from *génys* (γένυς), chin, referring to cycloid scales on preopercular region (absent from congeners)

Clariger

Jordan & Snyder 1901

clarus (L.), bright or distinct (i.e., clear); *-iger* (L.), to have or bear, referring to white back of *C. cosmurus*

Clariger chionomaculatus **Shiogaki 1988** *chiōn* (χιών), snow; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to white patches on back

[2] Douglass F. Hoese, Australian Museum (Sydney), pers. comm.

Clariger taiwanensis, paratype, 30 mm SL, From: Jang-Liaw, N.-H., Y.-H. Gong and I-S. Chen. 2012. A new marine gobiid species of the genus *Clariger* Jordan & Snyder (Gobiidae, Teleostei) from Taiwan. ZooKeys 199: 13–21.

Clariger cosmurus **Jordan & Snyder 1901** *cosm-*, from *kosméō* (κοσμέω), to adorn; *urus*, from *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, referring to white, fan-shaped pattern on caudal fin

Clariger exilis **Snyder 1911** Latin for slim or slender, referring to its slenderer body compared with *C. cosmurus*

Clariger papillosus **Ebina 1935** Latin for papillose, referring to five well-developed fleshy papillous barbels below eye

Clariger sirahamaensis **Sakamoto 1932** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sirahama, Bôsyû Province, Japan, type locality

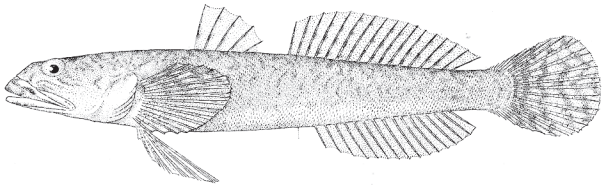
Clariger taiwanensis **Jang-Liaw, Gong & Chen 2012** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: coastal rocky shores of northern Taiwan, where it likely is endemic

Clevelandia

Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: attorney Daniel Cleveland (1838–1929), founding partner and president, San Diego Society of Natural History, who has "done much towards making known the fauna and flora of Southern California"

Clevelandia ios **(Jordan & Gilbert 1882)** *iós* (ἰός), dart or arrow, referring to its long and slender body



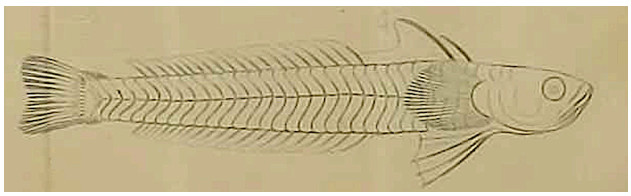
Probaby first-published image of *Clevelandia ios*. Illustration by Anna L. Brown. From: Jordan, D. S. and E. C. Starks. 1895. The fishes of Puget Sound. Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences (Series 2) 5: 785–855, Pls. 76–104.

Crystallogobius

Gill 1863

krýstallos (κρύσταλλος), rock crystal or quartz, referring to its translucency; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

Crystallogobius linearis **(Düben 1845)** Latin for linear, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its sublinear (i.e., nearly straight as a line) body shape



First-published image of *Crystallogobius linearis* (as *Gobius nilssonii*, an apparent replacement name). From: Düben, M. W. von and J. Koren. 1846, Ichthyologiska Bidrage. Kongliga Vetenskaps-Academiens Handlingar, Stockholm for 1844: 27–120, Pls. 2–3. [Sorry for poor quality.]

Ctenogobius

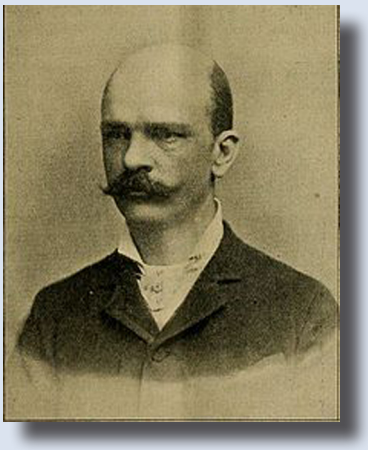
Gill 1858

cteno-, from *ktenós* (κτενός), comb, referring to its "pectinated" scales; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

Ctenogobius apogonus **Pezold 2022** *apógonos* (ἀπόγονος), offspring or progeny, recognizing Pezold's children, Nicole Pezold Hancock, Blaise Pezold and Michael Pezold, for their "support, patience and sometimes

The despicable Robert Wilson Shufeldt

Adolf Hitler is probably the most despicable person ever to have an animal named after him: the blind cave beetle *Anophthalmus hitleri*. Who is the most despicable person honored in the name of a fish? A leading candidate would be American surgeon-zoologist Robert Wilson Shufeldt (1850–1934), who collected the holotype of *Ctenogobius shufeldti*, a euryhaline goby that occurs in the western Atlantic from the USA to Venezuela and Brazil.



Robert Wilson Shufeldt in 1893.

Shufeldt was an Army physician who dabbled in natural history. He published on a wide range of natural history topics, including the anatomy and systematics of birds and the ecology of *Anolis* lizards, but it's his extreme views on race and white supremacy for which he is most (and regrettably) remembered today.

Writing in two books — *The Negro: A Menace to American Civilization* (1907) and *America's Problem: The Negro* (1915) — Shufeldt believed that Blacks were less than human and therefore more ape-like than whites. This was not a radical concept at the time, but Shufeldt pushed these beliefs to a reprehensible extreme. He believed Blacks and persons of mixed race were inherently evil, naturally criminal, and sexually insatiable. They were driven by lust, he said, never love, because love belongs to a "higher state of development." When "libidinous substances flowing the blood stimulates [a black man] into sexual fury … nothing short of a bullet will stop him."

Bullets, he argued, were justified. In *The Negro*, Shufeldt seemed to revel in the horrific details of the torturing and eventual burning to death of Henry Smith, a black teenager, in 1893. He said he disapproved of lynchings, but stated that the victims brought it upon themselves. By committing hideous sexual crimes, Blacks were at fault for driving whites to behave in hideous ways. "It is the presence of the negro among us that is responsible for the lynch law," he wrote, "and not the tastes of our people for such brutal horrors."

Shufeldt did not argue for genocide. Instead, he recommended that the U.S. government "Force every loafing negro to work. Put him on Government roads — we need them. … Take him away from all cultural education. Make it a penal offense to sell or give him alcohol or drugs. Make him the nation's ward, as are the self-respecting Indian …". But a better alternative, Shufeldt said, was to send all Black and mixed-race people back to Africa. The fact that Blacks were not returning to Africa on their own accord after emancipation, he said, "is one of the best proofs in the world of the extremely low position they occupy in any sort of a classification of the genus *Homo*."

Today, Shufeldt's polemics have found a new audience online among racists and white supremacists, comprising — in the words of anthropologist Della Collins Cook — "a staple of on-the-web pornography of racial violence."

It seems Shufeldt was despicable at home as well. His first wife committed suicide in an asylum (gee, wonder why). In 1895, he married Florence Audubon, granddaughter of the famous ornithologist. She left him after two months, claiming he was having an affair with their Norwegian housekeeper (who later became wife #3). In an attempt to humiliate and perhaps blackmail his wife, Shufeldt published a pamphlet called "On Female Impotency," which is illustrated with photos of a nude woman many believe was Florence Audubon. In the article, Shufeldt claimed he was affiliated with the Smithsonian Institution. Presumably embarrassed by the article, the Smithsonian dismissed him in 1897.

assistance throughout my career from its start in graduate school to finish"

***Ctenogobius boleosoma* (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)** *bole*, from *bolís* (βολίς), dart; *sōma* (σῶμα), body, but here referring to its "remarkable resemblance" to the North American percid *Etheostoma* (*Boleosoma*) *olmstedi*

***Ctenogobius claytonii* (Meek 1902)** in honor of Powell Clayton (1833–1914), U.S. Minister (ambassador) to Mexico, for "many courtesies" during Meek's field work in that country in 1901 and 1903 (per Meek 1904)

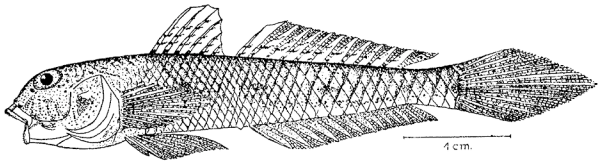
***Ctenogobius fasciatus* Gill 1858** Latin for banded, presumably referring to five "zigzag linear bands of black" on caudal fin

***Ctenogobius lepturus* (Pfaff 1933)** thin-tailed, from *leptós* (λεπτός), fine or thin, and *urus*, from *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to pointed caudal fin, as long as head, or to combination of slender body and pointed caudal fin

***Ctenogobius manglicola* (Jordan & Starks 1895)** *-cola* L.), dweller or inhabitant: *mangle*, referring to roots of mangrove bushes, *Rhizophora mangle*, where holotype was found

***Ctenogobius phenacus* (Pezold & Lasala S. 1987)** scientific Neo-Latin from *phénax* (φέναξ), cheat or imposter, referring to how this species, originally described in *Gobionellus*, is easily mistaken for darter gobies (the genus in which it now resides)

***Ctenogobius pseudofasciatus* (Gilbert & Randall 1971)** *pseudo-*, from *pseúdēs* (ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this goby may resemble the closely related *C. fasciatus*, such an appearance is false



Ctenogobius lepturus. From: Pfaff, J. R. 1933. Report on the fishes collected by Mr. Harry Madsen during Professor O. Olufsen's Expedition to French Sudan in the years 1927-28. Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra Dansk Naturhistorisk Forening, Kjøbenhavn 4: 273–315, Pl. 6.

Ctenogobius saepepallens **(Gilbert & Randall 1968)** *saepe* (L.), often or frequently; *pallens* (L.), pale or wan, referring to its "usually" pallid appearance

Ctenogobius sagittula **(Günther 1862)** diminutive of *sagitta* (L.), arrow, probably referring to its slender, tapering body with elongate caudal fin

Ctenogobius shufeldti **(Jordan & Eigenmann 1887)** in honor of American surgeon-zoologist (and later outspoken white supremacist) Robert Wilson Shufeldt (1850–1934), who collected holotype [see essay, previous page]

Ctenogobius smaragdus **(Valenciennes 1837)** Latin for emerald, based on *emeralda*, one if its local names in Cuba, perhaps referring to its greenish-brown body and fins

Ctenogobius stigmaticus **(Poey 1860)** Latin for branded or marked, presumably referring to four black vertical bands, three on cheek and one on operculum

Ctenogobius stigmaturus **(Goode & Bean 1882)** spot-tailed, from *stígma* (στίγμα), mark or spot, and *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, referring to round black spot at base of caudal fin

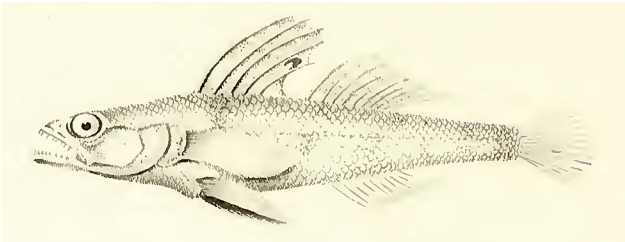
Ctenogobius thoropsis **(Pezold & Gilbert 1987)** *thorós* (θορός), semen or sperm (the "male seed," per the authors); *ópsis* (ὄψις), appearance, referring to sperm-like appearance of body when viewed from above (broad head and narrow, attenuated body with a long, trailing caudal fin)

Deltentosteus

Gill 1863

délta (δέλτα), shaped like Δ, fourth letter of Greek alphabet; *entós* (ἐντός), inside or within; *osteus* (Neo-Latin), bony, from *ostéon* (ὀστέον), bone, referring to triangular shape of lower pharyngeal bones of *D. quadrimaculatus*

Deltentosteus collonianus **(Risso 1820)** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: etymology not explained; per Valenciennes (1837)[3], in honor of M. [Monsieur] Coulon of Neufchâtel, Switzerland, "an enlightened amateur of natural history" (translation), probably Paul-Louis-Auguste Coulon (1777–1855), a business and civic leader (note: Risso provided a different spelling, *colonianus*, in 1827)



Probably first-published image of *Deltentosteus collonianus*. Illustration by Paul Louise Oudart. From: Cuvier, G. and A. Valenciennes. 1837. Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées. 12: i–xxiv + 1–507 + 1 p., Pls. 344–368. [Valenciennes authored volume.]

Deltentosteus quadrimaculatus **(Valenciennes 1837)** *quadri-*, from *quattuor* (L.), four; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to four round spots distributed at equal distances along the sides

Economidichthys

Bianco, Bullock, Miller & Roubal 1987

in honor of Panos Economidis, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, for his contributions to Greek ichthyology (he co-described *E. trichonis* in 1990)

Economidichthys mornosensis **Freyhof, Geiger & Zogaris 2026** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mornos River delta, southwestern Greece, comprising type locality and its entire known distributional range

Economidichthys pygmaeus **(Holly 1929)** Latin for dwarfish, at up to 35 mm TL, one of the smallest members of *Gobius* (original genus) known at the time

[3] Cuvier, G. and A. Valenciennes. 1837. Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées. 12: i–xxiv + 1–507 + 1 p., Pls. 344–368. [Valenciennes authored volume.]

Economidichthys mornosensis, holotype, 26 mm SL. From: Freyhof, J., M. F. Geiger and S. Zogaris 2026. *Economidichthys mornosensis*, a new freshwater sand-goby from Greece (Teleostei: Oxudercidae). Zootaxa 5759 (1): 26–40.

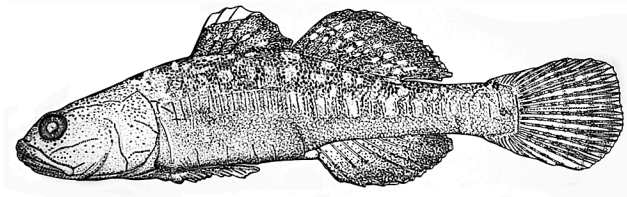
Economidichthys trichonis **Economidis & Miller 1990** named for Lake Trichonis and its streams, Greece, where it is endemic

Eucyclogobius

Gill 1862

eū- (εὖ), well or very; *cyclo-*, from *kýklos* (κύκλος), ring or circle, referring to its all-cycloid scales (many gobies also have ctenoid scales); *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

Eucyclogobius kristinae **Swift, Spies, Ellingson & Jacobs 2016** in honor of Kristina D. Y. Louie (1974–2004), whose untimely death from encephalitis cut short a promising career dedicated to conservation genetics; her Ph.D. dissertation and associated work contributed to the authors' studies of eastern Pacific phylogeography, as well as to a novel re-interpretation of the placement of Wallace's Line across the islands of Indonesia



Eucyclogobius kristinae, 33 mm SL. From: Swift, C. C., B. Spies, R. A. Ellingson and D. K. Jacobs. 2016. A new species of the bay goby genus *Eucyclogobius*, endemic to southern California: evolution, conservation, and decline. PLoS ONE 11 (7): e0158543: 1–33.

Eucyclogobius newberryi **(Girard 1856)** in honor of John Strong Newberry (1822–1892), American geologist, physician and explorer, who collected fishes for Girard (but not this one)

Eugnathogobius

Smith 1931

eū- (εὖ), well or very, and *gnáthos* (γνάθος), jaw, referring to "enormous" mouth of *E. microps*, its maxillary more than ⅔ length of head; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

Eugnathogobius ganuensis **Koreeda, Seah & Motomura 2025** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ganu, local dialectal name for Terengganu, Malaysia, type locality

Eugnathogobius illotus **(Larson 1999)** Latin for unwashed or dirty, referring to blotchy dark brown lines and mottling on snout and cheeks, giving it the appearance of having an unwashed, smudged face

Eugnathogobius indicus **Larson 2009** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Indian Ocean, where it is endemic

Eugnathogobius kabilia **(Herre 1940)** *-ia* (L. suffix), belonging to: Kabili

Eugnathogobius ganuensis, holotype, male, 30 mm SL. From: Koreeda, K., Y. G. Seah and H. Motomura. 2025. A new species of *Eugnathogobius* (Gobiidae) from Peninsular Malaysia. Taxonomy 5 (Art. 71): 1–12.

River, Sabah, Malaysian Borneo, type locality

Eugnathogobius mas **(Hora 1923)** etymology not explained, perhaps a local word or name at Chilika Lake, Odisha, India, type locality

Eugnathogobius mindora **(Herre 1945)** named for Mindoro, Philippines, type locality

Eugnathogobius siamensis **(Fowler 1934)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Bangkok, Siam (Thailand), type locality

Eugnathogobius stictos **Larson 2009** *stiktós* (στικτός), spotted or dappled, referring to fine black spots on body

Eugnathogobius taiwanensis **(Chen, Shao & Huang 2024)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: known only from brackish water habitats of northern Taiwan

Eugnathogobius umbra **(Herre 1827)** Latin for shade or shadow, referring to dark-brown color in alcohol

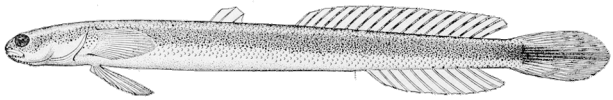
Eugnathogobius variegatus **(Peters 1868)** Latin for "of different sorts," particularly colors, presumably referring to yellowish-brown body "irregularly spotted with black" (translation)

Eutaeniichthys

Jordan & Snyder 1901

Eutaenia (=*Thamnopsis*), garter snake genus [*eŭ-* (εὖ), well or very; *taenia* (L.), from *tainía* (ταινία), band or ribbon], presumably referring to its "very long and slender" body; *ichthýs* (ἰχθύς), fish

Eutaeniichthys gilli **Jordan & Snyder 1901** in honor of American zoologist Theodore Gill (1837–1914), Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.), for his studies of Japanese gobies



Eutaenichthys gilli. See *Astrabe lactisella* caption for source.

Evermannia

Jordan 1895

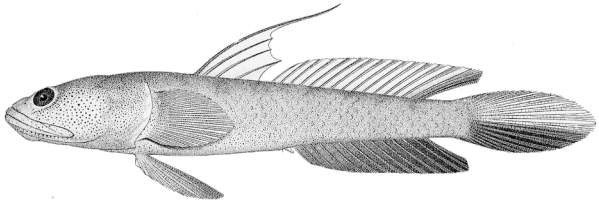
-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: Jordan's former student and later scientific associate, Barton Warren Evermann (1853–1932), United States Fish Commission, for his work on the fishes of the Gulf of California

Evermannia erici **Bussing 1983** in honor of Eric A. Bussing, the author's son, "who first called attention to these inconspicuous fishes and captured several by hand to convince me they were not really the young of other goby species stranded by the outgoing tide"

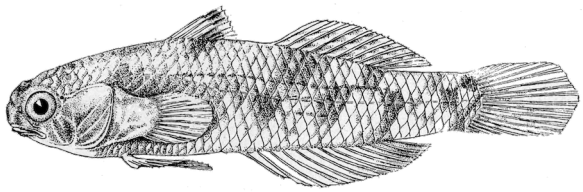
Evermannia longipinnis **(Steindachner 1879)** *longus* (L.), long; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to filamentous first dorsal-fin spine of males

Evermannia panamensis **Gilbert & Starks 1904** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Panama Bay, Panama, type locality

Evermannia zosterura **(Jordan & Gilbert 1882)** *zōstḗr* (ζωστήρ), belt or girdle; *uro*, from *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, referring to two distinct black bands on caudal fin



Evermannia panamensis, holotype. From: Gilbert, C. H. and E. C. Starks. 1904. The fishes of Panama Bay. Memoirs of the California Academy of Sciences 4: 1–304, Pls. 1–33.



Evorthodus minutus, holotype. From: Meek, S. E. and S. F. Hildebrand. 1928. The marine fishes of Panama. Part III. Field Museum of Natural History, Publications, Zoölogical Series 15 (249): xxv–xxxi + 709–1045, Pls. 72–102.

Evorthodus

Gill 1859

eŭ- (εὖ), well or very; *orthós* (ὀρθός), straight; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, allusion not explained, possibly referring to nearly horizontal teeth on lower jaw of *E. breviceps* (=*lyricus*)

Evorthodus lyricus **(Girard 1858)** Latin for pertaining to a lute or lyre, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to filiform middle rays of first dorsal fin

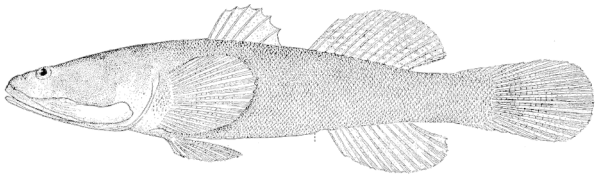
Evorthodus minutus **Meek & Hildebrand 1928** Latin for small, type specimens ranging in length from 27–30 mm

Gillichthys

Cooper 1864

in honor of American zoologist Theodore Gill (1837–1914), Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.), "author of various learned treatises on fishes"; *ichthýs* (ἰχθύς), fish

Gillichthys detrusus **Gilbert & Scofield 1898** Latin for expelled or dislodged, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to type locality, near mouth of (i.e., expelled from) Colorado River, Mexico



Gillichthys detrusus. From: Gilbert, C. H. and N. B. Scofield. 1898. Notes on a collection of fishes from the Colorado Basin in Arizona. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 20 (1131): 487–499, Pls. 36–39.

Gillichthys mirabilis **Cooper 1864** Latin for wonderful or strange, a "remarkable" fish, with a "strange" upper maxillary (prolonged backward to the base of the pectorals, its posterior part a cartilaginous expansion, connected to an expansion of the skin of the lower jaw, thus forming a channel running back from the mouth entirely free from the side of head), "nothing analogous being known in other fishes"

Gillichthys seta **(Ginsburg 1938)** Latin for bristle, allusion not explained nor evident

Gnatholepis

Bleeker 1874

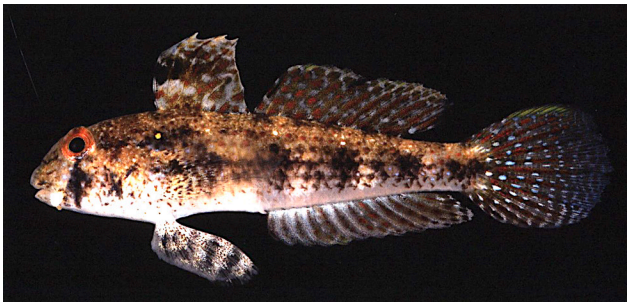
gnáthos (γνάθος), jaw; *lepís* (λεπίς), scale, allusion not explained, presumably referring to scales on head and cheek of *G. anjerensis*

Gnatholepis anjerensis **(Bleeker 1851)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Anjer (also spelled Anyer and Angier), a coastal town in Banten (formerly West Java, Indonesia), type locality (holotype now lost)

Gnatholepis argus **Larson & Buckle 2005** named for Argus, mythical hundred-eyed guardian of Io, whose eyes after death where transformed into the feathers of a peacock, referring to eye-like blue-spotted pattern along sides of males

Gnatholepis caudimaculata **Larson & Buckle 2012** *cauda* (L.), tail; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to distinctive vertical oval blackish-to-dark-gray blotch across caudal-fin base

Gnatholepis cauerensis **(Bleeker 1853)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Cauer, a village on the southwestern coast of Sumatra (now Bengkulu, Indonesia), type locality



Gnatholepis yoshinoi, holotype, male, 30.8 mm SL. Photo by Toshiyuki Suzuki. From: Suzuki, T. and J. E. Randall. 2009. *Gnatholepis yoshinoi*, a new gobiid fish from Okinawa, Japan. Bulletin of the National Museum of Nature and Science (Ser. A) 35 (2): 1–6.

Gnatholepis gymnocara **Randall & Greenfield 2001** *gymnós* (γυμνός), bare or naked; *cara*, from *kára* (κάρα), head, referring to absence of scales on cheek and opercle

Gnatholepis knighti **Jordan & Evermann 1903** in honor of Jordan's son, Knight Starr Jordan (1888–1947), who first noticed this goby in a pond at Moana Hotel at Waikiki Beach, near Honolulu, Hawai'i

Gnatholepis ophthalmotaenia **(Bleeker 1854)** *ophthalmós* (ὀφθαλμός), eye; *taenia* (L.), from *tainía* (ταινία), band or ribbon, referring to black to very dark brown line from above middle of iris running obliquely back over top of eye

Gnatholepis pascuensis **Randall & Greenfield 2001** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Isla de Pascua, Spanish name of Easter Island, where it is endemic

Gnatholepis thompsoni **Jordan 1904** in honor of Joseph Cheesman Thompson (1874–1943), U.S. Navy medical officer (neurosurgeon), amateur zoologist-archaeologist, co-founder of the Zoological Society of San Diego, psychoanalyst, and Burmese cat breeder, who collected holotype

Gnatholepis yoshinoi **Suzuki & Randall 2009** in honor of Japanese ichthyologist Tetsuo Yoshino, University of the Ryukyus, for his "extensive" taxonomic research on the fishes of Japan

Gobioides

Lacepède 1800

-oides, Neo-Latin from *eĭdos* (εἶδος), form or shape: resembling *Gobius* but differing in having one dorsal fin instead of two

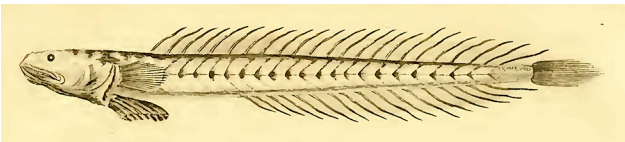
Gobioides africanus **(Giltay 1935)** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Africa, being what Giltay believed was an African relative of the eastern Pacific *Tyntlastes* (now *Akko*) *brevis* (Gobiidae)

Gobioides broussonnetii **Lacepède 1800** in honor of physician-naturalist Pierre Marie Auguste Broussonet (1761–1807), for his contributions to natural history, particularly his studies of the flora and fauna of Morocco [Lacepède apparently misspelled Broussonet's name, with an extra "n"]

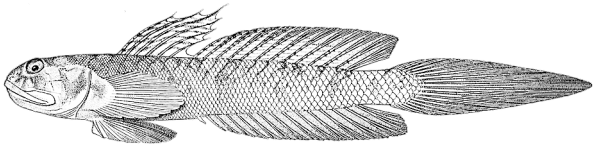
Gobioides grahamae **Palmer & Wheeler 1955** in honor of botanist Violet Graham (ca.1911–1991), who presented a large number of British Guiana fishes to the British Museum (Natural History), including holotype of this one, along with extensive field notes and color sketches of most of the fishes collected

Gobioides peruanus **(Steindachner 1880)** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Peru, described from specimens collected off the coasts of both Ecuador and Peru

Gobioides sagitta **(Günther 1862)** Latin for arrow, referring to its compressed, elongate body shape



Gobioides broussonnetii. From: Lacepède, B. G. E. 1800. Histoire naturelle des poissons. v. 2: i-lxiv + 1-632, Pls. 1-20.



Gobionellus stomatus, holotype. Illustration by Chloe Lesley Starks. From: Starks, E. C. 1913. The fishes of the Stanford expedition to Brazil. Leland Stanford Jr. University Publications, University Series: 1–77, Pls. 1–15.

Gobionellus

Girard 1858

diminutive of *Gobius*, probably referring to previous placement of its originally included species in that genus (and not referring to their size since these gobies are relatively large, 96–215 mm SL)

Gobionellus daguae **(Eigenmann 1918)** of Dagua, referring to mouth of Río Dagua, Colombia, type locality

Gobionellus hastatus **Girard 1858** Latin for armed with a spear, presumably referring to elongate body with elongate and pointed caudal fin

Gobionellus liolepis **(Meek & Hildebrand 1928)** *leĭos* (λεῖος) smooth; *lepís* (λεπίς), scale, referring to its cycloid scales, compared with ctenoid scales of *Euctenogobius panamensis* (=*G. daguae*)

Gobionellus microdon **(Gilbert 1892)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to its "minute teeth, scarcely visible without the use of a lens"

Gobionellus occidentalis **(Boulenger 1909)** Latin for western, referring to distribution in West Africa, compared to East African and Indian distribution of presumed congeners in *Oxyurichthys*

Gobionellus oceanicus **(Pallas 1770)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: the ocean, based on nonbinominal name published by Gronovius (1763), type locality unknown, possibly from the western Atlantic

Gobionellus stomatus **Starks 1913** *stómatos* (στόματος), genitive of *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, a "large-mouthed" goby, the maxillary reaching posterior margin of eye in the smallest specimens, and to beyond eye the length of one eye diameter in the largest ones

Gobiopterus

Bleeker 1874

gobius (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby; *pterus*, allusion not explained, probably referring to *G. brachypterus*, presumably named for its short second (soft) dorsal and anal fins and/or truncate caudal fin

Gobiopterus birtwistlei **(Herre 1935)** in honor of William Birtwistle (1890–1953), Director, Fisheries Department, Singapore, type locality, who, per Herre's 1940 description of the cyprinid *Puntius* (now *Hypsibarbus*) *birtwistlei*, "greatly" aided Herre's study of Malayan fishes

Gobiopterus brachypterus **(Bleeker 1855)** *brachýs* (βραχύς), short; *pterus*, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), wing or fin, presumably referring to short second (soft) dorsal and anal fins and/or truncate caudal fin

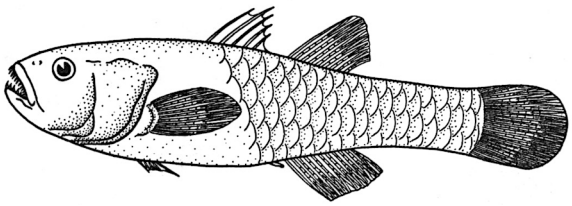
Gobiopterus chuno **(Hamilton 1822)** apparent Latinization of *Chăno*, its local name near Calcutta, India (per Hora 1934[1])

Gobiopterus lacustris **(Herre 1927)** Latin for of or belonging to a lake (lacustrine), "caught in large quantities in Laguna de Bay near Calamba, Los Banos, Lumbang, Santa Cruz [Philippines], and in fact all around the lake shore during the rainy season"

Gobiopterus macrolepis **Cheng 1965** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *lepís* (λεπίς), scale referring to its "rather large" ctenoid scales, larger than those of *G. brachypterus*, *G. chuno* and *G.* (=*Eugnathogobius*) *variegatus*

Gobiopterus mindanensis **(Herre 1944)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mindanao, Philippines, type locality

Gobiopterus panayensis **(Herre 1944)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting



Gobiopterus macrolepis, male. From: Cheng, T.-Y. 1965. On a new fish of the genus *Gobiopterus* from Kwangtung, China. Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica 2 (2): 173–177.

place: Panay, Philippines, type locality (also occurs in Singapore)

***Gobiopterus semivestitus* (Munro 1949)** *semi-*, from *semis* (L.), a half or moiety; *vestitus* (L.), clothing, dress or attire, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to less than 20 series of scales, not extending beyond first dorsal fin (i.e., partially clothed with scales)

***Gobiopterus smithi* Menon & Talwar 1972** in honor of J. L. B. Smith (1897–1968), South African ichthyologist-chemist, who confirmed its identity [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

***Gobiopterus stellatus* (Herre 1927)** Latin for studded with stars, "more or less thickly spattered over sides and dorsally with small black stellate or dendritic spots"

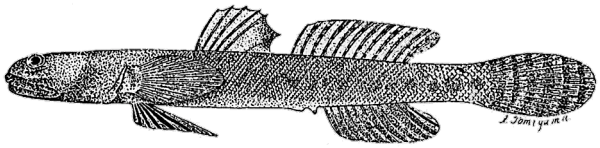
Gymnogobius

Gill 1863

gymnós (γυμνός), bare or naked, referring to absence of scales on *G. macrognathos*; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

Subgenus ***Gymnogobius***

***Gymnogobius cylindricus* (Tomiyama 1936)** Latin for cylindrical, referring to cylindrical anterior part of body



Gymnogobius cylindricus, holotype. Illustration by Itirô Tomiyama. From: Tomiyama, I. 1936. vGobiidae of Japan. Japanese Journal of Zoology 7 (1): 37–112.

***Gymnogobius macrognathos* (Bleeker 1860)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *gnáthos* (γνάθος), jaw, referring to wide cleft of mouth, extending beyond orbit

***Gymnogobius scrobiculatus* (Takagi 1957)** Neo-Latin adjective derived from *scrobiculus*, diminutive of *scrobis* (L.), trench or ditch, referring to a "small trench occur[ing] just behind chin, furnished with a pair of rather developed pit-organs in it"

***Gymnogobius uchidai* (Takagi 1957)** in honor of Japanese ichthyologist Keitaro Uchida (1896–1982), Kyushu University, who recommended that Takagi study the gobies of Japan based on the sensory (lateral) line system as a taxonomic character

Subgenus ***Chloea***

Jordan & Snyder 1901

-[*i*]*a* (L.suffix), belonging to: Chloe Lesley Starks (1866-1952), artist and naturalist, Hopkins Biological Laboratory, Stanford University, who provided many of the illustrations in the authors' monograph of Japanese gobies [not preoccupied by *Chloeia* Savigny 1818 in Polychaeta since the spellings differ; *Chloeichthys* Whitley 1940 is an unneeded replacement name]

***Gymnogobius castaneus* (O'Shaughnessy 1875)** Latin for chestnut-brown, referring to light-brown coloration, deeper on the back

***Gymnogobius breunigii* (Steindachner 1879)** in honor of Ferdinand Breunig, professor of natural history, Imperial Gymnasium at Schotten (Vienna), as a token of Steindachner's "special veneration" (translation)

***Gymnogobius heptacanthus* (Hilgendorf 1879)** *heptá* (ἑπτά), seven; *acanthus* (L.), from *ákantha* (ἄκανθα), thorn or spine, referring to seven spines of first dorsal fin (compared with 5–6 spines in most other Japanese gobies that Hilgendorf examined)

***Gymnogobius mororanus* (Jordan & Snyder 1901)** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Mororan, Hokkaido, Japan, type locality

***Gymnogobius nakamurae* (Jordan & Richardson 1907)** in honor of Japanese naturalist and teacher Masao Nakamura, who provided a small collection of fishes, including holotype of this one (possibly a synonym of *G. castaneus*) [although named after a man, "ae" is an acceptable way to form a genitive from a masculine noun that ends in "a"]

***Gymnogobius nigrimembranis* (Wu & Wang 1931)** *nigri*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *membranis* (L.), membranes, referring to bluish-black gill membranes [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here; placed in *Chaenogobius* by some workers]

***Gymnogobius taranetzi* (Pinchuk 1978)** in honor of Russian ichthyologist Anatoly Yakovlevich Taranetz (1910–1941), for his contributions to the study of animals and systematics of fishes from the Russian Far East, where this goby occurs

Subgenus ***Taranetziola***

Shedko & Chereshnev 2005

-iola, presumably a diminutive and feminine suffix connoting endearment: named after Russian ichthyologist Anatoly Yakovlevich Taranetz (1910–1941), for his contributions to the fishes the Russian Far East, particularly the gobies

***Gymnogobius isaza* (Tanaka 1916)** local name for this goby at Lake Biwa, Shiga Prefecture, Japan, type locality

***Gymnogobius opperiens* Stevenson 2002** Latin for waiting, referring to how this species, although recognized as new for more than 20 years, had long awaited formal description

***Gymnogobius petschiliensis* (Rendahl 1924)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Petschili (also spelled Běizhílì, i.e., North Zhili), a northern province in China until 1928, now in Hebei Province, type locality

***Gymnogobius urotaenia* (Hilgendorf 1879)** *ourá* (οὐρά), tail; *taenia* (L.), from *tainía* (ταινία), band or ribbon, described as having a well-developed transverse band in the middle of the caudal fin followed by an indistinct band towards the margin

***Gymnogobius transversefasciatus* (Wu & Zhou 1990)** *transversus* (L.), crosswise or transverse; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to 10 irregular dark transverse bands on sides

***Gymnogobius zhoushanensis* Zhao, Wu & Zhong 2007** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Zhoushan Island, Zhejiang Province, China, where it is endemic

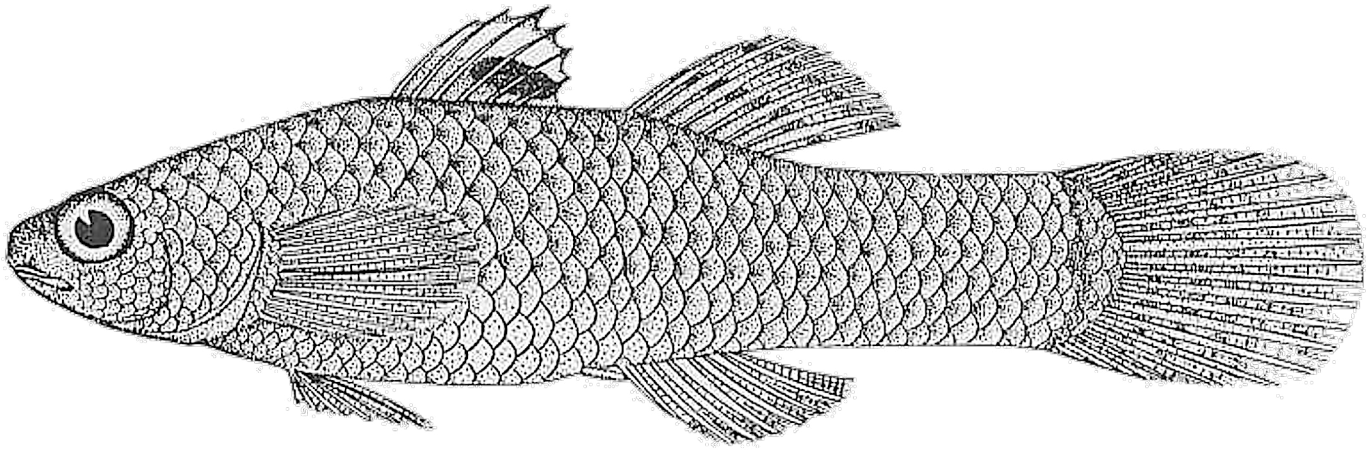
Order GOBIIFORMES

Estuarine Gobies

Family **OXUDERCIDAE**

Subfamily GOBIONELLINAE Bleeker 1874

Part II: *Hemigobius – Oxyurichthys*



Hemigobius mingi. From: Herre, A. W. C. T. 1936. Eleven new fishes from the Malay Peninsula. Bulletin of the Raffles Museum No. 12: 5–16, Pls. 1–11.

Hemigobius

Bleeker 1874

hemi-, from *hḗmisys* (ἥμισυς), half, referring to previous placement of *H. melanurus* in *Gobius* and/or reflecting Bleeker's classification of this taxon in a phalanx he called Gobiini

***Hemigobius crassus* (Herre 1945)** Latin for stout or thick, referring to its "thick, plump" body, only the posterior third being laterally compressed

***Hemigobius hoevenii* (Bleeker 1851)** patronym not identified but almost certinaly in honor of Bleeker's Dutch colleague, zoologist Jan van der Hoeven (1801–1868), whom he had honored in several other names

***Hemigobius melanurus* (Bleeker 1849)** *mélanos* (μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *urus*, from *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, described as having a black caudal fin (later accounts and contemporary photos indicate that tail is not black but contains black spots)

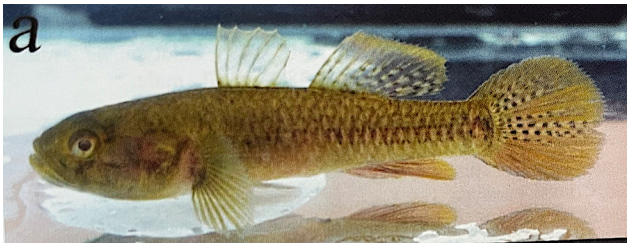
***Hemigobius mingi* (Herre 1936)** in honor of Mr. Ming (forename not given), chemist in the Department of Fisheries, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, who was of "much assistance" during Herre's stay in Singapore

Ilogton

Endruweit 2024

combination of *ilog*, Tagalog word for river, and *nēkton* (νηκτόν), swimming, referring to occurrence in freshwater and its nektonic (able to swim and move independently of currents) mode of swimming

***Ilogton ilogton* Endruweit 2024** as for genus



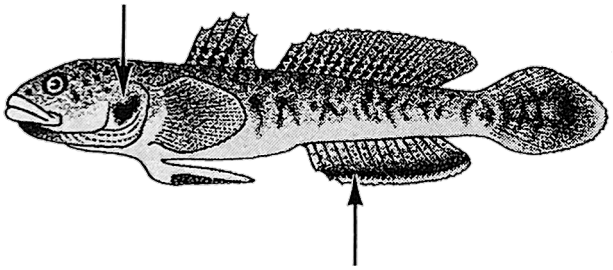
Ilogton ilogton. From: Endruweit, M. 2024. Fishes of the Red River - Perciformes, Synbranchiformes. Isernhagen, Germany: 1–282.

Ilypnus

Jordan & Evermann 1896

ilýs (ἰλύς), mud; *hýpnos* (ὕπνος), sleep or slumber, holotype of *I. gilberti* obtained when digging for "crawfish" in the mud flats between Roseville and La Playa, San Diego Bay, California (USA)

***Ilypnus gilberti* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)** in honor of American ichthyologist and fisheries biologist Charles H. Gilbert (1859–1928), the Eigenmanns' colleague at Indiana University



Possibly first-published image of *Ilypnus girardi*, 94 years after its description. Arrows highlight spot on gill cover and black band on anal fin. Illustration by Howard Hammann. From: Eschmeyer, W. N. and E. S. Herald 1983. A field guide to Pacific Coast fishes of North America from the Gulf of Alaska to Baja California. Peterson Field Guide Series. No. 28. Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston. i–xii + 1–336, Pls. 1–48.

***Ilypnus luculentus* (Ginsburg 1938)** Latin for bright or full of light, lighter in color than presumed congeners in *Lepidogobius*

Inu

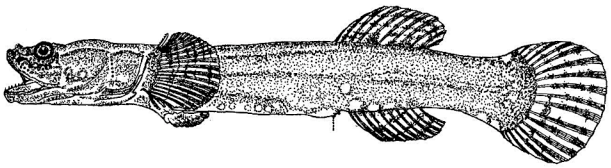
Snyder 1909

Japanese word meaning dog, referring to "voracious-looking" appearance *I. ama* and *I. koma*

***Inu ama* Snyder 1909** Japanese name for this goby, from *Ama-inu*, a "temple image resembling a dog," referring to its voracious appearance

***Inu koma* Snyder 1909** a Japanese word, from *Koma-inu*, "name of one of the two ever-present, dog-like images found in the Shinto temple grounds," referring to its voracious appearance

***Inu saikaiensis* (Dôtu 1957)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Saikai or Seikai, Japanese name for northern part of East China Sea, type locality



Inu saikaiensis, holotype, 41 mm TL. From: Dôtu, Y. 1957. A new species of a goby with a synopsis of the species of the genus *Luciogobius* Gill and its two allied genera. Journal of the Faculty of Agriculture Kyushu University 11 (1): 69–76, Pl. 2.

Knipowitschia

Iljin 1927

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: eponym not explained but almost certainly named for Nikolai Mikhailovich Knipowitsch (1862–1939, often spelled Knipovich in English), Russian oceanographer and zoologist who led several Caspian Sea expeditions (1904–1915)

***Knipowitschia bergi* (Iljin 1928)** in honor of Russian ichthyologist Lev (or Leo) Semyonovich Berg (1876–1950), who described several gobies from the Caspian Sea, where this one occurs

***Knipowitschia byblisia* Ahnelt 2011** *-ia* (L. suffix), belonging to: mythological figure Byblis, twin sister of Caunos, who founded the ancient city Caunos on the southwest Anatolian coast; the ruins of this city are located close to Lake Köycegiz, Turkey, type locality

***Knipowitschia caucasica* (Berg 1916)** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Caucasus region of Russia, referring to its occurrence in the Black Sea and Caspian Sea

***Knipowitschia caunosi* Ahnelt 2011** of Caunos, mythological figure, twin brother of Byblis and founder of the ancient city Caunos; the ruins of this city are located close to Lake Köycegiz, Turkey, type locality

***Knipowitschia iljini* Berg 1931** in honor of Russian ichthyologist Boris Sergeevich Iljin (1889–1958), who investigated the gobioid fishes of the Black Sea and Caspian Sea (this goby occurs in the latter)

***Knipowitschia longecaudata* (Kessler 1877)** *longus* (L.), long; *caudata* (L.), tailed, presumably referring to length of caudal peduncle, ⅕ to ¼ of total body length

***Knipowitschia mermere* Ahnelt 1995** named for Lake Marmare (also known as Mermere), western Anatolia, Turkey, type locality

***Knipowitschia milleri* (Ahnelt & Bianco 1990)** in honor of friend and colleague (and goby specialist) Peter J. Miller, University of Bristol (England), who brought this species to the authors' attention

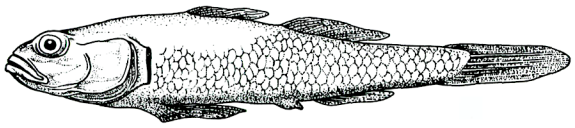
***Knipowitschia montenegrina* Kovačić & Šanda 2007** *-ina* (L.), pertaining to: Montenegro, type locality (and where it appears to be endemic)

***Knipowitschia panizzae* (Verga 1841)** patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Italian anatomist Bartolomeo Panizza (1785–1867), who, among other things, studied post-reproductive mortality in male Sea Lamprey *Petromyzon marinus*

***Knipowitschia radovici* Kovačić 2005** in honor of friend and ornithologist Dragan Radović (1959–2017), who encouraged and helped Kovačić to collect samples along rivers and lakes of the Adriatic Sea

***Knipowitschia ricasolii* (Di Caporiacco 1935)** in honor of the baron Aloisio Ricasoli, who accompanied Italian biologist Nello Beccari (1883–1957) during Beccari's 1932 trip to Turkey, when holotype was collected

***Knipowitschia thessala* (Vinciguerra 1921)** of Thessaly, Greece, where type locality (Kefalovriso spring, Monte Kissavo, near the village of Chasabali) is situated



Knipowitschia milleri, paratype, female, 25.1 mm SL. Illustration by Erich Pucher. From: Ahnelt, H. and P. G. Bianco. 1990. *Orsinigobius milleri* n. sp., a new species of freshwater goby from W-Greece (Pisces: Gobiidae). Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien 91 (B) [for 1987]: 1–6.

Lebetus patzneri, holotype, female, 16.6 mm SL. Photo by Francesc Ordines. From: Schliewen, U. K., M. Kovačić, A. F. Gerwenka, R. Svensen and F. Ordines. 2019. *Lebetus patzneri* (Teleostei: Gobiidae), a new goby species from the Balearic Islands, western Mediterranean, with first records of *Lebetus guilleti* (Le Danois, 1913) from this area and Norway, and with notes on its biology. Zootaxa 4706 (2): 231–254.

Lebetus

Winther 1877

etymology not explained, perhaps derived from *lebias*, Greek name (λεβίας) for a kind of small fish, referring to small size of *L. scorpioides* (up to 4 cm), the smallest goby in the northeast Atlantic

***Lebetus guilleti* (Le Danois 1913)** "This goby's color invites us to dedicate it to our friend, the excellent artist P. Guillet" (translation), presumably Pierre Guillet (1866–1918)

***Lebetus patzneri* Schliewen, Kovačić & Ordines 2019** in honor of Austrian marine biologist Robert ("Bobby") Patzner (b. 1945), University of Salzburg, for his dedication to the study of gobies in the Mediterranean, including the Balearic Islands (where this one occurs)

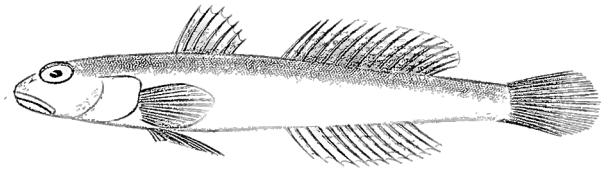
***Lebetus scorpioides* (Collett 1874)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eī́dos* (εἶδος), form or shape: etymology not explanied, presumably referring to *scorpaena* (σκόρπαινα), a sea scorpion, antecedent to the Anglo-Saxon *sculpin*, referring to its *Cottus*-like appearance

Lepidogobius

Gill 1859

lepidōtós (λεπιδωτός), scaly, presumably referring to head and body covered with small cycloid scales; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

***Lepidogobius lepidus* (Girard 1858)** Latin for pleasant, elegant or fine, allusion not explained; since it is a replacement name for Girard's 1854 *Gobius gracilis*, preoccupied by *Gobius gracilis* Jenyns 1835 (=*Pomatoschistus minutus*), with *gracilis* Latin for thin or slender, perhaps referring to its slender, compressed and tapering body



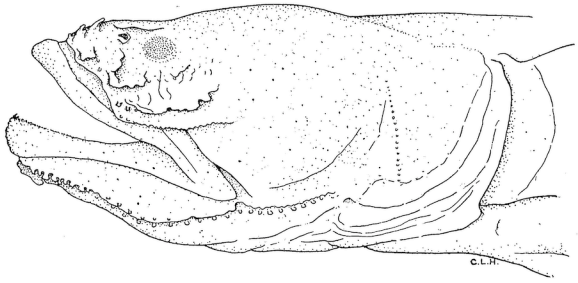
Lepidogobius lepidus. Illustration by John H. Richard. From: Girard, C. F. 1858. Fishes. *In*: General report upon zoology of the several Pacific railroad routes, 1857. *In*: Reports of explorations and surveys, to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, v. 10. Beverley Tucker, Washington, D.C.

Lethops

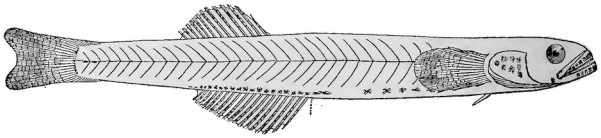
Hubbs 1926

lḗthē (λήθη), forgetfulness; *ṓps* (ὦψ), eye, referring to its poorly developed eyes

***Lethops connectens* Hubbs 1926** Latin for connecting or linking, "apparently much more closely related to the well known blind goby of the California reefs, *Typhlogobius californiensis*, than is any described genus"



Lethops connectens, holotype. Illustration by Carl L. Hubbs. From: Hubbs, C. L. 1926. Notes on the gobioid fishes of California, with descriptions of two new genera. Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology University of Michigan No. 169: 1–6, Pl. 1



Leucopsarion petersii. From: Hilgendorf, F. M. 1880. Über eine neue bemerkenswerthe Fischgattung Leucopsarion aus Japan. Monatsberichte der Königlichen Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin 1880: 339–341.

Leucopsarion

Hilgendorf 1880

leuco-, from *leukós* (λευκός), white, referring to translucent color in life, yellowish white in spirits; *opsárion* (ὀψάριον), a little fish used as a relish that complements the staple of a meal (translation of its Japanese name *Shiri-uwo*, white fish)

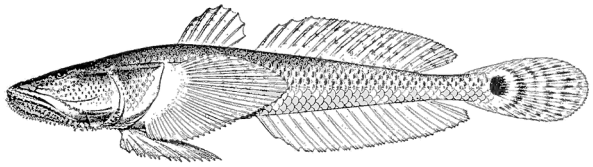
***Leucopsarion petersii* Hilgendorf 1880** in honor of Wilhelm C. H. Peters (1815–1883), German naturalist and explorer who submitted Hilgendorf's description for publication

Lophiogobius

Günther 1873

etymology not explained, probably *Lophius*, similar in appearance (e.g., wide, depressed head) to the Monkfish *Lophius piscatorius* (Lophiiformes: Lophiidae); *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby [not to be confused with *Lophogobius* in Gobiidae]

***Lophiogobius ocellicauda* Günther 1873** *ocellus*, diminutive of *oculus* (L.), eye (but here meaning eyespot); *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to black, white-edged ocellus at base of caudal-fin rays



Possibly first-published image of *Lophiogobius ocellicauda* (as *Ranulina fimbriidens*, a junior synonym). From: Jordan, D. S. and E. C. Starks. 1906. Notes on a collection of fishes from Port Arthur, Manchuria, obtained by James Francis Abbott. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 31 (1493): 515–526.

Luciogobius

Gill 1859

lucius, Latin for pike (Esocidae), referring to "esociform position" of dorsal and anal fins of *L. guttatus*; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

***Luciogobius adapel* Okiyama 2001** *á-* (ἄ), privative, i.e., without; *dapel*, acronym of three fins, dorsal (d), anal (a), pelvic (pel), referring to the absence of these fins

***Luciogobius albus* Regan 1940** Latin for white, referring to its unpigmented (white) coloration

***Luciogobius brevipterus* Chen 1932** *brevis* (L.), short; *pterus*, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to shorter pectoral fins compared with *L. guttatus*

***Luciogobius chaojinensis* Chen, Ren, Jiang, Wang & Chang 2024** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Chaojin Park, a "famous" marine conservation zone in Keelung City, northern Taiwan, type locality

***Luciogobius delicatus* Chang, Shen & Chen 2025** Latin for delicate, referring to "delicate" tiny black spots on second dorsal fin and pectoral-fin base

***Luciogobius dongyinensis* Chen, Shao, Chou, Chen & Chan 2024** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Dongyin Island, Matsu Islands, Taiwan, type locality

***Luciogobius dormitoris* Shiogaki & Dotsu 1976** *-is*, Latin genitive singular of: *dormitor* (L.), "one who sleeps," reflecting its Japanese name *Nemuri-mimizuhaze* (sleeping worm-like goby), probably referring to its very small, subcutaneous eyes

Luciogobius opisthoproctus, paratype, 27.5 mm SL. Photo by Kuan-Hsun Chen. From: Chen, K.-H. and T.-Y. Liao. 2024. A new species of the genus *Luciogobius* Gill, 1859 (Teleostei, Oxudercidae) from Taiwan. ZooKeys 1206: 241–254.

***Luciogobius elongatus* Regan 1905** Latin for prolonged, referring to its elongate body (a characteristic of the genus)

***Luciogobius fluvialis* Kanagawa, Itai & Senou 2011** Latin for riverine, referring to its occurrence in the middle reaches of a river

***Luciogobius fonticola* Kanagawa, Itai & Senou 2011** *fontis* (L.), of a spring; *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, referring to its habitat, spring-water flowing up through gaps between the pebbles at the bottom of a river

***Luciogobius grandis* Arai 1970** Latin for large, reaching 93.6 mm, the largest species in the genus

***Luciogobius griseus* Koreeda, Maeda & Motomura 2023** Medieval Latin for gray, referring to gray dorsal body color in living specimens

***Luciogobius guttatus* Gill 1859** Latin for speckled or spotted, referring to brown body "thickly punctured with black" and/or caudal, dorsal and pectoral fins dotted with black

***Luciogobius huatungensis* Chen, Ren, Jiang, Wang & Chang 2024** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Huatung, a Mandarin collective name for both Hualien and Taitung counties in eastern Taiwan, where this goby occurs

***Luciogobius martellii* Di Caporiacco 1948** in honor of A. Martelli, a technician at La Specolo, Museum of Zoology and Natural History (Florence, Italy)

***Luciogobius matsuensis* Chen, Shao, Chou, Chen & Chan 2024** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Matsu Islands, Taiwan, type locality

***Luciogobius newtaipeiensis* Chen, Ren, Jiang, Wang & Chang 2024** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: New Taipei City, Taiwan, type locality

***Luciogobius opisthoproctus* Chen & Liao 2024** *opistho-*, from *ópisthen* (Gr. ὄπισθεν), behind; *prōktós* (Gr. πρωκτός), anus, referring to its posteriorly positioned anus

***Luciogobius pallidus* Regan 1940** Latin for pale or pallid, described as "pale, apparently lightly pigmented"

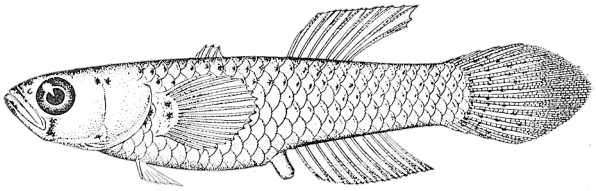
***Luciogobius parvulus* (Snyder 1909)** diminutive of *parvus* (L.), small, i.e., very small, described at 37-43 mm

***Luciogobius platycephalus* Shiogaki & Dotsu 1976** *platýs* (πλατύς), flat; *cephalus*, from *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, referring to its broad, depressed head, wider than body

***Luciogobius punctilineatus* Koreeda & Motomura 2022** *punctum* (L.) dot or small point; *lineatus* (L.), lined, referring to single longitudinal dotted line along middle of body

***Luciogobius ryukyuensis* Chen, Suzuki & Senou 2008** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ryukyu Archipelago, Japan, type locality

***Luciogobius yubai* Ikeda, Tamada & Hirashima 2019** in honor of Takeo Yuba (Tanabe City, Japan), who first found this species in Wakayama Prefecture and collected many specimens



First-published image of *Mistichthys luzonensis*, a female. From: Smith, H. M. 1902. Notes on five food-fishes of Lake Buhi, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Bulletin of the U. S. Fish Commission 21 [for 1901]: 167–171.

Mistichthys

Smith 1902

meĭstos (μεῖστος), least or smallest, believed to be the world's smallest (13.5 mm) vertebrate at the time; *ichthýs* (ἰχθύς), fish

***Mistichthys luzonensis* Smith 1902** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Luzon Island, Philippines, type locality

Mugilogobius

Smitt 1900

proposed as a subgenus of *Gobius*, etymology not explained, perhaps *Mugil*, a genus of mullets, referring to wide and arguably mullet-like head of *M. abei* (which Smitt named as the type species in a 1903 letter to David Starr Jordan)

***Mugilogobius abei* (Jordan & Snyder 1901)** in honor of Kakichi Abe, of Tokyo, a former student of Jordan's at Stanford University, who accompanied the authors in their travels throughout southern Japan, to the "great advantage" of their work

***Mugilogobius adeia* Larson & Kottelat 1992** *ádeia* (ἄδεια), safety or security, which this goby acquires by concealing itself among stones or in empty gastropod shells, particularly those of *Brotia gemmifera*

***Mugilogobius amadi* (Weber 1913)** in honor of Javanese surgeon Raden Mas Amad, who helped Dutch mining engineer and geologist Edward C. Abendanon collect fishes and mollusks in Sulawesi, Indonesia (presumably including type of this goby); Amad also sketched fishes and recorded their native names

***Mugilogobius arguellesi* Roxas & Ablan 1940** in honor of soil chemist Angel S. Arguelles (1888–1952), Director, Philippine Bureau of Science (described from the Philippines)

***Mugilogobius cagayanensis* (Aurich 1938)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Cagayan Sulu, Philippines, type locality

***Mugilogobius cavifrons* (Weber 1909)** *cavus* (L.), curved inwards; *frons* (L.), forehead, referring to its flat or concave forehead

***Mugilogobius chulae* (Smith 1932)** in honor of Luang Chula Cachanagupta, Director of the Department of Fisheries of Siam (described from Thailand)

***Mugilogobius fasciatus* Larson 2001** Latin for banded or striped, referring to black bands encircling body

***Mugilogobius filifer* Larson 2001** *filum* (L.), thread or filament; *-fer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to elongate first dorsal fin in adult males

***Mugilogobius flavomaculatus* Huang, Chen, Yung & Shao 2016** *flavus* (L.), yellow; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to 5–7 rounded, bright yellow spots on cheek and operculum

***Mugilogobius fuscus* (Herre 1940)** Latin for dark or dusky, referring to blackish-brown color in life, dark-brown in alcohol

***Mugilogobius fusculus* (Nichols 1951)** diminutive of *fuscus* (L.), dark or dusky, referring to its "more or less dusky or paler" coloration

***Mugilogobius hitam* Larson, Geiger, Hadiaty & Herder 2014** Bahasa Indonesia word for black, referring to overall blackish color on head, body and fins

Mugilogobius hitam. Photo by Hans-Georg Evers. From: Larson, H. K., M. F. Geiger, R. K. Hadiaty and F. Herder. 2014. *Mugilogobius hitam*, a new species of freshwater goby (Teleostei: Gobioidei: Gobiindae) from Lake Towuti, central Sulawesi, Indonesia. Raffles Bulletin of Zoology 62: 718–725.

***Mugilogobius latifrons* (Boulenger 1897)** *latus* (L.), wide or broad; *frons* (L.), forehead, presumably referring to its head, "broader than deep"

***Mugilogobius lepidotus* Larson 2001** *lepidōtós* (λεπιδωτός), scaly, referring to its scaled preoperculum, unique in the genus

***Mugilogobius littoralis* Larson 2001** Latin for of the seashore, referring to its rock-pool habitat

***Mugilogobius mertoni* (Weber 1911)** in honor of German zoologist Hugo Merton (1879–1940), who collected many fishes among the Aru Islands of Indonesia, including type of this one

***Mugilogobius myxodermus* (Herre 1935)** *myxo*, from *mýxa* (μύξα), slime; *dermus*, from *dérma* (δέρμα), skin, referring to the "great quantity of slime with which it is covered and which often conceals its colors"

***Mugilogobius notospilus* (Günther 1877)** back-spotted, from *nṓtos* (νῶτος), back, and *spílos* (σπίλος), mark or spot, referring to black spot on posterior part of first dorsal fin

***Mugilogobius platynotus* (Günther 1861)** *platýs* (πλατύς), flat; *nṓtos* (νῶτος), back, presumably referring to its "broad back"

***Mugilogobius platystoma* (Günther 1872)** *platýs* (πλατύς), wide or broad; *stóma* (στόμα), presumably referring to any or all of the following: "broad" head, "broad rounded" snout, "large" mouth

***Mugilogobius rambaiae* (Smith 1945)** in honor of Her Majesty Rambai Barni (1904–1984), former Queen of Siam; a water-color painting showing several life-size renderings of this goby in its natural habitat was given to Her Majesty in 1934

***Mugilogobius rexi* Larson 2001** in honor of Rex Williams, technical officer, Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory (Darwin, Australia), for his "careful work and commitment" to the museum's fish collection

***Mugilogobius rivulus* Larson 2001** Latin for a rill or small brook, referring to its habitat

***Mugilogobius sarasinorum* (Boulenger 1897)** *-orum* (L.), commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Swiss naturalist-ethnologist Paul Sarasin (1856–1929) and his second cousin, naturalist Fritz Sarasin (1859–1942), who collected type

***Mugilogobius stigmaticus* (De Vis 1884)** Latin for branded or marked, presumably referring to any or all of the following: median line of dark spots posteriorly, sometimes with blotches beneath base of second dorsal fin; dark curved line on each side of occiput, touching orbit and descending on operculum to join a line descending from lower edge of orbit; a third line from front edge of orbit to maxillary, continuing on preopercle from angle of mouth, sometimes forming a brown patch on cheek; median row of black spots on second dorsal fin

***Mugilogobius tigrinus* Larson 2001** Latin for tiger-like, referring to narrow bands or stripes across body

***Mugilogobius villa* (Herre 1927)** named for Villa, Iloilo Province, Panay, Philippines, type locality [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

***Mugilogobius wilsoni* Larson 2001** in honor of David Wilson, Territory

Wildlife Park, Berry Springs (Northern Territory, Australia), for his continuing help and enthusiasm in collecting gobies and for promoting the aquarium care and appreciation of native Australian freshwater fishes

Nesogobius

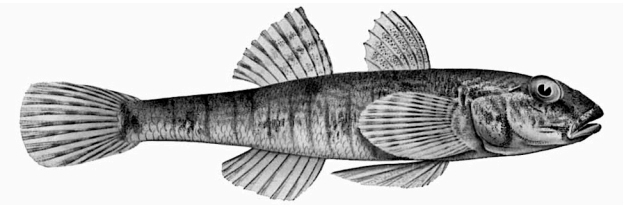
Whitley 1929

nêsos (νῆσος), island, probably referring to occurrence of *N. hinsbyi* off Tasmania, an island state of Australia; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

Nesogobius greeni **Hoese & Larson 2006** in honor of Tasmanian farmer and naturalist Robert "Bob" H. Green (1925–2013), formerly of the Queen Victoria Museum (Launceston, Tasmania), who collected much of the material used in the authors' study

Nesogobius hinsbyi **(McCulloch & Ogilby 1919)** named but not described by Johnston (1903); per Whitley (1929), quoting a newspaper clipping found in Johnston's notebook, in honor of George Hinsby, who contributed many "natural history novelties" to the Tasmanian Museum

Nesogobius maccullochi **Hoese & Larson 2006** in honor of Allan Riverstone McCulloch (1885–1925), former Curator of Fishes, Australian Museum, for his work but also recognizing the fact that McCulloch and his collaborator James Douglas Ogilby confused this goby under the name *Gobius* (now *Nesogobius*) *hinsbyi*



First-published image of *Nesogobius maccullochi*, then confused with *Gobius* (now *Neogobius*) *hinsbyi*. Illustration by Phyllis Clarke. From: McCulloch, A. R. and J. D. Ogilby. 1919. Some Australian fishes of the family Gobiidae. Records of the Australian Museum 12 (10): 193–291, Pls. 31–37.

Nesogobius pulchellus **(Castelnau 1872)** diminutive of *pulcher* (L.), beautiful, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its attractive coloration and small size (6 cm), i.e., a beautiful little goby

Nesogobius tigrinus **Hammer, Hoese & Bertozii 2015** Latin for tiger-like, referring to four prominent vertical black bars on males

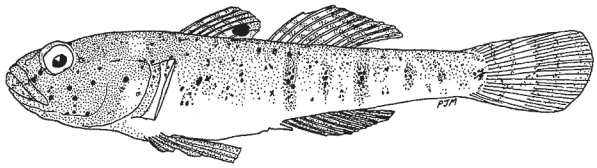
Ninnigobius

Whitley 1951

replacement name for *Ninnia* de Buen 1930 (preoccupied by *Ninnia* Westerlund 1903 in Mollusca), named for zoologist Alessandro Pericle Ninni (1837-1892), who described *N. canestrinii* in 1883; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

Ninnigobius canestrinii **(Ninni 1883)** in honor of Ninni's friend, Italian biologist Giovanni Canestrini (1835–1900), who described the similar-looking *Gobius pusillus* (=*Pomatoschistus knerii*) in 1862

Ninnigobius montenegrensis **(Miller & Šanda 2008)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Montenegro, where type locality (Morača River) is situated

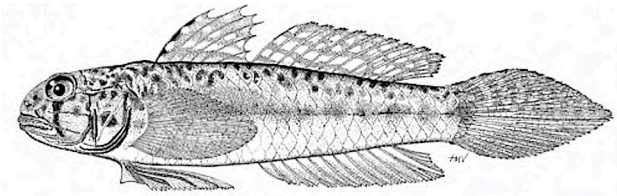


Ninnigobius montenegrensis, holotype, male, 27 mm SL. Illustration by Peter J. Miller. From: Miller, P. J. and R. Šanda. 2008. A new West Balkanian sand-goby (Teleostei: Gobiidae). Journal of Fish Biology 72 (1): 259–270.

Oligolepis

Bleeker 1874

olígos (ὀλίγος), few or scanty; *lepís* (λεπίς), scale, proposed as a subgenus of *Stenogobius* with fewer scale rows running along body (tautonymous with *O. oligolepis* but *Gobius melanostigma* [=*O. acutipennis*] is type species)



First-published image of *Oligolepis goni* (then identified as *O. acutipennis*). Illustration by Jean Michel Vincent. From: Smith, M. M. and P. C. Heemstra (eds.) 1986. Smiths' Sea Fishes. Macmillan South Africa, Johannesburg. i–xx + 1–1047, Pls. 1–144.

Oligolepis acutipennis **(Valenciennes 1837)** *acutus* (L.), sharp or pointed; *pennis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *penna*, fin, referring to extended (filamentous) first five rays of first dorsal fin and lanceolate (tapered to a point) caudal fin

Oligolepis formosanus **(Nichols 1958)** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Formosa (Taiwan), where it is endemic

Oligolepis goni **Zarei, Bills, Motomura, Kovačić & Chakona 2026** in honor of Ofer Gon (b. 1949), Curator Emeritus of Fishes, South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, for his contributions to the taxonomy, biology and curation of Indo-Pacific fishes

Oligolepis jaarmani **(Weber 1913)** in honor of Raden Jaarman Soemintral Zeerban, Javanese physician for the Second South New Guinea Expedition (1909–1910), during which holotype was collected

Oligolepis nijsseni **(Menon & Govindan 1977)** in honor of Dutch ichthyologist Han Nijssen (1935–2013), Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam, for his "valuable help" is allowing the authors to examine the type of *O. jaarmani*

Oligolepis oligolepis **(Bleeker 1854)** *olígos* (ὀλίγος), few or scanty; *lepís* (λεπίς), scale, referring to larger (and therefore fewer) scales

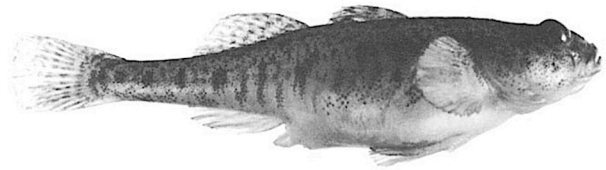
Oligolepis stomias **(Smith 1941)** *stomías* (στομίας), a hard-mouthed horse but often used for any large-mouthed animal, referring to its large, oblique mouth, the maxillary extending to posterior edge of preopercle

Orsinigobius

Gandolfi, Marconato & Torricelli 1986

in honor of friend and colleague Primo Orsini, whose career in ichthyology was cut short by an accident at sea; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

Orsinigobius croaticus **(Mrakovčić, Kerovec, Misetic & Schneider 1996)** Croatian, referring to type locality in Dalmatia, Croatia (also occurs in Bosnia-Herzegovina)



Orsinigobius croaticus, female, 42.9 mm SL. From: Mrakovčić, M., M. Kerovec, S. Misetic and D. Schneider. 1996. Description of *Knipowitschia punctatissima croatica*, (Pisces: Gobiidae), a new freshwater goby from Dalmatia, Croatia. *In*: Kirchhofer, A. and D. Hefti (eds,) Conservation of endangered freshwater fish in Europe. ALS Advances in Life Sciences. Birkhäuser Basel.

Orsinigobius punctatissimus **(Canestrini 1864)** superlative of *punctatus* (L.), spotted, i.e., very spotted, referring to numerous brown dots scattered throughout the body

Oxyurichthys

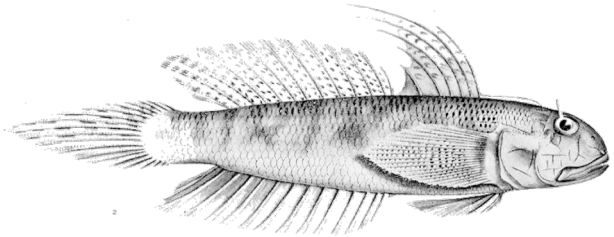
Bleeker 1857

oxýs (ὀξύς), sharp or pointed, and *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, presumably referring to lanceolate caudal fin of *O. belosso* (=*papuensus*); *ichthýs* (ἰχθύς), fish

Subgenus ***Oxyurichthys***

Oxyurichthys auchenolepis **Bleeker 1876** *auchḗn* (αὐχήν), nape; *lepís* (λεπίς), scale, referring to scales on low median crest of nape

Oxyurichthys chinensis **Pezold & Larson 2015** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denot-



Oxyurichthys cornutus, holotype. Illustration by Phyllis Clarke. From: McCulloch, A. R. and E. R. Waite. 1918. Descriptions of two new Australian Gobies. Records of the South Australian Museum (Adelaide) 1 (1): 79–82, Pl. 8.

ing place: Hainan Island, China, type locality

Oxyurichthys cornutus **McCulloch & Waite 1918** Latin for horned, presumably referring to stout tentacle above each eye

Oxyurichthys heisei **Pezold 1998** Japanese for "peace succeeds" or "realized peace," the name of the era of Emporer Akihito (b. 1933), for his many contributions to gobioid systematics and members of the Laboratory of Ichthyology, Akasaka Imperial Palace, working under his direction

Oxyurichthys jiwaniensis **Panhwar & Saleem 2026** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Jiwani, coastal city of Balochistan, Pakistan, near the type locality

Oxyurichthys limophilus **Pezold & Larson 2015** *limus* (L.), mud or silt; *phílos* (φίλος), fond of, referring to its habitat, mud substrates in a protected harbor

Oxyurichthys lonchotus **(Jenkins 1903)** scientific Neo-Latin for furnished with a point, from *lónchos* (λόγχος), lance; or spear, presumably referring to its "long and pointed" caudal fin

Oxyurichthys longicauda **(Steindachner 1893)** *longus* (L.), long; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to its long and pointed caudal fin

Oxyurichthys microlepis **(Bleeker 1849)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *lepís* (λεπίς), scale, referring to its small scales, 50 along lateral line

Oxyurichthys notonema **(Weber 1909)** *nŏtos* (νῶτος), back; *nḗma* (νῆμα), thread or yarn, referring to elongate and filamentous first 4–5 spines in first dorsal fin of both sexes

Oxyurichthys nuchalis **(Barnard 1927)** Latin for of the neck or nape, referring to its "abruptly descending" profile

Oxyurichthys omanensis **Zarei, Al Jufaili & Esmaeili 2022** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Muscat Area, northern Oman, type locality

Oxyurichthys ophthalmonema **(Bleeker 1856)** *ophthalmós* (ὀφθαλμός), eye; *nḗma* (νῆμα), thread or yarn, referring to slender, pointed tentacle on posterior half of eye, an outgrowth of the sclerotic coat, just above the margin

Oxyurichthys papuensis **(Valenciennes 1837)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Papua New Guinea, type locality

Oxyurichthys paulae **Pezold 1998** in honor of Paula Arledge Pezold, the author's "academic companion and spouse"

Oxyurichthys petersii **(Klunzinger 1871)** in honor of Wilhelm C. H. Peters (1815–1883), German naturalist, explorer and curator, Berlin Zoological Museum, for the "extremely liberal way" (translation) he allowed Klunzinger to use the Museum's collection

Oxyurichthys rapa **Pezold & Larson 2015** named for Haurei Bay, Rapa, French Polynesia, only known area of occurrence

Oxyurichthys stigmalophius **(Mead & Böhlke 1958)** *stígma* (στίγμα), mark or spot; *lophius*, Neo-Latin adjective derived from *lóphos* (λόφος), mane or crest, i.e., crested, presumably referring to jet-black blotch at posterior end of first dorsal fin

Oxyurichthys takagi **Pezold 1998** in honor of Kazunori Takagi, Tokyo University of Fisheries, whose studies of gobioid oculoscapular canals revealed their significance to gobioid systematics [presumably a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*i*"]

Oxyurichthys tentacularis **(Valenciennes 1837)** scientific Neo-Latin for tentacled, referring to slender, pointed tentacle on posterior half of eye, an outgrowth of the sclerotic coat, just above the margin

Oxyurichthys zeta **Pezold & Larson 2015** *zéta* (ζήτα), sixth letter of the Greek alphabet, which gave rise to the last letter of the Roman alphabet, referring to its being the last species in the authors' revision of the genus but "unlikely to be the last species described for this genus"

Subgenus ***Ctenoxylepis***
Pezold & Larson 2015
derived from *Ctenogobius*, *Oxyurichthys* and *Oligolepis*, recognizing the phylogenetic link between these genera suggested by *O. keiensis*

Oxyurichthys keiensis **(Smith 1938)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: mouth of the Great Kei River, South Africa, type locality

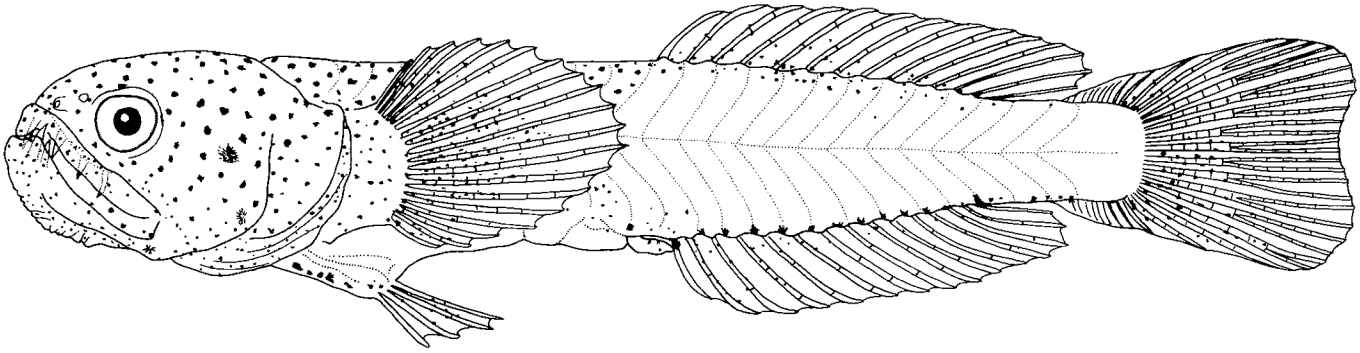
Order GOBIIFORMES

Estuarine Gobies

Family **OXUDERCIDAE**

Subfamily GOBIONELLINAE Bleeker 1874

Part III: *Paedogobius – Wuhanlinigobius*



Paedogobius kimurai, holotype, secondary male (originally a female), 14.8 mm SL. From: Iwata, A., S. Hosoya and H. K. Larson. 2001. *Paedogobius kimurai*, a new genus and species of goby (Teleostei: Gobioidei: Gobiidae) from the west Pacific. Records of the Australian Museum v. 53 (no. 1): 103-112.

Paedogobius

Iwata, Hosoya & Larson 2001

paídeios (παίδειος), boyish or childish, referring to its larval-like (paedomorphic) body; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

Paedogobius kimurai **Iwata, Hosoya & Larson 2001** in honor of Motofumi Kimura, Okinawa Prefectural Fisheries Experiment Station, who discovered this goby in Japan

Pandaka

Herre 1927

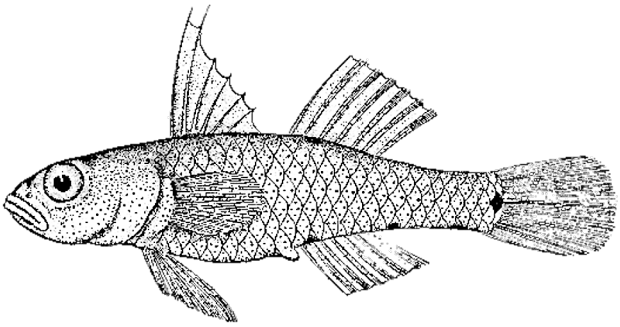
a kind of dwarf in several Filipino languages, referring to their small size

Pandaka bipunctata **Chen, Wu, Zhong & Zhao 2008** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *punctata* (L.), spotted, referring to two black spots on pectoral-fin base

Pandaka lidwilli **(McCulloch 1917)** in honor of Mark C. Lidwill (1878–1969), English-born Australian anesthesiologist, cardiologist, co-inventor of the pacemaker, and a pioneering rod-and-reel saltwater angler, who observed this minute (15.25 mm) goby "while in the quest of somewhat larger game" and brought it to McCulloch's attention

Pandaka pusilla **Herre 1927** Latin for very small, described at an average length of 14.6 mm

Pandaka pygmaea **Herre 1927** from *pygmaíos* (πυγμαῖος), small or dwarfish, averaging 2.5 or 3 mm, "unquestionably the smallest fish yet described" (at the time)



Pandaka pusilla, female. Illustration by Pablo Bravo. From: Herre, A. W. C. T. 1927. Gobies of the Philippines and the China Sea. Monographs, Bureau of Science Manila 23: 1–352, frontispiece + Pls. 1–30.

Pandaka rouxi **(Weber 1911)** in honor of Swiss herpetologist Jean Roux (1876–1939), a member of the expedition that collected type

Pandaka silvana **(Barnard 1943)** *-ana* (L.), pertaining to: *sylva* (L.), wood or forest, alluding to tree-themed names its two collectors (C. W. Thorne and H. G. Wood) and the "appearance of sylvan light and shade on the body"

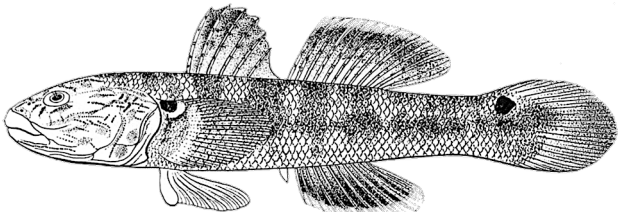
Pandaka trimaculata **Akihito & Meguro 1975** *tri-* (L.), three; *maculata* (L.), spotted, referring to three spots on ventral side between anal fin and spiny part of caudal fin

Papuligobius

Chen & Kottelat 2003

papula (L.), a small rounded tumor on skin, i.e., postule, referring to white spots on cheeks of both species; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby [treated as a synonym of *Tridentiger* by some workers]

Papuligobius ocellatus **(Fowler 1937)** Latin for having little eyes (ocelli), referring to small, black, white-bordered ocellus at pectoral-fin origin



Papuligobius ocellatus. Illustration by Henry Weed Fowler. From: Fowler, H. W. 1937. Zoological results of the third De Schauensee Siamese Expedition. Part VIII. Fishes obtained in 1936. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 89: 125–264.

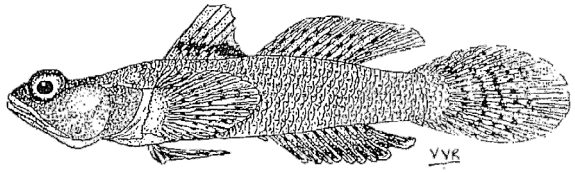
Papuligobius uniporus **Chen & Kottelat 2003** *uni-*, from *unus* (L.), one; *porus*, from *póros* (πόρος), pore, referring to "unusual" fusion of pores *p* and θ into a large pore *p*

Paragobiopsis

Koumans 1941

pará (παρά), near, referring to similarity to and/or close relationship with *Gobiopsis*

Paragobiopsis orbicularis **Visweswara Rao 1971** Latin for circular or disc-shaped, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to "anteriorly cylindrical" body and/or its "rounded" tongue (compared with bilobate tongue of *P. ostreicola*)



Paragobiopsis orbicularis, holotype, 47 mm TL. Illustration by V. Visweswara Rao. From: Visweswara Rao, V. 1971. New gobioids from Godavari estuary. Journal of the Zoological Society of India 23 (1): 39–54.

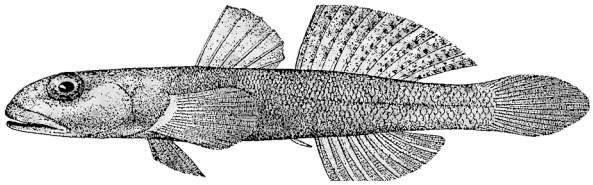
Paragobiopsis ostreicola **(Chaudhuri 1916)** *ostrea* (L.), oyster; *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, referring to its breeding over oyster beds

Parawaous

Watson 1993

pará (παρά), near, referring to its very close relationship with *Awaous*

Parawaous megacephalus **(Fowler 1905)** *mégas* (μέγας), large or great; *cephalus*, from *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, referring to its large, depressed head, 3½ times in TL



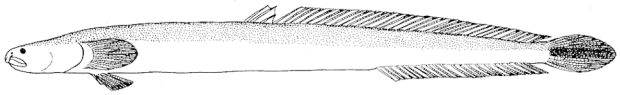
Parawaous megacephalus. From: Fowler, H. W. 1905. Some fishes from Borneo. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 57: 455–523.

Polyspondylogobius

Kimura & Wu 1994

polý- (πολύ-), many, and *spondylos*, vertebrae, referring to its "uniquely numerous" (52–55) vertebrae for a goby; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

Polyspondylogobius sinensis **Kimura & Wu 1994** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), where it is endemic



Polyspondylogobius sinensis, holotype, male, 45.5 mm SL. From: Kimura, S. and H.-L. Wu. 1994. *Polyspondylogobius sinensis*, a new genus and species of gobiid fish from southern China. Japanese Journal of Ichthyology v. 40 (4): 421–425.

Pomatoschistus

Gill 1863

pṓmatos (πώματος), genitive of *pṓma* (πῶμα), lid or cover, i.e., opercle; *schistos*, split or divided, presumably referring to "extension of branchial aperture above, (a character hitherto unnoticed)" of *P. minutus*

Pomatoschistus adriaticus **Miller 1973** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Adriatic Sea of Croatia, type locality

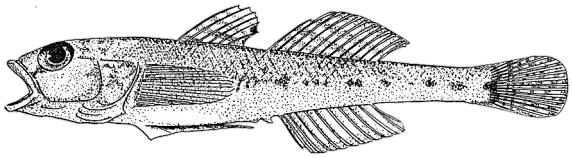
Pomatoschistus anatoliae **Engin & Innal 2017** of Anatolia, geographic and historical term denoting westernmost protrusion of Asia, comprising most of the Republic of Turkey, type locality

Pomatoschistus bathi **Miller 1982** in honor of German ichthyologist Hans Walter Bath (1924–2015), who collected holotype, for his "valuable" work on the systematics of Mediterranean gobies

Pomatoschistus flavescens **(Fabricius 1779)** Latin for golden yellow, referring to its body color (which can range from reddish to greenish brown)

Pomatoschistus knerii **(Steindachner 1861)** eponym not identified but certainly in honor of Steindachner's Vienna colleague, ichthyologist Rudolf Kner (1810–1869)

Pomatoschistus lozanoi **(de Buen 1923)** in honor of Spanish zoologist Luis Lozano Rey (1878-1958), University of Madrid, for his "hard work" contributing to the knowledge of the freshwater fishes of Spain, where this goby occurs



Pomatoschistus lozanoi. Illustration by Fernando de Buen. From: de Buen, F. 1923. *Gobius* de la Península Ibérica y Baleares. Grupos lesueurii, colonianus, affinis y minutus. Memorias del Instituto Español de Oceanografia, Madrid 3, Mem. 3a: 123–266.

Pomatoschistus marmoratus **(Risso 1810)** Latin for marbled, referring to a marbling of orange spots and black dots covering its diaphanous body

Pomatoschistus microps **(Krøyer 1838)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *ṓps* (ὦψ), eye, described as having small eyes, about five times in length of head

Pomatoschistus minutus **(Pallas 1770)** Latin for small; Pallas named this goby based on a description given by Gronow (1763)[1], who said it was "scarcely" (translation) 1½ inches (3.81 cm) long

Pomatoschistus nanus **Engin & Sayhan 2017** Latin for dwarf (a noun, but authors treat it as an adjective, "pygmaean"); at 14.63 mm SL, the smallest marine fish in the Mediterranean

Pomatoschistus norvegicus **(Collett 1902)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Norvegiae (Norway), referring to type locality off Breviksfjord, Norway

Pomatoschistus pictus **(Malm 1865)** Latin for painted, presumably referring to its dorsal fins, with rows of dark brown-black spots interspersed with bands of iridescent blue and pink

Pomatoschistus quagga **(Heckel 1839)** etymology not explained, possibly referring to seven dark, vertical bars, similar to those of the zebra, *Equus quagga*

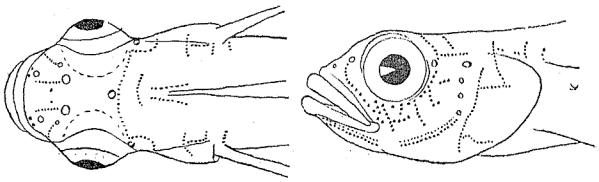
Pomatoschistus tortonesei **Miller 1969** in honor of Italian zoologist Enrico Tortonése (1911–1987), Museum of Natural History (Genoa), a "leading authority" on Mediterranean fishes

Pseudaphya

Iljin 1930

pseudo-, from *pseúdēs* (ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this genus may superficially resemble the gobiid genus *Aphia* (with its one species previously assigned to that genus, sometimes spelled *Aphya*), such an appearance is false

Pseudaphya ferreri **(de Buen & Fage 1908)** in honor of pharmacist and amateur ichthyologist Jaume Ferrer Aledo (1854–1956), who studied the fishes of the Balearic Islands and sent specimens to the authors, including holotype of this goby



Probably second-published image of *Pseudaphya ferreri*. From: Iljin, B. S. 1930. Le système des Gobiidés. Trabajos, Instituto Espanol de Oceanografía 2: 1–63. Redrawn from: Mortara, S. 1918. La disposizione degli organi ciatiformi del genere *Aphya* e suoi rapporti con quella del genere *Gobius*. Le memorie del Comitato Talassografico Italiano 65: 5–23.

Pseudogobiopsis

Koumans 1935

pseudo-, from *pseúdēs* (ψεύδης), false, although this genus may superficially resemble *Gobiopsis* (Gobiidae), such an appearance is false

Pseudogobiopsis festiva **Larson 2009** Latin for cheerful, delightful or humorous, referring to elongate "smiling" jaws of mature males [originally spelled *festivus*; emended to agree with feminine genus]

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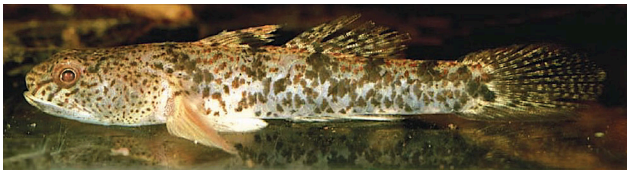
[1] Gronow, L. T. 1763. Zoophylacii Gronoviani fasciculus primus exhibens animalia quadrupeda, amphibia atque pisces, quae in museo suo adservat, rite examinavit, systematice disposuit, descripsit atque iconibus illustravit Laur. Theod. Gronovius, J.U.D. Lugduni Batavorum [Leiden]. 1–136, Pls. 1–13.



Pseudogobiopsis festiva. Photo by Peter Ng. From: Larson, H. K. 2009. Review of the gobiid fish genera *Eugnathogobius* and *Pseudogobiopsis* (Gobioidei: Gobiidae: Gobionellinae), with descriptions of three new species. Raffles Bulletin of Zoology 57 (1): 127–181.

***Pseudogobiopsis lumbantobing* Larson, Hadiaty & Hubert 2017** in honor of Indonesian ichthyologist Daniel Lumbantobing, Florida Museum of Natural History, who collected the first specimens and showed them to Larson in 2012, solving the mystery of an orange-spotted goby in the European aquarium trade that aquarists had asked Larson to identify [a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*i*"]

***Pseudogobiopsis oligactis* (Bleeker 1875)** *olígos* (ὀλίγος), few or scanty; *aktís* (ἀκτίς), ray, referring to 6–7 second dorsal- and anal-fin rays, presumably fewer than presumed congeners in *Gobiopsis* (Gobiidae) known at the time

***Pseudogobiopsis paludosa* (Herre 1940)** Latin for marshy, presumably referring to its habitat (which Herre did not describe)

***Pseudogobiopsis rubrimaculosa* Allen & Larson 2020** *rubri-*, from *ruber* (L.), red; *maculosa* (L.), dappled or spotted, referring to reddish markings on fins and body [originally spelled *rubrimaculosus*; emended to agree with feminine genus]

***Pseudogobiopsis tigrellus* (Nichols 1951)** diminutive of *tigris* (L.), tiger, i.e., little tiger,, a "very small, delicate" goby with tiger-like black vertical bands crossing body and caudal fin

***Pseudogobius youtabae* Kovačić, Esmaeili, Sayyadzadeh & Shoaleh 2026** a Persian Gulf goby named in honor of Youtab (meaning "unique" in Old Persian), an ancient Persian noblewoman known for fighting alongside her brother against the Macedonian King Alexander the Great at the Battle of the Persian Gate in the winter of 330 BC

Pseudogobius

Popta 1922

pseudo-, from *pseúdēs* (ψεύδης), false, i.e., not a true *Gobius* (Gobiidae), in which *P. javanicus* (=*poicilosoma*) had been placed

***Pseudogobius aquilonius* Larson & Hammer 2021** Latin for north or northerly, referring to its distribution around the north coast of Australia

***Pseudogobius avicennia* (Herre 1940)** named for its association with the mangrove genus *Avicennia*

***Pseudogobius cinctus* Larson & Hammer 2021** Latin for belted or girdled (but treated as a noun by the authors), referring to distinctive vertical dark bars or bands on body

***Pseudogobius eos* Larson & Hammer 2021** named for Ēṓs (Ἠώς), goddess of dawn, who brings up light from the east, referring to eastern Australia, where it is endemic

***Pseudogobius fulvicaudus* Huang, Shao & Chen 2014** *fulvus* (L.), tawny or reddish-brown (but often used to mean yellow); *caudus* (L.), caudal fin, referring to brilliant yellow mark on caudal-fin base in adult males

***Pseudogobius hoesei* Larson & Hammer 2021** in honor of American-born Australian ichthyologist Douglass F. Hoese (b. 1942), Australian Museum (Sydney), "goby-friend and colleague," for his years of collection and photography of many poorly known gobies, and "because he took a wonderful photo of the holotype"

***Pseudogobius jeffi* Larson & Hammer 2021** in honor of the first author's husband Jeff, "who has inadvertently learned much about gobioid fishes over 50-something years, so it is high time that he had a Queensland goby named for him"

***Pseudogobius masago* (Tomiyama 1936)** from its Japanese name, *masago-haze* (*haze* = goby)

Pseudogobius rhizophora, nuptial male. Photo by Michael B. Hammer. From: Larson, H. K. and M. P. Hammer. 2021. A revision of the gobiid fish genus *Pseudogobius* (Teleostei, Gobiidae, Tridentigerinae), with description of seven new species from Australia and South-east Asia. Zootaxa 4961 (1): 1–85.

***Pseudogobius minimus* (Hora 1923)** Latin for least, the smallest of Chilka Lake's (Orissa, India) gobies, not exceeding 20 mm SL

***Pseudogobius olorum* (Sauvage 1880)** genitive plural of *olor* (L.), swan, i.e., of the swans, referring to Swan River, Western Australia, type locality

***Pseudogobius poicilosoma* (Bleeker 1849)** *poikilos* (ποικίλος), mottled or varicolored; *sôma* (σῶμα), body, referring to irregular dark-brown spots on greenish body

***Pseudogobius rhizophora* Larson & Hammer 2021** named for its preference for mangrove habitats, especially *Rhizophora stylosa*, the mangrove species found over a wide range of conditions in northern Australia

***Pseudogobius taijiangensis* Chen, Huang & Huang 2014** *-ensis*, Latin-suffix denoting place: Taijiang National Park, Taiwan, where it is mainly distributed in brackish water habitats and mangroves (also occurs in southern China)

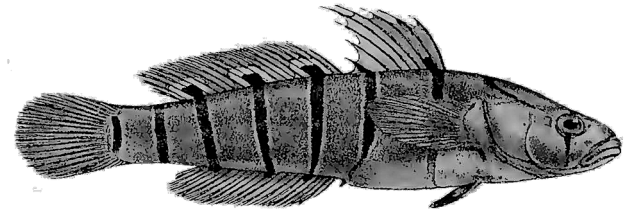
***Pseudogobius verticalis* Larson & Hammer 2021** Latin for overhead or straight up and down, referring to distinctive vertical line through middle of first dorsal fin

Pterogobius

Gill 1863

pterón (πτερόν), wing or fin, referring to long second dorsal and anal fins of *P. virgo*; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

***Pterogobius elapoides* (Günther 1872)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (εἶδος), form or shape: *Elaps*, the coral snake, referring to seven narrow dark-brown rings edged with red



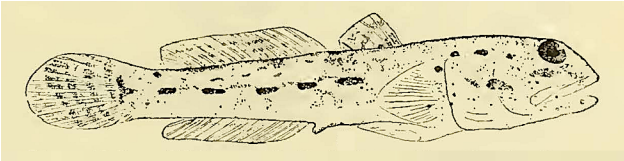
Pterogobius elapoides. Illustration by George Henry Ford. From: Günther, A. 1872. Report on several collections of fishes recently obtained for the British Museum. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1871 (3): 652–675, Pls. 53–70.

***Pterogobius virgo* (Temminck & Schlegel 1845)** Latin for maiden or virgin, allusion not explained; per Jordan & Snyder (1901)[2], "in allusion to [its] gay coloration"

***Pterogobius zacalles* Jordan & Snyder 1901** *zá-* (ζά), particle, i.e., well or very; *calles*, from *kállos* (κάλλος), beauty, i.e., very beautiful, presumably referring to its color pattern, with four dark, broad, vertical bands across body and one at base of tail

***Pterogobius zonoleucus* Jordan & Snyder 1901** *zona* (L.), band; *leukós* (λευκός), white, presumably referring to eight "narrow, indistinct, light, vertical bands" across body

[2] Jordan, D. S. and J. O. Snyder. 1901. A review of the gobioid fishes of Japan, with descriptions of twenty-one new species. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 24 (1244): 33–132.



First-published image of *Quietela y-cauda*. Illustration by Carl H. Eigenmann. From: Eigenmann, C. H. 1890. The Point Loma blind fish and its relatives. Zoe, A Biological Journal 1 (3): 65–72, Pls. 2–3.

Quietula

Jordan & Evermann 1895

per Jordan & Evermann (1898)[3], diminutive of *quies* (L.), quiet, allusion not explained nor evident

***Quietula guaymasiae* (Jenkins & Evermann 1889)** of Guaymas, Sonora, western Mexico, type locality

***Quietula y-cauda* (Jenkins & Evermann 1889)** *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to y-like mark just before caudal fin

Redigobius

Herre 1927

redigo (L.), to reduce, referring to reduced number of dorsal-fin spines of *R. sternbergi* (=*dispar*) compared with *Gnatholepis*; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

***Redigobius balteatus* (Herre 1935)** Latin for belted or girdled, referring to single black band extending down body from tip of first dorsal fin

***Redigobius bikolanus* (Herre 1927)** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Bicol region of the Philippines, where type locality is situated

***Redigobius chrysosoma* (Bleeker 1875)** *chrysós* (χρυσός), gold or golden; *sṓma* (σῶμα), body, referring to pink-gold body in alcohol (pale gray in life)

***Redigobius dewaali* (Weber 1897)** in honor of B. H. de Waal, General Consul of the Netherlands in Capetown, South Africa, near type locality (later, during the Boer War, he acted on behalf of pro-Boer organizations in the Netherlands)

***Redigobius dispar* (Peters 1868)** Latin for dissimilar, presumably referring to its "very peculiar" body, which "at first glance resembles [the cardinalfish] *Apogon*" (translations)

***Redigobius fotuno* Kobayashi, Sumarto, Mokodongan, Lawelle, Masengi & Yamahira 2024** named for Fotuno Fountain (a limestone sinkhole), Muna Island, Indonesia, type locality

Redigobius fotuno, nuptial male, ~30 mm SL. From: Kobayashi, H., B. K. A. Sumarto, D. F. Mokodongan, S. A. Lawelle, K. W. A. Massengi and K. Yamahira. 2024. *Redigobius fotuno*, a new limnetic goby from Muna Island, Indonesia (Teleostei: Gobiidae). Ichthyological Research 72 (1): 55-66. [First published online, pp. 1–12, 13 May 2024; volume number and pages added Jan. 2025.]

***Redigobius lekutu* Larson 2010** named for the Lekutu river system of Fiji, type locality

***Redigobius leveri* (Fowler 1943)** in honor of British entomologist Robert A. Lever (1905–1969), who collected two specimens and sent them to Fowler for identification

***Redigobius macrostoma* (Günther 1861)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to large mouth, reaching well beyond eye in large males

[3] Jordan, D. S. and B. W. Evermann. 1898. The fishes of North and Middle America: a descriptive catalogue of the species of fish-like vertebrates found in the waters of North America north of the Isthmus of Panama. Part III. Bulletin of the United States National Museum No. 47: i–xxiv + 2183a–3136.

***Redigobius nanus* Larson 2010** Latin for dwarf (a noun, but Larson treats it as an adjective), referring to its small size (up to 27 mm SL) compared with congeners

***Redigobius oyensi* (de Beaufort 1913)** in honor of Dutch paleontologist Ferdinand August Hendrik Weckherlin de Marez Oyens (1883–1941), who collected one of the three specimens (but not the holotype) that de Beaufort examined

***Redigobius penango* (Popta 1922)** named for Penango, a village in Tenggara, Sulawesi, Indonesia, type locality

***Redigobius samberanoensis* (Bleeker 1867)** *-ensis*, Latinsuffix denoting place: Samberano River, Madagascar, type locality

***Redigobius tambujon* (Bleeker 1854)** from *Ikan Tambujon*, Sundanese name for this goby in Java, Indonesia, type locality (*Ikan* = fish)

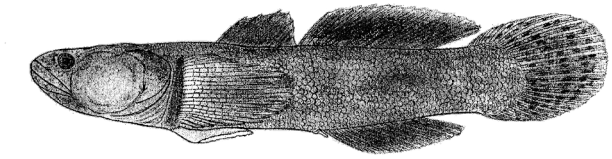
***Redigobius vergeri* (Bleeker 1867)** in honor of Jules Verger, who helped Dutch naturalists Douwe Casparus van Dam (1827–1898) and François Pollen (1842–1888) as they explored Madagascar and collected holotype

Reptiliceps

Prokofiev 2007

reptilis (L.), a creeping thing, i.e., a reptile; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to greatly depressed head with swollen cheeks, similar to that of reptiles

***Reptiliceps scarlatoi* Prokofiev 2007** in honor of the "eminent" Russian malacologist Orest Alexandrovich Scarlato (1920–1994), who collected holotype in 1957



Reptiliceps scarlatoi, holotype, male, 82 mm SL. From: Prokofiev, A. M. 2007. Ichtiologiceskie zametki. 1. New and noteworthy gobiid fishes (Teleostei: Perciformes: Gobiidae) from China, with osteological descriptions of *Reptiliceps* (nov.) and *Lophiogobius*. Aktualnye Problemy Sovremennoy Nauki 1: 139–161.

Rhinogobius

Gill 1859

rhinós (ῥινός), genitive of *rhís* (ῥίς), snout, presumably referring to "elongated" head of *R. similis*; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

***Rhinogobius albimaculatus* Chen, Kottelat & Miller 1999** *albus* (L.), white; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to diagnostic white spots on cheek of adult males

***Rhinogobius allornatus* (Endruweit 2024)** *állos* (ἄλλος), other or different; *ornatus* (L.), decorated, referring to subbasal blackish spot on first dorsal fin of females [placed in *Sinogobius* by Endruweit, treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

***Rhinogobius amoniceps* (Endruweit 2024)** *amóni* (αμόνι), anvil; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to strongly depressed head in males [placed in *Pseudorhinogobius* by Endruweit, treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

***Rhinogobius aonumai* Suzuki, Oseko, Yamasaki, Kimura & Shibukawa 2022** in honor of Yoshimasa Aonuma, a "pioneer" in the taxonomic study of *Rhinogobius* in the Ryukyu Islands; in his 1992 master's thesis, he was the first to suggest that the number of vertebrae of this species was higher than those from other islands of the Ryukyu Islands

[4] Endruweit (2024) proposed two genus-level names and elevated several older genera from synonymy to house numerous species traditionally placed the diverse genus *Rhinogobius*. Per Eschmeyer's Catalog of Fishes, they are treated here as synonyms in the absence of a phylogenetic analysis of the entire *Rhinogobius* group. Etymologies of the suppressed (for now) genus-level names are as follows: ***Epikalymma* Endruweit 2024** subgenus of *Sinogobius*, tautonymous with *R. epikalymma*; ***Pseudorhinogobius* Zhong & Wu 1998** *pseudo-*, from *pseúdēs* (ψεύδης), false, although this genus, named for *R. aporus* (= *lentiginis*), is morphologically similar to *Rhinogobius*, it differs in lacking sensory canal pores on the head; ***Sinogobius* Liu 1940** *Sino-*, prefix for Sinica (China), proposed as a Chinese subgenus of *Gobius* for *R. szechuanensis*; ***Tukugobius* Herre 1927** *tuku*, lizard, from *biang tuku*, Tagalog name for *R. philippinus*, and *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby; ***Zhuquella* Endruweit 2024** tautonymous with *R. zhuquella*.

Rhinogobius aonumai ishigakiensis **Suzuki, Oseko, Yamasaki, Kimura & Shibukawa 2022** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ishigaki-jima Island, Yaeyama Group of the Ryukyu Islands, Japan, type locality

Rhinogobius baborinisanensis **Chen & Yeh 2024** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Babo Rinisan ("mountain where we cry farewell"), Atayal tribal name for Dar-Shue-Shan mountain ridge, northern Taiwan, type locality

Rhinogobius biwaensis **Takahashi & Okasaki 2017** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lake Biwa, Japan, where it is endemic

Rhinogobius boa **Chen & Kottelat 2005** Latin for measles, derived from *bos* (cattle), because Romans used cow-dung to cure measles," referring to red spots on cheeks and branchiostegal membrane[5]

Rhinogobius brunneus **(Temminck & Schlegel 1845)** Medieval Latin for brown, referring to its dark-brown dominant coloration

Rhinogobius bucculentus **(Herre 1927)** Latin for full-cheeked, referring to its "bulging" cheeks [placed in *Tukugobius* by Endruweit (2024), treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

Rhinogobius bufonius **Endruweit 2024** Latin for toad-like, referring to its large mouth resembling that of a toad

Rhinogobius candidianus **(Regan 1908)** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Lake Candidius, Taiwan, type locality

Rhinogobius carpenteri **Seale 1910** in honor of American naturalist William Dorr Carpenter (1879–1958), who helped collect holotype (and other Filipino fishes for Seale) [placed in *Tukugobius* by Endruweit (2024), treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

Rhinogobius cervicosquamus **(Wu, Lu & Ni 1986)** *cervico-*, from *cervix* (L.), nape or neck; *squamus*, scientific Neo-Latin adjective from *squama* (L.), scale, referring to presence of nuchal scales vs. their absence in *R. cliffordpopei* [placed in *Pseudorhinogobius* by Endruweit, treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

Rhinogobius changjiangensis **Chen, Miller, Wu & Fang 2002** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Changhwajiang River, Hainan Island, China, type locality [placed in *Zhuquella* by Endruweit (2024), treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

Rhinogobius changtinensis **Huang & Chen 2007** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Chang-Ting County, Fujian Province, China, type locality

Rhinogobius cheni **(Nichols 1931)** in honor of tiger hunter Ch'en Ti-Ti, widely known under the name "Da-Da," who collected holotype under the direction of Clifford H. Pope (see *R. cliffordpopei*)

Rhinogobius chiengmaiensis **Fowler 1934** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Chieng Mai, northern Thailand, type locality

Rhinogobius chongkangensis **Chen 2025** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Chong-Kong River basin, Miaoli County, Taiwan, type locality

Rhinogobius cliffordpopei **(Nichols 1925)** in honor of American herpetologist Clifford H. Pope (1899–1974), the "thoroughness of whose field work in China has brought to light many species of fishes previously overlooked"

Rhinogobius coccinella **Endruweit 2018** named for *Coccinella*, a genus of ladybugs, referring to large dark spots on cheek and operculum in males, reminiscent of the elytron coloration of some ladybug species

Rhinogobius davidi **(Sauvage & Dabry de Thiersant 1874)** in honor of Armand David (1826–1900), Lazarist missionary Catholic priest and biologist, who collected many specimens in China, including holotype of this one

Rhinogobius delicatus **Chen & Shao 1996** Latin for delicate, referring to the many "delicate" dark spots on cheeks of both sexes

Rhinogobius dongfongensis **Chen & Wei 2024** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Dongfong township, Jian-Ou City, Fujian Province, China, type locality

Rhinogobius duospilus **(Herre 1935)** *duo* (L.), two; *spílos* (σπίλος), mark or spot, referring to two prominent spots on pectoral-fin base

Rhinogobius epikalymma **(Endruweit 2024)** *epikályma* (ἐπικάλυμα), veil and covering, referring to brown-grayish overlay on coloration of nuptial males [placed in *Sinogobius* (subgenus *Epikalymma* Endruweit 20240) by Endruweit, both treated here as synonyms of *Rhinogobius*][4]

Rhinogobius estrellae **Maeda, Kunishima & Palla 2021** of Estrella Falls in Barangay Estrella Village, Narra, Palawan Islands, Philippines, type locality

Rhinogobius fasciatus **(Endruweit 2024)** Latin for banded or striped, referring to 5–6 "swarthy" longitudinal stripes on body [placed in *Zhuquella* by Endruweit, treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

Rhinogobius feitsuiensis **Lin, Lin, Dai, Wakiya, Hsu, Hsu, Itakura, Lin & Han 2026** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Feitsui Reservoir in Northern Taiwan, type locality

Rhinogobius filamentosus **(Wu 1939)** Latin for filamentous, referring to filamentous fourth and fifth spines on first dorsal fin

Rhinogobius flumineus **(Mizuno 1960)** Latin for of a river, referring to its occurrence in the mountain streams of southwestern Japan, including the Ryukyu Islands

Rhinogobius fluviatilis **Tanaka 1925** Latin for riverine or of a river, referring to its freshwater habitat

Rhinogobius formosanus **Oshima 1919** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Formosa (Taiwan), where it is endemic

Rhinogobius fukushimai **Mori 1934** in honor of Tsunekichi Fukushima, one of Mori's "military guards" for "most faithful services" rendered during his expedition to Jehol (now called Chengde), Hebei Province, China, type locality

Rhinogobius genanematus **Zhong & Tzeng 1998** *génys* (γένυς), jaw (usually the cheek or lower jaw in ichthyology); *nḗmatos* (νήματος), threaded (i.e., something very thin, like a thread), referring to 1–5 thin stripes on cheek

Rhinogobius gigas **Aonuma & Chen 1996** *gígas* (γίγας), giant, referring to larger size (>10 mm SL) of adult males compared with congeners in Taiwan

Rhinogobius gladius **(Endruweit 2024)** Latin for sword, referring to projecting anterior edge of nuchal squamation [placed in *Pseudorhinogobius* by Endruweit, treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

Rhinogobius henchuenensis **Chen & Shao 1996** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Hengchuen Peninsula, southern Taiwan, type locality

Rhinogobius henryi **(Herre 1938)** in honor of James McClure Henry (1880-1958), Presbyterian missionary in China and Provost of Lingnan University, for his "continued interest in, and warm support of" Herre's studies of Chinese fishes

Rhinogobius honghensis **Chen, Yang & Chen 1999** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Honghe River basin, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

Rhinogobius houheensis **Wanghe, Hu, Chen & Luan 2020** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Houhe National Nature Reserve, Hubei Province, China, type locality

Rhinogobius imfasciocaudatus **Nguyen & Vo 2006** *im-*, from *in* (L.), not; *fascia* (L.), band; *caudatus* (L.), tailed, referring to absence of vertical dark lines or rows of dark spots on caudal fin

Rhinogobius immaculatus **Li, Li & Chen 2018** *im-*, from *in* (L.), not; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to absence of black blotch on anterior

[5] Did the Romans really use cow-dung to cure measles? (Chen & Kottelat did not provide a source for this claim.) Prominent Roman physicians like Galen and Pliny the Elder prescribed animal dung (including from cows, goats, and dogs) for a wide range of infections and inflammatory conditions. Although measles (in the modern medical sense of the term) was not a distinct clinical diagnosis in Roman times, it's possible that the Romans applied stercoraceous (fecal) salves for any kind of febrile rash, measles included.

Rhinogobius immaculatus, male. From: Li, F., S. Li and J.-K. Chen. 2018. *Rhinogobius immaculatus*, a new species of freshwater goby (Teleostei: Gobiidae) from the Qiantang River, China. Zoological Research 39 (6): 396–405.

part of dorsal fin of adult males, unlike congeners, in which this blotch is present

***Rhinogobius instabilis* (Endruweit 2024)** Latin for unstable or unsteady, referring to "irregularities" within the cephalic lateralis system of many specimens [placed in *Zhuquella* by Endruweit, treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

***Rhinogobius jangshiensis* Chen, Chen & Wang 2024** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: small tributary in the Jangshi, Janpu County, Janchou City, Fujian Province, China, type locality

***Rhinogobius jingae* (Endruweit 2024)** in honor of Mrs. Wang Jing (Qingdao, China), who collected type series with Endruweit in 2011 [placed in *Zhuquella* by Endruweit, treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

***Rhinogobius juno* (Endruweit 2024)** in honor of Endruweit's daughter Juno [a noun in apposition without the genitive "*ae*"; placed in *Pseudorhinogobius* by Endruweit, treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

***Rhinogobius koreensis* Moon, Yun & Park 2026** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Korea, where it is endemic

***Rhinogobius kurodai* (Tanaka 1908)** in honor of Japanese ornithologist-ichthyologist Nagamichi Kuroda (1889–1978), who discovered this goby

***Rhinogobius lanyuensis* Chen, Miller & Fang 1998** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lanyu (Orchid Island), Taiwan, where it is endemic

***Rhinogobius leavelli* (Herre 1935)** in honor of American medical missionary George Leavell (1882–1957), Baptist Hospital, Wuchow, Kwangsi Province, China, near type locality

***Rhinogobius lentiginis* (Wu & Zheng 1985)** *-is* (L.), genitive singular of: *lentigo* (L.), freckle or lentil-shaped spot, referring to numerous black spots on head [placed in *Pseudorhinogobius* by Endruweit (2024), treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

***Rhinogobius lianchengensis* Wang & Chen 2022** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Liancheng County, Fujian Province, China, where type locality (Shen-Shiu-Tang) is situated

***Rhinogobius lindbergi* Berg 1933** in honor of ichthyologist Georgii Ustinovich Lindberg (1894–1976), Russian Academy of Sciences; proposed as a subspecies of *R. similis*, Lindberg had re-identified the specimens at his museum as the nominate form

***Rhinogobius lineatus* Chen, Kottelat & Miller 1999** Latin for lined, referring to 6–7 longitudinal brown lines on its body, a diagnostic feature

***Rhinogobius lingtongyanensis* Chen, Wang, Chen & Shao 2022** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lingtongyan Mountain, near where type locality (Shar village, Darshi township, Shaoan County, Janchou City, Fujian Province, China) is situated

***Rhinogobius lingjiangensis* Chen 2025** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lingjiang, a small tributary of Xijiang River, Guanxi Province, China, type locality

***Rhinogobius linshuiensis* Chen, Miller, Wu & Fang 2002** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Linshui River, Hainan Island, China, type locality

***Rhinogobius lithopolychroma* Li, Li, Shao, Fu & Zhou 2024** *líthos* (λῖθος), stone; *polý-* (πολύ-), many, and *chrṓma* (χρῶμα), color, i.e., rich in color, referring to the colorful cobble substrate where it was discovered

***Rhinogobius liui* Chen & Wu 2008** in honor of C. K. Liu, who described this goby in 1940 but used a preoccupied name (*szechuanensis*) when placed in *Rhinogobius*

***Rhinogobius longipinnis* Nguyen & Vo 2006** *longus* (L.), long; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, probably referring to its extended second dorsal and anal fins [treated as a synonym of *R. similis* by some workers]

***Rhinogobius longyanensis* Chen, Cheng & Shao 2008** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denotng place: Long-Yan City, Fujian Province, China, type locality [treated as a synonym of *R. changtinensis* by some workers]

***Rhinogobius lungwoensis* Huang & Chen 2007** *-ensis*, Latin denoting place: Lung-Wo County, Guangdong Province, China, type locality [placed in *Zhuquella* by some workers, treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

***Rhinogobius macromaculatus* Chen & Yeh 2024** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to large spot of bluish-black pigmentation on dorsal fin

***Rhinogobius macroura* (Endruweit 2024)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, referring to its extended caudal peduncle [placed in *Tukugobius* by Endruweit, treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

***Rhinogobius maculafasciatus* Chen & Shao 1996** *macula* (L.), spot; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to spots and bands on sides of body of both sexes

***Rhinogobius maculagenys* Wu, Deng, Wang & Liu 2018** *macula* (L.), spot or blotch; *génys* (γένυς), jaw (usually the cheek or lower jaw in ichthyology), referring to diagnostic feature of round orange spots on cheek

***Rhinogobius maculicervix* Chen & Kottelat 2000** *macula* (L.), spot or blotch; *cervix* (L.), nape or neck, referring to large, conspicuous blackish-brown mark on posterior nape of female

***Rhinogobius magnificus* (Endruweit 2024)** Latin for magnificent or splendid, referring to the "striking" color of males in life [placed in *Pseudorhinogobius* by Endruweit, treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

***Rhinogobius margaritatus* (Endruweit 2024)** Latin for adorned with pearls, referring to 10–15 light-gray spots on operculum of females [placed in *Zhuquella* by Endruweit, treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

***Rhinogobius maxillivirgatus* Xia, Wu & Li 2018** *maxilla* (L.), jaw; *virgatus* (L.), striped or made of twigs (i.e., branched) but said by authors to be a noun derived from *virgas*, meaning "stripes" (actually, it means rods), referring to two distinctive stripes behind upper jaw of both sexes

***Rhinogobius mekongianus* (Pellegrin & Fang 1940)** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Mekong River basin, Laos, type locality

***Rhinogobius mengyangensis* Liu, Chen, Shu, Huang, Liu & Yu 2026** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mengyang Town, Sichuan Province, China, where type locality (Mengyang River) is situated

***Rhinogobius milleri* Chen & Kottelat 2003** in honor of goby taxonomist Peter J. Miller, University of Bristol (England), for his "very kind support to the studies and researches" of the first author

***Rhinogobius mizunoi* Suzuki, Shibukawa & Aizawa 2017** in honor of Nobuhiko Mizuno, former professor at Ehime University (Japan), for his "great" contribution to our knowledge of the ecology of freshwater fishes in Japan, particularly *Rhinogobius*

***Rhinogobius multimaculatus* (Wu & Zheng 1985)** *multi-* (L.), many; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to numerous small black spots at the base of each scale on head and body

***Rhinogobius nami* Maeda, Kobayashi, Iida & Tran 2024** in honor of the late Chu Hoang Nam, Hanoi National University of Education, who helped the authors' surveys in Vietnam during 2018 and 2019

***Rhinogobius nammaensis* Chen & Kottelat 2003** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Nam Ma basin, northeastern Laos, only known area of occurrence

Rhinogobius nandujiangensis **Chen, Miller, Wu & Fang 2002** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Nandujiang River, Hainan Island, China

Rhinogobius nanophyllum **Endruweit 2018** *nano*, scientific Neo-Latin adjective derived from *nánnos*, dwarf, meaning very small or minute; *phýllon* (φύλλον), leaf, referring to enlarged second dorsal and anal fins in males, which are fully stretched during courtship, somewhat resembling a small leaf floating over substratum

Rhinogobius nantaiensis **Aonuma & Chen 1996** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: *Nan-tai*, Chinese for southern Taiwan, where it is endemic

Rhinogobius ngutinhoceps **Endruweit 2018** *Ngu Tinh*, a mythical creature in Vietnam with the head of a fish; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to this Vietnamese goby's large gape

Rhinogobius niger **Huang, Chen & Shao 2016** Latin for dark or black, referring to dusky to blackish head and body in adult males

Rhinogobius occidentalis **(Endruweit 2024)** Latin for western, the westernmost natural occurrence of gobies Endruweit places in *Sinogobius* (treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*)[4]

Rhinogobius ogasawaraensis **Suzuki, Chen & Senou 2012** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ogasawara Group, Bonin Islands, Japan, type locality

Rhinogobius parvus **(Luo 1989)** Latin for small, presumably referring to its size, described at 28–32 mm SL

Rhinogobius philippinus **(Herre 1927)** *-inus* (L.), pertaining to: the Philippines, where it appears to be endemic to the Irid River, Luzon Island [placed in *Tukugobius* by Endruweit (2024), treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

Rhinogobius phuocbinhensis **Chen, Nguyen & Huynh 2024** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: a hill stream in Phuoc Binh National Park, Ninh Thuan, Vietnam, type locality

Rhinogobius phuongae **Endruweit 2018** in honor of Thi Dieu Phuong Nguyen (b. 1975), Research Institute for Aquaculture No. 1 (Bac Ninh, Vietnam), for her enthusiastic interest in Vietnamese fishes

Rhinogobius pulcher **(Endruweit 2024)** Latin for beautiful, referring to the coloration of males [placed in *Pseudorhinogobius* by Endruweit, treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

Rhinogobius qilin **(Endruweit 2024)** named for Qilin, a scaled beast in Chinese mythology, referring to this goby's overall appearance [placed in *Sinogobius* by Endruweit, treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

Rhinogobius reticulatus **Li, Zhong & Wu 2007** Latin for net-like or netted, referring to mesh pattern of intertwined stripes on gill covers of males

Rhinogobius retigena **(Endruweit 2024)** *reti*, from *reticulatus* (L.), net-like or netted; *gena*, from *génys* (γένυς), jaw (usually the cheek or lower jaw in ichthyology), referring to reticulate pattern of pores in cephalic lateralis system of females [placed in *Pseudorhinogobius* by Endruweit, treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

Rhinogobius rong **Maeda, Kobayashi, Iida & Tran 2024** named for its pointed appearance, reminiscent of *rồng*, the Vietnamese dragon of folklore and myth

Rhinogobius rubrolineatus **Chen & Miller 2008** *rubro*, from *ruber* (L.), red; *lineatus* (L.), lined, referring to bright red lines on snout and anterior region of cheek

Rhinogobius rubromaculatus **Lee & Chang 1996** *rubro*, from *ruber* (L.), red; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to red spots scattered over body

Rhinogobius sagittus **Chen & Miller 2008** unnecessary masculinization of *saggita* (L.), arrow, referring to deep-brown arrow-like shape on anterior region of cheek of males

Rhinogobius sangenloensis **Chen & Miller 2014** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sangenlo Township, Wang-Ning County, Hainan Island, China, type locality

Rhinogobius sexistriatus **Chen & Wang 2025** *sex* (L.), six; *striatus* (L.), grooved or furrowed (i.e., striped), referring to six parallel black stripes on cheek in male, a diagnostic character

Rhinogobius shennongensis **(Yang & Xie 1983)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mount Shennong, Hubei Province, China, type locality

Rhinogobius similis **Gill 1859** Latin for like or resembling, referring to its "great superficial resemblance" to *Acanthogobius flavimanus*

Rhinogobius sowerbyi **Ginsburg 1917** in honor of British naturalist and explorer in China, Arthur de Carle Sowerby (1885–1954), who collected holotype

Rhinogobius splendens **(Endruweit 2024)** Latin for bright or shining, referring to the predominance of white in its coloration, particularly its basally white pectoral fin, "strikingly shiny in life" [placed in *Zhuquella* by Endruweit, treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

Rhinogobius sudoccidentalis **Li, Li, Shao, Fu & Zhou 2024** *sud*, French for south (authors say Latin); *occidentalis* (L.) western, referring to its occurrence in the southwestern region of China

Rhinogobius sulcatus **Chen & Kottelat 2005** Latin for furrowed or grooved, (authors say scarred), presumably referring to three (rarely four) oblique brownish-black bands and 1–2 stripes on cheek and opercle, respectively

Rhinogobius szechuanensis **(Tchang 1939)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Szechuan (now Sichuan) Province (Yangtze River basin), China, type locality

Rhinogobius taenigena **Chen, Kottelat & Miller 1999** *taenia* (L.), from *tainía* (ταινία), band or ribbon; *gena*, from *génys* (γένυς), jaw (usually the cheek or lower jaw in ichthyology), referring to diagnostic horizontal band on cheek

Rhinogobius tandikan **Maeda, Kunishima & Palla 2021** local name of the Palawan peacock-pheasant *Polyplectron napoleonis*, a symbol of Puerto Princesa City (Palawan Islands, the Philippines), type locality, and, with blue markings on the body, similar to the bird's plumage

Rhinogobius telma **Suzuki, Kimura & Shibukawa 2019** *télma* (τέλμα), standing water or marsh, referring to its typical habitat

Rhinogobius tyoni **Suzuki, Kimura & Shibukawa 2019** in honor of the late Darsu Tyon (Sanyo Techno Marine, Co. Ltd., Osaka, Japan), who discovered this goby and "kindly informed" the authors for their study

Rhinogobius valentulus **(Endruweit 2024)** Latin for strong, referring to overall compact appearance of the type specimens [placed in *Pseudorhinogobius* by Endruweit, treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

Rhinogobius variolatus **Chen & Kottelat 2005** *-atus* (L.), provided with: *variola* (L.), pustule or pox i.e., "spotted disease" or smallpox, referring to spots on cheek and opercle

Rhinogobius vermiculatus **Chen & Kottelat 2001** Latin for vermiculate (with wavy lines and marks), referring to vermiculate lines against brown background on opercle of males

Rhinogobius virgigena **Chen & Kottelat 2005** *virga* (L.), twig or branch (but sometimes meaning stripe), said by authors to mean "coloured band on cloth"; *gena*, from *génys* (γένυς), jaw (usually the cheek or lower jaw in ichthyology), referring to long, conspicuous brownish black stripe on cheek, extending forward to upper lip

Rhinogobius wangchuangensis **Chen, Miller, Wu & Fang 2002** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Wangchuang River, Hainan Island, China, type locality

Rhinogobius wangi **Chen & Fang 2006** in honor of postgraduate student J. W. Wang, for his "valuable" assistance in the field trip of Fujian and Guangdong provinces (China) in September 2002, during which holotype was collected

Rhinogobius wui **(Liu 1940)** in honor of Chinese zoologist Wu Hsien-Wen (1900–1985, also known as Xian-Wen Wu), Biological Laboratory of the

Science Society of China, who collected holotype [placed in *Zhuquella* by Endruweit (2024), treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*][4]

Rhinogobius wuyanlingensis **Yang, Wu & Chen 2008** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Wuyanling National Natural Conservation Area, Zhejiang Province, China, type locality

Rhinogobius wuyiensis **Li & Zhong 2007** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Wuyi River, Zhejiang Province, China, type locality

Rhinogobius xianshuiensis **Chen, Wu & Shao 1999** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: tributary of Xianshui Brook, Xianyou County, Fujian Province, China, type locality

Rhinogobius yaoshanensis **(Luo 1989)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Da Yao Shan (a mountain), Jinxiu, Guangxi, China, type locality

Rhinogobius yaima **Suzuki, Oseko, Kimura & Shibukawa 2020** named for the Yaeyama Group, Ryuku Islands, Japan, where type locality (Iriomote-jima Island) is situated

Rhinogobius yangminshanensis **Chen, Wang & Shao 2022** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Yangminshan National Park, where type locality (Tanshuei River basin, northern Taiwan) is situated

Rhinogobius yonezawai **Suzuki, Oseko, Kimura & Shibukawa 2020** in honor of Japanese ichthyologist Toshihiko Yonezawa, Foundation of Kagoshima Environmental Research and Service, who "offered much information and specimens" for the authors to study

Rhinogobius zhoui **Li & Zhong 2009** in honor of Zhou Hang (Shenzen, Guandong Province, China), who supplied holotype and photographs of it

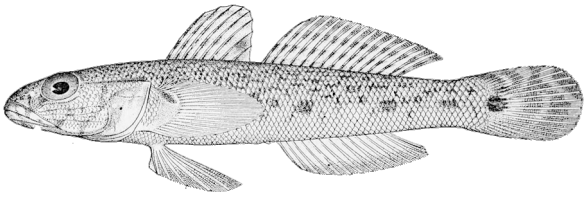
Rhinogobius zhuquella **(Endruweit 2024)** named for *Zhūquè*, the Vermilion Bird, a red pheasant-like bird in Chinese mythology, alluding to the "often colorful" gobies Endruweit allocated to the genus *Zhuquella* (treated here as a synonym of *Rhinogobius*)[4]; *-ella*, a Latin diminutive, alluding to their small adult sizes

Sagamia

Jordan & Snyder 1901

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: Sagami Bay, Japan, type locality of *S. russula* (=*geneionema*)

Sagamia geneionema **(Hilgendorf 1879)** *géneion* (γένειον), cheek or goatee; *nḗma* (νῆμα), thread or yarn, presumably referring to 24 slender barbels on lower jaw and anterior part of throat



Possibly first-published image of *Sagamia geneionema* (as *S. russula*, a junior synonym). From: Jordan, D. S. and J. O. Snyder. 1901. A review of the gobioid fishes of Japan, with descriptions of twenty-one new species. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 24 (1244): 33–132.

Schismatogobius

de Beaufort 1912

schísmatōs (σχίσματος), genitive of *schísma* (σχίσμα), split, cleft or division, allusion not explained nor evident but here are two possibilities: referring to cracks and crevices in the mountain-stream habitat of the type species (*S. bruynisi*), or referring to how that species' scaleless body separates it from other gobies of the Indo-Australian Archipelago; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

Schismatogobius alleni **Keith, Lord & Larson 2017** in honor of American-born Australian ichthyologist Gerald R. Allen (b. 1942), Western Australia Museum (Perth), friend and colleague, for his extensive and enthusiastic work on the freshwater fish fauna of Papua New Guinea

Schismatogobius ampluvinculus **Chen, Shao & Fang 1995** *amplus* (L.), of large extent (e.g., wide); *vinculus*, unnecessary masculinization of *vinculum* (L.), band, bond or fastener, referring to alternating blackish and whitish (somewhat yellowish) wide bands on body from head to base of caudal fin

Schismatogobius arscuttoli **Keith, Lord & Hubert 2017** in honor of the Ars-Cuttoli Foundation, which funded the authors' research in Indonesia

Schismatogobius baitabag **Keith, Lord & Larson 2017** named for Baitabag village, northern Papua New Guinea, type locality, "as thanks to the Baitabag village men and many small children who cheerfully helped [Larson] collect the holotype and many other interesting fishes"

Schismatogobius bruynisi **de Beaufort 1912** in honor of Lt. J. L. Bruynis, commanding officer of the military post at Honitetu, western Ceram, Indonesia (type locality), who helped de Beaufort "in every possible way" (e.g., providing quarters)

Schismatogobius bussoni **Keith, Hubert, Limmon & Darhuddin 2017** in honor of Frédéric Busson, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), "for all his work to improve our knowledge on Indonesian freshwater fishes"

Schismatogobius deraniyagalai **Kottelat & Pethiyagoda 1989** in honor of the late Paul E. P. Deraniyagala (1900–1976), zoologist and paleontologist, for his "outstanding activity" in Sri Lanka natural history

Schismatogobius essi **Keith, Lord & Larson 2017** named for the non-governmental organization ESSI (Ecological Solution, Solomon Islands), which seeks to improve taxonomic and ecological knowledge of species and ecosystems throughout the Solomon Islands through collaboration with local tribes or communities

Schismatogobius fuligimentus **Chen, Séret, Pöllabauer & Shao 2001** *fuligo* (L.), soot; *mentus*, unnecessary masculinization of *mentum* (L.), chin, referring to entire side of head with deep-black pigmentation in females

Schismatogobius hoesei **Keith, Lord & Larson 2017** in honor of American-born Australian ichthyologist Douglass F. Hoese (b. 1942), Australian Museum (Sydney),"eminent gobyologist and good friend," who first collected this goby in Australia and recognized its significance

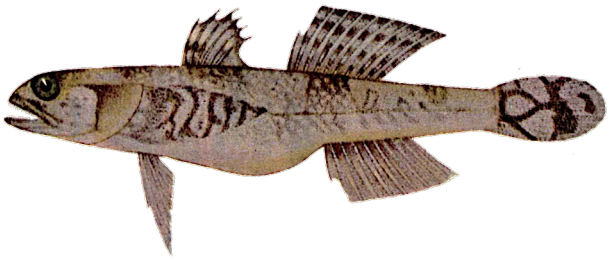
Schismatogobius insignum **(Herre 1927)** said to be derived from *insignis* (L.), "distinguished," referring to its "handsome coloration"; since Herre's spelling does not exist in Latin, name is treated as a noun per ICZN 31.2.2, but often emended to *insignus* or *insignis* by other workers

Schismatogobius limmoni **Keith & Hubert 2021** in honor of Gino Limmon, Director of Maritime and Marine Science Center of Excellence, Pattimura University (Indonesia), for "all his work to improve our knowledge on Indonesian fishes and its application for the conservation of the Indonesian aquatic fauna"

Schismatogobius marmoratus **(Peters 1868)** Latin for marbled or mottled, referring to dark mottlings on brown body

Schismatogobius mondo **Keith, Lord & Larson 2017** named for Mondo village, Solomons Islands, type locality, in honor of the Mondo villagers who helped collect the species and warmly welcomed the authors

Schismatogobius risdawatiae **Keith, Darhuddin, Sukmono & Hubert 2017** in honor of biologist Renny Risdawati (b. 1967), Padang University, who helped the authors collect freshwater fishes in Padang, Sumatra



Schismatogobius insignum. Illustration by Antonio L. Canlas. See *Pandaka pusilla* caption for source.

***Schismatogobius sapoliensis* Keith, Darhuddin, Limmon & Hubert 2018** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sapoli, Halmahera, Indonesia, type locality

***Schismatogobius saurii* Keith, Lord, Hadiaty & Hubert 2017** in honor of zoologist Sopian Sauri, LIPI (Indonesian Institute of Sciences), who helped the authors collect freshwater fishes all around Indonesia

***Schismatogobius tiola* Keith, Lord & Larson 2017** named for Tiola, the protecting spirit of war canoes in the Solomon Islands and their prow figurehead; according to legend, Tiola came from Kolombangara, type locality

***Schismatogobius tuimanua* Keith, Lord & Larson 2017** derived from Tuimanu'a, king of all the kings in the Samoan myth of creation, in honor of the people of Samoa, where this goby occurs

***Schismatogobius vanuatuensis* Keith, Marquet & Watson 2004** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Vanuatu, South Pacific, where it is endemic

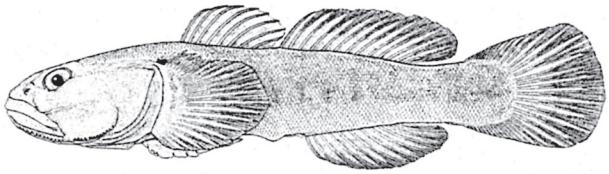
***Schismatogobius vitiensis* Jenkins & Boseto 2005** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Vity (Fijian language for Fiji), where it is endemic

Siphonogobius

Shibukawa & Iwata 1998

síphōn (σίφων), pipe or tube, referring to tube-like infraorbital canal extending below eyes; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

***Siphonogobius nue* Shibukawa & Iwata 1998** *nue* (pronounced *nu-e*), Japanese word for an imaginary chimera-like animal, referring to its specialized characters (e.g., well-developed infraorbital canal, continuous oculoscapular canal, many free rays on pectoral fin, thickened and highly branched pelvic-fin rays, anterior nostril with a minute skin flap)



Siphonogobius nue, holotype, male, 79.4 mm SL. From: Shibukawa, K. and A. Iwata. 1998. Siphonogobius nue, a new genus and species of gobiid fish from Japan. Ichthyological Research 45 (2): 141–150.

Speleogobius

Zander & Jelinek 1976

spélaion (σπήλαιον), cave, referring to grotto habitat of *S. trigloides*; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

***Speleogobius llorisi* Kovačić, Ordines & Schliewen 2016** in honor of Spanish ichthyologist Domenec Lloris, Institut de Ciències del Mar (Barcelona), for his "outstanding" contribution to the knowledge of fishes

Speleogobius llorisi, holotype, female, 25.6 mm SL. Photo by Francesc Ordines. From: Kovačić, M., F. Ordines and U. K. Schliewen. 2016. A new species of *Speleogobius* (Teleostei: Gobiidae) from the western Mediterraenean Sea. Zootaxa 4066 (3): 301–310.

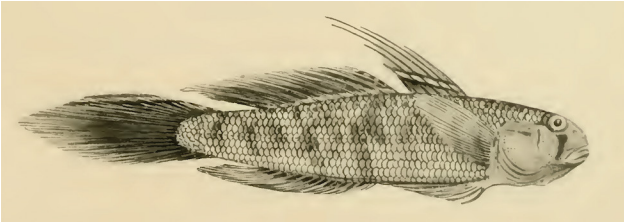
***Speleogobius trigloides* Zander & Jelinek 1976** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eĭdos* (εἶδος), form or shape: referring to its chiseled profile, like that of a gurnard (Triglidae: *Trigla*)

Stenogobius

Bleeker 1874

sténos (στένος), narrow, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to compressed body of *S. gymnopomus*; *Gobius*, referring to previous placement of *S. gymnopomus* in that genus and/or reflecting Bleeker's classification of this taxon in a phalanx he called Gobiini

Subgenus ***Stenogobius***



Stenogobius macropterus, male. Illustration by E. Stender. From: Duncker, G. 1912. Die Süßwasserfische Ceylons. Mitteilungen aus dem Naturhistorischen (Zoologischen) Museum in Hamburg 29: 241–272, 1 pl.

***Stenogobius gymnopomus* (Bleeker 1853)** *gymnós* (γυμνός), bare or naked; *pṓma* (πῶμα), lid or cover, referring to scaleless operculum

***Stenogobius ingeri* Watson 1991** in honor of American biologist Robert F. Inger (1920–2019), Field Museum of Natural History, who collected holotype

***Stenogobius kenyae* Smith 1959** of Kenya, where type locality (Sabaki River) is situated

***Stenogobius lachneri* Allen 1991** per Watson (1994)[6], in honor of Ernest A. Lachner (1916–1996), curator of fishes at the U.S. National Museum, for his many contributions to gobioid systematics and his "continuous support and encouragement" to Watson (Watson coined the name, which Allen made available in 1991, crediting "Watson 1990" as the author; however, Watson's description was not published until 1994)

***Stenogobius laterisquamatus* (Weber 1907)** *lateralis* (L.), of the side; *squamatus* (L.), scaled, presumably referring to the "conspicuous scaling of the cheeks" (translation)

***Stenogobius macropterus* (Duncker 1912)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *pterus*, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, presumably referring to elongate, filamentous spines on first dorsal fin and/or long and pointed caudal fin

***Stenogobius mekongensis* Watson 1991** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mekong River Delta, Viêt Nam, where it appears to be endemic

***Stenogobius ophthalmoporus* (Bleeker 1853)** *ophthalmós* (ὀφθαλμός), eye; *porus*, from *póros* (πόρος), pore, referring to large pore behind eye at beginning of depression between eye and shoulder

***Stenogobius psilosinionus* Watson 1991** *psilós* (ψιλός), bare, uncovered or smooth; *iníon* (ινίον), back of head or occiput, referring to predominately scaleless predorsal midline

Subgenus ***Insularigobius***

Watson 1991

insula (L.), island or isle, referring to the fact that all known species are known only from island habitats, whether of continental or volcanic origin; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

***Stenogobius genivittatus* (Valenciennes 1837)** *génys* (γένυς), jaw (usually the cheek or lower jaw in ichthyology); *vittatus* (L.), banded, referring to broad brown band descending obliquely from eye and cheek to lower edge of preopercle

***Stenogobius watsoni* Allen 2004** in honor of American ichthyologist Ronald Watson, for "significant" contributions to our taxonomic knowledge of *Stenogobius*

***Stenogobius zurstrasseni* (Popta 1911)** in honor of German zoologist Otto Karl Ladislaus zur Strassen (1869–1961), Director of the Natural History Museum of Senckenberg (Frankfurt)

Stigmatogobius

Bleeker 1874

stigmatus, Latin adjectival form of *stígma* (στίγμα), mark or spot, presumably referring to lateral black dots of *S. pleurostigma*;

[6] Watson, R. E. 1994. *Stenogobius* (*Stenogobius*) *lachneri*, a new species of freshwater goby from the Island of New Guinea (Pisces: Perciformes: Gobiidae). Tropical Fish Hobbyist 42 (10): 160–165.

Stigmatogobius signifer, holotype, female, 34 mm SL. From: Larson, H. K. 2005. A revision of the gobiid genus *Stigmatogobius* (Teleostei: Gobiidae), with descriptions of two new species. Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 16 (4): 347-370.

Gobius, referring to previous placement of *S. pleurostigma* in that genus and/or reflecting Bleeker's classification of this taxon in a phalanx he called Gobiini

***Stigmatogobius borneensis* (Bleeker 1850)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Borneo, type locality (also occurs in Singapore)

***Stigmatogobius elegans* Larson 2005** Latin for elegant, referring to its "slim and elegant" appearance

***Stigmatogobius pleurostigma* (Bleeker 1849)** *pleuro-*, from *pleurá* (πλευρά), side; *stígma* (στίγμα), mark or spot, referring to longitudinal series of 8 or 10 black dots on sides

***Stigmatogobius sadanundio* (Hamilton 1822)** Latinization of *Sadanundi* from *Sadanundi bele*, its local name near Calcutta, India, per Hora (1934)[7]

***Stigmatogobius sella* (Steindachner 1881)** Latin for saddle, referring to brownish saddle-like marking from anterior base of first dorsal fin to middle of side

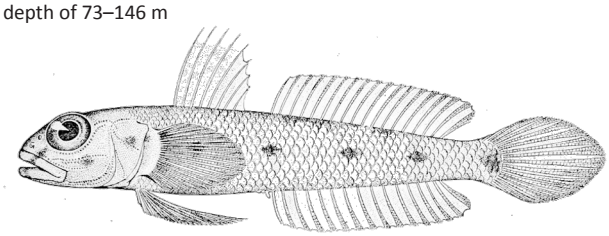
***Stigmatogobius signifer* Larson 2005** *signum* (L.), mark; *-fer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to distinctive caudal spot and dark body band

Suruga

Jordan & Snyder 1901

named for Suruga Bay, Japan, where *S. fundicola* was noted as especially abundant (Japanese: *suru*, stork; *ga*, good, i.e., the bay of the good stork)

***Suruga fundicola* Jordan & Snyder 1901** *fundus* (L.), base or bottom; *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, collected from the sandy bottom at a depth of 73–146 m



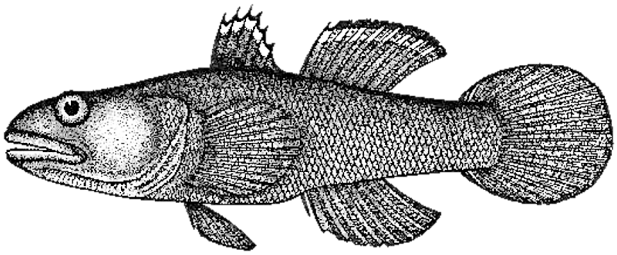
Suruga fundicola. See *Sagamia geneionema* caption for source.

Tamanka

Herre 1927

Tausug (regional language of the Philippines) name for small gobies of *Gnatholepis* and *Rhinogobius*

***Tamanka siitensis* Herre 1927** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lake Siit, northern coast of Jolo Island, Philippines, type locality



Tamanka siltensis. Illustration by Antonio L. Canlas. See *Pandaka pusilla* caption for source.

[7] Hora, S. L. 1934. The systematic position of Hamilton's species of gobioid fishes from the Ganges. Records of the Indian Museum 36 (4): 483–490.

Tasmanogobius gloveri, holotype, 34 mm SL. From: Hoese, D. F. 1991. A revision of the temperate Australian gobiid (Gobioidei) fish genus *Tasmanogobius* with a comment on the genus *Kimberleyeleotris*. Memoirs of the Museum of Victoria 52 (2): 361–376.

Tasmanogobius

Scott 1935

Tasmania, type locality of *T. lordi*; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

***Tasmanogobius gloveri* Hoese 1991** in honor of John Glover (1935–1992), Curator of Fishes, South Australian Museum, who made material available for study

***Tasmanogobius lasti* Hoese 1991** in honor of ichthyologist Peter R. Last, CSIRO Division of Fisheries, who supplied much of the Tasmanian material of this species

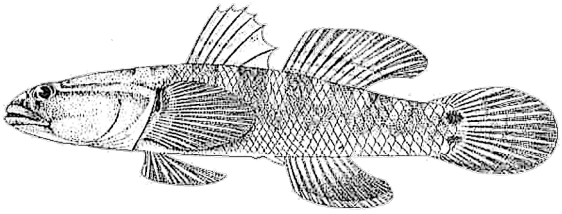
***Tasmanogobius lordi* Scott 1935** in honor of the late Clive Errol Lord (1889–1933), former Secretary and then Director of the Tasmanian Museum, the "most notable worker in systematic ichthyology" since Robert M. Johnston (1843–1918)

Tomiyamia

Endruweit 2024

-ia (Latin suffix), belonging to: Ichiro Tomiyama, Tokyo University, who described *T. nudicervica* in 1934 [treated as a synonym of *Tridentiger* by some workers]

***Tomiyamia nudicervica* (Tomiyama 1934)** *nudus* (L.), naked or bare; *cervica-*, scientific Neo-Latin adjective derived from *cervix* (L.), nape or neck, referring to naked head and nape, i.e., no scales in front of first dorsal fin



Tomiyamia nudicervica. From: Tomiyama, I. 1934. Four new species of gobies of Japan. Journal of the Faculty of Science, University of Tokyo Section IV Zoology 3 (3): 325–334.

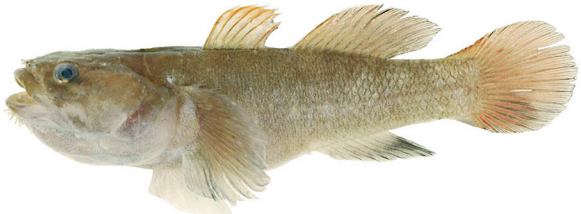
Triaenopogon

Bleeker 1874

triaeno, from *tríaina* (τρίαινα), trident (having three points); *pōgōn* (πώγων), beard, referring to tricuspid teeth and cephalic barbels of *T. barbatus* [treated as a synonym of *Tridentiger* by some workers]

***Triaenopogon barbatus* (Günther 1861)** Latin for bearded, referring to two series of small barbels across cheek, another along mandibula and preopercular margin

***Triaenopogon radiatus* (Cui, Pan, Yang & Wang 2013)** Latin for rayed or radiate (arranged in a radial pattern), referring to radiate arrangement



Triaenopogon radiatus, holotype, male, 64.2 mm SL. From: Cui, R.-F., Y.-H. Pan, X.-M. Yang and Y.-Y. Wang. 2013. A new barbeled goby from south China (Teleostei: Gobiidae). Zootaxa 3670 (2): 177–192.

of three dusky bands on infraorbital [treated as a synonym of *Tridentiger microsquamis* by some workers]

Tridentiger

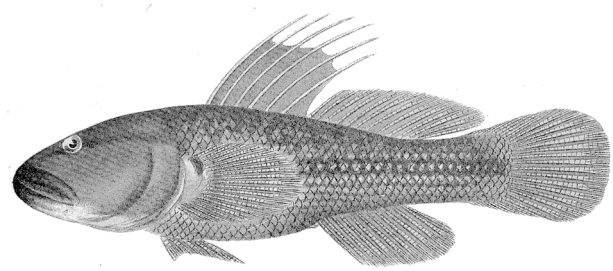
Gill 1859

tri- (L.), three; *dens* (L.), tooth; *-iger* (L.), to have or bear, referring to tricuspid outer teeth on upper and lower jaws of *T. obscurus*

Tridentiger bifasciatus **Steindachner 1881** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *fasciatus* (L.), banded or striped, referring to dorsal and lateral stripes on many specimens

Tridentiger brevispinis **Katsuyama, Arai & Nakamura 1972** *brevis* (L.), short; *spinis*, from *spinus* (L.), thorn, proposed as a subspecies of *T. obscurus* distinguished by its shorter dorsal-fin spines

Tridentiger kuroiwae **Jordan & Tanaka 1927** in honor of botanist Hisashi Kuroiwa (1858–1930), Imperial University of Tokyo, who provided a collection of fishes from the Ryukyu Islands, Japan, including this species [although named after a man, "ae" is an acceptable way to form a genitive from a masculine noun that ends in "a"]



Tridentiger kuroiwae. From: Jordan, D. S. and S. Tanaka. 1927. The fresh-water fishes of the Riukiu Islands, Japan. Annals of the Carnegie Museum 17 (2): 259–278, Pls. 22–23.

Tridentiger microsquamis **(Wu 1931)** *micro-*, from mikrós (μικρός), small; *squamis*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *squama* (L.), scale, referring to its smaller scales compared with *Triaenopogon barbatus*, its presumed congener at the time

Tridentiger obscurus **(Temminck & Schlegel 1845)** Latin for dark or dusky, referring to dark-brown coloration, dotted with blackish brown, in life

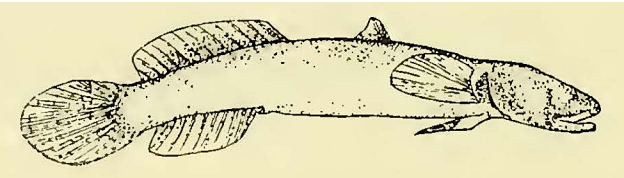
Tridentiger trigonocephalus **(Gill 1859)** *trígōnos* (τρίγωνος), triangular; *cephalus*, from *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, referring to shape of its oblong head

Typhlogobius

Steindachner 1879

typhlós (τυφλός), blind, referring to blind adults (juveniles have rudimentary eyes); *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby

Typhlogobius californiensis **Steindachner 1879** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: San Diego, California, type locality



Probably first-published image of *Typhlogobius californiensis*. Illustration by Carl H. Eigenmann. See *Quietela y-cauda* caption for source.

Wuhanlinigobius malayensis, holotype, male, 31 mm SL. From: Huang, S.-P., Z. Jafaar and I-S. Chen. 2014. A new genus of *Hemigobius* generic group goby based on morphological and molecular evidence, with descriptions of a new species. Journal of Marine Science and Technology 21, supplement [for 2013]: 146–155.

Wuhanlinigobius

Huang, Zeehan & Chen 2014

in honor of Chinese ichthyologist Wu Han-lin, Shanghai Ocean University, for his "great" contribution to ichthyological research in China, especially for gobioid fishes; *gobius* (L.), a fish of small value or a gudgeon, i.e., a goby [treated as a synonym of *Eugnathogobius* by some workers]

Wuhanlinigobius malayensis **Huang, Zeehan & Chen 2014** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Malay Peninsula region (Malaysia and Singapore), where it occurs

Wuhanlinigobius polylepis **(Wu & Ni 1985)** *polý-* (πολύ-), many; *lepís* (λεπίς), scale, presumably referring to having more lateral-line scales compared to *Mugilogobius obliquifasciatus* (=*Hemigobius hoevenii*), its presumed congener at the time and described in the same paper

Order GOBIIFORMES

Rock-climbing Gobies

Family **OXUDERCIDAE**

Subfamily SICYDIINAE Gill 1860

Lentipes kaaea, male. Photograph by E. Vigneux. From: Watson, R. E., P. Keith and G. Marquet. 2002. *Lentipes kaaea*, a new species of freshwater goby (Teleostei: Gobioidei: Sicydiinae) from New Caledonia. Bulletin Français de la Pêche et de la Pisciculture 364 (1): 173–185.

Akihito

Watson, Keith & Marquet 2007

in honor of Emperor Akihito of Japan (b. 1933), for his many contributions to goby systematics and phylogenetic research

Akihito futuna **Keith, Marquet & Watson 2008** named for the Pacific island of Futuna, where it appears to be endemic

Akihito vanuatu **Watson, Keith & Marquet 2007** named for the island nation of Vanuatu, only known area of occurrence

Akihito vanuatu, paratype, male. Photo by E. Vigneux. From: Watson, R. E., P. Keith and G. Marquet. 2007. *Akihito vanuatu*, a new genus and new species of freshwater goby (Sicydiinae) from the South Pacific. Cybium 31 (3): 341–349.

Cotylopus

Guichenot 1863

cotyle, from *kotúlē* (κοτύλη), cup or bowl; *poús* (πούς), foot (homologous to the ventral fins), referring to fifth rays of each ventral fin joined together to form a cup-like disc

Cotylopus acutipinnis **Guichenot 1863** *acutus* (L.), sharp or pointed; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, referring to pointed extremities of its dorsal and anal fins

Cotylopus rubripinnis **Keith, Hoareau & Bosc 2005** *rubri-*, from *ruber* (L.), red; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, referring to reddish membrane of its dorsal, caudal and pectoral fins

Cotylopus rubripinnis. Photo by Pierre Bosc. From: Keith, P., T. Hoareau and P. Bosc. 2005. The genus *Cotylopus* (Teleostei: Gobioidei) endemic to the rivers of islands of the Indian Ocean with description of a new species from Mayotte (Comoros). Journal of Natural History 39 (17): 1395–1405.

Lentipes

Günther 1861

etymology not explained, possibly *lentus* (L.), sticky; *pes* (L.), foot (homologous to the ventral fin), referring to ventral fins united to form a semicircular disk adherent to the belly

Lentipes andamanicus **(Mukerji 1935)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Andaman Islands, Eastern Indian Ocean, only known area of occurrence

Lentipes argenteus **Keith, Hadiaty & Lord 2014** Latin for silvery, referring to distinctive grayish-to-silver body color of males

Lentipes armatus **Sakai & Nakamura 1979** Latin for armed with a weapon or armored, referring to its body "armored with forked scales"

Lentipes bunagaya **Maeda & Kobayashi 2021** named for Bunagaya, a creature in Okinawan mythology, thought to live in forests and/or streams and usually described as a child with red hair or whose whole body is red, referring to this goby's male color morph, with two broad red bands on posterior part of body

Lentipes caroline **Lynch, Keith & Pezold 2013** named for both the first author's daughter and the "beautiful islands of Micronesia for which she was named," i.e., the Caroline Islands, where it occurs [a noun in apposition without the genitive "*ae*" or "*i*"]

Lentipes concolor **(Gill 1860)** Latin for colored uniformly, presumably referring to uniform brown, olive or purplish coloration of females; Gill apparently was not aware that nuptial males are strikingly bicolored (black anteriorly, reddish-orange posteriorly)

Lentipes crittersius **Watson & Allen 1999** Latinization of the Anglo-Saxon *critters*, a creature or small animal; a variant spelling, *critturs*, was used by the late Raymond S. Birdsong (1935–1995) when referring to gobies, his favorite subject

Lentipes dimetrodon **Watson & Allen 1999** named for the extinct reptile genus *Dimetrodon* of the early and middle Permian, referring to erect dorsal fin in males and threatening appearance of false eye on first dorsal fin, making it appear more formidable than it really is

Lentipes ikeae **Keith, Hubert, Busson & Hadiaty 2014** in honor of Ike Rachmatika (1982–2010), formerly of the ichthyology lab at Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense (Cibinong, Indonesia), for her work and passion for the freshwater fishes of Indonesia

Lentipes kaaea **Watson, Keith & Marquet 2002** in honor of Napwé Tribal Chief Kaaea, who kindly permitted collection of freshwater fishes on tribal lands in New Caledonia [a noun in apposition, without the

genitive "*i*"]

Lentipes kijimuna **Maeda & Kobayashi 2021** named for Kijimuna, a creature in Okinawan mythology, regarded as a wood spirit and usually described as a child with red hair or a child whose whole body is red, referring to this goby's male color morph, with a red head and a broad red band connecting bases of posterior half of red second dorsal and anal fins

Lentipes kolobangara **Keith, Lord, Boseto & Ebner 2016** named for Kolobongara Island, Solomon Islands, type locality; Kolobongara means "water king," which is "suited for this colourful species"

Lentipes mekonggaensis **Keith & Hadiaty 2014** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mekongga Mountains (Sulawesi, Indonesia), type locality

Lentipes mindanaoensis **Chen 2004** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: eastern Mindanao, Philippines, type locality

Lentipes multiradiatus **Allen 2001** *multi-* (L.), many; *radiatus* (L.), rayed, referring to its higher pectoral-fin ray count (20) compared with known congeners at the time

Lentipes niasensis **Harefa & Chen 2022** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Nias Island, Indonesia, type locality

Lentipes palawanirufus **Maeda & Palla 2021** Palwan, referring to Palawan Island, Philippines, only known area of occurrence; *rufus* (L.) red or reddish, referring to its male color morph, with a broad, reddish-brown or dark-red band between bases of reddish brown or dark red second dorsal and anal fins (the "*i*" in the middle is a connecting vowel)

Lentipes ptasan **Juang, Nañola, Li & Lao 2025** Truku (an indigenous tribe in Taiwan) word for facial tattoo, referring to its dark facial lines, which resemble the facial tattoo traditions of indigenous peoples in Taiwan and the Philippines

Lentipes rubrofasciatus **Maugé, Marquet & Laboute 1992** *rubro-*, from *ruber* (L.), red; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to red posterior half of body

Lentipes solomonensis **Jenkins, Allen & Boseto 2008** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Solomon Islands, type locality

Lentipes venustus **Allen 2004** Latin for pleasing or beautiful, referring to the "remarkable" coloration of males

Lentipes watsoni **Allen 1997** in honor of American ichthyologist Ronald Watson, for his "fine" contributions to our knowledge of the then-recognized subfamily Sicydiinae

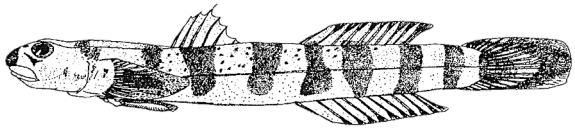
Lentipes whittenorum **Watson & Kottelat 1994** *-orum* (L.) commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of wildlife biologists Anthony "Tony" Whitten 1953–2017) and his wife Jane (b. 1954), who assisted Kottelat during various projects in Indonesia, especially the survey of Bali, where this goby occurs

Parasicydium

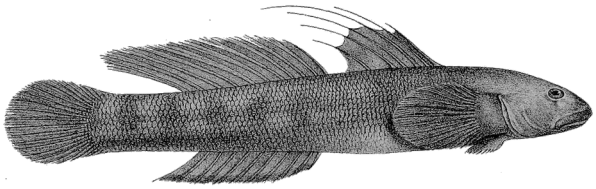
Risch 1980

pará (παρά), near, described as a "*Sicydium*-like genus"

Parasicydium bandama **Risch 1980** named for the Bandama River, Ivory Coast, type locality



Parasicydium bandama, holotype, 44 mm SL. From: Risch, L. 1980. Description of *Parasicydium bandama*, gen. nov., sp. nov., a new gobiid fish from the Bandama River, Ivory Coast (Pisces Gobiidae). Revue de Zoologie Africaine 94 (1): 126–132.



Sicydium gymnogaster. Illustration by Robert Mintern. From: Ogilvie-Grant, W. R. 1884. A revision of the fishes of the genera *Sicydium* and *Lentipes*, with descriptions of five new species. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1884 (2): 15–172, Pls. 11–12.

Sicydium

Valenciennes 1837

sikýdion (σικύδιον), diminutive of *sikýā* (σικύα), gourd (but here referring to a suction cup, which, in earlier times, was made from a gourd), referring to fused ventral fins forming a cup-shaped disc

Sicydium adelum **Bussing 1996** *adēlos* (ἄδηλος), unseen, unknown or obscure, referring to its similar appearance to the syntopic *S. altum*

Sicydium altum **Meek 1907** Latin for high, allusion not explained, probably referring to the high-altitude rain-forest rivers in which it occurs; type specimen was collected at 600 m but species is known to reach 1,180 m

Sicydium brevifile **Ogilvie-Grant 1884** *brevis* (L.), short; *file*, unnecessary neuterization of *filum* (L.), thread, presumably referring to second, third, fourth, and fifth dorsal spines produced into "short slender filaments"

Sicydium buscki **Evermann & Clark 1906** in honor of Danish-American entomologist August Busck (1870–1944), who collected holotype

Sicydium bustamantei **Greeff 1884** in honor of Brazilian slave trader Gabriel de Bustamenté, who collected holotype, and the "hospitable and intelligent" (translation) owner of the farm situated on São Tomé Island, Gulf of Guinea, type locality [Greeff recognized that *Gobius* (now *Awaous*) *bustamanei* Greeff 1882 consisted of two species; he retained larger specimens as *G. bustamanei* and smaller specimens were given this name]

Sicydium cocoense **(Heller & Snodgrass 1903)** *-ense*, Latin suffix denoting place: Cocos Island, eastern Pacific, where it appears to be endemic

Sicydium condotense **Regan 1914** *-ense*, Latin suffix denoting place: Río Condoto, southwestern Colombia, type locality

Sicydium crenilabrum **Harrison 1993** *crenatus* (L.), notched or bearing rounded projections (crenate); *labrum* (L.), lip, referring to distinct crenulations in upper lip

Sicydium fayae **Brock 1942** in honor of Fay, middle name of Brock's wife

Sicydium gilberti **Watson 2000** in honor of American ichthyologist Carter R. Gilbert (1930–2022), Florida State Museum of Natural History, who for more than three decades has contributed much to our knowledge of fishes in the northwestern hemisphere, and assisted many, including Watson

Sicydium gymnogaster **Ogilvie-Grant 1884** *gymnós* (γυμνός), bare or naked; *gastḗr* (γαστήρ), belly or stomach, referring to scaleless belly

Sicydium hildebrandi **Eigenmann 1918** in honor of American ichthyologist Samuel F. Hildebrand (1883-1949), for his work with the freshwater fishes of Panama, and his discovery of several new gobies in Panama (although this goby occurs only in Colombia and Ecuador)

Sicydium montanum **Hubbs 1920** Latin for pertaining to mountains, collected from a mountain brook at Macuto, Caracas, Venezuela

Sicydium plumieri **(Bloch 1786)** in honor of Charles Plumier (1646–1704), Franciscan monk and naturalist, who discovered this goby at Martinique, and on whose drawing and manuscript Bloch's description is based

Sicydium punctatum **Perugia 1896** Latin for spotted, referring to numerous small black spots on head and/or brown spot at center of each scale

Sicydium rosenbergii **(Boulenger 1899)** in honor of William Frederik Henry Rosenberg (1868–1957), English entomologist, ornithologist and natural-history dealer, who provided holotype to the British Museum (Natural History)

Sicydium salvini **Ogilvie-Grant 1884** patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of English herpetologist-ornithologist Osbert Salvin (1835–1898), best known for co-authoring *Biologia Centrali-Americana* (1879–1915), a 52-volume work on the natural history of Central America, where this goby occurs

Sicyopterus

Gill 1860

sikýā (σικύα), gourd (but here referring to a suction cup, which, in earlier times, was made from a gourd); *pterus*, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to fused ventral fins forming a cup-shaped disc

Sicyopterus aiensis **Keith, Watson & Marquet 2004** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ai River, Efate, Vanuatu, type locality

Sicyopterus calliochromus **Keith, Allen & Lord 2012** *kállistos* (κάλλιστος), most beautiful; *chromus*, unnecessary masculinization of *chrōma* (χρῶμα), color, referring to its "astonishing" color pattern (entire body of both males and females gold, with two ventral black bands from pectoral base to upper hypural, a black mask on front of head below the eyes, and a black spot on ventral part of head)

Sicyopterus cynocephalus **(Valenciennes 1837)** dog-headed, from *kynós* (κυνός), genitive of *kýōn* (κύων), dog, and *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, a manuscript name coined by Quoy & Gaimard, probably referring to straight row of conical teeth on lower jaw

Sicyopterus elomionearum **Lord, Keith, Causse & Amick 2020** *-arum* (L.), commemorative suffix, plural: combination of Eloïse and Hermione, in honor of the first author's daughters, "for letting her leave on inventory missions for lengthy periods and also wishes to salute their great interest in their mother's work"

Sicyopterus erythropterus **Keith, Allen & Lord 2012** *erythrós* (ἐρυθρός), red; *pterus*, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to usually bright-red anal fin

Sicyopterus eudentatus **Parenti & Maciolek 1993** *eū-* (εὖ), well or very; *dentatus* (L.), toothed, referring to high number (120) of tricuspid teeth on each premaxilla

Sicyopterus fasciatus **(Day 1874)** Latin for banded, referring to six or so dark, vertical bands on body

Sicyopterus franouxi **(Pellegrin 1935)** in honor of Roger Franoux (d. 1947, murdered during the Malagasy Uprising), friend and collaborator of René Catala (1901–1988), coffee planter and amateur (at the time) biologist in Madagascar; together they collected holotype

Sicyopterus garra **Hora 1925** named for its "characteristic facies resembling very much" that of the cyprinid genus *Garra*

Sicyopterus griseus **(Day 1877)** Medieval Latin for gray, but described as "brownish, with eight or nine rings of a darker tint surrounding the body" and "dark" fins

Sicyopterus erythropterus, paratype, male, with detail of anal fin. From: Keith, P., G. R. Allen, C. Lord and R. K. Hadiaty. 2012. Five new species of *Sicyopterus* (Gobioidei: Sicydiinae) from Papua New Guinea and Papua. Cybium 35 (4) (for 2011): 299–318.

Sicyopterus japonicus **(Tanaka 1909)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Japan, referring to type locality in Wakayama, Japan

Sicyopterus lagocephalus **(Pallas 1770)** rabbit-headed, from *lagōs* (λαγώς), hare, and *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, referring to short, snout and hemispherical upper jaw, resembling nose of a rabbit

Sicyopterus lengguru **Keith, Lord & Hadiaty 2012** named for the "Lengguru" expedition, which permitted its discovery (Lengguru is also the stream system in Papua Province, Indonesia, where it occurs)

Sicyopterus lividus **Parenti & Maciolek 1993** Latin for bluish or black and blue, referring to blue background coloration and black saddle bars in life

Sicyopterus longifilis **de Beaufort 1912** *longus* (L.), long; *filis* (scientific Neo-Latin), thread-like or filiform, referring to filamentous second, third and fourth rays of first dorsal fin [*S. brevis*, also described by de Beaufort, is the female of this species]

Sicyopterus macrostetholepis **(Bleeker 1853)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *stḗthos* (στῆθος), breast or chest; *lepís* (λεπίς), scale, referring to larger thoracic scales compared to *S. lagocephalus*

Sicyopterus marquesensis **Fowler 1932** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Marquesas Islands, where it is endemic

Sicyopterus microcephalus **(Bleeker 1855)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *cephalus*, from *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, referring to its "short and narrow" (translation) head

Sicyopterus micrurus **(Bleeker 1854)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *urus*, from *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, referring to shorter tail compared with *S. macrostetholepis*

Sicyopterus ocellaris **Keith, Allen & Lord 2012** *-is,* Latin genitive singular of: *ocellus*, diminutive of *oculus* (L.), i.e., small eye, referring to small black spot on first dorsal fin

Sicyopterus parvei **(Bleeker 1853)** in honor of H. A. Steijn Parvé, civil servant in Dutch colonial government in western Java, Indonesia, who collected several species for Bleeker in the town of Garut and discovered this goby

Sicyopterus pugnans **(Ogilvie-Grant 1884)** Latin for fighting, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to pugnacious appearance of bicuspid teeth on upper jaw and/or its "saw-like" edge

Sicyopterus punctissimus **Sparks & Nelson 2004** Latin for very spotted, referring to numerous small spots on sides and second dorsal fin

Sicyopterus rapa **Parenti & Maciolek 1996** named for Rapa Island, French Polynesia, where it is endemic

Sicyopterus sarasini **Weber & de Beaufort 1915** in honor of Swiss naturalist Fritz Sarasin (1859–1942), who, with Swiss herpetologist Jean Roux (1876–1939), collected holotype and co-edited publication in which the description appeared

Sicyopterus squamosissimus **Keith, Lord, Busson, Sauri, Hubert & Hadiaty 2015** Latin for very scaly, referring to high numbers of scales compared to congeners having two lateral clefts on crenulated upper lip, a second dorsal fin count of I–10, and filamentous second and third rays of first dorsal fin

Sicyopterus stimpsoni **(Gill 1860)** in honor of American marine biologist William Stimpson (1832–1872), who collected holotype

Sicyopterus stiphodonoides **Keith, Allen & Lord 2012** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (εἶδος), form or shape: the related genus *Stiphodon*, referring to the similar color pattern of females

Sicyopus

Gill 1863

sikýā (σικύα), gourd (but here referring to a suction cup, which, in earlier times, was made from a gourd); *poús* (πούς), foot (homologous to the ventral fin), referring to fused ventral fins forming a cup-shaped disc

Sicyopus rubicundus, holotype, male, 25.4 mm SL. Photo by Philippe Keith. From: Keith, P., R. K. Hadiaty, F. Busson and N. Hubert. 2014. A new species of Sicyopus (Gobiidae) from Java and Bali. Cybium 38 (3): 173–178.

Sicyopus auxilimentus **Watson & Kottelat 1994** *auxilium* (L.), help, aid or assistance; *-mentum* (L.), suffix denoting tool, referring to presumed auxiliary reproductive organs at base of urogenital papilla on males

Sicyopus beremeensis **Keith, Amick, Toko & Lord 2019** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Bereme village, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, thanking the local community for its "warm welcome" during the authors' field work

Sicyopus discordipinnis **Watson 1995** *discordis*, genitive singular of *discors* (L.), discordant, disagreeing or at variance; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, referring to different number of spines in first dorsal fin of males (5–6) and females (5)

Sicyopus jonklaasi **Klausewitz & Henrich 1986** in honor of Rodney Jonklaas (1925–1989), "well-known" collector and breeder of fishes in Sri Lanka, who first encountered this goby in 1956

Sicyopus lord **Keith, Marquet & Taillebois 2011** in honor of the authors' friend Clara A. Lord, aquatic biologist, Research Unit BOREA, for her "extensive and enthusiastic work on Sicydiinae" [a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*ae*"]

Sicyopus multisquamatus **de Beaufort 1912** *multi-* (L.), many; *squamatus* (L.), scaled, referring to greater number of lateral-line scales and scale rows between origin of second dorsal fin and origin of anal fin compared to congeners known at the time

Sicyopus rubicundus **Keith, Hadiaty, Busson & Hubert 2014** Latin for red or ruddy, referring to bright red throat and belly in males

Sicyopus zosterophorus **(Bleeker 1856)** *zōstêros* (ζωστῆρος), genitive singular of *zōstḗr* (ζωστήρ), belt or girdle; *phorus*, from *phoreús* (φορεύς), bearer or carrier, referring to black bars on sides of males, which look like a belt

Smilosicyopus

Watson 1999

smilíon (σμιλίον), diminutive of *smílē* (σμίλη), carving knife, referring to large canine tooth on both jaws, proposed as a subgenus of *Sicyopus*

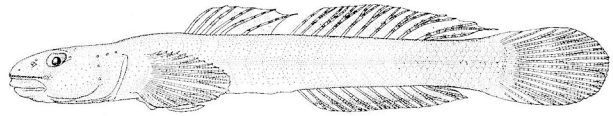
Smilosicyopus bitaeniatus **(Maugé, Marquet & Laboute 1992)** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *taeniatus* (L.), banded, referring to two longitudinal bands on body

Smilosicyopus chloe **(Watson, Keith & Marquet 2001)** named for the Chloé Expéditions I and II to New Caledonia, during which most of the type specimens were collected

Smilosicyopus fehlmanni **(Parenti & Maciolek 1993)** in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Herman Adair Fehlmann (1917–2005), who collected and described this goby in his unpublished Ph.D. dissertation in 1960

Smilosicyopus leprurus **(Sakai & Nakamura 1979)** *lepros*, scaly; *orus*, from *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, referring to scales only on caudal peduncle

Smilosicyopus nigriradiatus **(Parenti & Maciolek 1993)** *nigri*, from *niger* (L.), black; *radiatus* (L.), rayed, referring to blackened fin rays in both sexes



Smilosicyopus leprurus, holotype, 40.3 mm sL. From: Sakai, H. and M. Nakamura. 1979. Two new species of freshwater gobies (Gobiidae: Sicydiaphiinae) from Ishigaki Island, Japan. Japanese Journal of Ichthyology 26 (1): 43–54.

Smilosicyopus pentecost **(Keith, Lord & Taillebois 2010)** named for Pentecost Island, Vanuatu, type locality

Smilosicyopus sasali **(Keith & Marquet 2005)** in honor of French ecologist and scientific diver Pierre Sasal, University of Perpignan, for his "extensive collection effort" in the fresh waters of Futuna, where this goby is endemic

Stiphodon

Weber 1895

stiphos (στοῖφος), thick swarm of crowd; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to closely packed teeth in upper lip of *S. semoni*

Stiphodon alcedo **Maeda, Mukai & Tachihara 2012** Latin for kingfisher, referring to metallic turquoise on head and body and orange around belly of nuptial males, similar to plumage of the Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*

Stiphodon annieae **Keith & Hadiaty 2015** in honor of the first author's wife Annie, for her patience and unfailing support during field trips in the Pacific islands

Stiphodon astilbos **Ryan 1986** *a-* (ἀ), privative, i.e., not; *stilbō* (στίλβω), bright or shining, referring to nondescript coloration of the male

Stiphodon atropurpureus **(Herre 1927)** *atro-*, from *ater* (L.), black; *purpureus* (L.), purple, presumably referring to coloration of nuptial males

Stiphodon aureofuscus **Keith, Busson, Sauri, Hubert & Hadiaty 2015** *aureus*, golden; *fuscus*, black, referring to "mostly black, sometimes slightly golden" coloration of males

Stiphodon caeruleus **Parenti & Maciolek 1993** Latin for dark- or sky-blue, referring to bright cobalt blue color dorsally and laterally of males in life

Stiphodon carisa **Watson 2008** Latin for an artful woman, referring to unique patterns and color on females

Stiphodon chlorestes **Jhuang, Dimaquibo & Liao 2024** named for *Chlorestes*, a genus of hummingbirds, referring to this goby's often quickly flapping its pectoral fins in the mid-layer of water, like a hovering hummingbird with its rapidly flapping wings; also, males have a metallic turquoise head and chartreuse body sides, similar to the plumage of the hummingbird *Chlorestes cyanus*

Stiphodon discotorquatus **Watson 1995** *disco-*, from *discus*, any flat or circular plate; *torquatus* (L.), collared or adorned with a necklace, referring to medial dusky ring on pelvic disk in males

Stiphodon elegans **(Steindachner 1879)** Latin for fine or select, allusion not explained, presumably referring to beautiful coloration of males

Stiphodon hadiatyae **Nurjirana, Gustiano, Haryono & Wibowo 2025** in honor of the late Renny Kurnia Hadiaty (1960–2019), Indonesian Institute of Sciences, a "leading international expert on the systematics of the freshwater fishes of Southeast Asia, especially those from her home country of Indonesia," with "sincere appreciation for her remarkable contribution to systematic ichthyology," including the collection of this species

Stiphodon hydoreibatus **Watson 1999** *hydor*, combining form of *hýdōr* (ὕδωρ), water; *oreibátes* (ορειβάτης), mountain climber, referring to its ability to ascend waterfalls

Stiphodon imperiorientis **Watson & Chen 1998** *imperator* (L.), emporer;

Stiphodon annieae, holotype, male, 21.5 mm SL. Photo by Renny K. Hadiaty. From: Keith, P. and R. K. Hadiaty. 2015. *Stiphodon annieae*, a new species of freshwater goby from Indonesia (Gobiidae). Cybium 38 (4) (for 2014): 267–272.

orientis, genitive of *oriens*, the rising sun, honoring Emperor Akihito (b. 1933) of Japan, himself an ichthyologist specializing in gobies and where this goby is endemic

Stiphodon julieni **Keith, Watson & Marquet 2002** in honor of Julien Keith and Julien Marquet, presumably relatives of the authors, for their extensive collection efforts in freshwaters throughout French Polynesia and in particular in Austral Islands [preferably spelled *julienorum* since multiple people are honored, but ICZN 32.5.1 forbids such a correction]

Stiphodon kalfatak **Keith, Marquet & Watson 2007** in honor of Donna Kalfatak, Environment Unit of Vanuatu, for her extensive collection efforts to find *Stiphodon* in fresh waters throughout Vanuatu [a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*ae*"]

Stiphodon larson **Watson 1996** in honor of Helen K. Larson, Curator of Fishes, Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory (Darwin, Australia), for her contributions to gobioid systematics, her "good advice and always willing assistance" to Watson [a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*ae*"]

Stiphodon maculidorsalis **Maeda & Tan 2013** *maculosus* (L.), spotted; *dorsalis* (L.), of the back, referring to black spots scattering dorsally on head and trunk of both sexes

Stiphodon martenstyni **Watson 1998** in memory of "dedicated naturalist" Cedric Martenstyn (1946–1996), "one of the many unfortunate victims of Sri Lanka's civil war," whose "interest will be greatly missed" (Martenstyn, a lieutenant commander in the Sri Lankan navy, disappeared when the helicopter he was flying in crashed, possibly shot down by rebels, over the Indian Ocean]

Stiphodon mele **Keith, Marquet & Pouilly 2009** named for Mele waterfall, Efate, Vanuatu, type locality

Stiphodon multisquamus **Wu & Ni 1986** *multi-* (L.), many; *squamus*, scientific Neo-Latin adjective from *squama* (L.), scale, proposed as a subspecies of *S. elegans*, referring to higher scale count in lateral series

Stiphodon niraikanaiensis **Maeda 2013** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Niraikanai, an Okinawan mythical place "somewhere beyond the ocean" from which all life originates and to which the spirits of dead humans return; "possibly, the main habitat of [this] new species is somewhere over the ocean and the type specimens were brought to Okinawa from there"

Stiphodon oatea **Keith, Feunteun & Vigneux 2010**
named for Oatea, a mythical religious figure in central Polynesia, who created the Marquesas Islands, where this goby appears to be endemic

Stiphodon ornatus **Meinken 1974** Latin for decorated, referring to beautiful body coloration of males

Stiphodon palawanensis **Maeda & Palla 2015** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Palawan, Philippines, type locality

Stiphodon pelewensis **Herre 1936** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: collected "on the reef at Gorror [Koror], one of the Pelew [Palau] Islands" (although this goby is not a reef inhabitant)

Stiphodon percnopterygionus **Watson & Chen 1998** *perknós* (περκνός), dark or dusky; *pterygionus*, Latinization of *pterygion*, diminutive of *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), wing or fin, referring to first dorsal fin, which is blackish in males of both (orange and transitional) color phases

Stiphodon pulchellus **(Herre 1927)** diminutive of *pulcher* (L.), beautiful, described as a "beautiful little" fish

Stiphodon rubromaculatus **Keith & Marquet 2007** *rubro-*, from *ruber* (L.), red; *maculatus* (L.), spotted (authors say "stained"), referring to bright red on side of head and body in males

Stiphodon rutilaureus **Watson 1996** *rutilus* (L.), red, golden red or reddish yellow; *aureus* (L.), golden, referring to body coloration of males and common name (Red and Gold Goby) used in the *Field Guide to the Freshwater Fishes of New Guinea* (1991)

Stiphodon sapphirinus **Watson, Keith & Marquet 2005** Latin for like a sapphire, referring to bright-blue coloration and jewel-like appearance of males, especially when viewed in sunlight

Stiphodon semoni **Weber 1895** in honor of German zoologist and evolutionary biologist Richard Semon (1859–1918), who collected holotype

Stiphodon surrufus **Watson & Kottelat 1995** Latin for somewhat reddish, referring to body coloration of males

Stiphodon tuivi **Watson 1995** Polynesian vernacular for *Stiphodon* or freshwater goby

Stiphodon zebrinus **Watson, Allen & Kottelat 1998** scientific Neo-Latin for zebra-like, referring to its bar pattern, especially pronounced in males