Order GOBIIFORMES (part 4)

Family GOBIIDAE Gobies (Aboma through Ctenogobiops)

Aboma Jordan & Starks 1895
vernacular name for gobies in Sinaloa, Mexico, type locality of A. etheostoma

Aboma etheostoma Jordan & Starks 1895
referring to its strong resemblance to the North American darter genus Etheostoma (Perciformes: Percidae)

Acentrogobius Bleeker 1874
a-, without and kentron, thorn or spine, referring to absence of preopercular spine on A. chlorostigma (=viridipunctatus), compared to presence of that spine on Centrogobius (=Oplopomus); gobius, goby

Acentrogobius andhraensis (Herre 1944)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Andhra, ancient name of area encompassing Vizagapatam, India, type locality

Acentrogobius brevirostris ( Günther 1861)
brevi-, short; rostris, snout, referring to obtuse snout, as long as orbit

Acentrogobius caninus (Valenciennes 1837)
dog, presumably referring to enlarged teeth in outer row of upper jaw and/or to canine teeth on each side of lower jaw

Acentrogobius cenderawasih Allen & Erdmann 2012
named for Cenderawash Bay, West Papua, Indonesia, type locality

Acentrogobius chusanensis (Herre 1940)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Chusan Island, China, type locality

Acentrogobius cyanomos (Bleeker 1849)
cyan-, blue; omos, shoulder, referring to blue blotch on shoulder

Acentrogobius dayi Koumans 1941
in honor of Francis Day (1829-1889), Inspector-General of Fisheries in India, who reported this goby as A. brevirostris in 1876 and 1889

Acentrogobius decaryi ( Pellegrin 1932)
in honor of biologist Raymond Decary (1891-1973), a colonial administrator in Madagascar, who sent several collections of fishes to the Muséum National d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), including type of this one

Acentrogobius gracilis (Bleeker 1875)
slender, referring to its more elongate body compared to Arenigobius frenatus, its presumed close relative at the time

Acentrogobius griseus (Day 1876)
gray or grayish, but described as “olivaceous, with bands and many well marked deep brown or black spots”

Acentrogobius janthinopterus (Bleeker 1853)
ianthus (with Latin “i” replaced by Roman “j”), purple or violet; pterus, fin, referring to color of fins

Acentrogobius limarius Allen, Erdmann & Hadiaty 2015
of mud, referring to its mud-bottom habitat

Acentrogobius madraspatensis (Day 1868)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Madrasapattinam (Madras Town), precursor to Madras (now Chennai), Tamil Nadu, India, type locality

Acentrogobius masoni (Day 1873)
in honor of Day's friend, British zoologist James Wood-Mason (1846-1893), Indian Museum (Calcutta)

Acentrogobius mbudiae Nalbant & Mayer 1975
of Mbudya Island, Tanzania, only known area of occurrence

Acentrogobius microps Chu 1963
micro-, small; ops, eye, described as “eye small, 5-6.5 times eye diameter in head length, round in shape, dorsolaterally placed” (translation)
Acentrogobius moloanus (Herre 1927)
-anus, belonging to: Molo, Iloilo Province, Panay Island, Philippines, type locality (occurs widely in Western Pacific and Andaman Sea)

Acentrogobius multifasciatus (Herre 1927)
multi-, many; fasciatus, banded, referring to 10-14 narrow dark-brown crossbands, which become black lines on belly

Acentrogobius pellidebilis Lee & Kim 1992
pellis, skin; debilis, feeble, “alluding to the feeble skin” (not mentioned elsewhere in description)

Acentrogobius pflaumii (Bleeker 1853)
in honor of A.K.J.L.W. Pflaum, Surgeon Major, Royal Dutch East Indies Army, who provided type

Acentrogobius quinquemaculatus Allen 2017
quinque, five; maculatus, spotted, referring to five, large brown markings on middle of sides

Acentrogobius signatus (Peters 1855)
marked, presumably referring to any or all of the following: large black-brown spots on body, white-blue spots on cheek and operculum (the former with two blue longitudinal lines), white spots on pectoral fins, numerous vertical spots on tail, large blue-black ocellus on first dorsal fin

Acentrogobius simplex (Sauvage 1880)
onefold or single, allusion not explained nor evident

Acentrogobius suluensis (Herre 1927)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sulu Province, Philippines, type locality (occurs in eastern Indonesia east to Philippines, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New Guinea)

Acentrogobius therezieni Kiener 1963
in honor of friend and colleague Y. Thérézien, hydrobiologist, who collected type

Acentrogobius vanderloosi Allen 2015
in honor of Robert (“Rob”) van der Loos (spelled “Vanderloos” by Allen), owner and operator of the live-aboard dive vessel Chertan (Alotau, Papua New Guinea); his generous assistance was instrumental in the discovery of this goby

Acentrogobius veliensis (Geevarghese & John 1982)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Veli estuary in Trivandrum, southwestern coast of Kerala State, India, type locality

Acentrogobius viganensis (Steindachner 1893)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippines, type locality

Acentrogobius violarisi Allen 2015
in honor of Julius Violaris, owner of Nawe Constructions at Alotau, Papua New Guinea, for “allowing uninterrupted access to the survey site that yielded the new species, and for his generosity in continuing to provide an excellent home base for the Chertan, the live-aboard dive vessel that served as the logistic centre for the trip on which the new species was collected”

Acentrogobius virgatulus (Jordan & Snyder 1901)
diminutive of virgatus, i.e., finely streaked, referring to five narrow, dark, longitudinal streaks on sides

Acentrogobius viridipunctatus (Valenciennes 1837)
viridis, green; punctatus, spotted, referring to “very brilliant metallic green” (translation) spots on body

Afurcagobius Gill 1993
a-, without and furca, fork, referring to lack of forked tongue, the most obvious distinguishing character between this genus and the morphologically similar Glossogobius; gobius, goby

Afurcagobius suppositus (Sauvage 1880)
substituted, being a substitute or replacement name for Gobius obscurus Castelnau 1873, preoccupied by G. obscurus Peters 1855

Afurcagobius tamarenisis (Johnston 1883)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Tamar River, Tasmania, Australia, type locality

Akko Birdsong & Robins 1995
Greek for specter, referring to “pallid and unusual appearance” of A. dionaea

Akko brevis (Günther 1864)
short, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its length (described from one specimen “3 inches long” [7.62 cm]), shorter than its presumed congeners in Amblyopus (Oxudercidae, now divided among Gobioides, Odontamblyopus and Tanitoide)

Akko dionaea Birdsong & Robins 1995
Dionaea, genus of the Venus Flytrap, referring to appearance of its open mouth and exposed teeth
Akko rossi Van Tassell & Baldwin 2004
in honor of friend and colleague D. Ross Robertson, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Panama, for substantial contributions to our understanding of the diversity of tropical eastern Pacific shorefishes

Aioliops Rennis & Hoese 1987
aiolos, swift, God of the Wind; iops, a small fish, referring to the speed with which these small fishes avoid capture

Aioliops brachypterus Rennis & Hoese 1987
brachy, short; pterus, fin, referring to the relatively short lengths of its dorsal, caudal and pelvic fins

Aioliops megastigma Rennis & Hoese 1987
mega, large; stigma, mark or spot, referring to its large caudal-fin spot

Aioliops novaeguineae Rennis & Hoese 1987
of Papua New Guinea, type locality (also occurs off Indonesia)

Aioliops tetrophthalmus Rennis & Hoese 1987
tetra, four; ophthalmus, eye, referring to four-eyed appearance created by its caudal-fin spot

Amblyeleotris Bleeker 1874
amblys, blunt, referring to “very obtuse and truncated profile” (translation) of A. periophthalma, which was originally placed in Eleotris

Amblyeleotris arcupinna Mohlmann & Munday 1999
arcus, bow; pinna, fin, referring to arc-shaped mark on first dorsal fin

Amblyeleotris aurora (Polunin & Lubbock 1977)
Aurora, Roman goddess of dawn, referring to pattern on caudal fin, “reminiscent of the rising sun”

Amblyeleotris bellicauda Randall 2004
bellus, beautiful; cauda, tail, referring to its strikingly colored caudal fin

Amblyeleotris biguttata Randall 2004
biguttata, spotted, referring to pair of prominent black spots on chin

Amblyeleotris bleekeri Chen, Shao & Chen 2006
in honor of Dutch medical doctor and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819-1878), for “significant” contributions to Indo-Pacific fish research, including authorship of this genus

Amblyeleotris callopareia Polunin & Lubbock 1979
callos, beautiful; pareia, cheek, referring to distinctive coloration on side of head, with three more-or-less vertical golden-yellow stripes

Amblyeleotris cephalotaenia (Ni 1989)
cephalus, head; taenia, band, referring to two black streaks behind eye

Amblyeleotris delicatulus Smith 1958
diminutive of delicatus, delicate or dainty, described from a “fragile” holotype, “damaged, many scales gone”

Amblyeleotris diagonalis Polunin & Lubbock 1979
diagonal, referring to oblique bands on body

Amblyeleotris downingi Randall 1994
in honor of marine biologist Nigel Downing (b. 1951), formerly of the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research, who collected the northern Arabian (Persian) Gulf specimens with Randall and provided logistical support during the latter’s visit to Kuwait

Amblyeleotris ellipse Randall 2004
referring to large elliptical mark in caudal fin

Amblyeleotris fasciata (Herre 1953)
banded, referring to five broad, transverse bands encircling body, brownish in alcohol, probably purple-red or brown in life

Amblyeleotris fontanesii (Bleeker 1853)
in honor of Surgeon-Major H. R. F. Fontanes, Dutch East Indian Army physician, who provided a collection of fishes from Bulucumba, Sulawesi, Indonesia, presumably including type of this one

Amblyeleotris guttata (Fowler 1938)
spotted, referring to many variable, mostly large rounded blue-gray spots, more or less ringed with darker brown, on head and body

Amblyeleotris gymnocephala (Bleeker 1853)
gymnos, naked or bare; cephalus, head, referring to its scaleless head

Amblyeleotris harrisorum Mohlmann & Randall 2002
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Randall’s friends Hamilton and Nancy Harris (John E. Randall, pers. comm.), who sponsored the authors’ expedition to Kiritimati, or Christmas Island, where this goby is endemic

Amblyeleotris japonica Takagi 1957
Japanese, presumably referring to type locality, Kagoshima Bay, Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan (also occurs in Hong Kong)

Amblyeleotris latifasciata Polunin & Lubbock 1979
latus, broad; fasciatus, banded, referring to wider bands on body compared to many related species

Amblyeleotris macronema Polunin & Lubbock 1979
macro-, long; nema, thread, referring to long (third and fourth) spines of first dorsal fin

Amblyeleotris marquesas Mohlmann & Randall 2002
named for the Marquesas Islands, type locality

Amblyeleotris masuii Aonuma & Yoshino 1996
in honor of M. Masui, a collector for Umikawa Coral Fish Shop (Okinawa-jima Island, Japan), who collected type

Amblyeleotris melanocephala Aonuma, Iwata & Yoshino 2000
mela-, black; cephalus, head, referring to dark coloration of head

Amblyeleotris memnonia Prokofiev 2016
poetic designation of dark or black color in Ovid, from the name Memnon, mythical king of Ethiopians, referring to uniform dark color of body

Amblyeleotris morishitai Senou & Aonuma 2007
in honor of diver and underwater photographer Osamu Morishita, who discovered this goby

Amblyeleotris neglecta Jaafar & Randall 2009
neglected, referring to the fact that this goby was first collected and photographed 34 years before it was recognized as a new species

Amblyeleotris neumanni Randall & Earle 2006
in honor of Mike Neumann, “fellow diver, underwater photographer and good friend,” who helped collect and photograph this goby

Amblyeleotris novaecaledoniae Goren 1981
of New Caledonia, type locality (also occurs at Papua New Guinea)

Amblyeleotris ogasawarensis Yanagisawa 1978
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ogasawara Islands, Japan, type locality

Amblyeleotris periophthalmal (Bleeker 1853)
probably referring to its head, described as “periophthalmaloid” (Periophthalmus-like), i.e., similar to blunt head and/or elevated eyes of mudskipper gobies (Oxudercidae)

Amblyeleotris randalli Hoese & Steene 1978
in honor of ichthyologist John E. Randall (1924-2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), who brought this goby to the authors’ attention
**Amblyeleotris rhyax** Polunin & Lubbock 1979
Greek for volcano, referring to its “fiery” colors (e.g., numerous red-edged orange spots on head and body; head and anterior body with three narrow reddish bars)

**Amblyeleotris rubrimarginata** Mohlmann & Randall 2002
ruber, red; marginata, edged, referring to distinctive bright-red margin on both dorsal fins

**Amblyeleotris steinitzi** (Klauserwitz 1974)
in honor of the late Heinz Steinitz (1909-1971), marine biologist, herpetologist, and founder of the marine laboratory that bears his name, in Eilat, Israel, on the Gulf of Aqaba, where this goby occurs

**Amblyeleotris stenotaieniata** Randall 2004
stenos, narrow; taeniatus, banded, referring to narrow oblique dark bars on body

**Amblyeleotris sungami** (Klauserwitz 1969)
in honor of ethologist Dietrich B. E. Magnus, who collected type (Sungam is Magnus spelled backwards; why Klauserwitz reversed the name is not explained)

**Amblyeleotris taipinensis** Chen, Shao & Chen 2006
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Taipin Island, South China Sea, type locality

**Amblyeleotris wheeleri** (Polunin & Lubbock 1977)
in honor of Alwyne C. Wheeler (1929-2005), Curator of Fishes at the British Museum (Natural History), for his help over the years, particularly with the authors’ study of prawn-associated gobies of the Seychelles

**Amblyeleotris yanoi** Aonuma & Yoshino 1996
in honor of Korechika Yano, diving instructor and underwater photographer (Iriomote Island, Japan), who collected type

**Amblygobius** Bleeker 1874
ambly, blunt, referring to compressed, convex and blunt head of *A. sphynx*; gobius, goby

**Amblygobius albimaculatus** (Rüppell 1830)
albus, white; maculatus, spotted, referring to two series of fine, milky white spots at bases of dorsal fins

**Amblygobius buanensis** Herre 1927
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Buan Island, off eastern coast of Tawitrawi, Philippines, type locality (occurs in western Pacific from Indonesia to Solomon Islands)

**Amblygobius bynoensis** (Richardson 1844)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bynoe Harbour, Western Australia, type locality

**Amblygobius calvatus** Allen & Erdmann 2016
bald, referring to lack of scales on entire nape region

**Amblygobius cheraphilus** Allen & Erdmann 2016
cheras, silt or detritus; philos, fond of, referring to its mud and silt habitat, sometimes near freshwater-stream mouths

**Amblygobius decussatus** (Bleeker 1855)
divided crosswise in the form of an X, referring to four longitudinal bands on body, united by crossbars

**Amblygobius esakiae** Herre 1939
in honor of entomologist Teiso Esaki (1899-1957), Kyushu Imperial University (Fukuoka, Japan), who collected type

**Amblygobius linki** Herre 1927
in honor of Capt. Francis Link, longtime resident of Jolo, Philippines, for his “indefatigable labors in advancing our knowledge of the Sulu Archipelago, and its fauna, flora, and people”

**Amblygobius nocturnus** (Herre 1945)
nighturnal, referring to Herre’s observation that this and other “alleged” pelagic gobies of the Pacific live on the bottom and come to the surface only at night

**Amblygobius phalaena** (Valenciennes 1837)
moth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its moth-like coloration, e.g., dark brown edged with white (see also *A. sphynx*)

**Amblygobius semicinctus** (Bennett 1833)
semi-, half; cinctus, belt or girdle, referring to six black-marginated, vertical blue bands on lower half of body

**Amblygobius sewardii** (Playfair 1867)
in honor of George E. Seward (1826-1917), Surgeon to the Zanzibar Political Agency (type locality is Zanzibar, Tanzania)
Amblygobius sphynx (Valenciennes 1837)
etymology not explained, presumably named for its sphynx moth-like coloration or appearance, e.g., gray-brown silver with six large brown vertical stripes (see also A. phalaena)

Amblygobius stethophthalmus (Bleeker 1851)
*stethos*, breast or chest; *ophthalmus*, eye, allusion not explained nor evident

Amblygobius tekomaji (Smith 1959)
named for Tekomaji Island, Mozambique, western Indian Ocean, type locality

Anatirostrum lijin 1930
*anatinus*, of ducks; *rostrum*, snout, referring to its elongate, duck-bill shaped snout (commonly called the Duck-bill Goby)

Anatirostrum profundorum (Berg 1927)
of the depths, referring to its occurrence at depths below 100 m in the Southern Caspian Sea, Iran

Ancistrogobius Shibukawa, Yoshino & Allen 2010
*agkistros*, fish hook, referring to short, ventrally directed, spur-like preopercular spine; *gobius*, goby

Ancistrogobius dipus Shibukawa, Yoshino & Allen 2010
di-, two; *pous*, foot, referring to widely separated pelvic fins

Ancistrogobius squamiceps Shibukawa, Yoshino & Allen 2010
*squama*, scale; *ceps*, head, referring to presence of scales on head (upper part of operculum) and nape

Ancistrogobius yano Shibukawa, Yoshino & Allen 2010
in honor of Korechika Yano, Dive Service YANO (Iriomote Island, Japan), who discovered this goby and photographed it underwater, who provided several specimens and habitat information, and helped confirm that it differed from A. yoshigoui

Ancistrogobius yoshigoui Shibukawa, Yoshino & Allen 2010
in honor of zoologist Hidenori Yoshigou, Chugai Technos Co. Ltd. (Hiroshima, Japan), who provided five paratypes and valuable information about this goby

Antilligobius Van Tassell & Tornabene 2012
from the Dutch Antillen, which refers to the region now known as the Antilles or Caribbean Sea, referring to distribution of A. nikkiae; *gobius*, goby

Antilligobius nikkiae Van Tassell & Colin 2012
in honor of Nicole Laura Schrier, daughter of Adriaan “Dutch” Schrier, owner of the Sea Aquarium in Curaçao, who collected many of the type specimens

AphiA Risso 1827
latinization of *aphya*, Greek for a small fish or herring, referring to its size; at 44 mm, Risso believed it was the smallest fish in the Mediterranean

Aphia minuta (Risso 1810)
very small, described at 44 mm, “the smallest fish that exists in all our waters [Nice, France, northwestern Mediterranean Sea]” (translation)

Arcygobius Larson & Wright 2003
*arkys*, a net, referring to how A. baliurus is usually collected as bycatch by trawl nets; *gobius*, goby

Arcygobius baliurus (Valenciennes 1837)
*balius*, speckled; *ouros*, tail, presumably referring to white dots on caudal-fin rays

Arenigobius Whitley 1930
etymology not explained, perhaps *arena*, sand, referring to occurrence of A. bifrenatus in burrows on sandy, silty or muddy bottoms; *gobius*, goby

Arenigobius bifrenatus (Kner 1865)
bri-, two; *frenatus*, bridled, referring to two oblique dark bands originating on head below eye

Arenigobius frenatus (Günther 1861)
bridled, referring to light-edged blackish band from maxillary to lower pectoral-fin base, with another less-distinct band running parallel to upper pectoral-fin base

Arenigobius leftwichi (Ogilby 1910)
in honor of oyster merchant Richard W. Leftwich, Jr. (1856-1914), of Maryborough (Queensland, Australia), to whom Ogilby was “indebted for many kindnesses”

Aruma Ginsburg 1933
etymology not explained; word does not appear in any of our standard dictionaries
Aruma histrio (Jordan 1884)
harlequin, presumably referring to cross bands on body, as wide as eye

Asterropteryx Rüppell 1830
a-, not; striebro, firm or stiff; pteryx, fin, referring to slender and flexible dorsal-fin spines

Asterropteryx atripes Shibukawa & Suzuki 2002
ater, black; pes, foot, referring to its conspicuously black pelvic fins

Asterropteryx bipunctata Allen & Munday 1995
bi-, two; punctatus, spotted, referring to prominent ocellated black spot at base of first three dorsal spines, and a similar spot with orange margin at base of middle caudal-fin rays

Asterropteryx ensifera (Bleeker 1874)
ensi, sword; fer, to bear, referring to bony, spine-like projection at corner of preopercle

Asterropteryx ovata Shibukawa & Suzuki 2007
egg-shaped, referring to large ovoid black spot on base of caudal fin

Asterropteryx profundata Allen & Erdmann 2016
deep, referring to its deep-reef habitat in relation to congeners and most reef-dwelling gobies

Asterropteryx semipunctata Rüppell 1830
semi-, partial; punctata, spotted, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to sky-blue spots, which cover entire body except for lower half of head

Asterropteryx senou Shibukawa & Suzuki 2007
in honor of Hiroshi Senou, Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, who collected some of the paratypes, for his "great" contribution to our knowledge of systematics and distribution of Japanese fishes

Asterropteryx spinosa (Goren 1981)
spiny, referring to five bony, spine-like projections on preopercle

Asterropteryx striata Allen & Munday 1995
striped, referring to its distinctive midlateral stripe

Aulopareia Smith 1945
aulon, groove; pareia, cheek, referring to cheek scales of A. janetae, which are arranged in six horizontal rows separated by narrow grooves or furrows

Aulopareia atripinnata (Smith 1931)
atri-, black; pinnatus, finned, referring to all of its fins being black except for pectorals, which are dusky

Aulopareia janetae Smith 1945
in honor of Smith's daughter, Janet Elizabeth Claudy

Aulopareia ocellata (Day 1873)
with eye-like spots, referring to yellow ocellus at top of posterior half of caudal fin

Aulopareia spilopterus (Smith 1932)
spilos, spot; pterus, fin, referring to its white-spotted dorsal, caudal and ventral fins

Aulopareia unicolor (Valenciennes 1837)
uni-, one, presumably referring to its uniform tawny-brown body coloration

Austrolethops Whitley 1935
Austro-, an Australian blind goby similar to Lethops (Oxudercidae) [lethos, to forget; ops, eye, referring to poorly developed eyes]

Austrolethops wardi Whitley 1935
in honor of actor, naturalist and marine collector Charles Melbourne Ward (1903-1966), who collected type

Babka Iljin 1927
Russian slang for an old woman or grandmother, and a local name for gobies

Babka gymnotrachelus (Kessler 1857)
gymnos, bare or naked; trachelus, neck, referring to absence of scales on midline of nape, in front of preoperculum

Babka macrophthalmalum (Kessler 1877)
macro-, large; ophthalmalus, eye, referring to its large eyes, their diameter up to 1/3 in HL in specimens up to 66 mm TL

Barbulifer Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888
barbula, small barbel; fer, to bear, referring to numerous minute barbels around mouth and chin of B. papillosus (=ceuthoecus)

Barbulifer antennatus Böhle & Robins 1968
-atus, adjectival suffix: antenna, feeler; referring to longer barbels compared to B. ceuthoecus
Barbulifer ceuthoecus (Jordan & Gilbert 1884)
keutho, cavity; oikeus, dweller, type specimen taken from the cavity of a sponge

Barbulifer enigmaticus Joyeux, Van Tassell & Macieira 2009
enigmatic, referring to its identity remaining unresolved for many years

Barbulifer mexicanus Hoese & Larson 1985
Mexican, referring to type locality in eastern Pacific of Baja California, México

Barbulifer pantherinus (Pellegrin 1901)
like a panther, presumably referring to its color pattern (irregular brown spots on yellowish-white body)

Barbuligobius Lachner & McKinney 1974
barbula, small barbel, referring to numerous barbels on head; gobius, goby

Barbuligobius boehlkei Lachner & McKinney 1974
in honor of James E. Böhlke (1930-1982), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who collected some of the specimens

Bathygobius Bleeker 1879
bathy, deep, allusion not explained nor evident (probably does not refer to water depth since Bleeker proposed genus for B. petrophilus, which he collected by hand from coral rocks); gobius, goby

Bathygobius aeolosoma (Ogilby 1889)
Aelos, god of the winds, or aiolos, shifting, changing, variable; soma, body, allusion not explained nor evident

Bathygobius andrei (Sauvage 1880)
in honor of “André,” who collected type, probably French horticulturalist Édouard François André (1840-1911), who collected plants in South America, including Ecuador (type locality)

Bathygobius antillensis Tornabene, Baldwin & Pezold 2010
-ensis, suffix denoting place: islands of the Antilles, which constitute most of the known range of this goby and the region where it is most abundant

Bathygobius brasiliensis Carvalho-Filo & De Araújo 2017
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Brazil, where it is known only from the oceanic islands of Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas

Bathygobius burtoni (O’Shaughnessy 1875)
in honor of Capt. Richard Francis Burton (1821-1890), English explorer, geographer and diplomat, who collected type

Bathygobius casamancus (Rochebrune 1880)
-as, adjectival suffix: from Casamance River, Senegal, type locality (occurs along eastern Atlantic from Mauritania to Angola, including Cape Verde and Gulf of Guinea islands)

Bathygobius cyclopterus (Valenciennes 1837)
cyclo-, circle; pterus, fin, referring to its round ventral fins, similar to Sicydium (Oxudercidae)

Bathygobius fishelsoni Goren 1978
in honor of ecologist and marine biologist Lev Fishelson (1923-2013), Tel-Aviv University, for his “well-known” contributions to the knowledge of the Red Sea, where this goby is endemic to the Gulf of Suez

Bathygobius fuscus (Rüppell 1830)
dark, referring to its uniform liver-brown color in alcohol

Bathygobius geminatus Tornabene, Baldwin & Pezold 2010
paired, doubled or repeated, referring to diagnostic pattern of vertically paired spots that are repeated 6-7 times laterally along its body

Bathygobius hongkongensis Lam 1986
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Chung Hum Kok, Hong Kong, type locality
**Bathygobius karachiensis** Hoda & Goren 1990  
- *ensis*, suffix denoting place: Karachi coast of Pakistan, type locality

**Bathygobius kreffti** (Steindachner 1866)  
patronym not identified but probably in honor of Johann Ludwig (Louis) Gerard Krefft (1830-1881), Australian zoologist and paleontologist (this goby is Australian) [although misspelled “krefftii” by Steindachner; “kreffti” is in prevailing usage and does not need to revert to original spelling]

**Bathygobius lacertus** (Poey 1860)  
lizard, allusion not explained nor evident

**Bathygobius laddi** (Fowler 1931)  
in honor of “Dr. H. L. Ladd,” who collected type and other fishes for the Bishop Museum (Honolulu) [although Fowler consistently used the initials “H. L.,” this goby may be named after geologist Harry Stephen Ladd (1899-1982), who went to Fiji (type locality) on a Bishop Museum fellowship in 1925]

**Bathygobius lineatus** (Jenyns 1841)  
lined, referring to 10 “rather indistinct” (in spirits) longitudinal dark lines on body

**Bathygobius meggitti** (Hora & Mukerji 1936)  
in honor of parasitologist F. J. Meggitt, University College (Rangoon), who provided a collection of fishes from Tavoy District, Myanmar, including type of this one

**Bathygobius mystacioum** Ginsburg 1947  
mustachioed, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to scattered dark blotches on cheek and jaws

**Bathygobius niger** (Smith 1960)  
black, referring to “almost uniform blackish brown” color in life

**Bathygobius panayensis** (Jordan & Seale 1907)  
- *ensis*, suffix denoting place: Panay Island, Philippines, type locality

**Bathygobius petrophilus** (Bleeker 1853)  
*petro*, stone; *philos*, fond of, presumably referring to the coral rocks of Onrust Island, Indonesia, where Bleeker caught this goby by hand

**Bathygobius ramosus** Ginsburg 1947  
branched, referring to “profusely” branched rays (usually the upper five) of pectoral fin

**Bathygobius smithi** Fricke 1999  
in honor of ichthyologist-chemist J.L.B. Smith (1897-1968), Rhodes University (Grahamstown, South Africa), who described this goby in 1960 but used a name (*Pyosicus niger*) now secondarily preoccupied in *Bathygobius* by *Gobius nigri* Günther 1861

**Bathygobius soporator** (Valenciennes 1837)  
sleeper, referring to its local name in Martinique (type locality), presumed to be related or similar to the sleeper gobies of *Eleotris* and *Dormitator* (Eleotridae)

**Benthophiloides** Beling & Iljin 1927  
- *oides*, having the form of: *Benthophilus*, to which it is presumed to be closely related

**Benthophiloides brauneri** Beling & Iljin 1927  
in honor of Ukrainian zoologist Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Brauner (1857-1941), who collected type

**Benthophiloides turcomanus** (Iljin 1941)  
- *anus*, belonging to: Turkmenistan side of Caspian Sea, syntype locality
Benthophilus Eichwald 1831
benthos, of the deep; philos, loving, presumably referring to occurrence of *B. macrocephalus* in bays of the Caspian Sea, moving into deeper water (20-25 m) during winter months

*Benthophilus abdurahmanovi* Ragimov 1978
in honor of Yu. A. Abdurakhmanov, "one of the leading" (translation) ichthyologists of Azerbaijan

*Benthophilus baeri* Kessler 1877
in memory of Baltic-German Russian biologist Karl Ernst von Baer (1792-1876), who collected some of the type series, for his "great contributions to the natural-history study of the Caspian Sea" (translation)

*Benthophilus casachicus* Ragimov 1978
-*icus*, belonging to: latinization of Kazakh, referring to Kenderli Spit, located at end of Kazakh Bay, middle Caspian Sea, type locality

*Benthophilus ctenolepidus* Kessler 1877
*cteno*-, comb; *lepidos*, scale, presumably referring to bony tubercles or scutes on body, which resemble ctenoid scales

*Benthophilus durrelli* Boldyrev & Bogutskaya 2004
in honor of Gerald (here spelled Jerald) Durrell (1925-1995), the “famous English animal writer”

*Benthophilus granulosus* Kessler 1877
granulated, referring to minute uniform granules densely covering body and head

*Benthophilus grimmi* Kessler 1877
in honor of ichthyologist Oscar von Grimm (1845-1921), Chief Inspector of Russian fisheries, who collected type

*Benthophilus kessleri* Berg 1927
in honor of German-Russian zoologist Karl Fedorovich Kessler (1815-1881); proposed as a variety of *B. grimmi*, which Kessler described in 1877

*Benthophilus leobergius* Berg 1949
latinization of Leo Berg, in honor of ichthyologist Lev (also Leo) Semjonovich Berg (1876-1950) [name proposed by Iljin (1949) but made available by Berg, who therefore becomes author of a name honoring himself]

*Benthophilus leptocephalus* Kessler 1877
*leptos*, narrow; *cephalus*, head, its width \( \frac{2}{3} \) of its length

*Benthophilus leptorhynchus* Kessler 1877
*leptos*, narrow; *rhynchos*, snout, referring to elongate snout

*Benthophilus macrocephalus* (Pallas 1787)
*macro*-, large; *cephalus*, head, referring to its large, sculpin-like head

*Benthophilus magistri* Iljin 1927
teacher, allusion not explained, but here is a guess (per Ronald Fricke, pers. comm.): in honor of Iljin's teacher, Caspian Sea biologist Nikolai Mikhailovich Knipovich (1862-1938), whom Iljin had honored with the new genus *Knipowitschia* in the same paper

*Benthophilus mahmudbejovi* Ragimov 1976
in honor of Azerbaijani ichthyologist A. A. Mahmudbekov, who devoted his life to the study of the Caspian Sea (where this goby occurs)

*Benthophilus nudus* Berg 1898
bare or naked, proposed as a variety of *B. macrocephalus* in which sexually mature males lose their scales

*Benthophilus pinchuki* Ragimov 1982
in honor of ichthyologist Vitaly Iustinovich Pinchuk (1931-1992), USSR Academy of Sciences, who collaborated with Ragimov on the description of *B. svetovidovi* in 1979

*Benthophilus ragimovi* Boldyrev & Bogutskaya 2004
in honor of the late Dadash Ragimov (1932-1992), “well-known” ichthyologist and “expert” in Caspian gobiid fishes

*Benthophilus spinosus* Kessler 1877
spiny, referring to three rows of spines on trunk

*Benthophilus stellatus* (Sauvage 1874)
starry, referring to stellate tubercles on cheek

*Benthophilus svetovidovi* Pinchuk & Ragimov 1979
in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Anatolii Nikolaevich Svetovidov (1903-1985), for his significant contributions to the study of Caspian fishes

*Bollmannia* Jordan 1890
-*ia*, belonging to: Jordan's late colleague, naturalist Charles Harvey Bollman (1868-1889), “whose untimely death while
engaged in the exploration of the rivers of Georgia, took place while this paper was passing through the press." (Bollmann died of dysentery contracted while collecting fish in the swamps of Waycross, Georgia, USA)

**Bollmannia boqueronensis** Evermann & Marsh 1899
- *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Ensenada del Boqueron, Puerto Rico, type locality

**Bollmannia chlamydes** Jordan 1890
cloaked, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its “very large” ctenoid scales

**Bollmannia communis** Ginsburg 1942
common, “evidently a common species” in the Gulf of Mexico between Padre Island, Texas, and the Mississippi Delta

**Bollmannia eigenmannorum** (Garman 1896)
in honor of the “distinguished” ichthyologists Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927) and his wife Rosa (1858-1947), “who have added so much to our knowledge of the American Gobiidae” [originally spelled *eigenmannii*, but since name honors more than one person, emendment is necessary]

**Bollmannia gomezi** Acero P. 1981
in honor of Acero’s professor and friend, Alfredo Gómez Gaspar, who “stimulated” his interest in ichthyology

**Bollmannia litura** Ginsburg 1935
erasure, blot or blur, presumably referring to median series of five diffuse, very faint blotches, then believed to be unique to the genus (*B. marginalis* also has blotches)

**Bollmannia ocellata** Gilbert 1892
having little eyes, referring to black spot on first dorsal fin, “conspicuously ocellated with white”

**Bollmannia stigmatura** Gilbert 1892
*stigma*, mark or spot; *ouros*, tail, referring to roundish dusky spot at base of caudal fin

**Bollmannia umbrosa** Ginsburg 1939
shady, presumably referring to black blotch on first dorsal fin and/or black marginal band on upper lip

**Bryaninops** Smith 1959
-*ops*, appearance, “related” (and presumably similar) to *Bryanina* (=*Sicyopterus*)

**Bryaninops amplus** Larson 1985
large, referring to larger maximum size compared to known congeners at the time

**Bryaninops annella** Suzuki & Randall 2014
referring to the large sea fan *Anella nodulosa*, with which it is commensal

**Bryaninops dianneae** Larson 1985
in honor of Dianne Bray, Australian Museum, who collected type

**Bryaninops discus** Suzuki, Bogorodsky & Randall 2012
dish or dish-like, referring to flat pelvic fins of adults

**Bryaninops earlei** Suzuki & Randall 2014
in honor of John L. Earle, Association for Marine Exploration, who discovered this goby and collected type with second author

**Bryaninops erythrops** (Jordan & Seale 1906)
er*ythros*, red; *ops*, eye, referring to rosy color around pupil

**Bryaninops isis** Larson 1985
*Istis*, host gorgonian for this species-specific goby

**Bryaninops loki** Larson 1985
named after the legendary Old Norse god Loki, who was a “rather enigmatic trickster,” presumably referring to its cryptic coloration, matching the gorgonian sea fans and whips on which it is most often found

**Bryaninops natans** Larson 1985
swimming or floating, referring to its hovering behavior, in contrast to the clinging, cryptic habits of other congeners

**Bryaninops nexus** Larson 1987
tied or bound together, referring to fused anterior and posterior nostrils, leaving an oval area with a raised rim

**Bryaninops ridens** Smith 1959
laughing or smiling, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to large mouth (illustration that accompanies description
Bryaninops spongicolus Suzuki, Bogorodsky & Randall 2012
spongi-, sponge; cola, dweller or inhabitant, i.e., living commensally on a sponge

Bryaninops tectus Suzuki & Randall 2014
secret, hidden or disguised, referring to its being misidentified as R. loki

Bryaninops tigris Larson 1985
tiger, referring to brown and golden colors in life and its secretive behavior

Bryaninops translucens Suzuki & Randall 2014
named for its translucent coloration in life

Bryaninops yongei (Davis & Cohen 1969)
in honor of British marine zoologist Maurice Yonge (1899-1986), the authors’ shipmate on cruise that collected type

Cabillus Smith 1959
etymology not explained; name does not appear in any of our Latin and Greek dictionaries

Cabillus atripelvicus Randall, Sakamoto & Shibukawa 2007
ater, black; pelvīcus, pelvic, referring to its “very dark” pelvic fins

Cabillus caudimacula Greenfield & Randall 2004
cauda, tail; macula, spot, referring to prominent black blotch posteriorly on body and caudal-fin base

Cabillus lacertops Smith 1959
lacerta, lizard; ops, appearance, allusion not explained, presumably referring to what Smith perceived as a lizard-like appearance

Cabillus macropthalmus (Weber 1909)
macro-, large; ophthalmus, eye, referring to its large eyes, which raise above the head profile and touch each other, their diameter 3.5 times in head length

Cabillus nigromarginatus Kováč & Bogorodsky 2013
nigro-, black; marginatus, margined, referring to color pattern of predorsal area and dorsal saddles

Cabillus nigrostigmus Kováč & Bogorodsky 2013
nigro-, black; stigmus, mark or spot, referring to distinctive black mark in lower posterior of first dorsal fin

Cabillus pexus Shibukawa & Aizawa 2013
comb, referring to enlarged ctenii on a pair of scales at base of caudal fin

Caffrogobius Smitt 1900
proposed as a subgenus of Gobius, etymology not explained, probably alluding to caffer, an inhabitant of the Eastern Cape of South Africa (historically known as Kaffraria), type locality of type species, C. nudiceps [see also C. caffer, below]

Caffrogobius agulhensis (Barnard 1927)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Agulhas Bank, off East London, South Africa, type locality

Caffrogobius caffer (Günther 1874)
an inhabitant of the Eastern Cape of South Africa (historically known as Kaffraria), referring to type locality at Port Elizabeth (today “caffer” is a highly offensive term used by white South Africans to describe black South Africans, equivalent to the “n-word” in the United States)

Caffrogobius dubius (Smith 1959)
doubtful or uncertain, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to Smith’s initial placement of it in Coryphopterus, a “dubtiful ‘catch-all’ genus”

Caffrogobius gilchristi (Boulenger 1898)
in honor of a Scottish-born South African ichthyologist John Dow Fisher Gilchrist (1866-1926), who discovered this goby and the dragonet Callionymus (now Paracallionymus) costatus

Caffrogobius natalensis (Günther 1874)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Port of Natal (now called Durban), South Africa, type locality

Caffrogobius nudiceps (Valenciennes 1837)
nudus, naked or bare; cephs, head, referring to scaleless head, most of nape, and base of chest

Caffrogobius saldanha (Barnard 1927)
named for Saldanha Bay, South Africa, type locality
Callogobius Bleeker 1874
*callo-*-, beautiful, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to color of type species, *C. hasseltii* (reddish-green above, orange below, clouded with black, fins yellow) and/or lanceolate caudal fin; *gobius*, goby

Callogobius amikami Goren, Miroz & Baranes 1991
in honor of Amikam Gorovitch (no other information available), who was killed in a diving accident in Eilat, Israel, type locality

Callogobius andamanensis Menon & Chatterjee 1974
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Middle Andaman Island, Andaman Sea, type locality

Callogobius bauchotae Goren 1979
in honor of Marie-Louise Bauchot (b. 1928), ichthyologist, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), who co-sponsored Marshall Island expedition that collected type

Callogobius bifasciatus (Smith 1958)
*bi-*-, two; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to broad orange-brown bar below first dorsal fin, extending onto front of fin, and a second similar bar, more oblique, between second dorsal fin and hind part of anal fin, extending into basal front of dorsal and over hind part of anal

Callogobius bothriorrhynchus (Herzenstein 1896)
*bothrion*, diminutive of *bothros*, pit or trench; *rhynchus*, snout, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to visible pores on head

Callogobius centrocles Weber 1909
*centrum*, spine and/or midpoint of a circle; *lepis*, scale, presumably referring to ctenoid scales at tail and posterior half of body, “with a few large spines [ctenii], [the scales] almost circular and with a central point, placed a little off-center, from which the channels [radii] radiate” (translation)

Callogobius clarkae (Goren 1978)
in honor of ichthyologist Eugenie Clark (1922-2015), University of Maryland, for her “outstanding” contributions to the knowledge of the fishes of the Red Sea (where this goby occurs) [originally and often incorrectly spelled *clarki*]

Callogobius citellus McKinney & Lachner 1978
pack-saddle, referring to dark saddles and bars on head, trunk and fins

Callogobius crassus McKinney & Lachner 1984
thick, fat or stout, referring to its stout body

Callogobius depressus (Ramsay & Ogilby 1866)
referring to “very much depressed” head

Callogobius dori Goren 1980
in honor of Menachem Dor (1901-1998), for his contribution to the knowledge of fishes of the Red Sea (where this goby occurs)

Callogobius flavobrunneus (Smith 1958)
*flavus*, yellow; *brunneus*, brown, referring to olive to yellow-brown color in life, with distally yellow dorsal fins, yellowish pectoral and yellow throat

Callogobius hasseltii (Bleeker 1851)
in honor of Dutch physician and biologist Johan Coenraad van Hasselt (1797-1823), who explored the colonial Dutch East Indies with his friend Heinrich Kuhl in 1820; Bleeker described this goby based on their illustration

Callogobius hastatus McKinney & Lachner 1978
like a spear, referring to elongate, spear-shaped caudal fin

Callogobius illotus (Herre 1927)
dirty, “papillae on head are dark or blackish, giving the appearance of adhering dirt or trash”

Callogobius irrasus (Smith 1959)
unshaved, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “many papillate ridges” on head

Callogobius kuderii (Herre 1943)
in honor of Edward M. Kuder, Division Superintendent of Schools in the Philippines, whose “generous cooperation” made possible Herre’s visit to a group of small isles west of Jolo, Sulu Province, type locality

Callogobius maculipinnis (Fowler 1918)
*macula*, spot; *pinna*, fin, referring to dark-colored fins with whitish bars or spots

Callogobius mannarensis Rangarajan 1970
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Gulf of Mannar, southern India, type locality

Callogobius mucosus ( Günther 1872)
slimy, referring to “thick mucous covering, which envelopes all parts and forms on the snout and sides of the head”
**Callogobius nigromarginatus** Chen & Shao 2000  
*nigro-*-, black; *marginatus*, margined, referring to blackish stripe at outer margin of anal and caudal fins

**Callogobius okinawae** (Snyder 1908)  
of Okinawa Island, Japan, type locality (but occurs in western Pacific from Vietnam to Marshall Islands and Vanuatu, and northeastern Australia to Ryukyu Islands)

**Callogobius pilosimentum** Delventhal, Mooi, Bogorodsky & Mal 2016  
pilosus, hairy; mentum, chin, referring to extra rows of papillae on chin

**Callogobius plumatus** (Smith 1959)  
plumed or covered with feathers, allusion not explained nor evident

**Callogobius producta** (Herre 1927)  
elongated, referring to “long-drawn-out body, caudal, and pectoral”

**Callogobius santa** (Herre 1935)  
latinization of Santo, referring to the island, Espiritu Santo (commonly called Santo), Vanuatu, type locality

**Callogobius sclateri** (Steindachner 1879)  
patronym not identified, perhaps in honor of lawyer and zoologist Philip L. Sclater (1829-1913), Secretary of the Zoological Society of London and a pioneer in zoogeography

**Callogobius seshaiyai** Jacob & Rangarajan 1960  
in honor of Rebala Venkata Seshaya (1898-1973), Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology (Annamalai University, Porto Novo, India), “in appreciation of his devotion to zoology”

**Callogobius sheni** Chen, Chen & Fang 2006  
in honor of Shih (or Shieh)-Chieh Shen, National Taiwan University, for his “great” contribution to ichthyology in Taiwan, where this goby occurs

**Callogobius shunkan** (Takagi 1957)  
named for Shunkan Sōzu (1142-1179), a Buddhist sub-bishop and a tragic hero in Japanese historical literature [presumably a noun in apposition without the patronymic “i”]

**Callogobius snelliusi** Koumans 1953  
in honor of the Dutch hydrographic research vessel *Snelius*, which collected type

**Callogobius snyderi** (Fowler 1946)  
in honor of the late John Otterbein Snyder (1867-1943), for his papers on Riu Kiu (Ryukyu, Japan) fishes

**Callogobius stellatus** McKinney & Lachner 1978  
starry, allusion not explained, presumably referring to four, dark narrow stripes radiating from eye

**Callogobius swifti** Allen, Erdmann & Brooks 2020  
in honor of John Swift, for his “lifelong passion for grassroots conservation in New Guinea as a Board Member of Conservation International and an unfailing patron of the local environmental organization Eco Custodian Advocates in their critical efforts to promote customary marine management across the Milne Bay communities where this new species was discovered”

**Callogobius tanegasimae** (Snyder 1908)  
of Tanegashima, Osumi Islands, Japan, type locality [note spelling, without “h”]

**Callogobius trifasciatus** Menon & Chatterjee 1976  
tri-, three; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to three distinct, darker and broad transverse bands, below first dorsal fin, below hinder part of second dorsal fin, and at caudal peduncle

**Callogobius tutuilae** (Jordan & Seale 1906)  
of Pago Pago, Tutuila Island, American Samoa, type locality

**Callogobius winterbottomi** Delventhal & Mooi 2013  
in honor of Richard Winterbottom (b. 1944), Royal Ontario Museum, who helped collect type; in addition, he has “made substantial contributions to the systematics of gobies and other Indo-Pacific fishes, and to the development of both authors’ respective careers”

**Carrigobius** Van Tassell, Tornabene & Gilmore 2016  
Carrie, referring to Carrie-Bow Cay, Belize, home of the Smithsonian Institution's field station, where many specimens of *C. amblyrhynchus* were collected; *gobius*, goby

**Carrigobius amblyrhynchus** (Smith & Baldwin 1999)  
*amblys*, blunt or obtuse; *rhynchus*, snout or muzzle, referring to blunt anterior profile of head

**Caspiosoma** Iljin 1927  
*Caspio-*-, referring to occurrence in the Caspian Sea; -*soma*, abridgement of *Gobiosoma*, referring to previous placement of *C. caspium* in that genus
Caspiosoma caspium (Kessler 1877)
named for the Caspian Sea, type locality (also occurs in northern Black Sea and Sea of Azov)

Cerdale Jordan & Gilbert 1882
wary, crafty or fox-like, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its quick and agile burrowing behavior, especially when disturbed

Cerdale fasciata Dawson 1974
striped, referring to prominent dark stripes on preserved specimens (“either absent in live holotype or inconspicuous and masked by the striking combination” of a broad chalk-white stripe extending from eye to caudal fin base, margined above and below by golden-yellow which continues over abdomen, pre-dorsum and remainder of head)

Cerdale floridana Longley 1934
-ana, belonging to, Dry Tortugas, Florida, USA, type locality (distributed from southern Florida and the Bahamas, south through the Antilles, and on mainland coasts of Costa Rica and Panama)

Cerdale ionthas Jordan & Gilbert 1882
freckled, referring to back and sides “very finely marked with clusters of fine dots”

Cerdale paludicola Dawson 1974
paludis, marsh or swamp; cola, to inhabit, referring to its mangrove swamp habitat

Cerdale prolata Dawson 1974
extended, referring to high dorsal- and anal-fin ray and vertebral counts compared to congeners

Cerogobius Kováč, Bogorodsky, Troyer & Tornabene 2019
ceros, horn, referring to horn-like tentacle on head; gobius, goby

Cerogobius petrophilus Kováč, Bogorodsky, Troyer & Tornabene 2019
petro, stone; philos, fond of, referring to its rocky habitat (rubble-sand patches at base of isolated coral blocks)

Chriolepis Gilbert 1892
chris-, want or lack; lepid, scale, referring to absence of scales on C. minutillus

Chriolepis atrimelum Bussing 1997
atri-, black; melon, cheek, referring to large black opercular blotch

Chriolepis cuneata Bussing 1990
wedge-shaped, referring to five dark, narrow crossbars on body, usually vertical, typically expanded dorsally, especially on dorsal midline, giving a saddle-like appearance to each

Chriolepis dialepta Bussing 1990
distinguishable, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to several unique pale spots on cheek and opercle, which distinguish it from the similar C. lepidota

Chriolepis fisheri Herre 1942
in honor of Walter K. Fisher (1878-1953), director, Hopkins Marine Station, Stanford University, who collected type

Chriolepis lepidota Findley 1975
scaly, referring to its more extensive squamation compared to congeners in the eastern tropical Pacific known at the time

Chriolepis minutilla Gilbert 1892
minute or very small, type specimen described at 2.54 cm

Chriolepis roosevelti (Ginsburg 1939)
in honor of Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945), President of the United States (1933-1945)

Chriolepis semisquamata (Rutter 1904)
semi-, partial; squamata, scaled, referring to scaleless body anteriorly, scaled behind origin of second dorsal fin and tip of depressed pectoral fins

Chriolepis tagus Ginsburg 1953
named for Tagus Cove, Albemarle Island, Galápagos Islands, type locality

Chriolepis zebra Ginsburg 1938
referring to its "striking, sharply marked" banded color pattern, like that of a zebra

Chromogobius de Buen 1930
chroma-, color, presumably referring to two color varieties of C. quadrivittatus; Gobius, proposed as a subgenus of this genus

Chromogobius britoi Van Tassell 2001
in honor of Alberto Brito Hernández (b. 1954), University of Laguna (Tenerife, Canary Islands), for numerous contributions to the study of fishes of the Canary Islands

Chromogobius quadrivittatus (Steindachner 1863)
quadri-, four; vittatus, banded, presumably referring to four white transverse bands across back and upper part of
body; according to Steindachner’s more detailed redescription in 1868, the first band is narrow and immediately behind eyes, the second (widest) band extends from posterior of head almost to spine of first dorsal fin, the third band falls between the dorsal fins, and the fourth (smallest, blotch-like) band is just behind center of second dorsal

**Chromogobius zebratus** (Kolombatović 1891)

zebra-like, presumably referring to five conspicuous pale saddles across back, like the stripes of a zebra

**Clarkichthys** Smith 1958

in honor of H. Walton Clark (1870-1941), Curator of Ichthyology, California Academy of Sciences, who described type species, *C. bilineatus*, in 1936; *ichthys*, fish

**Clarkichthys bilineatus** (Clark 1936)

**Corcyrogobius** Miller 1972

derived from *Corcyra* Negra, ancient Roman name for Korčula, a Croatia island in the Adriatic Sea, type locality of *C. liechtensteini*; *gobius*, goby

**Corcyrogobius liechtensteini** (Kolombatović 1891)

in honor of Johann Maria Franz Placidus (1840-1929), Prince Johann II of Liechtenstein, for his support of the natural sciences

**Corcyrogobius lubbocki** Miller 1988

in honor of the late Hugh Roger Lubbock (1951-1981), marine biologist, who collected type, for his work on gobioid systematics [Lubbock died in a car crash in Rio de Janeiro just shy of his 30th birthday]

**Corcyrogobius pulcher** Kovačić, Wirtz & Schliewen 2020

beautiful, allusion not explained, referring to appearance of females (males not yet collected) in life (Marcelo Kovačić, pers. comm.)

**Coryogalops** Smith 1958

etymology not explained nor evident, but here is a guess: *cory* [sto-], head or *cory* [tho-], helmet; *ogalo*, ogle; *ops*, eye, referring to “dorsal, virtually contiguous” eyes of *C. anomolus*

**Coryogalops adamsoni** (Goren 1985)

in honor of Thomas A. Adamson, formerly of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, for his “genuine” interest in Indo-West Pacific fishes and his “valuable” contributions to ichthyology

**Coryogalops anomolus** Smith 1958

unusual, irregular or different, etymology not explained nor evident

**Coryogalops bretti** Goren 1991

in honor of Gregg Brett (East London Museum, South Africa), who helped collect type

**Coryogalops bulejensis** (Hoda 1983)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Buleji, Karachi coast, Pakistan, type locality

**Coryogalops guttatus** Kovačić & Bogorodsky 2014

spotted, referring to distinctive orange spot on many longitudinal row scales on lower part of body of living and freshly dead specimens

**Coryogalops monospilus** Randall 1994

*mono-*, one; *spilos*, spot, referring to black spot on first dorsal fin, its most conspicuous color marking

**Coryogalops nanus** Kovačić & Bogorodsky 2016

small or dwarf, referring to its small size (up to 15.2 mm SL) compared to congeners

**Coryogalops ocheticus** (Norman 1927)

presumably a latinization of *ochetos*, Greek for aqueduct or conduit, referring to Suez Canal, type locality

**Coryogalops pseudomonospilus** Kovačić & Bogorodsky 2014

*pseudo-*, false, i.e., although similar in coloration with *C. monospilus*, such an appearance is false

**Coryogalops sordidus** (Smith 1959)

dirty, presumably referring to coloration, “brownish, irregularly speckled dark, fins mottled dusky, dark spot on upper part of pectoral base, pelvics dusky”

**Coryogalops tesselatus** Randall 1994

tessellated, i.e., inlaid with small square stones, referring to checkered color pattern on ventral half of body

**Coryogalops william** (Smith 1948)

etymology not explained; etymology not explained; according to Mike Bruton’s 2018 biography of J.L.B. and Margaret Smith, in honor of their son William (b. 1939, now a popular television science and mathematics teacher in South Africa), who collected type at age 12 [presumably a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]
**Coryphopterus Gill 1863**
corypho-, top; pterus, fin, referring to “distinct” dorsal fins of *C. glaucofraenum*: “the first with six spines, all flexible, the third generally longest, the sixth remote; second oblong, generally increasing backwards, and with most of its rays having an anterior simple and a posterior forked branch; the last ray free”

*Coryphopterus alloides* Böhke & Robins 1960
of different form, referring to ventral fins entirely separate, without trace of frenum between spines and with a very reduced membrane between innermost rays

*Coryphopterus curasub* Baldwin & Robertson 2015
named for the manned submersible *Curasub* (which collected type), owned and operated by Substation Curaçao, for its contributions to increasing our knowledge of the Caribbean deep-reef fish fauna

*Coryphopterus dicrus* Böhke & Robins 1960
Greek for cloven, referring to its partially split ventral disc

*Coryphopterus eidolon* Böhke & Robins 1960
Greek for apparition, referring to its lack of pigmentation

*Coryphopterus glaucofraenum* Gill 1863
glaucus, hoary blue; fraenum, bridle, referring to a straight blue line crossing cheek, continuing, after interruption, to operculum

*Coryphopterus hyalinus* Böhke & Robins 1962
hyalinos, glass, referring to its transparent nature

*Coryphopterus kuna* Victor 2007
named for the Kuna indigenous people of the Kuna Yala, region of Atlantic Panama where type was collected, for their cooperation in marine biological research

*Coryphopterus lipernes* Böhke & Robins 1962
outcast, referring to its solitary habits, living on and about coral, apparently not gathering in school like *C. personatus*

*Coryphopterus personatus* (Jordan & Thompson 1905)
masked, referring to dark snout, upper lip and region just below eye; this area extends behind upper and lower posterior quadrants of eye to suggest a mask

*Coryphopterus punctipectophorus* Springer 1960
punctum, spot; pecto-, pectoral; phorus, carrying, referring to spot on base of pectoral fin

*Coryphopterus thrix* Böhke & Robins 1960
Greek for hair, referring to filamentous second spine of dorsal fin

*Coryphopterus tortugae* (Jordan 1904)
of Garden Key, Dry Tortugas, Florida, USA, type locality

*Coryphopterus urospilus* Ginsburg 1938
ouros, tail; spilos, mark or spot, referring to “sharply marked,” very dark spot on base of caudal fin

*Cristatogobius venezuelae* Cervigón 1966
of Laguna Grande, Gulf of Caríaco, Venezuela, type locality

**Cristatogobius Herre 1927**
cristatus, having a comb, referring to high, thin and skinny crest on nape of *C. lophius*; gobius, goby

*Cristatogobius albius* Chen 1959
white, referring to its uniformly gray color in formalin, without any markings on the sides
Cristatogobius aurimaculatus
Akihito & Meguro 2000
aureus, golden; maculatus, spotted, referring to yellow spots on dorsal and caudal fins

Cristatogobius lophius
Herre 1927
crest, referring to high, thin and skinny crest on nape

Cristatogobius nonatoae
(Ablan 1940)
in honor of Susana G. Nonato, Ablan's wife, who collected type

Cristatogobius rubripectoralis
Akihito, Meguro & Sakamoto 2003
rubrus, red; pectoralis, pectoral, referring to red area on middle to lower part of pectoral fins

Croilia
Smith 1955
-iia, belonging to: John Frederick Croil Morgans, research assistant, Zoology Department, University of Cape Town (South Africa), who collected type; he “observed these agile small creatures while diving, and it was only with great difficulty that he caught them, for they live in burrows in the bottom, to which they retire when startled”

Croilia mossambica
Smith 1955
-ica, belonging to: southern Mozambique, where it occurs in saline coastal lakes

Cryptocentroides
Popta 1922
-oides, having the form of: Cryptocentrus, which it resembles but differs in lower number of lateral-line scales, sometimes having only ctenoid (rather than both ctenoid and cycloid) scales, and a shorter caudal fin

Cryptocentroides arabicus
(Gmelin 1789)
Arabian, described from Red Sea of Saudi Arabia (no types known)

Cryptocentroides gobioides
(Ogilby 1886)
named for its “very strong dentition and the obliquity of its mouth, which gives it a strong outward resemblance” to the gobies of Gobioides (Oxudercidae)

Cryptocentroides insignis
(Seale 1910)
marked or conspicuous, referring to its “very striking and characteristic” color markings (oblique bands of brown alternating with yellowish on posterior half of body and eight large, dark spots along back)

Cryptocentroides magnusi
(Klauserswitz 1968)
in honor of ethologist Dietrich B. E. Magnus, who collected type while studying the symbiosis between different gobies and the shrimp Alpheus djiboutensis

Cryptocentrus
Valenciennes 1837
presumably tautonymous with Gobius cryptocentrus; crypto-, hidden; kentron, spine, referring to a concealed point or projection on preopercle

Cryptocentrus albidorsus
(Yanagisawa 1978)
albus, white; dorsus, back, referring to broad white band running from tip of mouth and snout to caudal peduncle along upper third of body

Cryptocentrus altipinna
Hoese 2019
albus, high; pinna, fin, referring to very high first dorsal fin

Cryptocentrus bulbiceps
(Whitley 1953)
bulbus, bulb; cephal, head, referring to bulging cheeks and chin

Cryptocentrus caeruleomaculatus
(Herre 1933)
caeruleus, blue; maculatus, spotted, referring to small “pearl blue” spots scattered over body

Cryptocentrus caeruleopunctatus
(Rüppell 1830)
caeruleus, blue; punctatus, spotted, referring to blue spots on body and anal fin

Cryptocentrus callopterus
Smith 1945
callo, beautiful; perus, fin, a “strikingly beautiful” goby with jet-black ocellus ringed by white and blue on pale-orange first dorsal fin; orange spots surrounded by pale yellow on second dorsal fin; brown margin and brown longitudinal line near base of anal fin; pastel tints of brown, blue and yellow in lengthwise bands on caudal fin; purplish-black ventral fins; and hyaline pectoral fins

Cryptocentrus cebuanus
Herre 1927
-cebus, belonging to Cebu Island, Philippines, type locality (occurs in western Pacific and southeastern Indian Ocean from Indonesia to Philippines and Australia)

Cryptocentrus cinctus
(Herre 1936)
belt or girdle, presumably referring to three blackish crossbands on dusky brown body

Cryptocentrus cryptocentrus
(Valenciennes 1837)
crypto-, hidden; kentron, spine, referring to a concealed point or projection on preopercle
Cryptocentrus cyanospilotus Allen & Randall 2011
cyano-, blue; spilotus, spotted, referring to blue spots on cheek, operculum, and body of both sexes

Cryptocentrus cyanotaenia (Bleeker 1853)
cyano-, blue; taenia, band, referring to numerous short blue oblique lines on head and base of pectoral fin

Cryptocentrus diproctotaenia Bleeker 1876
di-, two; procto-, anus; taenia, band, referring to two yellow or pink longitudinal stripes on anal fin

Cryptocentrus epakros Allen 2015
pointed at the end, referring to diagnostic shape of anal fin, consisting of elongated seventh and eighth fin rays that result in a conspicuous pointed posterior fin profile

Cryptocentrus fasciatus (Playfair 1867)
banded, referring to four darker cross bands on brownish-red body

Cryptocentrus flavus Yanagisawa 1978
yellow, referring to yellow body color with yellow or yellowish fins

Cryptocentrus geniornatus Herre 1935
genio, chin; ornatus, decorated, referring to small, circular, pearly white spots sprinkled on sides of head

Cryptocentrus inexplicatus (Herre 1934)
inexplicable, referring to the unknown function of its vomerine teeth

Cryptocentrus insignitus (Whitley 1956)
marked, referring to conspicuous black ocellus on first dorsal fin

Cryptocentrus leonis Smith 1931
lion, referring to type locality, estuary of Chantabun River at Lem Sing (Lion Point), southeastern Thailand

Cryptocentrus leptoccephalus Bleeker 1876
leptos, thin or slim; cephalus, head, referring to much narrower head compared to C. diproctotaenia and C. liolepis, described in the same paper

Cryptocentrus leucostictus (Günther 1872)
leukos, white; stictus, spotted, referring to small, round, whitish spots and dots covering lower parts of body

Cryptocentrus liolepis Bleeker 1876
leios, smooth; lepis, scale, presumably referring to cycloid scales on head and sides

Cryptocentrus lutheri Klausewitz 1960
in honor of Wolfgang Luther, Zoologischen Institut der Technischen Hochschule (Darmstadt, Germany), for his studies of the symbiotic relationship between crabs and gobies

Cryptocentrus malindiensis (Smith 1959)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Malindi, Kenya, western Indian Ocean, type locality

Cryptocentrus maudae Fowler 1937
in honor of Maude de Schauensee, daughter of Academy ornithologist Rodolphe Meyer de Schauensee and his wife Williamina, to whom the Academy of Natural Sciences (Philadelphia) is “again grateful” for the “elaborate gift” of fishes from Thailand, including type of this one

Cryptocentrus melanopus (Bleeker 1860)
melanos, black; pous, foot, referring to black tip on pelvic fins

Cryptocentrus multicinctus Allen & Randall 2011
multi-, many; cinctus, belt or zone, referring to diagnostic barred color pattern, most evident in the female

Cryptocentrus nanus Greenfield & Allen 2018
dwarf, referring to small size (17.2-23.4 mm SL) compared to congeners

Cryptocentrus nigrocellatus (Yanagisawa 1978)
nigro-, black; ocellatus, having little spots, referring to large black ocellus bordered in white on center of opercle

Cryptocentrus niveatus (Valenciennes 1837)
snowy, referring to cheeks, operculum, shoulder, belly, and underside of tail “sown with tight white dots” (translation)

Cryptocentrus octofasciatus Regan 1908
octo-, eight; fasciatus, banded, referring to eight dark vertical bars separated by seven pale stripes

Cryptocentrus pavoninoides (Bleeker 1849)
-aidesi, having the form of; perv, peacock, allusion not explained, possibly referring to blue-white spots on head, somewhat reminiscent of the blue spots on peacock feathers
Cryptocentrus pretiosus (Rendahl 1924)
precious or valuable, allusion not explained, probably referring to “shiny silver pearl spots” (translation) on head, gill membrane, body, and basal part of pectoral fins (the pearl spots reminding Rendahl of precious jewels)

Cryptocentrus sericus Herre 1932
sericus, of the Seres (Chinese people from whom the ancient Greeks obtained silk), referring to fish market in Canton (now Guangzhou, Guangdong Province), type locality

Cryptocentrus shigensis Kuroda 1956
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Shige beach, Numazu City, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan, type locality

Cryptocentrus strigilliceps (Jordan & Seale 1906)
strigilla, full of striga, a row of grain or hay; ceps, head, referring to minute filaments and pores on head, arranged in straight lines and running in various directions

Cryptocentrus tentaculatus Hoese & Larson 2004
tentacled, referring to distinctive tentacle on dorsal surface of eye

Cryptocentrus wehrlei Fowler 1937
in honor of the late Richard W. Wehrle (1852-1937, Indiana, Pennsylvania, USA), jeweler and naturalist, who obtained many collections of fishes for the Academy of Natural Sciences (Philadelphia)

Cryptocentrus yatsui Tomiyama 1936
in honor of zoologist Naohide Yatsu (1877-1947), Tokyo Imperial University

Cryptopsilotris Van Tassell, Tornabene & Gilmore 2016
cryptos, hidden, formerly classified (i.e., hidden) under the genus Psilotris

Cryptopsilotris batrachodes (Böhlke 1963)
-oides, having the form of: referring to its resemblance to batrachoid fishes

Ctenogobiops Smith 1959
ops, appearance, “[c]losely related” (and presumably similar) to Ctenogobius (Oxudercidae)

Ctenogobiops aurocingulus (Herre 1935)
auro-, gold; cingulus, belt or band, referring to three diagonal rows of short golden bars or spots, extending downward and forward from nape

Ctenogobiops crocineus Smith 1959
orange-yellow (saffron), presumably referring to coloration in life (yellowish in spirits)

Ctenogobiops feroculus Lubbock & Polunin 1977
rather fierce, referring to “intraspecific agonistic encounters observed in the field”

Ctenogobiops formosa Randall, Shao & Chen 2003
named for Formosa, or Taiwan, where it appears to be endemic

Ctenogobiops maculosus (Fourmanoir 1955)
spotted, referring to four longitudinal rows of dark brown spots on body, head and/or four steeply oblique rows of dashes and spots on postorbital head

Ctenogobiops mitodes Randall, Shao & Chen 2007
thread-like, referring to filamentous second dorsal fin of adults

Ctenogobiops pomastictus Lubbock & Polunin 1977
poma, lid; stictus, spotted, referring to 11 spots on upper margin of operculum

Ctenogobiops tangaraii Lubbock & Polunin 1977
of Tangaroa, a powerful Polynesian deity; god of the sea, alluding to American Samoa, type locality

Ctenogobiops tongaensis Randall, Shao & Chen 2003
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Tonga, off the inner harbor dock of the Paradise International Hotel (Neiafu, Vava’u), type locality