

The ETYFish Project

© Christopher Scharpf

COMMENTS: 

v. 12.0 - 30 Nov. 2023

Order GOBIIFORMES (part 2 of 7)

Family OXUDERCIDAE Mudskipper Gobies (*Acanthogobius* through *Oxyurichthys*)

Taxonomic note: includes taxa previously placed in the gobiid subfamilies Amblyopinae, Gobionellinae and Sicydiinae.

***Acanthogobius* Gill 1859**

acanthus, spine, allusion not explained, probably referring to 8-9 spines on first dorsal fin of *A. flavimanus*; *gobius*, goby

***Acanthogobius elongatus* Fang 1942**

referring to its more elongate body compared to congeners (then placed in *Aboma*) in China and Japan [*A. elongata* (Ni & Wu 1985) from Nanhui, Shanghai, China, is a junior primary homonym treated as valid by some authors but needs to be renamed]

***Acanthogobius flavimanus* (Temminck & Schlegel 1845)**

flavus, yellow; *manus*, hand, referring to its yellow ventral fins

***Acanthogobius hasta* (Temminck & Schlegel 1845)**

spear or dart, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its very elongate, tapered body and lanceolate caudal fin

***Acanthogobius insularis* Shibukawa & Taki 1996**

of islands, referring to its only being known from island habitats

***Acanthogobius lactipes* (Hilgendorf 1879)**

lacteus, milky; *pes*, foot, referring to milky white stripe in middle of fused ventral fins

***Acanthogobius luridus* Ni & Wu 1985**

pale yellow, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to body coloration and/or orange-brown tail

***Acanthogobius stigmethonius* (Richardson 1845)**

etymology not explained, presumably *stigma*, mark or spot, and *-onius*, an adjectival suffix, 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

***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

***Amblychaeturichthys* Bleeker 1874**

amblys, blunt, presumably referring to blunt head and snout of type species, *A. hexanema*, previously placed in the closely related *Chaeturichthys*

***Amblychaeturichthys hexanema* (Bleeker 1853)**

hexa-, six; *nema*, thread, referring to three pairs of slender barbels on lower jaw

***Amblychaeturichthys sciistius* (Jordan & Snyder 1901)**

scio-, shadow; *istius*, sail, referring to conspicuous black spot on first dorsal fin

***Amblyotrypauchen* Hora 1924**

etymology not explained, perhaps 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, pressed or compressed; *cephalus*, head, presumably referring to angular head, “its opercular region somewhat inflated, its vertex compressed into a sharp carina”

***Apocryptes* Valenciennes 1837**

concealed or obscure, referring to their fossorial habits, burrowing in the mud of ponds and rivers

***Apocryptes bato* (Hamilton 1822)**

from *bhato*, local Gangetic name for this goby in Luckipore, India (per Hamilton’s notes as published by Hora in 1934)

Apocryptodon Bleeker 1874

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

Apocryptodon madurensis (Bleeker 1849)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Madura Straits near Surabaya and Bangcallang, Java, Indonesia, type locality

Apocryptodon punctatus Tomiyama 1934

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,” who collected type, probably Swiss anthropologist Paul Wirz (1892-1955)

Astrabe Jordan & Snyder 1901

Greek for saddle, referring to white saddle-like markings on *A. lactisella*

Astrabe fasciata Akihito & Meguro 1988

banded, referring to white bands on body

Astrabe flavimaculata Akihito & Meguro 1988

flavus, yellow; *maculata*, spotted, referring to yellow blotches on body and fins

Astrabe lactisella Jordan & Snyder 1901

lactis, milk; *sella*, saddle, referring to white saddle-like bands, one passing over back part and anterior region of body, and another narrower, shorter band between the dorsal fins

Awaouchthys Chatterjee & Mishra 2013

Awaous, referring to its close similarities with that genus; *ichthys*, fish

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

Subgenus **Awaous**

Awaous acritosus Watson 1994

confused, referring to its misidentification for more than 125 years

Awaous aeneofuscus (Peters 1852)

aeneus, bronze; *fuscus*, dark or dusky, referring to coloration, bronzy on sides, olive-brown above

Awaous bustamantei (Greeff 1882)

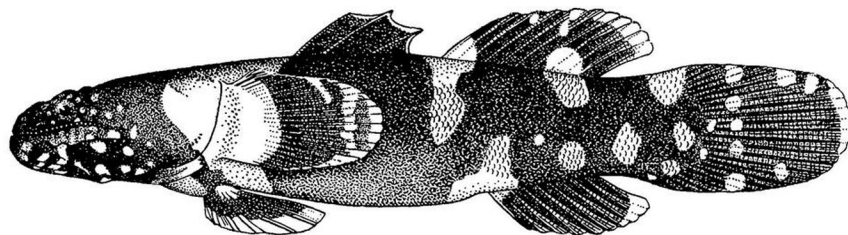
in honor of Brazilian slave trader Gabriel de Bustamanté, who collected type, and the “hospitable and intelligent” (translation) owner of the farm situated on São Tomé Island, Gulf of Guinea, type locality [in 1884, Greeff renamed smaller specimens originally identified as this goby as a separate species, *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 fluviatilis (Rao 1971)

of a river, referring to its occurrence in the Godavari River just upstream of Yanam, Andhra Pradesh, India, and where it was seen swimming against the current during July-September floods (sometimes placed in its own



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* v. 24 (no. 1244): 33-132.



Awaous hypselosoma. Described in 1867 but illustration appeared in 1874. From: Bleeker, P. 1874. Poissons de Madagascar et de l'île la Réunion des collections de MM. Pollen et Van Dam. In: *Recherches sur la faune de Madagascar et de ses dépendances d'après les découvertes de François P. L. Pollen et D. C. van Dam*. 4e partie. E. J. Brill, Leide. 1-104 + 2 p. index.

genus, *Chiramenu*, its local name)

***Awaous grammepomus* (Bleeker 1849)**

gramme, line; *pomus*, operculum, presumably referring to two oblique blackish streaks from eye to maxilla

***Awaous guamensis* (Valenciennes 1837)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Guam, Mariana Islands, type locality (but occurs widely in western and central Pacific)

***Awaous gutum* (Hamilton 1822)**

from *Gutum baliya*, its local name (per Hamilton's notes as published by Hora in 1934) 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 type to the British Museum (Natural History)

***Awaous litturatus* (Steindachner 1861)**

branded or marked with letters, presumably referring to head and upper sides irregularly marked with spots and lines

***Awaous macrorhynchus* (Bleeker 1867)**

macro-, large; *rhynchus*, snout, referring to wide and elongate snout

***Awaous melanocephalus* (Bleeker 1849)**

melano-, black; *cephalus*, head, referring to dusky head and/or black snout

***Awaous motla* Seth, Roy, Sura, Puvala, Mishra & Mohapatra 2023**

local name for this goby at Mahanadi River, near Sonepur, Subarnapur District, Odisha, India, type locality

***Awaous ocellaris* (Broussonet 1782)**

having an eye-like spot, referring to black spot on first dorsal fin

***Awaous personatus* (Bleeker 1849)**

masked, referring to black stripes and spots on cheeks

***Awaous stamineus* (Eydoux & Souleyet 1850)**

thready, referring to thread-like rays that extend beyond membrane of first dorsal fin

***Awaous transandeanus* (Günther 1861)**

trans-, over; *andeanus*, 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**

chonos, funnel; *phoros*, to carry, 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)**

lateris, side; *striga*, streak, referring to 8-9 parallel whitish streaks on sides, obliquely directed from top to bottom

and front to back

***Awaous tajasica* (Lichtenstein 1822)**

derived from *taiasica*, presumably a Portuguese or local Brazilian name first reported in Marcgrave's *Historiae naturalis brasiliae* (1648)

Subgenus *Euctenogobius* Gill 1859

eu-, well or very; *cteno-*, referring to ctenoid (rather than cycloid) scales extending along back to within a short distance of eyes; *gobius*, goby

***Awaous flavus* (Valenciennes 1837)**

yellow, referring to yellowish body coloration

***Biendongella* Prokofiev 2015**

-ella, a diminutive, named after Bien Dong, Vietnamese name of South China Sea, where both species occur

***Biendongella hemilissa* Prokofiev 2015**

hemi-, half; *lissos*, 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

***Boleophthalmus* Valenciennes 1837**

bole, throw; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to their 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 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, blue; *maculatus*, 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 type in Bombay and provided notes and observations on other gobies

***Boleophthalmus pectinirostris* (Linnaeus 1758)**

pectinata, comb-toothed; *rostrum*, 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

***Brachyamblyopus* Bleeker 1874**

brachys, presumably referring to short (in depth) body of *B. brachysoma*, previously placed in the closely related *Amblyopus* (= *Taenioides*)

***Brachyamblyopus brachysoma* (Bleeker 1854)**

brachys, short; *soma*, body, presumably referring to short body depth, 9-9½ times in its length

***Brachyamblyopus burmanicus* Hora 1926**

Burmese, referring to type locality at Rangoon, Burma (now Myanmar)

***Brachygobius* Bleeker 1874**

brachy, referring to short, oblong body of type species, *B. doriae*; *gobius*, possibly used here to reflect Bleeker's classification of this taxon in a phalanx he called Gobiini

***Brachygobius aggregatus* Herre 1940**

crowded together, referring to its habit of forming schools (unusual in gobies) of 100-150+ individuals

***Brachygobius doriae* (Günther 1868)**

in honor of 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 type of this one [although named after a man, some classically trained zoologists latinized the names of individuals whose names ended with the letter “a” by adding an “e” to the spelling]

***Brachygobius kabiliensis* Inger 1958**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kabili River, Sandakan District, northern Borneo, type locality



Caecogobius cryptophthalmus. From: Berti, R. and A. Ercolini. 1991. *Caecogobius cryptophthalmus* n. gen. n. sp. (Gobiidae Gobiinae), the first stygobic fish from Philippines. *Tropical Zoology* v. 4 (no. 1): 129-138.

***Brachygobius mekongensis* Larson & Vidthayanon 2000**

-ensis, 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 Hamilton's notes as published by Hora in 1934)

***Brachygobius sabanus* Inger 1958**

-anus, belonging to: Sabah, local name for North Borneo, where it is endemic

***Brachygobius xanthomelas* Herre 1937**

xanthos, yellow; *melas*, black, referring to clear yellow body with 5-6 black crossbands

***Brachygobius xanthozona* (Bleeker 1849)**

xanthos, yellow; *zona*, band, referring to yellow spaces between four black crossbands

***Buenia* Iljin 1930**

-ia, 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**

related, originally referring to *Gobius affinis* Kolombatović 1891, which Iljin misidentified when he established it as 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 jeffreysii* (Günther 1867)**

in honor of British conchologist and malacologist John Gwyn Jeffreys (1809-1885), who collected type 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 marine biologist Enric Massutí, 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, blind, i.e., a blind (eyeless) *gobius*, goby, with no external trace of eyes

***Caecogobius cryptophthalmus* Berti & Ercolini 1991**

cryptos, concealed or hidden; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to its "very reduced [and] deeply embedded" eye

***Caecogobius personatus* Larson & Husana 2018**

masked, referring to fleshy area covering the orbits, masking where the eyes should be

***Caragobius* Smith & Seale 1906**

cara-, head, presumably referring to "large, oblong, quadrilateral" head of *C. typhlops* (= *urolepis*); *gobius*, goby

***Caragobius rubristriatus* (Saville-Kent 1889)**

rubrus, red; *striatus*, striped, referring to a "longitudinal carmine streak, indicating the contour of the lateral line"

***Caragobius urolepis* (Bleeker 1852)**

oura, tail; *lepis*, scales, referring to scaleless body except for posterior third (i.e., caudal peduncle)

Chaenogobius Gill 1859

chaeno-, gape, referring to large mouth of *C. annularis*; *gobius*, goby

Chaenogobius annularis Gill 1859

having rings, i.e., ocelli, referring to several ocellate spots near vent

Chaenogobius gulosus (Sauvage 1882)

greedy or gluttonous, referring to its large, gaping mouth

Chaeturichthys Richardson 1844

chaeto-, bristle and *oura*, tail, referring to short marginal rays of caudal fin of *C. stigmatias*

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 type of this species

Chaeturichthys stigmatias Richardson 1844

branded, allusion not explained, possibly referring to large black spot on posterior border of first dorsal fin

Chlamydogobius Whitley 1930

chlamydos, cloak, allusion not explained, perhaps used as a verb (hide) instead of a noun (garment), referring to isolated desert-spring habitat of *C. eremius* (D. Hoese, pers. comm.); *gobius*, goby

Chlamydogobius eremius (Zietz 1896)

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 japalpa Larson 1995

Western Aranda 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-, small; *pterus*, fin, referring to reduced (in size and number of rays) first dorsal fin compared to congeners

Chlamydogobius ranunculus Larson 1995

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, scale; *gena*, cheek, referring to cycloid scales on preopercular region (absent from congeners)

Clariger Jordan & Snyder 1901

clarus, clear; *-iger*, to bear, referring to white back of *C. cosmurus*

Clariger chionomaculatus Shiogaki 1988

chion, snow; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to white patches on back

Clariger cosmurus Jordan & Snyder 1901

kosmeo, to adorn; *oura*, tailed, referring to white, fan-shaped pattern on caudal fin

Clariger exilis Snyder 1911

slim or slender, referring to slenderer body compared to *C. cosmurus*

Clariger papillosus Ebina 1935

papillose, referring to five well-developed fleshy papillous barbels below eye

Clariger sirahamaensis Sakamoto 1932

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sirahama, Bôsyû Province, Japan, type locality

Clariger taiwanensis Jang-Liaw, Gong & Chen 2012

-ensis, suffix denoting place: coastal rocky shores of northern Taiwan, where it likely is endemic

Clevelandia Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888

-ia, 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)

arrow, referring to its long and slender body

Cotylopus Guichenot 1863

cotyla, cup or cavity; *pous*, feet, referring to fused ventral fins forming a cup-shaped disc

Cotylopus acutipinnis Guichenot 1863

acutus, pointed; *pinnis*, fin, referring to pointed extremities of its dorsal and anal fins

Cotylopus rubripinnis Keith, Hoareau & Bosc 2005

ruber, red; *pinnis*, fin, referring to reddish membrane of its dorsal, caudal and pectoral fins

Crystallogobius Gill 1863

crystallus, crystal, referring to its translucency; *gobius*, goby

Crystallogobius linearis (Düben 1845)

linear, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its sublinear (i.e., nearly straight as a line) body shape

Ctenogobius Gill 1858

cteno, comb, referring to its “pectinated” scales; *gobius*, goby

Ctenogobius apogonus Pezold 2022

apógonos, Greek for offspring or progeny, recognizing Pezold’s children, Nicole Pezold Hancock, Blaise Pezold and Michael Pezold, for their “support, patience and sometimes assistance throughout my career from its start in graduate school to finish”

Ctenogobius boleosoma (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)

bole, dart; *soma*, body, but here referring to its “remarkable resemblance” to the North American percid *Etheostoma* (*Boleosoma*) *olmstedii*

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

banded, presumably referring to five “zigzag linear bands of black” on caudal fin

Ctenogobius lepturus (Pfaff 1933)

leptos, thin; *oura*, tailed, 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, inhabitant of: mangle, referring to roots of mangrove bushes, *Rhizophora mangle*, where type specimen was found

Ctenogobius phenacus (Pezold & Lasala S. 1987)

cheat or imposter, referring to how this species, originally described in the genus *Gobionellus*, is easily mistaken for darter gobies (the genus in which it now resides)

Ctenogobius pseudofasciatus (Gilbert & Randall 1971)

pseudo-, false, i.e., although this goby may resemble the closely related *C. fasciatus*, such an appearance is false

Ctenogobius saepepallens (Gilbert & Randall 1968)

saepe, often or frequently; *pallens*, pallid, referring to its “usually” pallid appearance

Ctenogobius sagittula (Günther 1862)

diminutive of *sagitta*, 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 type

Ctenogobius smaragdus (Valenciennes 1837)

emerald, based on *emeralda*, one if its local names in Cuba, perhaps referring to its greenish-brown body and fins

Ctenogobius stigmaticus (Poey 1860)

marked, presumably referring to four black vertical bands, three on cheek and one on operculum

Ctenogobius stigmaturus (Goode & Bean 1882)

stigma, spot; *oura*, tailed, referring to round black spot at base of caudal fin

Ctenogobius thoropsis (Pezold & Gilbert 1987)

thoros, the “male seed”; *opsis*, resembling, referring to sperm-like appearance of body when viewed from above (broad head and narrow, attenuated body with a long, trailing caudal fin)

Ctenotrypauchen Steindachner 1867

cteno, comb, presumably referring to high, comb-like keel, or sharp ridge, along median line of back part of head; *Trypauchen*, similar to that genus

Ctenotrypauchen chinensis Steindachner 1867

-ensis, suffix denoting place: China, type locality (also occurs in Philippines, Sumatra and the Arafura Sea)

***Eucyclogobius* Gill 1862**

eu-, well or very; *cyclo-*, circle, referring to its all-cycloid scales (many gobies also have ctenoid scales); *gobius*, 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 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)

***Deltentosteus* Gill 1863**

delta, shaped like the Greek letter Δ; *entos*, within; *osteus*, bone, referring to triangular shape of lower pharyngeal bones of *D. quadrimaculatus*

***Deltentosteus collonianus* (Risso 1820)**

-anus, belonging to: etymology not explained; according to Valenciennes (1837), in honor of M. [Monsieur] Coulon of Neuchâtel, 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)

***Deltentosteus quadrimaculatus* (Valenciennes 1837)**

quadri-, four; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to four round spots distributed at equal distances along the sides

***Economidichthys* Bianco, Bullock, Miller & Roubal 1987**

in honor of Panos Economidis, for his contributions to Greek ichthyology

***Economidichthys pygmaeus* (Holly 1929)**

dwarf, at up to 35 mm TL, one of the smallest members of *Gobius* (original genus) known at the time

***Economidichthys trichonis* Economidis & Miller 1990**

named for Lake Trichonis and its streams, Greece, where it is endemic

***Eugnathogobius* Smith 1931**

eu-, well or very and *gnathus*, jaw, referring to “enormous” mouth of *E. microps*, its maxillary more than $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head; *gobius*, goby

***Eugnathogobius illota* (Larson 1999)**

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**

Indian, referring to the Indian Ocean, where it is endemic

***Eugnathogobius kabilia* (Herre 1940)**

-ia, belonging to: Kabili River, Sabah, Malaysian Borneo, type locality (also occurs in Philippines, Thailand and Sri Lanka)

***Eugnathogobius mas* (Hora 1923)**

etymology not explained, perhaps a local word or name at Chilika Lake, Odisha, India, type locality [previously known as *E. microps*, now a junior synonym]

***Eugnathogobius mindora* (Herre 1945)**

named for Mindoro, Philippines, type locality (but occurs throughout the western Pacific, including Fiji, Australia and Thailand)

***Eugnathogobius siamensis* (Fowler 1934)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bangkok, Siam (Thailand), type locality (but occurs from China south to Indonesia)

***Eugnathogobius stictos* Larson 2009**

spotted or dappled, referring to fine black spots on body

***Eugnathogobius umbra* (Herre 1827)**

shade or shadow, referring to dark-brown color in alcohol

***Eugnathogobius variegatus* (Peters 1868)**

variable or variegated, presumably referring to yellowish-brown body “irregularly spotted with black” (translation)

***Eutaeniichthys* Jordan & Snyder 1901**

Eutaenia (= *Thamnopsis*), garter snake genus (*eu-*, well; *taenia*, ribbon), presumably referring to its “very long and slender” body; *ichthys*, fish

***Eutaeniichthys gilli* Jordan & Snyder 1901**

in honor of Smithsonian zoologist Theodore Gill (1837–1914), for his studies of Japanese gobies

Evermannia Jordan 1895

-*ia*, 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, long; *pinnis*, fin, referring to filamentous first dorsal-fin spine of males

Evermannia panamensis Gilbert & Starks 1904

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Panama Bay, Panama, type locality (also occurs in Costa Rica)

Evermannia zosterura (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)

zosteros, belt or girdle; *oura*, tailed, referring to two distinct black bands on caudal fin

Evorthodus Gill 1859

eu-, well; *orthos*, straight; *don*, tooth, allusion not explained, possibly referring to nearly horizontal teeth on lower jaw of *E. breviceps* (= *lyricus*)

Evorthodus lyricus (Girard 1858)

pertaining to a lyre, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to filiform middle rays of first dorsal fin

Evorthodus minutus Meek & Hildebrand 1928

small, type specimens ranging in length from 27-30 mm

Gillichthys Cooper 1864

in honor of Smithsonian zoologist Theodore Gill (1837-1914), "author of various learned treatises on fishes"; *ichthys*, fish

Gillichthys detrusus Gilbert & Scofield 1898

expelled, dispossessed or dislodged, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to type locality, near mouth of (i.e., expelled from) Colorado River, Mexico

Gillichthys mirabilis Cooper 1864

remarkable, 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)

bristle, allusion not explained nor evident

Gnatholepis Bleeker 1874

gnathos, jaw; *lepis*, scale, allusion not explained, presumably referring to scales on head and cheek of *G. anjerensis*

Gnatholepis anjerensis (Bleeker 1851)

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

Gnatholepis argus Larson & Buckle 2005

Argus, mythical hundred-eyed guardian of Io, whose eyes after death were transformed into the feathers of a peacock, referring to eye-like blue-spotted pattern along sides of males

Gnatholepis caudimaculata Larson & Buckle 2012

cauda-, tail; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to distinctive vertical oval blackish-to-dark-gray blotch across caudal-fin base

Gnatholepis cauerensis cauerensis (Bleeker 1853)

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

Gnatholepis cauerensis australis Randall & Greenfield 2001

southern, referring to the southern location of the islands in southeast Oceania where it occurs

Gnatholepis cauerensis hawaiiensis Randall & Greenfield 2001

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Hawaiian Islands, proposed as a Hawaiian subspecies of *G. cauerensis*

Gnatholepis gymnocara Randall & Greenfield 2001

gymnos, bare or naked; *kara*, 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)**

ophthalmos, eye; *taenia*, band, 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, 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 type

***Gnatholepis yoshinoi* Suzuki & Randall 2009**

in honor of Tetsuo Yoshino, University of the Ryukyus, for his “extensive” taxonomic research on the fishes of Japan

***Gobioides* Lacepède 1800**

-oides, having the form of: *Gobius*, referring to previous placement of *Gobius* (now *Taenioides*) *anguillaris* in that genus

***Gobioides africanus* (Giltay 1935)**

-anus, 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”; since this spelling is in prevailing usage, emendment is not recommended]

***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 type of this one, along with extensive field notes and color sketches of most of the fishes collected

***Gobioides peruanus* (Steindachner 1880)**

Peruvian, described from specimens collected off the coasts of Ecuador and Peru

***Gobioides sagitta* (Günther 1862)**

arrow, referring to its compressed, elongate body shape

***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**

spear-shaped, presumably referring to elongate body with elongate and pointed caudal fin

***Gobionellus liolepis* (Meek & Hildebrand 1928)**

leios, smooth; *lepis*, scale, referring to its cycloid scales, compared to ctenoid scales of *Euctenogobius panamensis* (= *G. daguae*)

***Gobionellus microdon* (Gilbert 1892)**

micro-, small; *odon*, tooth, referring to its “minute teeth, scarcely visible without the use of a lens”

***Gobionellus occidentalis* (Boulenger 1909)**

western, referring to distribution in West Africa, compared to East African and Indian distribution of presumed congeners in *Oxyurichthys*

***Gobionellus oceanicus* (Pallas 1770)**

-icus, belonging to: the ocean, based on nonbinominal name published by Gronovius (1763), type locality unknown, possibly from the western Atlantic

***Gobionellus stomatus* Starks 1913**

mouthed, 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, goby; *pterus*, allusion not explained, probably referring to type species, *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), Officer-in-charge, Fisheries Department, Singapore, type locality (who, per Herre 1940, “greatly” aided Herre’s study of Malayan fishes)

Gobiopterus brachypterus (Bleeker 1855)

brachys, short; *pterus*, fin, presumably referring to short second (soft) dorsal and anal fins and/or truncate caudal fin

Gobiopterus chuno (Hamilton 1822)

apparent latinization of *Chano*, its local name near Calcutta, India (per Hamilton’s notes as published by Hora in 1934)

Gobiopterus lacustris (Herre 1927)

lacustrine (belonging to a lake), “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-, large; *lepis*, 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, suffix denoting place: Mindanao, Philippines, type locality

Gobiopterus panayensis (Herre 1944)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Panay, Philippines, type locality (also occurs in Singapore)

Gobiopterus semivestitus (Munro 1949)

semi-, partial; *vestitus*, clothed, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to less than 20 series of scales, not extending beyond first dorsal fin

Gobiopterus smithi Menon & Talwar 1972

in honor of ichthyologist J. L. B. Smith (1897–1968), who confirmed its identity [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

Gobiopterus stellatus (Herre 1927)

covered with stars, “more or less thickly spattered over sides and dorsally with small black stellate or dendritic spots”

Gymnoamblyopus Murdy & Ferraris 2003

gymnos, bare or naked, referring to absence of scales; *Amblyopus*, type genus of then-recognized subfamily Amblyopinae

Gymnoamblyopus novaeguineae Murdy & Ferraris 2003

of Papua New Guinea, where it is known only from the Lower Fly River

Gymnogobius Gill 1863

gymnos, bare or naked, referring to absence of scales on *G. macrognathos*; *gobius*, goby

Subgenus **Gymnogobius****Gymnogobius cylindricus (Tomiya 1936)**

referring to cylindrical anterior part of body

Gymnogobius macrognathos (Bleeker 1860)

macro-, long; *gnathos*, jaw, referring to wide cleft of mouth, extending beyond orbit

Gymnogobius scrobiculatus (Takagi 1957)

having a small 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 Keitaro Uchida, Kyushu University, who recommended that Takagi study the gobies of Japan based on the sensory (lateral) line system as a taxonomic character

Subgenus **Chloe Jordan & Snyder 1901**

-ea, 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)

chestnut, 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)**

hepta, seven; *acanthus*, spine, referring to seven spines of first dorsal fin (compared to 5-6 spines in most other Japanese gobies that Hilgendorf examined)

***Gymnogobius mororanus* (Jordan & Snyder 1901)**

-anus, belonging to: Mororan, Hokkaido, Japan, type locality (also occurs in Korea, Russia and Kuril Islands)

***Gymnogobius nigrimembranis* (Wu & Wang 1931)**

nigra, black; *membranis*, membrane, referring to bluish-black gill membranes [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here; placed in *Chaenogobius* by some workers]

***Gymnogobius taranetzi* (Pinchuk 1978)**

in honor of 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 & Chereshevnev 2005

-iola, diminutive connoting endearment: named after Soviet 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 operiens* 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, suffix denoting place: Petschili (also spelled Běizhili, i.e., North Zhili), a northern province in China until 1928, now in Hebei Province, type locality (also occurs in Russia and Japan)

***Gymnogobius urotaenia* (Hilgendorf 1879)**

oura, tail; *taenia*, band, presumably referring to dark streak along upper and lower edges of caudal peduncle, perhaps a juvenile feature (Hilgendorf described his specimens as “young,” up to 37 mm) that does not appear on adults (Erwin Schraml, pers. comm.)

***Gymnogobius transversefasciatus* (Wu & Zhou 1990)**

fasciatus, banded, referring to 10 irregular dark transverse bands on sides

***Gymnogobius zhoushanensis* Zhao, Wu & Zhong 2007**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Zhoushan Island, Zhejiang Province, China, where it is endemic

***Hemigobius* Bleeker 1874**

hemi-, partial, 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 hoevenii* (Bleeker 1851)**

patronym not identified but almost certainly 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)**

melano-, black; *oura*, tailed, described as having a black caudal fin (later accounts and contemporary photos indicate that tail is not black but contains black spots)

***Hyracanogobius* Iljin 1928**

named for the Hyrcanian Ocean, ancient name of the Caspian Sea, in whose basin *H. bergi* occurs; *gobius*, goby

***Hyracanogobius bergi* Iljin 1928**

in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Lev (or Leo) Semyonovich Berg (1876-1950), who described several gobies from the Caspian Sea, where this one occurs

***Ilypnus* Jordan & Evermann 1896**

ilyis, mud; *hypnos*, slumber, referring to occurrence of *I. gilberti* over mud flats

***Ilypnus gilberti* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)**

in honor of ichthyologist and fisheries biologist Charles H. Gilbert (1859-1928), the Eigenmanns’ colleague at Indiana University

***Ilypnus luculentus* (Ginsburg 1938)**

full of light, lighter than any known species of *Lepidogobius*, genus at time of description

***Inu* Snyder 1909**

a Japanese word meaning dog, referring to its “voracious-looking” 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

Karsten Murdy 2002

in honor of Karsten E. Hartel, Curatorial Associate in Ichthyology, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, who “greatly assisted” the author’s study as well as others through the years

***Karsten totoyensis* (Garman 1903)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Totoya, Fiji Islands, type locality

***Knipowitschia Iljin* 1927**

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

***Knipowitschia byblisia* Ahnelt 2011**

-*ia*, 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 Köyceğiz, Turkey, type locality

***Knipowitschia caucasica* (Berg 1916)**

-*ica*, belonging to: Caucasus region of Russia, referring to distribution in Black and Caspian seas (also occurs in Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Azov and Aral 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 Köyceğiz, Turkey, type locality

***Knipowitschia iljini* Berg 1931**

in honor of goby taxonomist Boris Sergeevich Iljin (1889–1958), who investigated the gobioid fishes of the Black and Caspian seas (this goby occurs in the latter)

***Knipowitschia longicaudata* (Kessler 1877)**

longus, long; *caudata*, tailed, presumably referring to length of caudal peduncle, 1/5 to 1/4 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 Peter J. Miller, University of Bristol, who brought this species to the authors’ attention

***Knipowitschia montenegrina* Kovačić & Šanda 2007**

-*ina*, belonging 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

***Knipowitschia radovici* Kovačić 2005**

in honor of Kovačić’s friend, ornithologist Dragan Radović (1959–2017), who encouraged and helped him to collect samples along rivers and lakes of the Adriatic Sea

***Knipowitschia ricasolii* (Di Caporiacco 1935)**

in honor of the baron Aloisio Ricasolio, who accompanied Italian biologist Nello Beccari (1883–1957) during Beccari’s 1932 trip to Turkey, during which type was collected

***Knipowitschia thessala* (Vinciguerra 1921)**

of Thessaly, Greece, where type locality (Kefalovriso spring, Monte Kissavo, near the village of Chasabali) is situated

***Lebetus* Winther 1877**

etymology not explained, perhaps derived from *lebias*, Greek for a kind of small fish, referring to small size (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* Schlieffen, Kovačić & Ordines 2019**

in honor of Robert (“Bobby”) Patzner (b. 1945), University of Salzburg (Austria), for his dedication to the study of gobies in the Mediterranean, including the Balearic Islands (where this one occurs)

***Lebetus scorpioides* (Collett 1874)**

-*oides*, having the form of: allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to the arachnid scorpion, or to *scorpaena*, Greek for sculpin, referring to its *Cottus*-like appearance



Lentipes kaaea. From: Watson, R. E., P. Keith and G. Marquet. 2002. *Lentipes kaaea*, a new species of freshwater goby (Teleostei: Gobioidae: Sicydiinae) from New Caledonia. *Bulletin Français de la Pêche et de la Pisciculture* v. 364 (no. 1): 173-185.

***Lentipes* Günther 1861**

etymology not explained, possibly *lentis*, slow or pliant; *pous*, foot, referring to ventral fins, which are united to form a semicircular disk adherent to the belly

***Lentipes adelphizonus* Watson & Kottelat 2006**

adelphos, brother or twin; *zonatus*, banded, referring to two broad bars on body

***Lentipes andamanicus* (Mukerji 1935)**

-icus, belonging to: Andaman Islands, Eastern Indian Ocean, only known area of occurrence

***Lentipes argenteus* Keith, Hadiaty & Lord 2014**

silvery, referring to distinctive grayish-to-silver body color of males

***Lentipes armatus* Sakai & Nakamura 1979**

armed or armored, referring to its body “armored with forked scales”

***Lentipes bunagaya* Maeda & Kobayashi 2021**

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 matronymic “*ae*” nor the patronymic “*i*”]

***Lentipes concolor* (Gill 1860)**

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

***Lentipes kijimuna* Maeda & Kobayashi 2021**

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, suffix denoting place: Mekongga Mountains (Sulawesi, Indonesia), type locality

***Lentipes mindanaoensis* Chen 2004**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: eastern Mindanao, Philippines, type locality

***Lentipes multiradiatus* Allen 2001**

multi-, many; *radiatus*, rayed, referring to higher pectoral-fin ray count (20) compared to congeners known 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 are of occurrence; *rufus*, red, referring to this goby's 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 rubrofasciatus* Maugé, Marquet & Laboute 1992**

rubro-, red; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to red posterior half of body

***Lentipes solomonensis* Jenkins, Allen & Boseto 2008**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Solomon Islands, type locality

***Lentipes venustus* Allen 2004**

beautiful, elegant or graceful, referring to "remarkable" coloration of males

***Lentipes watsoni* Allen 1997**

in honor of gobiid researcher Ronald Watson, for his "fine" contributions to our knowledge of the then-recognized subfamily Sicydiinae

***Lentipes whittenorum* Watson & Kottelat 1994**

-*orum*, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of wildlife biologists Anthony (Tony, b. 1953) and his wife Jane (b. 1954), who assisted Kottelat during various projects in Indonesia, especially the survey of Bali, where this goby occurs

***Lepidogobius* Gill 1859**

lepto, scale, presumably referring to head and body covered with small cycloid scales; *gobius*, goby

***Lepidogobius lepidus* (Girard 1858)**

elegant, 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* meaning slender, perhaps referring to its slender, compressed and tapering body

***Lethops* Hubbs 1926**

lethos, to forget; *ops*, eye, referring to its poorly developed eyes

***Lethops connectens* Hubbs 1926**

connecting, "apparently much more closely related to the well known blind goby of the California reefs, *Typhlogobius californiensis*, than is any described genus"

***Leucopsarion* Hilgendorf 1880**

leucos, white, referring to translucent color in life, yellowish white in spirits; *opsarion*, a little fish used as a relish that complements the staple part of a meal (transliteration 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*, goby [not to be confused with *Lophogobius* in Gobiidae]

***Lophiogobius ocellicauda* Günther 1873**

ocellus, eyespot; *cauda*, tail, referring to black, white-edged ocellus at base of caudal-fin rays

***Luciogobius* Gill 1859**

lucius, pike (Esociformes), referring to "esociform position" of dorsal and anal fins of *L. guttatus*; *gobius*, goby

***Luciogobius adapel* Okiyama 2001**

a-, without; *dapel*, acronym of three fins, dorsal (d), anal (a), pelvic (pel), referring to the absence of these fins

***Luciogobius albus* Regan 1940**

white, referring to its white, unpigmented coloration

***Luciogobius ama* (Snyder 1909)**

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

***Luciogobius brevipterus* Chen 1932**

brevis, short; *pterus*, fin, referring to shorter pectoral fins compared to *L. guttatus*

***Luciogobius dormitoris* Shiogaki & Dotsu 1976**

sleepy or sleeping, reflecting its Japanese name *Nemuri-mimizubaze* (sleeping worm-like goby), probably referring to its very small, subcutaneous eyes

***Luciogobius elongatus* Regan 1905**

referring to its elongate body, a characteristic of the genus

***Luciogobius fluvialis* Kanagawa, Itai & Senou 2011**

flowing or riverine, referring to its occurrence in the middle reaches of a river

***Luciogobius fonticola* Kanagawa, Itai & Senou 2011**

fontus, fountain or spring; *-cola*, dweller or inhabitant, referring to its habitat, springwater flowing up through gaps between the pebbles at the bottom of a river

***Luciogobius grandis* Arai 1970**

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**

speckled or spotted, referring to brown body “thickly punctured with black” and/or caudal, dorsal and pectoral fins dotted with black

***Luciogobius martellii* Di Caporiacco 1948**

in honor of A. Martelli, a technician at La Specola, Museum of Zoology and Natural History (Florence, Italy)

***Luciogobius pallidus* Regan 1940**

pale or pallid, described as “pale, apparently lightly pigmented”

***Luciogobius parvulus* (Snyder 1909)**

diminutive of *parvus*, small, i.e., very small, described at 37–43 mm

***Luciogobius platycephalus* Shiogaki & Dotsu 1976**

platy, wide; *cephalus*, head, referring to its broad, depressed head, wider than body

***Luciogobius punctilineatus* Koreeda & Motomura 2022**

punctum, dot; *lineatus*, lined, referring to single longitudinal dotted line along middle of body

***Luciogobius ryukyuensis* Chen, Suzuki & Senou 2008**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ryukyu Archipelago, Japan, type locality

***Luciogobius saikaiensis* Dôtu 1957**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Saikai or Seikai, Japanese name for northern part of East China Sea, 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

***Mistichthys* Smith 1902**

meistos, most, presumably used in the sense of smallest (most small), believed to be the world’s smallest (13.5) mm vertebrate at the time; *ichthys*, fish

***Mistichthys luzonensis* Smith 1902**

-ensis, 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**

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*, suffix denoting place: Cagayan Sulu, Philippines, type locality

***Mugilogobius cavifrons* (Weber 1909)**

cavus, concave; *frons*, front or forehead, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “flattened” (translation) body anteriorly

***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**

banded or striped, referring to black bands encircling body

***Mugilogobius filifer* Larson 2001**

filum, thread or filament; *fero*, to bear, referring to elongate first dorsal fin in adult males

***Mugilogobius flavomaculatus* Huang, Chen, Yung & Shao 2016**

flavus, yellow; *maculatum*, spotted, referring to 5-7 rounded, bright yellow spots on cheek and operculum

***Mugilogobius fuscus* (Herre 1940)**

dusky, referring to blackish-brown color in life, dark-brown in alcohol

***Mugilogobius fusculus* (Nichols 1951)**

diminutive of *fuscus*, 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 latifrons* (Boulenger 1897)**

latus, wide; *frons*, front or forehead, presumably referring to its head, “broader than deep”

***Mugilogobius lepidotus* Larson 2001**

scaled, referring to its scaled preoperculum, unique in the genus

***Mugilogobius littoralis* Larson 2001**

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)**

myxa, slime; *derma*, skin, referring to the “great quantity of slime with which it is covered and which often conceals its colors”

***Mugilogobius notospilus* (Günther 1877)**

notos, back; *spilos*, spot or mark, referring to black spot on posterior part of first dorsal fin

***Mugilogobius nuicocensis* Nguyen & Vo 2005**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Nui Coc Lake, Dai Tu, Thai Nguyen, Việt Nam, where it is endemic

***Mugilogobius platynotus* (Günther 1861)**

platy, broad or wide; *notos*, back, presumably referring to its “broad back”

***Mugilogobius platystoma* (Günther 1872)**

platy, broad or wide; *stoma*, mouth, 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**

rill or small brook, referring to its habitat

***Mugilogobius sarasinorum* (Boulenger 1897)**

-*orum*, 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)**

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**

like a tiger, 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

nesos, island, probably referring to occurrence of *N. hinsbyi* off Tasmania, an island state of Australia; *gobius*, goby

***Nesogobius greeni* Hoese & Larson 2006**

in honor of 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); according to 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, in recognition of his work but also recognizing the fact that McCulloch and Ogilby confused this goby under the name *Gobius* (now *Nesogobius*) *hinsbyi*

***Nesogobius pulchellus* (Castelnau 1872)**

diminutive of *pulcher*, 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**

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*, 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, suffix denoting place: Montenegro, where type locality (Morača River) is situated (also occurs in Albania)

Odontamblyopus Bleeker 1874

odontos, tooth, presumably referring to multiple rows of teeth on each jaw and/or long, curved canines of *O. rubicundus*; *amblyopus*, possibly reflecting Bleeker’s classification of this taxon in a phalanx he called Amblyopodini

***Odontamblyopus lacepedii* (Temminck & Schlegel 1845)**

in honor of Bernard-Germain-Étienne de La Ville-sur-Ilion, comte de [count of] La Cépède (also spelled as La Cépède, Lacépède, or Lacépède, 1756–1825), author of the first five volumes of *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*, who reportedly published an illustration of a Chinese specimen of this goby under the name “Taenioide Herrmannien” (a publication we have not been able to locate)

***Odontamblyopus rebecca* Murdy & Shibukawa 2003**

in honor of Rebecca Rootes, Murdy’s “life partner and spouse” [a noun in apposition without the matronymic “*ae*”]

***Odontamblyopus roseus* (Valenciennes 1837)**

pink, referring to its primary body color

***Odontamblyopus rubicundus* (Hamilton 1822)**

reddish, described as “dirty brown above, and red below”

***Odontamblyopus tenuis* (Day 1876)**

thin, referring to its “very compressed” body

Oligolepis Bleeker 1874

oligo-, few; *lepis*, 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)

Oligolepis acutipennis (Valenciennes 1837)

acutus, pointed; *pennis*, fin, referring to extended (filamentous) first five rays of first dorsal fin and lanceolate (tapered to a point) caudal fin

Oligolepis cylindriceps (Hora 1923)

cylindri-, cylindrical; *ceps*, head, referring to its “sub-cylindrical” head

Oligolepis dasi (Talwar, Chatterjee & Dev Roy 1982)

in honor of Apurba Kumar Das (b. 1952), Officer-in-Charge, Zoological Survey of India, Andaman & Nicobar Regional Station, who made specimens available for study

Oligolepis formosanus (Nichols 1958)

-anus, belonging to: Formosa (Taiwan), where it is endemic

Oligolepis jaarmani (Weber 1913)

in honor of Raden Jaarman Soemintal 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 Han Nijssen (1935-2013), Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam, for his “valuable help” is allowing the authors to examine the type of *O. jaarmani*

Oligolepis oligolepis (Bleeker 1854)

oligo-, few; *lepis*, scale, referring to larger (and therefore fewer) scales

Oligolepis stomias (Smith 1941)

Greek for a 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*, goby

Orsinigobius croaticus (Mrakovčić, Kerovec, Misetic & Schneider 1996)

Croatian, referring to type locality in Dalmatia, Croatia (also occurs in Bosnia-Herzegovina)

Orsinigobius punctatissimus (Canestrini 1864)

very spotted, referring to numerous brown dots scattered throughout the body

Oxuderces Eydoux & Souleyet 1850

latinization of the Greek *oxyderkes*, sharp sighted, referring to prominent, protruding eyes with membranous eyelids

Oxuderces dentatus Eydoux & Souleyet 1850

toothed, referring to large canine teeth of upper jaw

Oxuderces nexipinnis (Cantor 1849)

nexilis, tied together; *pinnis*, fin, referring to its united dorsal fins

Oxyurichthys Bleeker 1857

oxy, sharp and *oura*, tail, presumably referring to lanceolate caudal fin of *O. belosso* (= *papuensis*); *ichthys*, fish

Subgenus **Oxyurichthys****Oxyurichthys auchenolepis Bleeker 1876**

auchenos, nape or neck; *lepis*, scale, referring to scales on low median crest of nape

Oxyurichthys chinensis Pezold & Larson 2015

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Hainan Island, China, type locality

Oxyurichthys cornutus McCulloch & Waite 1918

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 Emperor 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 limophilus Pezold & Larson 2015

limus, silt; *philus*, lover of, referring to its habitat, mud substrates in a protected harbor

Oxyurichthys lonchotus (Jenkins 1903)

furnished with a point, presumably referring to its “long and pointed” caudal fin

***Oxyurichthys longicauda* (Steindachner 1893)**

longus, long; *cauda*, tail, referring to long and pointed caudal fin

***Oxyurichthys microlepis* (Bleeker 1849)**

micro-, small; *lepis*, scale, referring to its small scales, 50 along lateral line

***Oxyurichthys notonema* (Weber 1909)**

notos, back; *nema*, thread, referring to elongate and filamentous first 4-5 spines in first dorsal fin of both sexes

***Oxyurichthys nuchalis* (Barnard 1927)**

nuchal, 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)**

ophthalmos, eye; *nema*, thread, 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, 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), 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)**

stigma, mark or spot; *lophius*, 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 patronymic “i”]

***Oxyurichthys tentacularis* (Valenciennes 1837)**

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**

zeta, last letter of Roman alphabet, 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, suffix denoting place: mouth of the Great Kei River, South Africa, type locality