

# The *ETYFish* Project

© Christopher Scharpf

COMMENTS: 

v. 19.0 - 12 May 2024

## Order GOBIIFORMES (part 1 of 7)

### Suborder TRICHONOTOIDEI

#### Family TRICHONOTIDAE Sanddivers

1 genus · 10 species

##### ***Trichonotus* Bloch & Schneider 1801**

*trichos*, hair or ray; *notus*, back, referring to elongate or filamentous anterior dorsal-fin rays of *T. setiger* males

##### ***Trichonotus arabicus* Randall & Tarr 1994**

Arabian, named for its occurrence in the Arabian (Persian) Gulf and Arabian Sea

##### ***Trichonotus blochii* Castelnau 1875**

in honor of physician-naturalist Marcus Elieser Bloch (1723–1799), who proposed the genus (with Schneider) in 1801

##### ***Trichonotus cyclograptus* (Alcock 1890)**

*cyclo-*, circle; *graptus*, marked, referring to “brilliant” turquoise-gold eyespots arranged in parallel rows on head and body, and on dorsal, anal and caudal fins (eyesspots turn to dark-gray rings in alcohol)

##### ***Trichonotus elegans* Shimada & Yoshino 1984**

elegant, referring to its “elegant body shape and undulating swimming motion”

##### ***Trichonotus filamentosus* (Steindachner 1867)**

filamentous, presumably referring to elongate middle ventral-fin ray

##### ***Trichonotus halstead* Clark & Pohle 1996**

in honor of dive instructor and underwater photographer Dinah Halstead and her husband Bob (1944–2018), a dive-tour operator, both “phenomenal fish observers, whose expertise in fishes of PNG [Papua New Guinea] has contributed greatly to our studies” [a noun in apposition, without the plural eponymic “*orum*”]

##### ***Trichonotus marleyi* (Smith 1936)**

in honor of Natal fisheries officer Harold Walter Bell-Marley (1872–1945), who presented type

##### ***Trichonotus nikii* Clark & von Schmidt 1966**

in honor of Niki Konstantinou, “youngest member on the field trip to the Red Sea” (type locality); according to a 2015 obituary of the senior author, Niki is Nickolas, her youngest son, six-years-old at the time, whose dive mask held the type specimen, and for whom the fish was nicknamed “Tricky Niki” due to its sand-burying behavior (the formal naming of the fish after him was “Much to my brother’s annoyance,” Nikolas later said)

##### ***Trichonotus setiger* Bloch & Schneider 1801**

*seti*, setae (hair-like structures); *-iger*, to bear, presumably referring to long, filamentous anterior dorsal-fin rays of males

##### ***Trichonotus somaliensis* Katayama, Motomura & Endo 2012**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: coast of Somalia, type locality

### Suborder GOBIOIDEI

#### Family RHYACICHTHYIDAE Loach Gobies

##### ***Protogobius* Watson & Pöllabauer 1998**

*protos*, first; *gobius*, goby, allusion not explained, probably referring to a number a primitive (plesiomorphic) characters that demonstrate its position as a basal gobioid

##### ***Protogobius attiti* Watson & Pöllabauer 1998**

in honor of Chief Attiti, one of the Melanesian chiefs of the tribe Goro, who was “quick to recognize the new goby, but stated there was no name for it among the Melanesians” [a noun in apposition without the patronymic “*i*”]

##### ***Rhyacichthys* Boulenger 1901**

*rhyaco*, torrent, referring to its occurrence in fast-flowing streams; *ichthys*, fish

##### ***Rhyacichthys aspro* (Valenciennes 1837)**

presumably referring to its superficial resemblance with the European percid *Aspro apron* (= *Zingel asper*)

***Rhyacichthys guilberti* Dingerkus & Séret 1992**

in honor of entomologist Eric Guilbert, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), who helped collect holotype

***Rhyacichthys novaeguineae* Boulenger 1903**

of Papua New Guinea, where it is endemic

**Family ODONTOBUTIDAE Freshwater Sleepers**

8 genera · 27 species

***Maipotera* Endruweit 2024**

Mai, in honor of Mai Dinh Yen, DVZUT, who described type species, *M. hotayensis*, in 1978; *rypos*, soil, and *teras*, monster, referring to “camouflage coloration well resembling the bottom layer in a pond, and its massive dentition”

***Maipotera hotayensis* (Mai 1978)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Ho Tay, northern Viêt Nam, type locality

***Microdous* Li, He, Jiang, Liu & Li 2018**

*micro-*, small; *odous*, teeth, referring to slender and tiny teeth on vomer

***Microdous amblyrhynchos* Hu, Lan & Li 2023**

*amblys*, blunt; *rhynchos*, snout, referring to its blunt snout, compared with pointed snout of *M. chalmersi*

***Microdous ampliseriatus* Endruweit 2024**

*amplius*, more or additional; *seriatus*, in a row, referring to additional row of papillae in cephalic lateralis system

***Microdous chalmersi* (Nichols & Pope 1927)**

in honor of Chalmers Salisbury, son of Clarence G. Salisbury, M.D., American Presbyterian Mission of Hainan, China, honored in the same publication (Cyprinidae: *Osteochilus salisburyi*) for his interest and aid in Nichols' work

***Microdous namxamensis* (Chen & Kottelat 2004)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Nam Xam, a tributary of the Nam Ma, northeastern Laos, type locality

***Microdous scharpfi* Endruweit 2024**

in honor of Christopher Scharpf (b. 1961), The ETYFish Project, “who helped in countless occasions with literature and etymologies”

***Micropercops* Fowler & Bean 1920**

*ops*, appearance, referring to superficial resemblance of *M. dabryi* to the diminutive North American percid *Etheostoma microperca*

***Micropercops borealis* Nichols 1930**

northern, proposed as a northern subspecies of *M. dabryi*

***Micropercops cinctus* (Dabry de Thiersant 1872)**

girdle or belt, referring to dark crossbands on yellowish body

***Micropercops dabryi* Fowler & Bean 1920**

in honor of Pierre Dabry de Thiersant (1826-1898), fish culturist, French counsel to China and student of Chinese fishes, who described *M. cinctus* in 1872

***Micropercops swinhonis* (Günther 1873)**

-*is*, genitive singular of: Robert Swinhoe (1836-1877), British consul and naturalist at Shanghai, China, who collected holotype

***Micropercops xanthi* (Günther 1888)**

*xanthos*, yellow, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its “light” coloration [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

***Neodontobutis* Chen, Kottelat & Wu 2002**

*neo-*, new, referring to similarities with the related genus *Odontobutis*

***Neodontobutis aurarmus* (Vidthayanon 1995)**

*auro-*, golden; *armus*, arm, referring to distinctive golden-brown color of pectoral-fin base (anatomically homologous to the arm)

***Neodontobutis hainanensis* (Chen 1985)**

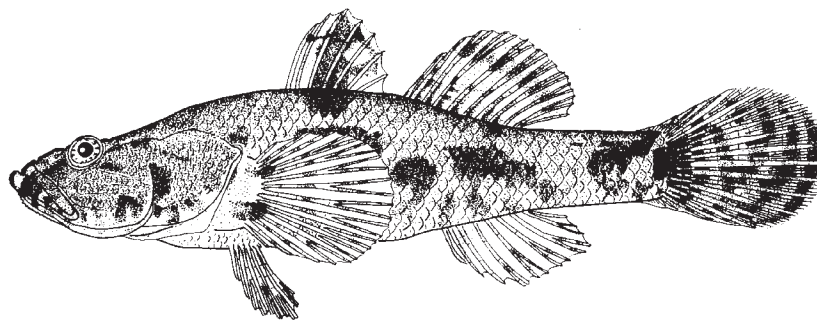
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Hainan Island, China, type locality

***Neodontobutis lani* Zhou & Li 2022**

in honor of Jiahu Lan, Aquatic Bureau of Du'an, who obtained type specimens at a local market in Longzhou Town, Chongzuo City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China

***Neodontobutis ngheanensis* Nguyen & Nguyen 2011**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Nghe An province, Viêt Nam, where type locality (Khe Khang stream, Pumat National



*Odontobutis interruptus*. From: Iwata, A., S.-R. Jeon, N. Mizuno and K.-C. Choi. 1985.  
A revision of the eleotrid goby genus *Odontobutis* in Japan, Korea and China.  
*Japanese Journal of Ichthyology* v. 31 (no. 4): 373-388.

Park) is situated

***Neodontobutis tonkinensis* (Mai 1978)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Tonkin, Viêt Nam, type locality (also occurs on Hainan Island, China)

***Odontobutis* Bleeker 1874**

*odontos*, tooth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to outer row of teeth, which are slightly enlarged compared to *Butis* (Butidae), its presumed confamilial at the time

***Odontobutis haifengensis* Chen 1985**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Haifeng Xian, Guangdong Province, China, type locality

***Odontobutis hikimius* Iwata & Sakai 2002**

latinization of *Hikimi*, name junior author (1998) had given for one of five geographic groups of *O. obscura*, referring to Hikimi River, Shimane Prefecture, Japan, type locality

***Odontobutis interruptus* Iwata & Jeon 1985**

interrupted, referring to pale crossbands on body interrupted by a pale longitudinal line on each side

***Odontobutis obscurus* (Temminck & Schlegel 1845)**

dark, referring to its “dirty brown” coloration, “irregularly clouded with blackish brown” (translations)

***Odontobutis platycephala* Iwata & Jeon 1985**

*platy*, flat; *cephala*, head, referring to its large, depressed head

***Odontobutis potamophilus* (Günther 1861)**

*potamos*, river; *philos*, fond of or loving, referring to its fluviatile habitat

***Odontobutis sinensis* Wu, Chen & Chong 2002**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), where it is endemic

***Odontobutis yaluensis* Wu, Wu & Xie 1993**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Yalu River drainage, China, type locality

***Percottus* Dybowski 1877**

a combination of *Perca* and *Cottus*, referring to its similarity to perches (Percidae) and sculpins (Cottidae)

***Percottus glenii* Dybowski 1877**

in honor of Col. Nikolay Alexandrovich Glen, whose efforts improved the well-being of the Ussuri River area (Ussuriland) of Russia, type locality (also occurs in China and Korea; introduced in Europe)

***Sineleotris* Herre 1940**

*Sino*-, of Sinica (China), referring to Hong Kong distribution of *S. saccharae*; *Eleotris*, its presumed confamilial at the time

***Sineleotris saccharae* Herre 1940**

*saccharum*, sugar, i.e., of sugar, in honor of Mr. B. E. Sugars, secretary of the Hong Kong Aquarium Society, who collected type

***Terateleotris* Shibukawa, Iwata & Viravong 2001**

*teras*, a marvel or a monster; *Eleotris*, sleeper goby, referring to its “remarkable character arrangements,” which make the interrelationships of basal gobioids “chaotic”

***Terateleotris aspro* (Kottelat 1998)**

referring to similar color pattern with *Rhyacichthys aspro* (Rhyacichthyidae) and the European percid *Zingel asper*



*Milyeringa veritas*. From: Whitley, G. P. 1945. New sharks and fishes from Western Australia. Part 2. *Australian Zoologist* v. 11 (pt 1): 1-42, Pl. 1.

### Family MILYERINGIDAE Blind Cave Gobies

#### ***Milyeringa* Whitley 1945**

named for Milyering, 20 miles southwest of Vlamingh Head, North West Cape, Western Australia, type locality

#### ***Milyeringa justitia* Larson & Foster 2013**

justice, to complement the name of its only congener, *M. veritas*, which means truth: “As truth and justice are supposed to go together, we name this species *justitia*, from the Latin for justice, in the hope that justice helps the species to survive on Barrow Island, which has been an oilfield since 1967 and is most recently the site of the Gorgon Gas Hub development.”

#### ***Milyeringa veritas* Whitley 1945**

truth; according to Whitley (1951): like “Truth,” this blind cave goby was “found at the bottom of the well,” alluding to a quote attributed to the pre-Socratic Greek philosopher Democritus (460 BC–c. 370 BC): “Truth lies at the bottom of a well, the depth of which, alas! gives but little hope of release.” (another version: “Of truth we know nothing, for truth lies at the bottom of a well.”)

#### ***Typhleotris* Petit 1933**

*typhlos*, blind, i.e., a blind *Eleotris* (Eleotridae), referring to its presumed relationship with that genus

#### ***Typhleotris madagascariensis* Petit 1933**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Madagascar, where it is endemic to groundwaters of the Mahafaly Plateau

#### ***Typhleotris mararybe* Sparks & Chakrabarty 2012**

derived from the Malagasy words *marary* (ill or sick) and *be* (big), meaning “very sick” or “big sickness,” referring to the strange and debilitating viral fever that members of the field team suffered after diving in the Madagascar sinkhole where it occurs

#### ***Typhleotris pauliani* Arnoult 1959**

in honor of prominent French entomologist and former deputy director of the Institut de Recherche Scientifique de Madagascar, Renaud Paulian (1913-2003), who collected type specimens and did much seminal work on western Indian Ocean biogeography

### Family ELEOTRIDAE Spinycheek Sleepers

28 genera · 171 species/subspecies · Taxonomic note: Includes taxa sometimes placed in the family Xenisthmidae.

#### ***Allomicrodesmus* Schultz 1966**

*allo-*, other or different, i.e., another genus presumed to be closely related to *Microdesmus* (Gobiidae)

#### ***Allomicrodesmus dorotheae* Schultz 1966**

in honor of Schultz’ wife, Dorothea Bowers Schultz, who illustrated many of the new species in his monograph (but not this one)

#### ***Allomogurnda* Allen 2003**

*allo-*, other or different, referring to its general appearance, which resembles *Mogurnda*

#### ***Allomogurnda flavimarginata* Allen 2003**

*flavus*, yellow; *marginata*, margined, referring to broad yellow margins on dorsal fins

#### ***Allomogurnda hoesei* Allen 2003**

in honor of ichthyologist Douglass F. Hoese (b. 1942), Australian Museum (Sydney), for numerous contributions to

gobiid systematics

**Allomogurda insularis Allen 2003**

of an island, referring to type locality, situated on Goodenough Island, eastern Papua New Guinea

**Allomogurda landfordorum Allen 2003**

in honor of Alan and Julia Landford, formerly of Bulolo, Papua New Guinea, for their assistance with collecting paratypes of this species and *A. flavimarginata* [originally spelled *landfordi*, but since name honors more than one person, emendment is necessary]

**Allomogurda montana Allen 2003**

of the mountains, referring to its occurrence in primary forest at an elevation of ~580 m

**Allomogurda multicincta Allen & Hoese 2017**

*multi-*, many; *cinctus*, belted or encircled, referring to series of relatively narrow brown bars on body

**Allomogurda nesolepis (Weber 1907)**

*nesos*, island; *lepis*, scale, referring to “scales between the eyes and crest forming a kind of island in which those scales are larger than those behind them” (translation)

**Allomogurda papua Allen 2003**

Papua, English historical name for southeastern Papua New Guinea, where it occurs

**Allomogurda sampricei Allen 2003**

in honor of Samuel Price, a “keen teenage naturalist” from Jayapura, Indonesia, who collected type

**Belobranchus Bleeker 1856**

tautonymous with *Eleotris belobrancha* (but unnecessarily renamed *B. quoyi*), referring to branchiostegal rays, which terminate anteriorly into a spine

**Belobranchus belobranchus (Valenciennes 1837)**

*belos*, arrow; *branchus*, gill, referring to branchiostegal rays of *B. belobranchus*, which terminate anteriorly into a spine

**Belobranchus segura Keith, Hadiaty & Lord 2012**

in honor of the authors’ friend Gilles Ségura, hydrobiologist, for his “extensive and enthusiastic work on freshwater fauna” [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

**Bunaka Herre 1927**

from *bunak*, Negrito name for *B. pinguis* (= *gyrinooides*)

**Bunaka gyrinooides (Bleeker 1853)**

*-oides*, having the form of: *gyrinus*, tadpole, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to body anteriorly cylindrical and posteriorly compressed

**Caecieleotris Walsh & Chakrabarty 2016**

*caecus*, blind, referring to its lack of eyes; *Eleotris*, type genus of family

**Caecieleotris morrisi Walsh & Chakrabarty 2016**

in honor of “good friend and colleague” Thomas L. Morris, “renowned cave diver and speleobiologist, intrepid explorer, and respected conservationist devoted to the protection of karst habitats and their associated biotas”; Morris discovered this species and collected type

**Calumia Smith 1958**

etymology not explained nor evident

**Calumia eilperinae Allen & Erdmann 2010**

in honor of environmental journalist Juliet Eilperin, “who has continued to expose [promote?] and support the Bird’s Head Seascape marine conservation program [encompassing Cenderawasih Bay, West Papua, Indonesia, type locality] through her excellent reportage of the initiative”

**Calumia godeffroyi (Günther 1877)**

in honor of shipping magnate Johann Cesar VI. Godeffroy (1813-1885), who commissioned natural history collections in Australia and the South Seas, and whose Museum Godeffroy (Hamburg, Germany), housed type and published its description

**Calumia papuensis Allen & Erdmann 2010**

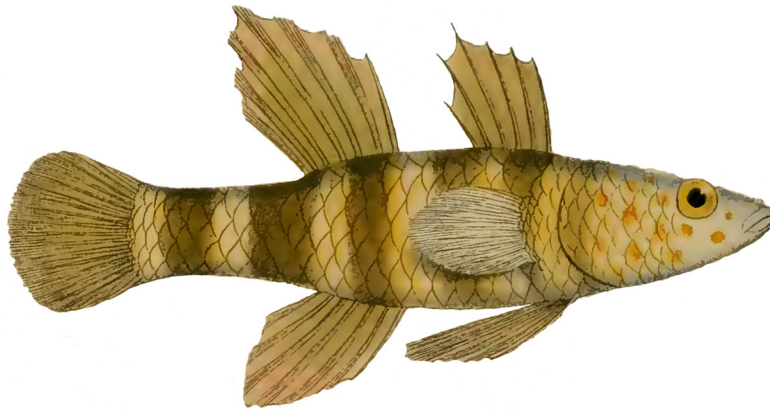
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Papua Province, Indonesia, type locality

**Calumia profunda Larson & Hoese 1980**

of the depths, referring to its being found at relatively deep (38 m) coral reefs

**Dormitator Gill 1861**

Latin for “one who sleeps,” derived from “*dormeur*,” vernacular used in the early 19th-century French colonies of South America and source of the English vernacular “sleeper,” presumably referring to their seemingly lethargic behavior (see *Eleotris*)



*Calumia godeffroyi*. From: Günther, A. 1877. Andrew Garrett's Fische der Südsee. Band II, Heft. VI. *Journal des Muséum Godeffroy* v. 4 (no. 13): 169-216, Pls. 101-120

***Dormitator cubanus* Ginsburg 1953**

Cuban, known only from the western Atlantic waters off Cuba

***Dormitator latifrons* (Richardson 1844)**

*latus*, broad; *frons*, brow or face, referring to its broad and flat head

***Dormitator lebretonis* (Steindachner 1870)**

*-is*, genitive singular of: Dr. Lebreton (forename not given), “dear friend” (translation), who helped Steindachner in “every way” (translation) during his stay in Dagana, Senegal (type locality)

***Dormitator maculatus* (Bloch 1792)**

spotted, described as having brown spots on head and sides and black spots on belly

***Eleotris* Bloch & Schneider 1801**

Ancient Greek name for an unidentified fish from the Nile, meaning unknown, applied by Gronow (1756) to gobiiform fishes without explanation; Jordan and Gilbert (1883) are incorrect in saying that the name is derived from the Greek *hēleós*, meaning bewildered

***Eleotris acanthopoma* Bleeker 1853**

*acanthus*, spine; *poma*, lid or covering, referring to conical and curved preopercular spine

***Eleotris amblyopsis* (Cope 1871)**

*amblys*, blunt; *opsis*, face, referring to its prominent chin

***Eleotris annobonensis* Blanc, Cadenat & Stauch 1968**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Annobón Island, Gulf of Guinea, type locality

***Eleotris aquadulcis* Allen & Coates 1990**

*aqua*, water; *dulcis*, fresh, referring to its purely freshwater habitat

***Eleotris beliziana* Sauvage 1880**

*-anus*, belonging to: Belize, one of the type localities (also described from French Guiana)

***Eleotris bosetoi* Mennesson, Keith, Ebner & Gerbeaux 2016**

in honor of the authors' friend David Boseto, for his “extensive and enthusiastic” work on the freshwater fauna of the Solomon Islands (he also helped collect type)

***Eleotris daganensis* Steindachner 1870**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: near Dagana, Senegal, type locality (but occurs along Africa south to Namibia)

***Eleotris diamsoi* Mennesson, Keith & Feunteun 2020**

named for the DIAMSOI (DIversité des AMphihalins du Sud-Ouest de l'océan Indien) program of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), which enabled the collection of specimens in Madagascar

***Eleotris douniasi* Keith, Mennesson, Dahruddin & Hubert 2021**

in honor of Edmond Dounias, Institute for Research and Development (Indonesia), for his “kindness and for facilitating field missions in Indonesia for several years”

***Eleotris eigenmanni* Popta 1921**

in honor of Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927), the “great fish expert” (translation) of South America [although this species occurs in Indonesia]

***Eleotris fasciata* Chen 1964**

banded, presumably referring to two longitudinal short black bands projecting from hind margin of eye, and a third band below median of eye, all three reaching or nearly reaching hind margin or preoperculum

***Eleotris feai* Thys van den Audenaerde & Tortonese 1974**

in honor of Leonardo Fea (1852-1903), Italian explorer, zoologist, painter and naturalist, who collected type in 1902

***Eleotris fusca* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)**

dark or dusky, referring to brown body coloration

***Eleotris klunzingerii* Pfeffer 1893**

in honor of German physician and zoologist Carl Benjamin Klunzinger (1834-1914), whose 1870 synopsis of Red Sea fishes is cited many times by Pfeffer

***Eleotris lutea* Day 1876**

yellow, but Day did not mention this color in his description; instead, he said it is “dirty-grayish” with dark/black spots (contemporary accounts appear to confirm grayish coloration)

***Eleotris macrocephala* (Bleeker 1857)**

*macro-* large; *cephalus*, from kephale, head, referring to its “considerably” (translation) longer (but more slender and lower) head compared with its *Culius* (= *Eleotris*) congeners in the Indian Archipelago

***Eleotris mauritiana* Bennett 1832**

*-ana*, belonging to: Mauritius (Mascarenes, southwestern Indian Ocean), type locality

***Eleotris melanosoma* Bleeker 1853**

*melanos*, black; *soma*, body, presumably referring to dark- or black-green (“nigricante-viridi”) upper body color

***Eleotris melanura* Bleeker 1849**

*melano-*, black; *oura*, tailed (but consistently treated as a noun by Bleeker, tail), referring to black caudal-fin base [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

***Eleotris oxycephala* Temminck & Schlegel 1845**

*oxy*, sharp; *cephalus*, head, referring to its more pointed head compared to *Odontobutis obscura* (Odontobutidae), its presumed congener at the time

***Eleotris pellegrini* Maugé 1984**

in honor of French ichthyologist Jacques Pellegrin (1873-1944), who reported this species as *E. vittata* in 1933

***Eleotris perniger* (Cope 1871)**

*per-*, very; *niger*, black, referring to body coloration and/or black bars on fins

***Eleotris picta* Kner 1863**

painted, probably referring to numerous spots and white striations on lower body

***Eleotris pisonis* (Gmelin 1789)**

*-is*, genitive singular of: William Piso (1611-1678), Dutch physician and naturalist, who, with Georg Marcgrave, wrote about this goby (and provided a pre-Linnaean name) in 1648

***Eleotris sahanaensis* Mennesson, Keith & Feunteun 2020**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Sahana River, Madagascar, type locality

***Eleotris sandwicensis* Vaillant & Sauvage 1875**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Sandwich Islands, former name of Hawaiian Islands, where it is endemic

***Eleotris senegalensis* Steindachner 1870**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Senegal, type locality

***Eleotris soaresi* Playfair 1867**

in honor of João da Costa Soares of Mozambique, type locality (Soares was a Portuguese slaver involved in what the French called the “Free Labour System”)

***Eleotris sumatraensis* Mennesson, Keith, Sukmono, Risdawati & Hubert 2021**

*-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sumatra, where it is endemic

***Eleotris tecta* Bussing 1996**

concealed or disguised, referring to its apparent scarcity and the fact that it has not been distinguished until recently from its congener, *E. picta*

***Eleotris tubularis* Heller & Snodgrass 1903**

tubular, presumably referring to anterior nostril tubes extending beyond mouth

***Eleotris valadei* Keith, Mennesson & Henriette 2020**

in honor of hydrobiologist Pierre Valade, Ocea Consult, who collected several specimens of this species at Reunion

Island and Mayotte

***Eleotris vittata* Duméril 1861**

banded, referring to broad black band on sides

***Eleotris vomerodentata* Maugé 1984**

*vomer*, roof of mouth; *dentata*, toothed, referring to an oval-shaped patch of small caniniform teeth on vomer

***Eleotris woworae* Keith, Mennesson, Sauri & Hubert 2021**

in honor of Daisy Wowor, Division of Zoology of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (Cibinong), who helped the authors collect freshwater fishes all around Indonesia

***Eleotris wuhanlini* Endruweit 2024**

in honor of Wu Han-Lin, Shanghai Ocean University (Shanghai, China) who described this species as *E. acanthopoma haunanensis* in 1991 but used a preoccupied name

***Erotelis* Poey 1860**

anagram of *Eleotris*, a closely related genus

***Erotelis armiger* (Jordan & Richardson 1895)**

bearing arms, referring to concealed antrorse hook below preopercle

***Erotelis clarki* (Hildebrand 1938)**

in honor of pathologist Herbert C. Clark (1877-1960), director of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (Panama), who made possible the “investigations resulting in the discovery of this and several other new species of Panamanian fishes”

***Erotelis shropshirei* (Hildebrand 1938)**

in honor of J. B. Shropshire, supervisor of malaria control for the U.S. Army in Panama, who “took the holotype in the dry dock at Mount Hope, when it was pumped out, and who assisted [Hildebrand] in many other ways while he was working in Panama in 1937”

***Erotelis smaragdus smaragdus* (Valenciennes 1837)**

emerald, alluding to *esmeralda negra*, its common name in Havana, Cuba (type locality)

***Erotelis smaragdus civitatum* Ginsburg 1953**

of the states, allusion not explained but almost certainly referring to its distribution along the northern Gulf coast of the United States, whereas the nominate form occurs in the West Indies

***Fagasa* Schultz 1943**

named for Fagasa, Polynesian village and bay, Tutuila Island, American Samoa, type locality of *F. tutuilae*

***Fagasa tutuilae* Schultz 1943**

of Tutuila Island, American Samoa, type locality

***Giuris* Sauvage 1880**

etymology not explained, perhaps alluding to *Glossogobius giuris* (Hamilton 1822), a gobiid (Gobiidae) from the Ganges River, whose name is a latinization of *ghiyuri*, a local Gangetic name (per Hamilton’s notes as published by Hora in 1934)

***Giuris aporocephalus* (Macleay 1884)**

*a-*, without; *poros*, pore; *cephalus*, head, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to absence of visible preopercular pores, unlike *Ophiocara porocephalus* (Butidae), its presumed congener at the time

***Giuris causei* Keith, Mennesson & Lord 2020**

in honor of Romain Causse, Muséum national de Histoire naturelle (Paris), for his dedication to ichthyology and the “invaluable” help he provided the authors both in the field and in the laboratory

***Giuris charpini* Keith & Mennesson 2020**

in honor of Nicolas Charpin, Vies d’Ô douce (an NGO), for his “work for the improvement of knowledge and the protection of the freshwater fauna of New Caledonia,” where this species occurs

***Giuris laglaizei* (Sauvage 1880)**

in honor of Léon-François Laglaize, French traveler and naturalist, who collected type

***Giuris margaritaceus* (Valenciennes 1837)**

pearly, referring to what Valenciennes perceived as pearl-like white spots on its sides

***Giuris tolsoni* (Bleeker 1854)**

in honor of R. P. Tolson, member of the trading house Anderson, Tolson & Co. in Batavia (now Jakarta), who discovered this species while exploring a coal mine near Meeuwenbaai (Seagulls Bay) in Java, Indonesia, and “most kindly” (translation) gave it to Bleeker

***Giuris viator* Keith, Mennesson, Lord & Hubert 2020**

traveler or pilgrim, referring to its wide distribution, from from Mayotte (Indian Ocean) to Indonesia (Java, Lombok, Ceram, Ambon, Halmahera, Sulawesi), and Papua New Guinea, Salomon, Vanuatu, and New Caledonia



(Pacific Ocean)

***Giuris yahayai* Keith & Mennesson 2020**

in honor of friend and colleague Ibrahim Yahaya, Centre National de Documentation et de Recherche Scientifique, for his work on the fauna of the Comoros archipelago, where this species occurs

***Gobiomorphus* Gill 1863**

*gobio*, goby; *morphus*, shape, repeating the meaning of the type species epithet, *G. gobioides*, referring to how this New Zealand species resembles the “most common gobies” (translation) of European coasts

***Gobiomorphus alpinus* Stokell 1962**

alpine (of a high mountain), referring to its occurrence at 1036 m

***Gobiomorphus australis* (Krefft 1864)**

southern, presumably referring to its endemic occurrence in Australia

***Gobiomorphus basalis* (Gray 1842)**

presumably referring to “broad yellow basal band” on pectoral fins

***Gobiomorphus breviceps* (Stokell 1939)**

*brevis*, short; *ceps*, head, referring to shorter head compared with *Philypnodon grandiceps*, its presumed congener at the time

***Gobiomorphus cotidianus* McDowall 1975**

Latin for common or ordinary, referring to its vernacular name, “common bully”

***Gobiomorphus coxii* (Krefft 1864)**

patronym not identified, probably in honor of physician-naturalist James C. Cox (1834-1912), who collected a snake that Krefft described in a companion paper, and a trustee of the Sydney (now Australian) Museum, where Krefft worked

***Gobiomorphus dinae* Thacker, Geiger & Shelly 2023**

in honor of Dinah Arndt, Director of the Climate Media Centre (New South Wales, Australia), for her “unstinting support” of freshwater fish research and fieldwork across both Australia and New Zealand; she is a “hobbyist who contributes specimens to museums in both Australia and New Zealand, and she helped with collecting a number of the samples we used” (C. Thacker, pers. comm.)

***Gobiomorphus gobioides* (Valenciennes 1837)**

*-oides*, having the form of: *gobius*, or goby, referring to how this New Zealand species resembles the “most common gobies” (translation) of European coasts

***Gobiomorphus hubbsi* (Stokell 1959)**

in honor of ichthyologist Carl L. Hubbs (1894-1979), who drew attention to the distinctiveness of this species while collecting with Stokell in 1949

***Gobiomorphus huttoni* (Ogilby 1894)**

in honor of Capt. Frederick Wollaston Hutton (1836-1905), Army officer and naturalist, “whose researches have tended so much to elucidate the history of the New Zealand fishes”

***Gobiomorphus mataraerore* Thacker, Geiger & Shelly 2023**

derived from three Maori words: *mata*, face, referring to the distinctive facial expression of *Gobiomorphus* fishes; *rae*, forehead, referring to its elongate forehead; *rore*, in honor of the type locality that lies within the region traditionally referred to as Kaharore (a traditional bird snare)

***Gobiomorus* Lacepède 1800**

*gobio*, goby; [*h*]omorus, having the same borders with or neighborly, i.e., a “neighbor or ally of the gobies” (translation), referring to their affinities and similarities (note: second part of name does not derive from *moros*, meaning dull, sluggish or stupid, referring to their seemingly lethargic behavior, as previously reported here and elsewhere)

***Gobiomorus dormitor* Lacepède 1800**

Latin for “one who sleeps,” derived from “*dormeur*,” vernacular used in the early 19th-century French colonies of South America, presumably referring to their seemingly lethargic behavior (see *Eleotris*) and source of the English vernacular “sleeper”

***Gobiomorus maculatus* (Günther 1859)**

spotted, referring to irregular blackish spots on yellowish body

***Gobiomorus polylepis* Ginsburg 1953**

*poly*, many; *lepis*, scales, referring to smaller, more numerous (70-80) lateral line scales compared to congeners

***Guavina* Bleeker 1874**

tautonymous with *Eleotris guavina* (Spanish name for this species and perhaps sleeper gobies in general)

***Guavina guavina* (Valenciennes 1837)**

Spanish name for this species (and perhaps sleeper gobies in general) reported by Portuguese-Cuban naturalist Antonio Parra (1739-?) in 1787

***Guavina micropus* Ginsburg 1953**

*micro-*, small; *pous*, foot, referring to its “strikingly small” ventral fins

***Gymnoxenisthmus* Gill, Bogorodsky & Mal 2014**

*gymnos*, bare or naked, referring to absence of scales on body; *Xenisthmus*, similar in body form to that genus

***Gymnoxenisthmus flavicinctus* Gill, Bogorodsky & Mal 2019**

*flavus*, yellow; *cinctus*, belted, referring to yellow bars on upper body

***Gymnoxenisthmus tigrellus* Gill, Bogorodsky & Mal 2014**

little tiger, referring to orange bars on body (name was selected by school children at the Australian Museum Science Festival Expo in August 2013)

***Hemieleotris* Meek & Hildebrand 1916**

*hemi-*, partial, referring to similarity and/or close affinity to *Eleotris*

***Hemieleotris latifasciata* (Meek & Hildebrand 1912)**

*latus*, wide; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to well-defined black band extending from tip of snout and through eye to base of caudal fin

***Hemieleotris levis* Eigenmann 1918**

smooth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to cycloid scales on head, breast, belly, and in front of dorsal fin

***Hypseleotris* Gill 1863**

*hypselos*, high or tall, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to somewhat elevated dorsal profile of *H. cyprinoides*; *Eleotris*, type genus of family

***Hypseleotris acropinna* Thacker, Geiger & Unmack 2022**

*acro*, sharp or pointed; *pinna*, fin, referring to elongate, pointed second dorsal and anal fins which help to distinguish it from *H. bucephala*

***Hypseleotris alexis* (Whitley 1959)**

*-is*, genitive singular of: Alex, presumably from Alexishafen, near Madang, Papua New Guinea, where type locality (a freshwater lake) is situated

***Hypseleotris aurea* (Shipway 1950)**

golden, referring to tawny yellow body with a “slight golden appearance” in life

***Hypseleotris barrawayi* Larson 2007**

in honor of the late Sandy Barraway, “traditional [aboriginal] owner of the Sleisbeck country [land or region], who had great knowledge of the fauna and stories associated with that country”

***Hypseleotris bucephala* Thacker, Geiger & Unmack 2022**

*bu-*, large; *cephala*, headed, referring to blunt profile and enlarged forehead seen particularly in the males

***Hypseleotris compressa* (Krefft 1864)**

referring to its “compressed” body

***Hypseleotris cyprinoides* (Valenciennes 1837)**

*-oides*, having the form of: *Cyprinus*, referring to how it “singularly resembles” the European cyprinid *Cyprinus* (now *Alburnus*) *alburnus* or “some neighboring species” (translations)

***Hypseleotris ebneri* Keith & Mennesson 2023**

in honor Brendan Ebner, friend and Research Scientist, New South Wales Department of Primary Industries – Fisheries (Australia), for his “work and passion” for the freshwater fauna of the Pacific islands

***Hypseleotris ejuncida* Hoese & Allen 1982**

Latin for slender, referring to slender body shape

***Hypseleotris everetti* (Boulenger 1895)**

in honor of Alfred Hart Everett (1848–1898), British civil servant and administrator, naturalist and zoological collector, who collected holotype

***Hypseleotris galii* (Ogilby 1898)**

in honor of friend and aquarist Albert Gale, Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales, who discovered this goby in a “stone tank” at the Royal Botanic Garden (Sydney) and bred it in the aquarium

***Hypseleotris garawudjirri* Shelley, Delaval & Le Feuvre 2023**

combination of the words *Garawud Jirri*, meaning “light/little fish–floating around” in the Ngarinyin language (Kimberley Region, Western Australia; pronounced *Gaarr–Arrd Jiddy*); name refers to how the fish is often seen nearly motionless in the water column amongst fallen leaves and *Pandanus* roots

- Hypseleotris guentheri* (Bleeker 1875)**  
in honor of German-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830–1914), who reported this species as *Eleotris* (now *Hypseleotris*) *cyprinoides* in 1861
- Hypseleotris gymnocephala* Thacker, Geiger & Unmack 2022**  
*gymnos*, bare or naked; *cephala*, headed, referring to scaleless skin of forehead, nape and dorsal midline anterior to first dorsal fin
- Hypseleotris hutchinsi* (Hoese & Allen 1987)**  
in honor of ichthyologist J. Barry Hutchins (b. 1946), Western Australian Museum, who collected type
- Hypseleotris kimberleyensis* Hoese & Allen 1982**  
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Kimberley district, Western Australia, type locality
- Hypseleotris klunzingeri* (Ogilby 1898)**  
in honor of German physician and zoologist Carl Benjamin Klunzinger (1834–1914), who reported this goby as *E. cyprinoides* in 1880
- Hypseleotris leuciscus* (Bleeker 1853)**  
referring to similar body form compared to some Indian species of the cyprinoid genus *Leuciscus*
- Hypseleotris maranda* Shelley, Delaval & Le Feuvre 2023**  
Ngarinyin language word for the catchment (Roe River, Kimberley Region, Western Australia) where the species is found (pronounced *Mar-un-da*)
- Hypseleotris moncktoni* (Regan 1908)**  
in honor of Charles Arthur Whitmore Monckton (1873–1936), New Zealand-born magistrate and explorer in British (now Papua) New Guinea, who “presented” holotype to the British Museum
- Hypseleotris moolooboolaensis* Thacker, Geiger & Unmack 2022**  
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Moolooboola (actually spelled Moocooboola), Aboriginal name for the Mary River (Queensland, Australia), in whose drainage this species occurs
- Hypseleotris notata* (Hoese & Allen 1987)**  
marked, referring to vertical and chevron-shaped dark-brown bands on sides
- Hypseleotris regalis* Hoese & Allen 1982**  
royal or regal, referring to type locality, Prince Regent Reserve, West Kimberley, Western Australia
- Hypseleotris wunduwala* Shelley, Delaval & Le Feuvre 2023**  
“bush name” (Bela language, pronounced *Wundu-wala*) of ethno-ecologist Dolores Cheinmora (1926–2011), who, alongside her daughter Agnes Charles, was a part of the 2004–2005 fish survey during which this species was first collected
- Leptophilypnion* Roberts 2013**  
diminutive of *Leptophilypnus*, to which this genus “seems to be related”
- Leptophilypnion fittkaui* Roberts 2013**  
in honor of Ernst Josef Fittkau (1927–2012), entomologist, conservationist and advocate of Amerindian rights, who collected type in 1961
- Leptophilypnion pusillus* Roberts 2013**  
very small or insignificant, referring to its size, 8.4–9.1 mm SL
- Leptophilypnus* Meek & Hildebrand 1916**  
*leptos*, thin, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to elongate body of *L. fluviatilis*, similar to body shape of closely related *Philypnus* (= *Gobiomorus*) [note: *philypnus* means “sleep-loving,” apparently reflecting the “sleeper” or “dormeur” vernacular]
- Leptophilypnus fluviatilis* Meek & Hildebrand 1916**  
of a river, presumably referring to its being collected in a “muddy brackish creek” near the Atlantic Coast in the Panama Canal Zone
- Leptophilypnus guatemalensis* Thacker & Pezold 2006**  
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Guatemala, where all known specimens are from
- Leptophilypnus panamensis* (Meek & Hildebrand 1916)**  
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: referring to distribution off Pacific slope of Panama (also occurs off Costa Rica)
- Microphilypnus* Myers 1927**  
*micro-*, small, distinguished from *Philypnus* (= *Gobiomorus*) by its “minute” size
- Microphilypnus acangaquara* Caires & Figueiredo 2011**  
from the Tupi words *akang*, head, and *quara*, hole, referring to sensory pores on head, unique in the genus

***Microphilypnus hypolyrasimeion* Caires & Toledo-Piza 2018**

*hypo*, under; *lyra*, lyre; *simeion*, marking, referring to arched rows of melanophores on abdominal region, which resemble a lyre

***Microphilypnus macrostoma* Myers 1927**

*macro*-, long or large; *stoma*, mouth, presumably referring to “extremely prognathous” lower jaw, with lower teeth exposed

***Microphilypnus tapajosensis* Caires 2013**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: temporary pools along the middle Tapajós River, Amazonas, Brazil, where it is endemic

***Microphilypnus ternetzi* Myers 1927**

in honor of ichthyologist and naturalist Carl Ternetz (1870-1928), who “through his personal effort, has brought together for Indiana University one of the finest collections of South American fresh-water fishes in existence,” including type of this one

***Mogurnda* Gill 1863**

tautonymous with *Eleotris mogurnda*, native name for this species at Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia

***Mogurnda adspersa* (Castelnau 1878)**

besprinkled, referring to small, rounded, dark-brown spots covering body

***Mogurnda aiwasoensis* Allen & Renyaan 1996**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Lake Aiwaso, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, type locality

***Mogurnda arguni* Allen & Hadiaty 2014**

named for Arguni Bay, West Papua, Indonesia, general type locality

***Mogurnda aurifodinae* Whitley 1938**

*aurum*, gold or *auriger*, gold-bearing; *fodina*, mine, i.e., of a gold mine, referring to the goldfields of Bulolo, Papua New Guinea, type locality [spelling often wrongly “corrected” to *aurofodinae*]

***Mogurnda cingulata* Allen & Hoese 1991**

girdled or banded, referring to ~10 dark brown or grayish bars extending down on upper  $\frac{2}{3}$  of sides with lighter areas between bars

***Mogurnda clivicola* Allen & Jenkins 1999**

*clivus*, hill; *-cola*, inhabitant of, referring to its habitat in the stream-side valleys of Flinders Ranges, near Balcanoona, South Australia

***Mogurnda furva* Allen & Hoese 1986**

dark, swarthy or black, referring to its characteristic coloration

***Mogurnda kaifayama* Allen & Jenkins 1999**

named for Lake Kaifayama, Irian Jaya (West Papua), Indonesia, type locality

***Mogurnda kaimana* Allen & Hadiaty 2014**

named for Kaimana, capital of Kaimana Regency, West Papua, Indonesia, where type locality is situated

***Mogurnda kutubuensis* Allen & Hoese 1986**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Lake Kutubu, Papua New Guinea, type locality

***Mogurnda larapintae* (Zietz 1896)**

of Larapinta, Arrernte Aborigine name for Finke River (Northern Territory, Australia), in whose tributaries this goby was collected

***Mogurnda lineata* Allen & Hoese 1991**

lined or striped, referring to dark-brown to nearly blackish midlateral stripe between bases of pectoral and caudal fins

***Mogurnda maccuneae* Jenkins, Buston & Allen 2000**

in honor of evolutionary biologist Amy McCune, Cornell University, “whose teaching and research in the field of ichthyology are truly inspirational”

***Mogurnda magna* Allen & Renyaan 1996**

large, referring to its size, “which far exceeds” that of any congener

***Mogurnda malsmithi* Allen & Jebb 1993**

in honor of Malcolm Smith, owner, Pacific Helicopters, Ltd., who generously donated the use of one of his aircraft, which helped the authors collect this species

***Mogurnda mbuta* Allen & Jenkins 1999**

named for Lake Mbuta basin, Irian Jaya (West Papua), Indonesia, type locality

***Mogurnda mogurnda* (Richardson 1844)**

native name for this species at Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia, type locality

- Mogurnda mosa* Jenkins, Buston & Allen 2000**  
local Foe (Papua New Guinea) name for this species
- Mogurnda oligolepis* Allen & Jenkins 1999**  
*oligos*, few; *lepis*, scale, referring to low lateral scale count compared to *M. mogurnda*, the other species in the area
- Mogurnda orientalis* Allen & Hoese 1991**  
eastern, the most easternly member of the genus in New Guinea
- Mogurnda pardalis* Allen & Renyaan 1996**  
spotted, referring to its dominant color pattern feature
- Mogurnda pulchra* Horsthemke & Staeck 1990**  
beautiful, referring to color pattern, with blue blotches and red spots along middle of body and females with tangerine bellies
- Mogurnda spilota* Allen & Hoese 1986**  
stained or spotted, referring to color pattern in life, comprising ~10 irregular-shaped white blotches (about eye size) along middle of side from upper corner of operculum to base of caudal fin
- Mogurnda thermophila* Allen & Jenkins 1999**  
*thermos*, heat; *philo*, to love, referring to its occurrence in the complex of thermal artesian springs at Dalhousie, South Australia
- Mogurnda variegata* Nichols 1951**  
variegated, presumably referring to its varied color pattern, a maze of large dark brown blotches on a tan or yellowish ground, with dark brown spoke-like bands radiating from lower and posterior edge of eye
- Mogurnda vitta* Allen & Hoese 1986**  
ribbon, band or stripe, referring to broad white stripe from upper edge of operculum to base of caudal fin, bordered above and below with dark brown stripes, nearly equal in width to white stripe and joining at caudal base
- Mogurnda wapoga* Allen, Jenkins & Renyaan 1999**  
named for the Wapoga drainage system, Irian Jaya (West Papua), Indonesia, where it is endemic
- Paraxenisthmus* Gill & Hoese 1993**  
*para-*, near, referring to its similarity to *Xenisthmus*
- Paraxenisthmus cerberusi* Winterbottom & Gill 2006**  
named after Cerberus, three-headed dog guarding the gates of Hades in Greek mythology, referring to its “relatively toothy attributes,” and to black juveniles and red-and-black adults, colors that are “often associated with the darkness and flames of the Christian concept of the Underworld”
- Paraxenisthmus springeri* Gill & Hoese 1993**  
in honor of ichthyologist Victor G. Springer (b. 1928), U.S. National Museum, for his contributions to the systematics of xenisthmine and other fishes
- Philypnodon* Bleeker 1874**  
*odon*, teeth, referring to teeth on palatine and tongue (although modern accounts seem to dispute this), compared to their absence on the closely related *Philypnus* (= *Gobiomorus*) [note: *philypnus* means “sleep-loving,” apparently reflecting the “sleeper” or “*dormeur*” vernacular]
- Philypnodon grandiceps* (Kreff 1864)**  
*grandis*, large; *ceps*, head, described as “very large, broad, depressed, without any apparent scales”
- Philypnodon macrostomus* Hoese & Reader 2006**  
*macro-*, large; *stomus*, referring to large mouth that develops in males
- Ratsirakia* Maugé 1984**  
*-ia*, belonging to: Didier Ratsiraka (b. 1936), President of Madagascar (1975-1993 and 1997-2002), where *R. legendrei* is endemic
- Ratsirakia legendrei* (Pellegrin 1919)**  
in honor of Jean Legendre, physician of the French Colonial Troops in Madagascar, who observed this goby and provided “interesting details” (translation) of its biology
- Rotuma* Springer 1988**  
named for the island of Rotuma, a Fijian dependency, type locality
- Rotuma lewisi* Springer 1988**  
in honor of Anthony D. Lewis (b. 1948), Fisheries Officer, Government of Fiji, for his support of Springer’s field work in Fiji
- Tateurndina* Nichols 1955**  
*-ina*, adjectival suffix: Tate, named for the brothers George H. H. Tate (1884-1953), botanist and mammalogist, and

Geoffrey M. Tate (1898-1964), expedition business manager and collector, Nichols' colleagues at the American Museum of Natural History, for their participation in the Archbold Expeditions to New Guinea, during which type was collected; *urnd*, presumably a reference to the closely related genus *Mogurnda*

***Tateurndina ocellicauda* Nichols 1955**

*ocellus*, eyespot; *cauda*, tail, referring to a “large, conspicuous, longitudinally oval black blotch at the base of caudal, partly surrounded by a bright band across peduncle in front of it, which is now whitish, but was yellow or orange when the specimens were placed in alcohol”

**Tyson Springer 1983**

named for ichthyologist Tyson R. Roberts (b. 1940), the first to collect this species (1975) and recognize its distinctiveness

***Tyson belos* Springer 1983**

arrow, referring to its arrow-like shape

***Xenisthmus* Snyder 1908**

*xenos*, strange or foreign (i.e., different), presumably referring to how edges of gill membranes of *X. proriger* (= *clarus*) are “free from the isthmus”

***Xenisthmus africanus* Smith 1958**

African, referring to its occurrence off Mozambique, western Indian Ocean, identified as a separate species from its Red Sea congener, *X. polyzonatus*

***Xenisthmus balius* Gill & Randall 1994**

spotted or dappled, referring to “reticulate mottling of irregular, brown to dark grey-brown melanophores” on head and body

***Xenisthmus chapmani* (Schultz 1966)**

in honor of ichthyologist Wilbert M. Chapman (1910-1970), who collected type

***Xenisthmus chi* Gill & Hoese 2004**

22nd letter of Greek alphabet, referring to X-shaped markings on body

***Xenisthmus clarus* (Jordan & Seale 1906)**

clear, referring to its translucent, scaleless body

***Xenisthmus eiropilus* Gill & Hoese 2004**

*eiro*, to join in lines or string together; *spilos*, spot or fleck, referring to prominent mid-side pattern of closely spaced dark spots

***Xenisthmus nigrolateralis* Chen, Harefa, Jiang & Chang 2022**

*nigro-*, from *niger*, dark or black; *lateralis*, of the side, referring to broad, deep-brown lateral stripe from rear of gill opening to caudal-fin base

***Xenisthmus oligoporus* Gill, Bogorodsky & Mal 2017**

*oligos*, few; *poros*, hole, referring to relatively low number of sensory pores on head compared to congeners

***Xenisthmus polyzonatus* (Klunzinger 1871)**

*poly*, many; *zonatus*, banded, referring to 12-13 broad, black crossbands on body

***Xenisthmus semicinctus* Gill & Hoese 2004**

*semi-*, half; *cinctum*, girdle or belt, referring to dark markings on dorsal part of body

## Family BUTIDAE Butid Sleepers

10 genera · 54 species

***Bostrychus* Lacepède 1801**

curl or lock of hair, referring to long, tubular anterior nostrils of *B. sinensis*, which Lacepède apparently believed were barbels

***Bostrychus africanus* (Steindachner 1879)**

African, described from Sierra Leone (and occurring along eastern Atlantic from Senegal to Angola, including the islands of the Gulf of Guinea)

***Bostrychus aruensis* Weber 1911**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Aru Island, Aru Islands, Maluku, Indonesia, type locality

***Bostrychus microphthalmus* Hoese & Kottelat 2005**

*micro-*, small; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to its small, reduced eyes, covered with skin

***Bostrychus scalaris* Larson 2008**

of a ladder, referring to step-ladder-like banded pattern on body

***Bostrychus sinensis* Lacepède 1801**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), described from a Chinese drawing (no types known)

***Bostrychus strigogenys* Nichols 1937**

*stria*, line; *genys*, cheek, referring to conspicuous dark stripes on white lower part of face behind eye

***Bostrychus zonatus* Weber 1907**

banded, referring to 8-9 dark bars or bands on body

***Butis* Bleeker 1856**

tautonymous with *Cheilodipterus butis* (see species account, below)

***Butis abdoui* Keith & Mennesson 2023**

in honor of the authors' colleague Ahmed Abdou, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), for his "work and passion for the freshwater fauna of Comoros and of the Indian Ocean"

***Butis amboinensis* (Bleeker 1853)**

*-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Amboin (Latinized as Amboina) Island, Molucca Islands, Indonesia, type locality

***Butis audebertae* Keith & Mennesson 2023**

in honor of the authors' colleague Fabienne Audebert, Sorbonne University (Paris), for her work to "improve our knowledge on fish parasites"

***Butis butis* (Hamilton 1822)**

derived from *Bhuti bele*, local name for this goby near Calcutta (per Hamilton's notes as published by Hora in 1934); according to Gill & Hoese (2011), possibly derived from the Indian word *buti*, a decorative, circular design woven, embroidered or printed on cloth, particularly common in sari fabric, that usually contrasts vividly with the background fabric (e.g., orange, gold, yellow, red or white over a dark field color), an interpretation in keeping with Hamilton's description of its live coloration: "[it] is of a blackish colour, with the hinder fins spotted with red, and ventrals with black. There are two red spots at the roots of the pectoral fins."

***Butis delagoensis* (Barnard 1927)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Delagoa Bay, Mozambique, type locality

***Butis gymnopomus* (Bleeker 1853)**

*gymnos*, bare or naked; *poma*, lid or covering, referring to lack of preopercular spine, compared to *Eleotris acanthopoma* (Eleotridae), its presumed congener at the time

***Butis huberti* Keith & Mennesson 2023**

in honor of the authors' colleague Nicolas Hubert, French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD), for his work on the freshwater fauna of South Asia and Indonesia

***Butis humeralis* (Valenciennes 1837)**

pertaining to the shoulder, presumably referring to black spot of base of pectoral fin

***Butis koilomatodon* (Bleeker 1849)**

etymology not explained, probably *koilos*, hollow or cavity; *mataios*, empty or lacking; *odon*, tooth, i.e., oral cavity lacking teeth, referring to absence of canines compared with related species

***Butis prismaticus* (Bleeker 1849)**

variably or brilliantly colored, presumably referring to any or all of the following: dusky green body above, lighter below; yellow transverse streak on scales; blackish first dorsal fin; membrane of other fins violet with orange rays; spotted ventral, anal and caudal fins; pectoral fin with black spot at base

***Incara* Rao 1971**

combination of letters taken from the name Indian Council of Agricultural Research

***Incara multisquamatus* Rao 1971**

*multi-*, many; *squamatus*, scaled, referring to unique arrangement of ctenoid and cycloid scales on head and body and oval cycloid scales on caudal fin

***Kribia* Herre 1946**

*-ia*, belonging to: Kribi River, southern Cameroon, type locality of *K. kribensis*

***Kribia kribensis* (Boulenger 1907)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Kribi River, southern Cameroon, type locality (occurs in west-central Africa from Guinea to Congo)

***Kribia leonensis* (Boulenger 1916)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Sierra Leone, only known area of occurrence

***Kribia nana* (Boulenger 1901)**

*nanus*, dwarf, referring to small size, described at 38 mm TL

***Kribia uellensis* (Boulenger 1913)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: upper Uelé River, Democratic Republic of Congo, type locality

**Odonteleotris Gill 1863**

*odonto*, teeth, referring to canine teeth on upper and lower jaws; *Eleotris* (Eleotridae), its presumed closest relative at the time and original genus of type species

**Odonteleotris canina (Bleeker 1849)**

referring to canine teeth on upper and lower jaws

**Odonteleotris macrodon (Bleeker 1853)**

*macro-*, large; *odon*, tooth, referring to large canine teeth on upper and lower jaws

**Ophiocara Gill 1863**

*ophis*, snake; *cara*, head, referring to large scales and flattened head of *O. ophicephalus*, similar to that of snakeheads (*Ophiocephalus*, junior synonym of *Channa*, Anabantiformes: Channidae)

**Ophiocara cantoris (Günther 1861)**

*-is*, genitive singular of: Danish naturalist Theodor Edvard Cantor (1809-1860), who reported this species as *Eleotris porocephalus* (= *O. porocephalum*) in 1849

**Ophiocara gigas Kobayashi & Sato 2023**

Greek for giant, its adult maximum size greater than those of its congeners

**Ophiocara macrolepidotum (Bloch 1792)**

*macro-*, long or large; *lepidotum*, scaly, referring to its “distinctive” (translation) large scales [possibly a species of *Dormitator* in Eleotridae]

**Ophiocara macrostoma Kobayashi & Sato 2023**

*macro-*, long or large; *stoma*, mouth, referring to its large mouth and elongated upper jaw in adults

**Ophiocara ophiocephalus (Valenciennes 1837)**

named for the snakehead genus *Ophicephalus* (= *Channa*, Anabantiformes: Channidae), from *ophis*, snake, and *cephalus*, head, referring to large scales and flattened head, similar to that of snakeheads

**Ophiocara porocephalum (Valenciennes 1837)**

*poro*, hole; *cephala*, head, referring to four large pores along upper edge of preopercle

**Oxyeleotris Bleeker 1874**

*oxys*, sharp or pointed, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to head of type species, *O. marmorata*, which Bleeker described as pointed and depressed (“*acuto, depresso*”) in 1852; *Eleotris*, its presumed closest relative at the time and original genus of type species

**Oxyeleotris albooculata (Herre 1927)**

*albus*, white; *oculata*, eyed, the pupils of eyes “noticeably white”

**Oxyeleotris altipinna Allen & Renyaan 1996**

*altus*, high; *pinna*, fin, referring to its higher dorsal fin compared to *O. nullipora*, its nearest relative

**Oxyeleotris aruensis (Weber 1911)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Aru Island, Aru Islands, Maluku, Indonesia, type locality (also occurs off northern Australia and New Guinea)

**Oxyeleotris caeca Allen 1996**

*caecus*, blind, referring to its vestigial eyes, not externally visible but still pigmented in orbit; name also reflects its common name in the Yagi language, *ihaaribi*, also meaning blind

**Oxyeleotris colasi Pouyaud, Kadarusman & Hadiaty 2013**

in honor of the COLAS Companies in Indonesia, which co-sponsored the Lengguru-Kaimana expedition (2010), during which type was collected

**Oxyeleotris fimbriata (Weber 1907)**

fimbriate (having a fringe or border of hair- or fringe-like projections) on all of its fins except the first dorsal

**Oxyeleotris herwerdenii (Weber 1910)**

in honor of Capt. J. H. Hondius van Herwerden, Dutch Government Navy, for his knowledge of the coast and rivers of New Guinea, where type was collected

**Oxyeleotris heterodon (Weber 1907)**

*heteros*, different; *odon*, teeth, referring to different placement (anterior vs. posterior) of larger teeth on upper and lower jaws

**Oxyeleotris lineolata (Steindachner 1867)**

lined, referring to blackish spot in middle of scales, which form numerous longitudinal lines in the direction of the scale rows

**Oxyeleotris marmorata (Bleeker 1852)**

marbled, referring to yellowish body marbled with brown





*Oxyeleotris colasi*. From: Pouyaud, L., [no initial] Kadarusman, R. K. Hadiaty, J. Slembrouck, N. Lemauk, R. V. Kusumah and P. Keith. 2013. *Oxyeleotris colasi* (Teleostei: Eleotridae), a new blind cave fish from Lengguru in West Papua, Indonesia. *Cybium* v. 36 (no. 4) [2012]: 521-529.

***Oxyeleotris mertonii* (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

***Oxyeleotris nullipora* Roberts 1978**

*nullus*, nothing; *porus*, pore, apparently differing from all known congeners in lacking cephalic pores

***Oxyeleotris paucipora* Roberts 1978**

*paucus*, few; *poro*, pore, referring to reduced cephalic pore system, nasal pores usually absent (a few specimens with one or two)

***Oxyeleotris selheimi* (Macleay 1884)**

in honor of “Mr. Selheim” (forename not given), a German naturalist living in the Palmer District of Queensland, Australia, who collected type; possibly Philip Frederic Sellheim (note spelling, 1832-1899), a pastoralist and mining official who was in charge of the Palmer River goldfields

***Oxyeleotris siamensis* (Günther 1861)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Siam, or Thailand, where it appears to be endemic

***Oxyeleotris stagnicola* Allen, Hortle & Renyaan 2000**

*stagnum*, pool of standing water; *-cola*, dweller or inhabitant, referring to its swamp habitat

***Oxyeleotris urophthalmoides* (Bleeker 1853)**

*-oides*, having the form of: referring to similar appearance to the closely related *O. urophthalmus*

***Oxyeleotris urophthalmus* (Bleeker 1851)**

*oura*, tail; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to large ocellus at upper base of caudal fin

***Oxyeleotris wisselensis* Allen & Boeseman 1982**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: vicinity of Tigi Lake, one of the Wissel Lakes, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, type locality

***Parviparma* Herre 1927**

*parvus*, small; *parma*, a small shield, the entire body covered with “minute cycloid scales, more or less embedded and difficult to see”

***Parviparma straminea* Herre 1927**

straw-colored, referring to “straw yellow” color in alcohol

***Pogoneleotris* Bleeker 1875**

*pogon*, beard, presumably referring to numerous short filaments and fringes on snout and cheeks; *Eleotris* (Eleotridae), its presumed closest relative at the time and original genus of type species

***Pogoneleotris heterolepis* (Günther 1869)**

*hetero-*, different; *lepis*, scale, referring to numerous small ctenoid scales “mixed with large ones, the smaller occupying chiefly the base of the larger”

***Prionobutis* Bleeker 1874**

*prion*, saw, presumably referring to bony serrated crests on snout and interorbital; *Butis*, type genus of family

***Prionobutis dasyrhynchus* (Günther 1868)**

*dasy*, rough; *rhynchus*, snout, presumably referring to preorbital and supraorbital ridges “beset with rough prominences or spines”

***Prionobutis microps* (Weber 1907)**

*micro-*, small; *ops*, eye, its length 8-8½ times in head, about half the length of snout

***Prionobutis planiceps* (Castelnau 1878)**

*planus*, flat; *ceps*, head, referring to “broad and flat” snout [type specimen lost; possibly a senior synonym of *P. microps*]

**Family THALASSELEOTRIDIDAE Ocean Sleepers**

***Grahamichthys* Whitley 1956**

in honor of marine biologist David H. Graham, author of *A Treasury of New Zealand Fishes* (1953), alluding to country where only species occurs; *ichthys*, fish

***Grahamichthys radiatus* (Valenciennes 1837)**

rayed, allusion not explained nor evident; since French vernacular is “*l’eleotris rayé*” (*rayé* = striped), perhaps name refers to 12 brownish vertical stripes on sides

***Tempestichthys* Goatley & Tornabene 2022**

*tempestas*, storm, referring to Severe Tropical Cyclone Oma, which passed through the Coral Sea between 11 and 22 February 2019, resulting in rough seas, nausea, and changes to the itinerary of the 2019 Coral Sea Monitoring Program Cruise, during which holotype was collected; *ichthys*, fish

***Tempestichthys bettyae* Goatley & Tornabene 2022**

in honor of Mrs E. Goatley, great aunt of the senior author, for the support and encouragement she has provided “throughout his life and career”

***Thalasseleotris* Hoese & Larson 1987**

*thalassa*, sea, referring to *T. adela*, described from the marine waters of southern Australia; *Eleotris*, presumed to be an eleotrid at the time

***Thalasseleotris adela* Hoese & Larson 1987**

*adelos*, dim or obscure, referring to its cryptic and often dark habitat (i.e., silty, turbid waters)

***Thalasseleotris iota* Hoese & Roberts 2005**

anything very small; at 32.6 mm SL (39.4 mm TL), one of New Zealand’s smallest known vertebrate species