

# The ETYFish Project

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COMMENTS: 

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## Order GOBIIFORMES (part 4 of 7)

### Family GOBIIDAE Gobies (*Aboma* through *Ctenogobius*)

Taxonomic note: includes taxa formerly included in the families Kraemeriidae, Microdesmidae and Schindleriidae.

#### ***Aboma* Jordan & Starks 1895**

vernacular name for gobies in Sinaloa, Mexico, type locality of *A. etheostoma*

#### ***Aboma etheostoma* Jordan & Starks 1895**

referring to its strong resemblance to the North American darter genus *Etheostoma* (Perciformes: Percidae)

#### ***Acentrogobius* Bleeker 1874**

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

#### ***Acentrogobius andhraensis* (Herre 1944)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Andhra, ancient name of area encompassing Vizagapatam, India, type locality

#### ***Acentrogobius audax* Smith 1959**

bold or daring, allusion not explained nor evident [treated by some workers as a junior synonym of *A. viganensis* and *A. madraspatensis*]

#### ***Acentrogobius brevirostris* (Günther 1861)**

*brevis*, short; *rostris*, snout, referring to obtuse snout, as long as orbit

#### ***Acentrogobius calamianensis* (Herre 1934)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Calamianes, Philippines, type locality [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

#### ***Acentrogobius caninus* (Valenciennes 1837)**

dog, presumably referring to enlarged teeth in outer row of upper jaw and/or to canine teeth on each side of lower jaw

#### ***Acentrogobius cenderawasih* Allen & Erdmann 2012**

named for Cenderawasih Bay, West Papua, Indonesia, type locality

#### ***Acentrogobius chusanensis* (Herre 1940)**

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

#### ***Acentrogobius 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 [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

#### ***Acentrogobius dayi* Koumans 1941**

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

#### ***Acentrogobius decaryi* (Pellegrin 1932)**

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

#### ***Acentrogobius gracilis* (Bleeker 1875)**

slender, referring to its more elongate body compared to *Arenigobius frenatus*, its presumed close relative at the time

#### ***Acentrogobius griseus* (Day 1876)**

gray or grayish, but described as “olivaceous, with bands and many well marked deep brown or black spots”

#### ***Acentrogobius horai* (Fowler 1925)**

in honor of Sunder Lal Hora (1896-1955), the “accomplished ichthyologist of the Indian Museum” [may belong in a resurrected *Amoya* Herre 1927]

#### ***Acentrogobius janthinopterus* (Bleeker 1853)**

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

#### ***Acentrogobius limarius* Allen, Erdmann & Hadiaty 2015**

of mud, referring to its mud-bottom habitat

***Acentrogobius madraspatensis* (Day 1868)**

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

***Acentrogobius masoni* (Day 1873)**

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

***Acentrogobius mbudya* Nalbant & Mayer 1975**

of Mbudya Island, Tanzania, only known area of occurrence

***Acentrogobius moloanus* (Herre 1927)**

-*anus*, belonging to: Molo, Iloilo Province, Panay Island, Philippines, type locality (occurs widely in Western Pacific and Andaman Sea)

***Acentrogobius multifasciatus* (Herre 1927)**

*multi-*, many; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to 10-14 narrow dark-brown crossbands, which become black lines on belly

***Acentrogobius pellidebilis* Lee & Kim 1992**

*pellis*, skin; *debilis*, feeble, "alluding to the feeble skin" (not mentioned elsewhere in description)

***Acentrogobius pflaumii* (Bleeker 1853)**

in honor of A.K.J.L.W. Pflaum, Surgeon Major, Royal Dutch East Indies Army, who provided type

***Acentrogobius quinque maculatus* Allen 2017**

*quinque*, five; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to five, large brown markings on middle of sides

***Acentrogobius signatus* (Peters 1855)**

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

***Acentrogobius simplex* (Sauvage 1880)**

onefold or single, allusion not explained nor evident

***Acentrogobius suluensis* (Herre 1927)**

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

***Acentrogobius therezieni* Kiener 1963**

in honor of friend and colleague Y. Thérézien, hydrobiologist, who collected type

***Acentrogobius vanderloosi* Allen 2015**

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

***Acentrogobius veliensis* (Geevarghese & John 1982)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Veli estuary in Trivandrum, southwestern coast of Kerala State, India, type locality

***Acentrogobius viganensis* (Steindachner 1893)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippines, type locality

***Acentrogobius violarisi* Allen 2015**

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

***Acentrogobius virgatulus* (Jordan & Snyder 1901)**

diminutive of *virgatus*, i.e., finely streaked, referring to five narrow, dark, longitudinal streaks on sides

***Acentrogobius viridipunctatus* (Valenciennes 1837)**

*viridis*, green; *punctatus*, spotted, referring to "very brilliant metallic green" (translation) spots on body

***Afurcagobius* Gill 1993**

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

***Afurcagobius suppositus* (Sauvage 1880)**

substituted, being a substitute or replacement name for *Gobius obscurus* Castelnau 1873, preoccupied by *G. obscurus* Peters 1855

***Afurcagobius tamarensis* (Johnston 1883)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Tamar River, Tasmania, Australia, type locality

**Akko Birdsong & Robins 1995**

Greek for specter, referring to “pallid and unusual appearance” of *A. dionaea*

***Akko brevis* (Günther 1864)**

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

***Akko dionaea* Birdsong & Robins 1995**

*Dionaea*, genus of the Venus Flytrap, referring to appearance of its open mouth and exposed teeth

***Akko rossi* Van Tassell & Baldwin 2004**

in honor of friend and colleague D. Ross Robertson, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Panama, for substantial contributions to our understanding of the diversity of tropical eastern Pacific shorefishes

***Aioliops* Rennis & Hoese 1987**

*aiolos*, swift, God of the Wind; *iops*, a small fish, referring to the speed with which these small fishes avoid capture

***Aioliops brachypterus* Rennis & Hoese 1987**

*brachy*, short; *pterus*, fin, referring to the relatively short lengths of its dorsal, caudal and pelvic fins

***Aioliops megastigma* Rennis & Hoese 1987**

*mega*, large; *stigma*, mark or spot, referring to its large caudal-fin spot

***Aioliops novaeguineae* Rennis & Hoese 1987**

of Papua New Guinea, type locality (also occurs off Indonesia)

***Aioliops tetrophthalmus* Rennis & Hoese 1987**

*tetra*, four; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to four-eyed appearance created by its caudal-fin spot

***Amblyeleotris* Bleeker 1874**

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

***Amblyeleotris arcupinna* Mohlmann & Munday 1999**

*arcus*, bow; *pinna*, fin, referring to arc-shaped mark on first dorsal fin

***Amblyeleotris aurora* (Polunin & Lubbock 1977)**

Aurora, Roman goddess of dawn, referring to pattern on caudal fin, “reminiscent of the rising sun”

***Amblyeleotris bellicauda* Randall 2004**

*bellus*, beautiful; *cauda*, tail, referring to its strikingly colored caudal fin

***Amblyeleotris biguttata* Randall 2004**

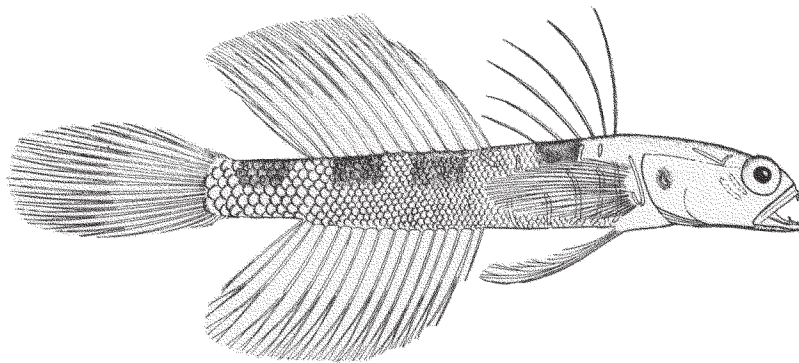
*bi-*, two; *guttata*, spotted, referring to pair of prominent black spots on chin

***Amblyeleotris bleekeri* Chen, Shao & Chen 2006**

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

***Amblyeleotris callopareia* Polunin & Lubbock 1979**

*callos*, beautiful; *pareia*, cheek, referring to distinctive coloration on side of head, with three more-or-less vertical golden-yellow stripes



*Amblyeleotris delicatulus*. From: Smith, J. L. B. 1958. The fishes of the family Eleotridae in the western Indian Ocean. Ichthyological Bulletin, Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University No. 11: 137-163, Pls. 1-3.

***Amblyeleotris cephalotaenia* (Ni 1989)**

*cephalus*, head; *taenia*, band, referring to two black streaks behind eye

***Amblyeleotris delicatulus* Smith 1958**

diminutive of *delicatus*, delicate or dainty, described from a “fragile” holotype, “damaged, many scales gone”

***Amblyeleotris diagonalis* Polunin & Lubbock 1979**

diagonal, referring to oblique bands on body

***Amblyeleotris downingi* Randall 1994**

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

***Amblyeleotris ellipse* Randall 2004**

referring to large elliptical mark in caudal fin

***Amblyeleotris fasciata* (Herre 1953)**

banded, referring to five broad, transverse bands encircling body, brownish in alcohol, probably purple-red or brown in life

***Amblyeleotris fontanesii* (Bleeker 1853)**

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

***Amblyeleotris guttata* (Fowler 1938)**

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

***Amblyeleotris gymnocephala* (Bleeker 1853)**

*gymnos*, naked or bare; *cephalus*, head, referring to its scaleless head

***Amblyeleotris harrisorum* Mohlmann & Randall 2002**

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

***Amblyeleotris japonica* Takagi 1957**

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

***Amblyeleotris latifasciata* Polunin & Lubbock 1979**

*latus*, broad; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to wider bands on body compared to many related species

***Amblyeleotris macronema* Polunin & Lubbock 1979**

*macro-*, long; *nema*, thread, referring to long (third and fourth) spines of first dorsal fin

***Amblyeleotris marquesas* Mohlmann & Randall 2002**

named for the Marquesas Islands, type locality

***Amblyeleotris masuii* Aonuma & Yoshino 1996**

in honor of M. Masui, a collector for Umikawa Coral Fish Shop (Okinawa-jima Island, Japan), who collected holotype

***Amblyeleotris melanocephala* Aonuma, Iwata & Yoshino 2000**

*mela-*, black; *cephala*, head, referring to dark coloration of head

***Amblyeleotris memnonia* Prokofiev 2016**

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

***Amblyeleotris morishitai* Senou & Aonuma 2007**

in honor of diver and underwater photographer Osamu Morishita, who discovered this goby

***Amblyeleotris neglecta* Jaafar & Randall 2009**

neglected, referring to the fact that this goby was first collected and photographed 34 years before it was recognized as a new species

***Amblyeleotris neumanni* Randall & Earle 2006**

in honor of Mike Neumann, “fellow diver, underwater photographer and good friend,” who helped collect and photograph this goby

***Amblyeleotris novaecaledoniae* Goren 1981**

of New Caledonia, type locality (also occurs at Papua New Guinea)

- Amblyeleotris ogasawarensis* Yanagisawa 1978**  
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Ogasawara Islands, Japan, type locality
- Amblyeleotris periophthalmus* (Bleeker 1853)**  
described as “periophthalmoideo” (*Periophthalmus*-like), i.e., similar to blunt head and/or elevated eyes of mudskipper gobies (Oxudercidae) [often treated as an adjective, *periophthalma*, but since Bleeker was likely referring to the genus *Periophthalmus* it should be treated as a noun]
- Amblyeleotris randalli* Hoese & Steene 1978**  
in honor of ichthyologist John E. Randall (1924-2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), who brought this goby to the authors’ attention
- Amblyeleotris rhyax* Polunin & Lubbock 1979**  
Greek for volcano, referring to its “fiery” colors (e.g., numerous red-edged orange spots on head and body; head and anterior body with three narrow reddish bars)
- Amblyeleotris rubrimarginata* Mohlmann & Randall 2002**  
*ruber*, red; *marginata*, edged, referring to distinctive bright-red margin on both dorsal fins
- Amblyeleotris steinitzi* (Klausewitz 1974)**  
in honor of the late Heinz Steinitz (1909-1971), marine biologist, herpetologist, and founder of the marine laboratory that bears his name, in Eilat, Israel, on the Gulf of Aqaba, where this goby occurs
- Amblyeleotris stenotaeniata* Randall 2004**  
*stenos*, narrow; *taeniatus*, banded, referring to narrow oblique dark bars on body
- Amblyeleotris sungami* (Klausewitz 1969)**  
in honor of ethologist Dietrich B. E. Magnus, who collected type (Sungam is Magnus spelled backwards; why Klausewitz reversed the name is not explained)
- Amblyeleotris taipinensis* Chen, Shao & Chen 2006**  
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Taipin Island, South China Sea, type locality
- Amblyeleotris triguttata* Randall 1994**  
*tri-*, three; *guttata*, spotted, referring to its three most prominent dark spots, one on side of nape and two on first dorsal fin
- Amblyeleotris wheeleri* (Polunin & Lubbock 1977)**  
in honor of Alwyne C. Wheeler (1929-2005), Curator of Fishes at the British Museum (Natural History), for his help over the years, particularly with the authors’ study of prawn-associated gobies of the Seychelles
- Amblyeleotris yanoi* Aonuma & Yoshino 1996**  
in honor of Korechika Yano, diving instructor and underwater photographer (Iriomote Island, Japan), who collected holotype
- Amblygobius* Bleeker 1874**  
*amblys*, blunt, referring to compressed, convex and blunt head of *A. sphynx*; *gobius*, goby
- Amblygobius albimaculatus* (Rüppell 1830)**  
*albus*, white; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to two series of fine, milky white spots at bases of dorsal fins
- Amblygobius buanensis* Herre 1927**  
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Buan Island, off eastern coast of Tawitrawi, Philippines, type locality (occurs in western Pacific from Indonesia to Solomon Islands)
- Amblygobius bynoensis* (Richardson 1844)**  
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Bynoe Harbour, Western Australia, type locality
- Amblygobius calvatus* Allen & Erdmann 2016**  
bald, referring to lack of scales on entire nape region
- Amblygobius cheraphilus* Allen & Erdmann 2016**  
*cheras*, silt or detritus; *philos*, fond of, referring to its mud and silt habitat, sometimes near freshwater-stream mouths
- Amblygobius decussatus* (Bleeker 1855)**  
divided crosswise in the form of an X, referring to four longitudinal bands on body, united by crossbars
- Amblygobius esakiae* Herre 1939**  
in honor of entomologist Teiso Esaki (1899-1957), Kyushu Imperial University (Fukuoka, Japan), who collected holotype
- Amblygobius linki* Herre 1927**  
in honor of Capt. Francis Link, longtime resident of Jolo, Philippines, for his “indefatigable labors in advancing our knowledge of the Sulu Archipelago, and its fauna, flora, and people”



**Amblygobius nocturnus (Herre 1945)**

nocturnal, referring to Herre's observation that this and other "alleged" pelagic gobies of the Pacific live on the bottom and come to the surface only at night

**Amblygobius phalaena (Valenciennes 1837)**

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

**Amblygobius semicinctus (Bennett 1833)**

*semi-*, half; *cinctus*, belt or girdle, referring to six black-margined, vertical blue bands on lower half of body

**Amblygobius sewardii (Playfair 1867)**

in honor of George E. Seward (1826-1917), Surgeon to the Zanzibar Political Agency (type locality is Zanzibar, Tanzania)

**Amblygobius sphynx (Valenciennes 1837)**

etymology not explained, presumably named for its sphynx moth-like coloration or appearance, e.g., gray-brown silver with six large brown vertical stripes (see also *A. phalaena*)

**Amblygobius stethophthalmus (Bleeker 1851)**

*stethos*, breast or chest; *ophthalmus*, eye, allusion not explained nor evident

**Amblygobius tekomaji (Smith 1959)**

named for Tekomaji Island, Mozambique, western Indian Ocean, type locality

**Anatirostrum Ilijn 1930**

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

**Anatirostrum profundorum (Berg 1927)**

of the depths, referring to its occurrence at depths below 100 m in the Southern Caspian Sea, Iran

**Ancistrogobius Shibukawa, Yoshino & Allen 2010**

*agkistros*, fish hook, referring to short, ventrally directed, spur-like preopercular spine; *gobius*, goby

**Ancistrogobius dipus Shibukawa, Yoshino & Allen 2010**

*di-*, two; *pous*, foot, referring to widely separated pelvic fins

**Ancistrogobius squamiceps Shibukawa, Yoshino & Allen 2010**

*squama*, scale; *ceps*, head, referring to presence of scales on head (upper part of operculum) and nape

**Ancistrogobius yanoi Shibukawa, Yoshino & Allen 2010**

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

**Ancistrogobius yoshigoui Shibukawa, Yoshino & Allen 2010**

in honor of zoologist Hidenori Yoshigou, Chugai Technos Co. Ltd. (Hiroshima, Japan), who provided five paratypes and valuable information about this goby

**Antilligobius Van Tassell & Tornabene 2012**

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

**Antilligobius nikkiae Van Tassell & Colin 2012**

in honor of Nicole Laura Schrier, daughter of Adriaan "Dutch" Schrier, owner of the Sea Aquarium in Curaçao, who collected many of the type specimens

**Aphia Risso 1827**

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

**Aphia minuta (Risso 1810)**

very small, described at 44 mm, "the smallest fish that exists in all our waters [Nice, France, northwestern Mediterranean Sea]" (translation)

**Arcygobius Larson & Wright 2003**

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

**Arcygobius baliurus (Valenciennes 1837)**

*balios*, speckled; *ouros*, tail, presumably referring to white dots on caudal-fin rays

**Arenigobius Whitley 1930**

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

- Arenigobius bifrenatus* (Kner 1865)**  
*bi-*, two; *frenatus*, bridled, referring to two oblique dark bands originating on head below eye
- Arenigobius frenatus* (Günther 1861)**  
 bridled, referring to light-edged blackish band from maxillary to lower pectoral-fin base, with another less-distinct band running parallel to upper pectoral-fin base
- Arenigobius leftwichi* (Ogilby 1910)**  
 in honor of oyster merchant Richard W. Leftwich, Jr. (1856-1914), of Maryborough (Queensland, Australia), to whom Ogilby was “indebted for many kindnesses”
- Aruma Ginsburg 1933**  
 etymology not explained; word does not appear in any of our standard dictionaries
- Aruma histrio* (Jordan 1884)**  
 harlequin, presumably referring to cross bands on body, as wide as eye
- Asterropteryx* Rüppell 1830**  
*a-*, not; *sterrhos*, firm or stiff; *pteryx*, fin, referring to slender and flexible dorsal-fin spines
- Asterropteryx atripes* Shibukawa & Suzuki 2002**  
*ater*, black; *pes*, foot, referring to its conspicuously black pelvic fins
- Asterropteryx bipunctata* Allen & Munday 1995**  
*bi-*, two; *punctatus*, spotted, referring to prominent ocellated black spot at base of first three dorsal spines, and a similar spot with orange margin at base of middle caudal-fin rays
- Asterropteryx ensifera* (Bleeker 1874)**  
*ensis*, sword; *fero*, to bear, referring to bony, spine-like projection at corner of preopercle
- Asterropteryx ovata* Shibukawa & Suzuki 2007**  
 egg-shaped, referring to large ovoid black spot on base of caudal fin
- Asterropteryx profunda* Allen & Erdmann 2016**  
 deep, referring to its deep-reef habitat in relation to congeners and most reef-dwelling gobies
- Asterropteryx semipunctata* Rüppell 1830**  
*semi-*, partial; *punctata*, spotted, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to sky-blue spots, which cover entire body except for lower half of head
- Asterropteryx senoui* Shibukawa & Suzuki 2007**  
 in honor of Hiroshi Senou, Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, who collected some of the paratypes, for his “great” contribution to our knowledge of systematics and distribution of Japanese fishes
- Asterropteryx spinosa* (Goren 1981)**  
 spiny, referring to five bony, spine-like projections on preopercle
- Asterropteryx striata* Allen & Munday 1995**  
 striped, referring to its distinctive midlateral stripe
- Aulopareia* Smith 1945**  
*aulon*, groove; *pareia*, cheek, referring to cheek scales of *A. janetae*, which are arranged in six horizontal rows separated by narrow grooves or furrows
- Aulopareia cyanomos* (Bleeker 1849)**  
*cyano-*, blue; *omos*, shoulder, referring to blue blotch on shoulder
- Aulopareia microps* (Chu 1963)**  
*micro-*, small; *ops*, eye, described as “eye small, 5-6.5 times eye diameter in head length, round in shape, dorsolaterally placed” (translation) [previously in *Acentrogobius*; provisionally placed here]
- Aulopareia koumansi* (Herre 1937)**  
 in honor of goby taxonomist Frederik Petrus Koumans (1905-1977), Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (Leiden, Netherlands), for his work on the gobies of the East Indies
- Aulopareia ocellata* (Day 1873)**  
 with eye-like spots, referring to yellow ocellus at top of posterior half of caudal fin
- Aulopareia unicolor* (Valenciennes 1837)**  
*uni-*, one, presumably referring to its uniform tawny-brown body coloration
- Aulopareia vadosa* Larson & Jaafar 2022**  
 Latin for full of shallows, referring to the only habitat (intertidal soft bottoms) from which this goby is known
- Austrolethops* Whitley 1935**  
*Austro-*, an Australian blind goby similar to *Lethops* (Oxudercidae) [*lethos*, to forget; *ops*, eye, referring to poorly devel-

oped eyes]

***Austrolethops wardi* Whitley 1935**

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

***Babka* Ijgin 1927**

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

***Babka gymnotrachelus* (Kessler 1857)**

*gymnos*, bare or naked; *trachelus*, neck, referring to absence of scales on midline of nape, in front of preoperculum

***Babka macrophthalmia* (Kessler 1877)**

*macro-*, large; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to its large eyes, their diameter up to  $\frac{1}{3}$  in HL in specimens up to 66 mm TL

***Barbulifer* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888**

*barbula*, small barbel; *fero*, to bear, referring to numerous minute barbels around mouth and chin of *B. papillosus* (= *ceuthoecus*)

***Barbulifer antennatus* Böhlke & Robins 1968**

*-atus*, adjectival suffix: antenna, feeler, referring to longer barbels compared to *B. ceuthoecus*

***Barbulifer ceuthoecus* (Jordan & Gilbert 1884)**

*keuthmon*, cavity; *oikeus*, dweller, type specimen taken from the cavity of a sponge

***Barbulifer enigmaticus* Joyeux, Van Tassell & Macieira 2009**

enigmatic, referring to its identity remaining unresolved for many years

***Barbulifer mexicanus* Hoese & Larson 1985**

Mexican, referring to type locality in eastern Pacific of Baja California, México

***Barbulifer pantherinus* (Pellegri 1901)**

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

***Barbuligobius* Lachner & McKinney 1974**

*barbula*, small barbel, referring to numerous barbels on head; *gobius*, goby

***Barbuligobius boehlkei* Lachner & McKinney 1974**

in honor of James E. Böhlke (1930-1982), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who collected some of the specimens

***Bathygobius* Bleeker 1878**

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

***Bathygobius aeolosoma* (Ogilby 1889)**

*Aelos*, god of the winds, or *aiolos*, shifting, changing, variable; *soma*, body, allusion not explained nor evident

***Bathygobius andrei* (Sauvage 1880)**

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

***Bathygobius antillensis* Tornabene, Baldwin & Pezold 2010**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: islands of the Antilles, which constitute most of the known range of this goby and the region where it is most abundant

***Bathygobius brasiliensis* Carvalho-Filo & De Araújo 2017**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Brazil, where it is known only from the oceanic islands of Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas

***Bathygobius burtoni* (O’Shaughnessy 1875)**

in honor of Capt. Richard Francis Burton (1821-1890), English explorer, geographer and diplomat, who collected holotype

***Bathygobius casamancus* (Rochebrune 1880)**

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

***Bathygobius coalitus* (Bennett 1832)**

united or grown together, presumably referring to its “*subcontinuis*” (almost touching) dorsal fins [*italics* in original]

***Bathygobius cocosensis* (Bleeker 1854)**

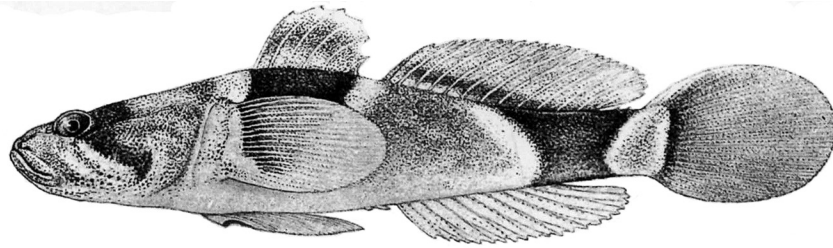
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Cocos Island/Cocos-Keeling Islands, eastern Indian Ocean, type locality (type specimen now lost)

***Bathygobius cotticeps* (Steindachner 1879)**

*Cottus*, genus of sculpins; *ceps*, head, presumably referring to its wide, sculpin-like head



- Bathygobius curacao* (Metzelaar 1919)**  
named for Curaçao, Lesser Antilles, the island nation where many of Metzelaar's specimens were collected
- Bathygobius cyclopterus* (Valenciennes 1837)**  
*cyclo-*, circle; *pterus*, fin, referring to its round ventral fins, similar to *Sicydium* (Oxudercidae)
- Bathygobius fishelsoni* Goren 1978**  
in honor of ecologist and marine biologist Lev Fishelson (1923–2013), Tel-Aviv University, for his “well-known” contributions to the knowledge of the Red Sea, where this goby is endemic to the Gulf of Suez
- Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüppell 1830)**  
dark, referring to its uniform liver-brown color in alcohol
- Bathygobius geminatus* Tornabene, Baldwin & Pezold 2010**  
paired, doubled or repeated, referring to diagnostic pattern of vertically paired spots that are repeated 6–7 times laterally along its body
- Bathygobius hongkongensis* Lam 1986**  
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Chung Hum Kok, Hong Kong, type locality
- Bathygobius karachiensis* Hoda & Goren 1990**  
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Karachi coast of Pakistan, type locality
- Bathygobius krefftii* (Steindachner 1866)**  
patronym not identified but probably in honor of Johann Ludwig (Louis) Gerard Krefft (1830–1881), Australian zoologist and paleontologist (this goby is Australian) [although misspelled “*kreftii*” by Steindachner; “*krefftii*” is in prevailing usage and does not need to revert to original spelling]
- Bathygobius lacertus* (Poey 1860)**  
lizard, allusion not explained nor evident
- Bathygobius laddi* (Fowler 1931)**  
in honor of “Dr. H. L. Ladd,” who collected type and other fishes for the Bishop Museum (Honolulu) [although Fowler consistently used the initials “H. L.,” this goby may be named after geologist Harry Stephen Ladd (1899–1982), who went to Fiji (type locality) on a Bishop Museum fellowship in 1925]
- Bathygobius lineatus* (Jenyns 1841)**  
lined, referring to 10 “rather indistinct” (in spirits) longitudinal dark lines on body
- Bathygobius meggitti* (Hora & Mukerji 1936)**  
in honor of parasitologist F. J. Meggitt, University College (Rangoon), who provided a collection of fishes from Tavoy District, Myanmar, including type of this one
- Bathygobius mystacium* Ginsburg 1947**  
mustachioed, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to scattered dark blotches on cheek and jaws
- Bathygobius niger* (Smith 1960)**  
black, referring to “almost uniform blackish brown” color in life
- Bathygobius panayensis* (Jordan & Seale 1907)**  
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Panay Island, Philippines, type locality
- Bathygobius petrophilus* (Bleeker 1853)**  
*petro*, stone; *philos*, fond of, presumably referring to the coral rocks of Onrust Island, Indonesia, where Bleeker caught this goby by hand
- Bathygobius ramosus* Ginsburg 1947**  
branched, referring to “profusely” branched rays (usually the upper five) of pectoral fin
- Bathygobius smithi* Fricke 1999**  
in honor of ichthyologist-chemist J.L.B. Smith (1897–1968), Rhodes University (Grahamstown, South Africa), who described this goby in 1960 but used a name (*Pyosicus niger*) now secondarily preoccupied in *Bathygobius* by *Gobius nigri* Günther 1861
- Bathygobius soporator* (Valenciennes 1837)**  
sleeper, referring to its local name in Martinique (type locality), presumed to be related or similar to the sleeper gobies of *Eleotris* and *Dormitator* (Eleotridae)
- Benthophiloides Beling & Iljin 1927***  
*-oides*, having the form of: *Benthophilus*, to which it is presumed to be closely related
- Benthophiloides brauneri* Beling & Iljin 1927**  
in honor of Ukrainian zoologist Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Brauner (1857–1941), who who first recorded this species from the Dnieper River in 1898 but misidentified it as *Gobiosoma caspium* due to their similar color patterns with dark banding



*Benthophiloides braueri*. From: Beling, D. E. and B. S. Iljin. 1927. *Benthophiloides braueri* n. g., n. sp. Ein für das Schwarzmeerbassin neuer Vertreter der Familie der Gobiidae. *Travaux de la Station Biologique du Dniepre*. Academie des Sciences de l'Ukraine. v. 3, livr. 7, no. 2: 309-325, 2 pls.

***Benthophiloides turcomanus* (Iljin 1941)**

-anus, belonging to: Turkmenistan side of Caspian Sea, syntype locality

***Benthophilus* Eichwald 1831**

*benthos*, of the deep; *philos*, loving, presumably referring to occurrence of *B. macrocephalus* in bays of the Caspian Sea, moving into deeper water (20-25 m) during winter months

***Benthophilus abdurahmanovi* Ragimov 1978**

in honor of Yusif A. Abdurakhmanov (b. 1912), “one of the leading” (translation) ichthyologists of Azerbaijan

***Benthophilus baeri* Kessler 1877**

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

***Benthophilus casachicus* Ragimov 1978**

-icus, belonging to: Latinization of Kazakh, i.e., Kazakhstan, off whose coast (Kazakh Bay, middle Caspian Sea) this species was discovered

***Benthophilus ctenolepidus* Kessler 1877**

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

***Benthophilus durrelli* Boldyrev & Bogutskaya 2004**

in honor of Gerald (here spelled Jerald) Durrell (1925-1995), the “famous English animal writer”

***Benthophilus granulatus* Kessler 1877**

granulated, referring to minute uniform granules densely covering body and head

***Benthophilus grimmi* Kessler 1877**

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

***Benthophilus kessleri* Berg 1927**

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

***Benthophilus leobergius* Berg 1949**

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

***Benthophilus leptcephalus* Kessler 1877**

*leptos*, narrow; *cephalus*, head, its width  $\frac{2}{3}$  of its length

***Benthophilus leptorhynchus* Kessler 1877**

*leptos*, narrow; *rhynchos*, snout, referring to relatively long or elongate snout

***Benthophilus macrocephalus* (Pallas 1787)**

*macro-*, large; *cephalus*, head, referring to its large, sculpin-like head

***Benthophilus magistri* Iljin 1927**

teacher, allusion not explained, but here is a guess (per Ronald Fricke, pers. comm.): in honor of Iljin's teacher, Nikolai Mikhailovich Knipowitsch (1862-1939, often spelled Knipovich in English), Russian oceanographer and zoologist, whom Iljin had honored with the new genus *Knipowitschia* in the same paper

***Benthophilus mahmudbejovi* Ragimov 1976**

in honor of Azerbaijanian ichthyologist A. A. Mahmudbekov, who devoted his life to the study of the Caspian Sea (where this goby occurs)

***Benthophilus nudus* Berg 1898**

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

- Benthophilus persicus* Kovačić, Esmaeili, Zarei, Abbasi & Schliewen 2021**  
Persian, referring to the southern Caspian Sea of Iran, where it is endemic
- Benthophilus pinchuki* Ragimov 1982**  
in honor of ichthyologist Vitaly Iustinovich Pinchuk (1931-1992), USSR Academy of Sciences, who collaborated with Ragimov on the description of *B. svetovidovi* in 1979
- Benthophilus ragimovi* Boldyrev & Bogutskaya 2004**  
in honor of the late Dadash Ragimov (1932-1992), “well-known” ichthyologist and “expert” in Caspian gobiid fishes
- Benthophilus spinosus* Kessler 1877**  
spiny, referring to spiny tubercles on body
- Benthophilus stellatus* (Sauvage 1874)**  
starry, referring to stellate tubercles on cheek
- Benthophilus svetovidovi* Pinchuk & Ragimov 1979**  
in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Anatolii Nikolaevich Svetovidov (1903-1985), for his significant contributions to the study of Caspian fishes
- Birdsongichthys* Tornabene, Manning, Robertson, Van Tassell & Baldwin 2022**  
in honor of Ray S. Birdsong (1935-1995), who contributed “substantially” to the knowledge of the systematics of the family Gobiidae, especially taxa from the tropical western Atlantic and eastern Pacific Oceans; *ichthys*, fish
- Birdsongichthys rectus* Tornabene, Manning, Robertson, Van Tassell & Baldwin 2022**  
Latin for straight, referring to the straight, unbranched rays of its pelvic fin
- Bollmannia* Jordan 1890**  
*-ia*, belonging to: Jordan’s late colleague, naturalist Charles Harvey Bollman (1868-1889), “whose untimely death while engaged in the exploration of the rivers of Georgia, took place while this paper was passing through the press” (Bollmann died of dysentery contracted while collecting fish in the swamps of Waycross, Georgia, USA)
- Bollmannia boqueronensis* Evermann & Marsh 1899**  
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Ensenada del Boqueron, Puerto Rico, type locality
- Bollmannia chlamydes* Jordan 1890**  
cloaked, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its “very large” ctenoid scales
- Bollmannia communis* Ginsburg 1942**  
common, “evidently a common species” in the Gulf of Mexico between Padre Island, Texas, and the Mississippi Delta
- Bollmannia eigenmannorum* (Garman 1896)**  
in honor of the “distinguished” ichthyologists Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927) and his wife Rosa (1858-1947), “who have added so much to our knowledge of the American Gobiidae” [originally spelled *eigenmanni*, but since name honors more than one person, emendment is necessary]
- Bollmannia gomezi* Acero P. 1981**  
in honor of Acero’s professor and friend, Alfredo Gómez Gaspar, who “stimulated” his interest in ichthyology
- Bollmannia litura* Ginsburg 1935**  
erasure, blot or blur, presumably referring to median series of five diffuse, very faint blotches, then believed to be unique to the genus (*B. marginalis* also has blotches)
- Bollmannia macropoma* Gilbert 1892**  
*macro-*, large; *poma*, lid, referring to its “conspicuously larger” opercle compared to *B. ocellata*
- Bollmannia marginalis* Ginsburg 1939**  
marginal, differing from all congeners known at the time in having a dorsal spot on margin of first dorsal fin
- Bollmannia ocellata* Gilbert 1892**  
having little eyes, referring to black spot on first dorsal fin, “conspicuously ocellated with white”
- Bollmannia stigmatura* Gilbert 1892**  
*stigma*, mark or spot; *ouros*, tail, referring to roundish dusky spot at base of caudal fin
- Bollmannia umbrosa* Ginsburg 1939**  
shady, presumably referring to black blotch on first dorsal fin and/or black marginal band on upper lip
- Bryaninops* Smith 1959**  
*-ops*, appearance, “related” (and presumably similar) to *Bryanina* (= *Sicyopterus*)
- Bryaninops amplus* Larson 1985**  
large, referring to larger maximum size compared to known congeners at the time

***Bryaninops annella* Suzuki & Randall 2014**

referring to the large sea fan *Annella mollis*, with which it is commensal

***Bryaninops dianneae* Larson 1985**

in honor of Dianne Bray, Australian Museum, who collected type

***Bryaninops discus* Suzuki, Bogorodsky & Randall 2012**

dish or dish-like, referring to flat pelvic fins of adults

***Bryaninops earlei* Suzuki & Randall 2014**

in honor of John L. Earle, Association for Marine Exploration, who discovered this goby and collected type with second author

***Bryaninops erythro*s (Jordan & Seale 1906)**

*erythro*s, red; *ops*, eye, referring to rosy color around pupil

***Bryaninops isis* Larson 1985**

*Isis*, host gorgonian for this species-specific goby

***Bryaninops loki* Larson 1985**

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

***Bryaninops natans* Larson 1985**

swimming or floating, referring to its hovering behavior, in contrast to the clinging, cryptic habits of other congeners

***Bryaninops nexus* Larson 1987**

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

***Bryaninops ridens* Smith 1959**

laughing or smiling, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to large mouth (illustration that accompanies description does appear to show this goby “smiling”)

***Bryaninops spongicolus* Suzuki, Bogorodsky & Randall 2012**

*spongi*-, sponge; *-cola*, dweller or inhabitant, i.e., living commensally on a sponge

***Bryaninops tectus* Suzuki & Randall 2014**

secret, hidden or disguised, referring to its being misidentified as *B. loki*

***Bryaninops tigris* Larson 1985**

tiger, referring to brown and golden colors in life and its secretive behavior

***Bryaninops translucens* Suzuki & Randall 2014**

named for its translucent coloration in life

***Bryaninops yongei* (Davis & Cohen 1969)**

in honor of British marine zoologist Maurice Yonge (1899–1986), the authors’ shipmate on cruise that collected holotype

***Cabillus* Smith 1959**

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

***Cabillus atripelvicus* Randall, Sakamoto & Shibukawa 2007**

*ater*, black; *pelvicus*, pelvic, referring to its “very dark” pelvic fins

***Cabillus caudimacula* Greenfield & Randall 2004**

*cauda*, tail; *macula*, spot, referring to prominent black blotch posteriorly on body and caudal-fin base

***Cabillus lacertops* Smith 1959**

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

***Cabillus macrophthalmus* (Weber 1909)**

*macro*-, large; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to its large eyes, which raise above the head profile and touch each other, their diameter 3.5 times in head length

***Cabillus nigromarginatus* Kovačić & Bogorodsky 2013**

*nigro*-, black; *marginatus*, margined, referring to color pattern of predorsal area and dorsal saddles

***Cabillus nigrostigmus* Kovačić & Bogorodsky 2013**

*nigro*-, black; *stigmus*, mark or spot, referring to distinctive black mark in lower posterior of first dorsal fin

***Cabillus pexus* Shibukawa & Aizawa 2013**

comb, referring to enlarged ctenii on a pair of scales at base of caudal fin

***Cabillus tongarevae* (Fowler 1927)**

of Tongareva (now called Penrhyn Island), northern Cook Islands, South Pacific, type locality

***Caffrogobius* Smitt 1900**

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

***Caffrogobius agulhensis* (Barnard 1927)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Agulhas Bank, off East London, South Africa, type locality

***Caffrogobius caffer* (Günther 1874)**

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

***Caffrogobius dubius* (Smith 1959)**

doubtful or uncertain, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to Smith’s initial placement of it in *Coryphopterus*, a “doubtful ‘catch-all’ genus”

***Caffrogobius gilchristi* (Boulenger 1898)**

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

***Caffrogobius natalensis* (Günther 1874)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Port of Natal (now called Durban), South Africa, type locality

***Caffrogobius nudiceps* (Valenciennes 1837)**

*nudus*, naked or bare; *ceps*, head, referring to scaleless head, most of nape, and base of chest

***Caffrogobius saldanha* (Barnard 1927)**

named for Saldanha Bay, South Africa, type locality

***Callogobius* Bleeker 1874**

*callo-*, beautiful, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to color of type species, *C. hasseltii* (reddish-green above, orange below, clouded with black, fins yellow) and/or lanceolate caudal fin; *gobius*, goby

***Callogobius albipunctatus* Akihito & Ikeda 2021**

*albus*, white; *punctatus*, spotted, referring to many white small spots on body and fins

***Callogobius amikami* Goren, Miroz & Baranes 1991**

in honor of Amikam Gorovitch (no other information available), who was killed in a diving accident in Eilat, Israel, type locality

***Callogobius andamanensis* Menon & Chatterjee 1974**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Middle Andaman Island, Andaman Sea, type locality

***Callogobius bauchotae* Goren 1979**

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

***Callogobius bifasciatus* (Smith 1958)**

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

***Callogobius bothriorrhynchus* (Herzenstein 1896)**

*bothrion*, diminutive of *bothros*, pit or trench; *rhynchus*, snout, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to visible pores on head

***Callogobius centrolepis* Weber 1909**

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

***Callogobius clarki* (Goren 1978)**

in honor of ichthyologist Eugenie Clark (1922-2015), University of Maryland, for her “outstanding” contributions to the knowledge of the fishes of the Red Sea (where this goby occurs) [preferably spelled *clarkae* since name honors a woman, but ICZN 32.5.1 forbids such a correction]

***Callogobius clitellus* McKinney & Lachner 1978**

pack-saddle, referring to dark saddles and bars on head, trunk and fins



***Callogobius crassus* McKinney & Lachner 1984**

thick, fat or stout, referring to its stout body

***Callogobius depressus* (Ramsay & Ogilby 1886)**

referring to “very much depressed” head

***Callogobius dori* Goren 1980**

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

***Callogobius dorsomaculatus* Akihito & Ikeda 2021**

*dorsum*, back; *maculatus*, spotted or blotched, referring to dark blotch on first dorsal fin

***Callogobius falx* Fujiwara, Suzuki & Motomura 2021**

Latin for sickle, referring to narrow, black, sickle-like bar on caudal-fin base

***Callogobius flavobrunneus* (Smith 1958)**

*flavus*, yellow; *brunneus*, brown, referring to olive to yellow-brown color in life, with distally yellow dorsal fins, yellowish pectoral and yellow throat

***Callogobius hasseltii* (Bleeker 1851)**

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

***Callogobius hastatus* McKinney & Lachner 1978**

like a spear, referring to elongate, spear-shaped caudal fin

***Callogobius illotus* (Herre 1927)**

dirty, “papillae on head are dark or blackish, giving the appearance of adhering dirt or trash”

***Callogobius irrasus* (Smith 1959)**

unshaved, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “many papillate ridges” on head

***Callogobius kuderii* (Herre 1943)**

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

***Callogobius maculipinnis* (Fowler 1918)**

*macula*, spot; *pinna*, fin, referring to dark-colored fins with whitish bars or spots

***Callogobius mannarensis* Rangarajan 1970**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Gulf of Mannar, southern India, type locality

***Callogobius mucosus* (Günther 1872)**

slimy, referring to “thick mucous covering, which envelopes all parts and forms on the snout and sides of the head”

***Callogobius nigromarginatus* Chen & Shao 2000**

*nigro-*, black; *marginatus*, margined, referring to blackish stripe at outer margin of anal and caudal fins

***Callogobius okinawae* (Snyder 1908)**

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

***Callogobius pilosimentum* Delventhal, Mooi, Bogorodsky & Mal 2016**

*pilosus*, hairy; *mentum*, chin, referring to extra rows of papillae on chin

***Callogobius plumatus* (Smith 1959)**

plumed or covered with feathers, allusion not explained nor evident

***Callogobius producta* (Herre 1927)**

elongated, referring to “long-drawn-out body, caudal, and pectoral”

***Callogobius santa* (Herre 1935)**

latinization of Santo, referring to the island, Espiritu Santo (commonly called Santo), Vanuatu, type locality

***Callogobius sclateri* (Steindachner 1879)**

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

***Callogobius seshaiyai* Jacob & Rangarajan 1960**

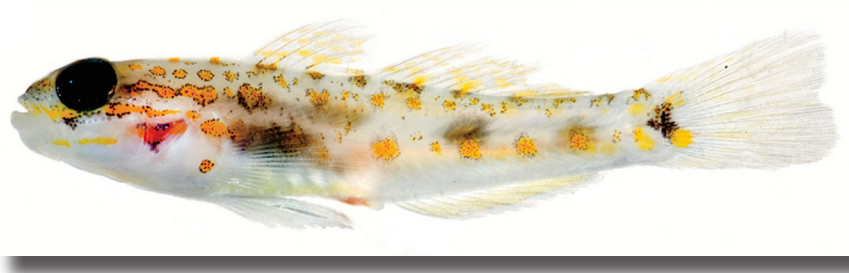
in honor of Rebala Venkata Seshaiya (1898-1973), Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology (Annamalai University, Porto Novo, India), “in appreciation of his devotion to zoology”

***Callogobius sheni* Chen, Chen & Fang 2006**

in honor of Shih (or Shieh)-Chieh Shen, National Taiwan University, for his “great” contribution to ichthyology

- in Taiwan, where this goby occurs
- Callogobius shunkan* (Takagi 1957)**  
named for Shunkan Sôzu (1142-1179), a Buddhist sub-bishop and a tragic hero in Japanese historical literature [presumably a noun in apposition without the patronymic “i”]
- Callogobius snelli* Koumans 1953**  
in honor of the Dutch hydrographic research vessel *Snellius*, which collected type
- Callogobius snyderi* (Fowler 1946)**  
in honor of the late John Otterbein Snyder (1867-1943), for his papers on Riu Kiu (Ryukyu, Japan) fishes
- Callogobius stellatus* McKinney & Lachner 1978**  
starry, allusion not explained, presumably referring to four, dark narrow stripes radiating from eye
- Callogobius swifti* Allen, Erdmann & Brooks 2020**  
in honor of John Swift, for his “lifelong passion for grassroots conservation in New Guinea as a Board Member of Conservation International and an unflagging patron of the local environmental organization Eco Custodian Advocates in their critical efforts to promote customary marine management across the Milne Bay communities where this new species was discovered”
- Callogobius tanegasimae* (Snyder 1908)**  
of Tanegashima, Osumi Islands, Japan, type locality [note spelling, without “b”]
- Callogobius trifasciatus* Menon & Chatterjee 1976**  
*tri-*, three; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to three distinct, darker and broad transverse bands, below first dorsal fin, below hinder part of second dorsal fin, and at caudal peduncle
- Callogobius tutuilae* (Jordan & Seale 1906)**  
of Pago Pago, Tutuila Island, American Samoa, type locality
- Callogobius vancleve* (Herre 1950)**  
in honor of Richard Van Cleave (1906-1984), Acting Director of the University of Washington School of Fisheries, where holotype is housed
- Callogobius williamsi* Delventhal & Mooi 2023**  
in honor of ichthyologist Jeffrey T. Williams, U.S. National Museum of Natural History, who collected the holotype and recognized it as a new species
- Callogobius winterbottomi* Delventhal & Mooi 2013**  
in honor of Richard Winterbottom (b. 1944), Royal Ontario Museum, who helped collect type; in addition, he has “made substantial contributions to the systematics of gobies and other Indo-Pacific fishes, and to the development of both authors’ respective careers”
- Carrigobius Van Tassell, Tornabene & Gilmore 2016***  
Carrie, referring to Carrie-Bow Cay, Belize, home of the Smithsonian Institution’s field station, where many specimens of *C. amblyrhynchus* were collected; *gobius*, goby
- Carrigobius amblyrhynchus* (Smith & Baldwin 1999)**  
*amblys*, blunt or obtuse; *rhynchus*, snout or muzzle, referring to blunt anterior profile of head
- Caspiosoma Iljin 1927***  
*Caspio-*, referring to occurrence in the Caspian Sea; *-soma*, abridgement of *Gobiosoma*, referring to previous placement of *C. caspium* in that genus
- Caspiosoma caspium* (Kessler 1877)**  
named for the Caspian Sea, type locality (also occurs in northern Black Sea and Sea of Azov)
- Cerdale Jordan & Gilbert 1882***  
wary, crafty or fox-like, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its quick and agile burrowing behavior, especially when disturbed
- Cerdale fasciata* Dawson 1974**  
striped, referring to prominent dark stripes on preserved specimens (“either absent in live holotype or inconspicuous and masked by the striking combination” of a broad chalk-white stripe extending from eye to caudal fin base, margined above and below by golden-yellow which continues over abdomen, pre-dorsum and remainder of head)
- Cerdale floridana* Longley 1934**  
*-ana*, belonging to, Dry Tortugas, Florida, USA, type locality (distributed from southern Florida and the Bahamas, south through the Antilles, and on mainland coasts of Costa Rica and Panama)
- Cerdale ionthas* Jordan & Gilbert 1882**  
freckled, referring to back and sides “very finely marked with clusters of fine dots”

- Cerdale paludicola* Dawson 1974**  
*paludis*, marsh or swamp; *cola*, to inhabit, referring to its mangrove swamp habitat
- Cerdale prolata* Dawson 1974**  
 extended, referring to high dorsal- and anal-fin ray and vertebral counts compared to congeners
- Cerogobius Kovačić, Bogorodsky, Troyer & Tornabene 2019***  
*ceros*, horn, referring to horn-like tentacle on head; *gobius*, goby
- Cerogobius petrophilus* Kovačić, Bogorodsky, Troyer & Tornabene 2019**  
*petro*, stone; *philos*, fond of, referring to its rocky habitat (rubble-sand patches at base of isolated coral blocks)
- Chriolepis* Gilbert 1892**  
*chrio-*, want or lack; *lepid*, scale, referring to absence of scales on *C. minutillus*
- Chriolepis atrimelum* Bussing 1997**  
*atri-*, black; *melon*, cheek, referring to large black opercular blotch
- Chriolepis cuneata* Bussing 1990**  
 wedge-shaped, referring to five dark, narrow crossbars on body, usually vertical, typically expanded dorsally, especially on dorsal midline, giving a saddle-like appearance to each
- Chriolepis dialepta* Bussing 1990**  
 distinguishable, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to several unique pale spots on cheek and opercle, which distinguish it from the similar *C. lepidota*
- Chriolepis fisheri* Herre 1942**  
 in honor of Walter K. Fisher (1878-1953), director, Hopkins Marine Station, Stanford University, who collected holotype
- Chriolepis lepidota* Findley 1975**  
 scaly, referring to its more extensive squamation compared to congeners in the eastern tropical Pacific known at the time
- Chriolepis minutilla* Gilbert 1892**  
 minute or very small, type specimen described at 2.54 cm
- Chriolepis roosevelti* (Ginsburg 1939)**  
 in honor of Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945), President of the United States (1933-1945)
- Chriolepis semisquamata* (Rutter 1904)**  
*semi-*, partial; *squamata*, scaled, referring to scaleless body anteriorly, scaled behind origin of second dorsal fin and tip of depressed pectoral fins
- Chriolepis tagus* Ginsburg 1953**  
 named for Tagus Cove, Albemarle Island, Galápagos Islands, type locality
- Chriolepis zebra* Ginsburg 1938**  
 referring to its “striking, sharply marked” banded color pattern, like that of a zebra
- Chromogobius de Buen* 1930**  
*chroma-*, color, presumably referring to two color varieties of *C. quadrivittatus*; *Gobius*, proposed as a subgenus of this genus
- Chromogobius britoi* Van Tassell 2001**  
 in honor of Alberto Brito Hernández (b. 1954), University of Laguna (Tenerife, Canary Islands), for numerous contributions to the study of fishes of the Canary Islands
- Chromogobius quadrivittatus* (Steindachner 1863)**  
*quadri-*, four; *vittatus*, banded, presumably referring to four white transverse bands across back and upper part of body; according to Steindachner’s more detailed redescription in 1868, the first band is narrow and immediately behind eyes, the second (widest) band extends from posterior of head almost to spine of first dorsal fin, the third band falls between the dorsal fins, and the fourth (smallest, blotch-like) band is just behind center of second dorsal
- Chromogobius zebratus* (Kolombatović 1891)**  
 zebra-like, presumably referring to five conspicuous pale saddles across back, like the stripes of a zebra
- Clarkichthys* Smith 1958**  
 in honor of H. Walton Clark (1870-1941), Curator of Ichthyology, California Academy of Sciences, who described type species, *C. bilineatus*, in 1936; *ichthys*, fish
- Clarkichthys bilineatus* (Clark 1936)**  
*bi-*, two; *lineatus*, lined, referring to long narrow black line along each side of dorsal beginning near tip of snout, and a somewhat broader line extending from very tip of snout across cheek and along middle side to tip of tail



*Coryphopterus curasub*. From: Baldwin, C. C. and D. R. Robertson. 2015. A new, mesophotic *Coryphopterus* goby (Teleostei, Gobiidae) from the southern Caribbean, with comments on relationships and depth distributions within the genus. *ZooKeys* No. 513: 123-142.

***Corcyrogobius* Miller 1972**

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

***Corcyrogobius liechtensteini* (Kolombatović 1891)**

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

***Corcyrogobius lubbocki* Miller 1988**

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

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

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

***Coryogalops* Smith 1958**

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

***Coryogalops adamsoni* (Goren 1985)**

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

***Coryogalops anomolus* Smith 1958**

unusual, irregular or different, etymology not explained nor evident

***Coryogalops bretti* Goren 1991**

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

***Coryogalops bulejiensis* (Hoda 1983)**

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

***Coryogalops guttatus* Kovačić & Bogorodsky 2014**

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

***Coryogalops monospilus* Randall 1994**

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

***Coryogalops nanus* Kovačić & Bogorodsky 2016**

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

***Coryogalops ocheticus* (Norman 1927)**

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

***Coryogalops pseudomonospilus* Kovačić & Bogorodsky 2014**

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

***Coryogalops sordidus* (Smith 1959)**

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

***Coryogalops tessellatus* Randall 1994**

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

***Coryogalops william* (Smith 1948)**

etymology not explained; according to Mike Bruton’s 2018 biography of J.L.B. and Margaret Smith, in honor of

their son William (b. 1939, now a popular television science and mathematics teacher in South Africa), who collected type at age 12 [presumably a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

**Coryphopterus Gill 1863**

*corypho-*, top; *pterus*, fin, referring to “distinct” dorsal fins of *C. glaucofraenum*: “the first with six spines, all flexible, the third generally longest, the sixth remote; second oblong, generally increasing backwards, and with most of its rays having an anterior simple and a posterior forked branch; the last ray free”

**Coryphopterus alloides Böhlke & Robins 1960**

of different form, referring to ventral fins entirely separate, without trace of frenum between spines and with a very reduced membrane between innermost rays

**Coryphopterus curasub Baldwin & Robertson 2015**

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

**Coryphopterus dicrus Böhlke & Robins 1960**

Greek for cloven, referring to its partially split ventral disc

**Coryphopterus eidolon Böhlke & Robins 1960**

Greek for apparition, referring to its lack of pigmentation

**Coryphopterus glaucofraenum Gill 1863**

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

**Coryphopterus hyalinus Böhlke & Robins 1962**

*hyalinus*, glass, referring to its transparent nature

**Coryphopterus kuna Victor 2007**

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

**Coryphopterus lipernes Böhlke & Robins 1962**

outcast, referring to its solitary habits, living on and about coral, apparently not gathering in school like *C. personatus*

**Coryphopterus personatus (Jordan & Thompson 1905)**

masked, referring to dark snout, upper lip and region just below eye; this area extends behind upper and lower posterior quadrants of eye to suggest a mask

**Coryphopterus punctipectophorus Springer 1960**

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

**Coryphopterus thrix Böhlke & Robins 1960**

Greek for hair, referring to filamentous second spine of dorsal fin

**Coryphopterus tortugae (Jordan 1904)**

of Garden Key, Dry Tortugas, Florida, USA, type locality

**Coryphopterus urospilus Ginsburg 1938**

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

**Coryphopterus venezuelae Cervigón 1966**

of Laguna Grande, Gulf of Cariaco, Venezuela, type locality

**Cristatogobius Herre 1927**

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

**Cristatogobius albius Chen 1959**

white, referring to its uniformly gray color in formalin, without any markings on the sides

**Cristatogobius aurimaculatus Akihito & Meguro 2000**

*aureus*, golden; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to yellow spots on dorsal and caudal fins

**Cristatogobius lophius Herre 1927**

crest, referring to high, thin and skinny crest on nape

**Cristatogobius nonatoae (Ablan 1940)**

in honor of Susana G. Nonato, Ablan’s wife, who collected type

**Cristatogobius rubripectoralis Akihito, Meguro & Sakamoto 2003**

*rubrus*, red; *pectoralis*, pectoral, referring to red area on middle to lower part of pectoral fins

**Croilia Smith 1955**

*-ia*, belonging to: John Frederick Croil Morgans, research assistant, Zoology Department, University of Cape Town (South Africa), who collected type; he “observed these agile small creatures while diving, and it was only with great



difficulty that he caught them, for they live in burrows in the bottom, to which they retire when startled”

***Croilia mossambica* Smith 1955**

-*ica*, belonging to: southern Mozambique, where it occurs in saline coastal lakes

***Cryptocentroides Popta* 1922**

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

***Cryptocentroides arabicus* (Gmelin 1789)**

Arabian, described from Red Sea of Saudi Arabia (no types known)

***Cryptocentroides gobioides* (Ogilby 1886)**

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

***Cryptocentroides insignis* (Seale 1910)**

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

***Cryptocentrus Valenciennes* 1837**

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

***Cryptocentrus albidorsus* (Yanagisawa 1978)**

*albus*, white; *dorsus*, back, referring to broad white band running from tip of mouth and snout to caudal peduncle along upper third of body

***Cryptocentrus altipinna* Hoese 2019**

*altus*, high; *pinna*, fin, referring to very high first dorsal fin

***Cryptocentrus bulbiceps* (Whitley 1953)**

*bulbus*, bulb; *ceps*, head, referring to bulging cheeks and chin

***Cryptocentrus caeruleomaculatus* (Herre 1933)**

*caeruleus*, blue; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to small “pearl blue” spots scattered over body

***Cryptocentrus caeruleopunctatus* (Rüppell 1830)**

*caeruleus*, blue; *punctatus*, spotted, referring to blue spots on body and anal fin

***Cryptocentrus callopterus* Smith 1945**

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

***Cryptocentrus cebuanus* Herre 1927**

-*anus*, belonging to Cebu Island, Philippines, type locality (occurs in western Pacific and southeastern Indian Ocean from Indonesia to Philippines and Australia)

***Cryptocentrus cinctus* (Herre 1936)**

belt or girdle, presumably referring to three blackish crossbands on dusky brown body

***Cryptocentrus cryptocentrus* (Valenciennes 1837)**

*crypto-*, hidden; *kentron*, spine, referring to a concealed point or projection on preopercle

***Cryptocentrus cyanospilotus* Allen & Randall 2011**

*ciano-*, blue; *spilotus*, spotted, referring to blue spots on cheek, operculum, and body of both sexes

***Cryptocentrus cyanotaenia* (Bleeker 1853)**

*ciano-*, blue; *taenia*, band, referring to numerous short blue oblique lines on head and base of pectoral fin

***Cryptocentrus diproctotaenia* Bleeker 1876**

*di-*, two; *procto-*, anus; *taenia*, band, referring to two yellow or pink longitudinal stripes on anal fin

***Cryptocentrus epakros* Allen 2015**

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

***Cryptocentrus fasciatus* (Playfair 1867)**

banded, referring to four darker cross bands on brownish-red body

***Cryptocentrus flavus* Yanagisawa 1978**

yellow, referring to yellow body color with yellow or yellowish fins

***Cryptocentrus geniornatus* Herre 1935**

*genion*, chin; *ornatus*, decorated, referring to small, circular, pearly white spots sprinkled on sides of head

***Cryptocentrus inexplicatus* (Herre 1934)**

inexplicable, referring to the unknown function of its vomerine teeth

***Cryptocentrus insignitus* (Whitley 1956)**

marked, referring to conspicuous black ocellus on first dorsal fin

***Cryptocentrus leonis* Smith 1931**

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

***Cryptocentrus leptocephalus* Bleeker 1876**

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

***Cryptocentrus leucostictus* (Günther 1872)**

*leukos*, white; *stictus*, spotted, referring to small, round, whitish spots and dots covering lower parts of body

***Cryptocentrus liolepis* Bleeker 1876**

*leios*, smooth; *lepis*, scale, presumably referring to cycloid scales on head and sides

***Cryptocentrus lutheri* Klausewitz 1960**

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

***Cryptocentrus malindiensis* (Smith 1959)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Malindi, Kenya, western Indian Ocean, type locality

***Cryptocentrus maudae* Fowler 1937**

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

***Cryptocentrus melanopus* (Bleeker 1860)**

*melanos*, black; *pous*, foot, referring to black tip on pelvic fins

***Cryptocentrus multicinctus* Allen & Randall 2011**

*multi-*, many; *cinctus*, belt or zone, referring to diagnostic barred color pattern, most evident in the female

***Cryptocentrus nanus* Greenfield & Allen 2018**

dwarf, referring to small size (17.2–23.4 mm SL) compared to congeners

***Cryptocentrus nigrocellatus* (Yanagisawa 1978)**

*nigro-*, black; *ocellatus*, having little spots, referring to large black ocellus bordered in white on center of opercle

***Cryptocentrus niveatus* (Valenciennes 1837)**

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

***Cryptocentrus pavoninoides* (Bleeker 1849)**

*-oides*, having the form of: *pavo*, peacock, allusion not explained, possibly referring to blue-white spots on head, somewhat reminiscent of the blue spots on peacock feathers

***Cryptocentrus pretiosus* (Rendahl 1924)**

precious or valuable, allusion not explained, probably referring to “shiny silver pearl spots” (translation) on head, gill membrane, body, and basal part of pectoral fins (the pearl spots reminding Rendahl of precious jewels)

***Cryptocentrus sericus* Herre 1932**

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

***Cryptocentrus shigenis* Kuroda 1956**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Shige beach, Numazu City, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan, type locality

***Cryptocentrus steinhardti* Goren & Stern 2021**

in honor of American investor and philanthropist Michael H. Steinhardt (b. 1940), for his “immensely important” contribution to the establishment and construction of the Steinhardt Museum of Natural History at Tel Aviv University, Israel

***Cryptocentrus strigilliceptus* (Jordan & Seale 1906)**

*strigilla*, full of striga, a row of grain or hay; *ceps*, head, referring to minute filaments and pores on head, arranged in straight lines and running in various directions

***Cryptocentrus tentaculatus* Hoese & Larson 2004**

tentacled, referring to distinctive tentacle on dorsal surface of eye

***Cryptocentrus venustus* Seale 1914**

Latin for pleasing or beautiful, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its coloration

***Cryptocentrus wehrlei* Fowler 1937**

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

***Cryptocentrus yatsui* Tomiyama 1936**

in honor of zoologist Naohide Yatsu (1877-1947), Tokyo Imperial University

***Cryptopsilotris* Van Tassell, Tornabene & Gilmore 2016**

*cryptos*, hidden, formerly classified (i.e., hidden) under the genus *Psilotris*

***Cryptopsilotris batrachodes* (Böhlke 1963)**

*-oides*, having the form of: referring to its resemblance to batrachoid fishes

***Ctenogobiops* Smith 1959**

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

***Ctenogobiops aurocingulus* (Herre 1935)**

*auro-*, gold; *cingulus*, belt or band, referring to three diagonal rows of short golden bars or spots, extending downward and forward from nape

***Ctenogobiops crocineus* Smith 1959**

orange-yellow (saffron), presumably referring to coloration in life (yellowish in spirits)

***Ctenogobiops feroculus* Lubbock & Polunin 1977**

rather fierce, referring to “intraspecific agonistic encounters observed in the field”

***Ctenogobiops formosa* Randall, Shao & Chen 2003**

named for Formosa, or Taiwan, where it appears to be endemic

***Ctenogobiops maculosus* (Fourmanoir 1955)**

spotted, referring to four longitudinal rows of dark brown spots on body, head and/or four steeply oblique rows of dashes and spots on postorbital head

***Ctenogobiops mitodes* Randall, Shao & Chen 2007**

thread-like, referring to filamentous second dorsal fin of adults

***Ctenogobiops pomastictus* Lubbock & Polunin 1977**

*poma*, lid; *stictus*, spotted, referring to 11 spots on upper margin of operculum

***Ctenogobiops tangaroai* Lubbock & Polunin 1977**

of Tangaroa, a powerful Polynesian deity, god of the sea, alluding to American Samoa, type locality

***Ctenogobiops tongaensis* Randall, Shao & Chen 2003**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Tonga, off the inner harbor dock of the Paradise International Hotel (Neiafu, Vava'u), type locality