

# The *ETYFish* Project

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COMMENTS: 

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## Order GOBIIFORMES (part 6 of 7)

### Family GOBIIDAE Gobies (*Istigobius* through *Pterocerdale*)

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

#### *Istigobius* Whitley 1932

*isti-*, etymology not explained; proposed as a subgenus of *Gobius*, perhaps derived from the adjectival superlative *-istos*, referring to “larger scales, and longer caudal peduncle” of *I. stephensoni* (= *ornatus*) compared to “true Palearctic” *Gobius*

#### *Istigobius campbelli* (Jordan & Snyder 1901)

in honor of botanist Douglas Houghton Campbell (1859-1953), Stanford University, for his interest in the flora of Japan and “in all things Japanese”

#### *Istigobius decoratus* (Herre 1927)

“a very handsome little fish and well deserves the name *decoratus*, adorned”

#### *Istigobius diadema* (Steindachner 1876)

a cloth headband, presumably referring to narrow dark-brown to blackish stripe extending from rear edge of eye to above pectoral-fin base

#### *Istigobius goldmani* (Bleeker 1852)

in honor of Carel Frederik Goldman (1800-1862), Government Commissioner for Timor (type locality), whose “goodwill” (translation) led to Bleeker’s receipt of a collection of fishes, including this one [Bleeker later emended spelling to “*goldmani*” but original spelling stands]

#### *Istigobius hoesei* Murdy & McEachran 1982

in honor of ichthyologist Douglass F. Hoese (b. 1942), Australian Museum (Sydney), for his contributions towards a better understanding of gobioid systematics

#### *Istigobius hoshinonis* (Tanaka 1917)

*-is*, genitive singular of: Isaburo Hoshino (no other information available), who obtained type

#### *Istigobius maleta* Allen & Erdmann 2024

in honor of Maleta Duke, longtime staff member of the M.V. *Chertan* live-aboard dive vessel, which the authors utilized on numerous occasions for their surveys at Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea; “Maleta was instrumental in making each and every trip a success” [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “*i*”]

#### *Istigobius murdyi* Hoese & Erdmann 2018

in honor of ichthyologist Edward O. Murdy, George Washington University (Washington, D.C.), who “pioneered” research on this genus

#### *Istigobius nigrocellatus* (Günther 1873)

*nigro-*, black; *ocellatus*, having little eyes, referring to two rows of deep-black, brightly fringed ocelli along the sides

#### *Istigobius ornatus* (Rüppell 1830)

decorated, a “beautiful” (translation) goby with alternating longitudinal rows of light-blue dots and royal-blue stripes on dorsal half of body, and a row of royal-blue spots along midline

#### *Istigobius rigilius* (Herre 1953)

*-ius*, adjectival suffix: Rigili Island, Eniwetok Atoll, Marshall Islands, type locality

#### *Istigobius spence* (Smith 1947)

in honor of businessman Charles Francis Spence (1907-1982), for “personal” assistance in Mozambique, type locality (Spence later published a book, *The Portuguese Colony of Moçambique: An Economic Survey* [1951]) [presumably a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “*i*”]

#### *Kelloggella* Jordan & Seale 1905

*-ia*, belonging to: entomologist Vernon Lyman Kellogg (1867-1937), Stanford University, who discovered *K. cardinalis*

#### *Kelloggella avaiiki* Tornabene, Deis & Erdmann 2017

*Avaiiki*, Polynesian word referring to sacred homeland of ancestors, and specifically on the island of Nuie (where this goby is endemic), referring to an area of tide pools and coastal caverns near type locality that are revered as the sacred bathing pools of kings

#### *Kelloggella cardinalis* Jordan & Seale 1906

red, referring to bright cherry-red color of dorsal, caudal and anal fins

***Kelloggella disalvoi* Randall 2009**

in honor of the late Louis H. DiSalvo (1940-2008), marine biologist, for his contribution to our knowledge of the marine biota of Easter Island; he also collected three of the type specimens

***Kelloggella oligolepis* (Jenkins 1903)**

*oligos*, few; *lepis*, scale, referring to “apparently scaleless” body “with the exception of a few very minute scales on the posterior portion”

***Kelloggella quindecimfasciata* (Fowler 1946)**

*quindecim*, fifteen; *fasciata*, banded, referring to 11 dark-gray transverse bands on body and four dark-brown, transverse crossbands on head, three of which radiate down from lower edge of eye

***Kelloggella tricuspidata* (Herre 1935)**

referring to very broad and solid bands of strong tricuspid teeth on both jaws

***Koumansetta* Whitley 1940**

*-etta*, diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of goby taxonomist Frederik Petrus Koumans (1905-1977), Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (Leiden, Netherlands), who prepared a description of *K. rainfordi* when he visited the Australian Museum in 1938 but did not name it at the time; since Whitley was “unable, through the exigencies” of World War II to continue his correspondence with Koumans, he named the genus after him, “which will enshrine memories of happier days of our meetings in Leiden and Sydney”

***Koumansetta hectori* (Smith 1957)**

in honor of Gordon Hector (1918-2001), Chief Secretary to the Government of the Seychelles, for “great assistance” to Smith’s work at and about the archipelago

***Koumansetta hoesei* Kovačić, Bogorodsky, Mal & Alpermann 2018**

in honor of ichthyologist Douglass F. Hoese (b. 1942), Australian Museum (Sydney), for “important” contributions to the systematics of gobioid fishes

***Koumansetta rainfordi* Whitley 1940**

in honor of the late Edward Henry Rainford (1853-1938), amateur naturalist and viticulturist, Queensland Agricultural Department, who collected specimens for the Australian Museum, including this goby (in 1924)

***Kraemeria Steindachner* 1906**

*-ia*, belonging to: German naturalist and ethnographer Augustin Friedrich Krämer (1865-1941), who studied the culture of Samoa, where he collected type of *K. samoensis*

***Kraemeria bryani* Schultz 1941**

in honor of Schultz’ “good friend” Edward Horace Bryan, Jr. (1898-1985), curator of collections, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu

***Kraemeria cunicularia* Rofen 1958**

burrower; like its congeners, it lives at the water’s edge in the shallowest water possible, buried in the sand [author previously known as Harry]

***Kraemeria galatheaensis* Rofen 1958**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place, but in this case a ship: *Galathea*, of the Danish Deep-Sea Expedition Round the World (1950-1952), during which type was collected [author previously known as Harry]

***Kraemeria merensis* Whitley 1935**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: presumably a latinization of Murray, referring to Murray Island, northern Queensland, Australia, type locality

***Kraemeria nuda* (Regan 1908)**

bare or naked, referring to scaleless body and head

***Kraemeria samoensis* Steindachner 1906**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Samoa, type locality (also occurs in Red Sea and in Indo-West Pacific, including Chagos Archipelago, Mariana Islands, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, and Fiji) [named *K. sandvicensis* in an earlier published abstract; this should be the correct name but prevailing usage may apply]

***Kraemeria tongaensis* Rofen 1958**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Tonga Islands, where type locality, Namuka Island, is situated [author previously known as Harry]

***Larsonella* Randall & Senou 2001**

*-ella*, diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of Helen Larson, Curator of Fishes, Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory (Darwin, Australia), for her contributions to the classification of Indo-Pacific gobies

***Larsonella pumila* (Larson & Hoese 1980)**

dwarf, referring to size (14.5 mm) of type specimen

**Lesueurigobius Whitley 1950**

named for French naturalist Charles Alexandre Lesueur (1778-1846), for whom *L. suerii* (type species) was named; *gobius*, goby [replacement name for *Lesueuria* Duncker 1928, preoccupied by *Lesueuria* Milne-Edwards 1841 in Coelenterata]

**Lesueurigobius friesii (Malm 1874)**

in honor of Swedish zoologist Bengt Fredrik Fries (1799-1839), who reported this goby as *Gobius gracilis* (= *Pomatoschistus minutus*) in 1838

**Lesueurigobius heterofasciatus Maul 1971**

*heteros*, different; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to “curious difference” in intensity of pigmentation (dark-brown vs. outlined) and the differing intervals between them (closer together anteriorly, farther apart posteriorly)

**Lesueurigobius koumansii (Norman 1935)**

in honor of goby taxonomist Frederik Petrus Koumans (1905-1977), Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (Leiden, Netherlands), for his kindness in examining a specimen of this species, and for his opinion as to its probable systematic position

**Lesueurigobius sanzii (de Buen 1918)**

in honor of de Buen's professor, marine biologist Luigi Sanzo (1874-1940) [preferably spelled “*sanzoi*,” but de Buen consistently used “*sanzii*” so that spelling is not emended]

**Lesueurigobius suerii (Risso 1810)**

in honor of French naturalist Charles Alexandre Lesueur (1778-1846); Risso changed spelling to “*lesuerii*” in 1827, but since he did not state he had named this goby after Lesueur, his original (but incorrect) spelling is retained

**Lobulogobius Koumans 1944**

*lobulus*, small lobe, presumably referring to united ventral fins, with a “round lobe” on each side of basal membrane; *gobius*, goby

**Lobulogobius morrighu Larson 1983**

Morrighu, old Irish (or Celtic) war goddess, referring to sharp, pointed teeth in several rows on both jaws

**Lobulogobius omanensis Koumans 1944**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Gulf of Oman, type locality (but distributed in Indian and western Pacific oceans, from gulfs of Aden and Oman, east to Papua New Guinea, north to Viêt Nam, south to northern Australia)

**Lophogobius Gill 1862**

*lophus*, crest, referring to “longitudinal coronal crest” of *L. cristagalli* (= *cyprinoides*) [not to be confused with *Lophiogobius* in Oxudercidae]

**Lophogobius cristulatus Ginsburg 1939**

diminutive of *cristatus*, crested, referring to its “low” nuchal crest, “strikingly lower” than *L. cyprinoides*

**Lophogobius cyprinoides (Pallas 1770)**

-*oides*, having the form of: *cyprinus*, carp, referring to its short and deep body, similar to a carp

**Lotilia Klausewitz 1960**

-*ia*, belonging to: etymology not explained but named in honor of Lotte Hass (1928-2015), wife of biologist, underwater cinematographer, and scuba-diving pioneer Hans Hass (1919-2013), who led expedition that collected type; Lotte could not join her husband in the expedition because she was pregnant or taking care of a newborn, so Hass asked Klausewitz (they were friends) to name this goby after her (Wolfgang Klausewitz, pers. comm. with Erwin Schraml)

**Lotilia graciliosa Klausewitz 1960**

slender or graceful, allusion not explained but referring to its pretty and graceful appearance (Wolfgang Klausewitz, pers. comm. with Erwin Schraml)

**Lotilia klausewitzii Shibukawa, Suzuki & Senou 2012**

in honor of ichthyologist Wolfgang Klausewitz (1922-2018), Senckenberg Museum (Frankfurt, Germany), who described many Indo-Pacific fishes, including the genus *Lotilia*

**Lubricogobius Tanaka 1915**

*lubricum*, slippery, presumably referring to absence of scales; *gobius*, goby

**Lubricogobius dinah Randall & Senou 2001**

in honor of dive instructor and underwater photographer Dinah Halstead, who discovered this goby and was the first to photograph it [a noun in apposition, without the matronymic “*ae*”]

**Lubricogobius exiguus Tanaka 1915**

small, short, poor or scanty, presumably referring to size, just 1.5 cm SL

**Lubricogobius nanus Allen 2015**

dwarf, referring to its small size (9.5-10.9 mm SL), the smallest in the genus

***Lubricogobius ornatus* Fourmanoir 1966**

decorated, presumably referring to its coloration, orange with pale blue lines radiating from eye and one descending from nape, bifurcating onto preopercular margin and opercle

***Lubricogobius tre* Prokofiev 2009**

named for Tre Island, Nha Trang Bay, Việt Nam, type locality

***Lubricogobius tunicatus* Allen & Erdmann 2016**

latinized adjectival form of tunicate, referring to its commensal host

***Luposicya* Smith 1959**

*lupus*, wolf, referring to dentition of *L. lupus*; *sikya*, cupping glass, referring to its cup-shaped pelvic fins

***Luposicya lupus* Smith 1959**

wolf, probably referring to its dentition: strong labial teeth in lower jaw, a pair of canines in front, and recurved teeth in upper jaw

***Lythrypnus* Jordan & Evermann 1896**

*lythrum*, gore, referring to coral-red body of *L. dalii*; *hypnos*, sleep, presumed to be related or similar to the sleeper gobies of *Eleotris* and *Dormitator* (Eleotridae)

***Lythrypnus alphigena* Bussing 1990**

*alphus*, white spot on skin; *gena*, cheek, referring to conspicuous cream-colored spots on cheeks (as well as lips, upper branchiostegal membranes, and anterior portion of isthmus)

***Lythrypnus brasiliensis* Greenfield 1988**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: known only from the southwestern Atlantic of southern Brazil

***Lythrypnus cobalus* Bussing 1990**

*kobalos*, Greek for knave, allusion not explained; since knave can mean “boy” or “man-child,” perhaps referring to well-developed ova found in specimens just 17.6-19.0 mm, which prompted Bussing to wonder if it is a “pygmy” species

***Lythrypnus crocodilus* (Beebe & Tee-Van 1928)**

crocodilian, presumably referring to four widely-spaced sharp and very large canine teeth

***Lythrypnus dalii* (Gilbert 1890)**

in honor of malacologist and explorer William Healey Dall (1845-1927), who dredged one of the type specimens off Catalina Harbor, California, USA

***Lythrypnus elasson* Böhlke & Robins 1960**

Greek for smaller, being the smallest (12.9 mm SL) Atlantic species of the genus (at time of description)

***Lythrypnus gilberti* (Heller & Snodgrass 1903)**

in honor of ichthyologist Charles Henry Gilbert (1859-1928), Stanford University, who described two species later assigned to this genus in 1890

***Lythrypnus heterochroma* Ginsburg 1939**

*hetero-*, different; *chroma*, color, referring to its “well marked diphasic color pattern, transversely banded anteriorly, longitudinally banded posteriorly”

***Lythrypnus insularis* Bussing 1990**

of an island, known only from the Revillagigedo Islands of eastern México

***Lythrypnus lavenbergi* Bussing 1990**

in honor of Robert J. Lavenberg, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Bussing’s “frequent companion in ichthyological endeavors, who has contributed greatly to our knowledge of eastern Pacific fishes” and who organized and participated in the expedition that collected this goby and several other undescribed species

***Lythrypnus minimus* Garzón & Acero P. 1988**

smallest, referring to its size, up to 14.0 mm TL and 11.0 mm SL, smallest species in the genus and probably the smallest fish in the Atlantic

***Lythrypnus mowbrayi* (Bean 1906)**

in honor of naturalist and aquarium director Louis L. Mowbray (1877-1952), who collected type, for his “intelligent and effective work” in collecting Bermudian fishes

***Lythrypnus nesiotus* Böhlke & Robins 1960**

islander, referring to its insular distribution, i.e., known from various localities in the Bahamas, Haiti, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands

***Lythrypnus okapia* Robins & Böhlke 1964**

*Okapia*, genus of the okapi, referring to its banded pigmentation

- Lythrypnus phorellus* Böhlke & Robins 1960**  
diminutive of *phor*, thief, referring to its barred color pattern [we fail to see the connection between thieves and a barred color pattern, unless this is an oblique reference to “prisoner” and prison stripes]
- Lythrypnus pulchellus* Ginsburg 1938**  
diminutive of *pulcher*, beautiful, presumably referring to size (up to 25 mm SL) and banded color pattern
- Lythrypnus rhizophora* (Heller & Snodgrass 1903)**  
etymology not explained, perhaps *Rhizophora*, the mangrove genus, referring to Tagus Cove (type locality), Galapagos Islands, which is surrounded by mangroves
- Lythrypnus solanensis* Acero P. 1981**  
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Bahía Solano (a town and an inlet), Departamento del Chocó, Colombia, type locality
- Lythrypnus spilus* Böhlke & Robins 1960**  
spot or stain, referring to conspicuous dark spot on pectoral-fin base
- Lythrypnus zebra* (Gilbert 1890)**  
presumably referring to 15 zebra-like (but blue) crossbars encircling posterior half of body
- Macrodontogobius* Herre 1936**  
*macro-*, large and *odontos*, tooth, referring to two “enormous” solid incisors side by side on the vomer extending clear across roof of mouth; *gobius*, goby
- Macrodontogobius wilburi* Herre 1936**  
in honor of physician Ray Lyman Wilbur (1875-1949), third President of Stanford University (1916-1943) and U.S. Secretary of the Interior (1929-1933) appointed by his boyhood friend Herbert Hoover, whose support made it possible for Herre to visit the Palau Islands, type locality
- Mahidolia* Smith 1932**  
*-ia*, belonging to: the late Mahidol Adulyadej (1892-1929), Prince of Songkla, for his “substantial” interest in the fishes and fisheries of Siam (Thailand)
- Mahidolia mystacina* (Valenciennes 1837)**  
mustachioed, referring to its jaws, which are produced backward nearly to angle of preopercle and united internally by a thick frenum that extends well forward
- Mahidolia paucipora* Allen & Erdmann 2019**  
*paucus*, few; *pora*, pored, referring to reduced pattern of cephalic sensory canal pores compared to *M. mystacina*
- Mangarinus* Herre 1943**  
*-inus*, belonging to: Mangarin, Mindoro, Philippines, type locality of *M. waterousi*
- Mangarinus waterousi* Herre 1943**  
in honor of Willard H. Waterous (1890-1964), “esteemed friend, army officer, and eminent physician,” who placed the resources of Hacienda Waterous (Mangarin, Mindoro, Philippines, type locality) at Herre’s disposal
- Marcelogobius* Schlieven 2023**  
*Marcelo*, in honor of Croatian biologist Marcelo Kovačić, the “leading active goby expert” for the Eastern Atlantic, Mediterranean and Ponto-Caspian region; *gobius*, goby
- Marcelogobius helenae* (Van Tassell & Kramer 2014)**  
in honor of Helen Gay Oulton, who organized local logistics for Earthwatch Expeditions for 10 years and an additional 10 years for the senior author in the Canary Islands, for her help and dedication, without which none of the authors’ research would have been possible, and for her love of the people, fauna and flora of the Canary Islands
- Marcelogobius janetorum* (Schlieven, Wirtz & Kovačić 2018)**  
*-arum*, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of philanthropist Janet Camp and Janet Van Sickle Eyre (b. 1955), Reef Environmental Education Foundation, who “generously” supported the authors’ goby research
- Marcelogobius splechnai* (Ahnelt & Patzner 1995)**  
in honor of marine biologist Heinz Splechna, University of Vienna, for introducing generations of students to the diversity of marine life
- Mauligobius* Miller 1984**  
named for ichthyologist-taxidermist Günther Edmund Maul (1909-1997), Museu Municipal do Funchal (Portugal), his help in providing material and information used in Miller’s work on Macronesian gobies [name first appeared in Miller (1981) but without type designation]
- Mauligobius maderensis* (Valenciennes 1837)**  
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Madeira, type locality (also occurs off Azores and Canary Islands)

***Mauligobius nigri* (Günther 1861)**  
of the River Niger, type locality

***Mesogobius* Bleeker 1874**

*meso-*, middle, allusion not explained; proposed as one of four subgenera of *Gobius*, so perhaps Bleeker believed it was intermediate in form (e.g., 35 scale rows compared to 20 and 40)

***Mesogobius batrachocephalus* (Pallas 1814)**  
*batrachus*, frog; *cephalus*, head, referring to its large, depressed frog-like head

***Mesogobius nigronotatus* (Kessler 1877)**  
*nigro-*, black; *notatus*, marked, referring to black spot at tip of first dorsal fin

***Mesogobius nonultimus* (Iljin 1936)**  
*non-*, not; *ultimus*, last, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “last traverse rows” of pores on cheeks, of which the three next-to-last rows are separated by a longitudinal row of pores

***Microdesmus* Günther 1864**

*micro-*, small; *desmus*, bond or ligament, referring to pectoral and ventral fins of *M. dipus*, which are united by a membrane

***Microdesmus aethiopicus* (Chabanaud 1927)**  
*-icus*, belonging to: Aethiopia, presumably the Aethiopian Sea, classical name for the southern Atlantic Ocean, where this goby occurs in brackish and marine waters of Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea

***Microdesmus affinis* Meek & Hildebrand 1928**  
related, referring to close relationship with *M. intermedius*, from which it differs in having a shorter and narrower head, a much more pointed snout, thinner lips, and a proportionately shorter caudal fin

***Microdesmus africanus* Dawson 1979**  
African, referring to type locality, Congo River, Democratic Republic of the Congo

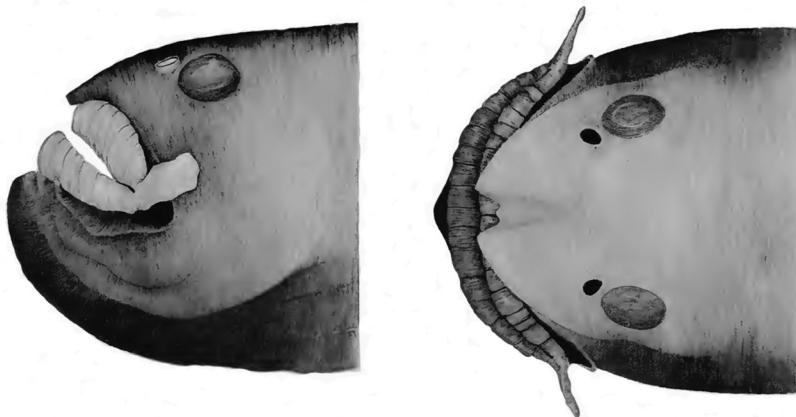
***Microdesmus bahianus* Dawson 1973**  
*-anus*, belonging to: Bahia, Brazil, type locality

***Microdesmus carri* Gilbert 1966**  
in honor of Archie Carr (1909–1987), herpetologist, ecologist and conservationist, University of Florida, who generously provided financial assistance for Gilbert’s fieldwork, which lead to this goby’s discovery

***Microdesmus dipus* Günther 1864**  
*di-*, two; *pous*, foot, allusion not explained, presumably referring to how pectoral fins are united with ventral fins

***Microdesmus dorsipunctatus* Dawson 1968**  
*dorsum*, back; *punctatus*, spotted, referring to prominent dark markings at insertion of each dorsal-fin element in both juveniles and adults

***Microdesmus hildebrandi* Reid 1936**  
in honor of Samuel F. Hildebrand (1883–1949), U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, for his “valuable” work on the fishes of Panama



*Microdesmus knappi*. From: Dawson, C. E. 1972. A new eastern Pacific wormfish, *Microdesmus knappi* (Pisces: Microdesmidae). *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* v. 85 (no. 15): 191–203.

***Microdesmus intermedius* Meek & Hildebrand 1928**

described as intermediate between *M. dipus* and *M. multiradiatus* in the number of dorsal- and anal-fin rays

***Microdesmus knappi* Dawson 1972**

in honor of Smithsonian ichthyologist Leslie W. Knapp (1929-2017), who collected type, for his “diligence and expertise in the field” and the many “valuable specimens and personal courtesies” he provided

***Microdesmus lanceolatus* Dawson 1962**

referring to its lanceolate caudal fin, compared to rounded caudal fin of its Gulf of Mexico congener, *M. longipinnis*

***Microdesmus longipinnis* (Weymouth 1910)**

*longus*, long; *pinnis*, fin, referring to its dorsal fins, separable only under a lens, which appears to be one long dorsal fin with 21 slender and flexible spines and 17 branched articulate rays

***Microdesmus luscus* Dawson 1977**

half-blind or blinded, referring to its small and partly obscured eyes

***Microdesmus multiradiatus* Meek & Hildebrand 1928**

*multi-*, many; *radiatus*, rayed, referring to more rays in dorsal and anal fins compared to congeners in Panama

***Microdesmus retropinnis* Jordan & Gilbert 1882**

*retro-*, backward; *pinnis*, fin, referring to posterior insertion of dorsal fin compared to *M. dipus*

***Microdesmus suttkusi* Gilbert 1966**

in honor of ichthyologist Royal D. Suttkus (1929-2009), Tulane University, who collected most of the type series

***Microgobius* Poey 1876**

*micro-*, small, referring to size of *M. signatus* (described at 35-40 mm but reaches 60 mm TL); *gobius*, goby

***Microgobius brevispinis* Ginsburg 1939**

*brevis*, short; *spinus*, spine, presumably referring to shorter pre-dorsal spine compared to *M. emblematicus*

***Microgobius carri* Fowler 1945**

in honor of Archie Carr (1909-1987), American herpetologist, ecologist and conservationist, to whom Fowler was “indebted” for Florida fishes (but not this one)

***Microgobius crocatus* Birdsong 1968**

saffron, referring to yellow markings on fins, body and lips

***Microgobius curtus* Ginsburg 1939**

short, presumably referring to its size, described at 30 mm SL

***Microgobius cyclolepis* Gilbert 1890**

*cyclo-*, circle; *lepis*, scale, presumably referring to its small cycloid scales (but larger than those of the similar *M. emblematicus*)

***Microgobius emblematicus* (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)**

ornamented (usually with a flag or banner), referring to high rays of first dorsal fin

***Microgobius erectus* Ginsburg 1938**

upright, probably referring to its nearly vertical mouth

***Microgobius gulosus* (Girard 1858)**

greedy or gluttonous, referring to its “large and very deeply cleft” mouth

***Microgobius meeki* Evermann & Marsh 1899**

in honor of ichthyologist Seth Eugene Meek (1859-1914), assistant curator of zoology, Field Columbian Museum (Chicago, USA)

***Microgobius microlepis* Longley & Hildebrand 1940**

*micro-*, small; *lepis*, scale, referring to its “very small scales, which cannot be enumerated accurately”

***Microgobius miraflorensis* Gilbert & Starks 1904**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Miraflores, Colombia, type locality (occurs in Pacific from Gulf of California to Peru)

***Microgobius signatus* Poey 1876**

marked, presumably referring to short vertical stripe of burnished blue below first dorsal fin of males

***Microgobius tabogensis* Meek & Hildebrand 1928**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Taboga Island, Panama, type locality

***Microgobius thalassinus* (Jordan & Gilbert 1883)**

sea-green, referring to translucent body “overlaid by brilliant green luster, which is formed by exceedingly minute close-set green points”

***Microgobius urraca* Tornabene, Van Tassell & Robertson 2012**

named for the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute's research vessel *Urraca*, which contributed a wealth of information on fish diversity in the tropical Americas from 1994-2007, and from which type was collected in 2003

***Millerigobius* Bath 1973**

in honor of Peter J. Miller, University of Bristol, whose works have fundamentally influenced the basics of goby taxonomy; *gobius*, goby

***Millerigobius macrocephalus* (Kolombatović 1891)**

*macro-*, large; *cephalus*, head, referring to its large, thick head, four times in length of fish [objectively invalid, preoccupied by *Gobius* (now *Benthophilus*) *macrocephalus* Pallas 1788]

***Minysicya* Larson 2002**

*minys*, small, referring to small adult size (up to 15 mm SL); *sikya*, cupping glass, referring to distinctive, cup-shaped pelvic fins of its closest relatives, and echoing the names of two of these, *Luposicya* and *Pleurosicya*

***Minysicya caudimaculata* Larson 2002**

*caudi-*, tail; *maculata*, spotted, referring to three dark-brown spots around caudal-fin base

***Mizogobius Geetakumari & Vishwanath 2012***

*mizo-*, Mizoram State, India, type locality of type species; *gobius*, goby

***Mizogobius koladynae* Geetakumari & Vishwanath 2012**

of the Koladyne River, Mizoram State, India, type locality

***Myersina* Herre 1934**

*-ina*, belonging to: ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905-1985), U.S. National Museum, "my brilliant young friend and former colleague" [*Paragobius* Bleeker 1873 (or 1872) is a senior synonym but prevailing usage may apply]

***Myersina adonis* Shibukawa & Satapoomin 2006**

from Greek mythology, a beautiful youth beloved by Venus, referring to brilliant coloration of the male

***Myersina balteata* Greenfield & Randall 2018**

with a shoulder-band or baldric, referring to dark band around center of body

***Myersina crocata* (Wongratana 1975)**

saffron, referring to yellow or orange markings on head, body and fins

***Myersina filifer* (Valenciennes 1837)**

*filum*, thread; *fero*, to bear, referring to long and filamentous (except for last) rays of first dorsal fin

***Myersina lachneri* Hoese & Lubbock 1982**

in honor of Ernest A. Lachner (1916-1996), curator of fishes at the U.S. National Museum, for his contributions to the systematics of gobioid fishes

***Myersina macrostoma* Herre 1934**

*macro-*, large; *stoma*, mouth, described as "very large," with a prominent maxillary that extends back toward lower part of preopercle

***Myersina nigrivirgata* Akihito & Meguro 1983**

*nigra-*, black; *virgata*, striped, referring to its characteristic black lateral band

***Myersina papuana* (Peters 1877)**

*-anus*, belonging to: Papua New Guinea, where it is endemic

***Myersina pretoriusi* (Smith 1958)**

in honor of P. J. G. Pretorius (Bizana, Eastern Cape, South Africa), who found and preserved type specimen

***Myersina yangii* (Chen 1960)**

in honor of Hong-Jia Yang, Fisheries Research Institute (Taiwan), who collected type

***Navigobius* Hoese & Motomura 2009**

*navis*, ship, here meaning to float or swim, referring to epibenthic swimming habits of *N. dewa*; *gobius*, goby

***Navigobius asayake* Okamoto & Motomura 2018**

Japanese noun meaning "sunrise colors," referring to its reddish coloration

***Navigobius dewa* Hoese & Motomura 2009**

in honor of Shin-ichi Dewa (Kagoshima, Japan), who collected type

***Navigobius kaguya* Gill, Tea & Senou 2017**

named after the Moon Princess Kaguya from the Japanese folk tale *Taketori Monogatari* (*The Tale of the Bamboo Cutter*), alluding to small spots on first dorsal fin, which resemble the graphics used in moon phase charts, and acknowledges that the species occurs in Japanese waters; name was selected by school students at education workshops associated with University of Sydney performances of 2011: *A Performance about Climate Change*





*Nemateleotris exquisita*. From: Randall, J. E. and A. D. Connell. 2013. *Nemateleotris exquisita*, a new microdesmid fish from the Indian Ocean (Perciformes: Microdesmidae). *Journal of the Ocean Science Foundation* v. 8: 18-29.

***Navigobius khanhoa* Prokofiev 2016**

named for Khanh Hoa Province, Việt Nam, where type locality (Nha Trang Bay) is situated [may be a juvenile species of *Oxymetopon*]

***Navigobius vittatus* Allen, Erdmann & Cahyani 2015**

striped, referring to blue stripes on both dorsal fins

***Nemateleotris* Fowler 1938**

*nemato-*, thread, referring to elongated, filamentous first dorsal-fin spine of *N. magnifica*; *Eleotris*, then placed in the family Eleotridae

***Nemateleotris decora* Randall & Allen 1973**

elegant and beautiful, referring to its coloration

***Nemateleotris helfrichi* Randall & Allen 1973**

in honor of Philip Helfrich (b. 1927), Associate Director, Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology (University of Hawaii), and Director, Eniwetok Marine Biological Laboratory, who was among the first to collect this species

***Nemateleotris lavandula* Tea & Larson 2023**

named for *Lavandula*, a genus of flowering plants which includes the ornamental herb lavender, referring to this fish's beautiful coloration in life

***Nemateleotris magnifica* Fowler 1938**

splendid, referring to a "color pattern of greatly pleasing and contrasted design"

***Nematogobius* Boulenger 1910**

*nemato-*, thread, referring to short nasal barbel of *N. ansorgii* (= *maindroni*); *gobius*, goby

***Nematogobius brachynemus* Pfaff 1933**

*brachy*, short; *nema*, thread, referring to its very short mental barbels, shorter than *N. ansorgii* (= *maindroni*)

***Nematogobius maindroni* (Sauvage 1880)**

in honor of French entomologist Maurice Maindron (1857-1911), who collected type in Senegal

***Neogobius* Iljin 1927**

a museum name coined by Berg, *neo-*, new, proposed as a new subgenus of *Gobius* (original genus of *N. fluviatilis*)

Subgenus ***Neogobius***

***Neogobius fluviatilis* (Pallas 1814)**

of a river, referring to its occurrence in the freshwater mouths of rivers entering the Black Sea

***Neogobius pallasii* (Berg 1916)**

in honor of naturalist and explorer Peter Simon Pallas (1741-1811); proposed as a subspecies of *N. fluviatilis*, whose description of the species appeared posthumously in 1814

Subgenus ***Apollonia* Iljin 1927**

etymology not explained, perhaps referring to Apollonia, ancient name for city, now Sozopol, on southern Black Sea

coast of Bulgaria, well within native range of *N. melanostomus*

***Neogobius bathybius* (Kessler 1877)**

*bathys*, deep; *bios*, life, referring to its occurrence in the Caspian Sea, at a depth down to 230.5 m [subgeneric placement provisional]

***Neogobius melanostomus* (Pallas 1814)**

*melanos*, black; *stoma*, mouth, described as having fleshy black lips, “labrus carnosus nigris” (a character not usually associated with this species)

Subgenus ***Eichwaldiella* Whitley 1930**

*-iella*, diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of geologist-zoologist Charles Edward von Eichwald (also known as Karl Eduard von Eichwald, 1795-1876), who described type species, *N. caspius*, in 1831 [replacement name for *Eichwaldia* Smitt 1899, preoccupied by *Eichwaldia* Billings 1858 in fossil brachiopods]

***Neogobius caspius* (Eichwald 1831)**

Caspian, referring to the Caspian Sea, where it is endemic

**Nes Ginsburg 1933**

etymology not explained, perhaps derived from *nesos*, island, referring to occurrence of *N. longus* at or near islands (Key West, Bermuda, Aruba)

***Nes longus* (Nichols 1914)**

long, referring to its long and compressed body

***Obliquogobius Koumans* 1941**

oblique, referring to obliquely pointed caudal fin of *O. cometes*; *gobius*, goby

***Obliquogobius bathyalis* Fricke 2022**

named for its occurrence in the upper bathyal depths (below 200 m) off New Caledonia, southwestern Pacific Ocean

***Obliquogobius cirrifer* Shibukawa & Aonuma 2007**

*cirrus*, curl or tendril; *fero*, to bear, referring to greatly prolonged, filamentous first spine of first dorsal fin of males

***Obliquogobius cometes* (Alcock 1890)**

comet, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its “long and pointed” tail

***Obliquogobius eptactis* Fujiwara, Psomadakis, Swe & Motomura 2021**

combination of the Greek *epta* and *aktis*, meaning “seven light rays,” referring to seven yellow bars on body

***Obliquogobius fulvostratus* Chen, Jaafar & Shao 2012**

*fulvus*, brownish yellow (but often used to mean yellow in general); *stratus*, striped, referring to longitudinal yellow band on trunk, a conspicuous character in fresh specimens [twice misspelled “*fluvostratus*” in original description]

***Obliquogobius megalops* Shibukawa & Aonuma 2007**

*mega-*, large; *ops*, eye, referring to larger eyes compared to *O. cirrifer* and *O. yamadai*

***Obliquogobius trifasciatus* Fujiwara & Shibukawa 2022**

*tri-*, three; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to three broad bands on body, its “most obvious diagnostic character”

***Obliquogobius turkayi* Goren 1992**

in honor of carcinologist Michael Türkay (1948-2015), Senckenberg Museum (Frankfurt, Germany), for his contributions to the knowledge of the marine fauna of the Red Sea and Mediterranean

***Obliquogobius yamadai* Shibukawa & Aonuma 2007**

in honor of Umeiyoshi Yamada, formerly of the Fisheries Agency of Seikai National Fisheries Research Institute, for his “great” contribution to our knowledge of fishes in the East China Sea

***Odondebuena* de Buen 1930**

*-ia*, belonging to: de Buen’s father, Odón de Buen (1863-1945), naturalist, politician and founder of the Spanish Institute of Oceanography

***Odondebuena balearica* (Pellegrin & Fage 1907)**

*-ica*, belonging to: Balearic Islands, Spain, type locality

***Ophiogobius* Gill 1863**

*ophis*, snake, referring to snake-like appearance of head; *gobius*, goby

***Ophiogobius jenynsi* Hoese 1976**

in honor of clergyman-naturalist Leonard Jenyns (1800-1893), who described this goby in 1842 but used a pre-occupied name

**Oplopomops Smith 1959**

-*ops*, appearance, referring to its similarity to *Oplopomus*

**Oplopomops diacanthus (Schultz 1943)**

*di-*, two; *acanthus*, spine, referring to two strong spines, one at front of each dorsal fin

**Oplopomus Valenciennes 1837**

presumably tautonymous with *Gobius oplopomus*; [*h*]oplo-, armed; *poma*, lid or cover, referring to 1-3 small spines on preopercular margin

**Oplopomus caninoides (Bleeker 1852)**

-*oides*, having the form of: referring to its presumed close relationship with *Gobius* (= *Acentrogobius*) *caninus*, both of which have two small canine teeth in lower jaw

**Oplopomus oplopomus (Valenciennes 1837)**

[*h*]oplo-, armed; *poma*, lid or cover, referring to 1-3 small spines on preopercular margin

**Oxymetopon Bleeker 1860**

*oxy*, sharp or pointed; *metopon*, forehead, presumably referring to scaly, fleshy keel on brow [date sometimes given as 1861]

**Oxymetopon amblyopinus (Kner 1868)**

-*inus*, adjectival suffix, i.e., *Amblyopus* (= *Taenioides*, Oxudercidae)-like; “This genus,” Kner wrote, “does not fit into any group of gobiids, but it seems to me the closest to the amblyopines” (translation) [a doubtful species, similar to *Oxymetopon* based on illustration but possibly a cepolid (Perciformes), with no surviving specimens]

**Oxymetopon compressus Chan 1966**

referring to its “very compressed, ribbon-like shape,” a representative feature of the genus

**Oxymetopon curticauda Prokofiev 2016**

*curtus*, short; *cauda*, tail, referring to substantially truncated caudal region, distinguishing it from congeners

**Oxymetopon cyanoctenosum Klausewitz & Condé 1981**

*cyano-*, blue; *ctenosum*, comb-like, presumably referring to grayish-blue to iridescent transverse bands on sides, which can be said to resemble the teeth of a comb

**Oxymetopon filamentosum Fourmanoir 1967**

referring to filamentous first four rays of first dorsal fin

**Oxymetopon typus Bleeker 1860**

serving as type of genus [date sometimes given as 1861]

**Padogobius Iljin 1933**

etymology not explained but clearly referring to Padus, ancient name of the River Po in Italy, where Iljin mentions that *P. panizzai* (= *Knipowitschia panizzae*) occurs; *gobius*, goby [replacement name for *Fluviicola* Iljin 1930, preoccupied by *Fluviicola* Swainson 1827 in birds]

**Padogobius bonelli (Bonaparte 1846)**

in honor of Italian zoologist Franco Andrea Bonelli (1784-1930), who named this goby *Gobius fluviatilis* in a manuscript used by Cuvier & Valenciennes in 1837, preoccupied by *G. fluviatilis* Pallas 1814 [presumably a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

**Padogobius nigricans (Canestrini 1867)**

blackish, proposed as a subspecies of *Gobius fluviatilis* in which the males have a black head, dorsal, anal and caudal fins, and brown pectoral and ventral fins [placed in *Neogobius* by some workers]

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

*paideios*, children, referring to small size, up to 13.5 mm SL; *Varicus*, referring to previous placement in and general similarity to that genus

**Paedovaricus imswe (Greenfield 1981)**

acronym of Investigations of Marine Shallow Water Ecosystems, title of project conducted by the Smithsonian Institution at Carrie-Bow Cay, Belize, type locality

**Palatogobius Gilbert 1971**

*palato-*, palate, referring to teeth that may be present on roof of mouth of *P. paradoxus*; *gobius*, goby

**Palatogobius grandoculus Greenfield 2002**

*grandis*, large; *oculus*, eye, referring to its very large eyes

**Palatogobius incendius Tornabene & Baldwin 2017**

fiery, refer to bright orange, yellow and reddish-pink coloration on body, head and fins

**Palatogobius paradoxus Gilbert 1971**

strange or contrary to expectation, referring to “paradoxical situation” of vomerine teeth absent in one of the three

specimens Gilbert examined

**Palutrus Smith 1959**

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

**Palutrus meteori (Klausewitz & Zander 1967)**

in honor of the German research vessel *Meteor*, from which type was collected

**Palutrus pruinus (Jordan & Seale 1906)**

frosted, referring to a faint dusting of whitish on body, “as though frosted”

**Palutrus pusillus Tortonese 1976**

very small, 13.2-20.0 mm SL

**Palutrus reticularis Smith 1959**

netted or net-like, referring to reticulate pattern on body formed by darker margins of scales

**Palutrus scapulopunctatus (de Beaufort 1912)**

*scapula*, shoulder; *punctatus*, spotted, referring to 3-4 small black spots above origin of pectoral fin

**Parachaeturichthys Bleeker 1874**

*para-*, near, superficially similar to *Chaeturichthys* (Oxudercidae), original genus of *P. polynema*

**Parachaeturichthys polynema (Bleeker 1853)**

*poly*, many; *nema*, thread, referring to chin with many small barbels on each side along ramus of lower jaw

**Paragobiodon Bleeker 1872**

*para-*, near, presumably referring to similarity and/or close relationship with *Gobiodon*

**Paragobiodon echinocephalus (Rüppell 1830)**

*echinos*, spiny; *cephalus*, head, referring to bristle-like papillae on head and nape

**Paragobiodon kasaii Suzuki & Randall 2011**

in honor of Masao Kasai (b. 1964), Mr. Sakana Diving Service (Iriomote Island, Japan), who discovered this goby and photographed it underwater

**Paragobiodon lacunicola (Kendall & Goldsborough 1911)**

*lacuna*, pool; *-cola*, inhabitant of, presumably referring to its type locality habitat, a lagoon at Fakarava, Tuamotu Islands, French Polynesia

**Paragobiodon melanosoma (Bleeker 1853)**

*melano-*, black; *soma*, body, referring to dark black color of body (and fins)

**Paragobiodon modestus (Regan 1908)**

modest or unassuming, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to blackish-gray color

**Paragobiodon xanthosoma (Bleeker 1853)**

*xanthos*, yellow; *soma*, body, referring to “beautiful” (translation) yellow color of body (and fins)

**Paragunnellichthys Dawson 1967**

*para-*, near, described as intermediate between *Gunnellichthys* and the *Microdesmus-Clarkichthys* species complex

**Paragunnellichthys fehlmanni Dawson 1969**

in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Herman Adair Fehlmann (1917-2005), who collected type

**Paragunnellichthys seychellensis Dawson 1967**

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

**Paragunnellichthys springeri Dawson 1970**

in honor of Victor G. Springer (1928-2022), U. S. National Museum, who collected holotype, for his many contributions to “modern” ichthyology

**Paratrimma Hoese & Brothers 1976**

*para-*, near, i.e., closely related to *Trimma*

**Paratrimma nigrimenta Hoese & Brothers 1976**

*nigri-*, black; *menta*, chin, referring to its black chin (compared to dusky chin of *P. urospila*)

**Paratrimma urospila Hoese & Brothers 1976**

*oura*, tail; *spilos*, spot, referring to large spot at base of caudal fin covering  $\sim\frac{2}{3}$  of caudal base

**Pariah Böhlke 1969**

from the Tamil word *pariayan*, outcast, referring to “unique development” of an added (eighth) spine in the anterior dorsal fin, compared to its presumed closest allies, which have seven spines

**Pariah scotius Böhlke 1969**

Greek for “in the dark,” referring to its habit of living in sponges

***Parioglossus* Regan 1912***para-*, near, referring to similarity with *Ioglossus* (= *Ptereleotris*)***Parioglossus aporos* Rennis & Hoese 1985***a-*, without; *poros*, pore, referring to lack of head pores***Parioglossus caeruleolineatus* Suzuki, Yonezawa & Sakaue 2010***caeruleus*, blue; *lineatus*, lined, referring to distinctive bright-blue stripe running from nape to dorsum of caudal peduncle in males when fresh or alive***Parioglossus dotui* Tomiyama 1958**in honor of Yosie Dôtu (also spelled Yoshie Dotsu, see *Dotsugobius*), Fisheries Laboratory, Kyushu University (Japan), who collected type and studied this goby's life history***Parioglossus formosus* (Smith 1931)**

beautiful, presumably referring to its coloration: pale-olive body with yellow stripe along the upper part of head and body, a broad black stripe from snout to lower part of caudal fin, and a narrow blackish stripe from between eyes running along dorsal-fin base and onto upper part of caudal fin

***Parioglossus galzini* Williams & Lecchini 2004**

in honor of René Galzin (b. 1950), director, Laboratory of Ichthyologie Tropicale et Méditerranéenne of Perpignan (France) and Centre de Recherches Insulaires et Observatoire de l'Environnement (Moorea, French Polynesia), who assisted the senior author in the collection of all specimens known at the time

***Parioglossus interruptus* Suzuki & Senou 1994**

interrupted, referring to interruption of lateral band, which does not extend to caudal-fin base

***Parioglossus lineatus* Rennis & Hoese 1985**

lined, referring to two distinctive stripes and vertical band on body

***Parioglossus marginalis* Rennis & Hoese 1985**

edged or bordered, referring to margin of anal fin in males, and dark margin around anus of females

***Parioglossus multiradiatus* Keith, Bosc & Valade 2004***multi-*, many; *radiatus*, rayed, referring to higher second dorsal-, anal-, and pectoral-fin ray counts compared to several congeners***Parioglossus neocaledonicus* Dingerkus & Séret 1992***-icus*, belonging to: New Caledonia, where it is endemic***Parioglossus nudus* Rennis & Hoese 1985**

bare or naked, referring to scaleless body

***Parioglossus palustris* (Herre 1945)**

of swamps, "taken from a pool in a nipa [mangrove palm] swamp, near the Fisheries Station, Zamboanga, Philippine Islands"

***Parioglossus philippinus* (Herre 1945)**

Filipino, referring to type locality in Zamboanga Province, Mindanao, Philippines (but widely occurs in Indo-West Pacific from Madagascar and India to New Caledonia, and Australia to Japan)

***Parioglossus rainfordi* McCulloch 1921**

in honor of Edward Henry Rainford (1853-1938), amateur naturalist and viticulturist, Queensland Agricultural Department, who collected specimens for the Australian Museum, including this goby

***Parioglossus raoi* (Herre 1939)**

in honor of Indian zoologist H. Srinivasa Rao (1894-1971), who collected type

***Parioglossus senoui* Suzuki, Yonezawa & Sakaue 2010**

in honor of Hiroshi Senou, Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, for his "great" contribution to the knowledge of systematics and distribution of the fishes of Japan

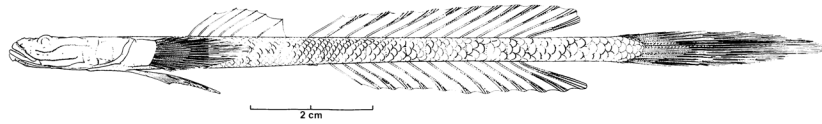
***Parioglossus sinensis* Zhong 1994***-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), where it is endemic***Parioglossus taeniatus* Regan 1912**

banded, referring to dark band from eye to end of caudal fin

***Parioglossus triquetrus* Rennis & Hoese 1985***tri-*, three; *-quetrus*, angled, referring to triangular (occasionally rectangular) spot on caudal-fin rays***Parioglossus verticalis* Rennis & Hoese 1985**

upright, referring to vertical bands on body

- Parioglossus winterbottomi* Suzuki, Yonezawa & Sakaue 2010**  
in honor of Richard Winterbottom (b. 1944), Royal Ontario Museum, for his “great” contribution to the knowledge of the systematics of the Gobioidaei
- Parkraemeria* Whitley 1951**  
*para-*, near, i.e., similar to *Kraemeria*, but differs “in having the chin normal in form, not produced like a scoop, in having many more pectoral rays, and in its ornate coloration”
- Parkraemeria ornata* Whitley 1951**  
referring to its “ornate” coloration: pale brownish-yellow with conspicuous dark reddish-brown spots
- Parkraemeria rhinoceros* Suzuki & Senou 2013**  
*rhino*, nose; *keras*, horn, referring to small, anteriorly directed skin projection on tip of upper lip
- Parkraemeria saltator* Suzuki & Senou 2013**  
Latin for dancer, referring to mating behavior of males (they vertically swim above burrows and display to females)
- Parrella* Ginsburg 1938**  
*-ella*, diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of marine biologist Albert Eide Parr (1900-1991), Yale University
- Parrella fusca* Ginsburg 1939**  
dark or dusky, referring to nearly uniform dark-brown coloration
- Parrella ginsburgi* Wade 1946**  
in honor of the authors’ colleague Isaac Ginsburg (1886-1975), goby taxonomist, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, for his “work with this difficult family”
- Parrella lucretiae* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888)**  
in honor of Lucretia M. Smith (1817-1911), mother of Rosa Smith Eigenmann
- Parrella macropteryx* Ginsburg 1939**  
*macro-*, long; *pteryx*, fin, referring to its “unusually” long pectoral fin
- Parrella maxillaris* Ginsburg 1938**  
of the jaw, referring to its long maxillary (at least in males)
- Pascua* Randall 2005**  
Spanish word for Easter, basis of Isla de Pascua, Spanish name of Easter Island, where *P. caudilinea* is endemic
- Pascua caudilinea* Randall 2005**  
*cauda-*, tail; *linea*, line, referring to dark line that nearly crosses base of caudal fin, its most consistent and conspicuous color marking
- Pascua readerae* (Hoese & Larson 2005)**  
in honor of Sally Reader, Australian Museum, who helped collect the type series
- Pascua sticta* (Hoese & Larson 2005)**  
spot, referring to spotted head, body and fins
- Pennatuleviota* Prokofiev 2007**  
*pennatula*, diminutive of *pennata*, bearing feathers, referring to feather-like appearance of pelvic fins; *Eviota*, its presumed closest relative
- Pennatuleviota gurjanowae* Prokofiev 2007**  
in honor of the “eminent” carcinologist Evpraskia Fedorovna Gurjanova (1902-1981), who collected type in 1959
- Peter Schliewen* 2023**  
named for two “outstanding goby enthusiasts” both named Peter: Peter J. Miller, University of Bristol, who has “contributed particularly to the knowledge of European and African gobies more than any other goby scientist,” and Peter Wirtz (b. 1948), the “tirelessly diving German naturalist and biologist, who discovered dozens of new animal species in the marine waters of the eastern tropical Atlantic,” including the two shrimp-associated gobies included in this genus
- Peter amicuscaridis* (Schliewen & Kovačić 2008)**  
*amicus*; friend; *caridis*, shrimp, referring to its obligatory association with shrimp burrows
- Peter wirtzi* (Schliewen & Kovačić 2008)**  
in honor of marine biologist Peter Wirtz (b. 1948), Universidade da Madeira (Portugal), who collected all specimens of both this goby and *D. amicuscaridis*, as well as numerous additional gobies from the tropical and temperate eastern Atlantic Ocean now housed at the Bavarian State Collection of Zoology (Munich) and Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde (Stuttgart)
- Phoxacromion* Shibukawa, Suzuki & Senou 2010**  
*phoxos*, pointed; *akromion*, point of shoulder blade, referring to “anterolaterally-directed triangular mid-lateral rounded or near pointed anterior tip” on expanded lateral wing of cleithrum, unique in gobies



*Platygobiopsis akibito*. From: Springer, V. G. and J. E. Randall. 1992. *Platygobiopsis akibito*, new genus and species of gobiid fish from Flores, Indonesia. *Japanese Journal of Ichthyology* v. 38 (no. 4): 349-355.

***Phoxacromion kaneharai* Shibukawa, Suzuki & Senou 2010**

in honor of Hiroyuki Kanehara (Diving Service Amamiensis, Amami-oshima Island, Ryukyu Islands, Japan), who provided ecological and habitat information about, and underwater photographs of, this goby

***Phyllogobius* Larson 1986**

*phyllon*, leaf, referring to its extremely depressed head and body, and echoing the name of its host sponge, *Phyllospongia*; *gobius*, goby

***Phyllogobius platycephalops* (Smith 1964)**

*ops*, appearance, i.e., “in general shape and appearance closely resembling” a juvenile *Platycephalus* (Scorpaeniformes: Platycephalidae), commonly called “flatheads”

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

*pinna*, fin, referring to high number of fin rays in second dorsal and anal fins of all species; *ichthys*, fish

***Pinnichthys aimoriensis* Van Tassell & Tornabene 2016**

*-ensis*, a suffix that usually denotes place but here honors the Aimorés, an indigenous warrior people from the lands now belonging to the Brazilian states Espírito Santo, Bahia, and Minas Gerais, who were virtually extirpated by European settlers (1555-1673), with much of their native forest replaced by agriculture; type locality is adjacent to a Peroá natural gas platform with much of the nearby coastal region facing rapid development and biodiversity loss from the petroleum industry and mining of rhodolith beds (carbonates) for agriculture, a situation analogous to the loss of Aimorés culture and forest biodiversity that inhabited their native lands of the Central Brazilian coast

***Pinnichthys bilix* (Hastings & Findley 2013)**

double threaded, referring to two elongated, thread-like dorsal-fin spines

***Pinnichthys prolata* (Hastings & Findley 2015)**

elongate, referring to relatively elongate innermost or fifth pelvic-fin ray compared to that of other known species then placed in the genus *Chriolepis*

***Pinnichthys saurimimica* Van Tassell & Tornabene 2016**

*Saurus*, a genus of lizardfish (now a junior synonym of *Synodus*, Synodontidae); *mimica*, mimic, referring to its color pattern, which closely resembles that of a lizardfish

***Platygobiopsis* Springer & Randall 1992**

*platys*, flat, referring to its distinctively flat head and body; *Gobiopsis*, genus to which it appears to be closely related

***Platygobiopsis akihito* Springer & Randall 1992**

in honor of Emperor Akihito of Japan (b. 1933), for his contribution to the classification of gobioid fishes [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

***Platygobiopsis dispar* Prokofiev 2008**

dissimilar or unpaired, referring to individual variations in presence or absence of cephalic sensory pores and to numerous differences between it and *P. akihito*

***Platygobiopsis hadiatyae* Larson, Jafaar, Tan & Peristiwady 2020**

in honor of “our dear colleague” Renny Kurnia Hadiaty (1960-2019), Indonesian Institute of Sciences, “who died too soon”; she co-authored 19 gobioid species names in addition to many other taxa

***Platygobiopsis tansei* Okiyama 2008**

named for the research vessel *Tansei-maru* of the Ocean Research Institute, University of Tokyo (now Japan Marine Science and Technology Center), responsible for collecting many Suruga Bay specimens, including type of this goby

***Pleurosicya* Weber 1913**

etymology not explained, probably *pleuro-*, rib; *sikya*, cupping glass, referring to pleural placement of fused, cup-like pelvic fins, i.e., “rib cup” (Helen Larson, pers. comm.)

***Pleurosicya annandalei* Hornell & Fowler 1922**

in honor of zoologist-anthropologist Thomas Nelson Annandale (1876-1924), Director, Indian Museum (Calcutta), “in slight recognition for his work on Indian fishes”

***Pleurosicya australis* Larson 1990**

-*ia*, belonging to: Austral (also known as Tubuai) Islands, French Polynesia, type locality

***Pleurosicya bilobata* (Koumans 1941)**

*bi-*, two; *lobata*, lobed, referring to its bilobate tongue

***Pleurosicya boldinghi* Weber 1913**

in honor of Lieut. Helenus Johannes Boldingh (1868-1954), one of three officers aboard the *Siboga* expedition (1899-1900) to the East Indies, led by Weber, that collected the type

***Pleurosicya carolinensis* Larson 1990**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Caroline Islands, Micronesia and Palau, where it appears to be endemic

***Pleurosicya coerulea* Larson 1990**

blue, referring to the name of its invertebrate host, Blue Coral, *Heliopora coerulea*

***Pleurosicya elongata* Larson 1990**

elongate, referring to its long body length (at 29 mm SL, the longest species in the genus)

***Pleurosicya fringilla* Larson 1990**

*Fringilla*, genus of finches called chaffinches, referring to its “tiny bird-like appearance”

***Pleurosicya labiata* (Weber 1913)**

large-lipped, referring to its thick and wide lips, especially the upper lip, which lands with its front part over the lower

***Pleurosicya larsonae* Greenfield & Randall 2004**

in honor of Helen Larson, Curator of Fishes, Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory (Darwin, Australia), whose 1990 revision of *Pleurosicya* “laid the foundation for all future work on the genus”

***Pleurosicya micheli* Fourmanoir 1971**

patronym not identified, possibly in honor of Fourmanoir’s colleague and occasional collaborator, marine biologist Michel Legand, French Institute of Oceania, Nouméa, New Caledonia

***Pleurosicya mossambica* Smith 1959**

-*ica*, belonging to: Mozambique, type locality (but widely occurring in the Red Sea and Indo-West Pacific)

***Pleurosicya muscarum* (Jordan & Seale 1906)**

of flies, presumably referring to “rather large black points” on body (i.e., as if spotted with flies)

***Pleurosicya occidentalis* Larson 1990**

western, referring to its distribution in the western Indian Ocean

***Pleurosicya plicata* Larson 1990**

folded, referring to its thin pelvic-fin lobes, which are folded inward

***Pleurosicya prognatha* Goren 1984**

*pro-*, forward; *gnathus*, jaw, referring to its long, pointed snout, shaped like a falcon beak

***Pleurosicya spongicola* Larson 1990**

*spongi-*, sponge; *-cola*, dweller or inhabitant, i.e., a commensal goby on sponges

***Ponticola* Iljin 1927**

Pontos, historical Greek name for southern Black Sea; *-cola*, dweller or inhabitant, presumably referring to Black Sea distribution of *P. ratan* and perhaps other congeners

***Ponticola alasanicus* Epitashvili, Japoshvili & Mumladze 2023**

-*icus*, belonging to: Alazani (“z” Latinized as “s”) River drainage, South Caucasus Region, Georgia, type locality

***Ponticola cephalargoides* (Pinchuk 1976)**

-*oides*, having the form of: referring to its resemblance to and previous confusion with *Neogobius cephalarges* (= *N. melanostomus*)

***Ponticola constructor* (Nordmann 1840)**

a builder, referring to Nordmann’s observation that this goby constructs a nest inside a hole lined with twigs and leaves

***Ponticola cyrius* (Kessler 1874)**

-*ius*, pertaining to: Cyrus, Latin name of Ancient Greek Kûros, referring to Kura River near Borzhomi, Eurasian Georgia, type locality

***Ponticola eurycephalus* (Kessler 1874)**

*eury*, broad or wide; *cephalus*, head, referring to its wide head, markedly thicker than deep



- Ponticola goebelii* (Kessler 1874)**  
in honor of Goebel (forename not given), a “conservator” (i.e., taxidermist) who delivered the syntypes to the Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg from Baku, Azerbaijan, possibly German geologist Friedemann Adolph Goebel (1826-1895), a member of the Academy
- Ponticola gorlap* (Iljin 1949)**  
etymology not explained, presumably a local name for this goby in the Caspian Sea basin
- Ponticola hircaniaensis* Zarei, Esmaeili, Kovačić, Schliewen & Abbasi 2022**  
-ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Hyrcania, Greek name for the south Caspian region, where this goby occurs
- Ponticola iljini* (Vasil'eva & Vasil'ev 1996)**  
in honor of “noted” goby taxonomist Boris Sergeevich Iljin (1889-1958), who was the first to recognize this species as distinct from *N. kessleri*
- Ponticola iranicus* Vasil'eva, Mousavi-Sabet & Vasil'ev 2015**  
-icus, belonging to: Iran, referring to distribution in Iranian territory of the Caspian Sea basin
- Ponticola kessleri* (Günther 1861)**  
in honor of German-Russian zoologist Karl Fedorovich Kessler (1815-1881), who described this goby in 1857 but used a preoccupied name
- Ponticola odessicus* (Pinchuk 1977)**  
-ica, belonging to: Black Sea near Odessa, Ukraine, type locality
- Ponticola patimari* Eagderi, Nikmehr & Poorbagher 2020**  
in honor of Rahman Patimar, Gonbad Kavous University, for his “long and outstanding” contributions to biological studies of Iranian fishes
- Ponticola platyrostris* (Pallas 1814)**  
*platy*, flat; *rostris*, snout, presumably referring to its very wide, depressed and “rather flat” (translation) head
- Ponticola ratan* (Nordmann 1840)**  
from *Bitschok Ratan*, local name used by Odessa (Ukraine) fishermen
- Ponticola rhodioni* (Vasil'eva & Vasil'ev 1994)**  
in honor of the first author's brother, officer Rodion Denisovich Medvedev, who died in Abkhazia (a partially recognized republic in the Caucasus, claiming independence from Georgia) on 23 April 1994
- Ponticola rizensis* (Kovačić & Engin 2008)**  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rize, a city in northeastern Turkey, near type locality
- Ponticola syrman syrman* (Nordmann 1840)**  
derived from *surman*, a term used by Odessa (Ukraine) fishermen for *P. cephalargoides* but applied by Nordmann to this species
- Ponticola syrman eurystomus* (Kessler 1877)**  
*eury*, wide; *stomus*, mouth, presumably referring to “[h]ind corners of quite large mouth almost at midlength of eye” (translation)
- Ponticola turani* (Kovačić & Engin 2008)**  
in honor of ichthyologist Davut Turan, who helped collect gobies in northeastern Turkey, and for his contribution to the knowledge of Turkish fishes
- Porogobius* Bleeker 1874**  
*poros*, pore, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to cephalic sensory canals or pores; *gobius*, goby
- Porogobius schlegelii* (Günther 1861)**  
in honor of ornithologist-herpetologist Hermann Schlegel (1804-1884), who supplied type from the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (Leiden, Netherlands)
- Priolepis* Valenciennes 1837**  
manuscript name coined by Ehrenberg, etymology not explained, perhaps *prion*, saw and *lepis*, scale, referring to ctenoid scales on body
- Priolepis agrena* Winterbottom & Burridge 1993**  
Greek for a net, referring to mesh-like pattern produced by pigmented margins on scale pockets
- Priolepis ailina* Winterbottom & Burridge 1993**  
mournful or plaintive, referring to the “rather lugubrious expression imparted to this little fish by the dark stripe below the eye”
- Priolepis aithiops* Winterbottom & Burridge 1992**  
sunburnt, referring to its “plain dark-brown” coloration

***Priolepis akihitoi* Hoese & Larson 2010**

in honor of Emperor Akihito of Japan (b. 1933), for his “significant and innovative contributions” to the systematics of gobioid fishes

***Priolepis anthioides* (Smith 1959)**

-*oides*, having the form of: etymology not explained, perhaps comparing its “vivid” red color to the colorful genus *Anthias* (Serranidae) [note: in 1956, Smith used the same epithet for a pomacentrid, *Lepidozygus anthioides* (= *tapeinosoma*), alluding to a “shapely elongate body” that “resembles the Anthiid fishes with which it is commonly seen,” but that comparison does not seem to apply here]

***Priolepis ascensionis* (Dawson & Edwards 1987)**

-*is*, genitive singular of: Ascension Island, south Atlantic, type locality (also occurs at Saint Helena Island)

***Priolepis aureoviridis* (Gosline 1959)**

*aurigineus*, yellow; *viridis*, green, referring to its yellowish-green to yellowish-brown color in life

***Priolepis billbrooksi* Allen, Erdmann & Brooks 2018**

in honor of William (“Bill”) Mathews Brooks, the third author’s son (see also *Gobiopsis jackbrooksi* and *Tomiyamichthys stuarti*)

***Priolepis boreus* (Snyder 1909)**

etymology not explained, perhaps from *boreas*, northwind or north, referring to its more northerly distribution compared to the similar *P. semidoliata*

***Priolepis cincta* (Regan 1908)**

belt or girdle, referring to 10–11 brownish vertical bars with dark edges on yellowish body

***Priolepis compita* Winterbottom 1985**

Latin for crossroads, referring to network of lines on head and nape, “which bears some similarity to a city street map”

***Priolepis cyanocephala* Hoese & Larson 2010**

*cyano*, blue; *cephalus*, head, referring to blue head in live individuals

***Priolepis dawsoni* Greenfield 1989**

in honor of Charles E. Dawson (1922–1993), formerly of the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory (Ocean Springs, Mississippi, USA), who first recognized that populations of *Priolepis* from Brazil might differ taxonomically, and whose extensive collecting activity in South America has done much to further our understanding of the Brazilian Fish Province

***Priolepis duostella* Koeda, Koido, Matsuno & Endo 2021**

*duo*, two; *stella*, stars, referring to two distinct black blotches on caudal fin

***Priolepis eugenius* (Jordan & Evermann 1903)**

*eu-*, well or very; *genius*, possibly a latinization of the Greek *genys*, cheek, referring to papillary fringes on preorbital, jaw and opercle

***Priolepis fallacincta* Winterbottom & Burrige 1992**

*fallax*, false, i.e., although this goby shares a very similar color pattern with *P. cincta*, such an appearance is false

***Priolepis farcimen* (Jordan & Evermann 1903)**

Latin for sausage, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to short, robust body and light-brown color

***Priolepis goldshmidtae* Goren & Baranes 1995**

in honor of Ms. Orit Goldshmidt, Interuniversity Institute of Marine Sciences (Eilat, Israel), who collected type

***Priolepis hipoliti* (Metzelaar 1922)**

“Named after its native collector” in Curaçao, Lesser Antilles

***Priolepis inhaca* (Smith 1949)**

named for Inhaca Island, Delagoa Bay, Mozambique, type locality

***Priolepis kappa* Winterbottom & Burrige 1993**

named for the Greek letter kappa ( $\kappa$ ), referring to the stylized “k” formed by its postocular and ocular bars

***Priolepis latifascima* Winterbottom & Burrige 1993**

*latus*, broad; *fascia*, band; *ima*, end, referring to last bar on head, which is wider than the others

***Priolepis limbatosquamis* (Gosline 1959)**

*limbus*, edge; *squama*, scale, referring to each scale “completely and prominently” outlined by a series of large melanophores

***Priolepis melanops* Bogorodsky, Suzuki & Mal 2016**

*melanos*, black; *ops*, face, referring to its black snout, lips and chin

- Priolepis nocturna* (Smith 1957)**  
of the night, presumably referring to Smith's belief that it "plainly leads a sheltered life in coral, almost certainly where the light is of low intensity"
- Priolepis nuchifasciata* (Günther 1873)**  
*nucha*, nape; *fasciata*, banded, referring to seven dark-edged light-colored bars on head region
- Priolepis pallidicincta* Winterbottom & Burrige 1993**  
*pallidus*, pale, ashen or wan; *cinctus*, banded, referring to color pattern, which resembles a faded *P. cinctus*
- Priolepis profunda* (Weber 1909)**  
deep, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its habitat, collected at 36-70 m
- Priolepis psygmophilia* Winterbottom & Burrige 1993**  
*psygmos*, chilliness; *philia*, affection or fondness, referring to its remote and relatively cool southern habitat (29°S)
- Priolepis randalli* Winterbottom & Burrige 1992**  
in honor of John E. Randall (1924-2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), for collecting and photographing small gobies (including type of this one) for Winterbottom's research program
- Priolepis robinsi* Garzón-Ferreira & Acero P. 1991**  
in honor of C. Richard Robins (1928-2020), University of Miami, for his numerous contributions to our knowledge of neotropical gobies
- Priolepis semidoliata* (Valenciennes 1837)**  
*semi-*, half; *doliata*, barreled (i.e., circled), referring to light-colored transverse bars that appear to encircle anterior half of body, from snout to between the dorsal fins
- Priolepis squamogena* Winterbottom & Burrige 1989**  
*squamus*, scale; *genys*, cheek, referring to the presence of cheek scales, compared to their absence on its presumed sister species, *P. cincta*
- Priolepis sticta* Winterbottom & Burrige 1992**  
dappled or spotted, referring to many diffuse dark-brown spots on head and body
- Priolepis triops* Winterbottom & Burrige 1993**  
*tri-*, three; *ops*, eye, referring to characteristic ocellated black spot (i.e., an eye spot and hence a third "eye") on first dorsal fin
- Priolepis vexilla* Winterbottom & Burrige 1993**  
a ribbon-like military standard attached to a staff or lance, referring to extremely elongate second dorsal-fin spine, which resembles a military banner carried by knights
- Priolepis winterbottomi* Nogawa & Endo 2007**  
in honor of Richard Winterbottom (b. 1944), Royal Ontario Museum, who has "greatly contributed" to the systematics of *Priolepis* and related groups
- Proterorhinus* Smitt 1900**  
*proteros*, earlier; *rhinos*, snout, referring to anterior tubiform nostril of *P. marmoratus*, "placed in the anterior inferior margin of the preorbital"
- Proterorhinus marmoratus* (Pallas 1814)**  
marbled, referring to its olive-brown color, marked with white marblings
- Proterorhinus nasalis* (De Filippi 1863)**  
nasal, referring to two prolonged nasal tubes above the upper jaw
- Proterorhinus semilunaris* (Heckel 1839)**  
*semi-*, half; *lunaris*, of the moon, referring to crescent-shaped bands on body
- Psammogobius* Smith 1935**  
*psammos*, sand, referring to occurrence of *P. knysnaensis* on the "sand banks" of tidal rivers; *gobius*, goby
- Psammogobius biocellatus* (Valenciennes 1837)**  
*bi-*, two; *ocellatus*, having little eyes, referring to two black spots, surrounded by white, on first dorsal fin
- Psammogobius knysnaensis* Smith 1935**  
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Knysna, Cape Province, South Africa, type locality
- Psammogobius pisinnus* Allen 2017**  
Latin for small or little, referring to "exceptionally small" maximum size (<20 mm SL) compared to congeners (70-80 mm SL)
- Psammogobius viet* Prokofiev 2016**  
shortened form of Bách Việt, ancient name of what is now Việt Nam, where this goby is known from Nha Trang

Bay, South China Sea

***Psilogobius* Baldwin 1972**

*psilos*, bare or naked, referring to lack of scales on anterior body; *gobius*, goby

***Psilogobius mainlandi* Baldwin 1972**

in honor of the late Gordon B. Mainland, for his studies on Hawaiian fishes while a student at the University of Hawaii (Mainland described this goby in his unpublished 1938 masters' thesis)

***Psilogobius prolatus* Watson & Lachner 1985**

extended or elongated, referring to longer jaw and longer dorsal, anal and caudal fins compared to *P. mainlandi*

***Psilogobius randalli* (Goren & Karplus 1983)**

in honor of John E. Randall (1924–2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), for his “outstanding” contribution to the knowledge of fishes of the Indian Ocean and Red Sea

***Psilotris* Ginsburg 1953**

*psilo-*, bare or smooth, referring to total lack of scales of *P. alepis*; [*Ele*]otris, then placed in the family Eleotridae

***Psilotris alepis* Ginsburg 1953**

*a-*, without; *lepis*, scale, referring to its total lack of scales

***Psilotris boehlkei* Greenfield 1993**

in honor of the late James E. Böhlke (1930–1982), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who first recognized this goby as undescribed and had planned to name it, for his contributions to our knowledge of western Atlantic fishes

***Psilotris celsa* Böhlke 1963**

high, elevated or extending upward, referring to prolonged anterior dorsal spine of adults

***Psilotris kaufmani* Greenfield, Findley & Johnson 1993**

in honor of evolutionary ecologist Les Kaufman, New England Aquarium (Boston, Massachusetts, USA), who collected this goby and took aquarium photographs of it, which he provided to the authors

***Psilotris laetarii* Van Tassell & Young 2016**

in honor of Heath Jens Laetari (1978–2006), Vice President of Dive Operations, Partner & Acquisition Manager for Dynasty Marine (a supplier of live Caribbean ocean life), who was lost at sea during a free dive in the Florida Keys

***Psilotris laurae* Van Tassell, Tornabene & Baldwin 2016**

in honor of Laura Albini, wife of Adriaan “Dutch” Schrier, owner of Substation Curacao, through whose efforts new, tropical, deepwater species are being discovered; Laura generously fed and hosted numerous researchers during their visits to Curacao

***Psilotris vantasselli* Tornabene & Baldwin 2019**

in honor of James Van Tassell, Hofstra University (Hempstead, New York, USA), who has contributed substantially to our understanding of the biology and systematics of the family Gobiidae, especially within the Gobiosomatini and other western Atlantic and eastern Pacific species”

***Ptereleotris* Gill 1863**

*pteron*, fin, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to long anal and second-dorsal fins of *P. microlepis*; *Eleotris* (Eleotridae), referring to its previous placement in that genus

***Ptereleotris arabica* Randall & Hoese 1985**

Arabian, referring to its distribution in the Arabian Peninsula (including Red Sea and Persian Gulf)

***Ptereleotris brachyptera* Randall & Suzuki 2008**

*brachys*, short; *ptera*, fin, referring to its very low first dorsal fin

***Ptereleotris caeruleomarginata* Allen & Erdmann 2012**

*caeruleus*, blue; *marginata*, margined, referring to diagnostic blue margin on caudal fin

***Ptereleotris calliura* (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)**

*calli-*, beautiful; *oura*, tailed, referring to its lanceolate caudal fin with filamentous middle rays, “middle of caudal dusky (blue), with paler (perhaps red) edgings”

***Ptereleotris carinata* Bussing 2001**

keeled, referring to pronounced membranous keel extending beneath its head

***Ptereleotris crossogenion* Randall & Suzuki 2008**

*crosso*, fringe; *genion*, chin, referring to slender papillae that form a fringe on chin

***Ptereleotris cyanops* Kodeeswaran & Praveenraj 2020**

*cyanos*, blue; *ops*, eye, referring to blue iridescent bands on orbit of eyes

- Ptereleotris evides* (Jordan & Hubbs 1925)**  
pretty, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its “rather slender” body with “evenly curved contours” and/or “large, conspicuous, oval, blackish, indefinitely ocellated spot, located half on the body and half on the caudal fin” (described as brown, perhaps its color in alcohol, which belies the actual attractive coloration of adults: light bluish-gray shading posteriorly to black)
- Ptereleotris grammica* Randall & Lubbock 1982**  
linear, referring to its distinctive linear color pattern (alternating longitudinal bands of orange-yellow and blue)
- Ptereleotris hanae* (Jordan & Snyder 1901)**  
in honor of Hana, daughter of zoologist Kakichi Mitsukuri (1857-1909), Imperial University of Tokyo, who collected type
- Ptereleotris helenae* (Randall 1968)**  
in honor of Randall’s wife, Helen Au Randall
- Ptereleotris heteroptera* (Bleeker 1855)**  
*heteros*, different; *ptera*, fin, presumably referring to its “extraordinarily long” (translation) anal and second-dorsal fins, different from its presumed congeners in *Eleotris* (Eleotridae)
- Ptereleotris kallista* Randall & Suzuki 2008**  
Greek for most beautiful, described as “lovely”
- Ptereleotris lineopinnis* (Fowler 1935)**  
*linea*, line; *pinna*, fin, referring to dark longitudinal line on second dorsal fin and anal fin
- Ptereleotris melanopogon* Randall & Hoese 1985**  
*melanos*, black; *pogon*, beard, referring to black barbel on chin
- Ptereleotris melanota* Randall & Lubbock 1982**  
*mela-*, black; *nota*, mark, referring to its median stripe, which is black behind pectoral-fin base
- Ptereleotris microlepis* (Bleeker 1856)**  
*micro-*, small; *lepis*, scale, referring to very small and embedded scales
- Ptereleotris monoptera* Randall & Hoese 1985**  
*mono-*, one; *pterus*, fin, referring to its most distinct morphological feature, its continuous dorsal fin
- Ptereleotris randalli* Gasparini, Rocha & Floeter 2001**  
in honor of “prominent” ichthyologist John E. Randall (1924-2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), for his numerous contributions to the taxonomy of reef fishes in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans
- Ptereleotris rubristigma* Allen, Erdmann & Cahyani 2012**  
*ruber*, red; *stigma*, mark, referring to diagnostic red spot on pectoral-fin base
- Ptereleotris uroditaenia* Randall & Hoese 1985**  
*oura*, tail; *taenia*, band, referring to two dark bands on caudal fin
- Ptereleotris zebra* (Fowler 1938)**  
referring to its zebra-like striped appearance
- Pterocerdale* Hoese & Motomura 2009**  
combination of Ptereleotrinae (presumed provisional subfamily at the time) and *Cerdale*, referring to its similarity with that genus
- Pterocerdale insolita* Hoese & Motomura 2009**  
strange, unusual or uncommon, “all features of [this] new species” (e.g., displaying features common with the nominal subfamilies Ptereleotrinae and Microdesminae, its very flexible body that bends much like a blenny or *Parioglossus*, and its rarity [known from a single specimen])