Order GOBIIFORMES (part 1 of 7)

Family RHYACICHTHYIDAE Loach Gobies

*Protogobius* Watson & Pöllabauer 1998
pros, first; gobi, goby, allusion not explained, probably referring to a number a primitive (plesiomorphic) characters that demonstrate its position as a basal goboid

*Protogobius attiti* Watson & Pöllabauer 1998
in honor of Chief Attiti, one of the Melanesian chiefs of the tribe Goro, who was “quick to recognize the new goby, but stated there was no name for it among the Melanesians” [a noun in apposition without the patronymic “i”]

*Rhyacichthys* Boulenger 1901
rhyac, torrent, referring to its occurrence in fast-flowing streams; ichthys, fish

*Rhyacichthys aspro* (Valenciennes 1837)
presumably referring to its superficial resemblance with the European percid *Aspro apron* (=Zingel asper)

*Rhyacichthys guilberti* Dingerkus & Séret 1992
in honor of entomologist Eric Guilbert, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris), who helped collect type

Family ODONTOBUTIDAE Freshwater Sleepers

7 genera · 34 species

*Microdous* Li, He, Jiang, Liu & Li 2018
micro-, small; odous, teeth, referring to slender and tiny teeth on vomer

*Microdous chalmersi* (Nichols & Pope 1927)
in honor of Chalmers Salsbury, son of Clarence G. Salsbury, M.D., American Presbyterian Mission of Hainan, China, honored in the same publication (Cyprinidae: *Osteochilus salsburyi*) for his interest and aid in Nichols' work

*Micropercops* Fowler & Bean 1920
ops, appearance, referring to superficial resemblance of *M. dabryi* to the diminutive North American percid *Etheostoma microperca*

*Micropercops borealis* Nichols 1930
northern, proposed as a northern subspecies of *M. dabryi*

*Micropercops cinctus* (Dabry de Thiersant 1872)
girdle or belt, referring to dark crossbands on yellowish body

*Micropercops dabryi* Fowler & Bean 1920
in honor of Pierre Dabry de Thiersant, fish culturist, French counsel to China and student of Chinese fishes, who described *M. cinctus* in 1872

*Micropercops hotayensis* Mai 1978
-en, suffix denoting place: Ho Tay, northern Viet Nam, type locality

*Micropercops swinhonis* (Günther 1873)
-is, genitive singular of: Robert Swinhoe (1836-1877), British consul and naturalist at Shanghai, China, who collected type

*Micropercops xanthi* (Günther 1888)
xanthos, yellow; allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its “light” coloration

*Neodontobutis* Chen, Kottelat & Wu 2002
ne-, new, referring to similarities with the related genus *Odontobutis*

*Neodontobutis aurarmus* (Vidthayanon 1995)
auro-, golden; armus, arm, referring to distinctive golden-brown color of pectoral-fin base (anatomically homologous to the arm)

*Neodontobutis hainanensis* (Chen 1985)
-en, suffix denoting place: Hainan Island, China, type locality
Neodontobutis macropectoralis (Mai 1978)  
macro-, large; pectoralis, pectoral, referring to larger pectoral fins compared to Micropercops hotayensis, its presumed congener at the time

Neodontobutis ngheanensis Nguyen & Nguyen 2011  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Nghe An province, Viêt Nam, where type locality (Khe Khang stream, Pumat National Park) is situated

Neodontobutis tonkinensis (Mai 1978)  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Tonkin, Viêt Nam, type locality (also occurs on Hainan Island, China)

Odontobutis Bleeker 1874
odontos, tooth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to outer row of teeth, which are slightly enlarged compared to Butis (Butidae), its presumed confamilial at the time

Odontobutis hai fungensis Chen 1985  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Haileng Xian, Guangdong Province, China, type locality

Odontobutis hikimius Iwata & Sakai 2002  
latinization of Hikimi, name junior author (1998) had given for one of five geographic groups of O. obscura, referring to Hikimi River, Shimane Prefecture, Japan, type locality

Odontobutis interruptus Iwata & Jeon 1985  
interrupted, referring to pale crossbands on body interrupted by a pale longitudinal line on each side

Odontobutis obscurus (Temminck & Schlegel 1845)  
dark, referring to its “dirty brown” coloration, “irregularly clouded with blackish brown” (translations)

Odontobutis platycephala Iwata & Jeon 1985  
platy, flat; cephalus, head, referring to its large, depressed head

Odontobutis potamophilus (Günther 1861)  
potamos, river; philos, fond of or loving, referring to its fluviatile habitat

Odontobutis sinensis Wu, Chen & Chong 2002  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), where it is endemic

Odontobutis yaluensis Wu, Wu & Xie 1993  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Yalu River drainage, China, type locality

Perccottus Dybowski 1877  
a combination of Perca and Cottus, referring to its similarity to perches (Percidae) and sculpins (Cottidae)

Perccottus glenii Dybowski 1877  
in honor of Col. Nikolay Alexandrovich Glen, whose efforts improved the well-being of the Ussuri River area (Ussuriland) of Russia, type locality (also occurs in China and Korea; introduced in Europe)

Sineleotris Herre 1940
Sino-, of Sinica (China), referring to Hong Kong distribution of S. saccharae; Eleotris, its presumed confamilial at the time

Sineleotris namxamensis Chen & Kottelat 2004  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Nam Xam, a tributary of the Nam Ma, northeastern Laos, type locality

Sineleotris saccharae Herre 1940  
saccharum, sugar, i.e., of sugar, in honor of Mr. B. E. Sugars, secretary of the Hong Kong Aquarium Society, who collected type

A revision of the eleotrid goby genus Odontobutis in Japan, Korea and China.  
Japanese Journal of Ichthyology v. 31 (no. 4): 373-388.
**Terateleotris Shibukawa, Iwata & Viravong 2001**
teras, a marvel or a monster; *Eleotris*, sleeper goby, referring to its “remarkable character arrangements,” which make the interrelationships of basal gobiotics “chaotic”

**Terateleotris aspro** (Kottelat 1998)
referring to similar color pattern with *Rhyacichthys aspro* (Rhyacichthyidae) and the European percid *Zingel asper*

**Family MILYERINGIDAE** Blind Cave Gobies

**Milyeringa Whitley 1945**
named for Milyering, 20 miles southwest of Vlamingh Head, North West Cape, Western Australia, type locality

**Milyeringa justitia** Larson & Foster 2013
justice, to complement the name of its only congener, *M. veritas*, which means truth: “As truth and justice are supposed to go together, we name this species justitia, from the Latin for justice, in the hope that justice helps the species to survive on Barrow Island, which has been an oilfield since 1967 and is most recently the site of the Gorgon Gas Hub development.”

**Milyeringa veritas** Whitley 1945
truth; according to Whitley (1951): like “Truth,” this blind cave goby was “found at the bottom of the well,” alluding to a quote attributed to the pre-Socratic Greek philosopher Democritus (460 BC–c. 370 BC): “Truth lies at the bottom of a well, the depth of which, alas! gives but little hope of release.” (another version: “Of truth we know nothing, for truth lies at the bottom of a well.”)

**Typhleotris Petit 1933**
typhlos, blind, i.e., a blind *Eleotris* (Eleotridae), referring to its presumed relationship with that genus

**Typhleotris madagascariensis** Petit 1933
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Madagascar, where it is endemic to groundwaters of the Mahafaly Plateau

**Typhleotris mararybe** Sparks & Chakrabarty 2012
derived from the Malagasy words *marary* (ill or sick) and *be* (big), meaning “very sick” or “big sickness,” referring to the strange and debilitating viral fever that members of the field team suffered after diving in the Madagascar sinkhole where it occurs

**Typhleotris pauliani** Arnoult 1959
in honor of prominent French entomologist and former deputy director of the Institut de Recherche Scientifique de Madagascar, Renaud Paulian (1913-2003), who collected type specimens and did much seminal work on western Indian Ocean biogeography

Family ELEOTRIDAE Spinycheek Sleepers
29 genera · 138 species · Taxonomic note: Includes taxa sometimes placed in the family Xenisthmidae.

Allomorphicesmus Schultz 1966
all-o-, other or different, i.e., another genus presumed to be closely related to Microdesmus (Gobiidae)

Allomorphicesmus dorotheae Schultz 1966
in honor of Schultz’ wife, Dorothea Bowers Schultz, who illustrated many of the new species in his monograph (but not this one)

Alломogurnda Allen 2003
all-o-, other or different, referring to its general appearance, which resembles Mogurnda

Allomogurnda flavimarginata Allen 2003
flavus, yellow; marginata, margined, referring to broad yellow margins on dorsal fins

Allomogurnda hoesei Allen 2003
in honor of ichthyologist Douglass F. Hoese (b. 1942), Australian Museum (Sydney), for numerous contributions to gobid systematics

Allomogurnda insularis Allen 2003
of an island, referring to type locality, situated on Goodenough Island, eastern Papua New Guinea

Allomogurnda landfordorum Allen 2003
in honor of Alan and Julia Landford, formerly of Bulolo, Papua New Guinea, for their assistance with collecting paratypes of this species and A. flavimarginata [originally spelled landfordi, but since name honors more than one person, emendment is necessary]

Allomogurnda montana Allen 2003
of the mountains, referring to its occurrence in primary forest at an elevation of ~580 m

Allomogurnda multicincta Allen & Hoese 2017
multi-, many; cinctus, belted or encircled, referring to series of relatively narrow brown bars on body

Allomogurnda nesolepis (Weber 1907)
nesos, island; lepis, scale, referring to “scales between the eyes and crest forming a kind of island in which those scales are larger than those behind them” (translation)

Allomogurnda papua Allen 2003
Papua, English historical name for southeastern Papua New Guinea, where it occurs

Allomogurnda sampricei Allen 2003
in honor of Samuel Price, a “keen teenage naturalist” from Jayapura, Indonesia, who collected type

Belobranchus Bleeker 1856
tautonymous with Eleotris belobrancha (but unnecessarily renamed B. queyi), referring to branchiostegal rays, which terminate anteriorly into a spine

Belobranchus belobranchus (Valenciennes 1837)
belos, arrow; branchus, gill, referring to branchiostegal rays of B. belobranchus, which terminate anteriorly into a spine

Belobranchus segura Keith, Hadiaty & Lord 2012
in honor of the authors’ friend Gilles Ségura, hydrobiologist, for his “extensive and enthusiastic work on freshwater fauna” [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

Bunaka Herre 1927
from bunak, Negrito name for B. pinguis (= gyrinoides)

Bunaka gyrinoides (Bleeker 1853)
-oides, having the form of: gyrinus, tadpole, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to body anteriorly cylindrical and posteriorly compressed

Caecieleotris Walsh & Chakrabarty 2016
cacaeus, blind, referring to its lack of eyes; Eleotris, type genus of family

Caecieleotris morrisi Walsh & Chakrabarty 2016
in honor of “good friend and colleague” Thomas L. Morris, “renowned cave diver and speleobiologist, intrepid explorer, and respected conservationist devoted to the protection of karst habitats and their associated biotas”; Morris discovered this species and collected type

Calumia Smith 1958
etyymology not explained nor evident

Calumia eilperinae Allen & Erdmann 2010
in honor of environmental journalist Juliet Eilperin, “who has continued to expose [promote?] and support the
Bird's Head Seascape marine conservation program [encompassing Cenderawasih Bay, West Papua, Indonesia, type locality] through her excellent reportage of the initiative

Calumia godeffroyi (Günther 1877)
in honor of shipping magnate Johann Cesar VI. Godeffroy (1813-1885), who commissioned natural history collections in Australia and the South Seas, and whose Museum Godeffroy (Hamburg, Germany), housed type and published its description

Calumia papuensis Allen & Erdmann 2010
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Papua Province, Indonesia, type locality

Calumia profunda Larson & Hoese 1980
of the depths, referring to its being found at relatively deep (38 m) coral reefs

Dormitator Gill 1861
Latin for "one who sleeps," derived from "dormeur," vernacular used in the early 19th-century French colonies of South America and source of the English vernacular "sleeper," presumably referring to their seemingly lethargic behavior (see Eleotris)

Dormitator cubanus Ginsburg 1953
Cuban, known only from the western Atlantic waters off Cuba

Dormitator latifrons (Richardson 1844)
latus, broad; frons, brow or face, referring to its broad and flat head

Dormitator lebretonis (Steindachner 1870)
-le, genitive singular of; Dr. Lebreton (forename not given), "dear friend" (translation), who helped Steindachner in "every way" (translation) during his stay in Dagana, Senegal (type locality)

Dormitator maculatus (Bloch 1792)
spotted, described as having brown spots on head and sides and black spots on belly

Eleotris Bloch & Schneider 1801
according to Valenciennes (1837), derived from a Greek name for an unidentified fish from the Nile, whereas Jordan & Gilbert (1883) claim that name derives from the Greek eleos (bewildered), perhaps alluding to the vernacular "sleeper," which appears to be an English translation of the vernacular "dormeur" used in the early 19th-century French colonies of South America; Valenciennes stated that dormeurs are "usually lazy fish, which stand quietly in the mud or rocks holes" (translation)

Eleotris acanthopoma Bleeker 1853
acanthus, spine; poma, lid or covering, referring to conical and curved preopercular spine

Eleotris amblyopsis (Cope 1871)
amblys, blunt; opis, face, referring to its prominent chin

Eleotris andamensis Herre 1939
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Andaman Islands, India and Myanmar, only known area of occurrence

Eleotris annobonensis Blanc, Cadenat & Stauch 1968
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Annobon Island, Gulf of Guinea, type locality
**Eleotris aquadulcis** Allen & Coates 1990
*aqua*, water; *dulcis*, fresh, referring to its purely freshwater habitat

**Eleotris beliziana** Sauvage 1880
- *anus*, belonging to: Belize, one of the type localities (also described from French Guiana)

**Eleotris boseoi** Mennesson, Keith, Ebner & Gerbeaux 2016
in honor of the authors’ friend David Boseto, for his “extensive and enthusiastic” work on the freshwater fauna of the Solomon Islands (he also helped collect type)

**Eleotris doganensis** Steindachner 1870
- *ensis*, suffix denoting place: near Dagana, Senegal, type locality (but occurs along Africa south to Namibia)

**Eleotris fasciata** Chen 1964
banded, presumably referring to two longitudinal short black bands projecting from hind margin of eye, and a third band below median of eye, all three reaching or nearly reaching hind margin or preoperculum

**Eleotris feai** Thys van den Audenaerde & Tortonese 1974
in honor of Leonardo Fea (1852-1903), Italian explorer, zoologist, painter and naturalist, who collected type in 1902

**Eleotris fusca** (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
dark or dusky, referring to brown body coloration

**Eleotris klunzingerii** Pfeffer 1893
in honor of German physician and zoologist Carl Benjamin Klunzinger (1834-1914), whose 1870 synopsis of Red Sea fishes is cited many times by Pfeffer

**Eleotris lutea** Day 1876
yellow, but Day did not mention this color in his description; instead, he said it is “dirty-grayish” with dark/black spots (contemporary accounts appear to confirm grayish coloration)

**Eleotris mauritiana** Bennett 1832
- *ana*, belonging to: Mauritius (Mascarenes, southwestern Indian Ocean), type locality

**Eleotris melanosoma** Bleeker 1853
*melanos*, black; *soma*, body, presumably referring to dark- or black-green (“nigricante-viridi”) upper body color

**Eleotris oxycephala** Temminck & Schlegel 1845
*oxy*, sharp; *cephalus*, head, referring to its more pointed head compared to *Odontobutis obscura* (Odontobutidae), its presumed congener at the time

**Eleotris pellegrini** Maugé 1984
in honor of French ichthyologist Jacques Pellegrin (1873-1944), who reported this species as *E. vittata* in 1933

**Eleotris perniger** (Cope 1871)
*per*-, very; *niger*, black, referring to body coloration and/or black bars on fins

**Eleotris picta** Kner 1863
painted, probably referring to numerous spots and white striations on lower body

**Eleotris pisonis** (Gmelin 1789)
- *i*, genitive singular of: William Piso (1611-1678), Dutch physician and naturalist, who, with Georg Marcgrave, wrote about this goby (and provided a pre-Linnaean name) in 1648

**Eleotris sandwicensis** Vaillant & Sauvage 1875
- *ensis*, suffix denoting place: Sandwich Islands, former name of Hawaiian Islands, where it is endemic

**Eleotris senegalensis** Steindachner 1870
- *ensis*, suffix denoting place: Senegal, type locality

**Eleotris tecta** Bussing 1996
concealed or disguised, referring to its apparent scarcity and the fact that it has not been distinguished until recently from its congener, *E. picta*

**Eleotris tubularis** Heller & Snodgrass 1903
tubular, presumably referring to anterior nostril tubes extending beyond mouth

**Eleotris vittata** Duméril 1861
banded, referring to broad black band on sides

**Erotelis Poey 1860**
anagram of *Eleotris*, a closely related genus
Erotelis armiger (Jordan & Richardson 1895)
bearing arms, referring to concealed anterose hook below preopercle

Erotelis clarki (Hildebrand 1938)
in honor of pathologist Herbert C. Clark, director of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (Panama), who made possible the “investigations resulting in the discovery of this and several other new species of Panamanian fishes”

Erotelis shropshirei (Hildebrand 1938)
in honor of J. B. Shropshire, supervisor of malaria control for the U.S. Army in Panama, who “took the holotype in the dry dock at Mount Hope, when it was pumped out, and who assisted [Hildebrand] in many other ways while he was working in Panama in 1937”

Erotelis smaragdus (Valenciennes 1837)
emerald, alluding to *esmeralda negra*, its common name in Havana, Cuba (type locality)

Fagasa Schultz 1943
named for Fagasa, Polynesian village and bay, Tutuila Island, American Samoa, type locality of *F. tutuilae*

Fagasa tutuilae Schultz 1943
of Tutuila Island, American Samoa, type locality

Giuris Sauvage 1880
etymology not explained, perhaps alluding to *Glossogobius giuris* (Hamilton 1822), a gobiid (Gobiidae) from the Ganges River, whose name is a latinization of *ghiyuri*, a local Gangetic name (per Hamilton’s notes as published by Hora in 1934)

Giuris margaritaceus (Valenciennes 1837)
pearly, referring to what Valenciennes perceived as pearl-like white spots on its sides

Gobiomorphus Gill 1863
gobio, goby; morphus, shape, repeating the meaning of the type species epithet, *G. gobioides*, referring to how this New Zealand species resembles the “most common gobies” (translation) of European coasts

Gobiomorphus alpinus Stokell 1962
alpine (of a high mountain), referring to its occurrence at 1036 m

Gobiomorphus australis (Krefft 1864)
southern, presumably referring to its endemic occurrence in Australia

Gobiomorphus basalis (Gray 1842)
presumably referring to “broad yellow basal band” on pectoral fins

Gobiomorphus breviceps (Stokell 1939)
brevis, short; ceps, head, referring to shorter head compared to *Philypnodon grandiceps*, its presumed congener at the time

Gobiomorphus cotidianus McDowall 1975
Latin for common or ordinary, referring to its vernacular name, “common bully”

Gobiomorphus coxii (Krefft 1864)
patronym not identified, probably in honor of physician-naturalist James C. Cox (1834-1912), who collected a snake that Krefft described in a companion paper, and a trustee of the Sydney (now Australian) Museum, where Krefft worked

Gobiomorphus gobioides (Valenciennes 1837)
-oide, having the form of: gobius, or goby; referring to how this New Zealand species resembles the "most common gobies" (translation) of European coasts

Gobiomorphus hubbsi (Stokell 1959)
in honor of ichthyologist Carl L. Hubbs (1894-1979), who drew attention to the distinctiveness of this species while collecting with Stokell in 1949

Gobiomorphus huttoni (Ogilby 1894)
in honor of Capt. Frederick Wollaston Hutton (1836-1905), Army officer and naturalist, “whose researches have tended so much to elucidate the history of the New Zealand fishes”

Gobiomorus Lacepède 1800
gobis, goby; [b]omorus, having the same borders with or neighborly, i.e., a “neighbor or ally of the gobies” (translation), referring to their affinities and similarities (note: second part of name does not derive from morus, meaning dull, sluggish or stupid, referring to their seemingly lethargic behavior, as previously reported here and elsewhere)

Gobiomorus dormitor Lacepède 1800
Latin for “one who sleeps,” derived from “dormeur,” vernacular used in the early 19th-century French colonies of South America, presumably referring to their seemingly lethargic behavior (see *Eleotris*) and source of the English vernacular “sleeper”

Gobiomorus maculatus ( Günther 1859)
spotted, referring to irregular blackish spots on yellowish body
**Gobiomorus polylepis** Ginsburg 1953

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

**Guavina** Bleeker 1874

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

**Guavina guavina** (Valenciennes 1837)

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

**Guavina micropus** Ginsburg 1953

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

**Gymnoxenisthmus** Gill, Bogorodsky & Mal 2014

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

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

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

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

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

**Hemieleotris** Meek & Hildebrand 1916

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

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

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

**Hemieleotris levis** Eigenmann 1918

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

**Hypseleotris** Gill 1863

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

**Hypseleotris aurea** (Shipway 1950)

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

**Hypseleotris barrawayi** Larson 2007

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

**Hypseleotris compressa** (Krefft 1864)

referring to its “compressed” body

**Hypseleotris cyprinoides** (Valenciennes 1837)

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

**Hypseleotris ejuncida** Hoese & Allen 1982

Latin for slender, referring to slender body shape

**Hypseleotris galii** (Ogilby 1898)

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

**Hypseleotris kimberleyensis** Hoese & Allen 1982

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kimberley district, Western Australia, type locality

**Hypseleotris klunzingeri** (Ogilby 1898)

in honor of German physician and zoologist Carl Benjamin Klunzinger (1834-1914), who reported this goby as *E. cyprinoides* in 1880

**Hypseleotris leuciscus** (Bleeker 1853)

referring to similar body form compared to some Indian species of the cyprinid genus *Leuciscus*

**Hypseleotris regalis** Hoese & Allen 1982

royal or regal, referring to type locality, Prince Regent Reserve, West Kimberley, Western Australia

**Kimberleyeleotris** Hoese & Allen 1987

Kimberley, both species from the Kimberley region of northwestern Australia; *Eleotris*, type genus of family

**Kimberleyeleotris hutchinsi** Hoese & Allen 1987

in honor of ichthyologist J. Barry Hutchins (b. 1946), Western Australian Museum, who collected type
Kimberleyeleotris notata Hoese & Allen 1987
marked, referring to vertical and chevron-shaped dark-brown bands on sides

Leptophilypnion Roberts 2013
diminutive of *Leptophilypnus*, to which this genus “seems to be related”

Leptophilypnion fittkaui Roberts 2013
in honor of Ernst Josef Fittkau (1927-2012), entomologist, conservationist and advocate of Amerindian rights, who collected type in 1961

Leptophilypnion pusillus Roberts 2013
very small or insignificant, referring to its size, 8.4-9.1 mm SL

Leptophilypnus Meek & Hildebrand 1916
*leptos*, thin, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to elongate body of *L. fluviatilis*, similar to body shape of closely related *Philypnus* (= *Gobiomorus*) [note: *philypnus* means “sleep-loving,” apparently reflecting the “sleeper” or “dormeur” vernacular]

Leptophilypnus fluviatilis Meek & Hildebrand 1916
of a river, presumably referring to its being collected in a “muddy brackish creek” near the Atlantic Coast in the Panama Canal Zone

Leptophilypnus guatemalensis Thacker & Pezold 2006
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Guatemala, where all known specimens are from

Leptophilypnus panamensis (Meek & Hildebrand 1916)
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: referring to distribution off Pacific slope of Panama (also occurs off Costa Rica)

Microphilypnus Myers 1927
*micro-*, small, distinguished from *Philypnus* (= *Gobiomorus*) by its “minute” size

Microphilypnus acangaquara Caires & Figueiredo 2011
from the Tupi words *akang*, head, and *quara*, hole, referring to sensory pores on head, unique in the genus

Microphilypnus hypolyrasimeion Caires & Toledo-Piza 2018
*hypo*, under; *lyra*, lyre; *simeion*, marking, referring to arched rows of melanophores on abdominal region, which resemble a lyre

Microphilypnus macrostoma Myers 1927
*macro-*, long or large; *stoma*, mouth, presumably referring to “extremely prognathous” lower jaw, with lower teeth exposed

Microphilypnus tapajosensis Caires 2013
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: temporary pools along the middle Tapajós River, Amazonas, Brazil, where it is endemic

Microphilypnus ternetzi Myers 1927
in honor of ichthyologist and naturalist Carl Ternetz (1870-1928), who “through his personal effort, has brought together for Indiana University one of the finest collections of South American fresh-water fishes in existence,” including type of this one

Mogurnda Gill 1863
tautonymous with *Eleotris mogurnda*, native name for this species at Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia

Mogurnda adspersa (Castelnau 1878)
besprinkled, referring to small, rounded, dark-brown spots covering body

Mogurnda aiwasoensis Allen & Renyaan 1996
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Lake Aiwaso, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, type locality

Mogurnda arguni Allen & Hadiaty 2014
named for Arguni Bay, West Papua, Indonesia, general type locality

Mogurnda aurifodinae Whitley 1938
*aurum*, gold or *auriger*, gold-bearing; *fodina*, mine, i.e., of a gold mine, referring to the goldfields of Bulolo, Papua New Guinea, type locality [spelling often wrongly “corrected” to *aurifodinae]*

Mogurnda cingulata Allen & Hoese 1991
girdled or banded, referring to ~10 dark brown or grayish bars extending down on upper 2/3 of sides with lighter areas between bars

Mogurnda clivicola Allen & Jenkins 1999
*clivus*, hill; *-cola*, inhabitant of, referring to its habitat in the stream-side valleys of Flinders Ranges, near Balcanoona, South Australia
Mogurnda furva Allen & Hoese 1986
dark, swarthy or black, referring to its characteristic coloration

Mogurnda kaifayama Allen & Jenkins 1999
named for Lake Kaifayama, Irian Jaya (West Papua), Indonesia, type locality

Mogurnda kaimana Allen & Hadiaty 2014
named for Kaimana, capital of Kaimana Regency, West Papua, Indonesia, where type locality is situated

Mogurnda kutubuensis Allen & Hoese 1986
-enis, suffix denoting place: Lake Kutubu, Papua New Guinea, type locality

Mogurnda larapintae (Zietz 1896)
of Larapinta, Arrernte Aborigine name for Finke River (Northern Territory, Australia), in whose tributaries this goby was collected

Mogurnda lineata Allen & Hoese 1991
lined or striped, referring to dark-brown to nearly blackish midlateral stripe between bases of pectoral and caudal fins

Mogurnda maccuneae Jenkins, Buston & Allen 2000
in honor of evolutionary biologist Amy McCune, Cornell University, “whose teaching and research in the field of ichthyology are truly inspirational”

Mogurnda magna Allen & Renyaan 1996
large, referring to its size, “which far exceeds” that of any congener

Mogurnda malsmithi Allen & Jebb 1993
in honor of Malcolm Smith, owner, Pacific Helicopters, Ltd., who generously donated the use of one of his aircraft, which helped the authors collect this species

Mogurnda mbuta Allen & Jenkins 1999
named for Lake Mbuta basin, Irian Jaya (West Papua), Indonesia, type locality

Mogurnda mogurnda (Richardson 1844)
native name for this species at Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia, type locality

Mogurnda mosa Jenkins, Buston & Allen 2000
local Foe (Papua New Guinea) name for this species

Mogurnda oligolepis Allen & Jenkins 1999
oligo, few; lepis, scale, referring to low lateral scale count compared to M. mogurnda, the other species in the area

Mogurnda orientalis Allen & Hoese 1991
eastern, the most easternly member of the genus in New Guinea

**Mogurnda pardalis** Allen & Renyaan 1996
spotted, referring to its dominant color pattern feature

**Mogurnda pulchra** Horsthemke & Staack 1990
beautiful, referring to color pattern, with blue blotches and red spots along middle of body and females with tangerine bellies

**Mogurnda spliota** Allen & Hoese 1986
stained or spotted, referring to color pattern in life, comprising ~10 irregular-shaped white blotches (about eye size) along middle of side from upper corner of operculum to base of caudal fin

**Mogurnda thermophila** Allen & Jenkins 1999
thermo-, heat; philo, to love, referring to its occurrence in the complex of thermal artesian springs at Dalhousie, South Australia

**Mogurnda variegata** Nichols 1951
variegated, presumably referring to its varied color pattern, a maze of large dark brown blotches on a tan or yellowish ground, with dark brown spoke-like bands radiating from lower and posterior edge of eye

**Mogurnda vitta** Allen & Hoese 1986
ribbon, band or stripe, referring to broad white stripe from upper edge of operculum to base of caudal fin, bordered above and below with dark brown stripes, nearly equal in width to white stripe and joining at caudal base

**Mogurnda wapoga** Allen, Jenkins & Renyaan 1999
named for the Wapoga drainage system, Irian Jaya (West Papua), Indonesia, where it is endemic

**Paraxenisthmus** Gill & Hoese 1993
para-, near, referring to its similarity to *Xenisthmus*

**Paraxenisthmus cerberusi** Winterbottom & Gill 2006
named after Cerberus, three-headed dog guarding the gates of Hades in Greek mythology, referring to its “relatively toothy attributes,” and to black juveniles and red-and-black adults, colors that are “often associated with the darkness and flames of the Christian concept of the Underworld”

**Paraxenisthmus springeri** Gill & Hoese 1993
in honor of ichthyologist Victor G. Springer (b. 1928), U.S. National Museum, for his contributions to the systematics of xenisthmine and other fishes

**Philypnodon** Bleeker 1874
don, teeth, referring to teeth on palatine and tongue (although modern accounts seem to dispute this), compared to their absence on the closely related *Philypnos* (= *Gobiomorus*) [note: philypnos means “sleep-loving,” apparently reflecting the “sleepier” or “dormeur” vernacular]

**Philypnodon grandiceps** (Krefft 1864)
gran-, large; cep, head, described as “very large, broad, depressed, without any apparent scales”

**Philypnodon macrostomus** Hoese & Reader 2006
macro-, large; stomus, referring to large mouth that develops in males

**Ratsirakia** Maugé 1984
-ia, belonging to: Didier Ratsiraka (b. 1933), President of Madagascar (1975-1993 and 1997-2002), where *R. legendrei* is endemic

**Ratsirakia legendrei** (Pellegrin 1919)
in honor of Jean Legendre, physician of the French Colonial Troops in Madagascar, who observed this goby and provided “interesting details” (translation) of its biology

**Rotuma** Springer 1988
named for the island of Rotuma, a Fijian dependency, type locality

**Rotuma lewisi** Springer 1988
in honor of Anthony D. Lewis, Fisheries Officer, Government of Fiji, for his support of Springer’s field work in Fiji

**Tateurndina** Nichols 1955
-inus, adjectival suffix: Tate, named for the brothers George H. H. Tate (1884-1953), botanist and mammalogist, and Geoffrey M. Tate (1898-1964), expedition business manager and collector; Nichols’ colleagues at the American Museum of Natural History, for their participation in the Archbold Expeditions to New Guinea, during which type was collected; urnd, presumably a reference to the closely related genus *Mogurnda*

**Tateurndina ocellicauda** Nichols 1955
ocellus, eyespot; cauda, tail, referring to a “large, conspicuous, longitudinally oval black blotch at the base of caudal, partly surrounded by a bright band across peduncle in front of it, which is now whitish, but was yellow or orange when the specimens were placed in alcohol”
Tyson Springer 1983
	named for ichthyologist Tyson R. Roberts (b. 1940), the first to collect this species (1975) and recognize its distinctiveness

Tyson belos Springer 1983

arow, referring to its arrow-like shape

Xenisthmus Snyder 1908

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

Xenisthmus africanus Smith 1958

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

Xenisthmus balius Gill & Randall 1994

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

Xenisthmus chapmani (Schultz 1966)
in honor of ichthyologist Wilbert M. Chapman (1910-1970), who collected type

Xenisthmus chi Gill & Hoese 2004

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

Xenisthmus clarus (Jordan & Seale 1906)
clear, referring to its translucent, scaleless body

Xenisthmus eirospilus Gill & Hoese 2004

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

Xenisthmus oligoporus Gill, Bogorodsky & Mal 2017

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

Xenisthmus polyzonatus (Klunzinger 1871)
poly, many; zonatus, banded, referring to 12-13 broad, black crossbands on body

Xenisthmus semicinctus Gill & Hoese 2004

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

Family BUTIDAE Butid Sleepers

10 genera · 46 species

Bostrychus Lacepède 1801
curl or lock of hair, referring to long, tubular anterior nostrils of B. sinensis, which Lacepède apparently believed were barbels

Bostrychus africanus (Steindachner 1879)
African, described from Sierra Leone (and occurring along eastern Atlantic from Senegal to Angola, including the islands of the Gulf of Guinea)

Bostrychus aruensis Weber 1911

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

Bostrychus microphthalmus Hoese & Kottelat 2005

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

Bostrychus scalaris Larson 2008

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

Bostrychus sinensis Lacepède 1801

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

Bostrychus strigogenys Nichols 1937

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

Bostrychus zonatus Weber 1907

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

Butis Bleeker 1856

tautonymous with Cheilodipterus butis (see species account, below)

Butis amboinensis (Bleeker 1853)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ambon Island, Molucca Islands, Indonesia, type locality (occurs from India to Philippines and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia)
**Butis butis** (Hamilton 1822)
derived from *Bhuti bele*, local name for this goby near Calcutta (per Hamilton's notes as published by Hora in 1934); according to Gill & Hoese (2011), possibly derived from the Indian word *buti*, a decorative, circular design woven, embroidered or printed on cloth, particularly common in sari fabric, that usually contrasts vividly with the background fabric (e.g., orange, gold, yellow, red or white over a dark field color), an interpretation in keeping with Hamilton's description of its live coloration: “[it] is of a blackish colour, with the hinder fins spotted with red, and ventrals with black. There are two red spots at the roots of the pectoral fins.”

**Butis gymnopomus** (Bleeker 1853)
gynma, bare or naked; *poma*, lid or covering, referring to lack of preopercular spine, compared to *Eleotris acanthopoma* (*Eleotridae*), its presumed congener at the time

**Butis humeralis** (Valenciennes 1837)
pertaining to the shoulder, presumably referring to black spot of base of pectoral fin

**Butis koilomatodon** (Bleeker 1849)
etymology not explained, perhaps *koilos*, hollow or cavity; *mataios*, empty or lacking; *odon*, tooth, i.e., oral cavity lacking teeth, referring to absence of canines compared to related species (Ronald Fricke, pers. comm.)

**Butis prismatica** (Bleeker 1849)
variably or brilliantly colored, presumably referring to any or all of the following: dusky green body above, lighter below; yellow transverse streak on scales; blackish first dorsal fin; membrane of other fins violet with orange rays; spotted ventral, anal and caudal fins; pectoral fin with black spot at base

**Incara Rao 1971**
combination of letters taken from the name Indian Council of Agricultural Research

**Incara multisquamatus** Rao 1971
multi-, many; *squamatus*, scaled, referring to unique arrangement of ctenoid and cycloid scales on head and body and oval cycloid scales on caudal fin

**Kribia Herre 1946**
-ia, belonging to: Kribi River, southern Cameroon, type locality of *K. kribensis*

**Kribia kribensis** (Boulenger 1907)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kribi River, southern Cameroon, type locality (occurs in west-central Africa from Guinea to Congo)

**Kribia leonensis** (Boulenger 1916)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sierra Leone, only known area of occurrence

**Kribia nana** (Boulenger 1901)
nanu, dwarf, referring to small size, described at 38 mm TL

**Kribia uellensis** (Boulenger 1913)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: upper Uelé River, Democratic Republic of Congo, type locality

**Odonteleotris Gill 1863**
*odon*, teeth, referring to canine teeth on upper and lower jaws; *Eleotris* (*Eleotridae*), its presumed closest relative at the time and original genus of type species

**Odonteleotris canina** (Bleeker 1849)
referring to canine teeth on upper and lower jaws

**Odonteleotris macrodon** (Bleeker 1853)
*macro*, large; *odon*, tooth, referring to large canine teeth on upper and lower jaws

**Ophiocara Gill 1863**
ophs, snake; *cara*, head, referring to large scales and flattened head of type species, *O. ophicephalus* (=*porocephala*), similar to that of snakeheads (Anabantiformes: Channidae)

**Ophiocara macrolepidota** (Bloch 1792)
*macro*, large; *lepidos*, scaled, referring to its “distinctive” (translation) large scales

**Ophiocara porocephala** (Valenciennes 1837)
poro, hole; *cephala*, head, referring to four large pores along upper edge of preopercle [simultaneous synonym of *Eleotris ophicephalus*; Günther (1861) apparently gave precedence to this name but *porocephala* may be retained per prevailing usage]

**Oxyeleotris Bleeker 1874**
oxys, sharp or pointed, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to head of type species, *O. marmorata*, which Bleeker described as pointed and depressed (“acuto, depresso”) in 1852; *Eleotris*, its presumed closest relative at the time and original genus of type species
Oxyeleotris albooculata (Herre 1927)
albus, white; oculata, eyed, the pupils of eyes “noticeably white”

Oxyeleotris altipinna Allen & Renyaan 1996
altus, high; pinna, fin, referring to its higher dorsal fin compared to O. nullipora, its nearest relative

Oxyeleotris aruensis (Weber 1911)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Aru Island, Aru Islands, Maluku, Indonesia, type locality (also occurs off northern Australia and New Guinea)

Oxyeleotris caeca Allen 1996
caecus, blind, referring to its vestigial eyes, not externally visible but still pigmented in orbit; name also reflects its common name in the Yagi language, shaarib, also meaning blind

Oxyeleotris colasi Pouyaud, Kadarusman & Hadiaty 2013
in honor of the COLAS Companies in Indonesia, which co-sponsored the Lengguru-Kaimana expedition (2010), during which type was collected

Oxyeleotris fimbriata (Weber 1907)
fimbriate (having a fringe or border of hair- or fringe-like projections) on all of its fins except the first dorsal

Oxyeleotris herwerdenii (Weber 1910)
in honor of Capt. J. H. Hondius van Herwerden, Dutch Government Navy, for his knowledge of the coast and rivers of New Guinea, where type was collected

Oxyeleotris heterodon (Weber 1907)
heteros, different;odon, teeth, referring to different placement (anterior vs. posterior) of larger teeth on upper and lower jaws

Oxyeleotris lineolata (Steindachner 1867)
lined, referring to blackish spot in middle of scales, which form numerous longitudinal lines in the direction of the scale rows

Oxyeleotris marmorata (Bleeker 1852)
marbled, referring to yellowish body marbled with brown

Oxyeleotris mertoni (Weber 1911)
in honor of German zoologist Hugo Merton (1879-1940), who collected many fishes among the Aru Islands of Indonesia, including type of this one

Oxyeleotris nullipora Roberts 1978
nullus, nothings; porus, pore, apparently differing from all known congeners in lacking cephalic pores

Oxyeleotris paucipora Roberts 1978
paucus, few; porus, pore, referring to reduced cephalic pore system, nasal pores usually absent (a few specimens with one or two)

Oxyeleotris selheimi (Macleay 1884)
in honor of “Mr. Selheim” (forename not given), a German naturalist living in the Palmer District of Queensland, Australia, who collected type; possibly Philip Frederic Sellheim (note spelling, 1832-1899), a pastoralist and mining official who was in charge of the Palmer River goldfields
**Oxyeleotris siamensis** (Günther 1861)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Siam, or Thailand, where it appears to be endemic

**Oxyeleotris stagnicola** Allen, Hortle & Renyaan 2000
stagnum, pool of standing water; -cola, dweller or inhabitant, referring to its swamp habitat

**Oxyeleotris urophthalmoideus** (Bleeker 1853)
-oides, having the form of: referring to similar appearance to the closely related *O. urophthalmus*

**Oxyeleotris urophthalmus** (Bleeker 1851)
oura, tail; ophthalmus, eye, referring to large ocellus at upper base of caudal fin

**Oxyeleotris wisselensis** Allen & Boeseman 1982
-ensis, suffix denoting place: vicinity of Tigi Lake, one of the Wissel Lakes, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, type locality

**Parviparma** Herre 1927
parvus, small; parma, a small shield, the entire body covered with "minute cycloid scales, more or less embedded and difficult to see"

**Parviparma straminea** Herre 1927
straw-colored, referring to "straw yellow" color in alcohol

**Pogoneleotris** Bleeker 1875
pogon, beard, presumably referring to numerous short filaments and fringes on snout and cheeks; *Eleotris* (*Eleotridae*), its presumed closest relative at the time and original genus of type species

**Pogoneleotris heterolepis** (Günther 1869)
hetero-, different; lepis, scale, referring to numerous small ctenoid scales "mixed with large ones, the smaller occupying chiefly the base of the larger"

**Prionobutis** Bleeker 1874
prion, saw, presumably referring to bony serrated crests on snout and interorbital; *Butis*, type genus of family

**Prionobutis dasyrhynchus** (Günther 1868)
dasy, rough; rhynchus, snout, presumably referring to preorbital and supraorbital ridges "beset with rough prominences or spines"

**Prionobutis microps** (Weber 1907)
micro-, small; ops, eye, its length 8-8½ times in head, about half the length of snout

**Prionobutis planiceps** (Castelnau 1878)
planus, flat; ceps, head, referring to "broad and flat” snout [type specimen lost; possibly a senior synonym of *P. microps*]

**Family THALASSELEOTRIDIDAE** Ocean Sleepers

**Grahamichthys** Whitley 1956
in honor of David H. Graham, author of *A Treasury of New Zealand Fishes* (1953), alluding to country where only species occurs; ichthys, fish

**Grahamichthys radiatus** (Valenciennes 1837)
rayed, allusion not explained nor evident; since French vernacular is "l’eleotris rayé" (= striped), perhaps name refers to 12 brownish vertical stripes on sides

**Thalasseleotris** Hoese & Larson 1987
thalassa, sea, referring to *T. adela*, described from the marine waters of southern Australia; *Eleotris*, presumed to be an eleotrid at the time

**Thalasseleotris adela** Hoese & Larson 1987
adelos, dim or obscure, referring to its cryptic and often dark habitat (i.e., silty, turbid waters)

**Thalasseleotris iota** Hoese & Roberts 2005
anything very small; at 32.6 mm SL (39.4 mm TL), one of New Zealand’s smallest known vertebrate species