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

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

*Istigobius* Whitley 1932

*i*sti-, etymology not explained; proposed as a subgenus of *Gobius*, perhaps derived from the adjectival superlative -*istus*, 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 goldmanni* (Bleeker 1852)
in honor of Carel Frederik Goldmann (1800-1862), Government Commissioner for Timor (type locality), whose "goodwill" (translation) led to Bleeker's receipt of a collection of fishes, including this one

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

*Istigobius murdyi* Hoese & Erdmann 2018
in honor of ichthyologist Edward O. Murdy, George Washington University (Washington, D.C.), who “pioneered” research on this genus

*Kelloggella* Jordan & Seale 1905

*a*vaiki, 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 avaiaki* Tornabene, Deis & Erdmann 2017
red, referring to bright cherry-red color of dorsal, caudal and anal fins

*Kelloggella cardinalis* Jordan & Seale 1906
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)
"oligo-, 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

*Knipowitschia* Iljin 1927

-*ia*, belonging to: etymology not explained but almost certainly referring to Nikolai Mikhailovich Knipovich (1862-1938),

prominent Caspian Sea biologist and leader of several Caspian expeditions

*Knipowitschia byblisia* Ahnelt 2011

-*ia*, belonging to: mythological figure Byblis, twin sister of Caunos, who founded the ancient city Caunos on the

southwest Anatolian coast; the ruins of this city are located close to Lake Köycegiz, Turkey, type locality

*Knipowitschia cameliae* Nalbant & Ötele 1995

in honor of the senior author’s wife, Camelia Iliana Nalbant [possibly extinct]

*Knipowitschia caucasica* (Berg 1916)

*-ica*, belonging to: Caucasus region of Russia, referring to distribution in Black and Caspian seas (also occurs in

Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Azov and Aral Sea)

*Knipowitschia caunosi* Ahnelt 2011

of Caunos, mythological figure, twin brother of Byblis and founder of the ancient city Caunos; the ruins of this city

are located close to Lake Köycegiz, Turkey, type locality

*Knipowitschia croatica* Mrakovčić, Kerovec, Misetic & Schneider 1996

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

*Knipowitschia goerneri* Ahnelt 1991

in honor of Manfred Görner (no other information available), who has supported Ahnelt’s ichthyological work for

many years

*Knipowitschia iljini* Berg 1931

in honor of goby taxonomist Boris Sergeevich Iljin (1889-1958), who investigated the gobioid fishes of the Black and

Caspian seas (this goby occurs in the latter)

*Knipowitschia longecaudata* (Kessler 1877)

*longus*, long; *caudata*, tailed, presumably referring to length of caudal peduncle, $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of total body length

*Knipowitschia cameliae*. Top: adult male; bottom: female after preservation in alcohol. From: Nalbant, T. T


Knipowitschia mermere Ahnelt 1995
named for Lake Marmare (also known as Mermere), western Anatolia, Turkey, type locality

Knipowitschia milleri (Ahnelt & Bianco 1990)
in honor of friend and colleague Peter J. Miller, University of Bristol, who brought this species to the authors’ attention

Knipowitschia montenegroensis Kovačić & Šanda 2007
insula, belonging to: Montenegro, type locality (and where it appears to be endemic)

Knipowitschia mrakovcici Miller 2009
in honor of biologist Milorad Mrakovčić, University of Zagreb (Croatia), who provided the original type material

Knipowitschia panizzae (Verga 1841)
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Italian anatomist Bartolomeo Panizza (1785-1867), who, among other things, studied post-reproductive mortality in male Sea Lamprey

Knipowitschia punctatissima (Canestrini 1864)
very spotted, referring to numerous brown dots scattered throughout the body

Knipowitschia radovici Kovačić 2005
in honor of Kovačić’s friend, ornithologist Dragan Radović (1959-2017), who encouraged and helped him to collect samples along rivers and lakes of the Adriatic Sea

Knipowitschia ricasolii (Di Caporiacco 1935)
in honor of the baron Aloisio Ricasolo, who accompanied Italian biologist Nello Beccari (1883-1957) during Beccari’s 1932 trip to Turkey, during which type was collected

Knipowitschia thessala (Vinciguerra 1921)
of Thessaly, Greece, where type locality (Kefalovriso spring, Monte Kissavo, near the village of Chasabali) is situated

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, amateur naturalist and viticulturist, Queensland Agricultural Department, who collected specimens for the Australian Museum, including this goby (in 1924)

Kraemeria Steindachner 1906
-sia, 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]

**Kraemera 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

**Lebetus** Winther 1877

etymology not explained, perhaps derived from *lebias*, Greek for a kind of small fish, referring to small size (up to 4 cm), the smallest goby in the northeast Atlantic

**Lebetus guilleti** (Le Danois 1913)

“This goby’s color invites us to dedicate it to our friend, the excellent artist P. Guillet” (translation), presumably Pierre Guillet (1866-1918)

**Lebetus patzneri** Schliewen, Kovačić & Ordines 2019

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

**Lebetus scorpioides** (Collett 1874)

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

**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 friesi** (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 koumans** (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 sanzi** (de Buen 1918)

in honor of de Buen’s professor, marine biologist Luigi Sanzo (1874-1940) [preferably spelled “sanzoi,” but de Buen consistently used “sanzi” 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 morrigu** Larson 1983

Morrigu, 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)
-aloides, 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 klausewitzi 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

Lotilia klausewitzi

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 exigus 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 ornamentus 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 from 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
kobalus, Greek for knife, allusion not explained; since knife 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 dalli (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 Böhle & 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 nesiotes** 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 _Rhizaphore_ , the mangrove genus, referring to Tagus Cove (type locality), Galapágos 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
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)
on-, 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
-bahianus, 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
doi-, 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 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, *Laposicya* and *Pleurosicya*

**Minysicya caudimaculata** Larson 2002

Caud-, 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; fer, 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 nigrovirgata** Akihito & Meguro 1983

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

**Myersina papuanus** (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 *2071: A Performance about Climate Change*

*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 exquisita* Randall & Connell 2013

exquisite; “This dartfish well deserves the species name *exquisita* for both form and color.”

*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 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* Ilijin 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 pallasi* (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 melanostomus* (Pallas 1814)
melanos, black; stomata, mouth, probably referring to fleshy black lips ("labrus carnosis nigris") on specimen(s) from which Pallas based his description

Subgenus *Eichwaldiella* Whitley 1930
-ellida, 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 neso, 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 cirrifer* Shibukawa & Aonuma 2007
cirrus, curl or tendril; ferro, 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 fulvostriatuss* Chen, Jaafar & Shao 2012
fulvus, brownish yellow (but often used to mean yellow in general); striatus, striped, referring to longitudinal yellow band on trunk, a conspicuous character in fresh specimens [twice misspelled "fulvostriatus" in original description]

*Obliquogobius megalops* Shibukawa & Aonuma 2007
megal-, large; ops, eye, referring to larger eyes compared to *O. cirrifer* and *O. yamadai*

*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 Umeyoshi 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

*Odondebuenia* 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

*Odondebuenia balearica* (Pellegrin & Fage 1907)
-balearica, belonging to: Balearic Islands, Spain, type locality

*Ophiogobius* Gill 1863
ophius, 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 preoccupied name

*Oplopomops* Smith 1959
-opos, 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
Oplophorus oplophorus (Valenciennes 1837)
[ʰ]oplo-, armed; poma, lid or cover, referring to 1-3 small spines on preopercular margin

Opua Jordan 1925
latinization of o'opu, Hawaiian name for gobies [author is not David Starr Jordan but his son, Eric Knight]

Opua nephostes Jordan 1925
cloudy, referring to yellowish-white ground color, “much mottled, streaked, and clouded with olive brown” [author is not David Starr Jordan but his son, Eric Knight]

Oxymetopon Bleeker 1860
axy, 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 gobids, 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 curicauca Prokofiev 2016
curtus, short; cauda, tail, referring to substantially truncated caudal region, distinguishing it from congeners

Oxymetopon cyanocentosum Klausweitz & Condé 1981
cyano-, blue; centosum, 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. pinizzai (=Knipowitschia pinizzai) occurs; gobius, goby [replacement name for Fluvicola Iljin 1930, preoccupied by Fluvicola 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

Palatogobius 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

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

Palatomis grandiculus Greenfield 2002
grandis, large; oculus, eye, referring to its very large eyes

Palatomis incendius Tornabene & Baldwin 2017
fiery, refer to bright orange, yellow and reddish-pink coloration on body, head and fins

Palatomis 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 (Klausweitz & Zander 1967)
in honor of the German research vessel Meteor, from which type was collected
**Palutrus pruinosa** (Jordan & Seale 1906)
frosty, 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)
*pol*, 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 echinoccephalus** (Rüppell 1830)
*echnios*, spiny; *cephalus*, head, referring to bristle-like papillae on head and nape

**Paragobiodon kasai** 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 lacunicolus** (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
*seychellensis*, suffix denoting place: Seychelles, type locality

**Paragunnellichthys springeri** Dawson 1970
in honor of Victor G. Springer (b. 1928), U.S. National Museum, who collected type, for his many contributions to “modern” ichthyology

**Paratrimma** Hoese & Brothers 1976
*para*-, near, i.e., closely related to *Trimma*

**Paratrimma nigrimenta** Hoese & Brothers 1976
*niger*-, black; *menta*, chin, referring to its black chin (compared to dusky chin of *P. urospila*)

**Paratrimma urospila** Hoese & Brothers 1976
*uro*, tail; *spilos*, spot, referring to large spot at base of caudal fin covering ~2/3 of caudal base

**Pariah** Böhlke 1969
from the Tamil word *pariyan*, 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 Ichtyoécologie Tropicale et Méditerranéenne of Perpignan (France) and Centre de Recherches Insuraires 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
-icis, 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, 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 Hhiroshi 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 Gobioidei

**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 Lucreta 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; *Evista*, its presumed closest relative

Pennatuleviota gurjanowae Prokofiev 2007
in honor of the “eminent” carcinologist Evyanskia Fedorovna Gurjanova (1902-1981), who collected type in 1959

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

Phoxacromion kaneharae 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 platyccephalops (Smith 1964)
*ops*, appearance, i.e., “in general shape and appearance closely resembling” a juvenile *Platyccephalus* (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 aimorensis Van Tassell & Tornabene 2016
-enis, 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
*platy*, 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

**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 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
*i-*, 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”
Pleuroscia micheli Fourmanoir 1971
patronym not identified, possibly in honor of Fourmanoir's colleague and occasional collaborator, marine biologist
Michel Legend, French Institute of Oceania, Nouméa, New Caledonia

Pleuroscia mossambica Smith 1959
-ica, belonging to: Mozambique, type locality (but widely occurring in the Red Sea and Indo-West Pacific)

Pleuroscia muscarum (Jordan & Seale 1906)
of flies, presumably referring to “rather large black points” on body (i.e., as if spotted with flies)

Pleuroscia occidentalis Larson 1990
western, referring to its distribution in the western Indian Ocean

Pleuroscia plicata Larson 1990
folded, referring to its thin pelvic-fin lobes, which are folded inward

Pleuroscia prognatha Goren 1984
pro-, forward; gnathus, jaw, referring to its long, pointed snout, shaped like a falcon beak

Pleuroscia sinaia Goren 1984
-ia, belonging to: Sinai Peninsula, northern Red Sea, type locality

Pleuroscia spongicola Larson 1990
spongi-, sponge; -cola, dweller or inhabitant, i.e., a commensal goby on sponges

Pomatoschistus Gill 1863
pomatos, lid or covering (i.e., gill cover); schistos, split or divided, presumably referring to "extension of branchial aperture above, (a character hitherto unnoticed)" of P. minutus

Pomatoschistus anatoliea Engin & Innal 2017
of Anatolia, geographic and historical term denoting westernmost protrusion of Asia, comprising most of the Republic of Turkey, type locality

Pomatoschistus bathi Miller 1982
in honor of German ichthyologist Hans Walter Bath (1924-2015), who collected type, for his “valuable” work on the systematics of Mediterranean gobies

Pomatoschistus canestrinii (Ninni 1883)
in honor of Ninni’s friend, Italian biologist Giovanni Canestrini (1835-1900), who described the similar-looking Gobius pusillus (=P. knerii) in 1862

Pomatoschistus knerii (Steindachner 1861)
patronym not identified but certainly in honor of Steindachner’s Vienna colleague, ichthyologist Rudolf Kner (1810-1869)

Pomatoschistus lozanoi (de Buen 1923)
in honor of zoologist Luis Lozano Rey (1878-1958), University of Madrid, for his “hard work” contributing to the knowledge of the freshwater fishes of Spain, where this goby occurs (also occurs from North Sea and British Isles to Portugal)

Pomatoschistus marmoratus (Risso 1810)
marbled, referring to a marbling of orange spots and black dots covering its diaphanous body

Pomatoschistus microps (Kreyer 1838)
micro-, small; ops, eye, described as having small eyes, about five times in length of head (but eyes seem much bigger to us)

Pomatoschistus minutus (Pallas 1770)
small; Pallas named this goby based on a description given by Gronow (1763), who said it was “scarcely” (translation) 1½ inches (3.81 cm) long

Pomatoschistus montenegrens Miller & Šanda 2008
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Montenegro, where type locality (Morača River) is situated (also occurs in Albania)

Pomatoschistus nanus Engin & Sayhan 2017
dwarf (or pygmaean, according to the authors), at 14·63 mm SL, the smallest marine fish in the Mediterranean

Pomatoschistus norvegicus (Collett 1902)
Norwegian, referring to type locality off Breviksford, Norway

Pomatoschistus pictus (Malm 1865)
painted, presumably referring to its dorsal fins, with rows of dark brown-black spots interspersed with bands of iridescent blue and pink

Pomatoschistus quagga (Heckel 1839)
etymology not explained, possibly referring to seven dark, vertical bars, similar to those of the zebra, Equus quagga
Pomatoschistus tortonesei Miller 1969
in honor of Enrico Tortonese (1911-1987), Museum of Natural History, Genoa, Italy, a “leading authority” on Mediterranean fishes

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 bathybius (Kessler 1877)
bathys, deep; bios, life, referring to its occurrence in the Caspian Sea, at a depth down to 230.5 m

Ponticola cephalargoides (Pinchuk 1976)
-oide, 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)
-cius, 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 goebeli (Kessler 1874)
in honor of Goebel (forename not given), a “conservator” (translation, i.e., museum curator) who provided type to the Academy of Sciences in Saint Petersburg (Russia), 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 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 platyrostris (Pallas 1814)
piaty, flat; rostris, snout, presumably referring to its very wide, depressed and “rather flat” (translation) head

Ponticola ratan (Nordmann 1840)
from Bischok 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
porus, 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 alilina 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 goboid 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  
cyan-, blue; cephal-, 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 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 & Burridge 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 goldshmidtai 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 it native collector” in Curaçao, Lesser Antilles

Priolepis inhaca (Smith 1949)  
named for Inhaca Island, Delagoa Bay, Mozambique, type locality
Priolepis kappa Winterbottom & Burridge 1993
named for the Greek letter kappa (κ), referring to the stylized “k” formed by its postocular and ocular bars

Priolepis latifascia Winterbottom & Burridge 1993
latias, broad; fascia, band; ima, end, referring to last bar on head, which is wider than the others

Priolepis limbatisquamis (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 & Burridge 1993
pallidus, pale, ashen or wan; cinctus, banded, referring to color pattern, which resembles a faded P. cincta

Priolepis profunda (Weber 1909)
deep, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its habitat, collected at 36-70 m

Priolepis psygmophilia Winterbottom & Burridge 1993
psygos, chilliness; philia, affection or fondness, referring to its remote and relatively cool southern habitat (29˚S)

Priolepis randalli Winterbottom & Burridge 1992
in honor of ichthyologist John E. Randall (b. 1924), 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 (b. 1928), 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 & Burridge 1989
squamos, scale; genys, cheek, referring to the presence of cheek scales, compared to their absence on its presumed sister species, P. cincta

Priolepis sticta Winterbottom & Burridge 1992
dappled or spotted, referring to many diffuse dark-brown spots on head and body

Priolepis triops Winterbottom & Burridge 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 & Burridge 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

Proterorhinus Smitt 1900
proterus, 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

Pseudaphya Iljin 1930

*pseudo*, false, i.e., although this genus may superficially resemble *Aphia* (with its one species previously assigned to that genus, sometimes spelled *Aphya*), such an appearance is false

Pseudaphya ferreri (de Buen & Fage 1908)

in honor of pharmacist and amateur ichthyologist Jaume Ferrer Aledo (1854-1956), who studied the fishes of the Balearic Islands and sent specimens to the authors, including type of this goby

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 ichthyologist John E. Randall (b. 1924), 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*; *Eleotris*, 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 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
*brachy*, 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*, tail, 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
*croso*, fringe; *genion*, chin, referring to slender papillae that form a fringe on chin

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, indifferently 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
*melan*, 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; *ptera*, 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 (b. 1924), 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 Paraglosus, and its rarity [known from a single specimen])