

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Checklist of Gobiodei fishes of the world: an update

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Abstract

In a previous work the Author proposed a checklist of Gobiodei of the world listing 2310 valid species. In the present paper an updated checklist is presented, including six new genera (*Formosaneleotris*, *Birdsongichthys*, *Ilogton*, *Lepusigobius*, *Marcelogobius*, *Peter*, and *Tempestichthys*), whereas one (*Imu*) has been resurrected from synonymy. The total number of new species is 199. However, 22 nominal species which has been regarded as valid are now considered synonyms, and 11 are resurrected bringing the total number of Gobiodei fish species to 2498 and with a pace of 34-35 new species per year. Genus revision has in some instances reduced the number of valid species (see for example the case of *Sicyopterus*). However, many undescribed species are known to exist and in some cases they are indicated in the present checklist.

Keywords: Gobiiformes, Checklist, Valid species

INTRODUCTION

The variation in the number of species currently recognized in a number of gobioid genera is listed in Table 1. Since 2021, 199 new species have been described and 11 are resurrected from synonymy, whereas 22 nominal species previously regarded as valid are now junior synonyms.

Only genera whose species composition changed or species distribution changed since the annotated checklist are listed, and only species not listed in the previous checklist or nominal species that have changed their status are reported. The new genera and the new species are listed in bold. In simple italics are the genera already present in the previous checklist and species that received comments, in particular new distribution. Regional checklists are useful tools for documenting new distributions and endemism (Bogorodsky & Goren 1923; Eagderi et al. 2026; Larson & Murugan 2026). In this update, species and genera are arranged alphabetically within the following families: Butidae, Eleotridae, Gobiidae, Odontobutidae, Oxudercidae, Thalasseleotridae, and Xenisthmidae. For each new species the following data are included: the type locality, the holotype, the paratype(s) if present, the distribution

and ecological notes (if known by the Authors).

RESULTS

Family: Butidae

Genus: *Bostrychus* Lacepède, 1801

***Bostrychus donghaiensis* Zhang, Yang, Luo & Ding, 2024**

Bostrychus donghaiensis Zhang, Yang, Luo & Ding, 2024:82, Fig. 1. Type locality, Coastal waters of Zhoushan City, Zhejiang Province, China. Holotype: MORG 20220001. Paratypes: MORG 20220002-0017 (16).

Distribution: western East China Sea, China, coastal waters of Zhoushan, Yuhuan, Wenzhou, Ningde in China,

Genus: *Butis* Bleeker, 1856

Butis amboinensis (Bleeker 1854)

New distribution: Philippines, Indonesia through Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuata, Fiji and New Caledonia, north to southern Japan. Records from India and Andaman are misidentifications and could belong to the newly described species *Butis abdoui* Keith & Mennesson, 2023 (Larson & Murugan 2026).

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

Butis abdoui Keith & Mennesson, 2023:454, Fig. 11. Type locality, Ouroveni, Comoros, Mayotte. Holotype: MNHN 2022-0219. Paratypes: MNHN 2022-0216 (4), 2005-0231 (4), 2017-0303 (1), 2012-0491 (1); SMF 29033 (2).

Distribution: Comoros, Madagascar and Andaman Islands, occurring in many coastal streams in brackish to fresh waters and estuaries over substrates of mud, sandy mud or leaf litter. It often clings upside down under dead wood, eyes facing downwards. It is an ambush hunter, feeding mainly on small fish and crustaceans (shrimps (Atyidae), prawns (Palaemonidae)) (Keith et al. 2006).

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

Butis audebertae Keith & Mennesson, 2023:456, Fig. 12. Type locality, Siam, Thailand. Holotype: MNHN 2022-0249 [ex A-5103]. Paratypes: SMF 4269(1), SMF 39644 (1), SMF 39645 (4); MNHN 2022-0236 (2); MNHN A-5103 (1); NSNsMT-P 71202 (2); BMNH 1889.2.1.3535-3537 (3).

Distribution: India, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. This species occurs in the lower reaches of rivers and estuaries. It is carnivorous.

***Butis bargabhimae* Maiti et al. 2026**

Butis bargabhimae Maiti, Mandal, Das, Pahari & Bhattacharya, 2026:590, Figs. 1-3. Type locality, Rupnarayan River, Purba Medinipur, West Bengal, India. Holotype: ZSI FF 10992. Paratypes: ZSI FF 10993-10996 (1, 1, 1, 3).

Distribution: Known only from Rupnarayan River drainage, West Bengal, India. Ecology unknown.

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

Eleotris delagoensis Barnard, 1927, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (Ser. 9), v. 20 (115): 70. Type locality, Delagoa Bay, Mozambique. Holotype (unique): SAM 15548.

Eleotris caperatus Cantor, 1849, J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, v. 18 (pt 2): 1179. Type locality, Pinang [Penang], Malaysia. Syntypes: BMNH 1860.3.19.575 (1, skin), 1860.3.19.583 (1, skin).

Prionobutis koilomatodon Herre, 1941 (*non* Bleeker), misidentification.

Hypseleotris raji Herre, 1945, J. Wash. Acad. Sci.,

v. 35 (12): 401. Type locality, Adjar River, Madras, India. Holotype (unique): SU 39863.

Comments: previously regarded as a synonym of *B. koilomatodon*, it is presently regarded as valid (Keith & Mennesson 2023; Larson & Murugan 2026)

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

Butis huberti Keith & Mennesson, 2023:457, Figs. 13. Type locality, Tra Vinh, Vietnam. Holotype: MNHN 2001-3146. Paratype: BMNH 1894.1.19.31 (1).

Distribution: Borneo and Vietnam. This species occurs in streams in brackish waters to freshwater and estuaries.

Genus: *Formosaneleotris* Chen, 2024

Formosaneleotris Chen, 2024:236. Feminine. Type species, *Formosaneleotris hualienensis* Chen, 2024. Type by monotypy.

***Formosaneleotris hualienensis* Chen, 2024**

Formosaneleotris hualienensis Chen, 2024:236, Figs. 1-2. Type locality, Hualien River basin, Jian Village, Hualien County Taiwan, ROC. Holotype (unique): NTOUP 2006-03-458.

Distribution: Hualien River basin (Taiwan); Tetepare (Solomon Islands). This species is found in inland water habitats of river basins, coexisting with schools of *Anguilla* spp. larvae that ascend to lowland freshwater habitats in eastern Taiwan.

Comments: At first sight, the Solomons specimen greatly resembled a *Luciogobius*. Chen's sample of *Formosaneleotris hualienensis* was from lowland habitat near the mouth of the Hualien River in Jian village, Hualien County, Taiwan. The specimen was obtained from a fisherman whose son kept it as a pet. After the formal description of *Formosaneleotris*, local freshwater ecologists brought Chen's attention to a phone video of a specimen collected in 2023 from a freshwater habitat in the Tsao-Shan-Shi basin, Fangliao village, Pingtung County. *Formosaneleotris* appears to be a mysterious eleotrid, possibly an abutid that requires further studies to understand its phylogenetic position (Larson et al. 2025).

Table 1. Updated species number listed by genus.

^a One sp. moved to *Mangarinus* but see Comments under the genus account. ^bThe genus has been split in three genera. ^{c,d} These genera are erected for species previously placed in *Didogobius*. ^e This genus now contains two new species, but two are considered new synonyms.

Family	Genus	Gobioid Checklist 2021	Present Checklist	Variation
Butidae	<i>Bostrychus</i>	8	9	1
	<i>Butis</i>	6	11	5
	<i>Formosaneleotris</i>	–	1	1
	<i>Ophiocara</i>	2	6	4
Eleotridae	<i>Eleotris</i>	31	38	7
	<i>Hypseleotris</i>	11	24	13
	<i>Gobiomorphus</i>	9	11	2
	<i>Kimberleyeleotris</i>	2	0	-2
	<i>Acentrogobius</i>	30	28	-2
	<i>Aulopareia</i>	6	6	–
	<i>Benthophilus</i>	20	21	1
	<i>Callogobius^a</i>	41	41	–
	<i>Cryptocentrus</i>	39	42	3
	<i>Didogobius^b</i>	8	4	-4
	<i>Discordipinna</i>	2	3	1
	<i>Drombus</i>	11	13	2
	<i>Egglestonichthys</i>	5	6	1
	<i>Eviota</i>	123	141	19
Gobiidae	<i>Fusigobius</i>	11	14	3
	<i>Glossogobius</i>	38	43	5
	<i>Gobiodon</i>	29	33	4
	<i>Gobiopsis</i>	16	17	1
	<i>Grallenia</i>	8	16	8
	<i>Hazeus</i>	4	8	4
	<i>Heteroeleotris</i>	19	20	1
	<i>Istigobius</i>	11	12	1
	<i>Lepusigobius</i>	–	1	1
	<i>Lubricogobius</i>	6	7	1
	<i>Mangarinus</i>	1	2	1
	<i>Marcelogobius^c</i>	–	3	3
	<i>Nemateleotris</i>	4	5	1
	<i>Obliquogobius</i>	6	9	3
	<i>Pascua</i>	3	4	1
	<i>Peter^d</i>	–	2	2
	<i>Ponticola</i>	17	19	2
	<i>Priolepis</i>	36	38	2
	<i>Proterorhinus</i>	4	6	2
	<i>Pseudogobius</i>	15	16	1
	<i>Robinsichthys</i>	1	2	1
	<i>Schindleria</i>	7	12	5
	<i>Sueviota</i>	8	9	1
	<i>Tomiyamichthys</i>	18	21	3
	<i>Trimma</i>	107	118	11
	<i>Trimmatom</i>	7	10	3
	<i>Valenciennesa</i>	16	19	3
	<i>Vanderhorstia</i>	31	33	2
	<i>Vanneaugobius</i>	3	4	1
	<i>Varicus</i>	10	12	2
Odontobutidae	<i>Microdous</i>	1	5	4
	<i>Neodontobutis</i>	5	6	1
	<i>Awaous</i>	22	21	-1
	<i>Brachygobius</i>	8	9	1
	<i>Ctenogobius</i>	16	15	-1
	<i>Economidichthys</i>	2	3	1
	<i>Eugnathogobius</i>	8	10	2
	<i>Ilogton</i>	–	1	1
	<i>Inu</i>	–	3	3
	<i>Lentipes</i>	19	22	3
Oxudercidae	<i>Luciogobius</i>	18	27	9
	<i>Oxyurichthys</i>	20	22	2
	<i>Redigobius</i>	15	16	1
	<i>Rhinogobius</i>	86	120	34
	<i>Sicyopterus^e</i>	30	30	–
	<i>Stenogobius</i>	27	16	-9
	<i>Stiphodon</i>	34	35	1
	<i>Tukugobius</i>	3	4	1
Thalasseleotrididae	<i>Tempestichthys</i>	–	1	1
Xenisthmidae	<i>Xenisthmus</i>	9	11	2

Genus: *Ophiocara* Gill, 1863

Comments: The genus includes six species, of which two (*gigas* and *macrostoma*) are new to science, and two (*cantoris* and *ophicephalus*) are resurrected (Keith & Mennesson 2021).

***Ophiocara cantoris* (Günther, 1861)**

Eleotris cantoris Günther, 1861, Cat. Fishes, v. 3: 109. Type locality, Pinang [Penang], Malaysia. Syntypes: BMNH 1860.3.19.577 and 1860.3.19.581 (2 half skins). Lectotype: BMNH 1860.3.19.577. Paralectotype: BMNH 1860.3.19.581.

Distribution: known from Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam and Cambodia; in Singapore *Ophiocara* is 'common in mangrove creeks, prawn ponds and canals in estuarine areas hiding along the stream bank edges among mangrove roots or under logs and leaf litter'.

Comments: resurrected from synonymy of *Ophiocara porocephalum* (Valenciennes, 1837) by Keith & Mennesson (2021)

***Ophiocara gigas* Kobayashi & Sato, 2023**

Ophiocara gigas Kobayashi & Sato, 2023:17, Figs. 4d, 7b, 13-16. Type locality, Maira River, Iriomote Island, Ryukyu Archipelago, Japan. Holotype: NSMT-P 145323. Paratypes (38): BLIP 20020365 (1); BMNH 2022.4.29.2 (1); KPM-NI 69931 (1); NSMT-P 145303(1), 145304-8(5), 145309(1), 147099(1), NSMT-P 147098 (1), NSMT-P 145311 (1), NSMT-P 145314 (1), NSMT-P 145316-8 (3), NSMT-P 145319-22 (4), NSMT-P 145324 (1) NSMT-P 147100-3 (4), NSMT-P 147394 (1); RUMF-ZV 57(1); URM-P 45135-7(3), 47440(1), URM-P 4880-6(3), 49646 (1), URM-P 47925 (1), URM-P 49349 (1).

Distribution: Japan, Philippines, Palau, Micronesia, Indonesia, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Vanuatu and New Caledonia. The Authors wrote: "The species was usually collected from lower freshwater streams and tidal estuaries in mangrove forests, especially near the upper limits of estuary reaches characterized by freshwater inflow and low salinity (0-14‰, 3 sites). Adults and juveniles were usually found on emergent plants during the

daytime and motionless near riverbanks at night; the latter also occurred in tide pools with muddy or gravel bottoms. Many adults and juveniles, including some paratypes, were collected in brackish water just below the upper tidal limit (0.7km from the river mouth) of the Oura River, Okinawa Island. That site was in a large mangrove forest and had a muddy bottom littered with leaves. *Ophiocara gigas* was usually observed with other gobioids, including *Eleotris acanthopomus* Bleeker, 1853 and *Redigobius bikolanus* (Herre 1927)."

***Ophiocara macrostoma* Kobayashi & Sato, 2023**

Ophiocara macrostoma Kobayashi & Sato, 2023:24, Figs. 4e, 7c, 17-20 ref. 40357] Uta River at Urauchi River basin, Iriomote Island, Ryukyu Archipelago, Japan. Holotype: NSMT-P 145332. Paratypes (34): BMNH 2022.4.29.3(1); KPM-NI 69932 (1), KPM-NI 74875 (1); NSMT-P 147104-8 (5), NSMT-P 147393 (1), NSMT-P 145327-31(5), 145333 (1), 145813 (1), NSMT-P 145814-145818 (5), NSMT-P 145819-145824 (5), NSMT-P 147145-147149 (5); RUMF-ZV 58-59 (2).

Distribution: Yakushima, Tanegashima, Ishigaki, Iriomote, and Yonaguni islands in the Ryukyu Archipelago, Japan. The Authors wrote: "All of the specimens collected, except one from Tanegashima Island, were from shallow tidal areas with limited freshwater inflow, in mangrove forests near mountain slopes. The holotype and 21 paratypes were collected at night in muddy and fresh or brackish water tide pools (0-7‰)."

***Ophiocara ophicephalus* (Valenciennes 1837)**

The species has been resurrected and now includes the following list of synonyms:

Eleotris ophicephalus Valenciennes (ex Kuhl & van Hasselt) in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837:239 [Histoire naturelle des poissons v. 12. Java, Indonesia. Holotype (unique): MNHN A-1549. Kottelat 2013:394 indicates that the species epithet is indeclinable.

Eleotris viridis Bleeker, 1849, Verh. Batav. Genootsch. Kunst. Wet., v. 22: 22 (Madura Straits

near Surabaya and Kammal, Java, Indonesia). Syntypes: RMNH 6197 (1 or more of 36).

Eleotris kuak Montrouzier, 1857, Ann. Soc. Imp. Agric. Hist. Nat. Lyon, v. 8 (1856): 465 (Woodlark Id, southwestern Pacific).

Agonostoma darwiniense Macleay, 1878, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W., v. 2 (pt 4): 360, Pl. 9 (fig. 8) (Darwin, Northern Terr., Australia). Syntypes: AMS I.14855 (1), I.16385-001 [ex MAMU F970] (14).

Lindemanella iota Whitley, 1935, Rec. Aust. Mus., v. 19 (4): 242 (Freshwater creek on Lindeman Island, n. Queensland, Australia). Holotype (unique): AMS IA.6411.

Distribution: Eastern Indian Ocean, Indonesia east to Philippines, north to Taiwan and Japan, south to Northern Territory (Australia), northern Queensland and Lizard Island (Australia), Solomon Islands and New Caledonia. The species occurs mainly in vegetation or under rocks in the lower reaches of rivers, from tidal influence to 20 m altitude, on sandy, muddy, or gravelly bottoms. In Australia, its distribution is typically confined to short coastal systems, but it does penetrate a moderate distance upstream (Pusey et al. 2017). It is a carnivorous species that feeds on crustaceans, mollusks, and fish.

***Ophiocara porocephalum* (Valenciennes, 1837)**

Eleotris porocephala Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1837, Hist. Nat. Poiss., v. 12: 237 (Seychelles; New Ireland Id Bismarck Archipelago). Syntypes: MNHN A-1573 (5) Seychelles, MNHN A-1574 (2) New Ireland.

Eleotris madagascariensis Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1837, Hist. Nat. Poiss., v. 12: 240 (Madagascar). Syntypes: MNHN A-1683 (1), A-2709 (2).

Eleotris porocephaloides Bleeker, 1854, Natuurkd. Tijdschr. Neder. Indië, v. 5: 511 (Priaman, Sumatra, Indonesia). Holotype (unique): RMNH 6198.

? *Eleotris scintillans* Blyth, 1860, J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, v. 29 (2): 146 (Port Blair, Andaman Ids). Holotype (unique): whereabouts unknown.

Eleotris litoralis Day, 1876, Fishes India, Part 2: 314 (Andaman Ids east of Bay of Bengal). Holotype (unique): ZSI 111.

Eleotris limosus Smith, 1936, Trans. R. Soc. S. Africa, v. 24 (pt 1): 52, Pls. 4, 5 (fig. B) (Isipingo lagoon, South Africa). Holotype (unique): SAIAB [formerly RUSI] 95.

Distribution: Indian Ocean: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes (La Réunion, Mauritius), Malaysia, western Sumatra, southern Java and southern Bali (Indonesia). The species occurs mainly in vegetation, under stones, roots, or leaf litter, in the lower parts of rivers and ponds, from tidal influence to 15 m altitude, on sandy, muddy, or gravelly bottoms. It is carnivorous and feeds on crustaceans, mollusks, and fish. It is particularly abundant in the Seychelles Islands, where it dominates fish communities in rivers and ponds (Keith et al. 2006).

Genus: *Prionobutis* Bleeker, 1874

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

New distribution: new record from India, based on a captive specimen from Matla River, West Bengal (Larson and Murugan, 2026). Elsewhere: Papua New Guinea and Northern Australia.

Family: Eleotridae

Batrachus guavina Bloch & Schneider, 1801:44 [M. E. Blochii, Systema Ichthyologiae; ref. 471] Havana, Cuba. No types known.

Comments: *Batrachus guavina* Bloch and Schneider and *Eleotris guavina* Valenciennes are based on the same fish described and illustrated by Parra (1787: 105, pl. 39, fig.1) as *guavina*. Therefore, authorship for *Guavina guavina* should be Bloch and Schneider, 1801.

Genus *Belobbranchus* Bleeker, 1856

***Belobbranchus belobbranchus* (Valenciennes, 1837)**

Comments: Larson and Murugan wrote: "Indian populations of this genus need study. Sreeraj & Sen (2024) recorded both *B. belobbranchus* and *B.*

segura from Shoal Bay, South Andaman from the same “benthic habitat with a rocky bottom”. It is unlikely that two species of *Belobranchus* would co-exist at the same site in the Andamans”.

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

Distribution: Java and Bali to Halmahera (Indonesia), east to New Britain (Papua New Guinea), north to Philippines, south to Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. According to Larson and Murugan (2026:8), records from Andaman Islands appear to be misidentifications of *B. belobranchus*. Afrisal et al. (2025) provided a revised morphological diagnosis, including morphometric characters and coloration patterns of the head and body, to precisely distinguish *B. belobranchus* and *B. segura*. However, they do not list material from India.

Genus: *Eleotris* Bloch and Schneider, 1801

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

Eleotris douniasi Keith, Mennesson, Dahrudin & Hubert in Mennesson, Keith, Sauri, Busson, Delrieu-Trottin, et al. 2021:487, Fig. 7. Type locality, Kalimantan, Kalimantan Utara, Setulang, Hilir, Indonesia. Holotype: MZB 25317 [ex BIF 9880]. Paratypes: MNHN 2019-0256 (2), MZB 25318 (5), 25316 (6).

Distribution: Kalimantan, Indonesia, living in the lower part of the rivers, in fresh muddy to clear water. It is carnivorous (small fishes, mollusks, and shrimps).

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

Culius macrocephalus Bleeker, 1857:70. Type locality, Kajeli, Buru Island, Molucca Islands, Indonesia. Holotype (unique): RMNH 25935.

Distribution: Molucca Islands, Indonesia.

Comments: Previously regarded as a synonym of *Eleotris melanosoma* Bleeker, 1853 by Parenti (2021); it was resurrected by Mennesson & Keith (2020:186) following the opinion of Miller (1998).

***Eleotris macrolepis* (Bleeker 1875)**

Culius macrolepis Bleeker, 1875:109 [9]

[Archives néerlandaises des sciences exactes et naturelles v. 10]. Type locality, Ambon Island, Molucca, Indonesia. Syntypes: RMNH 4759 (2).

Distribution: Ambon, Molucca Islands, Indonesia. Comments: Previously regarded as a synonym of *Eleotris melanosoma* Bleeker, 1853 by Parenti (2021); it was resurrected by Mennesson & Keith (2020:186) following the opinion of Miller (1998).

***Eleotris cf melanosoma* Bleeker, 1853**

Comments: According to Mennesson and Keith (2020), this species is known only from the Pacific: Indonesia (Sumatra, Java, Bali, Ceram, Papua) north to the Philippines, Vietnam, China, Taiwan, Papua New Guinea, Society Islands, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia, Vanuatu and Solomons Islands. Records from the Indian Ocean, as reported by Sreeray and Sen (2024), possibly represent a new species (Larson and Murugan, 2026).

***Eleotris soaresi* Playfair, 1867**

Eleotris soaresi Playfair in Playfair and Günther, 1867, Fish. Zanzibar: 74, Pl. 9 (fig. 4) (Mozambique). Syntypes: BMNH 1864.11.15.127 (1), 1865.3.18.26-27 (2), 1867.3.9.521 (1).

Distribution: Western Indian Ocean: Mozambique.

Comments: Previously regarded as a synonym of *Eleotris melanosoma* Bleeker 1853 (Parenti 2021:37); it is presently considered valid (Miller 1998:289, Mennesson & Keith 2020:197).

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

Eleotris sumatraensis Mennesson, Keith, Sukmono, Risdawati & Hubert in Mennesson, Keith, Sauri, Busson, Delrieu-Trottin, et al. 2021:485, Fig. 6. Type locality, Sumatera Selatan, Benkulu, Tumbuan Sungai River, Sumatra. Holotype: MZB 25315 [ex BIF 4865]. Paratypes: MZB.25314 (2) [ex BIF 4863 & 4864]; MNHN2019-0253 (1) [ex BIF 4866]. MNHN 2019-0254 (1).

Distribution: Sumatra, Indonesia. The species is thought to be amphidromous. The specimens were found at 20m elevation, in running freshwater,

with mixed sand/gravel bottoms, boulders, biofilm and sediment cover, and some macrophytes on the edges. They are carnivorous, feeding on small fishes and shrimps (Mennesson et al. 2021).

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

Eleotris woworae Keith, Mennesson, Sauri & Hubert in Mennesson, Keith, Sauri, Busson, Delrieu-Trottin, et al. 2021:483, Fig. 5. Type locality, Kab Kelungkung, Tukad Unda River, Bali, Indonesia. Holotype (unique): MZB 25313 [ex BIF 2782].

Distribution: Bali, Indonesia. The species is thought to be amphidromous. It lives in the lower part of the river, in lentic zones, where the velocity is weak and with mixed muddy-rocky bottoms with *Oryzia* sp. (Teleostei, Adrianichthyidae) and near tide influence at one meter in elevation (Mennesson et al. 2021)

***Eleotris wuhanlini* Endruweit, 2024**

Eleotris acanthopoma hainanensis Wu, 1991:432, Fig. 258. Type locality, Wanquan River, Chaoyang town, Qionghai County, Hainan Island, China. Holotype: SFC 603. Paratypes: SFC 607 (1), 609 (1), 613 (1), 623 (1); SH 10341 (1), 65-0900 (1). Objectively invalid; preoccupied by *Eleotris hainanensis* Chen 1933.

Eleotris wuhanlini Endruweit, 2024:74, Fig. 180. Type locality, Wanquan River, Chaoyang town, Qionghai County, Hainan Island, China. Holotype: SFC 603. Paratypes: SFC 607 (1), 609 (1), 613 (1), 623 (1); SH 10341 (1), 65-0900 (1). Replacement name for *Eleotris acanthopoma hainanensis* Wu 1991, preoccupied by *Eleotris hainanensis* Chen 1933. Distribution: Hainan Island, China and northern Vietnam.

Genus: *Giuris* Sauvage, 1880

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

Comments: Indo-Pacific (widespread): South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal), Madagascar, Seychelles, and India; elsewhere to the Andaman Is., Indonesia, the Philippines, Timor-Leste, Palau, New Guinea, the Solomon Is., Australia, and Fiji.

However, a recent review of the genus did not report material from Indian Ocean (Keith & Mennesson 2020).

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

New distribution: reported from Nicobar Islands by Das and Sivaperuman (2023). Elsewhere: Indonesia east to Philippines, north to Taiwan and central Japan.

Genus *Gobiomorphus* Gill, 1863

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

Gobiomorphus dinae Thacker, Geiger & Shelley, 2023:121, Figs. 1C-D, 2C-D. Type locality: Mouth of tributary of Moawhango River, 2 - 3 miles north of Moawhango, North Island, New Zealand. Holotype: NMNZ P.061527 [ex NMNZ P.056695]. Paratypes: CMC, NMNZ.

Distribution: southern North Island, New Zealand: Widespread across the southern North Island, south of the Taupo Volcanic Zone highlands in the centre of the island. Distribution is effectively continuous across most of its range, from the Waingongoro River, south of Mount Taranaki, to the Waiau River at the northwest corner of East Cape. However, it is absent from the headwaters of long southerly and easterly-flowing rivers such as the Wanganui, Whangaehu, Rangitikei, Ngaruroro, and Mohaka rivers that drain from the Taupo Volcanic Zone. On the west coast it is absent from drainages on the western side of Mount Taranaki between the Waingongoro River and the Waiwhakaiho River. It is also absent from west coast drainages between the Waiwhakaiho River and the Mokau River, where an isolated population occurs in the upper reaches (as in *G. mataerae*), marking the northern extent of the species on the west coast (Thacker et al. 2023). A benthic fish that is mostly found in slow to moderately flowing stream sections and at low to high altitudes (0-720m). *G. basalis* and *G. dinae* are expected to exhibit similar ecological traits, so we present the combined ecological information here (Thacker et al. 2023). Predominantly

occupies interstitial spaces among cobbles and boulders. The insectivorous diet consists of a variety of aquatic invertebrates, including chironomids, mayflies, caddisflies, small crustaceans, and snails (McDowall 2000).

***Gobiomorphus mataerae* Thacker, Geiger & Shelley, 2023**

Gobiomorphus mataerae Thacker, Geiger & Shelley, 2023:127, Figs. 4A-B, 5A-B. Type locality, South Karori Stream, North Island, Wellington, New Zealand, 41°20.00'S, 174°41.00'E. Holotype: NMNZ P.061525 [ex NMNZ P.004441]. Paratypes: CMC F1071 (1), CMC F1125 (1), NMNZ P.061526 (ex. NMNZ P.036970) (1).

Distribution: southern North Island and northern South Island, New Zealand. A benthic fish that is common across most freshwater habitats including wetlands, lakes, ponds and small to large streams. Predominantly occupies interstitial spaces among cobble and boulders. In fluvial environments, juveniles prefer quiet stream sections, while adults occupy both riffles and quiet stretches wherever boulders provide cover. They occur, with no clear preference, at low to high altitudes (0-835m). The predominantly insectivorous diet consists of aquatic invertebrates, including chironomids, mayflies, caddisflies, small crustaceans, and snails. They may also eat their own eggs. Food is taken from all levels of the water column, although predominantly the benthos (Thacker et al. 2023)

Genus: *Hypseleotris* Gill, 1863

Hypseleotris Gill, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila, v. 15: 270. Feminine. Type species, *Eleotris cyprinoides* Valenciennes, 1837 by original designation.

Kimberleyeleotris Hoese and Allen, 1987, Mem. Natl. Mus. Victoria, v. 48 (1): 36. Feminine. Type species, *Kimberleyeleotris hutchinsi* Hoese & Allen 1987 by original designation.

Keith & Mennesson (2023) revised the species from the Indo-Pacific (Australian endemics not included) using combined molecular and

morphological approaches and wrote: “Seven species are recognized, including *Hypseleotris compressa* and *Hypseleotris cyprinoides*, description of one new species (*Hypseleotris ebneri*) and re-elevation of four previous synonyms (*Hypseleotris alexis*, *Hypseleotris everetti*, *Hypseleotris guentheri* and *Hypseleotris moncktoni*). Moreover, based on the analysis of extensive morphological, nuclear, and mitochondrial molecular datasets, *Kimberleyeleotris* is formally synonymized with *Hypseleotris*. Furthermore, three species from the Kimberley region, Western Australia, are described to science: *Hypseleotris garawudjirri*, *Hypseleotris maranda* and *Hypseleotris wunduwala* (Shelley et al. 2023). *Eleotris leuciscus* Bleeker, 1853 is a new synonym of *H. cyprinoides*.” The total number of species is now 24.

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

Hypseleotris acropinna Thacker, Geiger & Unmack, 2022:7, Figs. 2, 3c-d. Type locality: Little Sideling Creek, Condamine River drainage north of Barakula, Queensland, Australia. Holotype: NMV A 32246-001. Paratypes: AMS, LACM, NMV.

Distribution: Australia: Murray-Darling River basin.

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

Ophiocara aporos alexis Whitley, 1959:23. Type locality, Freshwater Lake at Alexishafen, near Madang, Papua New Guinea. Holotype: AMS IB.4171. Paratypes: AMS IB.4172-76 (5). All types in one jar.

Distribution: New Britain (Papua New Guinea), Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and New Caledonia.

Comments: previously regarded as a synonym of *Hypseleotris cyprinoides* (Valenciennes 1837) (Parenti 2021:479); it has been resurrected by Keith & Mennesson (2023:1062).

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

Hypseleotris bucephala Thacker, Geiger &

Unmack, 2022:11, Figs. 6. Type locality, Lachlan River, below Cargellio Weir, New South Wales, Australia. Holotype: NMV A 32244-001. Paratypes: AMS, LACM, NMV.

Distribution: Australia: Murray-Darling River basin, Bulloo River, Cooper Creek and eastern coastal streams from the Tully River south to around the Brisbane River.

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

Eleotris cyprinoides Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1837, v. 12: 248 (Saint Maurice River, Réunion I.).

Eleotris leuciscus Bleeker, 1853: 278. Type locality, W. Sumatra, Indonesia). Holotype (unique): RMNH 4669.

Eleotris taenionotopterus Bleeker, 1856:298. Type locality, Boleling, Bali, Indonesia. Syntypes: RMNH 4752 (2).

Comments: *Eleotris leuciscus* Bleeker, 1853, previously listed as valid, is now regarded as a new synonym of *H. cyprinoides* (Thacker & Unmack 2005:2 and Keith & Mennesson 2023:19). As a consequence, *Eleotris taenionotopterus* Bleeker, 1856 is also a new synonym for *Eleotris cyprinoides*.

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

Hypseleotris ebneri Keith & Mennesson, 2023:31, Fig. 10. Type locality, Water Lily Hole, Nut Village, New Britain, Papua New Guinea. Holotype: MNHN IC-2021-0296. Paratypes: MNHN IC-2021-0297 (2), IC-2021-0298 (2).

Distribution: only known from New Britain (Papua New Guinea), found in a small pond with macrophytes. As a free-swimming species, it is a predator that feeds on small invertebrates.

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

Asterropteryx everetti Boulenger, 1895:186. Type locality, Palawan Island, Philippines. Syntypes: BMNH 1894.6.30.172-177 (6).

Ophiocara gracilis, Tanaka, 1909:19. Type locality, Yaeyama, Ishigaki Island, southern Ryukyu Islands, Japan. Holotype: ZUMT 1737 (poor condition). Paratypes: ZUMT (several, whereabouts unknown).

Distribution: southern China and Taiwan east to Philippines and Palau, north to Shizuoka Prefecture (Japan).

Comments: Species inquirendae in *Hypseleotris* (Kottelat 2013:394); it has been resurrected by Keith & Mennesson 2023:1057.

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

Hypseleotris garawudjirri Shelley, Delaval & Le Feuvre, 2023:360, Figs. 7-8. Type locality, Bachsten Creek at Bachsten Track crossing, Calder River catchment, Kimberley Region, Western Australia, Australia. Holotype: WAM P.35283.001. Paratypes: NMV A.31740-018 to 20 (3) and NMV A.31740-002 (1), NMV A.31766-007 and -008 (2), NMV A.31453-005 to -009 (5). Distribution: Australia: Charnley, Calder and Sale River drainages, western Kimberley Plateau, Western Australia.

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

Hypseleotris gymnocephala Thacker, Geiger & Unmack, 2022:12, Fig. 7. Type locality, Meadow Creek, Lachlan River drainage at Gunning, New South Wales, Australia, -34.7789, 149.2686. Holotype: NMV A 32245-001. Paratypes: AMS, LACM, NMV.

Distribution: upper Lachlan River drainage, New South Wales, Australia.

***Hypseleotris hutchinsi* (Hoesé and Allen, 1987)**

Kimberleyeleotris hutchinsi Hoesé and Allen, 1987. Type locality: Trib. of Mitchell River, Western Australia.

Comments: taxonomic decision by Thacker et al. (2022).

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

Hypseleotris maranda Shelley, Delaval & Le Feuvre, 2023:355, Figs. 3-4. Type locality: Garimbu Creek, around 2 km upstream of the large waterfall near the confluence with the Roe River, Roe River catchment, Kimberley Region, Western Australia, Australia. Holotype: WAM P.35282.001. Paratypes: NMV A.31917-013, 014,

020, 022-025 (7), A.31985-001 (1).

Distribution: Roe River drainage, northwestern Kimberley Plateau, Western Australia. Occurs in shallow to moderate depths, over rocky substrates, often near crevices and grass-lined stream edges. Little is known about its ecology, but the species is expected to be similar to other oviparous benthic spawners in the genus, with a diet consisting mainly of insect larvae and microcrustaceans.

***Hypseleotris moncktoni* (Regan, 1908)**

Eleotris (*Caulichthys*) *moncktoni* Regan, 1908:156.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea. Ecology unknown

Comments: Previously regarded as a synonym of *Hypseleotris cyprinoides* (Valenciennes, 1837) in Parenti (2021:47); it has been resurrected by Keith & Mennesson (2023:1063) based only on the holotype.

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

Hypseleotris moolooboolaensis Thacker, Geiger & Unmack, 2022:13, Fig. 8. Type locality, Gutchy Creek, Mary River drainage near Tiara Queensland, Queensland, Australia. Holotype: NMV A 32247-001. Paratypes: AMS I.47754-001(1), I.47754-002(1), LACM 60029-1(2), NMV 32245-002(1).

Distribution: Mary River drainage, Queensland, Australia.

***Hypseleotris notata* (Hoese and Allen, 1987)**

Kimberleyeleotris notata Hoese and Allen, 1987. Type locality, Drysdale River, at rapids about 4 km above junction with Forest Creek, Western Australia.

Comments: taxonomic decision by Thacker et al. 2022.

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

Hypseleotris wunduwala Shelley, Delaval & Le Feuvre, 2023:366, Figs. 10-11. Type locality, Mool Mool (or Mur Mur) Lagoon near the junction of the Kalumburu Road and Carson River Road, Kimberley Region, Western Australia, Australia,

14°27'14.15"S, 26°40'59.09"E. Holotype: WAM P.35284.001. Paratypes: NMV A.31777.027-035 (9).

Distribution: Carson and King Edward River drainages, northern Kimberley Plateau, Western Australia. The Authors wrote: "The species prefers slow-flowing deep-water habitat over sandstone and mixed rocky substrates, often near crevices, around aquatic plants, or near woody debris. The species was found in highest abundance in a floodplain lagoon. Individuals orient themselves almost vertically in the water column close to cover. Little is known of its ecology, but the species is expected to be similar to others in the genus that are oviparous benthic spawners with a diet consisting mainly of insect larvae and microcrustaceans."

Family: Gobiidae

***Acentrogobius multifasciatus* Smith, 1959**

Acentrogobius multifasciatus Smith, 1959:199, Fig. 13. Type locality, Mozambique, western Indian Ocean. Holotype: SAIAB [formerly RUSI] 234. Paratypes: SAIAB [formerly RUSI] 741 (1). Preoccupied by *Rhinogobius multifasciatus* Herre, 1927 (valid in *Acentrogobius*) when both are in *Acentrogobius*.

Comments: synonym of *Caffrogobius gilchristi* (Boulenger 1898) (Larson 2022:58).

***Acentrogobius andhraensis* (Herre, 1944)**

Comments: a synonym of *Aulopareia cyanomos* (Bleeker, 1849). (Larson & Jaafar 2022)

***Acentrogobius janthinopterus* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Comments: recorded from Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Sreeraj and Sen, 2024), other than Sumatra, east to the Philippines and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia.

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

Comments: this is a synonym of *Aulopareia unicolor*. (Larson and Jaafar, 2021)

***Acentrogobius nigromaculatus* Koreeda & Motomura, 2025**

Acentrogobius suluensis (not of Herre): Hayashi

and Shiratori 2003: 176, unnumbered fig. (Saipan);
 Kuitert and Tonozuka 2004: 680, unnumbered fig. A (Flores, Indonesia);
 Suzuki et al. 2004: 413 (in part), lower fig. (Iriomote-jima Island, Yaeyama Islands, Japan);
 Motomura et al. 2010: 202, fig. 481 (Yaku-shima Island, Osumi Islands, Japan);
 Akihito et al. 2013: 1490 (in part), unnumbered fig.;
 Allen 2015b:80, fig. 11A (Raja Ampat Island, Indonesia);
 Suzuki et al. 2021: 419 (in part), lower fig. (Iriomote-jima Island);
 Koreeda et al. 2022: 25, fig. 2A–E (Kyushu, Japan);
 Larson 2022: 156, unnumbered fig. (Western Pacific), pl. 39 (Rodrigues);
 Myers et al. 2025: 76, fig. 25A (Saipan).

Acentrogobius nigromaculatus Koreeda & Motomura 2025:3, Figs. 1-5. Type locality, Bandakorobana, Minamikyushu, Satsuma Peninsula, Kagoshima Prefecture, Kyushu, Japan, 31°14'50"N, 130°26'00"E, depth 0.1 meter. Holotype: KAUM-I 178667. Paratypes: (25) KAUM-I, NSMT.

Distribution: Rodrigues Island (Mauritius), Raja Ampat Island and Saipan (Indonesia), Milne Bay (Papua New Guinea), Iriomote-jima, Amami-oshima and Yaku-shima Islands, and Kyushu, Japan. *Acentrogobius nigromaculatus* occurs in the intertidal to subtidal zones (<6m depth) in river mouths and coastal areas. During nighttime field surveys, they were sometimes observed shallowly embedded in the bottom sediment. Field surveys found *A. nigromaculatus* in the intertidal zone of sandy mudflats, but it did not co-occur with *A. suluensis*, whose habitats are muddier and have higher clay content (Koreeda & Motomura 2025).

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

Comments: *Acentrogobius suluensis* is distributed in the Indo-West Pacific region, including Saudi Arabia, Thailand (Andaman Sea), Bali and Molucca Sea, Indonesia, Republic of Palau (this

study), the Philippines, and Iriomote-jima, Ishigaki-jima, Okinawa-jima, Amami-oshima, and Kakeroma-jima islands, Japan. *Acentrogobius suluensis* inhabits intertidal to subtidal zones (7 m depth) in river mouths and coastal areas. Field surveys in Koreeda & Motomura (2025) indicated a preference for a more clay-like substrate, with the species often collected alongside *Caragobius urolepis* on the tidal flat in Kanekuda, Amami-oshima Island. One female individual was observed and collected from the entrance of a vertically opening burrow with ca. 2 cm diameter, but it was not possible to identify the burrow's host, nor could it be clarified whether *A. suluensis* has the shrimp-associate ecology.

***Acentrogobius vanderloosi* Allen, 2015**

Comments: recorded from the north and southeast coasts of India (Ragul et al. 2024) other than Papua New Guinea.

Genus *Amblyeleotris* Bleeker, 1874

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

Comments: new distribution includes India, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; elsewhere, Africa, the Persian Gulf, the Andaman Sea, and western Sumatra, Indonesia (Sreeraj and Sen, 2024). Marine species and mostly reef-associated, but sometimes observed in brackish water areas; recorded from only the Indian Island ecosystem and not from mainland India.

***Amblyeleotris latifasciata* Polunin and Lubbock, 1979**

Comments: Recorded from Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Sreeraj & Sen, 2024). Elsewhere, western Mascarenes (La Réunion); Sri Lanka; east to the Philippines and the Mariana Islands; north to Thailand.

Genus *Asterropteryx* Rüppell, 1830

***Asterropteryx atripes* Shibukawa and Suzuki, 2002**

Comments: The species has a wide distribution from the Eastern Indian Ocean to the western Pacific: Andaman Islands east to the Philippines

and West Papua (Indonesia), north to the Ryukyu Islands (Japan), south to Kimberley (Western Australia).

***Asterropteryx bipunctata* Allen and Munday, 1995**

Comments: a new distribution includes Andaman Islands. Elsewhere: Indonesia, New Ireland, Philippines, Solomon Islands.

***Asterropteryx semipunctata* Rüppell, 1830**

Comments: recently recorded from Oman (Eagderi et al. 2026)

Genus *Aulopareia* Smith, 1945

The genus has been revised by Larson & Jaafar (2021), recognizing only five species from 10 nominal species, including the new species *Aulopareia vadosa*, *A. cyanomos* (in *Acentrogobius* in Parenti, 2021; with *Acentrogobius spilopterus* as a synonym), *A. koumansii* (with *Aulopareia janetae* as a synonym), *A. ocellatus* and *A. unicolor* (with *Rhinogobius atripinnatus* as a synonym).

***Aulopareia caeruleostelata* Ten, Lavoué & Khaironizam, 2026**

Aulopareia caeruleostelata Ten, Lavoué & Khaironizam, 2026:2, Figs. 1-2. Type locality, Pulau Jerejak Jetty Intertidal Zone, Penang, Malaysia. Holotype: ZRC 69027. Paratypes: USMFC (34) 00055 (2), USMFC (34) 00057 (10), USMFC (34) 00061 (6), USMFC (34) 00063 (30), USMFC (34) 00066 (8), USMFC (34) 00070 (19), USMFC (34) 00092 (25), USMFC (34) 00151 (2); UMTF 13554-UMTF13563 (10); ZRC 69028 (3), ZRC 69029 (2),

Distribution: the authors wrote: “Currently, the new species is only known from the Strait of Malacca, from Penang Island in Malaysia and Singapore. In the Penang Island region, specimens were collected from shallow (less than 1.0 m deep) sandy-muddy intertidal habitats and adjacent sandbanks, occupying fine- to mixed-sedimentation areas that are periodically exposed during the tidal cycle. This species co-occurs with other gobioid species, including *A. cyanomos*,

Acentrogobius caninus (Valenciennes 1837) and *Glossogobius sparsipapillus* Akihito & Meguro 1976.

***Aulopareia cyanomos* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Comments: This is a species of *Aulopareia*, not an *Acentrogobius*, as listed by Parenti (2021) (Larson & Jaafar 2022).

***Aulopareia vadosa* Larson & Jaafar, 2022**

Aulopareia vadosa Larson & Jaafar, 2022:512, Figs. 14-15. Type locality: Sports Club, Sulaibikhat Bay, Kuwait. Holotype: ZRC 54321. Paratypes: SAIAB 209541 (1), ZRC 54322 (1).

Distribution: Northern Indian Ocean: Sulaibikhat Bay, Kuwait.

Genus: *Bathygobius* Bleeker, 1878

***Bathygobius cyclopterus* (Valenciennes, 1837)**

Comments: newly recorded from Oman (Eagderi et al. 2026)

***Bathygobius mero* Allen, Erdmann & Ichida, 2024**

Bathygobius mero Allen, Erdmann & Ichida, 2024:48, Figs. 1-7. Type locality, Seraya, eastern Bali, Indonesia, depth 18 meters. Holotype: MERO A.00021.01. Paratypes: MERO A.00021.02 (1), WAM P.35289-001 (5).

Distribution: Bali and Sumba, Indonesia, Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland, Australia, and Cebu, Philippines. All collected and photographed individuals were associated with barrel sponges (*Xestospongia testudinaria*). The type specimens were living on a single sponge at 18 m depth. Numerous other individuals were also observed at this location, all associated with barrel sponges, with up to about 20 individuals on a single sponge, at depths ranging from 9–30 m. The goby inhabits the outer surface of the sponge rather than the hollow central cavity, occupying the deep, convoluted ravines between the longitudinal ridges, and was not observed in the sponge's shallower ravines. This relationship is unique among species of *Bathygobius*, which are generally free-living on sand or hard surfaces of the reef environment (Allen et al. 2024)

Genus *Benthophilus* Eichwald, 1831

***Benthophilus persicus* Kovačić et al. 2021**

Benthophilus persicus Kovačić, Esmaeili, Zarei, Abbasi & Schliwen, 2021:47, Figs. 2-7. Type locality, Anzali, southern Caspian Sea, Gilan Province, Iran, 37°29'N, 49°29'E. Holotype: ZSM 47595. Paratypes: PMR, ZM-CBSU, ZSM. Plus additional non-type material. •Valid as *Benthophilus persicus* Kovačić, Esmaeili, Zarei, Abbasi & Schliwen 2021 — (Zarei et al. 2022:168 [ref. 39576], Çiçek et al. 2024:302 [ref. 40789]). Current status: Valid as *Benthophilus persicus* Kovačić, Esmaeili, Zarei, Abbasi & Schliwen 2021.

Distribution: Southwestern Caspian Sea, inhabiting brackish waters and is abundant on sandy bottoms in coastal areas of the southern Caspian Sea. Capture depth ranges from 6 to 70m. However, no specimens have yet been collected in the eastern part of the southern Caspian Sea

Genus: *Birdsongichthys* Tornabene et al. 2022

Birdsongichthys Tornabene, Manning, Robertson, Van Tassell & Baldwin, 2022:6. Masculine. Type species: *Birdsongichthys rectus* Tornabene, Manning, Robertson, Van Tassell & Baldwin 2022. Type by original designation.

***Birdsongichthys rectus* Tornabene et al., 2022**

Birdsongichthys rectus Tornabene, Manning, Robertson, Van Tassell & Baldwin 2022:12, Figs. 4A, 5-7. Type locality, Kay Bay, southwest of Sint Eustatius, depth 151 meters. Holotype: USNM 442874. Paratypes: MUVS-V-439 (1), UW 158074 (1), UW 158128 (1), UW 158128 (1), USNM 442726 (1).

Distribution: Caribbean Sea: Roatan, Honduras and Sint Eustatius. Known from 110-241m depth on sand and rubble substrates situated on or around the base of walls or steep rocky slopes on deep reefs.

Genus: *Bryaninops* Smith, 1959

***Bryaninops erythrops* (Jordan and Seale, 1906)**

Comments: recently recorded from Kavaratti

Island, one of the 12 atolls of the Lakshadweep archipelago, India. Elsewhere from KwaZulu-Natal, Persian Gulf, Seychelles, Madagascar and Maldives east to Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Queensland.

Genus: *Callogobius* Bleeker, 1874

Comments: Several species have uncertain status. For example: *Macgregorella badia* Herre, 1935 and *Gobius bothriorrhynchus* Herzenstein, 1896 are possible synonyms of *C. hasseltii*; *Macgregorella santa* Herre, 1935 and *Doryptena snyderi* Fowler, 1946 are new synonyms of *C. okinawae* according to Delventhal & Mooi (2023). They listed 12 species as uncertain, but also, they wrote: "However, it is probable that many of these uncertain species will prove to be valid with continued investigation."

***Callogobius aquilus* Li & Chen 2024**

Callogobius aquilus Li & Chen, 2024:160, Figs. 1-4. Type locality: about 4 meters, eastern side of Kihaw Harbor, Chenggong Township, Taitung County, Taiwan. Holotype: NTOUP 2023-11-007. Paratypes: NTOUP.

Distribution: southeastern Taiwan.

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

Callogobius falx Fujiwara, Suzuki & Motomura, 2021:254, Figs. 1-5. Type locality: Nagura Bay, Ishigaki Island, Yaeyama Islands, Okinawa, Japan [purchased from an aquarium shop]. Holotype: OMNH P33597. Paratype: KAUM-I 78359 (1).

Distribution: southern Japan and Luzon, Philippines.

***Callogobius trifasciatus* Menon and Chatterjee, 1976**

Distribution: India, apparently endemic to Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Rajan et al. 2013). Inadvertently omitted in Parenti (2021)

***Callogobius williamsi* Delventhal & Mooi, 2023**

Callogobius williamsi Delventhal & Mooi, 2023:450, Figs. 1-9. Type locality, Mahitoa Point, on southwest side of island, on outer rock wall

sloping to a flat rubble shelf, Fatu Hiva, Marquesas, depth about 27 meters. Holotype: USNM 409430. Paratypes: (29) BPBM 12078 (4), BPBM 12752 (1); USNM 409094-5 (1, 1), 410662 (1), 411060 (1), 411406 (1), 412009 (1), 412081 (1), 412487 (16), 412180 (1).

Distribution: Marquesas Islands, collected in areas of dark grey to black rock walls, where water tends to be cooler due to upwelling. His team did not collect this species in sheltered coral reefs. J. Williams (pers. comm.) reports spreading rotenone along the rocky slope and on the sandy area at the base of the rocky slope or wall. The specimens would emerge and drop onto the sandy area, where divers would gather them (Delventhal & Mooi 2023).

Genus *Caragobius* Smith and Seale, 1906

***Caragobius urolepis* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Comments: reported from India from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu. Elsewhere from Vietnam, Philippines, New Guinea, Australia.

Genus: *Cryptocentrus* Valenciennes, 1837

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

Comments: widely distributed in the Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf; Andaman Sea east to New Ireland (Papua New Guinea). Several species recorded from India need to be confirmed: *C. cinctus*, *C. cyanotaenia*, *C. leonis*, *C. leptocephalus* (See Hoesé et al. 2011 for comments on *C. leptocephalus*)

***Cryptocentrus aureostriatus* Chen, Liao & Shao, 2025**

Cryptocentrus aureostriatus Chen, Liao & Shao, 2025:157, Figs. 1-2. Type locality, Aurora, Luzon, the Philippines. Holotype (unique): NTOU P-2007-05-351.

Distribution: The new species is very rare and only found from the type locality of the current goby, found in the coastal waters of Aurora, the Philippines. It is still possible to find in other localities in eastern Taiwan with more intensive

surveys and further field exploration.

***Cryptocentrus steinhardtii* Goren & Stern, 2021**

Cryptocentrus steinhardtii Goren & Stern, 2021:3, Figs. 1-2. Type locality, Ashdod, Israel, 31°44.835'N, 34°24.787'E, depth 80m. Holotype: SMNH P-16037. Paratypes: SMNH P-14556 (1), P-16038 (1)..

Distribution: Northern Red Sea: [Gulf of Suez], Gulf of Aqaba; eastern Mediterranean Sea: eastern Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea migrant).

***Cryptocentrus taiwanensis* Chen & Yang, 2024**

Cryptocentrus taiwanensis Chen & Yang, 2024:175, Figs. 1-2. Type locality: Longdong Bay, Gong-Liao District, New Taipei City, Taiwan, ROC, depth 7 - 9 meters. Holotype: NTOUP 2024-09-255. Paratypes: NTOUP 2024-09-256 (2).

Distribution: The new species is very rare and is found only in the coastal waters of coral reefs or in New Taipei City, Taiwan. It is still possible to find in other localities in eastern Taiwan with more intensive surveys and further field exploration.

Genus: *Ctenogobiops* Smith, 1959

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

Comments: This species is endemic to the Red Sea. Records from other localities of the Indo-West Pacific are misidentifications of *C. crocineus*. (Bogorodsky & Goren 2023).

Genus *Ctenotrypauchen* Steindachner, 1867

***Ctenotrypauchen chinensis* Steindachner, 1867**

Comments: It has been earlier reported from China; Sumatra, Indonesia; Arafura Sea, Australia; Carigara Bay and Samar Sea of Philippines. Therefore, its distribution has been restricted to the western Pacific Ocean between the South China Sea and the Philippines. However, the current report of *C. chinensis* from Andhra Pradesh, India, indicates that it occurs in the waters of the Indian Ocean (Patra et al. 2024).

Genus *Didogobius* Miller, 1966

Schliewen et al. 2023 wrote: “with the restriction of *Didogobius* to the new species, *D. bentuvii*, *D.*

schlieweni and *D. kochi*, several species are now excluded from *Didogobius* and thus in need generic reassignment, i. e. (i) the two shrimp-associated species *D. amicuscaridis* and *D. wirtzi*, and (ii) the banded species *D. splechnai*, *D. helenae* and *D. janetorum*. Since both these species groups are unambiguously diagnosable on the basis of multiple previously established characters the following diagnoses are provided for these two species groups and they are formally assigned to two new genera, *Marcelogobius* gen. nov. and *Peter* gen. nov., respectively”

***Didogobius lanceolatus* Schliewen, Knorrn & Böhmer, 2023**

Didogobius lanceolatus Schliewen, Knorrn & Böhmer in Schliewen, Knorrn, Böhmer, Beuck, Sonnewald & Freiwald 2023:124, Figs. 3-7. Type locality, Off Tidra, southern Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania, 19.682450°, -16.922700°, depth 30 meters. Holotype (unique): SMF 39647

Distribution: a shallow, muddy area adjacent to the continental slope of Mauritania. There, the waters are characterized by the large Canary Upwelling System. Cryptobenthic lifestyle, living at least temporarily sheltered in soft sediment burrows. This species had remained undescribed and was just an accidental finding collected with (silty) mud, where the individual could not be documented on the grab sample surface but was found during post-processing/sieving. Indeed, its inconspicuous body and fin coloration resembling the habitat substrate, its relatively small eye diameter, elongate body, lanceolate caudal fin, and squamation with numerous minute cycloid scales, and the large sensory papillae on the head further support the hypothesis of a burrowing ecology (Schliewen et al. 2023).

Genus: *Discordipinna* Hoese and Fourmanoir, 1978

***Discordipinna vibrissa* Allen & Erdmann 2024**

Discordipinna vibrissa Allen & Erdmann 2024:1016, 1322, Figs. 1-5. Type locality: Deakins Reef dive site near Lawadi Village, East Cape

vicinity, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, depth 8 - 12 meters. Holotype: WAM P.34850-003. Paratypes: WAM P.34850-006 (9).

Distribution: Malaysia and Indonesia east to Mariana Islands and Fiji, north to Ryukyu Islands (Japan), south to Papua New Guinea.

Genus: *Drombus* Jordan and Seale, 1905.

***Drombus flavimentus* Allen & Erdmann, 2024**

Drombus flavimentus Allen & Erdmann, 2024:1113, 1326, Figs. 1-3. Type locality, Duduwalli Bay, Nuakata Island, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, depth 29-31m. Holotype (unique): WAM P.34855-001.

Distribution: southwestern Nuakata Island, Milne Bay (Papua New Guinea).

***Drombus rubropunctatus* Chen & Li, 2024**

Drombus rubropunctatus Chen & Li, 2024:225, Figs. 1-5. Type locality: Shih-Ting River estuary, Gongliao County, New Taipei City, Taiwan. Holotype: NTOUP 2023-04-003. Paratypes: NTOUP 2003-06-003 (2), 2023-04-004 (3).

Distribution: northeastern and southwestern Taiwan; possibly southern Japan, China and Singapore.

Genus *Egglestonichthys* Miller and Wongrat, 1979
***Egglestonichthys fulmen* Fujiwara, Suzuki & Motomura, 2020**

Egglestonichthys fulmen Fujiwara, Suzuki & Motomura, 2020:92, Figs. 1-2. Type locality, Hamahiga Island, off Okinawa Island, Ryukyu Islands, Japan, depth 250 m. Holotype (unique): OMNH-P 43993.

Distribution: Currently recorded only from Okinawa Island, Ryukyu Islands, Japan, from a depth of 250m.

Genus: *Eviota* Jenkins, 1903

With 19 new species described, this is the most speciose genus in the family, bringing the total to 141 species. Several species have been recorded from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, but they are

not illustrated nor described, so their identification is questionable (Larson & Murugan 2026): *E. distigma*, *E. guttata*, *E. prasina*, *E. queenslandica*, *E. prasites* and *E. cometa*.

***Eviota atauroensis* Greenfield, Erdmann & Tornabene, 2023**

Eviota atauroensis Greenfield, Erdmann & Tornabene, 2023:50, Figs. 1-5, 6A. Type locality, Berau Bay, Ataro Island, Timor Leste, depth 0.5m. Holotype: CAS 248225. Paratypes: CAS 248226 (2).

Distribution: Ataro Island, Timor Leste. Collected from the shallow (0.5–2m) surge zone, from medium-sized Porites coral bommies, where the individual gobies were seen resting on the dead coral tops of bommies that are exposed at the lowest tides. The dead coral structure is subject to extensive bioerosion, creating holes and cracks to shelter the gobies.

***Eviota bacata* Greenfield, Erdmann & Teitelbaum 2024**

Eviota bacata Greenfield, Erdmann & Teitelbaum, 2024:16, Figs. 1-7A, 8A. Type locality, Touho Lagoon, New Caledonia, depth 30 meters. Holotype: CAS 248413. Paratype: CAS 248414 (1).

Distribution: The new species is known with certainty from the main island (Grand Terre) of New Caledonia, from the southwestern tip near Nouméa and extending up the east coast to Kouaoua and at least northwards to Touho, although it is likely found on all coastal reefs around Grand Terre, and perhaps farther to the Loyalty Islands. It is found on inshore coastal and lagoonal reefs, including those subject to significant sedimentation, from 8m down to at least 30m depth, where it frequents complex reef habitats with abundant live coral or rugose rubble.

***Eviota bella* Greenfield, Erdmann & Ichida 2025**

Eviota bella Greenfield, Erdmann & Ichida, 2025:69, Figs. 1-6. Type locality, Watota Island, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, depth 6 meters. Holotype: CAS 249373. Paratypes: CAS 249374 (9), CAS 249375 (8), CAS 249376 (1),

CAS 249377 (5).

Distribution: Milne Bay Province and Oro (Tufi) Provinces, southeast Papua New Guinea; possibly Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands. The new species is found in groups of 3–30+ individuals, in depths of 4–15 m, inhabiting Acropora coral colonies displaying a table or bottlebrush growth form. They are typically found on outer reef slopes exposed to clear water, and individuals retreat into the coral colonies as they are approached.

***Eviota bifurca* Chen, Shen & Chang 2025**

Eviota bifurca Chen, Shen & Chang, 2025:39, Figs. 1-2. Type locality, Longdong Bay, New Taipei City, Taiwan, R.O.C., depth 20 - 25 meters. Holotype (unique): NTOU P-2021-09-302.

Distribution: So far, the current new species has only been found from the coral-reef region of northern Taiwan—Longdong Bay, New Taipei City, Taiwan. It is possible to find the species in nearby countries of West Pacific.

***Eviota bikiniensis* Erdmann, Greenfield & Ichida 2025**

Eviota bikiniensis Erdmann, Greenfield & Ichida, 2025:3, Figs. 1-2. Type locality, Bikini Atoll, USS Saratoga Wreck, Marshall Islands, depth 32m. Holotype (unique): CAS 249373.

Distribution: The single specimen was collected at a depth of 32m from the wreck of the USS Saratoga in the Bikini Atoll lagoon; the individual was spotted on a vertical, rusted bulkhead of the wreck. It is likely this species is found on deep coral bommies within the lagoon and may well be more widespread in the Marshall Islands; further sampling is required to determine its full distribution.

***Eviota dorsogilva* Greenfield & Randall, 2011**

Comments on distribution: *E. dorsogilva* has been reported from localities as widespread as the Ryukyu Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, the northern Great Barrier Reef, New Caledonia, Fiji, Tonga, and Wallis Island (Allen & Erdmann 2024). However, given the relatively restricted ranges of each of the other species of the complex (*E. nigriventris*, *E. brahmi*,

and *E. dorsopurpurea*), it seems likely that nominal *E. dorsogilva* may in fact be restricted to Fiji and the SW Pacific, with additional cryptic species yet to be described from this complex. Further research is needed to confirm the true range of *E. dorsogilva* and determine whether other species await description within this complex.

***Eviota flaviarma* Greenfield & Erdmann 2021**

Eviota flaviarma Greenfield & Erdmann, 2021:29, Figs. 1-5A. Type locality: Little China, Milne Bay, Papua New Guinea, depth 10 meters. Holotype: CAS 247274. Paratypes: CAS 247275 (3), CAS 247278 (1), CAS 247277 (1).

Distribution: West Papua (Indonesia), Milne Bay (Papua New Guinea) and the Florida Island Group (Solomon Islands). Individuals were collected on offshore patch reefs exposed to clear water and good current flow, in depths from 10-14m from coral overhangs and crevices on healthy, live coral reefs.

***Eviota fluctiphila* Greenfield, Erdmann & Mambrasar 2022**

Eviota fluctiphila Greenfield, Erdmann & Mambrasar, 2022:38, Figs. 1-4. Type locality, Batu Hitam, Raja Ampat Archipelago, West Papua, depth 0.3 meters. Holotype: MZB 26095. Paratypes: CAS 247339 (4), 247339 (3).

Distribution: Raja Ampat Archipelago, West Papua (Indonesia); it is presumably more widely distributed in the western Pacific. The specimens were exclusively from shallow subtidal (0.2-2m), wave-washed, volcanic rock exposed to near-constant surge conditions where they were observed sheltering in small cracks in the vertical rock faces covered to varying degrees with sponges, soft corals and ahermatypic hard corals. The species appears secretive: it was never observed fully exposed, making in situ photography nearly impossible (Greenfield et al. 2022).

***Eviota kathyae* Greenfield, Brooks & Erdmann 2026**

Eviota kathyae Greenfield, Brooks & Erdmann 2026:3, Figs. 1-3, 5A. Type locality, Don's

Bommie, Tufi, Papua New Guinea, depth 32 meters. Holotype: CAS 250336. Paratypes: CAS 250337 (7).

Distribution: This species was observed and collected exclusively within the volcanic fjords of Tufi (Papua New Guinea), where it occurs at depths of 32-40m. Individuals were typically observed perched on large foliose coral colonies or on patches of crustose coralline algae. The habitat had very little water movement, and there was a significant accumulation of terrigenous sedimentation between coral colonies.

***Eviota longirostris* Tornabene, Greenfield & Erdmann 2021**

Eviota longirostris Tornabene, Greenfield & Erdmann 2021:157, Figs. 1B, 6-7, 16E, 17C. Type locality: Sariga, Kokas, Fakfak, West Papua, depth 5 meters. Holotype: MZB 26096. Paratypes: CAS 2246249 (5), CAS 246538 (2), CAS 246779 (1), CAS 246248 (2).

Distribution: Currently known only from the southern coastal region of West Papua, from southern Raja Ampat (based on photos only) to Fakfak, Kaimana, and the Aru Archipelago, although possibly more widespread, including perhaps to Australia. Observed in shallow depths of 2-8m on coastal reefs exposed to significant terrigenous influences (freshwater influx and sedimentation) and moderate to strong currents. Observed individually on coralline algae and dead coral substrates (Tornabene et al. 2021).

***Eviota marerubrum* Tornabene, Greenfield & Erdmann 2021**

Eviota marerubrum Tornabene, Greenfield & Erdmann 2021:161, Figs. 8-9, 16G. Type locality, Bay at El Himeira, Egypt, Gulf of Aqaba, Red Sea, depth 21 - 27 meters. Holotype: USNM 218035. Paratypes: USNM 447872 (105); USNM 218034 (163); UW 159939 (previously in USNM 218034) (2); CAS 247198 (previously in USNM 218034) (2); USNM 218031 (23).

Distribution: Currently known only from specimens examined from the Red Sea, ranging from the Gulf of Aqaba in the northern Red Sea to

the central Red Sea off the coast of Saudi Arabia.

***Eviota niedenthalii* Greenfield, Erdmann & Ichida, 2026**

Eviota niedenthalii Greenfield, Erdmann & Ichida, 2026:11, Figs. 1-2. Type locality, Marshall Islands, Bikini Atoll, Bikini Lagoon. Holotype: CAS 249898. Paratype: CAS 249899 (3).

Distribution: The Authors wrote: “the new species was encountered at only one of 14 sites sampled at Bikini Atoll, reflecting the unique nature of this lagoonal site, which was exposed to minimal wave energy and only minimal currents. Specimens were observed resting atop large patches of calcareous *Halimeda* algae, into which they would quickly dive when approached. These *Halimeda* patches were found in 10-12m depth along a generally flat sandy lagoon floor, approximately 300m offshore of the island of Bikini. The species is presently known only from the Bikini Atoll lagoon, but it likely occurs in similar habitats in the lagoons of other atolls in the Marshall Islands and perhaps farther afield.”

***Eviota oculineata* Tornabene, Greenfield & Erdmann 2021**

Eviota oculineata Tornabene, Greenfield & Erdmann 2021:165, Figs. 10-12, 16D. Type locality, Pulau Liki West, northern New Guinea, depth 30 meters. Holotype: CAS 247279. Paratypes: CAS 246244 (2), CAS 246245 (1),

Distribution: Southwest Papua (Indonesia), Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands east to Mariana Islands and Fiji, south to Queensland, Australia. The species seems to prefer outer reef slopes exposed to clear oceanic water at depths of 20–35 m and is frequently observed resting individually on outcrops of coralline algae or live plate corals.

***Eviota perspicilla* Fujiwara, Suzuki & Motomura, 2019**

Comments: This species was previously regarded as endemic to Japan, where it was only found around the type locality from Kagoshima to Amami o-Shima in Japanese waters. The current new record extends its distribution range southward to Taiwan, where it is mainly found in

northern and several localities of eastern Taiwan (Yeh 2025).

***Eviota pseudozebrina* Tornabene, Greenfield & Erdmann 2021**

Eviota pseudozebrina Tornabene, Greenfield & Erdmann 2021:154, Figs. 3-5, 16F, 17B. Type locality: Cove in Bay, Bay of Islands, Vanua Balavu Islands, northern Lau Group, Fiji, depth 0 - 2.4 meters. Holotype: CAS 228614. Paratypes: CAS 246310 (21), CAS 244078 (1), CAS 246250 (1).

Distribution: Milne Bay (Papua New Guinea); Fiji. In CAS collections, the largest samples were from habitats with rock and green algae. Individuals collected by MVE were similarly from a lagoonal habitat with mixed sand, coral rubble, macroalgae and scattered live coral; in all cases specimens were collected from the intertidal to a maximum depth of 5m.

***Eviota rubrostriata* Shen, Hung & Chen 2024**

Eviota rubrostriata Shen, Hung & Chen 2024:33, Fig. 1. Type locality, Jifei, Chengkong Town, Taitung County, Taiwan, ROC. Holotype: NTOUP 2021-09-302. Paratypes: NTOUP 2023-08-111 (2).

Distribution: found in Ilan, Hualien, and Taitung Counties of Taiwan. It has also been observed in New Taipei City in northern Taiwan.

***Eviota samota* Greenfield, Erdmann & Putra 2025**

Eviota samota Greenfield, Erdmann & Putra, 2025:3, Figs. 1-3. Type locality, Takat Lanco, Teluk Saleh, Sumbawa, Indonesia, depth 3 - 5 meters. Holotype: MZB 28241. Paratype: MZB 28242 (1).

Distribution: currently known only from two sites in the Teluk Saleh region of Sumbawa Island in the Lesser Sundas of Indonesia; nevertheless, it is likely more widespread in Indonesia. Both specimens were collected in shallow (3–5m depth) reef areas, from the interstices of delicate lagoonal live-coral colonies. The reefs of this enclosed bay are largely protected from wave action, although they are subject to significant terrigenous sedimentation from land conversion in the

surrounding coastal areas.

***Eviota taeiae* Erdmann, Greenfield & Tornabene 2023**

Eviota taeiae Erdmann, Greenfield & Tornabene, 2023:39, Figs. 1-6. Type locality, Nuusafee Island, Samoa, -14.0451, -171.69162, depth 3 - 5 meters. Holotype: CAS 238212. Paratypes: CAS.

Distribution: currently known only from the reefs and small islands fringing the main island of Upolu in Samoa: it is likely more widespread (at least to Savai'i in Samoa). Observed and collected from 3–20m depth on outer reef slopes exposed to significant wave energy, usually perched individually on encrusting coralline algal outcrops or occasionally on live encrusting coral.

***Eviota vader* Greenfield, Erdmann & Ichida, 2025**

Eviota vader Greenfield, Erdmann & Ichida, 2025:41, Figs. 1-2. Type locality, McLaren Fjord, Tufi, Papua New Guinea, depth 4 meters. Holotype (unique): CAS 249349.

Distribution: known only from the volcanic fjord area of Tufi, Papua New Guinea, specifically within McLaren Fjord. The Authors added: “The single specimen was collected from 4m depth on the reef crest, from a small burrow in the top of a large *Porites* coral bommie. The reef crest in this area was composed of many large *Porites* and other massive corals, transitioning into branching and foliose corals that occupied the reef slope at a 45° angle to a maximum depth of 40-50m. Whereas it is likely this species is distributed more broadly in PNG, the Tufi fjord region does represent a unique habitat which is home to other microendemic fishes, such as *Chrysiptera niger* (Allen 1975); further exploration is needed to determine the true range of this species” (Greenfield et al. 2025).

Genus: *Favonigobius* Whitley, 1930

There are several undescribed species of *Favonigobius*:

Favonigobius sp. *sensu* Matsui et al. (2014) Figs. 8G–L, 9, 10) has been described in detail Koreeda et al. 2024, being confused in the past with *F.*

gymnauchen and *F. reichei*

Favonigobius gymnauchen (not of Bleeker): Senou et al. 2004 (in part): 395, unnumbered three figs. (Kinko Bay and Nagahima, Kagoshima Pref., Japan); Matsunuma et al. 2016: 61 (in part: KAUM–I. 10397; Atago River, Kiire, Kagoshima Pref., Japan); Tashiro, 2017: 242 (Kagoshima Bay, Kagoshima Pref., Japan).

Favonigobius reichei (not of Bleeker): Yamakawa and Senou, 2016: 49, fig. 2 (Tagoe River, Zushi, Kanagawa Pref., Japan); Fukagawa, 2017: 8 (Taira River, Saikai, Nagasaki Pref., Japan); Tashiro, 2017: 242 (Kagoshima Bay, Kagoshima Pref., Japan); Yamakawa et al. 2018: 44 (fig. 3), 47: (Hojo coast, Tateyama, Chiba Pref., Japan); Hirashima, 2018: 8 (Wakayama Pref., Japan); Murase et al., 2019: 166 (Okita River, Nobeoka, Miyazaki Pref., Japan).

Favonigobius sp.: Matsui et al. 2014: 9, pl. 3 (Aso-kai lagoon, Kyoto Pref., Japan); Akaike, 2020: 98 (Shimoarata, Kagoshima and Takaono, Izumi, Kagoshima Pref., Japan); Murase et al., 2021:212 (Kadogawa Bay, Nobeoka, Miyazaki Pref., Japan); Nakagawa, 2021: 376, fig. 3 (Obama Beach, Kirishima, Kagoshima Pref., Japan); Tashiro et al. 2022:246 (coast of the East China Sea side of the Satsuma Peninsula, Kagoshima Pref., Japan); Okamura et al. 2023: 21, fig.1B (Kochi Pref., Japan).

***Favonigobius melanobranchus* (Fowler, 1934)**

Comments: recorded from Oman (Eagderi et al. 2026)

***Favonigobius reichei* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Comments: recorded from Oman (Eagderi et al. 2026)

Genus: *Fusigobius* Whitley, 1930

***Fusigobius humerosus* Kovačić, Bogorodsky & Alpermann, 2023**

Fusigobius humerosus Kovačić, Bogorodsky & Alpermann in Bogorodsky, Kovačić, Mal & Alpermann, 2023:106, Figs. 2-5, 6A, 6C. Type locality, Northern side of Farasan Island, Red Sea, Saudi Arabia, depth 4 - 5 meters. Holotype: SMF

35901. Paratypes: KAUMM 199, KAUMM 463 (1); PMR VP5271 (2), PMR VP5272 (1); SMF 35224 (1), SMF 35902 (2), SMF 35904-5 (1, 1). Distribution: Red Sea endemic, known from the Red Sea, including the Gulf of Aqaba, south to the inner Gulf of Aden. Found on sand and rubble near or within coral reefs, at depths of 3-15m.

***Fusigobius inframaculatus* (Randall, 1994)**

Comments: East Africa, Oman and Persian Gulf to Tonga; north to Taiwan and southern Japan, east to Marquesas Ids, south to Queensland (Australia) (Eagderi et al. 2026)

***Fusigobius taipinensis* Chen, Chen & Chang, 2024**
Fusigobius taipinensis Chen, Chen & Chang in Chen, Chen, Yang, Harefa, Chou, Shen & Chang 2024:26, Figs. 1G-H, 2, 3B. Type locality; Taiping Island, South China Sea. Holotype: NTOUP 2022-07-201. Paratypes: NTOUP 2022-07-202 (7), NTOUP 2022-07-203 (2), NTOUP 2022-07-204 (2), NTOUP 2012-06-552 (1), NTOUP 2012-06-553 (1), NTOUP 2012-06-554 (2), NTOUP 2012-06-555 (1), NTOUP 2012-06-556 (1), NTOUP 2012-06-557 (1).

Distribution: This new species is mainly found on Taiping Island in the South China Sea, with some populations also occurring in southern Taiwan. Its presence may extend the known range of the new species to other regions of the South China Sea, southern Japan, or the tropical Indian Ocean.

***Fusigobius signipinnis* Hoese and Obika, 1988**

Comments: new records from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Larson & Murugan 2026). Elsewhere: Bali and Kalimantan in Indonesia, Brunei and Sabah in Malaysia, eastward to Fiji and Tonga, northward to Ryukyu Islands, southward to northern Australia.

***Fusigobius transversus* Allen et al., 2026**

Fusigobius transversus Allen, Erdmann, Brooks and Ichida, 2026:65, Figs. 1-5. Type locality, Papua New Guinea, Milne Bay Province, East Cape vicinity, submerged reef 0.9 km SE of Boia Boia Waga Island and 3 km NE of East Cape mainland, Cobb's Cliff dive site; 62 meters.

Holotype (unique): WAM P.36190-00.

Distribution: currently known only from the type locality, even though it is expected on deeper mesophotic reefs throughout the East Indies.

Genus: *Glossogobius* Gill, 1859

***Glossogobius aureus* Akihito and Meguro, 1975**

Comments: recorded in Indian waters only from Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Rajan et al, 2021), but the confusion with *G. giuris* might reveal more locations from India. Elsewhere to Philippines and Papua New Guinea, north to Taiwan, south to northern Australia.

***Glossogobius bicirrhosus* (Weber, 1894)**

Comments: Recorded also from several localities in India. Elsewhere: Indonesia and Malaysia east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland

***Glossogobius biorbitalis* Endruweit, 2024**

Glossogobius biorbitalis Endruweit, 2024:199, Figs. 110, 294-295. Type locality, Bua River, Cagayan River drainage, Dupax Del Norte County, Nueva Vizcaya Province, Luzon Island, Philippines. Holotype: PNM 15688. Paratypes: PNM, SEAFDEC.

Distribution: upper Cagayan River drainage, Nueva Vizcaya Province, Luzon Island, Philippines.

***Glossogobius hanisii* Zarei, Chakona, & Schliewen, 2025**

Glossogobius hanisii Zarei, Chakona, & Schliewen in Zarei, Sithole, Schliewen, Bills & Chakona, 2025:16, Figs. 8F-J, 9A, 12-15. Type locality, Lake Shengeza, South Africa. Holotype: SAIAB 246227. Paratypes: SAIAB 88624 (12).

Distribution: Western Indian Ocean: south and east coasts of southern Africa, from Coega River in the Eastern Cape province of South Africa north to Malawi and Pinda Island, Mozambique, and southeastern and eastern Madagascar. Found in marine habitats, coastal lakes, estuaries, and the lower and middle reaches of numerous rivers

***Glossogobius pavo* (Steindachner, 1867)**

Gobius pavo Steindachner, 1867:120. Type

locality, Philippines. Syntype: NMW 29826 (1).
Comments: Species inquirenda as *Callogobius pavo* (Steindachner 1867) -- (Kottelat 2013:407).
Synonym of *Glossogobius celebius* (Valenciennes 1837) (Hoese & Hammer 2021:110, Parenti 2021:161). Valid as *Glossogobius pavo* (Steindachner 1867) (Endruweit 2024:203).

Distribution: Southeast Asia: Philippines.

***Glossogobius quindecimradiatus*, Endruweit 2024**

Glossogobius quindecimradiatus, Endruweit, 2024:200, Figs. 111, 296-297. Type locality, Ifugao River, Nangalisan barangay, Tuba municipality, Benguet Province, Luzon Island, Philippines. Holotype: PNM 15676. Paratypes: PNM 15677 (1), SEAFDEC 6252-6253 (2).

Distribution: Ifugao River drainage, Benguet Province, Luzon Island, Philippines.

***Glossogobius tenuiformis* Fowler, 1934**

Glossogobius tenuiformis Fowler, 1934:496, Fig. 49. Type locality, St. Lucia Lake, 20 miles up, northern Zululand, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Holotype: ANSP 60250. Paratypes: ANSP 60248-49 (1, 1).

Comments: Synonym of *Glossogobius giuris* (Hamilton 1822) according to Hoese (1986:790) and Parenti (2021:162). Valid according to Al Jufaili et al. (2022:546), Zarei et al. (2023:38), Çiçek et al. (2024:305), Freyhof et al. (2025:661), Zarei et al. (2025:26) and Eagderi et al. (2026).

Distribution: Western Indian Ocean: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa); Oman.

Genus: *Gobiodon* Bleeker, 1856

***Gobiodon bicalvolineatus* Hildebrandt et al., 2024**

Gobiodon bicalvolineatus Hildebrandt, Froehlich, Brodnicke, Klanten, Møller & Wong, 2024:493, Figs. 3-4. Type locality, Loloata Island, Papua New Guinea, Indo-Pacific, 9°32'30.7"S, 147°17'21.1"E, depth unknown. Holotype: AMS I.51465-003. Paratypes: (4) AMS, QM.

Distribution: Loloata Island (Papua New Guinea) endemic.

***Gobiodon cobenjaminsis* Hildebrandt et al., 2024**

Gobiodon cobenjaminsis Hildebrandt, Froehlich, Brodnicke, Klanten, Møller & Wong, 2024:498,

Figs. 5-6. Type locality: Shuman Island, Papua New Guinea, Western Pacific, 5°17'34.3"S, 150°05'23.3"E, depth unknown. Holotype: AMS I.51465-001. Paratypes: (6) AMS, QM.

Distribution: Kimbe Bay (Papua New Guinea) endemic.

***Gobiodon limmoni* Wibowo et al., 2026**

Gobiodon limmoni Wibowo¹, Harefa, Mokodongan, Priyadi & Peristiawady, 2026:157, Figs. 1-4. Holotype: MZB 27852. Type locality: off Amahai, south coast of Ceram Island, Maluku Tengah, Maluku Province, Indonesia, 2-3 m of depth. Paratypes. MZB 27859 (1), MZB 27862 (1), MZB 27863(1), MZB 27864(1), MZB 27877(1), MZB 27878 (1), MZB 27879 (1)

Distribution. The species is currently known only from the coastal waters of Ambon and Ceram islands, Moluccas, eastern Indonesia. Specimens were collected from *Acropora gemmifera* coral habitats in depths of 2-4m.

***Gobiodon spadix* Sato & Motomura 2024.**

Gobiodon sp. *D.* Munday et al. 1999: 57, fig. 18. (Papua New Guinea and Great Barrier Reef)

Gobiodon sp. 9: Suzuki 2021: 533, unnumbered fig. (Iriomote-jima Island)

Gobiodon sp. 2: Jeong and Motomura 2021: 57 (in part: Take-shima Island, Osumi Islands, Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan; KAUM-I. 156335, 156336, 156337, 156338, 156339)

Gobiodon spadix Sato & Motomura, 2024:423, Figs. 1-6. Type locality, north side of Ohto Port, Kataura, Kasasa, Minami-satsuma, Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan. Holotype: KAUM-I. 185291. Paratypes: (36) AMS I. 51370-001 (1); BMNH 2023.10.25.1 (1); KAUM-I. 166606 (1), KAUM-I. 170347 (1), KAUM-I. 179032 (1), KAUM-I. 166756 and 166757 (1, 1), KAUM-I. 175398 (1), KAUM-I. 156335-38 (4), KAUM-I. 161879-81 (3), KAUM-I. 168000-06 (7), KAUM-I. 168009-10 (2), KAUM-I. 168049-50 (2), KAUM-I. 163947 (1), KAUM-I. 163955 (1), KAUM-I. 163901 (1), KAUM-I. 164142 (1), KAUM-I. 167266 (1), KAUM-I. 184179 (1), KAUM-I. 99082 (1).

Distribution: Papua New Guinea, northeastern Australia and southern Japan, collected from coral species of the genus *Acropora*. Adult pairs were found within the coral branches, while juveniles occurred solitarily on coral edges.

Genus *Gobiopsis* Steindachner, 1861

***Gobiopsis liolepis* (Koumans 1931)**

Callogobius liolepis Koumans (ex Bleeker), 1931:75. Type locality, Ambon, Moluccas. Lectotype: RMNH,PISC. 4411. Paralectotypes: RMNH.PISC. 368563 [ex 4411] (1).

Comments: Koumans described it as "*Callogobius liolepis* Blkr. (Museum name) differs from *C. hasselti*..." Koumans is apparently the author of the description, and the name belongs to Koumans 1931; but if he took the description from Bleeker, then it belongs to Bleeker. Lectotype selected by Delventhal & Mooi 2014:571 [ref. 33168]. Valid as *Gobiopsis liolepis* (Koumans 1831) in Delventhal & Mooi 2014:571 as Bleeker in Koumans 1931, Delventhal & Mooi 2023:462 as Bleeker in Koumans 1931, Allen & Erdmann 2024:1124).

Distribution: Eastern Indian Ocean, Sri Lanka east to New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to Northern Territory and northeastern Queensland (Australia).

Genus *Grallenia* Shibukawa & Iwata, 2007

***Grallenia cinnamea* Allen, Erdmann & Cahyani, 2024**

Grallenia cinnamea Allen, Erdmann & Cahyani in Allen & Erdmann 2024:1043, 1328, Figs. 1-5, 8-9. Type locality, Lawadi dive site, East Cape region, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, depth 18 - 24 meters. Holotype: WAM P.35047-003. Paratypes: WAM P.35047-027 (6).

Distribution: East Cape region, Milne Bay (Papua New Guinea) endemic.

***Grallenia emarginata* Allen, Erdmann & Cahyani, 2024**

Grallenia emarginata Allen, Erdmann & Cahyani in Allen & Erdmann, 2024:1044, 1333, Figs. 7-9. Type locality, Lawadi dive site, East Cape region,

Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, 10°15.633'S, 150°42.740'E, depth 20 meters. Holotype: WAM P.35047-028. Paratype: WAM P.35047-029 (1).

Distribution: East Cape region, Milne Bay (Papua New Guinea) endemic.

***Grallenia larsonae* Allen & Hammer, 2018**

Grallenia larsonae Allen & Hammer, 2018:89, Figs. 2-4, 5B. Type locality, West side of Trimouille Island, Monte Bello Islands, Western Australia, Australia, -20.4053°, 115.5658°, depth 8-15 meters. Holotype: WAM P.30690-004. Paratypes: AMS I.47410-001 (10); NTM S.10011-017 (10), NTM S.10012-014 (8), NTM S.10015-033 (6), NTM S.10016-034 (10), NTM S.10022-006 (2), NTM S.10432-021 (3), NTM S.10450-009 (5), NTM S.10591-013 (1), NTM S.10605-023, (5), NTM S.13226-034 (1), NTM S.13234-024 (25), NTM S.13243-032 (1), NTM S.15793-040, (4); USNM 432548, (10); WAM P.30316-017 (1), WAM P. 30690-007 (1).

Distribution: known from northern Australia, specifically from the Monte Bello Islands of Western Australia to coastal and insular locations of the Northern Territory, eastward to Bremer Island off the Gove Peninsula (northwestern corner of the Gulf of Carpentaria). These are all relatively clearwater, reef environments with clean sand: the new species was not recorded during museum surveys of estuarine or macrotidal reef areas in the vicinity, such as Darwin Harbour. The type specimens were collected with rotenone at depths ranging from 1-15m on sand and rubble bottoms, in habitats ranging from sand flats, isolated coral knolls, reef slopes, and reef edge/fringing reef with scattered corals (Allen & Hammer 2018).

***Grallenia nigrifasciata* Allen, Erdmann & Cahyani, 2024**

Grallenia nigrifasciata Allen, Erdmann & Cahyani in Allen & Erdmann 2024:1045, 1337, Figs. 10-13. Type locality, Western end of Flores, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, depth 45 meters. Holotype: MZB 26479. Paratypes: MZB 26480

(3), WAM P.34878-004 (3).

Distribution: Eastern Indian Ocean: Flores and Rinca Island, Lesser Sunda Islands (Indonesia) endemic.

***Grallenia nigrimarginata* Allen, Erdmann & Cahyani, 2024**

Grallenia nigrimarginata Allen, Erdmann & Cahyani in Allen & Erdmann 2024:1046, 1339, Figs. 14-17. Type locality: Near Ekka Village, Fakfak Peninsula, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 02°57.352'S, 132°07.060'E, depth 20 meters. Holotype: MZB 26481. Paratypes: MZB 26482 (5), WAM P.34969-004 (6), WAM P.35259-001 (4).

Distribution: Fakfak Peninsula and Pisang Islands, West Papua (Indonesia), endemic.

***Grallenia ornata* Allen, Erdmann & Cahyani, 2024**

Grallenia ornata Allen, Erdmann & Cahyani in Allen & Erdmann 2024:1046, 1342, Figs. 18-22. Type locality, Aw Shucks dive site, Lembah Strait, North Sulawesi Province, Indonesia, 01°30.013'N, 125°14.573'E, depth 7-10 m. Holotype: MZB 26483. Paratypes: MZB 26484 (20), WAM P.34874-001 (25).

Distribution: Lembah Strait, North Sulawesi (Indonesia) endemic.

***Grallenia sundaensis* Allen, Erdmann & Cahyani 2024**

Grallenia sundaensis, Allen, Erdmann & Cahyani in Allen & Erdmann 2024:1048, 1346, Figs. 23-26. Type locality, West end of Flores, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, 08°36.084'S, 119°48.177'E, depth 20 meters. Holotype: MZB 26485. Paratypes: MZB 26486 (3), WAM P.34880-002 (1), WAM P.34881-002 (3).

Distribution: Eastern Indian Ocean: Flores, Rinca and Padar Islands, Lesser Sunda Islands (Indonesia) endemic.

***Grallenia wandammenensis* Allen, Erdmann & Cahyani, 2024**

Grallenia wandammenensis, Allen, Erdmann & Cahyani in Allen & Erdmann 2024:1048, 1349, Figs. 27-30. Type locality: Tanjung Busurua,

Wandammen Peninsula, Cenderawasih Bay, West Papua Province, Indonesia, depth 20 - 22 meters. Holotype: MZB 26487. Paratypes: MZB 26488 (1), WAM P.34809-001 (2).

Distribution: Wandammen Peninsula, Cenderawasih Bay, West Papua (Indonesia) endemic.

Genus: *Hazeus* Jordan and Snyder, 1901

***Hazeus ammophilus* Allen & Erdmann, 2023**

Hazeus ammophilus Allen & Erdmann, 2023:148. Type locality: Duduwali Bay, Nuakata Island, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, 10°17.351'S, 151°00.334'E, depth 29 - 31 meters. Holotype: WAM P.34854-043. Paratypes: (53) MZB 26057 (10), WAM P.33730-003 (1), WAM P.34836-002 (15), WAM P.34854-001 (22), WAM P.35019-005 (3), WAM P.35051-012 (2).

Distribution: Anambas Islands, South China Sea (Indonesia) east to Philippines, West Papua (Indonesia) and Papua New Guinea, north to Amami Islands (Japan), but future collections and observations of this small, inconspicuous fish will presumably increase the distributional limits. The habitat consists of sheltered sand bottoms of lagoons and fringing reefs at depths of about 2-35m.

Comments: First published in an ICZN unavailable publication (Allen & Erdmann 2021).

***Hazeus atrispinalis* Momose, 2026**

Oplopomops sp. 3: Senou et al. 2004: 199. Iriomote Island, Yaeyama Islands, Ryukyu Archipelago, Japan.

Hazeus sp.: Momose 2022: 17, fig. 6. Kakeroma Island, Amami Islands, Ryukyu Archipelago, Japan.

Hazeus paucisquamatus (not Allen, Erdmann, and Brooks, 2024): 3, figs 1B, 5B (WAM P. 35576-001, listed as a paratype of *H. paucisquamatus* in the original description, but not conspecific with other type specimens; Panapompom Island, Deboyne Islands, Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea).

Hazeus atrispinalis Momose, 2026:12, Figs 2-9,

10A. Type locality, Kyoda, Nago, Nago Bay, Okinawa Island, Okinawa Islands, Ryukyu Archipelago, Japan, 3m depth. Holotype. KAUM-I. 214344. Paratypes: KAUM-I. 214345-68 (1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1), KAUM-I. 214369-73 (1, 1, 1, 1, 1); ZUMT 69740-48 (1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)

Distribution: Widely distributed in the central and western Pacific Ocean: Japan [Amami Islands (Amami-oshima Island and Kakeroma Island), Okinawa Islands (Okinawa Island), Miyako Islands (Miyako Island and Irabu Island), and Yaeyama Islands (Iriomote Island), Ryukyu Archipelago], Philippines (Balayan Bay, Mabini, Batangas Province; Fig. 7A), Indonesia (Misool Island, West Papua Province; see Remarks), Papua New Guinea (Lousiade Archipelago, Milne Bay Province; see Remarks), and Republic of Marshall Islands. The Author added: “The new species prefers open light-colored sandy bottoms of lagoons and inner bays in 0.1-20m depth (commonly in 1 m depth in the Amami Islands), and sometimes congregates around large objects. When startled, individuals engage in a variety of behavior patterns: swimming away, shallowly burying in sand, or entering burrows of mantis shrimp (probably *Lysiosquilla*) or *Echinogobius hayashii* Iwata, Hosoya, and Niimura, 1998. The new species uses hard substrate as a spawning bed (e.g., clams, pebbles, or bark debris), spawning on either the upper (exposed) or lower surface.”

***Hazeus paucisquamatus* Allen, Erdmann & Brooks, 2024**

Hazeus paucisquamatus Allen, Erdmann & Brooks, 2024:3, Figs. 1-7. Type locality, Sudest, Nimoa Island, Lousiade Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, depth 20 meters. Holotype: WAM P.35577-001. Paratypes: WAM P.35576-001 (1), P.35577-002 (2).

Distribution: known from only two sites situated about 185 and 295 km respectively east of the south-eastern tip of the Papua New Guinea mainland. A photograph from central Raja Ampat, West Papua, Indonesia, taken by Janet Eyre

(unpublished), appears to also be of the new species, although confirmation with specimens is needed. The habitat consists of sheltered silty-sand bottoms of fringing reefs and lagoons in 15-20m depth.

***Hazeus profusus* Allen & Erdmann, 2023**

Hazeus profusus Allen & Erdmann, 2023:149. Type locality, Manit Beach, Batangas Province, Luzon, Philippines, 13°40.983'N, 120°49.983'E, depth 8 - 12 meters. Holotype: WAM P.33152-002. Paratypes: (34) WAM. First published in an ICZN unavailable publication (Allen & Erdmann 2021).

Distribution: Eastern Indian Ocean, Bali (Indonesia) east to Philippines and Papua New Guinea, south to Solomon Islands. The habitat consists of flat or gradually sloping sand bottoms, sometimes in the vicinity of reefs, at depths between about 8-40 m. It is usually seen solitarily or in small groups.

Genus: *Heteroleotris* Bleeker, 1874

***Heteroleotris nasoramosa* Kovačić et al., 2021**

Heteroleotris nasoramosa Kovačić, Bogorodsky, Zajonz & Tornabene, 2021:287, Figs. 2-5. Type locality, Delisha, northeastern part of Socotra Island, Arabian Sea, depth 11 - 12 meters. Holotype: SMF 39500. Paratypes: (5) PMR VP4890-01 (1, 1); SMF 39501-03 (1, 1, 1).

Distribution: The authors wrote: “Specimens of *H. nasoramosa* were collected on rubble-sand patches in sandy areas and in areas with mixed corals and stones or rocks at several localities from the north-eastern part of Socotra Island. The holotype and paratypes were found living inside small holes in moderately large pieces of coral rock covered with short algae at depths of 8-11m. The species has not yet been recognized from elsewhere and appears to be endemic to the Socotra Archipelago. [...] The new species superficially resembles blennioid fishes in having the orbit set forward, large eyes, a short snout, tentacles on the head, and a mostly scaleless body. This obviously represents a convergent development associated with the

preference for small holes as hide-outs. Individuals were observed with only the anterior half of the head being exposed outside the hole. The presence of tentacles, which may imitate epilithic micro-algae, could serve to provide camouflage and mask the species from predators and prey. Individuals of the blenny *Alloblennius pictus* (Lotan, 1970) were observed in the same area, occupying holes in large pieces of rocks.”

Genus: *Istigobius* Whitley, 1932

***Istigobius maleta* Allen & Erdmann, 2024**

Istigobius maleta Allen & Erdmann, 2024:1128, 1352, Figs. 1-5. Type locality, Lawadi dive site, East Cape region, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, depth 45 meters. Holotype: WAM P.35509-003. Paratypes: WAM P.35509-004 (4). Distribution: Eastern Indian Ocean, possibly Bali (Indonesia); Milne Bay (Papua New Guinea); possibly Solomon Islands.

Genus: *Lepusigobius* Suzuki, Li and Chen, 2025

Lepusigobius Suzuki, Li and Chen, 2025:14. Masculine. Type species: *Gobiosoma pallida* Herre, 1934. Type by original designation.

***Lepusigobius pallidus* (Herre, 1934).**

Gobiosoma pallida Herre, 1934, Herre Philipp. Exped. 91 (Sitankai, Sulu Prov., Philippines). Holotype: CAS-SU 28609. Paratypes: CAS-SU 16962 (3).

Comments: resurrected from questionable placement in *Cryptocentroides insignis*.

Genus : *Lubricogobius*

***Lubricogobius rubrofasciatus* Chen et al., 2024**

Lubricogobius rubrofasciatus Chen, Liao, Ho & Shao 2024:184, Figs. 1-2. Type locality, Malina Bay, South China Sea, Philippines, depth 40 - 45 meters. Holotype (unique): NMI 17004 [ex ASIZP 0070001].

Distribution: Philippines.

Genus : *Mangarinus* Herre, 1943

***Mangarinus seshaiyai* (Jacob and Rangarajan,**

1960)

As *Callogobius seshaiyai* Jacob and Rangarajan, 1960 in Parenti (2021:114)

Comments: There are several undescribed species in this genus, which is in need of revision (Delventhal and Mooi, 2023).

Genus: *Marcelogobius* Schliewen, 2023

Marcelogobius Schliewen in Schliewen, Knorrn, Böhmer, Beuck, Sonnewald & Freiwald 2023:131. Type species: *Didogobius splechnai* Ahnelt & Patzner 1995. Type by original designation.

***Marcelogobius helenae* (Van Tassell & Kramer 2014)**

Didogobius helenae Van Tassell & Kramer 2014:454, Figs. 1-2. Type locality: Puerto Del Carmen, Lanzarote, Canary Islands, depth 49m.

Comments: previously recorded as valid *Didogobius helenae* Van Tassell & Kramer 2014 (Parenti 2021).

***Marcelogobius janetorum* (Schliewen, Wirtz & Kovačić 2018)**

Didogobius janetorum Schliewen, Wirtz & Kovačić 2018:384, Figs. 1-3. Type locality, King Bay at Tarrafal, Santiago Island, Republic of Cabo Verde.

Comments: previously recorded as valid as *Didogobius janetorum* Schliewen, Wirtz & Kovačić 2018 (Parenti 2021).

***Marcelogobius splechnai* (Ahnelt & Patzner 1995)**

Didogobius splechnai Ahnelt & Patzner 1995:97, Figs. 1-2. Type locality, Near Portinatx, Ibiza Island, Balearic Islands, Spain, Mediterranean Sea.

Comments: previously recorded as valid as *Didogobius splechnai* Ahnelt & Patzner 1995 (Parenti 2021)

Genus: *Nemateleotris* Fowler, 1938

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

Nemateleotris lavandula Tea & Larson 2023:255, Figs. 2H, 4D-F, 5-7, 8B-C, 9B, 10E1-E2. Type locality, Augulupelu Reef, Palau Islands, depth 28

meters. Holotype: AMS I.16876-001. Paratypes: AMS I.18411-017 (1); BPBM 9527 (also paratype of *N. helfrichi*), BPBM 10153 (also paratype of *N. helfrichi*), BPBM 12661 (also paratype of *N. helfrichi*) (2), BPBM 19974 (1), BPBM 40810 (1); CAS -ICH 27591 (also paratype of *N. helfrichi*); KPM-NI 10136 (1); USNM 209306 (also paratype of *N. helfrichi*); ZRC 62990 (2).

Distribution: Yakushima Island, southern Japan, south to Ryukyu and Ogasawara Islands, and Taiwan to northern Philippines, Micronesia, Melanesia. It has also been reported from Samoa, American Samoa, Tonga, the Coral Sea, and Hicks Reef on the Great Barrier Reef. It frequents seaward sand channels and rubble pans adjacent to coral reefs at depths between 25–100 m.

Genus: *Obliquogobius* Koumans 1941

***Obliquogobius bathyalis* Fricke, 2022**

Obliquogobius bathyalis Fricke, 2022:2, Figs. 1-2. Type locality, Slope east of Canal de la Havannah, New Caledonia Grande Terre Group, southwestern Pacific, depth 264-273 meters. Holotype: MNHN 2022-0161. Paratypes: NTUM 10670 (1), SMNS 27306 (1).

Distribution: South Chesterfield Islands and the island slope east of the southern tip of Grande Terre, New Caledonia.

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

Obliquogobius eptactis Fujiwara, Psomadakis, Swe & Motomura, 2021:542, Figs. 1-3. Type locality: Tanintharyi coast, off Myiek Archipelago, Andaman Sea, Indian Ocean, Myanmar, depth 184 meters. Holotype: SAIAB 208554. Paratypes: KAUM-I 157330 (1, ex SAIAB 20854), SAIAB 208473 (1), SAIAB 208484 (1).

Distribution: known only from four specimens trawled between 181-184m off the Myeik Archipelago, Andaman Sea.

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

Obliquogobius trifasciatus Fujiwara & Shibukawa, 2022:[2], Figs. 1-4. Type locality, Northwest of the Ryukyu Islands, southern Japan, East China Sea, depth 115 - 124 meters. Holotype: KAUM-I 81140. Paratypes: Kaum-I 81139 (1), NSMT P145881 (1, ex KAUM-I 81142).

Distribution: East China Sea, northwest of Ryukyu Islands, Japan.

Genus: *Pascua* Randall, 2005

***Pascua marecoralliensis* Goatley, Varela, Sellanes and Tornabene, 2025**

Pascua marecoralliensis, Goatley, Varela, Sellanes & Tornabene, 2025:11, Figs. 6-10, 12-13. Type locality, Reef to the north of Lorna Cay, Lihou Reef, Australian Coral Sea, depth 11 meters. Holotype: AMS I.49536-002. Paratypes: AMS I.49536-038 (2).

Distribution: Australian Coral Sea.

Comments: Also, Goatley et al. confirmed the placement in *Pascua* of the following two *Heteroteleotris*: *H. sticta* Hoese and Larson, 2005 and *H. readerae* Hoese and Larson, 2005.

Genus: *Peter* Schlieuwen, 2023

Peter Schlieuwen in Schlieuwen, Knorn, Böhmer, Beuck, Sonnewald & Freiwald 2023:131. Masculine. Type species: *Didogobius wirtzi* Schlieuwen & Kovačić 2008. Type by original designation.

***Peter amicuscaridis* (Schlieuwen & Kovačić 2008)**

Didogobius amicuscaridis Schlieuwen and Kovačić, 2008: 249, Figs. 1a, c, 2, 3a. Type locality, Diogo Vaz, São Tomé Id, Eastern Atlantic.

Comments: previously regarded as valid as *Didogobius amicuscaridis* Schlieuwen and Kovačić, 2008 (Parenti 2021).

***Peter wirtzi* (Schlieuwen & Kovačić 2008)**

Didogobius wirtzi Schlieuwen & Kovačić 2008:254, Figs. 1b, d, 2, 3a. Type locality, Previously regarded as valid as *Didogobius wirtzi* Schlieuwen & Kovačić 2008 (Parenti 2021).

Genus *Ponticola* Iljin, 1927

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

Ponticola alasanicus Epitashvili, Japoshvili & Mumladze, 2023:8, Figs. 2-4. Type locality: Tsitsmatiant Psha, right tributary of the Alazani River, near the Telavi-Eniseli connecting bridge, Western Caspian Sea basin, Kakheti Region, Georgia. Holotype: HID-ISU SCCBO130-22. Paratypes: HID-ISU (5).

Distribution: endemic to the Alazani River Basin and currently known from the type locality (Tsitsmatiant Psha) and from the small swamps near the villages of Shakriani and Mshvidobiani, South Caucasus Region, Georgia.

Comments: The authors wrote: “The new species inhabits small to medium-sized rivers called “Psha” (which means clear, cold water in Georgian and which can be used for drinking) with sand and plant substrate. These rivers rise from the ground and are typical for the Mtkvari, Alazani and Iori River lowlands. The new species has a small range (i.e., less than 20km) and is known only from the restricted area of the Alazani River Basin. The surrounding area of the known occurrences is within agricultural land where extensive use of pesticides and fertilizers is common. In addition, water intake from the river and illegal fishing are frequent (personal observation). Thus, we assume strong anthropogenic impacts on the habitat. Currently, the population trend is unknown. However, due to its extremely narrow range and high anthropogenic pressure, the conservation status of *Ponticola alasanicus* can be considered vulnerable.

***Ponticola hircaniaensis* Zarei et al., 2022**

Ponticola hircaniaensis Zarei, Esmaeili, Kovačić, Schliewen & Abbasi, 2022:408, Figs. 1, 5-7a-d. Type locality, Kaboudval stream, Golestan Province, Iran. Holotype: ZM-CBSU S101-6. Paratypes: ZM-CBSU S099-1 to S099-12 (12), M-CBSU S100-1 to S100-4 (4), M-CBSU S101-1 to S101-5 & S101-7 to S101-15 (14)

Distribution: known only from its type locality, located 1 km south of the city of Aliabad-e-Katul (Figs. 8–9). Its small population is confined to a single area (extent of occurrence < 2 km²) above the Zarrin Gol Dam (IUCN criteria B1 and Ba for critically endangered species). The Authors added: “Habitat fragmentation by the dam is likely to block gene flow, resulting in decline of genetic diversity, and possibly increases competition for spawning territories and resources, and increases hybridization with *P. gorlap*. Moreover, according to our field observations, there is a decline in quality of habitat at Kaboudval due to excessive grazing, erosion, and human effects [IUCN criterion Bb(iii)]. In addition, *Pseudorasbora parva* (Temminck & Schlegel 1846) and *Gambusia holbrooki* Girard, 1859, two of the most successful invasive fish species worldwide that negatively affect native fish, have established populations at Kaboudval. For example, high densities of *P. parva* have severe and significant impacts on native trophic food webs, resulting in overlap with native fishes' trophic niches, increased egg predation, and transmission of the novel fungal fish pathogen *Sphaerothecum destruens*, which is responsible for the decline of many native fish populations (Andreou et al. 2012). Based on the extremely small area of endemism threatened by negative anthropogenic impact, we suggest that *P. hircaniaensis* should be classified as a Critically Endangered species. *Ponticola hircaniaensis* is an exclusively freshwater species, restricted to a very shallow foothill stream (0.1-0.3m depth, 1-2m width) with slow current. The bottom is muddy-sandy or composed of cobbles and boulders, pebbles and gravel, and the banks are vegetated. The collecting site was at an altitude of 196 m a.s.l., and 79 km inland from the Caspian Sea.”

Genus: *Priolepis* Valenciennes, 1837

***Priolepis duostella* Koeda et al., 2021**

Priolepis duostella Koeda, Koido, Matsuno & Endo, 2021:[2], Figs. 2-3. Type locality: Off Kashiwa-jima Island, Otsuki, Kochi, southern

Japan, depth circa 100m. Holotype (unique): BSKU 129609.

Distribution: Kashiwa-jima Island, southwestern Shikoku, southern Japan. The specimen was collected from an artificial reef unit set on a sandy bottom area with small rocks, at a depth of less than ca. 100 m, and filled with oyster shells, which had been established for 2.5 years. The Authors added: “A large number of benthic organisms, such as crabs (including hermit crabs), shrimps, sea stars, brittle stars, polychaetes, and shells, were also obtained from the artificial structure, providing insight into the ecosystem inhabitants of the twilight zone. The collection of a distinct and tiny new fish species from such a structure illustrates the potential of the latter in researching the biodiversity of twilight zone depths.”

***Priolepis formosa* Chen, Chen & Harefa, 2024**

Priolepis formosa Chen, Chen & Harefa, 2024:67, Figs. 1-2. Type locality, Huapingyan, Liociou Township, Pingtung County, Taiwan, depth 15 meters. Holotype: NTOUP 2008-04-220. Paratypes: NTOUP-2008-04-222-224 (3), NTOUP-2008-04-225-230 (6), NTOUP-2008-08-411-412 (2), NTOUP-2020-07-174 (1), NTOUP-2022-01-034 (1).

Distribution: coastal regions of northern to southeastern Taiwan, including southern islands of the Penghu Archipelago.

Genus: *Proterorhinus* Smitt, 1900

***Proterorhinus scythicus* Vasil'eva et al., 2026**

Proterorhinus sp. Neilson and Stepien, 2009:668, “Chernozemel'skii Connector”, 120km east of Elista, Russia,

Proterorhinus scythicus Vasil'eva, Levina, Podolyako, Turbanov and Levin, 2026:5, fig. 3. Type locality, Russia, Republic of Kalmykia, Vostochny Manych River at Chograiskiy discharge channel, connecting it with Kuma River. Holotype: ZMMU P-24749. Paratypes: ZMMU P-24750 (3), ZMMU P-24751 (2), ZMMU P-24752 (3).

Distribution: in the Vostochny Manych River at

Chograiskiy discharge channel and in Chernozemel'skiy channel in the Kuma-Manych Depression as well as in the Volga Delta in the Astrakhan State Reserve.

***Proterorhinus victori* Vasil'eva, 2024**

Proterorhinus nasalis (non Filippi, 1863): Kottelat and Freyhof, 2007:589

Proterorhinus marmoratus (non Pallas, 1814): Parin et al., 2014:502

Proterorhinus sp.: Zarei et al., 2022: 133

Proterorhinus victori Vasil'eva, 2024:883, Figs. 1-3. Type locality: Kintrishi River near Khutsubani village, Black Sea basin. Holotype: ZMMU P-24619. Paratypes: ZMMU P-17487 (15), ZMMU P-24620 (1).

Distribution: Chorokhi, Kintrishi, and Mchishta River drainages and lakes Kakhberi and Inkiti; northeastern coast of the Black Sea; Georgia and Abkhazia. The Author wrote: “... Elanidze (1983) noted the presence of gobies of the genus *Proterorhinus* in the lower reaches of the Rioni River, in the mouths of the Kodori and Bzyb rivers, and in Lake Paleostomi. The taxonomic status of these populations has not yet been determined; the gobies we found in the lower reaches of the Kelasuri River were assigned to the species *P. marmoratus* s. stricto based on morphological characters.”

Genus: *Pseudogobius* Popta, 1922

***Pseudogobius youtabae* Kovačić et al., 2026**

Pseudogobius youtabae Kovačić, M., Esmaceli, H. R., Sayyadzadeh, G. & Shoaleh, V. 2026:202, Fig. 4. Type locality, Persian Gulf, Iran, Hormuzgan prov., Qeshm Island. Holotype: PMR VP5875. Paratypes. PMR VP5876 (1), PMR VP5878 (1), PMR VP5879 (1); ZM-CBSU py001 (1), ZM-CBSU py002 (1).

Distribution: only known from the intertidal zone at the coast of Qeshm Island, Persian Gulf. The Authors added: “The species was found during low tide at early hours of the day when the temperature of the water was cooler than later in the daytime, at a depth of 0-0.5m on a sandy-

muddy substrate, with the grey colour it could camouflage greatly because of the grey background colour. Day's goby *Acentrogobius dayi* Koumans, 1941 was one of the main sympatric fish species, and the juveniles of this species can be confused with *Pseudogobius* specimens in the field."

Genus: *Robinsichthys* Birdsong, 1988

***Robinsichthys nigrimarginatus*, Tornabene et al., 2022**

Robinsichthys nigrimarginatus, Tornabene, Manning, Robertson, Van Tassell & Baldwin 2022:16, Figs. 4B, 8-11. Type locality, Substation Curaçao, Babor Kibra, Curaçao, depth 229m. Holotype (unique): USNM 446953.

Distribution: Known only from type locality off southwest coast of Curaçao, Caribbean Netherlands. Collected on open sand bottom at 229m depth.

Genus: *Schindleria* Giltay, 1934

***Schindleria edentata* Ahnelt, Robitzch & Abu El-Regal, 2022**

Schindleria edentata Ahnelt, Robitzch & Abu El-Regal, 2022:553, Figs. 1, 2. Type locality, Reef lagoon, Hurghada, Red Sea, Egypt, 27.285°N, 33.772°E. Holotype (unique): BMNH 2007.5.20.1.

Distribution: is only known from a shallow (7m) reef lagoon near Hurghada (Egypt), Red Sea. It was found on the bottom of the sandy lagoon covered with algae and seagrass. The specimen was sampled at a depth of 1m.

***Schindleria nana* Ahnelt, Macek & Robitzch, 2024**

Schindleria nana Ahnelt, Macek & Robitzch, 2024:4, Figs. 3-5A-B, 6, 7A, 8B. Type locality: Lizard Island in the lagoon 'Lizard Island Reef', Great Barrier Reef, Queensland, Australia, 14°41'S, 145°27'E. Holotype: AMS I.23115-004. Paratypes: AMS I.23115-040 (2).

Distribution: Lizard Island, Great Barrier Reef, Queensland, Australia.

***Schindleria parva* Abu El-Regal et al., 2021**

Schindleria parva Abu El-Regal, El-Sherbiny, Gabr & Fricke, 2021:3, Figs. 1-2. Type locality, Shaara Public Beach, Red Sea, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, 21°05'28.3"N, 39°05'48.1"E. Holotype: SMF 38020. Paratype: SMF 38021 (1).

Distribution: Known only from the type locality, Shaara Beach, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, central Red Sea.

***Schindleria qizma* Ahnelt, Macek & Robitzch, 2023**

Schindleria qizma, Ahnelt, Macek & Robitzch, 2023:315, Figs. 2-5A, 6-7B. Type locality, Sheltered north side of the Al Fahal Reef, north-central Red Sea, Thuwal, Saudi Arabia. Holotype (unique): NMW 99999. Paratypes: NMW 100000 (1), 100001 (1). The first paratype is NMW 100000.

Distribution: so far only known from Al Fahal Reef in the north-central Red Sea, Thuwal, Saudi Arabia. This species could be found only at the mid-shelf reef and in very low numbers.

***Schindleria squirei* Robitzch, Landaeta & Ahnelt, 2023**

Schindleria squirei Robitzch, Landaeta & Ahnelt, 2023:37, Figs. 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A, 6A, 7A. Type locality, Hanga Roa, Rapa Nui (Easter Island), Chile, southeast Pacific. Holotype: NMW 100576. Paratypes: NMW 100577 (3).

Distribution: Southeast Pacific: Rapa Nui, Chile. Larvae and adults inhabit shallow, nearshore waters (< 3 nautical miles offshore) around Rapa Nui, Southeastern Pacific. These waters are oligotrophic, with chlorophyll-a concentrations varying between 0.028 (austral spring) and 0.053mg m⁻³ (austral winter). Sea surface temperature reaches its maximum (25.6°C) in late February-early March, and its minimum (20.1°C) in mid-August. (Robitzch et al. 2026).

Genus: *Sueviota* Winterbottom and Hoese, 1988

***Sueviota aethon* Peinemann, Pombo-Ayora & Tornabene, 2024**

Sueviota aethon Peinemann, Pombo-Ayora &

Tornabene in Peinemann, Pombo-Ayora, Tornabene & Berumen, 2024:18, Figs. 1-4. Type locality, Shark Reef, central Red Sea, Thuwal, Makkah Province, Saudi Arabia, 22.4283°N, 38.9932°E. Holotype: UW 203365. Paratypes: CAS-ICH 248441 (1), CAS-ICH 248442 (6); UW 203366 (1), UW 203367 (1), Distribution: Red Sea endemic.

Genus: *Tomiyamichthys* Smith, 1959

***Tomiyamichthys elliotensis* Allen, Erdmann & Dudgeon, 2023**

Tomiyamichthys elliotensis Allen, Erdmann & Dudgeon, 2023:59, Figs. 1-5left, 6A, 7. Type locality: Lighthouse Bommie, Lady Elliot Island, Queensland, Australia, -24.1156°, 152.708°, depth 19 meters. Holotype: QM I.41296. Paratypes: QM I.41297 (2), WAM P.35516-001 (3).

Distribution: Lady Elliot Island, southern Great Barrier Reef, Queensland, Australia.

***Tomiyamichthys hyacinthinus* Sato & Motomura, 2025**

Tomiyamichthys hyacinthinus Sato & Motomura, 2025:175, Figs. 1-4. Type locality, North side of Ohto Port, Kataura, Kasasa, Minami-satsuma, Kagoshima, Japan, 31°25'25"N, 130°10'16"E, depth 18 meters. Holotype: KAUM-I 188639. Paratypes: KAUM-I 188409 (1), 1891168 (1), 191994 (1).

Distribution: Currently known only from southern Japan (Izu to Yaeyama islands). The specimens examined in this study were collected from Kasasa, southwest coast of Satsuma Peninsula, Kagoshima (southern Kyushu). In addition, the new species was identified on underwater photographs from Izu-oshima Island (Izu Islands), Izu Peninsula (Shizuoka Prefecture), southern Shikoku (Koch Prefecture), southern Satsuma Peninsula (Kagoshima mainland), Amami-oshima Island (Amami Islands), Okinawa-jima Island (Okinawa Islands), and Iriomote-jima Island (Yaeyama Islands). All specimens of *T. hyacinthinus* in this study were collected from a sandy bottom (18 m depth) off Satsuma Peninsula,

Kyushu, Japan. Observations confirmed a symbiotic association between solitaires or pairs and the snapping shrimp *Alpheus randalli* Banner & Banner, 1980 (Alpheidae) (Sato & Motomura 2025).

***Tomiyamichthys oriens* Wibowo et al., 2026**

Tomiyamichthys oriens Wibowo, Pratiwi, Dharmayanthi, Tjiptadi, Tarmini, Priyadi & Kusumah, 2026 :69. Figs. 1-3. Type locality, Java Island, East Java Province, Banyuwangi Regency. Holotype: MZB 28902. Paratype: MZB 28903. Distribution: Currently known only off Banyuwangi, East Java, Indonesia. Wibowo et al. wrote: "According to local fishermen, the species inhabits sandy bottoms in shallow coastal waters. However, its ecological association with alpheid shrimps, typical of species of the genus *Tomiyamichthys*, has not been directly observed."

Genus: *Trimma* Jordan and Seale, 1906

***Trimma albicaudatum* Wada, Takase & Senou, 2022**

Trimma albicaudatum Wada, Takase & Senou, 2022:361, Figs. 1-5. Type locality, Izu Oceanic Park in Jogasaki Coast, east coast of Izu Peninsula, Sagami Bay, Shizuoka Prefecture, Honshu, Japan, depth 60 meters. Holotype (unique): KPM-NI 50326.

Distribution: *Trimma albicaudatum* has so far been collected only from the Izu Oceanic Park, western Sagami Bay, Japan, the present specimen having been caught from within a small recess on a rocky reef at a depth of 60m. In addition, several individuals of *T. albicaudatum* have been photographed on small rocky patches scattered along an otherwise sandy slope in depths of ca. 100m off Mactan Island, Visayas, the Philippines (Wada et al. 2022).

***Trimma berumeni* Peinemann et al., 2025**

Trimma berumeni Peinemann, Pombo-Ayora, Rich, Fox & Coker, 2025:80, Figs. 1-2. Type locality: inside cave of exposed reef wall, Farasan Banks, Red Sea, Saudi Arabia, depth 27 meters.

Holotype: ROM 116871. Paratypes: ROM 116872 (2), 116873 (1), 116874 (3).

Distribution: The species is present throughout much of the Farasan Banks in the southeastern Red Sea. Despite extensive collections in similar habitats along the Saudi Arabian coastline north of the Farasan Banks, from Jeddah to Tiran, we have not observed this species anywhere but the Farasan Banks. It is possible that the species is endemic to the southern half of the Red Sea. *Trimma berumeni* inhabits caves of exposed offshore reefs, where it moves along the surface of cave roofs and walls in small groups of three to ten individuals (occasionally it is also solitary). It is typically found deep within caves and is rarely seen within the first 80cm of a cave entrance. Specimens were collected at depths between 15 and 30m. While only two specimens were observed shallower than 20m, the species is relatively common in caves at 30m. Our collections and surveys were limited to 30m, but it is likely that the species extends to greater depths. We observed this species exclusively on reefs with steep walls that extend well into the mesophotic (Peinemann et al. 2025)

***Trimma cavicapum* Winterbottom, Brighton & Mason-Parker, 2024**

Trimma cavicapum Winterbottom, Brighton & Mason-Parker, 2024:39, Figs. 1-5. Type locality, about 1.7km south of Bijoutier Islet at Saint Francois Atoll, Alphonse Group, Amirantes, Seychelles, -7.0836°, 52.7328°, depth 22 - 28 meters. Holotype: ROM 114721. Paratypes: ROM 110174 (1 + two tissue specimens ROM T33012 and T33013), ROM 110170 (2).

Distribution: Positively recorded from the Alphonse Group of atolls, the southernmost islands in the Amirante chain, Indian Ocean, separated from the main Amirante ridge by 87km of deep ocean (>1000m). Recently, it has also been photographed on Astove Island, 645km to the southwest of the Seychelles. The species inhabits crevices and caves in steep-sloping reefs deeper than 18-20m. It has only been seen in such steep-sloping, coral-rich habitats on outer reefs facing

open ocean; the species was not observed during exploration of similar depth ranges around the same atolls in areas with different bathymetry and substrate type (very little coral, dominated by rock and algae, with gradual slopes). The species has not been observed farther north in the Amirante Islands (Winterbottom et al. 2024).

***Trimma citrum*, Winterbottom & Pyle, 2022**

Trimma citrum, Winterbottom & Pyle, 2022b:4, Figs. 1-2. Type locality, off the west coast of Tutuba Island, Vanuatu, depth 116 meters. Holotype (unique): BPBM 40787.

Distribution: currently known from a single specimen from deep water (116m) off Tutuba Island, just southeast of Espiritu Santo Island, Vanuatu. The habitat was a limestone rock-and-rubble slope with scattered patches of sand and small holes, crevices, and caves, and some scattered scleractinian, gorgonian, and soft corals. The water was clear, with low to moderate currents. No individuals were seen alive prior to capture.

***Trimma kalum* Winterbottom, 2020**

Trimma kalum Winterbottom, 2020:583, Figs. 1-3. Type locality, Uchelbeluu Reef (aka Short Drop-Off), Koror State, Palau, 7.27355, 134.02405, depth 73 meters. Holotype: ROM 80355. Paratypes: AMS I.17936-003 (13).

Distribution: Palau endemic.

***Trimma longispinum* Winterbottom, 2023**

Trimma longispinum Winterbottom, 2023:31, Figs. 1-2. Type locality: coral reef near the middle of the lagoon, Kiribati, Tabuaeran Atoll (old names are Line Island & Fanning Island), depth 6 - 7.5 meters. Holotype: BPBM 41799. Paratypes: BPBM 14094 (17), ROM 110165 (4).

Distribution: from coral reefs of Kiribati and Tabuaeran Atolls, Kiribati; probably present in the Marshall Islands (Enewetak Atoll) and possibly from Guam (Mariana Islands).

***Trimma novemstriatum* Harefa & Chen, 2025**

Trimma novemstriatum Harefa & Chen, 2025:63, Figs. 1-3. Type locality, Maoao, Gongliao District, New Taipei City, Taiwan, depth 8 - 12 meters.

Holotype (unique): NTOU P-2021-08-062.
Paratypes: NTOUP-2020-09-084 (3), NTOUP-2021-08-063 (1), NTOUP-2021-09-226 (1), NTOUP-2021-09-227 (1).

Distribution: northern and southeastern Taiwan.

***Trimma nubarum* Winterbottom, Bogorodsky & Alpermann, 2023**

Trimma nubarum Winterbottom, Bogorodsky & Alpermann, 2023:254, Figs. 1-4. Type locality, Malathu Island, Al Lith, Saudi Arabia, Red Sea, 19°45.108'N, 39°54.552'E, depth 22 - 23 meters. Holotype: SMF 35730. Paratypes: (9) KAUMM 469 (1), KAUMM 470 (3), KAUMM 471 (1); SMF 35729 (1), SMF 35732 (1), SMF 35734 (2). Distribution: Red Sea from the Gulf of Aqaba at Dahab south to central Saudi Arabia and to Saunders Reef off Eritrea in 16-29m. Considered to be endemic to the Red Sea. It has been observed hovering in aggregations of up to 15 individuals near the roofs of caves and moving to shelter under the cave roof when approached by divers.

***Trimma panemorfum* Winterbottom & Pyle, 2022**

Trimma panemorfum Winterbottom & Pyle, 2022a:596, Figs. 1-4. Type locality, Western side of Uchelbeluu Reef, Palau, depth 91.4 meters. Holotype: BPBM 37706. Paratypes: BPBM 41396 (1), ROM 110164 (1).

Distribution: Palau; Ryukyu Islands.

***Trimma taipinensis* Chang, Shen & Chen, 2025**

Trimma taipinensis Chang, Shen & Chen, 2025c:9, Figs. 1-2. Type locality: Taiping Island, South China Sea. Holotype (unique): NTOU TPI-20230624.

Distribution: Taiping Island, South China Sea.

***Trimma tigrinum* Chen & Harefa, 2024**

Trimma tigrinum Chen & Harefa, 2024:47, Figs. 1-2. Type locality: Jihue, Chenggong Township, Taitung County, Taiwan, depth 6 - 7 meters. Holotype: NTOUP 2008-07-294. Paratypes: NTOUP-2008-07-295 (2), NTOUP-2020-09-065 (4), NTOUP-2021-02-114 (1), NTOUP-2021-09-220 -221 -222 (1, 5, 6), NTOUP-2021-12-182 (5), NTOUP-2023-01-102 (1), NTOUP-2020-11-093 (4), NTOUP-2021-04-099 (3), NTOUP-2022-01-

050 -051 -052 (4, 1, 4), NTOUP-2021-08-059 (1). Distribution: northern and southeastern Taiwan.

**Genus: *Trimmatom* Winterbottom & Emery, 1981
Trimmatom lanyuensis Chen, Shen & Chang, 2025**

Trimmatom lanyuensis Chen, Shen & Chang, 2025:111, Figs. 1-2. Type locality: Yeyu, Lanyu (Orchid Island), Taitung County, Taiwan, R.O.C. Holotype: NTOU P-2003-07-205. Paratypes: NTOU P-2003-07-206-208 (1,1,1).

Distribution: The fish species is found only in the coastal waters off Lanyu Island; it is likely to occur in other nearby areas in the West Pacific region.

***Trimmatom novempunctatus* Chen & Harefa, 2025**

Trimmatom novempunctatus Chen & Harefa in Harefa & Chen, 2025:49, Figs. 1-2. Type locality, Wanlintong, Hengchun Township, Pingtung County, Taiwan, depth 5 - 6 meters. Holotype: NTOU P-2022-01-136. Paratypes: NTOUP-2020-11-093 (1), NTOUP-2021-12-187 (1), NTOUP-2022-01-137 (3), NTOUP-2022-01-138 (5), NTOUP-2022-11-158 (3).

Distribution: the coast of southeastern and southern Taiwan at depth of 5-8m.

***Trimmatom pharus* Winterbottom, 2001**

Comments: Besides the type locality on Anonyme Island, Seychelles, this species is widely distributed in the Indo-Pacific, with previous records from the Amirante Islands, the Chagos Archipelago, Indonesia, the Timor Sea, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Australia, the Philippines, and Japan. It was first recorded from Taiwan. This record fills the gap in the known range of the species and suggests that it might be widely distributed on western Pacific coral reefs (Harefa & Chen 2025)

***Trimmatom tetramaculatus* Harefa & Chen, 2025**

Trimmatom tetramaculatus Harefa & Chen 2025:53, Figs. 3-4. Type locality, Jihue, Chenggong Township, Taitung County, Taiwan, depth 5 - 6 meters. Holotype (unique): NTOU P-2022-11-157.

Distribution: reefs of Taitung, Taiwan.

Genus: *Valenciennea* Bleeker, 1856

***Valenciennea papuensis* Allen, Erdmann & Mambrasar, 2024**

Valenciennea papuensis Allen, Erdmann & Mambrasar in Allen & Erdmann 2024:1139, 1356, Figs. 1-3, 4E-H. Type locality, Arguni Island, off Kokas Village, Fakfak Peninsula, West Papua Province, Indonesia, depth 15 - 20 meters. Holotype: MZB 26495. Paratypes: MZB 26496 (3), WAM P.34827-001 (2), WAM P.35258-001 (2).

Distribution: West Papua (Indonesia) endemic.

***Valenciennea persica* Hoese & Larson, 1994**

Comments: new distribution: Northwestern Indian Ocean: Persian Gulf to Masirah Island, central Oman.

***Valenciennea schlieweni* Zarei, Motomura and Chakona, 2026**

Valenciennea schlieweni Zarei, Motomura and Chakona, 2026:357, Figs. 3-6. Type locality: off Riviere Banane, Rodrigues Island, Mauritius. Holotype: SAIAB 70000. Paratypes: SAIAB 68993 (1), SAIAB 79354 (1), SAIAB 78226 (1).

Distribution: western Indian Ocean (Tanzania, Kenya, Red Sea, Comoros, Mayotte, Madagascar, Seychelles, Chagos Archipelago, Maldives, and west India) and the Andamane Sea (Sumatra and Thailand). It inhabits clean, white-sand slopes, typically at depths greater than 20 m. The species occurs in pairs, each constructing its own burrow. Adults are almost always observed in pairs, swimming closely together near their hideouts.

***Valenciennea zaboae* Zarei, Motomura and Chakona, 2026**

Valenciennea zaboae Zarei, Motomura and Chakona, 2026:374. Figs. 15-16. Type locality: Aliwal Shoal, South Africa. Holotype: SAIAB 85445. Paratypes: SAIAB 247053 (3), SAIAB 8821 (1), SAIAB 88458 (1), SAIAB 51909 (1), SAIAB 51910 (1), SAIAB 78253 (1), SAIAB 79230 (1).

Distribution: Western Indian Ocean (South Africa,

Mozambique, Kenya, Tanzania, Comoros, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, Maldives). Individuals usually in pairs, hovering near burrows on sandy substrates with scattered live coral, along reef crests to 25m depth.

Genus: *Vanderhorstia* Smith, 1949

***Vanderhorstia pattiseery* Allen, Erdmann & Ichida, 2024**

Vanderhorstia pattiseery Allen, Erdmann & Ichida in Allen & Erdmann, 2024:990, 1360, Figs. 1-3. Type locality: Teluk Fofak, northern Waigeo Island, Raja Ampat Islands, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 00°2.215'N, 130°44.438'E, depth 40 meters. Holotype: MZB 26494. Paratype: WAM P.35266-001-000 (1).

Distribution: Raja Ampat Islands, West Papua (Indonesia); Cebu, Philippines.

***Vanderhorstia supersaiyan* Koeda, Hirasaka & Sato, 2025**

Vanderhorstia supersaiyan Koeda, Hirasaka & Sato, 2025:2, Figs. 1-2. Type locality, Off Ishigaki-jima Island, Okinawa, Japan, depth 210m. Holotype (unique): NSMT-P 151096 [ex URIL 48].

Distribution: known only from the holotype collected off Ishigaki-jima Island, Okinawa, southern Ryukyu Archipelago, southern Japan. The specimen was collected at a depth of 210 m on a sandy, rock-scattered bottom.

Genus: *Vanneaugobius* Brownell, 1978

***Vanneaugobius longignathus* Kovačić, Schliewen & Böhmer, 2025**

Vanneaugobius longignathus Kovačić, Schliewen & Böhmer in Schliewen, Wirtz, Böhmer, Deister, Rüber, Ramirez-Amaro et al. 2025:274, Figs. 2-5. Type locality, Off Água Izé, São Tomé Island, depth 26 meters. Holotype: ZSM 48375. Paratype: PMR VP 6169 (1).

Distribution: Currently, the species is only known from the collection site in 26 m depth off Água Izé, São Tomé Island, Eastern Atlantic. There were numerous rocky outcrops, varying in size from a

few to many square meters, on a sandy/muddy bottom. The rocky outcrops were covered with corals like *Schizoculina africana* and *Siderastrea radians*, various gorgonian species (*Muriceopsis* and *Leptogorgia* spp.), and whip coral (*Stichopathes* sp.). The goby *Wheelerigobius wirtzi* was also common in the same area, as the small scorpionfish *Scorpaenodes africanus*. The female specimen of *Vanneaugobius longignathus* was collected from rocky substrate, while the much lighter male specimen was collected on sand directly next to the same rocky substrate (Kovačić et al. 2025).

Genus: *Varicus* Böhlke and Robbins, 1961

***Varicus prometheus* Fuentes et al., 2023**

Varicus prometheus Fuentes, Baldwin, Robertson, Lardizábal & Tornabene 2023:162, Figs. 2-4. Type locality, Off Half Moon Bay, west End, island of Roatan, western Caribbean, 16.304°N, 86.598°W, depth 247m. Holotype (unique): UW 158119.

Distribution: off Roatan, Honduras, western Caribbean. The holotype was collected from the deep-reef slope at 247m on sand with Halimeda rubble.

***Varicus roatanensis*, Fuentes et al., 2023**

Varicus roatanensis, Fuentes, Baldwin, Robertson, Lardizábal & Tornabene 2023:170, Fig. 6. Type locality, Off Half Moon Bay, west End, island of Roatan, western Caribbean, 16.304°N, 86.598°W, depth 237 meters. Holotype (unique): UW 158127. Distribution: off Roatan, Honduras, western Caribbean. Collected at 237m. Specimen found on a silt-covered boulder with small 3–10 cm diameter caves and crevices.

Genus: *Zagadkogobius* Prokofiev

Tea and Larson (2023) wrote: “*Zagadkogobius ourlazon* was described by Prokofiev on the basis of the 18 mm SL holotype from south of the Anambas Islands in the Riau Archipelago, South China Sea. The specimen was trawled from a depth of 73 m and placed within the Ptereleotrinae. [...]

While some characters occur within the ptereleotrines, the combination of them, as well as the presence of large scales on the body, cheeks, and head, makes its identity as a species of ptereleotrine unlikely. These characters are more suggestive of species of *Tryssogobius* instead, which can appear ptereleotrine-like due to laterally compressed bodies, as well as filamentous first dorsal fins and lanceolate caudal fins in some species. Notably, *Tryssogobius* is distinct among gobiids in having large scales on the cheek, opercle, and head, and in having a lateral series of 24–26 large scales. One species of *Tryssogobius*, *T. quinquespinus*, is known to possess five dorsal-fin spines (Randall 2006), an unusual condition for gobiids, and here shared with *Zagadkogobius*. [...] One species of *Tryssogobius*, *T. quinquespinus*, is known to possess five dorsal-fin spines (Randall, 2006), an unusual condition for gobiids, and here shared with *Zagadkogobius*.”

Family: Odontobutidae

Genus: *Microdous* Li, He, Jang, Liu & Li, 2018

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

Microdous amblyrhynchus Hu, Lan & Li, 2023:5, Figs. 2-5A, 6-7. Type locality: unnamed tributary of the Hongshui River, upper reaches of the Xijiang River, Pearl River basin, Lihong Village, Yuhong Town, Lingyun County, Baize City, Guangxi, China, 24°26.21'N, 106°26.72'E, elevation about 870 meters. Holotype: SOU 1801010-7. Paratypes: SOU 1801010-8 (1), 1801010-1 (1), 1801010-2 (1) 1801010-3 (1).

Distribution: upper reaches of the Xijiang River, Pearl River basin, Guangxi, China. The Authors added: “*Microdous amblyrhynchus* can be found in small creeks or rivers with slow-moving, clear water and a rocky bottom. Some remains of chitin exoskeleton of crustaceans were found in the anus opening of the holotype, suggesting that *M. amblyrhynchus* is carnivorous. The male’s head would turn black with several orange dots on the body sides during their spawning seasons.”

***Microdous ampliseriatus* Endruweit, 2024**

Microdous ampliseriatus Endruweit, 2024:210, Figs. 114, 301. Type locality, Lahekou village, Jinxiu County, Laibin Prefecture, Guangxi Province, China, about 23°58'N, 110°11'E. Holotype: KIZ 2004013693. Paratypes: KIZ (13). Distribution: Liujiang River drainage, Xijiang River basin, Pearl River system, Guangxi (China).

***Microdous hanlini* Wang, Wei, He & Li, 2024**

Microdous hanlini Wang, Wei, He & Li, 2024:369, Figs. 2-3, 4A-B, 5-7A. Type locality, River of Du'an, Guangxi, China, 23°55.94'N, 108°6.07'E. Holotype: SOU 1801015-8. Paratypes: SOU 1801015-1 (1), 1801015-3 (1), 1801015-4 (1), 1801015-7 (1).

Distribution: Du'an, Guangxi, China, and possibly more widespread in the Pearl River basin. It was collected from a rapid-flowing spring with a rubble-bottom substrate and a vegetation-covered bank. Water depth 20-40cm.

***Microdous scharpfi* Endruweit, 2024**

Microdous scharpfi Endruweit, 2024:91, Figs. 26d, 28. Type locality, Malipo County, Wenshan Prefecture, Wenshan Province, China. Holotype: KIZ 2013000755. Paratypes: ANSP 21052 (3), ASIZB 7642-7643 (2), SNHM 7640-7641 (2).

Distribution: Lo River drainage, Wenshan Province, China, south to northern Vietnam.

Genus: *Neodontobutis* Chen and Kottelat, 2001

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

Neodontobutis lani Zhou & Li in Zhou, He, Wang, Li & Li 2022:115, Figs. 2-5a, 5c. Type locality: Zuojiang River [obtained from a farmers' market], Xijiang River subbasin, Pearl River basin, Longzhou Town, Chongzuo City, Guangxi, China. Holotype: SOU 1801007-1. Paratypes: SOU 1801007-3 (1), SOU 1801007-5 (1).

Distribution: Xijiang River drainage, Pearl River basin, Guangxi, China.

Family: Oxudercidae

Genus *Awaous* Valenciennes, 1837

Currently the following 21 species with their new synonymies and an updated distribution in

parenthesis are recognized (Parenti 2021; Keith & Mennesson 2026; Keith et al. 2026):

Awaous acritosus [distributed in South-eastern Indonesia (Pisang Is., Sumbawa), North-eastern Queensland (Australia) and southern New Guinea]; *A. aeneofuscus* (from eastern Africa, from Kenya to South Africa south of Algoa Bay, Madagascar and the Comoros islands; including as junior synonyms *A. macrorhynchus*, *A. hypselosoma*, *Gobius melanopterus*, *G. isognathus*, *G. madagascariensis* and *G. louveli*); *A. banana* (from the Western Atlantic: North Carolina south to Venezuela, including southern Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea); *A. bustamantei* (from the Gulf of Guinea islands); *A. commersoni* [including *G. nigripinnis* and *G. pallidus*; from the Mascarenes (Réunion Is, Mauritius and Rodrigues), Comoros and Madagascar]; *A. flavus* [from South America: coastal streams (Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, Suriname and Venezuela)]; *A. grammepomus* [including *melanocephalus* and *personatus* and distributed from Indonesia (Sumatera, Kalimantan, Java, Bali, Lombok, Flores, Timor, Ambon, Sulawesi, Sumbawa and Papua), Vietnam, Taiwan and South Japan to Vanuatu]; *A. guamensis* (from Micronesia, Guam, Solomon, Vanuatu, Fiji and New Caledonia); *A. jayakari* (from Oman, Yemen, Iran, Pakistan, and possibly also from wadi at Hatta, Hajar Mountains, United Arab Emirates); *lateristriga* [Senegal south to Angola, including Bioko (Equatorial Guinea), and São Tomé and Príncipe]; *litturatus* [from the Philippines]; *ocellaris* [occurring Solomon, Vanuatu, Fiji, New Caledonia, northern Australia (Queensland), Futuna, Samoa, Cook Islands and French Polynesia]; *stamineus* (endemic to the Hawaiian Islands); *A. stoliczkae* (endemic to Andaman Islands); *striatus* [including the recently described *Awaous motla* and occurring in India mainly from Tamil Nadu in Andhra Pradesh regions, to Mahanadi River between Sonepur (Subarnapur District) and Kantilo (Nayagarh District) of Odisha region]; *tajasica* [Southwestern

Atlantic: Piauí south to Santa Catarina (Brazil endemic]; *transandeanus* [from Southern North America, Central America, northwestern South America: Pacific Slope of Mexico south to Peru, including southern Gulf of California (Mexico)]. The status of *Awaous gutum* is uncertain (see Keith & Mennesson 2026), and the four new species: *dayi*, *keralaensis*, *maculatus*, and *myanmarensis*.

***Awaous dayi* Keith and Mennesson, 2026**

Awaous dayi Keith and Mennesson, 2026:43, fig. 14. Type locality, Orissa (now Odisha), India. Holotype (unique): MNHN -IC A-0011.

Distribution: Bangladesh and India mainly in the Odisha region.

***Awaous keralaensis* Keith and Mennesson, 2026**

Awaous keralaensis Keith and Mennesson, 2026:42, Fig. 13. Type locality, Kalindi River, North Kanara, India. Holotype: NTM S15937-001. Paratypes: NTM S.15937-002 (4); MNHN-IC 2023-0320 (2); NRM 12148 (1).

Distribution: It lives in small, clear rivers with sand or gravel bottoms, or in large, turbid rivers with muddy bottoms, in India, mainly on the Malabar coast of the Arabian Sea. Amphidromous.

***Awaous maculatus* Keith, Mennesson & Hubert, 2026**

Awaous maculatus Keith, Mennesson & Hubert in Keith, Mennesson, Sauri, Busspn, Limon, Nurjirana, Sukmono, Darhuddin & Hubert, 2026:164, figs., 1-2. Type locality: Ovana River, Ranongga, Solomon Is. Holotype: MNHN-IC 2023-0324. Paratypes: MZB.Fish.28730 (1), MZB.Fish.28731 (ex BIF 03805) (1), MNHN -IC 2018-0536 (ex BIF 05200) (1), MNHN-IC 2018-0540 (1), MNHN-IC 2017-0330 (1), MNHN-IC 2017-0344; SMF 1730 (2), SMF 40291 (1), SMF 6914 (1); NTM S.15782-001 (5).

Distribution: occurs in Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, Indonesia (Lombok, Flores, Timor, Ambon, Sulawesi, Sumbawa), Papua New Guinea (West New Britain), the Solomon Islands and Northern Australia. Supposed to be amphidromous, it is omnivorous and feeds on

aquatic insects and small crustaceans. It lives in small clear rivers with sand or gravel bottoms.

Comments: This widely distributed species has often been confused in literature with *A. ocellaris*, the only known species in the Pacific Ocean with a large, white-edged black spot on the first dorsal fin. This has led to repetitive errors in many books and papers, masking the reality of the existence of both species with their own genetic and morphological characteristics, since the data have often been mixed up (Keith et al. 2026).

***Awaous striatus* (Day, 1868)**

Awaous (Awaous) motla Seth, Roy, Sura, Puvala, Mishra, & Mohapatra, 2023:4, Figs. 2-4, 7. Type locality: Mahanadi River near Sonapur, Subarnapur district, Odisha, India. Holotype: EBRC/ZSI F14041. Paratypes: (20) EBRC/ZSI/F14042 (7), F14074 (6), F15716 (3), F15717 (4).

Distribution: South Asia: middle Mahanadi River basin, Odisha, India.

Comments: The Authors wrote: “The local communities have been consuming this species in both fresh and dry conditions. The new species has high commercial value, as it is sold at a high price in both fresh and dried forms. Considering its market value, possible extent of exploitation, and area of occurrence, the species needs special conservation attention for sustainable utilization” (Seth et al. 2023). *Awaous motla* Seth et al. (2023) is a synonym of *Awaous striatus* (Day, 1868) according to Keith & Mennesson 2026.

***Awaous myanmarensis* Keith and Mennesson, 2026**

Awaous myanmarensis Keith and Mennesson, 2026:40, Fig. 12. Type locality, Powathaing, Chaung, Myanmar. Holotype: NRM 69600. Paratypes (15): NRM 69595 (4); NRM 40761 (3); NRM 69596 (2); NRM 58023 (1); NRM 69597 (3); MNHN -IC 2023-0319 (2).

Distribution: currently known from Myanmar and India; it lives in clear rivers with sand or gravel bottoms. Amphidromous.

Genus *Brachygobius* Bleeker, 1874

***Brachygobius jennie* Tian et al., 2026**

Brachygobius jennie Tian, Wu, Lan, Lavoué & Huang, 2026:855, Figs. 2-4. Type locality, Hengqin Island, Guangdong Province, China. Holotype: SYS p003206. Paratypes (31): SYS p003207–p003236 (31).

Distribution: currently known from Hengqin Island, Guangdong Province, southern China. The authors added: “This extends the distribution of the genus *Brachygobius* northeastward, in a subtropical region. Species habitat consists of mangrove wetlands with clean brackish water, slow current, and silty bottom. A COI sequence archived in GenBank (Accession number: KT951754) indicates that the species is also present in the Leizhou Peninsula, China (21.35°N, 110.55°E) (Zhang et al. 2016), approximately 300 km southwest of Hengqin Island.”

Genus: *Ctenogobius* Gill, 1858

Pezold (2022) has reviewed the genus and wrote: “The genus *Ctenogobius* Gill 1858 has had a confused history due to an inaccurate original description of the type species and lost type specimens. Many species were misassigned to the genus, especially from Asia. The genus was recently diagnosed by a unique combination of characters and restricted to the Atlantic and eastern Pacific regions.” Fifteen species are included in the genus: *Ctenogobius lepturus* occurs in estuaries of the eastern Atlantic Ocean, and two species are known from eastern Pacific Ocean estuaries, *C. manglicola* and *C. sagittula*. The remaining 12 species inhabit estuaries, seagrass beds and reefs of the western Atlantic Ocean. The western Atlantic species are *C. boleosoma*, *C. claytoni*, *C. fasciatus*, *C. phenacus*, *C. pseudofasciatus*, *C. saepepallens*, *C. shufeldti*, *C. smaragdus*, *C. stigmaticus*, *C. stigmaturus*, *C. thorsopsis* and *C. apogonus*, a new species from Brazil. Two nominal species previously included in the genus *Ctenogobius*, namely *Rhinogobius punctatus* Oshima, 1926 and *Ctenogobius clarki*

Evermann & Shaw 1927 are regarded as synonym of *Acentrogobius caninus* (Valenciennes, 1837) and *Acanthogobius hasta* (Temminck & Schlegel 1845), respectively.

***Ctenogobius apogonus* Pezold, 2022**

Ctenogobius apogonus Pezold, 2022:73, Fig. 2. Type locality, Atafona, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Holotype: MCP 54774 [ex ANSP 121211]. Paratypes: ANSP 121210 (2); FMNH 93256 (1), 93258 (10), 93268 (4), 93278 (15), 93280 (2), 86668 (5); MAPA 1498 (1), 1501 (2), 1718 (3); MCZ 46857 (2); UF 34198 (2), 34199 (1), 34200 (4); UFRGS 0701 (1), 0946 (1), 0952 (1), 1023 (3). Distribution: Western Atlantic: Parnaíba, Piauí south to Rio Grande do Sol (Brazil). This species is common in rivers and estuaries in Rio Grande do Sol (Roberto E. Reis, pers. comm. in Pezold, 2022). Reis also reports its occurrence in salinities ranging from fresh to nearly marine in the vicinity of Tramandai Lagoon. In freshwater, he has taken this species with *Gobionellus oceanicus*, while in the lagoon it co-occurs with that species and *Ctenogobius boleosoma*. Three of the specimens examined were obtained in mangroves at Parnaíba by Tyson Roberts.

Genus: *Economidichthys* Bianco, Bullock, Miller & Roubal, 1987

***Economidichthys mornosensis* Freyhof, Geiger & Zogaris, 2026**

Economidichthys mornosensis Freyhof, Geiger & Zogaris, 2026:28, Figs. 2-3, 6. Type locality: Chiliadou spring, about 2 km west of Monastiraki, Greece, 38.4070, 21.9180. Holotype: ZMB 39312. Paratypes: FSJF 4188 (30), FSJF 4187 (1). Distribution: springs and spring-fed streams, Mornos River delta, Greece. *Economidichthys mornosensis* is a species of conservation concern and may meet the criteria for classification as Critically Endangered globally. It has a very small global range of no more than 5 km² of land area within scattered springs, relic distributary channels and ditches, where it seems to be scarce and localised (Freyhof et al. 2026).

Genus: *Eugnathogobius* Smith, 1931

***Eugnathogobius ganuensis* Koreeda, Seah & Motomura, 2025.**

Eugnathogobius ganuensis Koreeda, Seah [Y. G.] & Motomura, 2025:2, Figs. 1-4. Type locality, Drainage ditch at Jalan Permint Perdana, Seberang Takir, Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu, Malaysia. Holotype: UMTF 13296. Paratypes: (4) KAUM-I 219716, 219718 and 219721; UMTF 13297.

Distribution: the species is currently known only from the type locality, a drainage ditch, comprising concrete blocks, on the lower reach of the Terengganu River basin (Malaysia). A shallow layer of sandy sediment covered the bottom surface. The ditch contained fresh water at low tide, although it was within a tidal area; the water level changed with the incoming/outgoing tides. *Mugilogobius chulae*, *Mugilogobius rambaiiae*, and *Oxyeleotris urophthalmus* were observed together with *Eugnathogobius ganuensis*.

***Eugnathogobius mas* (Hora, 1923)**

Glossogobius mas Hora, 1923, Mem. Indian Mus., v. 5: 742, Fig. 23 (Samal Id, Rambha Bay, Off Barkul, India). Syntypes: ZSI (6) lost during WWII.

Eugnathogobius microps Smith [H.M.], 1931, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus., v. 79 (2873): 37, Fig. 18 (Bangpakong River, central Thailand). Holotype (unique): USNM 90316.

Distribution: Southern Asia: in the Vellar River estuary of Tamil Nadu (India), Thailand and southern Vietnam.

Comments: synonymy established by Larson et al. (2022). *Eugnathogobius microps* Smith was previously listed as a valid name for this species.

***Eugnathogobius taiwanensis* (Chen, Shao & Huang 2024)**

Calamiana taiwanensis Chen, Shao & Huang, 2024:215, Figs. 2-4A, 5. Type locality: Zhuan River estuary, Yilan, Taiwan. Holotype: NTOUP 2012-04-135. Paratypes: ASIZP0081789 (1). NTOUP 2012-04-136 (1), NTOUP 2012-04-137

(3), NTOUP 2012-04-139 (1).

Distribution: So far, this new species is known only from brackish water habitats in northern Taiwan (Zhuan River estuary).

Genus: *Gobionellus* Girard, 1858

***Gobionellus hastatus* Girard, 1858**

Gobionellus hastatus Girard, 1858:168. Type locality, St. Joseph Island, Texas, U.S.A. Holotype (unique): USNM 645 (lost). See also Girard 1859:25, Pl. 12 (figs. 7-8).

Distribution: Western Atlantic: western and southwestern Gulf of Mexico endemic (Texas/U.S.A. and Mexico).

Comments: A valid species according to Page et al. (2023:122) and Fricke et al. (2024:317)

Genus *Ilogton* Endruweit, 2024

Ilogton Endruweit, 2024:204. Neuter. Type species *Ilogton ilogton* Endruweit 2024. Type by original designation (and monotypic).

***Ilogton ilogton* Endruweit 2024**

Ilogton ilogton Endruweit 2024:204, Figs. 112, 298-299. Type locality: Cagayan River, Muta village, Kasibu County, Nueva Vizcaya Province, Luzon Island, Philippines. Holotype: PNM 15678. Paratypes: PNM 15679-15681 (3), 15682-15685 (4), SEAFDEC 7765-7772 (8).

Distribution: Cagayan River drainage, Nueva Vizcaya Province, Luzon Island, Philippines.

Genus: *Lentipes* Günther, 1861

***Lentipes adelphizonus*, Watson & Kottelat, 2006**

Comments: regarded as a junior synonym of *Lentipes mindanaoensis* Chen 2004 (Jhuang et al. 2025:10)

***Lentipes solomonensis* Jenkins, Allen & Boseto, 2008**

Comments: treated as a junior synonym of *Lentipes kaaea* Watson, Keith & Marquet 2002 (Keith et al. 2021:118).

***Lentipes bunagaya* Maeda & Kobayashi 2021**

Lentipes bunagaya Maeda & Kobayashi in Maeda, Kobayashi, Palla, Shinzato, Koyanagi et al.

2021:18, Figs. 17-19, 23. Type locality, Okinawa Island, Japan. Holotype: NSMT-P 136935. Paratype: URB P 48887 (1).

Distribution: Okinawa Island, Japan and Taiwan.

***Lentipes kijimuna* Maeda & Kobayashi 2021**

Lentipes kijimuna Maeda & Kobayashi in Maeda, Kobayashi, Palla, Shinzato, Koyanagi et al. 2021:16, Figs. 14-16. Type locality, Okinawa Island, Japan. Holotype: NSMT-P 136934. Paratypes: URM-P 48880 (1), URM-P 48882 (1), URM-P 48883 (1), URM-P 48886 (1).

Distribution: Okinawa and Ishigaki Islands (Japan), Taiwan and probably Cebu (Philippines).

***Lentipes niasensis* Harefa & Chen 2022**

Lentipes niasensis Harefa & Chen, 2022:58, Figs. 1-5. Type locality: Humogo River, tributary of Idanoi River, Gunungsitoli City, Nias Island, North Sumatera Province, Indonesia, 1°11'30.1"N, 97°38'31.8"E. Holotype: MZB 25339. Paratypes: NTOU P-2019-09-147 (6).

Distribution: *Lentipes niasensis* is currently known only from the Humogo River, a tributary of the Idanoi River, in Gunungsitoli City, Nias Island, North Sumatera Province, Indonesia. The collection site featured a moderately swift current and rocky substratum. The new species appears to be rare compared to the sympatric *Sicyopus zosterophorus* Bleeker, 1856 and *Stiphodon* sp. (Harefa & Chen 2022).

***Lentipes palawanirufus* Maeda & Palla 2021**

Lentipes palawanirufus Maeda & Palla in Maeda, Kobayashi, Palla, Shinzato, Koyanagi et al., 2021:21, Figs. 20-22. Type locality, Estrella Falls, Narra, Palawan Island, the Philippines. Holotype: NSMT-P 136936. Paratypes: (17) NSMT-P 136937 (1); URM-P 48910–48913 (4), URM-P 48915 and 48917–48919 (3); WPU-PPC-P 36–38 (3), WPU-PPC-P 40–41 (2), WPU-PPC-P 42–48 (5)

Distribution: Palawan Island (Philippines).

***Lentipes ptasan* Jhuang, Nañola, Li & Liao 2025.**

Lentipes ptasan Jhuang, Nañola, Li & Liao, 2025:2, Figs. 1, 2a, 3-6a, 7a-b, 11c. Type locality, Upper Shimen stream, Toucheng Township, Yilan

County, Taiwan. Holotype: ASIZP 0082286. Paratypes: ASIZP0082287–0082288 (2); DOS10026 (1); PNM15807–15812 (6).

Distribution: Shimen stream, Taiwan, and Bocay-el Falls, Mindanao Island, Philippines (presumed amphidromous).

Genus: *Luciogobius* Gill, 1859

Four species previously classified in *Luciogobius* (*L. ama*, *L. koma*, *L. saikaiensis*, and *Luciogobius* sp. 1 sensu Akihito et al., 2013) have been referred to *Inu* (see Shibukawa et al. 2020). At least 16 undescribed species are known to exist from Japanese brackish and freshwater.

***Luciogobius chaojinensis* Chen et al., 2024**

Luciogobius chaojinensis Chen, Ren, Jiang, Wang & Chang, 2024:201, Figs. 1-3. Type locality, Chaojin Park, Keelung City, Taiwan. Holotype: NTOUP 2006-05-321. Paratypes: NTOUP 2006-05-322 (2).

Distribution: Chaojin Park, Keelung City, northern Taiwan. It is a coastal species of Taiwan. However, it is still possible to find it in other localities in northern Taiwan, even though it is largely confined to Taiwanese waters.

***Luciogobius delicatus*, Chang, Shen & Chen, 2025**

Luciogobius delicatus, Chang, Shen & Chen, 2025:28, Figs. 1-2. Type locality, Londong, New Taipei City, Taiwan, R.O.C. Holotype (unique): NTOU P-2006-06-310.

Distribution: To date, this species has only been found in the coastal region of New Taipei City in Taiwan. It is an intertidal species on the island. There is a high possibility that it is a species endemic to Taiwan.

***Luciogobius dongyinensis* Chen et al., 2024**

Luciogobius dongyinensis, Chen, Shao, Chou, Chen & Chan, 2024:195, Figs. 5-7. Type locality, Beiao, Dongyin Island, Matsu Islands, Lianjiang County, Taiwan. Holotype (unique): NTOUP 2023-05-305.

Distribution: known only from Dongyin Island, Matsu Islands, Lianjiang County, Taiwan. It is an intertidal species on the island.

***Luciogobius griseus*, Koreeda, Maeda & Motomura 2023**

Luciogobius sp. 2: Maeda et al., 2008: 166, fig. 2a, b (Aritsu Beach, Okinawa-jima Island, Okinawa Islands, Okinawa Pref., Japan).

Luciogobius platycephalus B: Yamada et al., 2009: 6 (Imazato, Amami-oshima Island, Amami Islands, Kagoshima Pref., Japan; Zatsun, Okinawa-jima Island, Okinawa Islands, Okinawa Pref., Japan).

Luciogobius sp. 1: Maeda, 2014: 1249 (referred to Maeda et al. 2008).

Luciogobius griseus, Koreeda, Maeda & Motomura 2023:392, Figs. 1-3, 5E-F. Type locality, Rocky coast of Imazato, Yamato, Oshima-gun, Amami-oshima island, Amami Islands, Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan, Holotype: KAUM-I 144559. Paratypes: BMNH 2023.7.19.1 (1); ANSP 208665 (1); AMS I. 51113-001 (1); KAUM -I. 163085-163088 (4), KAUM -I. 163090 (1), KAUM -I. 163091 (1), KAUM -I. 163250 (1), KAUM-I. 163251 (1), KAUM -I. 163253-163257 (4), KAUM M-I. 163183-163187 (4), KAUM -I. 144560 (1), KAUM-I. 144658 (1), KAUM-I. 144656 (1), KAUM -I. 143835-143837 (3), KAUM-I. 144028 (1), KAUM-I. 144029 (1); KAUM-I. 154202-154205 (4), KAUM-I. 180992-180994 (3), KAUM-I. 180996; USNM 445731 (1).

Distribution: Nansei, Yaku-shima, Amami-oshima, Tokuno-shima and Okinawa-jima Islands, subtropical Japan. Except on Tokuno-shima and Honohoshi Beach (Amami-oshima), all adult specimens were collected at low tide from just under rocky gravel or at depths of 5-10cm in intertidal sediment subjected to freshwater runoff from springs or rivers. At Tokuno-shima and Honohoshi Beach sites, only a few small individuals were found, 20–30 cm deep in deposited gravels. In this study, larger individuals were found only in coastal areas influenced by river mouths or freshwater springs. Such habitats were strongly influenced by freshwater flowing through the interstitial spaces of gravel or

sediment. At the Zatsun River, no individuals were observed when the river mouth was completely closed, and freshwater inflow to the adjacent gravel area was restricted, whereas many were observed when the river mouth was open, releasing considerable freshwater to the gravel deposits. The species may inhabit deep underground gravel layers or the hyporheic zone of brackish water areas, moving to surface gravel layers as the freshwater input increases (Koreeda et al. 2023).

***Luciogobius huatungensis* Chen et al., 2024**

Luciogobius huatungensis Chen, Ren, Jiang, Wang & Chang 2024:205, Figs. 6-9. Type locality, Hualien River basin, Ji-An Village, Hualien County, Taiwan. Holotype: NTOU P-2020-05-205. Paratypes: NTOU P-2020-05-206 (7).

Distribution: eastern Taiwan. It can be seen as either coastal species or an inland-water species on the island. Some field collection records of the species have been obtained from river basins in southern Taitung County, Taiwan.

***Luciogobius matsuensis* Chen et al., 2024**

Luciogobius matsuensis Chen, Shao, Cho, Chen & Chan, 2024:192, Figs. 2-4. Type locality, Zhuluo, Nangan Island, Matsu Islands, Lianjiang County, Taiwan. Holotype: NTOU P-2023-05-306. Paratypes: NTOU P-2023-05-307 (2).

Distribution: Matsu Islands, Lianjiang County, Taiwan.

***Luciogobius newtaipeiensis* Chen et al., 2024**

Luciogobius newtaipeiensis Chen, Ren, Jiang, Wang & Chang, 2024:208, Figs. 7-9. Type locality: coast area near Longdong Bay, New Taipei City, Taiwan. Holotype: NTOUP 2023-05-305. Paratype: NTOUP 2023-05-306 (1).

Distribution: New Taipei City, Taiwan. It is a coastal species on the island. There is a high possibility that it is a species endemic to Taiwan.

***Luciogobius opisthoproctus* Chen & Liao, 2024**

Luciogobius opisthoproctus Chen & Liao, 2024:244, Figs. 3-6. Type locality: Mouth of Daxi Creek, Yilan County, Taiwan, 24°56.48'N, 121°53.72'E. Holotype: ASIZP 0081790.

Paratypes: (17) ASIZP0081791-3 (3), ASIZP0081794 (1); DOS09993-1 (1), DOS09993-2 (1), DOS09993-3 (1), DOS09993-4 (1), DOS09993-5 (1), DOS09993-6 (1), DOS09994-1 (1); NMMB-P39322-7 (6).

Distribution: Northeastern and southeastern Taiwan. This species mainly inhabits shallow gravel creeks near coastal river mouths.

***Luciogobius punctilineatus* Koreeda & Motomura, 2022**

Luciogobius sp.: Koreeda & Motomura, 2021: 47, fig. 8A–E. Type locality, Shimokoshiki-shima island, Koshiki Islands, Kagoshima Pref., Japan.

Luciogobius sp. 11 Ito & Okumura, 2021: 4, fig. 4 (Kaifu, Tokushima Pref., Japan)

Luciogobius punctilineatus Koreeda & Motomura, 2022:138, Figs. 1-5. Type locality: Mouth of Okawa River, Okawa, Akune, Kagoshima, southwestern Kyushu, Japan. Holotype: KAUM-I 156161. Paratypes: (20) KAUM-I.

Distribution: southern Japan. Most specimens were collected from gravel in the vicinity of freshwater springs near coastal river mouths (Fig. 7), but not from the rivers or river mouths themselves. On Amami-oshima Island, all specimens were collected from the gravel layer (with a freshwater spring 10 cm below the surface) on a sandy beach 100 m west of the Heda River mouth. *Luciogobius punctilineatus* was abundant in the above-mentioned habitats, often occurring together with *Luciogobius* sp. 4 sensu Maeda et al. 2008, although suitable habitats for *L. punctilineatus* were more limited than those of the latter (Koreeda & Motomura 2022).

***Luciogobius* sp. 7 sensu Shibukawa et al., 2019**

Currently known from Japan, Shizuoka, Wakayama and Kochi prefectures (Shibukawa et al. 2019; Maeda & Hirashima 2021; Okumura et al. 2023). The species prefers gravel deposits on beaches, rather than rocky coasts (Shibukawa et al. 2019).

Genus: *Oligolepis* Bleeker, 1874

***Oligolepis goni* Zarei et al., 2026**

Gobius acutipennis (not Valenciennes): Barnard, 1927:823.

Oligolepis sp. Larson in Heemstra et al., 2022:163.

Oligolepis goni Zarei, Bills, Motomura, Kovačić and Chakona, 2026:5, Figs. 2, 3. Type locality: Mlalazi River estuary, South Africa. Holotype: SAIAB 247022. Paratypes: SAIAB 44278 (5), SAIAB 189466 (2), SAIAB 193775 (1).

Distribution: recorded from muddy estuaries, coastal bays, lagoons and mangals, mangroves, seagrass beds and the lower reaches of rivers (e.g., about 12 km upstream of the Larde River estuary, Mozambique; about 5 km upstream of the Govuro River estuary, Mozambique; about 2 km upstream of the St Lucia estuary, South Africa; and about 1 km upstream of the Mukurumudzi River estuary, Kenya) along the east coast of Africa, from the Great Fish River estuary in the Eastern Cape, South Africa, northward to Mida Creek, Kenya. The occurrence of the species in Madagascar and the Seychelles awaits confirmation (Zarei et al. 2026). It has been recorded across a broad salinity range (0-35‰). The species appears to be almost entirely confined to estuaries. Juveniles and adults typically inhabit shallow waters, where they feed primarily on small crustaceans, other invertebrates, and detritus.

Genus: *Oxyurichthys* Bleeker, 1857

***Oxyurichthys jiwaniensis* Panhwar & Saleem, 2026**

Oxyurichthys jiwaniensis Panhwar & Saleem, 2026:551, Figs. 2a, 2b

Distribution: currently known only from Jiwani Hor, Balochistan. North Arabian Sea, a muddy, swampy habitat that supports a single mangrove species, *Avicennia marina* (Panhwar & Saleem, 2026).

***Oxyurichthys omanensis* Zarei, Al Jufaili & Esmaeili, 2022**

Oxyurichthys omanensis Zarei, Al Jufaili & Esmaeili, 2022:365, Figs. 2-6. Type locality: Yeti (Yiti) mudflat/estuary at Yeti village, Muscat, Oman. Holotype: ZM-CBSU S105-19. Paratypes:

ZM-CBSU S105 (11).

Distribution: Western Indian Ocean: East Africa, Gulf of Oman (Oman), Mayotte and Madagascar east to Kerala (India). This species is a demersal, marine species that inhabits shallow soft substrate at depths of less than 2m. It is usually found living in a burrow within the sediment (Çiçek et al. 2024; Zarei et al. 2025).

Genus: *Redigobius* Herre, 1927

***Redigobius fotuno* Kobayashi et al., 2024**

Redigobius fotuno Kobayashi, Sumarto, Mokodongan, Lawelle, Masengi & Yamahira 2025 [2024]:56 [2], Figs. 2-6, 9a. Type locality: Fotuno Fountain, Wakumoro Village, Muna Island, Sulawesi Tenggara Province, Indonesia. Holotype: MZB 26796. Paratypes: MZB 26797–26804 (8); NSMT-P 147117–147123 (7).

Distribution: presently known only from the type locality, a freshwater sinkhole on Muna Island, Sulawesi Tenggara Province, Indonesia. Individuals of the new species were usually seen on the bottom of the sinkhole, but sometimes hovered more than 30 cm above the bottom. Nuptial males were occasionally observed spreading their fins in interactions with other males and adult females (Kobayashi et al., 2024).

Genus: *Rhinogobius* Gill, 1859

Pseudorhinogobius aporus Zhong & Wu, 1998:149. Previously regarded as valid as *Rhinogobius aporus* (Parenti 2021:354), it is presently treated as a synonym of *Rhinogobius lentiginis* (Wu & Zheng 1985) (Endrueit 2024:137 as *Pseudorhinogobius*).

Rhinogobius atripinnatus Smith, 1931:45 is a synonym of *Aulopareia unicolor* (Valenciennes 1837), not valid as *Aulopareia atripinnata* (Smith 1931) (Larson & Jaafar 2022:508)

Ctenogobius bedfordi Regan 1908:62, Pl. 3, fig. 1. A synonym of *Tridentiger obscurus* (Temminck & Schlegel 1845). Previously regarded as valid as *Rhinogobius bedfordi* (Regan 1908).

***Rhinogobius cervicosquamus* (Wu, Lu & Ni 1986)**
Ctenogobius cervicosquamus, Wu, Lu & Ni in Wu & Ni 1986:291. Neotype designated by Endrueit 2024:158. Previously as a synonym of *Rhinogobius leavelli* (Herre 1935), possibly valid as *Rhinogobius cervicosquamus* (Wu, Lu & Ni 1986).

Distribution: Hainan Island, China.

Rhinogobius ponkouensis Huang & Chen, 2007:106, Figs. 5-6, 9. Regarded as valid according to Chen et al. (2024:377) and Chen & Wang (2025:212). Synonym of *Rhinogobius lungwoensis* Huang & Chen 2007 as *Zhuquilla lungwoensis* (Huang & Chen 2007) (Endrueit 2024:181).

Rhinogobius schultzei Herre, 1927:185, previously regarded as valid as *Rhinogobius schultzei* Herre 1927 -- (Kottelat 2013:414 [ref. 32989] with question (Parenti 2021:362), now possibly a *Mugilogobius* or *Pseudogobius* (Larson & Hammer 2021:79 [ref. 38276]).

***Rhinogobius allornatus* (Endrueit, 2024)**

Sinogobius (*Sinogobius*) *allornatus* Endrueit, 2024:163, Figs. 33, 94, 262. Type locality: Shihe River, Minjiang River, Yangtze River basin, Binglingdian village, Esmeishan County, Leshan Prefecture, Sichuan Province, China. Holotype: ASIZB 6038. Paratypes: ANSP, ASIZB, BFU, SNHM.

Distribution: East Asia: Minjiang River drainage, Yangtze River basin, Sichuan (China).

***Rhinogobius amoniceps* Endrueit, 2024**

Pseudorhinogobius amoniceps Endrueit, 2024:128, Figs. 44, 78, 223. Type locality: Weng'an River, Wujiang River, Yangtze River basin, Zhujiashan National Reserve, Weng'an County, Qiannan Prefecture, Guizhou Province, China. Holotype: KIZ 1998000896. Paratypes: KIZ 1998000890-895 (6), 897-904 (8).

Distribution: East Asia: Weng'an River drainage, Yangtze River basin, Guizhou (China).

***Rhinogobius aonumai* Suzuki et al. 2022**

Rhinogobius brunneus (not of Temminck & Schlegel): Hayashi, 1984: 259.

Rhinogobius sp. YB: Iwata, 1989: 598 (in part: Iriomote-jima Island).

Rhinogobius aonumai Suzuki, Oseko, Yamasaki, Kimura & Shibukawa, 2022:12, Figs. 1-8, 17A. Type locality, Hinaigawa River, upper reaches above Pinaisara Fall (total vertical height 58.7 meters), Iriomote-jima Island, Yaeyama Group of the Ryukyu Islands, Japan, elevation 104 meters. Holotype: OMNH P 40256. Paratypes: (28) KPM-NI 59987 (formerly OMNH-P 40254), and 59988 (formerly OMNH-P 40255) (2), KPM-NI 59984, 59985 and 59986 (3); NSMT-P 138485 and 138486 (2); OMNH-P 40257 (1), OMNH-P 40849 and 40852 (2), OMNH-P 40832 and 40836 (2), OMNH-P 43694 (1), OMNH-P 43162 and 43165 (2), OMNH-P 43153 and 43156 (2), OMNH-P 40533 and 40537 (2), OMNH-P 40040 (1), OMNH-P 43689, 43690, 43691 and 43796 (4), OMNH-P 40323 and 40327 (2); SPMN-PI 46248 (formerly OMNH-P 40042) and SPMN-PI 46249 (formerly OMNH-P40043) (2).

Rhinogobius aonumai ishigakiensis Suzuki, Oseko, Yamasaki, Kimura & Shibukawa 2022:22, Figs. 9-15, 17B. Type locality, Sakuta-gawa River, upper reaches above some falls (total vertical height about 100 meters), Ishigaki-jima Island, Yaeyama Group of the Ryukyu Islands, Japan, elevation 165 meters. Holotype: SPMN PI 49269. Paratypes: (11) KPM-NI 65589 and 65588 (2); OMNH-P 40912 and 40914 (2), OMNH-P 48920, 48922, 48923 and 48924 (4), OMNH-P 40911 and 40913; SPMN-PI 49270 (1).

Distribution: *Rhinogobius aonumai aonumai* is known only from Iriomote-jima Island, the Yaeyama Group of the Ryukyu Islands, Japan. On this island, it is seen in the upper reaches of freshwater streams above waterfalls in the montane areas of the Geta-gawa, Hinaigawa, Kura-gawa, Nakara-gawa, Nishida-gawa, Urauchi-gawa, and Yuchin-gawa rivers, and in the upper reaches of swift freshwater streams without waterfalls of the Aira-gawa and Kuira-gawa rivers. The subspecies is usually found in small pools of streams, called “Fuchi” in Japanese (Suzuki et al.

2022). *Rhinogobius aonumai ishigakiensis* is known only from Ishigaki-jima Island, the Yaeyama Group of the Ryukyu Islands, Japan. In this island, it is seen in the upper reaches of freshwater streams above waterfalls in montane areas of Sakuta-gawa River, and the upper streams above Maezato Dam of Miyaragawa River and Sokobaru Dam of Sokobaru-gawa River of Miyara-gawa River System (Suzuki et al. 2022).

***Rhinogobius baborinisanensis*, Chen & Yeh, 2024**
Rhinogobius baborinisanensis, Chen & Yeh, 2024:334, Figs. 1-5. Type locality, Small tributary of Dar-An River basin, Maioli County, Taiwan, ROC. Holotype: NTOUP 2021-12-651. Paratypes: NTOUP-2021-12-652 (11), NTOUP-2022-04-255 (4), NTOUP-2022-05-266 (5).

Distribution: The new species is endemic to freshwater in Taiwan. It is well known for its distribution range, which includes several small tributaries of the Dar-A River basin, Miaoli County, northern Taiwan.

***Rhinogobius bufonius* Endruweit 2024**

Rhinogobius bufonius Endruweit 2024:152, Figs. 89, 256. Type locality, Maoyanghe River, Changhuajiang River drainage, Wuzhistan City, Hainan Island, China. Holotype: ANSP 210067-5323. Paratype: ANSP 210067 (1).

Distribution: Maoyanghe River drainage, Changhuajiang River basin, southern Hainan Island, China.

***Rhinogobius chongkangensis* Chen, 2025**

Rhinogobius chongkangensis Chen, 2025a:198, Figs. 1-4. Type locality: Donghe, Chongkang River basin, Maioli County, Taiwan. Holotype: NTOU P-2023-08-281. Paratypes: NTOU P-2023-08-282 (1), P-2023-09-283 (4).

Distribution: The new species could be endemic and only found in the several hill-streams of Chong-Kong River basin, Miaoli County, western Taiwan.

***Rhinogobius dongfongensis* Chen & Wei, 2024**

Rhinogobius dongfongensis Chen & Wei,

2024:363, Figs. 1-3. Type locality, small tributary of Minjiang River basin, Dongfong Township, Jian-Ou City, Fujian Province, China. Holotype: NTOUP 2003-05-321. Paratype: NTOUP 2003-05-322 (1).

Distribution: Julongjiang River basin, Fujian Province, China.

***Rhinogobius epikalymma* (Endruweit 2024)**

Sinogobius (Epikalymma) epikalymma Endruweit 2024:160, Figs. 30, 92, 259-260. Type locality, Fangchenjiang River tributary, Huashi County, Fangcheng District, Fangchenggang Prefecture, Guangxi Province, China. Holotype: ASIZB 7549. Paratypes: ANSP, ASIZB, BFU.

Distribution: lower Red River drainage and coastal drainages, Guangxi Province, China and northern Vietnam.

***Rhinogobius estrellae* Maeda, Kunishima & Palla, 2021**

Rhinogobius estrellae Maeda, Kunishima & Palla in Maeda, Shinzato, Koyanagi, Kunishima et al. 2021:84, Figs. 1a-d, 2, 4, 5. Type locality, Estrella Falls, Narra, Palawan Islands, the Philippines, 9°21'26"N, 118°23'50"E. Holotype: NSMT-P 140091. Paratypes: NSMT-P 140092 (1); URM-P 49295–49301 (7), URM-P 49302 (1), URM-P 49303–48306 (4); WPU-PPC-P 50–54 (5), WPU-PPC-P 55–59 (5).

Distribution: *Rhinogobius estrellae* is endemic to Palawan Island, Philippines. Most of the specimens examined were collected from a pool and the lower reaches of a stream below the Estrella Falls, where a steep stream from Mt. Victoria (1,726m) flows into a large plain in Narra, Sulu, on the seaside of the island. This new species was abundant in the pool below the first major fall, with many cyprinids and gobies, but absent in the reaches above it, which are occupied by sicydiine gobies including *Sicyopus zosterophorus* (Bleeker) and *Lentipes palawanirufus* Maeda & Palla. The new species was also found in a creek in front of the Barangay Hall of Estrella Village, drawing from the stream below Estrella Falls. The

stream flows into Malatgao River. When we surveyed a site in the middle reaches of the Malatgao River, we found no *Rhinogobius*. The water at Estrella Falls was cool even during the hottest dry season (May) in this region (water temperature was 26.5°C when measured on 13 May, 2016), while water in the Malatgao River was warmer (Maeda et al. 2021)

***Rhinogobius fasciatus* (Endruweit 2024)**

Zhuquella fasciata Endruweit 2024:174, Figs. 69, 100, 273. Type locality, Fangchengjiang River tributary, Huashi town, Fangcheng County, Fangchenggang Prefecture, Guangxi Province, China. Holotype: BFU 7513. Paratypes: ANSP, ASIZB, BFU, SNHM.

Distribution: Fangchengjiang River drainage, southern Guangxi Province, China.

***Rhinogobius gladius* (Endruweit 2024)**

Pseudorhinogobius gladius Endruweit 2024:132, Figs. 50, 80, 228. Type locality, Hongshuie River, Pearl River basin, Yuhong town, Lingyun County, Baise Prefecture, Guangxi Province, China. Holotype: SNHM 6545. Paratypes: BFU 7498–7499 (2), SNHM 6546–6547 (2).

Distribution: Hongshuie River at Lingyun County, Pearl River basin, Guangxi Province, China.

***Rhinogobius instabilis* (Endruweit 2024)**

Zhuquella instabilis Endruweit 2024:177, Figs. 63, 102, 275–276. Type locality, Mishui River, Xiangjiang River, Yangtze River basin, Miandu town, Yanling County, Zhuzhou Prefecture, Hunan Province, China. Holotype: ASIZB 7853. Paratypes: ANSP, ASIZB, BFU.

Distribution: Mishui River drainage, Yangtze River basin, Hunan Province, China.

***Rhinogobius jangshiensis* Chen, Chen & Wang 2024**

Rhinogobius jangshiensis Chen, Chen & Wang 2024:370, Figs. 1-3. Type locality, Jangpushi in the Jangshi basin, Shianya village, Shihliu township, Janpu County, Janchou City, Fujian Province, China. Holotype: NTOUP 2015-04-301. Paratypes: NTOUP 2015-04-302 (6).

Distribution: Jangshi River basin, Fujian Province,

China.

***Rhinogobius jingae* (Endruweit 2024)**

Zhuquella jingae Endruweit 2024:180, Figs. 60, 103, 277. Type locality, Nanshenghe River, Changhuajiang River, Nansheng County, Wuzhistan Prefecture, Hainan Island, China. Holotype: SNHM 3268. Paratypes: ANSP, ASIZB, SNHM.

Distribution: Changhuajiang River drainage, Hainan Island, China.

***Rhinogobius juno* (Endruweit 2024)**

Pseudorhinogobius juno Endruweit 2024:136, Figs. 39, 82, 235. Type locality, Daxinghe River, Hongshuie River, Pearl River basin, Duan County, Hechi Prefecture, Guangxi Province, China. Holotype: KIZ 2006001889. Paratypes: KIZ 2006001887-1888 (2).

Distribution: Hongshuie River drainage, Pearl River basin, Guangxi and Yunnan Provinces, China.

***Rhinogobius koreensis* Moon, Yun and Park, 2026**

Rhinogobius koreensis Moon, Yun and Park, 2026:4, fig.3. Type locality, Haericheon Stream, Haeri-myeon, Gochang-gun, Jeonbuk-do, South Korea. Holotype: CNUC 39209. Paratypes: CNUC 39210–39229 (20).

Distribution: known to be distributed throughout the inland waters of South Korea. It inhabits gravel and small rocky bottoms in shallow, slow-flowing water.

***Rhinogobius lianchengensis* Wang & Chen 2022**

Rhinogobius lianchengensis Wang & Chen 2022:46, Figs. 1-5. Type locality, Shen-Shiu-Tang, Minjiang River basin, Liancheng County, Fujian Province, China. Holotype: NTOU P-2019-12-316. Paratypes: NTOU P-2019-12-317 (3).

Distribution: Minjiang River basin, Fujian Province, China.

***Rhinogobius lingjiangensis*, Chen 2025**

Rhinogobius lingjiangensis, Chen 2025b:216, Figs. 1-3. Type locality, Small hill stream of Xijiang, Guelin, Pearl River basin, Guangxi Province, China. Holotype: NTOU P-2009-08-255. Paratypes: NTOU P-2009-08-256 (2).

Distribution: Xijiang drainage, Pearl River basin, Guangxi Province, China.

***Rhinogobius lingtongyanensis* Chen, Wang, Chen & Shao, 2022**

Rhinogobius lingtongyanensis Chen, Wang, Chen & Shao, 2022:19, Figs. 1-3. Type locality, Shar village, Darshi township near Lingtongyan mountain, Dongshi basin, Shaoan County, Janchou City, Fujian province, China. Holotype: NTOU P-2015-04-303. Paratypes: NTOU P-2015-04-304 (4).

Distribution: Dongshi River basin, Fujian Province, China.

***Rhinogobius lithopolychroma* Li et al., 2024**

Rhinogobius lithopolychroma Li, Li, Shao, Fu & Zhou, 2024:183, Figs. 8-11. Type locality, Xiushan County, Chongqing City. Holotype: SWU RL20230001. Paratypes: SWU RL20230101 to 20230110 (10), RL20230111 to 20230122 (12).

Distribution: Youshui River drainage, Yuan River basin, Chongqing, southwestern China; restricted to fast-flowing, shallow streams with a cobble substrate. The surveyed streams ranged in depth from 10 to 30 cm. This goby species is characterized by its large eggs (1.5-2.1mm in size), which it deposits on the bottom surface of the cobblestones.

***Rhinogobius macromaculatus* Chen & Yeh, 2024**

Rhinogobius macromaculatus Chen & Yeh, 2024:344, Figs. 6-10. Type locality: Small tributary of Tzeng-Wen River basin, Tainan County, Taiwan, ROC. Holotype: NTOUP 2024-09-520. Paratypes: NTOUP 2024-09-521 (2), 2024-09-522 (2).

Distribution: The new species is endemic to freshwater in Taiwan. So far, it is found from the small tributaries of Tzeng-Wen River basin, southern Taiwan.

***Rhinogobius magnificus* (Endruweit 2024)**

Pseudorhinogobius magnificus Endruweit, 2024:138, Figs. 46, 83, 238-241. Type locality, Gam River, Lo River, Red River basin, Napo County, Baise Prefecture, Guangxi Province,

China. Holotype: SNHM 3098. Paratypes: ANSP, ASIZB, FDU, SNHM.

Distribution: upper Gam River drainage, Red River basin, Guangxi Province, China, and possibly Cao Bang Province, Vietnam.

***Rhinogobius margaritatus* (Endruweit 2024)**

Zhuquella margaritata Endruweit, 2024:181, Figs. 75, 104, 281. Type locality, Moyangjiang River tributary, Yangchun County, Yangjiang Prefecture, Guangdong Province, China. Holotype: KIZ 2010000486. Paratypes: KIZ 2010000485, 487-534 (49).

Distribution: Moyangjiang River drainage, Guangdong Province, China.

***Rhinogobius mengyangensis* Liu et al., 2026**

Rhinogobius mengyangensis Liu, Chen, Shu, Huang, Liu and Yu, 2026:336, Figs. 1-6. Type locality: Mengyang River, Mengyang Town, Pengzhou City, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province, China. Holotype: IHB 0202506006. Paratypes (14): IHB 0202506007 (1), IHB 0202506008–09 (2), IHB 0202506010–12 (3); SCSCS20250601–03 (3), SCSCS20250604–05 (2), SCSCS20250606–07 (2), SCSCS20250608 (1)

Distribution: the Tuojiang River and the Mengyang River, two tributaries of the Changjiang River, Sichuan Province, China. It occurs in pebble-bottomed sections of cold, flowing rivers; in sympatry with *Acheilognathus mengyangensis* Chen, Gong & Guo, 2021, *Gobiocypris rarus* Ye & Fu, 1983, *Yunnanilus jiuchiensis* Du, Hou, Chen & Yang, 2018, *Opsariichthys chengtui* Kimura, 1934, and *Belligobio pengxianensis* Lo, Yao & Chen, 1977. In the Minjiang River basin, the new species occasionally occurs in sympatry with *R. szechuanensis*, but no *R. szechuanensis* has been recorded from the Tuojiang River basin.

***Rhinogobius nami* Maeda, Kobayash, Iida & Tran, 2024**

Rhinogobius nami Maeda, Kobayash, Iida & Tran, 2024:518, Figs. 3d-f, 6c-d, 7, 8. Type locality: Suoi Mo, a tributary of Song Han, Hoa Vang District, Da Nang City, central Vietnam,

16°00'01.3"N, 108°03'33.2"E. Holotype: NSMT P147890. Paratypes: HNUE-F 351–352 (2), HNUE-F 353–354 (2); NSMT-P 147889 (1); OISTICH 272–273 (2), OISTICH 274–275 (2), 276–278 (3), OISTICH 279 (1), OISTICH 280–290 (11).

Distribution: middle and upper Han River drainage, Da Nang City, central Vietnam. *Rhinogobius nami* is known only from middle to upper reaches of the Song Han (Han River) in Da Nang City. In the middle reaches (30–37 km from the mouth), it shares habitats with *R. rong*, *R. similis*, and *R. leavelli*, but only *R. nami* occurs in the upper reaches (45 km from the mouth) near the headwaters.

***Rhinogobius occidentalis* (Endruweit, 2024)**

Sinogobius (Sinogobius) occidentalis Endruweit, 2024:166, Figs. 35, 97, 267-268. Type locality, Longchuanjiang River, Irrawaddy River basin, Tengchong County, Boashan Prefecture, Yunnan Province, China. Holotype: ANSP 210030-2520. Paratypes: ANSP 21300 (8).

Distribution: Longchuanjiang River drainage, upper Irrawaddy River basin, Yunnan Province, China.

***Rhinogobius phuocbinhensis* Chen, Nguyen & Huynh 2024**

Rhinogobius phuocbinhensis Chen, Nguyen & Huynh, 2024:355, Figs. 1-4. Type locality, Hill stream, CAI Phan Rang River Basin, Phuoc Binh National Park, Ninh Thuan Province, Vietnam. Holotype: SIE Ich 2310131. Paratypes: NTOUP 2023-10-201 (5).

Distribution: CAI Phan Rang River Basin, south central Vietnam. This new species is thus far found only in the hill stream of the Cai Phan Rang River, south-central Vietnam. However, since it belongs to an amphidromous species, it is rather possible to find the species inhabiting the nearby river basins.

***Rhinogobius pulcher* (Endruweit, 2024)**

Pseudorhinogobius pulcher Endruweit, 2024:142, Figs. 54, 84, 246-247. Type locality: Huangjiang River, Yangtze River basin, Shanmen town,

Dongkou County, Shaoyang Prefecture, Hunan Province, China. Holotype: KIZ 2011001179. Paratypes: ANSP 210129 (2), KIZ 2011001177 (3).

Distribution: upper Huangjiang River drainage, Yangtze River basin, Hunan Province, China.

***Rhinogobius qilin* (Endruweit, 2024)**

Sinogobius (*Sinogobius*) *qilin* Endruweit, 2024:167, Figs. 36, 98, 269. Type locality, Nanpanjiang River, Pearl River basin, Zhanyi County, Qujing Prefecture, Yunnan Province, China. Holotype: ASIZB 7458. Paratypes: ANSP, ASIZB, BFU.

Distribution: Nanpanjiang River drainage, Pearl River basin, southeastern Yunnan Province, China.

***Rhinogobius retigena* (Endruweit, 2024)**

Pseudorhinogobius retigena Endruweit, 2024:144, Figs. 41, 85, 248. Type locality, Hongshuie River, Pearl River basin, Lingyun County, Baise Prefecture, Guangxi Province, China. Holotype: SNHM 6425. Paratypes: BFU 6429-6432 (4), 6434 (1), SNHM 6426-6428 (3). Distribution: Hongshuie River in Lingyun County, Pearl River basin, Guangxi Province, China.

***Rhinogobius rong* Maeda, Kobayashi, Iida & Tran, 2024**

Rhinogobius rong Maeda, Kobayashi, Iida & Tran, 2024:509, Figs. 3a-c, 4, 5, 6a-b. Type locality: Suoi Hoa, a tributary of Song Han, Hoa Vang District, Da Nang City, central Vietnam, 15°57'60.0"N, 108°01'44.2"E. Holotype: NSMT P147886. Paratypes: HNUE-F 343-346 (4); NSMT-P 147885 (1); OISTICH 244-248 (5), OISTICH 249-251 (3), OISTICH 252 (1), OISTICH 253-254 (2), OISTICH 255 (1).

Distribution: Da Nang City and Thua Thien Province, central Vietnam.

***Rhinogobius sexistriatus* Chen & Wang 2025**

Rhinogobius sexistriatus Chen & Wang 2025:206, Figs. 1-4. Type locality: Tong-an stream, Julongjiang River basin, Sharn-Shan Village, Fujian Province, China. Holotype: NTOU P-2023-05-450. Paratypes: NTOU P-2023-05-451 (2).

Distribution: East Asia: Julongjiang River basin, Fujian Province, China.

***Rhinogobius splendens* (Endruweit 2024)**

Zhuquella splendens Endruweit, 2024:187, Figs. 77, 106, 283-284. Type locality: Muguah River, Miluojiang River, Yangtze River basin, Daping town, Pingjiang County, Yueyang Prefecture, Hunan Province, China. Holotype: ASIZB 6796. Paratypes: ASIZB, BFU, SNHM.

Distribution: Muguah River drainage, Yangtze River basin, Hunan Province, China.

***Rhinogobius sudoccidentalis* Li et al., 2024**

Rhinogobius sudoccidentalis Li, Li, Shao, Fu & Zhou, 2024:177, Figs. 2-5. Type locality, County, Chongqing City. Holotype: SWU RS20230001. Paratypes: SWU RS20230101 to 20230110, RS20230111 to 20230114, RS20230115, 20230116, RS20230118, 20230120, RS20230117. Distribution: Youshui River drainage, Yuan River basin, Chongqing and Guizhou Provinces, southwestern China. It was initially discovered in a small stream in Xiushan, Chongqing, where it predominantly inhabits areas with large cobblestone substrates and slow-flowing water at depths of approximately 30-50cm. Additionally, small populations of this species were also observed in Tongren, Guizhou Province. In the Xiushan area, *R. sudoccidentalis* is the dominant fish species, utilizing the cobblestone bottom as an egg deposition site, with eggs characterized as large (size 1.6-2.1mm). During periods of high water levels in the creek, individuals aggregate near the shore to seek refuge from the rapids.

***Rhinogobius tandikan* Maeda, Kobayashi & Palla, 2021**

Rhinogobius tandikan Maeda, Kobayashi & Palla in Maeda, Shinzato, Koyanagi, Kunishima et al. 2021:89, Figs. 1e-h, 6-8. Type locality, Cayulo River, Bahile, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan Island, the Philippines. Holotype: NSMT-P 140093. Paratypes: NSMT-P 140094 (1); URM-P 49307-49315 (9), URM-P 49316-49323 (8); WPU-PPC-P 60-64 (5), WPU-PPC-P 65-69 (5).

Distribution: *Rhinogobius tandikan* is endemic to

Palawan Island. It was found only in the Cayulo River, Bahile, in the northern part of Puerto Princesa City. The Cayulo River is a small stream (length approximately 4km including 1km of an estuary) flowing into Ulugan Bay on South China Sea side of the island. The stream system is surrounded by mountains of about 200-400m above sea level. Cayulo Falls, composed of a series of small waterfalls, is located at the middle reaches of this stream. *Rhinogobius tandikan* was found at both the lower and upper reaches of this waterfall, as well as pools in the middle of the falls. The new species was abundant at this site, alongside many other goby species, cyprinids, and a jungle perch species (Maeda et al. 2021).

***Rhinogobius valentulus* (Endruweit 2024)**

Pseudorhinogobius valentulus Endruweit, 2024:146, Figs. 53, 86, 250-251. Type locality, Mengxi Town, Songtao County, Tongren Prefecture, Guizhou Province, China. Holotype: KIZ 2015004445. Paratypes: KIZ 2015004442-4444 (3), 2015004446-4463 (18).

Distribution: upper Yuanjiang River drainage, Guizhou Province, China.

***Rhinogobius yangminshanensis* Chen, Wang & Shao, 2022**

Rhinogobius yangminshanensis Chen, Wang & Shao, 2022:31, Figs. 1-2, 4-5. Type locality, Yunchuenliao, Nanhuangshi, Beitou, Tanshuei River basin, Taipei City, Taiwan. Holotype: NTOU P-2017-06-322. Paratypes: NTOUP-2017-06-323 (8), NTOUP-2017-06-324 (5), NTOUP-2017-06-325 (2), NTOUP-2017-06-326 (4), NTOUP-2017-06-327 (4).

Distribution: The new species can be found in several hill streams of the Tanshuei River basin and possibly in the following streams of small river basins from the Gunshitanshi basin eastward along the northern coast to the Marsushi and Shuanshi basins, in both Taipei and New Taipei cities and Taoyuan city.

***Rhinogobius zhuquella* (Endruweit, 2024)**

Zhuquella zhuquella Endruweit, 2024:192, Figs. 68, 109, 289-290. Type locality, Fangchenjiang

River tributary, Huashi town, Fangcheng County, Fangchenggang Prefecture, Guangxi Province, China. Holotype: ASIZB 7817. Paratypes: ANSP, ASIZB, BFU, SNHM.

Distribution: Fangchenjiang River drainage, southern Guangxi Province, China.

Genus: *Sicyopterus* Gill, 1860

***Sicyopterus garra* Hora, 1925**

Sicyopterus garra Hora in Annandale & Hora 1925:35, Pl. 2 (figs. 2-5). Previously regarded as a synonym of *Sicyopterus microcephalus* (Bleeker 1855), it is now considered a valid species as *Sicyopterus garra* Hora 1925 (Praveenraj et al. 2022).

Distribution: Andaman Islands. The type locality near Brichgunj, South Andaman, is a very shallow stream of depth of 15cm. The stream was moderately fast flowing over mixed gravel, cobbles, rocks and sand in open canopy forest. The type locality at Mannarghat, the base of Mount Harriet, South Andaman, was a slow-flowing mountainous stream with rocky boulders and leaf litter as the substrate. The species was seen grazing on the red algae *Caloglossa* sp. encrusted on rocks and boulders. Co-occurring species in both habitats include *Redigobius tambujon*, *Giurus* sp., *Microphis insularis*, *Oryzias* sp., *Aplocheilus andamanicus*, *Rasbora* sp., and *Eleotris* sp.

Comments: Recent collections by Praveenraj et al. of *Sicyopterus* from the type locality of *S. garra* and the examination of syntypes of this species revealed significant morphological and genetic differences from *S. microcephalus* and the other *Sicyopterus* species.

***Sicyopterus wichmanni* (Weber 1894)**

Sicydium wichmanni Weber 1894:413. Valid as *Sicyopterus wichmanni* (Weber 1894) by Parenti 2021:422. Now a synonym of *Sicyopterus microcephalus* (Bleeker 1855) according to Keith et al. (2015:116).

Distribution: Malay Archipelago (if valid).

Genus *Stenogobius* Bleeker, 1874

Causse et al. 2023 revised the genus, recognizing one widespread species. The revision of the genus *Stenogobius* was based on 318 specimens, including morphometric data and mitochondrial COI sequences. The results show that there is one widespread species, *Stenogobius genivittatus* (Valenciennes, 1837), found in the Indo-Pacific region from the South African East coast to the East Pacific. They redescribed this species and stated that 12 species names are synonyms of *S. genivittatus* (*S. allenii*, *S. caudimaculosus*, *S. fehlmanni*, *S. hawaiiensis*, *S. hoesei*, *S. keletaona*, *S. kyphosus*, *S. marqueti*, *S. polyzona*, *S. randalli*, *S. squamosus*, *S. yateiensis*). Initially described from the Society Islands in French Polynesia, *S. genivittatus* is in fact a widespread species distributed from eastern Central Pacific insular locations to the East African coast in the Indian Ocean. It is known from French Polynesia, Hawaii, Cook Islands, Samoa, Futuna, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, New Britain and Admiralty Islands (Papua New Guinea), Guam, Taiwan, Reunion Island, Madagascar, Comoros, Mayotte, Mauritius Island and South Africa. The authors added: “The species is mainly amphidromous; several non-migrant specimens (29%) were reported in Hawaii. The presence of freshwater residents, or non-migrant individuals, could be due to a lack of connectivity between the lower reaches of streams and the sea, especially during periods of low flow, such as droughts. *Stenogobius* individuals usually live in lower parts of streams, relatively close to the sea. But some individuals can be found higher upstream if the habitat is suitable (slow-flowing and sand bottom). Finally, we could not assess the validity of the following species: *S. psilosinionus*, *S. ingeri*, *S. macropterus*, *S. kenya*, and *G. hilgendorffii*; we had only morphological data, and the morphometric characters often overlapped. That is why we left them with an unsure status. After the present work, there are 16 putative species names left to address, mainly from Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, and

Vietnam. This will be done in another paper (Causse et al., in prep.).”

***Stenogobius hilgendorffii* (Pfeffer 1896)**

Gobius hilgendorffii, Pfeffer, 1896:5. Type locality, Kingani River, Tanzania. Syntypes: ZMB 13668 (3), ?14444 (1).

Distribution: Western Indian Ocean: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) north to Somalia.

Comments: previously regarded as a synonym of *Stenogobius gymnopomus* (Bleeker 1853) by Parenti (2021), it is now treated as valid (Larson 2022:172, Causse et al. 2023:[14] 145).

Genus: *Stiphodon* Weber, 1895

Comments: *Stiphodon weberi* Watson, Allen & Kottelat 1998 has been regarded as junior synonym of *Stiphodon pelewensis* Herre 1936 by Keith et al., 2015 without explanation. I continue to regard *S. weberi* as a valid species.

***Stiphodon birdsong* Watson 1996**

Comments: This species is regarded as a junior synonym of *Stiphodon surrufus* Watson & Kottelat 1995.

***Stiphodon chlorestes* Jhuang, Dimaquibo & Liao, 2024**

Stiphodon chlorestes Jhuang, Dimaquibo & Liao, 2024:2, Figs. 2-5, 6c. Type locality: Goron River, Cadcadir River drainage, Cagayan, Luzon, Philippines. Holotype: PNM 15728. Paratypes: ASIZP0081725 (1), ASIZP0081724 (1); DOS09263 (1); NMMBA-P038532-33 (2); PNM 15729 (1).

Distribution: The new species is only known from the type locality, the Goron River, a tributary of the Cadcadir River, Cagayan, northern Luzon (Fig. 7), and from streams in northern and eastern Taiwan. The bottom of the habitats is gravel and sandy. *Stiphodon chlorestes* prefers deep, fast-flowing water and coexists with other *Stiphodon* species. In northern Luzon, it was collected in the middle reaches, 16km away from the sea (straight-line distance of 11km). The new species was found together with three other sicydiine species, including *S. atropurpureus*, *S. percnopterygionus*,

and *Sicyopterus longifilis* de Beaufort, 1912. (Jhuang et al. 2024)

***Stiphodon hadiatyae* Nurjirana, Gustiano, Haryono & Wibowo 2025**

Stiphodon hadiatyae Nurjirana, Gustiano, Haryono & Wibowo 2025:101, Figs. 2-3. Type locality, Sungai Paco, anak Sungai Kuala Kecil, Malakoni Village, Bengkulu Province, Sumatra, Indonesia, elevation 45 meters. Holotype: MZB 22822. Paratypes: MZB 28081-28087 (7).

Distribution: currently known only from the type locality in Sungai Paco, a tributary of Sungai Kuala Kecil, Malakoni Village, Enggano Island, Bengkulu, and Southwest Sumatra. Specimens were collected from a clear, shallow, and relatively swift rainforest stream with a sandy or slightly rocky bottom. The species was recently found outside Enggano Island, based on underwater photographs taken by aquarium hobbyists in the Pisang River in Padang, Sumatra (Jhuang et al. 2026).

Genus: *Tukugobius* Herre, 1927

***Tukugobius macroura* Endruweit, 2024**

Tukugobius macroura Endruweit, 2024:207, Figs. 113, 300. Type locality: Lagben River tributary, Dagman barangay, Quirino County, Ilocos Sur Province, Luzon Island, Philippines. Holotype: PNM 15699. Paratypes: (24) PNM, SEAFDEC.

Distribution: Lagben River drainage, Ilocos Sur Province, northern Luzon Island, Philippines.

Family: Thalasseleotrididae

Genus: *Tempestichthys* Goatley and Tornabene, 2022

Tempestichthys Goatley & Tornabene 2022:4. Masculine. Type species, *Tempestichthys bettyae* Goatley & Tornabene 2022. Type by original designation.

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

Tempestichthys bettyae Goatley & Tornabene 2022: 8, Figs. 2-8. Type locality, South-west of Marion Reef in the Australian Coral Sea, depth 7

meters Holotype (unique): AMS I.50056-001.

Distribution: It was collected from an oceanic coral reef, Marion Reef, which lies in the tropics, more than 1,600km north of the reported distributions of any other thalasseleotridid. While it is impossible to assess the geographic range of *T. bettyae* from a single specimen, the remoteness of Marion Reef, combined with oceanic gyres on the Marion Plateau, and near-reef larval retention in other cryptobenthic fishes might point to this species being a Coral Sea endemic (Goatley & Tornabene 2022).

Family: Xenisthmidae

Genus: *Xenisthmus* Snyder, 1908

Two new species have been described from Taiwan, bringing the total number of species to 11.

***Xenisthmus aureus* Chang, Shen & Chen, 2025**

Xenisthmus aureus Chang, Shen & Chen, 2025:33, Figs. 1-2. Type locality, Taiping Island, South China Sea, Taiwan, R.O.C. Holotype (unique): NTOU P-2024-04-151.

Distribution: So far, the new species can only be found from the type locality, Taiping Island, South China Sea. It needs a fish biodiversity survey in nearby countries to realize the real distribution range.

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

Xenisthmus nigrolateralis Chen, Harefa, Jiang & Chang, 2022:14, Figs. 1-2. Type locality: Wanglitung, Henchuen Township, Pingtung County, Taiwan. Holotype: NTOU P-2022-01-205. Paratype: NTOU P-2022-01-206 (1).

Distribution: So far, the new species can only be found at two main localities in Taiwan: at a depth of about 6 m on sandy substrata at Wanglitung, Henchuen, Pingtung County, and at a depth of about 8 m on sandy substrata at Jihwei, Chengkong, Taitung County, Taiwan, ROC. It is rather rare, with only these 2 specimens found in Taiwan (Chen et al. 2022).

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مقاله کامل

فهرست گونه‌های ماهیان *Gobioidei* جهان: یک به‌روزرسانی

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چکیده: در پژوهشی پیشین، نویسنده فهرستی از ماهیان زیرراسته *Gobioidei* در سطح جهان ارائه کرد که شامل ۲۳۱۰ گونه معتبر بود. در مقاله حاضر، نسخه‌ای به‌روزشده از این فهرست ارائه می‌شود که در آن شش جنس جدید شامل *Marcelogobius*, *Lepusigobius*, *Ilogton*, *Birdsongichthys*, *Formosaneleotris* و *Tempestichthys* معرفی شده‌اند، در حالی که یک جنس (*Imu*) نیز از حالت مترادف خارج شده و مجدداً به‌عنوان یک جنس معتبر ارائه شده است. همچنین، در مجموع ۱۹۹ گونه جدید به این فهرست افزوده شده است. با این حال، ۲۲ گونه اسمی که پیش‌تر معتبر تلقی می‌شدند، اکنون به‌عنوان مترادف شناخته شده‌اند و ۱۱ گونه نیز مجدداً ارائه شده‌اند. بر این اساس، تعداد کل گونه‌های ماهیان زیرراسته *Gobioidei* به ۲۴۹۸ گونه رسیده است و روند توصیف گونه‌های جدید با شیب معادل حدود ۳۴ تا ۳۵ گونه در سال ادامه دارد. بازنگری‌های رده‌بندی در سطح جنس، در برخی موارد موجب کاهش تعداد گونه‌های معتبر شده است (برای نمونه، در جنس *Sicyopterus*). با این وجود، شواهد نشان می‌دهد که هنوز شمار قابل‌توجهی از گونه‌های توصیف‌نشده وجود دارند و در برخی موارد، این گونه‌ها در فهرست حاضر نیز مورد اشاره قرار گرفته‌اند.

کلمات کلیدی: راسته *Gobiiformes*، فهرست گونه‌ها، گونه‌های معتبر.