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FAO - Key to subfamilies of Gobiidae occurring in the Western Central Pacific by Helen Larson and E.O. Murdy. Classification valid as of 1998.

NOTE: I have updated taxon names and provided links to species and genus pages. Many species pages currently have no information. I'm adding information on a regular basis. If you can supply me with descriptions or pictures for the website, that would greatly speed up the process. jvantassell@amnh.org

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(Labridae to Latimeriidae). FAO, Rome.

- 1a. Dorsal and anal fins connected to caudal fin, both dorsal fins united by membrane; mud-burrowing, elongate gobies with pink to purple skin..... Amblyopinae
- 1b. Dorsal and anal fins separated from caudal fin, both dorsal fins typically separate..... 2
- 2a. Lower jaw typically possessing only a single row of teeth..... 3
- 2b. Lower jaw typically possessing more than one row of teeth..... 4
- 3a. Pelvic frenum with fleshy lobes over spines; eyes lateral..... Sicydiinae
- 3b. Pelvic frenum without fleshy lobes; body elongate; eyes located mostly dorsally
..... Oxudercinae
- 4a. Paired anterior interorbital pores present or head pores completely lacking. Pelvic frenum simple, not folded forward, frenum without fleshy lobes around pelvic spines. If head pores absent, then one or more of the following conditions also exist: 1) pelvic frenum is present; 2) body fully scaled or mostly scaled; and/or 3) no barbels present on chin [except for one genus, *Gnatholepis*, only non-coral reef gobies are included here. *Gnatholepis* possesses head pores.]..... Gobionellinae (sensu Pezold, 1993)
- 4b. Usually a single anterior interorbital pore present or head pores completely lacking. If two anterior interorbital pores present, then pelvic frenum folded forward and a fleshy lobe present around each spine. If head pores absent, then one or more of the following conditions also exist: 1) pelvic frenum is absent; 2) body naked or with a few scales on caudal peduncle; and/or 3) barbels present on chin [although exceptions exist, head pores are typically absent only in a few small coral reef gobies] Gobiinae (sensu Pezold, 1993)

Key to the genera of Amblyopinae occurring in the area
(from Shibukawa and Murdy, unpubl.)

Note: There are several known species that do not belong to any described genus; these are not included in the key (see species list).

1a. Pelvic fins moderate to large, pelvic fin length 64% or more of head length (typically greater than 70%); pelvic fins always fully united and forming a disc..... 2 ([Taenioides](#) Group)

1b. Pelvic fins small to moderate, pelvic fin length 62% or less of head length, (typically less than 40%); pelvic fins fully united forming a disc ([Caragobius](#) and [Trypauchen](#)), or emarginate posteriorly ([Amblyotrypauchen](#) and [Ctenotrypauchen](#)), or completely separate ([Trypauchenichthys](#)) 5 ([Trypauchen](#) Group)

2a. Head and body with distinct cutaneous ridges; upper lip thick, fleshy, with fringed dorsal margin; caudal fin short, the length usually subequal to head length; ventral surface of lower jaw usually with several clusters of long, fleshy barbels; head and body entirely naked [Taenioides](#)

2b. Head without distinct cutaneous ridges; upper lip thick or thin, not fringed dorsally; caudal fin long or very long, the length usually greater than head length (excluding [Brachyamblyopus](#)); head with or without barbels; minute cycloid scales at least on posterior part of body (sometimes difficult to discern without magnification) 3

3a. Most pectoral-fin rays simple, free from fin membrane; pectoral-fin rays 20-65, usually more than 23..... 4

3b. Most pectoral-fin rays branched, not forming free rays; pectoral-fin rays 23 or fewer [Brachyamblyopus](#)

4a. Head and body subcylindrical (slightly compressed posteriorly), greatly elongate, body depth less than 10 % of standard length; teeth on outermost row of jaws enlarged, fang-like (Fig. 5); a pair of symphyisial canines on lower jaw; scales minute, typically smaller than eye diameter (except for those on posterior half of body)..... [Odontamblyopus](#)

4b. Head and body compressed, rather short, body depth 14.1-16.0 % of standard length; teeth of outermost row of jaws close-set, flattened, not fang-like; no symphyisial canine teeth on lower jaw; scales large, distinctly larger than eye diameter..... [Pseudotrypauchen](#)

5a. A pouch-like cavity at dorsal margin of operculum present (Fig. 4); pectoral fin emarginate, symmetrical dorsoventrally, with large upper lobe; pore-like posterior nostril enlarged, distinctly greater than eye; frontal crest well-developed, prominent in external view, sometimes with serrated dorsal margin (sometimes invisible in external view); segmented caudal-fin rays 9+8, including 8+7 branched rays..... 6

5b. No pouch-like cavity at dorsal margin of operculum; pectoral fin rounded, symmetrical dorsoventrally; pore-like posterior nostril subequal to eye diameter; dorsal margin of frontal crest

usually visible externally, but not prominent; segmented caudal-fin rays usually 7+6, including 6+5 branched rays..... [Caragobius](#)

6a. Fang-like teeth on jaws; some scale patches on head..... [Amblyotrypauchen](#)

6b. No fang-like teeth on jaws (teeth on outer row sometimes strongly caninoid); head typically naked7

7a. Pelvic fins separated to base; I,3 pelvic-fin rays; frontal crest prominent with distinct serrated dorsal margin and horn-like projection directed anteriorly (at least in adults)
..... [Trypauchenichthys](#)

7b. Pelvic fins united medially (sometimes emarginate posteriorly); I,5 pelvic-fin rays; frontal crest prominent, sometimes with weak serration along dorsal margin, but not projecting anteriorly 8

8a. Belly fully scaled (sometimes with narrow naked area along ventral midline), typically not possessing ventral keel; pelvic fins united and rounded posteriorly, typically forming funnel-like disc..... [Trypauchen](#)

8b. Belly naked, with prominent ventral keel; pelvic fins connected medially, but emarginate posteriorly, not forming a disc..... [Ctenotrypauchen](#)

Key to the genera of Sicydiinae occurring in the area

1a. Comb-like or tricuspid teeth in either upper or lower jaw, conical teeth may be present also..... 2

1b. No comb-like or tricuspid teeth in either jaw, only conical teeth present [Sicyopus](#)

2a. Upper jaw with small tricuspid teeth at front and conical teeth at side; lower jaw with small horizontal teeth at front only and conical teeth behind..... [Lentipes](#)

2b. Upper jaw with all tricuspid teeth; lower jaw with horizontal teeth along whole length and conical teeth behind3

3a. Gap in middle of upper jaw tooth rows; more than 50 scales in lateral series [Sicyopterus](#)

3b. No gap in middle of upper jaw tooth rows which form continuous band of tricuspid teeth; fewer than 50 scales in lateral series..... [Stiphodon](#)

Key to the genera of Oxudercinae occurring in the area

1a. Lower eyelid (dermal cup) absent..... 2

1b. Lower eyelid (dermal cup) present.....	7
2a. Spinous dorsal fin with five spines.....	3
2b. Spinous dorsal fin with six spines.....	5
3a. Second dorsal fin with 23 or fewer total elements; anal fin with 23 or fewer total elements.....	<u>Apocryptes</u>
3b. Second dorsal fin with 27 or more total elements; anal fin with 26 or more total elements.....	4
4a. Second dorsal fin 27-30; caudal-fin length typically more than 23% SL; head length greater than 22% SL	<u>Zappa</u>
4b. Second dorsal fin I, 28-32; caudal-fin length 23% SL or less; head length less than 22% SL.....	<u>Pseudapocryptes</u>
5a. Second dorsal fin with 24 or fewer total elements, modally fewer; anal fin with 23 or fewer total elements; longitudinal scale count fewer than 60.....	<u>Apocryptodon</u>
5b. Second dorsal fin with 24 or more total elements, modally more; anal fin with 24 or more total elements, modally more; longitudinal scale count typically more than 60.....	6
6a. No prominent canine tooth lateral to upper jaw symphysis; head length 24% SL or less; second dorsal-fin base typically 45% SL or greater; caudal-fin length 19% SL or greater	<u>Parapocryptes</u>
6b. Prominent canine tooth (about twice as long as others) on each side of upper jaw symphysis; head length 24% SL or greater; second dorsal-fin base 45% SL or less; caudal-fin length 19% SL or less.....	<u>Oxuderces</u>
7a. Two canine teeth internal to lower jaw symphysis; anal-fin base and second dorsal-fin base 34% SL or greater.....	8
7b. No canine teeth internal to lower jaw symphysis; anal-fin base and second dorsal-fin base 27% SL or less	9
8a. Barbels present on underside of head.....	<u>Scartelaos</u>
8b. No barbels on underside of head.....	<u>Boleophthalmus</u>
9a. A single row of teeth in upper jaw; teeth blunt, not curved.....	<u>Periophthalmus</u>
9b. Two rows of teeth in upper jaw; outermost teeth large and curved.....	<u>Periophthalmodon</u>

Key to the genera of Gobionellinae occurring in the area

- 1a. Head pores absent..... 2
- 1b. Head pores present (sometimes only preopercular pores present)..... 8
- 2a. First element of second dorsal and anal fins is always unsegmented..... 3
- 2b. All elements of second dorsal and anal fins segmented..... 6
- 3a. Papillae in interorbital space many, small, close-set, forming long curved row around top of each eye; mouth may be enlarged in males..... 4
- 3b. Papillae in interorbital space few, widely spaced in loose row around each eye; mouth extremely enlarged in males 5
- 4a. Intestine long and coiled into three loops; pectoral rays 11-13; restricted to Australia
..... [Chlamydogobius](#)
- 4b. Intestine simple, with one “S-bend” loop; pectoral rays 13-20; Indo-Pacific..... [Mugilogobius](#)
- 5a. 16 segmented caudal fin rays; several estuarine species, pale to brownish with dark spots and blotches [Calamiana](#) (in part)
- 5b. 17 segmented caudal fin rays; one estuarine species, plain grey colour
..... [Eugnathogobius](#) (in part)
- 6a. Body usually naked below first dorsal fin; head papillae in transverse pattern;
body transparent or yellowish translucent in life (fresh and brackish waters)
..... [Gobiopterus](#)
- 6b. Body usually fully scaled; head papillae usually in longitudinal pattern; body with dusky
bands or spots 7
- 7a. Adults small, up to 25 mm SL; robust-bodied gobies with distinctive banded color pattern
(brackish to freshwater)..... [Brachygobius](#)
- 7b. Adults very small, at most reaching 15 mm SL; slender-bodied gobies with one dusky band
extending from first dorsal fin, remainder of body with incomplete bands and blotches (brackish
water)..... [Pandaka](#)
- 8a. None or one pair of pores present on snout..... 9
- 8b. Two pairs of pores present on snout..... 16

- 9a. Body naked, mostly freshwater..... [Schismatogobius](#)
- 9b. Body scaled, at least on its posterior half; brackish to freshwater..... 10
- 10a. 17 segmented caudal fin rays..... 12
- 10b. 16 segmented caudal fin rays..... 11
- 11a. Mouth terminal, enlarged in males; gut simple, forming “S-bend” loop; headpores usually absent [Calamiana](#) (in part)
- 11b. Mouth small, usually subterminal, with rounded snout overhanging mouth; some headpores always present; entire gut spirally coiled about its longitudinal axis [Pseudogobius](#)
- 12a. Head papillae longitudinal; if transverse rows present, then lateral canal over preopercle and/or opercle present also; coloring variable..... 13
- 12b. Head papillae with many transverse rows; head pores typically present but lateral canal over opercle always absent; distinctively spotted species..... [Stigmatogobius](#)
- 13a. Preopercular pores and lateral canal present or absent (depending on species); gut short, with only 2-3 loops; jaws may be greatly enlarged in males, lips not reduced and thin 14
- 13b. Preopercular pores and lateral canal always absent; gut long and coiled into many loops (12 or more); mouth small, lower lip reduced, thin and folded forward..... [Hemigobius](#)
- 14a. No pores over top of opercle (one present above rear margin of preopercle); preopercular pores present or absent; second dorsal and anal fins with equal numbers of rays or soft dorsal with one more ray than anal..... 15
- 14b. Two pores present over top of opercle (as well as one present above rear margin of preopercle); three preopercular pores usually present; anal fin with one or two more rays than in second dorsal fin..... [Rhinogobius](#)
- 15a. Head depressed; body cylindrical or somewhat elongate; mouth large, especially in males, reaching beyond middle of eye..... [Eugnathogobius](#) (in part)
- 15b. Head compressed, body often compressed, few species elongate; mouth small and terminal in females, large and inferior to subinferior in males..... [Redigobius](#)
- 16a. Shoulder girdle under gill cover with distinct fleshy lobes (1-4 finger-like flaps)..... 17
- 16b. Shoulder girdle under gill cover smooth or with minute bumps..... 18
- 17a. Head broader than deep; mouth inferior with fleshy lips; predorsal scale count 16-42; body with rows of blotches and spots..... [Awaous](#)

17b. Head compressed, narrower than deep; mouth terminal, lips not particularly fleshy; predorsal scale count 0-23; body with variably developed transverse bands..... [Stenogobius](#)

18a. Cheek with large scales; teeth at sides of upper jaw directed medially; anterior interorbital pore paired; mouth horizontal, inferior (coral reefs)..... [Gnatholepis](#)

18b. Cheek naked; teeth at sides of jaws vertical or directed posteriorly..... 19

19a. Median membranous crest or ridge usually present on nape; teeth in upper jaw usually in a single row, may have a few teeth on inner row anteriorly; eye with or without fleshy knob or tentacle; tongue rounded [Oxyurichthys](#)

19b. No crest or ridge on nape; typically, teeth in upper jaw in two or three rows; eye always without fleshy knob or tentacle; tongue truncate..... [Oligolepis](#)

Key to the described genera of Gobiinae occurring in the area

NOTE: Many genera remain to be adequately revised or defined; consequently the key is not guaranteed to work for all species of a genus. Some genera will key out in more than one place in the key. There are several known species which do not belong to any described genus; these are not included in the key.

1a. First gill slit closed by membrane; distinctive transverse papillae pattern on head (coral reefs)..... [Heteroleotris](#)

1b. First gill slit open; papillae pattern longitudinal or transverse..... 2

2a. Body naked or with a few scales on caudal peduncle..... 3

2b. Body scaled at least on posterior half..... 8

3a. Pelvic fins separate and slender..... 4

3b. Pelvic fins united..... 5

4a. Body deep, robust, eyes small (coral reefs)..... [Austrolethops](#)

4b. Body slender, eyes moderate to large (coral reefs)..... [Trimmatom](#) (in part)

5a. Teeth tricuspid; body slender (rocky shores)..... [Kelloggella](#)

5b. Teeth pointed..... 6

6a. Body short and/or compressed; anal fin with 10 or fewer elements, including spine..... 7

6b. Body elongate; anal fin with 13 elements, including spine (sandyshores)..... [Parkraemeria](#)

- 7a. Head and body deep and compressed; body and fins with thick mucous coat; pelvic fins short and fleshy (coral reefs)..... [Gobiodon](#)
- 7b. Body short and robust, compressed posteriorly but head usually rounded; mucous coat not greatly developed; pelvic fins not fleshy (deepwater)..... [Lubricogobius](#)
- 8a. Thin dermal crest on top of head anterior to first dorsal fin..... 9
- 8b. No dermal crest anterior to first dorsal fin..... 11
- 9a. Sensory papillae on head transverse; body relatively plain dark brown, with dark blotch on shoulder just above pectoral fin base (estuaries)..... [Lophogobius](#) (in part)
- 9b. Sensory papillae on head longitudinal; colour pattern variable, often with small dark spots..... 10
- 10a. Dermal crest low, less than pupil diameter; body elongate; soft dorsal and anal rays I, 12 (estuaries, shallow reefs)..... [Cryptocentroides](#)
- 10b. Dermal crest high, more than pupil diameter; body deep; soft dorsal and anal rays I,9 (estuaries) [Cristatogobius](#)
- 11a. Barbels present on ventral surface of head (may be on chin only), barbels distinctly larger than any elongate papillae.....12
- 11b. Papillae on underside of head may be elongate, but no barbels present..... 16
- 12a. Large black spot present dorsally on caudal fin; cheek and opercle covered with scales (deepwater) [Parachaeturichthys](#)
- 12b. No large black spot on caudal fin; no scales on cheek or opercle..... 13
- 13a. One or two distinct folds on cheek; headpores present or absent; barbels in several pairs or small groups15
- 13b. No folds on cheek; headpores always present, including one or two over opercle; barbels profuse or one pair only14
- 14a. Barbels on head profuse, slender, forming fringe around head (coral reefs) [Barbuligobius](#)
- 14b. Barbels reduced to small pair on chin (freshwater to estuaries)..... [Glossogobius](#) (in part)
- 15a. Barbels only present on chin; entire fish greatly dorsoventrally flattened and elongate (deep reefs) [Platygiobopsis](#)

15b. Barbels may be present on chin, snout and sides of head; fish stout, with depressed head but body never extraordinarily elongate (coral reefs, estuaries).....	<u>Gobiopsis</u>
16a. First spine in first and second dorsal fins rigid and pungent, and usually thickened.....	17
16b. Dorsal-fin spines thin and flexible, not pungent or thickened.....	21
17a. Preopercle with 1-3 flat spines; nape may have small scales (coral reefs).....	<u>Oplopomus</u>
17b. Preopercle without spines; nape scales may be as large as body scales (or absent).....	18
18a. Nape scaled, at least opercle partly scaled, preopercle may or may not be scaled; first spines of first and second dorsal fins twice the thickness of remaining fin spines; body scales ctenoid	19
18b. Nape, preopercle and opercle naked; first spine of first and second dorsal fins not much " thicker than remaining spines; all scales cycloid (coral reefs).....	<u>Echinogobius</u>
19a. Preopercle and opercle fully scaled (deepwater).....	<u>Hazeus</u>
19b. Preopercle naked, opercle partly scaled.....	20
20a. Opercle naked below level of upper pectoral-fin base (sand, coral reefs).....	<u>Oplopomops</u>
20b. Opercle scaled at least to level of upper one-third of pectoral-fin base (shallow reefs)..	<u>Opua</u>
21a. Preopercle with a single large prominent spine (shallow reefs).....	<u>Gladiogobius</u>
21b. Preopercle with 0-9 small spines.....	22
22a. Preopercle with 1-9 spines (coral reefs).....	<u>Asterropteryx</u>
22b. No spines on preopercle.....	23
23a. First dorsal fin elongate, fin origin at rear of head opposite rear end of opercle (coral reefs)	<u>Discordipinna</u>
23b. First dorsal fin shape variable, fin origin behind pectoral base.....	24
24a. Cheeks with papillae in transverse pattern, papillae prominent, raised upon fleshy flaps (coral reefs, estuaries).....	<u>Callogobius</u>
24b. Cheeks with papillae in transverse or longitudinal pattern but without prominent vertical fleshy flaps bearing papillae.....	25

25a. Pelvic fins with thickened lobe around each pelvic spine, frenum folded forward forming a pocket.....	26
25b. Pelvic fins with or without thickened skin around each pelvic spine, frenum flat, may be fleshy but not folded forward	30
26a. Interorbital canals separate, two anterior interorbital pores present.....	28
26b. Interorbital canal single, one (rarely two) anterior interorbital pore present.....	27
27a. Edge of lower lip fused to underside of head, lip free at chin only (coral reefs)	<u>Luposicya</u>
27b. Edge of lower lip free at sides, fused at chin (coral reefs).....	<u>Pleurosicya</u>
28a. Pectoral rays all branched; eyes small (deepwater).....	<u>Lobulogobius</u>
28b. Pectoral fins with lower 2-6 rays unbranched and tips usually thickened; eyes large	29
29a. Gill opening wide and not attached to isthmus; head broad and flattened; nape scaled (coral reefs)	<u>Phyllogobius</u>
29b. Gill opening wide or narrow, but always attached to isthmus; head not flattened but may be elongate; nape usually naked (coral reefs).....	<u>Bryaninops</u>
30a. Chin with curved mental frenum (free fleshy flap) or distinct rounded to triangular knob	31
30b. Chin relatively smooth, without a mental frenum, may be slight swelling on chin just anterior to row of sensory papillae.....	34
31a. Tips of upper pectoral-fin rays free and silk-like and no curved canine tooth in each side of lower jaw (usually shallow reefs).....	<u>Bathygobius</u>
31b. Tips of upper pectoral-fin rays not free or if free, then a curved canine tooth present at each side of lower jaw	32
32a. Mouth subterminal with snout partly overhanging upper lip; soft dorsal I,10-11, anal I,9-10 (coral reefs, estuaries).....	<u>Istigobius</u> (in part)
32b. Mouth terminal; soft dorsal I,7-9, anal I,6-9.....	33
33a. Head depressed; tongue bilobed or deeply concave; pelvic frenum reduced or absent; colouring usually white to yellowish with few dark markings (coral reefs, sand)	<u>Cabillus</u>

33b. Head not depressed; tongue blunt to rounded; pelvic frenum always present, conspicuous; colouring usually mottled, spotted and barred with brown (coral to rocky reefs)	<u>Palutrus</u>
34a. Head rounded, the ventral surface scattered with numerous small bumps, sides and top of head covered with fleshy bumps or fine flaps (which may be close together); nape naked (coral reefs).....	<u>Paragobiodon</u>
34b. Head without fine fleshy flaps and bumps, nape scaled or naked.....	35
35a. Head pores absent; size not greater than 50 mm SL.....	36
35b. Head pores present.....	39
36a. Head papillae conspicuous, in rows which may form ridges; head depressed (coral reefs).....	<u>Feia</u>
36b. Papillae on head small, not forming ridges; head compressed or cylindrical.....	37
37a. Pelvic fin rays all unbranched, or at least fifth ray unbranched (coral reefs).....	<u>Trimmatom</u> (in part)
37b. Pelvic fin rays branched; body scaled.....	38
38a. Gill opening ends below rear margin of preopercle; head usually broader than deep; vertical bars with dark borders present on head at least (coral reefs, deepwater).....	<u>Priolepis</u>
38b. Gill opening extends to below eye or at least to preopercular margin; head usually deeper than broad; colour pattern variable, often with spots on head (coral reefs)	<u>Trimma</u>
39a. Pelvic fins completely separate, no membrane connecting bases of fifth pelvic rays.	40
39b. Pelvic fins partly or completely connected by membrane.....	43
40a. Papillae on cheek include short transverse rows; gill opening extends to below preopercle (coral reefs)	<u>Amblyeleotris</u> (in part)
40b. Papillae on cheek in longitudinal pattern.....	41
41a. Teeth in upper jaw in single row; adult size greater than 50 mm SL (coral reefs)	<u>Valenciennea</u>
41b. Teeth in upper jaw in two or more rows; adult size less than 30 mm SL.....	42
42a. Fifth pelvic ray unbranched, usually considerably reduced, fin rays many-branched, often fringe-like (coral reefs)	<u>Eviota</u>
42b. Fifth pelvic fin ray branched, fin rays branched at tips, but not fringe-like (coral reefs, deepwater)	<u>Sueviota</u> (in part)

- 43a. If any papillae rows on head are on raised fleshy ridges, then mouth not small and nearly vertical44
- 43b. Usually at least two rows of papillae on head on raised, fleshy, longitudinal ridges; mouth small, oriented nearly vertically (estuaries)..... [Mangarinus](#)
- 44a. Cheeks and operculum covered with scales (may be small or embedded)..... 45
- 44b. Cheeks and operculum partially scaled or naked (may be small or embedded)..... 48
- 45a. Headpores absent; frenum between pelvic spines absent (deepwater)
..... [Egglestonichthys](#) (in part)
- 45b. Headpores present; frenum between pelvic spines present..... 46
- 46a. Gill opening restricted to pectoral base or to below opercle; if transverse papillae present under eye, then snout rounded and may overhang upper lip slightly..... 47
- 46b. Gill opening very wide, extending up to below eye; 7-10 short rows of transverse papillae below eye; snout pointed, with lower jaw tip anteriormost; 5-6 brown spots along side of body (estuaries, coastal)..... *Isthmogobius* = [Arcygobius](#)
- 47a. Body slender, body depth contained more than four times in SL; prominent recurved canine tooth at angle of lower jaw (coral reefs) [Macrodontogobius](#)
- 47b. Body deep, body depth contained less than four times in SL; no prominent recurved canine tooth on lower jaw (coral reefs, estuaries) [Exyrius](#)
- 48a. Gill opening extending to below rear margin of preopercle (or farther forward)..... 49
- 48b. Gill opening restricted to pectoral-fin base or slightly further forward to below opercle..... 63
- 49a. Head papillae in transverse pattern, at least transverse rows present under eye..... 55
- 49b. Head papillae in longitudinal pattern, some rows may be very short..... 50
- 50a. Anal fin always with one or more segmented ray than in soft dorsal (sandy shores, estuaries) [Silhouettea](#)
- 50b. Anal and soft dorsal fins with equal numbers of rays, or dorsal fin with one or more ray than anal fin 51
- 51a. Iris lappet present in eye; tongue deeply bilobed; gill opening wide (nearly to eye) and free of isthmus (coral reefs, estuaries)..... [Psammogobius](#)

- 51b. No iris lappet present; tongue may be concave but not deeply bilobed; gill opening variable.....52
- 52a. Soft dorsal and anal rays I,8-10, most papillae rows on cheek long, not reduced (estuaries, freshwater)..... [Glossogobius](#) (in part)
- 52b. Soft dorsal and anal rays I,10-12; some cheek papillae rows short or broken..... 53
- 53a. A distinct black ocellus in each dorsal fin (coral reefs)..... [Signigobius](#)
- 53b. No distinct black ocellus in each dorsal fin..... 54
- 54a. Caudal fin always rounded, shorter than head; body pale with dark spots and bright white spot on pectoral fin (coral reefs)..... [Ctenogobius](#)
- 54b. Caudal fin usually pointed, longer than head; body with bars, spots and/or stripes, no bright white spot on pectoral fin (coral reefs)..... [Vanderhorstia](#)
- 55a. Scales small; 44 or more in a lateral series..... 57
- 55b. Scales large; 40 or fewer in a lateral series..... 56
- 56a. First dorsal fin tall and broad with dark bands and/or spots; body with dark oblique bars (estuaries, coral reefs)..... [Mahidolia](#)
- 56b. First dorsal rounded to triangular, relatively unpatterned; body with spots and blotches but not dark oblique bands (estuaries, mangroves)..... [Acentrogobius](#) (in part)
- 57a. Teeth present on vomer (which is curved into mouth); body pale with distinct dark markings (coral reefs)..... [Stonogobius](#)
- 57b. No teeth on vomer (note: vomer itself may be curved into mouth); colour variable 58
- 58a. Second dorsal fin rays I,12-14; anal fin rays I,12-14 (coral reefs)..... [Amblyeleotris](#) (in part)
- 58b. Second dorsal fin rays I,9-11; anal fin rays I,8-10..... 59
- 59a. Preopercular pores absent; vertical white lines over abdomen present, especially prominent in males (shallow reefs)..... [Psilogobius](#) (in part)
- 59b. Preopercular pores present; no vertical white abdominal lines present..... 60
- 60a. No posterior oculoscapular canal or pores over top of opercle..... 61
- 60b. Posterior oculoscapular canal and two pores present over top of opercle..... 62

- 61a. First dorsal fin broad and/or tall, longer than or equal to body depth; if body dark, no bright white stripe along nape midline (shallow reefs, estuaries)..... [Myersina](#) (in part)
- 61b. First dorsal fin low, with black ocellus; body dark with nape and top of head bright white (coral reefs)..... [Lotilia](#)
- 62a. Gill opening wide, membranes forming distinct free fold across isthmus, attaching to isthmus in front of fold (shallow reefs, estuaries) [Myersina](#) (in part)
- 62b. Gill opening moderately wide, membranes not forming fold across isthmus, but attaching to sides of isthmus (coral reefs, deepwater)..... [Cryptocentrus](#)
- 63a. Papillae on cheek in transverse pattern..... 64
- 63b. Papillae on cheek in longitudinal pattern..... 68
- 64a. Scales present on cheek, at least behind eye..... 65
- 64b. Cheek naked..... 66
- 65a. Upper half of cheek covered with scales, nape scales extend forward to snout (deepwater)..... [Egglestonichthys](#) (in part)
- 65b. Scales on cheek restricted to patch behind eye, nape scales extend up to behind eyes (reefs, estuaries, deepwater)..... [Acentrogobius](#) (in part)
- 66a. Large posterolaterally-directed canine tooth on lower jaw, often visible when mouth closed; snout rounded and overhangs upper lip in most species (coral reefs)..... [Amblygobius](#)
- 66b. No large posterolaterally-directed canine tooth on lower jaw, snout not overhanging upper lip67
- 67a. Nape naked; vertical papillae rows on mid-cheek do not extend ventrally past lowermost longitudinal cheek row (estuaries)..... [Lophogobius](#) (in part)
- 67b. Nape usually with scales, midline may be naked; one vertical papilla row on mid-cheek extends ventrally past lowermost longitudinal cheek row (shallow reefs, estuaries)..... [Drombus](#)
- 68a. Cheek (and opercle) with scales; caudal fin long and slender (deepwater)..... [Obliquogobius](#)
- 68b. Cheek naked, opercle scaled or naked..... 69
- 69a. Cheeks swollen; mouth large, extends at least to rear edge of eye (may extend well past eye); gill opening restricted to pectoral base (coral reefs)..... [Tomiyamichthys](#)

- 69b. Cheeks not swollen; mouth reaches to below eye; gill opening to under opercle or to rear of eye..... 70
- 70a. No oculoscapular canal over opercle, preopercle with only two or no pores (coral reefs, deepwater) [*Sueviota*](#) (in part)
- 70b. Oculoscapular canal present over opercle and preopercle with three pores..... 71
- 71a. Pore behind eye long and slit-like (estuaries, deepwater)..... [*Aulopareia*](#)
- 71b. Pore behind eye rounded..... 72
- 72a. Mouth terminal; snout pointed or rounded, tip not overhanging upper lip; no free flap or frenum on lower jaw, skin joining lower lip to isthmus..... 73
- 72b. Mouth subterminal; snout rounded to blunt, with tip slightly overhanging upper lip; free flap or frenum on lower jaw in front of isthmus may be visible (coral reefs, estuaries).... [*Istigobius*](#) (in part)
- 73a. Pre-pelvic area naked; snout relatively long, depressed and pointed; jaws ending below rear half of eye; cheek and opercle naked; 0-4 predorsal scales present (may be embedded); second dorsal rays I,8 estuarine)..... [*Afurcagobius*](#)
- 73b. Pre-pelvic area with some scales, may be large and deciduous; snout short, rounded to pointed, not depressed; jaws may end below anterior part of eye or mid-eye; cheek and opercle naked or partly scaled; predorsal scales present or absent; second dorsal rays I,7-11..... 74
- 74a. Sensory papillae rows on cheek very short, papillae small and few; head pointed in dorsal view; eyes large and set high on side of head; pelvic fins may have frenum reduced or absent; membrane between fifth pelvic rays may be reduced, pelvic fins separate in some species; first dorsal fin generally triangular and conspicuously marked; when live, body translucent with black, brown and white markings (coral reefs)..... [*Fusigobius*](#)
- 74b. Most sensory papillae rows on cheek long (or multiple) and conspicuous; head may be pointed or rounded in dorsal view; eye variable in size but usually not large and set high on side of head; pelvic fins always with frenum present; fifth pelvic rays always joined by membrane; first dorsal fin shape variable, but generally without conspicuous black marks; when live, body opaque, colour variable..... 75
- 75a. Single row of papillae usually present across rear of chin, if large patch of papillae present on chin, then some papillae rows on side of head multiple, row directly under eye always single; snout usually rounded; scales may be present on opercle or on cheek behind eye; dorsal spines may be long and at least second spine filamentous in both sexes; body colour pattern variable (reefs, estuaries, deepwater)..... [*Acentrogobius*](#) (in part)

75a. Large patch of papillae on chin; on cheek, multiple short irregular rows of papillae (may be vertically oriented) present between two lowermost longitudinal papillae rows and papillae row directly under eye double, OR 5-6 longitudinal rows of papillae on cheek, none multiple; first or second dorsal spine may be elongate in mature males; snout short and pointed; no scales on cheek or opercle; body whitish to pale yellowish with fine dark spots and speckles, dark spots along mid-side of body smaller than eye (sandy habitats near shallow reefs and estuaries)

..... [Favonigobius](#)

List of marine and brackish water species occurring in the area.

Species which live in freshwater but may occur in estuaries as adults or larvae are marked by an asterisk (*). Listed are 105 genera (including three new genera for described species of amblyopines), and 534 species (undescribed species not included).

Subfamily AMBLYOPINAE

[Amblyotrypauchen arctocephalus](#) (Alcock, 1890)

[Brachyamblyopus brachysoma](#) (Bleeker, 1853)

Caragobius coecus (Weber, 1913) = [Karsten totoyensis](#) (Garman 1903)

Caragobius geomys Fowler, 1935. = [Caragobius urolepis](#) (Bleeker 1852)

Caragobius monserrati (Roxas and Ablan, 1940) = [Caragobius urolepis](#) (Bleeker 1852)

Caragobius olivaceus (Herre, 1927) = [Caragobius urolepis](#) (Bleeker 1852)

[Caragobius rubristriatus](#) (Saville-Kent, 1889)

Caragobius typhlops Smith and Seale, 1906 = [Caragobius urolepis](#) (Bleeker 1852)

[Caragobius urolepis](#) (Bleeker, 1852)

Ctenotrypauchen microcephalus (Bleeker, 1860) = [Paratrypauchen microcephalus](#) (Bleeker 1860)

New genus (A) *jacksoni* (Smith, 1943)

New genus (B) *nigrimarginatus* (Hora, 1924)

New genus (C) *sumatranus* (Volz, 1903)

[Odontamblyopus rubicundus](#) (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

[Odontamblyopus tenuis](#) (Day, 1876)

[Pseudotrypauchen multiradiatus](#) Hardenberg, 1931

[Taenioides anguillaris](#) (Linnaeus, 1758)

[Taenioides caniscapulus](#) Roxas and Ablan, 1938

[Taenioides cirratus](#) (Blyth, 1860)

[Taenioides eruptionis](#) (Bleeker, 1849)

[Taenioides gracilis](#) (Valenciennes, 1837)

[Taenioides mordax](#) (De Vis, 1883)

[Taenioides purpurascens](#) (De Vis, 1884)

Trypauchen totoyensis (Garman, 1903) = [Karsten totoyensis](#) (Garman 1903)

Trypauchen raha Popta, 1922 = [*Paratrypauchen microcephalus*](#) (Bleeker 1860)
Trypauchen taenia Koumans, 1953 = [*Ctenotrypauchen chinensis*](#) Steindachner 1867
[*Trypauchen vagina*](#) (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)

[*Trypauchenichthys sumatrensis*](#) Hardenberg, 1931
[*Trypauchenichthys typus*](#) (Bleeker, 1860)

Subfamily GOBIINAE

[*Acentrogobius audax*](#) Smith, 1959
Acentrogobius bifrenatus (Kner, 1856) = [*Arenigobius bifrenatus*](#) (Kner 1865)
[*Acentrogobius caninus*](#) (Valenciennes, 1837)
Acentrogobius frenatus (Günther, 1861) = [*Arenigobius frenatus*](#) (Günther 1861)
[*Acentrogobius gracilis*](#) (Bleeker, 1875)
[*Acentrogobius janthinopterus*](#) (Bleeker, 1852)
Acentrogobius leftwichi (Ogilby, 1910) = [*Arenigobius leftwichi*](#) (Ogilby 1910)
[*Acentrogobius madraspatensis*](#) (Day, 1868)
[*Acentrogobius moloanus*](#) (Herre, 1927)
[*Acentrogobius nebulosus*](#) (Forsskal, 1775)
Acentrogobius pyrops (Whitley, 1954) = [*Yoga pyrops*](#) (Whitley 1954)
[*Acentrogobius suluensis*](#) (Herre, 1927)
[*Acentrogobius viganensis*](#) (Steindachner, 1893)
[*Acentrogobius viridipunctatus*](#) (Valenciennes, 1837)

[*Afurcagobius tamarensis*](#) (Johnston, 1883)

[*Amblyeleotris aurora*](#) (Polunin and Lubbock, 1977)
[*Amblyeleotris callopareia*](#) Polunin and Lubbock, 1979
[*Amblyeleotris delicatulus*](#) Smith, 1958
[*Amblyeleotris diagonalis*](#) Polunin and Lubbock, 1979
Amblyeleotris exilis (Smith, 1958) = [*Amblyeleotris periophthalma*](#) (Bleeker 1853)
[*Amblyeleotris fasciata*](#) (Herre, 1953)
[*Amblyeleotris fontanesii*](#) (Bleeker, 1852)
[*Amblyeleotris guttata*](#) (Fowler, 1938)
[*Amblyeleotris gymnocephala*](#) (Bleeker, 1853)
[*Amblyeleotris japonica*](#) Takagi, 1957
[*Amblyeleotris latifasciata*](#) Polunin and Lubbock, 1979
[*Amblyeleotris macronema*](#) Polunin and Lubbock, 1979
[*Amblyeleotris novaecaledoniae*](#) Goren, 1981
[*Amblyeleotris ogasawarensis*](#) Yanagisawa, 1978
[*Amblyeleotris periophthalma*](#) (Bleeker, 1853)
[*Amblyeleotris randalli*](#) Hoese and Steene, 1978
[*Amblyeleotris rhyax*](#) Polunin and Lubbock, 1979
[*Amblyeleotris steinitzi*](#) (Klausewitz, 1974)
[*Amblyeleotris sungami*](#) (Klausewitz, 1969)
[*Amblyeleotris wheeleri*](#) Polunin and Lubbock, 1977
[*Amblyeleotris yanoi*](#) Aonuma and Yoshino, 1996

[*Amblygobius buanensis*](#) (Herre, 1927)
[*Amblygobius bynoensis*](#) (Richardson, 1844)
[*Amblygobius decussatus*](#) (Bleeker, 1855)
[*Amblygobius esakiae*](#) (Herre, 1939)
Amblygobius hectori (Smith, 1956) = [*Koumansetta hectori*](#) (Smith 1957)
[*Amblygobius linki*](#) Herre, 1927
[*Amblygobius nocturnus*](#) (Herre, 1945)
[*Amblygobius phalaena*](#) (Valenciennes, 1837)
Amblygobius rainfordi (Whitley, 1940) = [*Koumansetta rainfordi*](#) Whitley 1940
[*Amblygobius sphynx*](#) (Valenciennes, 1837)

[*Asterropteryx bipunctatus*](#) Allen and Munday, 1995
[*Asterropteryx ensiferus*](#) (Bleeker, 1874)
[*Asterropteryx semipunctatus*](#) (Rüppell, 1830)
[*Asterropteryx spinosus*](#) (Goren, 1981)
[*Asterropteryx striatus*](#) Allen and Munday, 1995

[*Aulopareia atripinnatus*](#) (Smith, 1931)
Aulopareia cyanomos (Bleeker, 1849) = [*Acentrogobius cyanomos*](#) (Bleeker 1849)
[*Aulopareia janetae*](#) Smith, 1945
[*Aulopareia koumansi*](#) (Herre, 1937)
[*Aulopareia spilopterus*](#) (Smith, 1932)
[*Aulopareia unicolor*](#) (Valenciennes, 1837)

[*Austrolethops wardi*](#) Whitley, 1935

[*Barbuligobius boehlkei*](#) Lachner and McKinney, 1974

Bathygobius albopunctatus (Valenciennes, 1837) = [*Bathygobius coalitus*](#) (Bennett, 1832)
[*Bathygobius coalitus*](#) (Bennett, 1832)
[*Bathygobius cocosensis*](#) (Bleeker, 1854)
[*Bathygobius cotticeps*](#) (Steindachner, 1880)
[*Bathygobius cyclopterus*](#) (Valenciennes, 1837)
[*Bathygobius fuscus*](#) (Rüppell, 1830)
[*Bathygobius krefftii*](#) (Steindachner, 1866)
[*Bathygobius laddi*](#) (Fowler, 1931)
[*Bathygobius meggitti*](#) (Hora and Mukerji, 1936)
Bathygobius padangensis (Bleeker, 1851) = [*Bathygobius coalitus*](#) (Bennett, 1832)
[*Bathygobius panayensis*](#) (Jordan and Seale, 1907)
[*Bathygobius petrophilus*](#) (Bleeker, 1853)

[*Bryaninops amplus*](#) Larson, 1985
[*Bryaninops diannae*](#) Larson, 1985
[*Bryaninops erythrops*](#) (Jordan and Seale, 1906)
[*Bryaninops isis*](#) Larson, 1985

[*Bryaninops loki*](#) Larson, 1985
[*Bryaninops natans*](#) Larson, 1985
[*Bryaninops nexus*](#) Larson, 1987
[*Bryaninops ridens*](#) Smith, 1959
[*Bryaninops tigris*](#) Larson, 1985
[*Bryaninops yongei*](#) (Davis and Cohen, 1969)

[*Cabillus lacertops*](#) Smith, 1959
[*Cabillus macrophthalmus*](#) (Weber, 1909)
[*Cabillus tongarevae*](#) (Fowler, 1927)

[*Callogobius bauchotae*](#) Goren, 1979
[*Callogobius centrolepis*](#) Weber, 1909
[*Callogobius clitellus*](#) McKinney and Lachner, 1978
[*Callogobius crassus*](#) McKinney and Lachner, 1984
[*Callogobius depressus*](#) (Ramsay and Ogilby, 1886)
[*Callogobius flavobrunneus*](#) (Smith, 1958)
[*Callogobius hasselti*](#) (Bleeker, 1851)
[*Callogobius hastatus*](#) McKinney and Lachner, 1978
[*Callogobius liolepis*](#) Koumans, 1931
[*Callogobius maculipinnis*](#) (Fowler, 1918)
[*Callogobius okinawae*](#) Snyder, 1908
[*Callogobius sclateri*](#) (Steindachner, 1880)
[*Callogobius stellatus*](#) McKinney and Lachner, 1978
[*Callogobius tanegasimae*](#) (Snyder, 1908)

[*Cristatogobius albius*](#) Tchaw-ren, 1959
[*Cristatogobius lophius*](#) Herre, 1927
[*Cristatogobius nonatoae*](#) (Ablan, 1940)

Cryptocentroides cristatus (Macleay, 1881) = [*Cryptocentroides gobioides*](#) (Ogilby 1886)
[*Cryptocentroides insignis*](#) (Seale, 1910)

[*Cryptocentrus albidorsus*](#) Yanagisawa, 1978
[*Cryptocentrus bulbiceps*](#) (Whitley, 1953)
[*Cryptocentrus caeruleomaculatus*](#) (Herre, 1933)
[*Cryptocentrus cebuanus*](#) Herre, 1927
[*Cryptocentrus cinctus*](#) (Herre, 1936)
[*Cryptocentrus cyanotaenia*](#) (Bleeker, 1853)
[*Cryptocentrus diproctotaenia*](#) (Bleeker, 1876)
[*Cryptocentrus fasciatus*](#) (Playfair, 1866)
Cryptocentrus filifer (Valenciennes, 1837) = [*Myersina filifer*](#) (Valenciennes 1837)
[*Cryptocentrus inexplicatus*](#) (Herre, 1934)
[*Cryptocentrus insignitus*](#) (Whitley, 1956)
[*Cryptocentrus leonis*](#) Smith, 1931
[*Cryptocentrus leptocephalus*](#) Bleeker, 1876

[*Cryptocentrus leucostictus*](#) (Gunther, 1872)
[*Cryptocentrus lutheri*](#) Klausewitz, 1960
[*Cryptocentrus maudae*](#) Fowler, 1937
[*Cryptocentrus niveatus*](#) (Valenciennes, 1837)
[*Cryptocentrus obliquus*](#) (Herre, 1934) = [*Cryptocentrus leptocephalus*](#) Bleeker, 1876
[*Cryptocentrus pavoninoides*](#) (Bleeker, 1854)
[*Cryptocentrus pretiosus*](#) (Rendahl, 1924)
[*Cryptocentrus shigensis*](#) Kuroda, 1956
[*Cryptocentrus strigiliceps*](#) (Jordan and Seale, 1906)
[*Cryptocentrus wehrlei*](#) Fowler, 1937

[*Ctenogobiops aurocingulus*](#) (Herre, 1935)
[*Ctenogobiops crocineus*](#) Smith, 1959
[*Ctenogobiops feroculus*](#) Lubbock and Polunin, 1977
[*Ctenogobiops pomastictus*](#) Lubbock and Polunin, 1977
[*Ctenogobiops tangaroai*](#) Lubbock and Polunin, 1977

[*Discordipinna griessingeri*](#) Hoese and Fourmanoir, 1978

[*Drombus dentifer*](#) Hora, 1923
[*Drombus globiceps*](#) (Hora 1923)
[*Drombus halei*](#) (Whitley, 1935)
[*Drombus kranjiensis*](#) (Herre, 1940)
[*Drombus ocyurus*](#) Jordan and Seale, 1906
[*Drombus simulus*](#) (Smith, 1960)
[*Drombus triangularis*](#) (Weber, 1911)

[*Echinogobius hayashii*](#) Iwata, Hosoya and Niimura, 1998

[*Egglestonichthys bombylios*](#) Larson and Hoese, 1997
[*Egglestonichthys melanoptera*](#) (Rao, 1971)

[*Eviota afelei*](#) Jordan and Seale, 1906
[*Eviota albolineata*](#) Jewett and Lachner, 1983
[*Eviota bifasciata*](#) Lachner and Karnella, 1980
[*Eviota cometa*](#) Jewett and Lachner, 1983
[*Eviota distigma*](#) Jordan and Seale, 1906
[*Eviota fasciola*](#) Karnella and Lachner, 1981
[*Eviota herrei*](#) Jordan and Seale, 1906
[*Eviota infulata*](#) (Smith, 1956)
[*Eviota irrasa*](#) Karnella and Lachner, 1981
[*Eviota lachdeberiei*](#) Giltay, 1933
[*Eviota latifasciata*](#) Jewett and Lachner, 1983
[*Eviota melasma*](#) Lachner and Karnella, 1980
[*Eviota monostigma*](#) Fourmanoir, 1971
[*Eviota nebulosa*](#) Smith, 1958

[*Eviota nigriventris*](#) Giltay, 1933
[*Eviota pellucida*](#) Larson, 1976
[*Eviota prasina*](#) (Klunzinger, 1871)
[*Eviota prasites*](#) Jordan and Seale, 1906
[*Eviota pseudostigma*](#) Lachner and Karnella, 1980
[*Eviota punctulata*](#) Jewett and Lachner, 1983
[*Eviota queenslandica*](#) Whitley, 1932
[*Eviota saipanensis*](#) Fowler, 1945
[*Eviota sebreei*](#) Jordan and Seale, 1906
[*Eviota sigillata*](#) Jewett and Lachner, 1983
[*Eviota smaragdus*](#) Jordan and Seale, 1906
[*Eviota sparsa*](#) Jewett and Lachner, 1983
[*Eviota spilota*](#) Lachner and Karnella, 1980
[*Eviota storthynx*](#) (Rofen, 1959)
[*Eviota variola*](#) Lachner and Karnella, 1980
[*Eviota zebrina*](#) Lachner and Karnella, 1978
[*Eviota zonura*](#) Jordan and Seale, 1906

[*Exyrias belissimus*](#) (Smith, 1959)
[*Exyrias ferrarisi*](#) Murdy, 1985
[*Exyrias puntang*](#) (Bleeker, 1851)

[*Favonigobius exquisitus*](#) Whitley, 1950
[*Favonigobius lentiginosus*](#) (Richardson, 1844)
[*Favonigobius melanobranchus*](#) (Fowler, 1934) = *Papillogobius melanobranchus*(Fowler 1934)
[*Favonigobius opalescens*](#) (Herre, 1936)
[*Favonigobius reichei*](#) (Bleeker, 1853)

[*Feia nympha*](#) Smith, 1959

[*Fusigobius duospilos*](#) Hoese and Reader, 1985
[*Fusigobius longispinus*](#) Goren, 1978
[*Fusigobius neophytus*](#) (Günther, 1877)
[*Fusigobius signipinnis*](#) Hoese and Obika, 1988

[*Gladiogobius ensifer*](#) Herre, 1933

[*Glossogobius aureus*](#) Akihito and Meguro, 1975
[*Glossogobius bicirrhosus*](#) (Weber, 1894)
[*Glossogobius celebius*](#) (Valenciennes, 1837)
[*Glossogobius circumspectus*](#) (Macleay, 1883)
[*Glossogobius giuris*](#) (Hamilton, 1822)
[*Glossogobius sparsipapillus*](#) Akihito and Meguro, 1976

[*Gobiodon acicularis*](#) Harold and Winterbottom, 1995
[*Gobiodon albofasciatus*](#) Sawada and Arai, 1972

[*Gobiodon atrangulatus*](#) Garman, 1903
[*Gobiodon axillaris*](#) De Vis, 1884
[*Gobiodon brochus*](#) Harold and Winterbottom, 1999
[*Gobiodon ceramensis*](#) (Bleeker, 1852)
[*Gobiodon citrinus*](#) (Rüppell, 1838)
[*Gobiodon fulvus*](#) Herre, 1927
[*Gobiodon heterospilos*](#) Bleeker, 1856
[*Gobiodon histrio*](#) (Valenciennes, 1837)
[*Gobiodon micropus*](#) Günther, 1861
[*Gobiodon okinawae*](#) Sawada, Arai and Abe, 1972
[*Gobiodon quinquestrigatus*](#) (Valenciennes, 1837)
[*Gobiodon reticulatus*](#) Playfair, 1866
[*Gobiodon rivulatus*](#) (Rüppell, 1830)
[*Gobiodon spilophthalmus*](#) Fowler, 1944
[*Gobiodon unicolor*](#) (Castelnau, 1873)

[*Gobiopsis angustifrons*](#) Lachner and McKinney, 1978
[*Gobiopsis aporia*](#) Lachner and McKinney, 1978 = [*Gobiopsis liolepis*](#) (Koumans 1931)
[*Gobiopsis bravoii*](#) (Herre, 1940)
[*Gobiopsis exigua*](#) Lachner and McKinney, 1979
[*Gobiopsis macrostoma*](#) Steindachner, 1861
[*Gobiopsis malekulae*](#) (Herre, 1935)
[*Gobiopsis quinquecincta*](#) (Smith, 1931)
[*Gobiopsis springeri*](#) Lachner and McKinney, 1979
[*Gobiopsis woodsi*](#) Lachner and McKinney, 1978

[*Hazeus otakii*](#) Jordan and Snyder, 1901

[*Heteroleotris poecila*](#) (Fowler, 1946)

Isthmogobius baliurus (Valenciennes, 1837) = [*Arcygobius baliurus*](#) (Valenciennes 1837)

[*Istigobius decoratus*](#) (Herre, 1927)
[*Istigobius diadema*](#) (Steindachner, 1877)
[*Istigobius goldmanni*](#) (Bleeker, 1852)
[*Istigobius hoesei*](#) Murdy and McEachran, 1982
[*Istigobius nigroocellatus*](#) (Günther, 1873)
[*Istigobius ornatus*](#) (Rüppell, 1830)
[*Istigobius rigilius*](#) (Herre, 1953)
[*Istigobius spence*](#) (Smith, 1947)

[*Kelloggella quindecimfasciata*](#) (Fowler, 1946)
[*Kelloggella cardinalis*](#) Jordan and Seale, 1906

[*Lobulogobius morrighu*](#) Larson, 1983
[*Lobulogobius omanensis*](#) Koumans, 1944

Lophogobius bleekeri Popta, 1921

Lotilia graciliosa Klausewitz, 1960

Lubricogobius ornatus Fourmanoir, 1966

Lubricogobius pumilis Larson and Hoese, 1980 = *Larsonella pumila* (Larson & Hoese 1980)

Luposicya lupus Smith, 1959

Macrodontogobius wilburi Herre, 1936

Mahidolia mystacina (Valenciennes, 1837)

Mangarinus waterousi Herre, 1943

Myersina crocata Wongratana, 1975

Myersina lachneri Hoese and Lubbock, 1982

Myersina macrostoma Herre, 1934

Myersina nigrivirgata Akihito and Meguro, 1983

Myersina papuensis (Peters, 1876)

Obliquogobius cometes (Alcock, 1890)

Oplopomops diacanthus (Schultz, 1943)

Oplopomus caninoides (Bleeker, 1852)

Oplopomus oplopomus (Valenciennes, 1837)

Opua nephodes Jordan, 1925

Palutrus pruinosa (Jordan and Seale, 1906)

Palutrus scapulopunctatus (Beaufort, 1912)

Parachaeturichthys ocellatus (Day, 1873)

Parachaeturichthys polynema (Bleeker, 1853)

Paragobiodon echinocephalus (Rüppell, 1830)

Paragobiodon lacunicolus (Kendall and Goldsborough, 1911)

Paragobiodon melanosomus (Bleeker, 1852)

Paragobiodon modestus (Regan, 1908)

Paragobiodon xanthosomus (Bleeker, 1852)

Parkraemeria ornata Whitley, 1951

Phyllogobius platycephalops (Smith, 1964)

[*Platygiobopsis akihito*](#) Springer and Randall, 1992

[*Pleurosicya annandalei*](#) Hornell and Fowler, 1922

[*Pleurosicya australis*](#) Larson, 1990

[*Pleurosicya bilobata*](#) (Koumans, 1941)

[*Pleurosicya boldinghi*](#) Weber, 1913

[*Pleurosicya carolinensis*](#) Larson, 1990

[*Pleurosicya coerulea*](#) Larson, 1990

[*Pleurosicya elongata*](#) Larson, 1990

[*Pleurosicya fringilla*](#) Larson, 1990

[*Pleurosicya labiata*](#) (Weber, 1913)

[*Pleurosicya micheli*](#) Fourmanoir, 1971

[*Pleurosicya mossambica*](#) Smith, 1959

[*Pleurosicya muscarum*](#) (Jordan and Seale, 1906)

[*Pleurosicya plicata*](#) Larson, 1990

[*Pleurosicya prognatha*](#) Goren, 1984

[*Pleurosicya spongicola*](#) Larson, 1990

[*Priolepis agrena*](#) Winterbottom and Burrige, 1993

[*Priolepis ailina*](#) Winterbottom and Burrige, 1993

[*Priolepis aithiops*](#) Winterbottom and Burrige, 1992

[*Priolepis aureoviridis*](#) (Gosline, 1959)

[*Priolepis cincta*](#) (Regan, 1908)

[*Priolepis compita*](#) Winterbottom, 1985

[*Priolepis fallacincta*](#) Winterbottom and Burrige, 1992

[*Priolepis inhaca*](#) (Smith, 1949)

[*Priolepis kappa*](#) Winterbottom and Burrige, 1991

[*Priolepis nocturna*](#) (Smith, 1957)

[*Priolepis nuchifasciata*](#) (Günther, 1973)

[*Priolepis pallidicincta*](#) Winterbottom and Burrige, 1993

[*Priolepis profunda*](#) (Weber, 1909)

[*Priolepis semidoliata*](#) (Valenciennes, 1837)

[*Priolepis squamogena*](#) Winterbottom and Burrige, 1989

[*Priolepis sticta*](#) Winterbottom and Burrige, 1992

[*Priolepis triops*](#) Winterbottom and Burrige, 1993

[*Psammogobius biocellatus*](#) (Valenciennes, 1837)

[*Psilogobius mainlandi*](#) Baldwin, 1972

[*Psilogobius prolatus*](#) Watson and Lachner, 1985

[*Signigobius biocellatus*](#) Hoese and Allen, 1977

[*Silhouettea evanida*](#) Larson and Miller, 1986

[*Silhouettea hoesei*](#) Larson and Miller, 1986

[*Silhouettea insinuans*](#) Smith, 1959
[*Silhouettea nuchipunctatus*](#) (Herre, 1934)

[*Stonogobiops nematodes*](#) Hoese and Randall, 1982
[*Stonogobiops xanthorhinica*](#) Hoese and Randall, 1982

[*Sueviota aprica*](#) Winterbottom and Hoese, 1988
[*Sueviota lachneri*](#) Winterbottom and Hoese, 1988
[*Sueviota larsonae*](#) Winterbottom and Hoese, 1988

[*Tomiyamichthys latruncularius*](#) (Klausewitz, 1974)
[*Tomiyamichthys oni*](#) (Tomiyama, 1936)

[*Trimma benjamini*](#) Winterbottom, 1996
[*Trimma caesiura*](#) Jordan and Seale, 1906
[*Trimma caudimaculata*](#) Yoshino and Araga, 1977
[*Trimma emeryi*](#) Winterbottom, 1985
[*Trimma grammistes*](#) (Tomiyama, 1936)
[*Trimma griffithsi*](#) Winterbottom, 1984
[*Trimma hoesei*](#) Winterbottom, 1984
[*Trimma macrophthalma*](#) (Tomiyama, 1936)
[*Trimma mendelssohni*](#) (Goren, 1978)
[*Trimma naudei*](#) Smith, 1956
[*Trimma necopinna*](#) Whitley, 1959
[*Trimma okinawae*](#) (Aoyagi, 1949)
[*Trimma rubromaculata*](#) Allen and Munday, 1995
[*Trimma sheppardi*](#) Winterbottom, 1984
[*Trimma striata*](#) (Herre, 1945)
[*Trimma taylori*](#) Lobel, 1979
[*Trimma tevegae*](#) Cohen and Davis, 1969
[*Trimma unisquamis*](#) (Gosline, 1959)

[*Trimmatom eviotops*](#) (Schultz, 1943)
[*Trimmatom macropodus*](#) Winterbottom, 1989
[*Trimmatom nanus*](#) Winterbottom and Emery, 1981
[*Trimmatom sagma*](#) Winterbottom, 1989
[*Trimmatom zapotes*](#) Winterbottom, 1989

[*Valenciennea alleni*](#) Hoese and Larson, 1994
[*Valenciennea bella*](#) Hoese and Larson, 1994
[*Valenciennea decora*](#) Hoese and Larson, 1994
[*Valenciennea helsdingeni*](#) (Bleeker, 1858)
[*Valenciennea immaculata*](#) Ni, 1981
[*Valenciennea limicola*](#) Hoese and Larson, 1994
[*Valenciennea longipinnis*](#) (Lay and Bennett 1839)
[*Valenciennea muralis*](#) (Valenciennes, 1837)

[Valenciennea parva](#) Hoese and Larson, 1994
[Valenciennea puellaris](#) (Tomiyama, 1955)
[Valenciennea randalli](#) Hoese and Larson, 1994
[Valenciennea sexguttata](#) (Valenciennes, 1837)
[Valenciennea strigata](#) (Broussonet, 1782)
[Valenciennea wardi](#) (Playfair, 1866)

[Vanderhorstia ambanoro](#) (Fourmanoir, 1957)
[Vanderhorstia flavilineata](#) Allen and Munday, 1995
[Vanderhorstia lanceolata](#) Yanagisawa, 1978 = [Tomiyamichthys lanceolatus](#) (Yanagisawa 1978)
[Vanderhorstia mertensii](#) Klauswitz, 1974
[Vanderhorstia ornatissima](#) Smith, 1959

Subfamily GOBIONELLINAE

*[Awaous acritosus](#) Watson, 1994
*[Awaous guamensis](#) Valenciennes, 1837
*[Awaous litturatus](#) (Steindachner, 1860)
*[Awaous melanocephalus](#) (Bleeker, 1849)
*[Awaous ocellaris](#) (Broussonet, 1782)

[Brachygobius doriae](#) (Günther, 1868)
[Brachygobius kabiliensis](#) Inger, 1958
[Brachygobius xanthozona](#) (Bleeker, 1849)

Calamiana kabilia (Herre, 1940) = [Eugnathogobius kabilia](#) (Herre 1940)
Calamiana mindora (Herre, 1945) = [Eugnathogobius mindora](#) (Herre 1945)
Calamiana variegata (Peters, 1869) = [Eugnathogobius variegatus](#) (Peters 1868)

[Chlamydogobius ranunculus](#) (Larson, 1995)

[Eugnathogobius microps](#) Smith, 1931

[Gnatholepis anjerensis](#) (Bleeker, 1851)
[Gnatholepis cauerensis](#) (Bleeker, 1853)
Gnatholepis deltoides (Seale, 1901) = [Gnatholepis anjerensis](#) (Bleeker 1851)
Gnatholepis inconsequens Whitley, 1958 = [Gnatholepis cauerensis](#) (Bleeker 1853)
Gnatholepis scapulostigma Herre, 1953 = [Gnatholepis cauerensis](#) (Bleeker 1853)

[Gbiopterus brachypterus](#) (Bleeker, 1855)
[Gbiopterus chuno](#) (Hamilton, 1822)
Gbiopterus luzonensis (Smith, 1902) = [Mistichthys luzonensis](#) Smith 1902
[Gbiopterus panayensis](#) (Herre, 1944)
[Gbiopterus semivestitus](#) (Munro, 1949)

[Hemigobius hoevenii](#) (Bleeker, 1851)
[Hemigobius mingi](#) (Herre, 1936)

[Mugilogobius cavifrons](#) (Weber, 1909)
[Mugilogobius chulae](#) (Smith, 1932)
[Mugilogobius fusca](#) (Herre, 1940)
[Mugilogobius fuscus](#) (Nichols, 1951)
[Mugilogobius merti](#) (Weber, 1911)
[Mugilogobius notospilus](#) (Gunther, 1877)
[Mugilogobius platynotus](#) (Gunther, 1861)
[Mugilogobius platystomus](#) (Gunther, 1872)
[Mugilogobius rambaiae](#) (Smith, 1945)
[Mugilogobius stigmaticus](#) (De Vis, 1884)

[Oligolepis acutipennis](#) (Valenciennes, 1837)
[Oligolepis jaarmani](#) (Weber, 1913)
[Oligolepis stomias](#) (Smith, 1941)

[Oxyurichthys auchenolepis](#) Bleeker, 1867
[Oxyurichthys cornutus](#) McCulloch and Waite, 1918
[Oxyurichthys lonchotus](#) (Jenkins, 1903)
[Oxyurichthys microlepis](#) (Bleeker, 1849)
[Oxyurichthys notonema](#) (Weber, 1909)
[Oxyurichthys ophthalmonema](#) (Bleeker, 1856)
[Oxyurichthys papuensis](#) (Valenciennes, 1837)
[Oxyurichthys takagi](#) Pezold, 1998
[Oxyurichthys tentacularis](#) (Valenciennes, 1837)
[Oxyurichthys uronema](#) (Weber, 1909)

[Pandaka pusilla](#) Herre, 1927
[Pandaka pygmaea](#) Herre, 1927
[Pandaka rouxi](#) (Weber, 1911)
[Pandaka trimaculata](#) Akihito and Meguro, 1975
[Pandaka lidwilli](#) (McCulloch, 1917)

[Pseudogobius avicennia](#) (Herre, 1940)
[Pseudogobius javanicus](#) (Bleeker, 1856)
[Pseudogobius melanosticta](#) (Day, 1876)
[Pseudogobius poicilosoma](#) (Bleeker, 1849)

[Redigobius balteatus](#) (Herre, 1935)
[Redigobius bikolanus](#) (Herre, 1927)
[Redigobius chrysosomus](#) (Bleeker, 1875)
[Redigobius macrostomus](#) (Gunther, 1861)
[Redigobius roemeri](#) (Weber, 1911) = [Redigobius tambujon](#) (Bleeker 1854)

*[Rhinogobius giurinus](#) (Rutter, 1897)

*[*Stenogobius alleni*](#) Watson, 1991
*[*Stenogobius beauforti*](#) (Weber, 1908)
*[*Stenogobius blokzeyli*](#) (Bleeker, 1861)
*[*Stenogobius caudimaculosus*](#) Watson, 1991
*[*Stenogobius fehlmanni*](#) Watson, 1991
*[*Stenogobius gymnopomus*](#) (Bleeker, 1853)
*[*Stenogobius hoesei*](#) Watson, 1991
*[*Stenogobius ingeri*](#) Watson, 1991
*[*Stenogobius kyphosus*](#) Watson, 1991
*[*Stenogobius lachneri*](#) Watson, 1994
*[*Stenogobius laterisquamatus*](#) (Weber, 1905)
*[*Stenogobius marinus*](#) Watson, 1991
*[*Stenogobius marqueti*](#) Watson, 1991
*[*Stenogobius ophthalmoporus*](#) (Bleeker, 1853)
*[*Stenogobius psilosinionus*](#) Watson, 1991
*[*Stenogobius randalli*](#) Watson, 1991
*[*Stenogobius squamosus*](#) Watson, 1991
*[*Stenogobius zurstrasseni*](#) (Popta, 1912)

[*Stigmatogobius borneensis*](#) (Bleeker, 1851)
[*Stigmatogobius pleurostigma*](#) (Bleeker, 1849)
[*Stigmatogobius sadanundio*](#) (Hamilton, 1822)
[*Stigmatogobius sella*](#) (Steindachner, 1881)

Subfamily OXUDERCINAE

[*Apocryptodon madurensis*](#) (Bleeker, 1849)

[*Boleophthalmus birdsongi*](#) Murdy, 1989
[*Boleophthalmus boddarti*](#) (Pallas, 1770)
[*Boleophthalmus caeruleomaculatus*](#) McCulloch and Waite, 1918

[*Oxuderces dentatus*](#) (Eydoux and Souleyet, 1848)
[*Oxuderces wirzi*](#) (Koumans, 1937)

[*Parapocryptes serperaster*](#) (Richardson, 1846)

[*Periophthalmodon freycineti*](#) (Valenciennes, 1824)
[*Periophthalmodon schlosseri*](#) (Pallas, 1770)
[*Periophthalmodon septemradiatus*](#) (Hamilton, 1822)

[*Periophthalmus argenteolineatus*](#) Valenciennes, 1837
[*Periophthalmus chrysospilos*](#) Bleeker, 1852
[*Periophthalmus gracilis*](#) Eggert, 1935
[*Periophthalmus kalolo*](#) Lesson, 1830
[*Periophthalmus malaccensis*](#) Eggert, 1935
[*Periophthalmus minutus*](#) Eggert, 1935

[*Periophthalmus novaeguineensis*](#) Eggert, 1935
[*Periophthalmus novemradiatus*](#) (Hamilton, 1822)
[*Periophthalmus weberi*](#) Eggert, 1935

[*Pseudapocryptes borneensis*](#) (Bleeker, 1855)
Pseudapocryptes lanceolatus (Bloch and Schneider, 1801) = [*Pseudapocryptes elongatus*](#) (Cuvier 1816)

[*Scartelaos histophorus*](#) (Valenciennes, 1837)

Subfamily SICYDIINAE

- *[*Lentipes crittersius*](#) Watson and Allen, 1999
- *[*Lentipes dimetrodon*](#) Watson and Allen, 1999
- *[*Lentipes watsoni*](#) Allen, 1997
- *[*Lentipes whittendorum*](#) Watson and Kottelat, 1994

- *[*Sicyopterus cynocephalus*](#) (Valenciennes, 1837)
- *[*Sicyopterus eudentatus*](#) Parenti and Maciolek, 1993
- *[*Sicyopterus hageni*](#) Popta, 1921
- *[*Sicyopterus japonicus*](#) (Tanaka, 1909)
- *[*Sicyopterus lividus*](#) Parenti and Maciolek, 1993
- *[*Sicyopterus longifilis*](#) De Beaufort, 1912
- *[*Sicyopterus macrostetholepis*](#) (Bleeker, 1853)
- *[*Sicyopterus marquesensis*](#) Fowler, 1932
- *[*Sicyopterus microcephalus*](#) (Bleeker, 1854)
- *[*Sicyopterus micrurus*](#) (Bleeker, 1853)
- *[*Sicyopterus ouwensi*](#) Weber, 1913
- *[*Sicyopterus parvei*](#) (Bleeker, 1853)
- *[*Sicyopterus pugnans*](#) (Ogilvie-Grant, 1884)
- *[*Sicyopterus taeniurus*](#) (Gunther, 1877) = [*Sicyopterus macrostetholepis*](#) (Bleeker 1853)
- *[*Sicyopterus wichmanni*](#) De Beaufort, 1912

- *[*Sicyopus auxiliimentus*](#) Watson and Kottelat, 1994
- *[*Sicyopus bitaeniatus*](#) Maugé *et al.*, 1986 = [*Smilosicyopus bitaeniatus*](#) (Maugé, Marquet & Laboute 1992)
- *[*Sicyopus discordipinnis*](#) Watson, 1995
- *[*Sicyopus fehlmanni*](#) Parenti and Maciolek, 1993 = [*Smilosicyopus fehlmanni*](#) (Parenti & Maciolek 1993)
- *[*Sicyopus leprurus*](#) Sakai and Nakamura, 1979 = [*Smilosicyopus leprurus*](#) (Sakai & Nakamura 1979)
- *[*Sicyopus multisquamatus*](#) De Beaufort, 1912
- *[*Sicyopus mystax*](#) Watson and Allen, 1999 = [*Smilosicyopus mystax*](#) (Watson & Allen 1999)
- *[*Sicyopus nigriradiatus*](#) Parenti and Maciolek, 1993
- *[*Sicyopus zosterophorum*](#) (Bleeker, 1856)

- *[*Stiphodon allen*](#) Watson, 1996
- *[*Stiphodon astilbos*](#) Ryan, 1986
- *[*Stiphodon atratus*](#) Watson, 1996
- *[*Stiphodon atropurpureus*](#) (Herre, 1927)
- *[*Stiphodon birdsong*](#) Watson, 1996

- *[*Stiphodon caeruleus*](#) Parenti and Maciolek, 1993
- *[*Stiphodon elegans*](#) (Steindachner, 1859)
- *[*Stiphodon hydroreibatus*](#) Watson, 1999
- *[*Stiphodon laron*](#) Watson, 1996
- *[*Stiphodon olivaceus*](#) Watson and Kottelat, 1995 = [*Stiphodon pulchellus*](#) (Herre 1927)
- *[*Stiphodon ornatus*](#) Meinken, 1974
- *[*Stiphodon pelewensis*](#) Herre, 1936
- *[*Stiphodon rutilaureus*](#) Watson, 1996
- *[*Stiphodon semoni*](#) Weber, 1895
- *[*Stiphodon stevensoni*](#) (Jordan and Seale, 1906) = [*Stiphodon elegans*](#) (Steindachner 1879)
- *[*Stiphodon surrufus*](#) Watson and Kottelat, 1995
- *[*Stiphodon zebrinus*](#) Watson, Allen and Kottelat, 1998