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Annotated checklist of the Indian gobioid fishes (order: Gobiiformes)

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ABSTRACT

Research on the distribution of gobioid fishes in India remains relatively scarce compared to the broader spectrum of ichthyofaunal diversity across the country. Koumans seminal work in 1941 is the most extensive investigation to date, documenting 124 species within this group. Since then, subsequent studies have contributed to enrich our understanding of goby diversity in India. In the current compilation, a thorough examination reveals the presence of 258 goby species distributed among five families: Eleotridae (19 species), Gobiidae (224 species), Kraemeriidae (1 species), Microdesmidae (12 species), and Schindleriidae (2 species). Notably, over the past two decades, the gobioid diversity of India has experienced a significant surge, with nearly 50 additional species recorded from the Indian region. The taxonomic nomenclature and status adopted in this manuscript are primarily consistent with the standards outlined in the Catalogue of Fishes. It can be anticipated that, future comprehensive surveys, targeting the diverse marine ecosystems along the coastline of India will reveal an even greater diversity of goby species in the region.

Keywords: Checklist, Distribution, Diversity, Gobioid, India

1. INTRODUCTION

The faunal diversity of India is vibrant, as it is one of the twelve mega-biodiversity countries in the world. Aquatic faunal diversity, specifically the ichthyofaunal distribution of India, is quite notable, as the southern part of India covers a 7500 km long coastline, including two island ecosystems: Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Mohapatra et al., 2020). India is geographically situated with the Arabian Sea to the west, the Indian Ocean to the south, and the Bay of Bengal to the east. Moreover, India is a nation of freshwater rivers that mainly originate from the northern part of India, the Himalayan and Trans Himalayan regions; thus, India is blessed with a 29-million-hectare estuarine ecosystem (Acharya et al., 2019). Ichthyofaunal diversity in India is well documented with 3496 species reported from Indian waters, which is 10% of the global diversity (Fricke et al., 2020; Banerjee et al., 2022).

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As per the recent compilation works by Mohapatra et al., (2020) and Rajendra (2018), 1905 marine and estuarine fish have been reported from the Indian coast, excluding Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and 1542 marine and estuarine fish have been reported from only Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The gobioid fishes belonging to the order Gobiiformes are the most diverse group of fishes found in temperate to tropical zones of the world. Due to their benthic habitat preference and cryptic behaviour, these fish are capable of surviving in a wide range of environments, including mangroves, estuaries, deep sea water, intertidal zones, reefs, lagoons, mudflats, sandy bottoms, and the burrows of other species (Chatterjee et al., 2013; Zander, 2011). Globally, the total number of valid species under Gobiiformes is 4577, which is almost 12.6% of the overall global ichthyofauna (Fricke et al., 2020).

Miller, (1973) was the first to examine the osteology of a goby fish and propose a stable classification for the group of fishes based on his results. In a much more recent development, a new order was established for these goby fishes, shifting them from the order Perciformes to Gobiiformes (Thacker, 2015; Nelson et al., 2016). Following the present taxonomy of the order Gobiiformes, there are nine families reported globally, namely Ryacichthyidae, Schindleriidae, Gobiidae, Eleotrididae, Odontobutidae, Microdesmidae, Kraemeriidae, Xenisthmidae, and Thalasseleotrididae (Fricke et al., 2020). However, the current state of gobioid diversity is far from being fully resolved, as the cryptobenthic nature and small size of this group make them very tough to collect and identify. During the last two decades, several genus revisional works made it possible to determine the present status of the Gobiiformes order (Parenti, 2021).

Research on Indian marine fish dates back to Linnaeus, (1758), and some early descriptions listed India as the type habitat. However, according to Gopi and Mishra, (2015), some of these entries are erroneous. His book from India does not include descriptions of any gobies. However, Bloch and Schneider, (1801) started describing gobioid fish from India, and in his work, he described five species from the coast of Tamil Nadu. Russell, (1803) described 200 species from Andhra Pradesh (Vizagapatnam), including five gobioid species. However, because he did not use binomial nomenclature, his work was not helpful for classification. His illustrations were later utilized for species identification. The monumental work of Hamilton, (1822) was the first ever study made of an estuarine ecosystem, describing 14 gobioid species from the Ganges River and its tributaries. As per Krishnan and Mishra, (2004), the work of Cuvier and Valenciennes during the period of 1828 to 1849 recorded 70 nominal marine fishes from Pondicherry, of which only two species were gobioid fishes.

The work of Day, (1888) was impeccable, and even after 150 years of his study, his work is a stepping stone for Indian ichthyological diversity. He described 1418 species of fish from the Indian region. He recorded 11 genera from the area, 10 of which were from India; and 81 gobioid species, 72 of which were from India. H.M.S. Indian marine survey steamer Investigator series by Alcock, (1889), (Alock, 1890) have described 165 new marine fish fauna from India, of which two species were recorded under the family Gobiidae. Between 1890 to 1920, many expeditions were carried out in the maritime seas of India to systematically document the marine fauna. This effort led to the publishing of various detailed studies and records of species distribution. From 1920 to mostly 1950, work on marine ichthyofaunal surged due to several new taxonomists in the field (Gopi and Mishra, 2015).

A series of studies on the fishes of the Indo-Australian archipelago by Weber and De-Beaufort, (1916), De-Beaufort, (1940), De-Beaufort and Chapman, (1951), and De-Beaufort and Briggs, (1962) documented several gobioid species from the Indian and Australian regions. The work by Koumans, (1941) was a legendary landmark and the base of all data on gobioid fish diversity in India. Again, Koumans, (1953) work on the gobioid fishes of the Indo-Australian archipelago is a valuable piece of text in gobioid taxonomy. After independence, several fish taxonomists from India also started working on fish diversity in India. More efficiently, the diversity data were collected due to better technologies, molecular identification started, and the misidentification process got lower these days.

After independence, several researchers of the Zoological Survey of India provided a compiled list of Indian ichthyofaunal from several states and regions, which were not focused on the gobioid fauna but documented the whole ichthyofaunal of the area and listed gobioid fish diversity as a part, namely Lakshadweep by Rao, (1991), West Bengal by Talwar et al., (1992), Puduchery by Mishra and Krishnan, (2003), Odisha by Barman et al., (2007), Tamil Nadu by Barman et al., (2011), Maharashtra by Barman et al., (2012), Karnataka by Barman et al., (2013), and Andaman Nicobar Islands by (Rajan et al., 2013). Certain locations in India have consistently been the focus of ichthyofaunal diversity studies due to the variety of habitats and the presence of diverse fauna in the region. One of those is Sunderban Biosphere Reserve, situated in the state of West Bengal; the most extensive mangrove belt of India has always been an attraction for the Gobiidae taxonomist, and in 1907, the study by Annandale on the fauna of the Brackish water ponds of Canning started describing the region.

Several works by Hora (1933), Hora, (1935), Chatterjee, (1978), Talwar et al., (1992), and Chatterjee et al., (2013) have contributed to the gobioid fish diversity data from India. Chatterjee and Mishra, (2013) described a new genus and species from the Sundarban.

Finally, in 2017, comprehensive data on ichthyofaunal diversity from the Zoological Survey of India and the World Wild Life Fund reported 48 species from the region (Mishra and Gopi, 2017). More recent works by Sreeraj and Sen, (2021) reported four new distributional records from Sunderban. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are the richest area of India in harboring marine and estuarine ichthyofauna. The most recent compilation works from the recorded total of 1542 species, of which 136 gobioid fish are from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Rajendra, 2018). The Gulf of Mannar, situated on the eastern side of Tamil Nadu, is also a faunal hotspot due to its association with reef-related habitats.

Overall, 1121 species are reported from the area, and 60 are gobioid fishes (Mishra, 2013). Another ecological hotspot in India is the Lakshadweep Islands; however, there have been significantly fewer studies on fish faunal diversity there compared to the eastern part of India. The first work on the fish of Lakshadweep was carried out by (Jones, 1969). After that, several works by Jones and Kumaran, (1964a), Jones and Kumaran, (1964b), Jones and Kumaran, (1965a), Jones and Kumaran, (1965b), Jones and Kumaran, (1966), Jones and Kumaran, (1967), Jones and Kumaran, (1968) and Jones and Kumaran, (1970) covered a lot of ichthyofaunal diversity from the region, finally Rao, (1991) published the first comprehensive checklist of ichthyofaunal diversity of the region, recording a total of 740 species. In a far more recent study, Rajan et al., (2021) provided an updated checklist from the region covering a total of 856 species, of which only 22 are gobioid fishes. Among the Indian estuarine systems, the Hooghly Matla Estuary in West Bengal and the Godavari Estuary in Andhra Pradesh were already in the spotlight of ichthyofaunal studies by several researchers over time due to their large size and faunal richness.

Provided a list of 20 gobioid fish from the Hooghly Matla estuarine system. A comprehensive study by Padmavathi, (2017) from the Godavari estuarine ecosystem reports a total of 615 fish species, including 40 from the order Gobiiformes. Currently, the documentation of gobioid fish diversity in India is mostly based on a limited number of four to five studies originating from India. The first of which is the study by Koumans, (1941), which is the only focused study on these gobioid fishes. Other works by Mishra et al., (2019), who have documented the mangrove fish diversity of India, reported a total of 95 gobioid fishes from Indian mangroves; Mohapatra et al., (2020) reported 135 species of gobioid fishes from the mainland coast, and Lakshadweep of India; and Rajendra, (2018) reported a total of 136 species of gobioid fishes from only Andaman and Nicobar Islands of India. These three reports cover almost every part of India regarding the gobioid fish diversity in the region. After the year 2000, multiple Indian researchers documented new distributional records of gobioid fish in India.

In total, about thirteen species were reported with new distributions within the country, and around three new species were described from India (Ajit-Kumar et al., 2015; Arunachalam et al., 2014; Daniel et al., 2018; Das and Mishra, 2019; Kannan et al., 2013; Kodeeswaran et al., 2020; Ragul et al., 2021; Ray et al., 2018; Devi and Indra, 2005; Sreeraj and Sen, 2021; Sreeraj and Sen, 2022; Kodeeswaran and Praveenraj, 2020; Chatterjee and Mishra, 2013; Suzuki et al., 2010). Although the revision work on this group of fish from India is lacking, some of the Indian specimens have been reviewed by Larson, (2001) in the review of the genus *Mugilogobius*; Larson, (2005) in the review of genus *Stigmatogobius*; Larson, (2009) in the review of genus *Eugnathogobius* and *Pseudogobiopsis*; Larson, (2010) in the review of genus *Redigobius*; Pezold and Larson, (2015) in the review of genus *Oxyurichthys*; and Larson and Hammer, (2021) in the review of genus *Pseudogobius*. In this communication, an attempt has been made to prepare a comprehensive status update of gobioid fish (Order: Gobiiformes) diversity and its distribution from India, covering all the published research works on available gobioid fish data from India.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present manuscript is a compilation of taxa, nomenclature, present status, and changes in the nomenclature with distribution patterns from different parts and habitats of India that have not been documented in a text previously regarding the gobioid fauna. All the new records and available distribution data of gobioid species were scrutinized to compile a checklist from a published scientific article. Online articles were accessed through Google, Google Scholar, Research Gate, the Biodiversity Heritage Library, etc. Books and other old articles not published online have been accessed from the Zoological Survey of India, Central Library, Kolkata.

Few distribution data points have been listed in the checklist from preprints of the original work done by authors. Taxonomic status, accepted nomenclature, and classification for preparing the list are followed by the Catalogue of Fishes (COI) (2022) and (Parenti, 2021). Other details on synonyms, IUCN status, and habitat data have been verified from WoRMS, the IUCN Red List, and Fishbase. Table 1 is a list of synonyms, which was prepared based on old works of literature, and the status was verified as per the COI.

A list of doubtful species from India is added at the end of the present communication based on the literature surveys. Figure 1 gives an understanding of the coastal and state boundaries of India related to the Gobiidae diversity in India.

Table 1 List of synonyms described from India.

Sl No.	Synonym Described from India	Accepted species
1	*Acentrogobius ennorensis* Menon and Rema Devi, 1990	*Favonigobius reichei* (Bleeker, 1854)
2	*Acentrogobius masoni* (Day, 1873)	*Aulopareia unicolor* (Valenciennes, 1837)
3	*Apocryptes dentatus* Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1837	*Pseudapocryptes elongatus* (Cuvier, 1816)
4	*Apocryptes punctatus* Day, 1868	*Boleophthalmus boddarti* (Pallas, 1770)
5	*Barbatogobius asanai* Koumans, 1941	*Gobiopsis macrostoma* Steindachner, 1861
6	*Boleophthalmus dentatus* Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1837	*Boleophthalmus dussumieri* Valenciennes, 1837
7	*Boleophthalmus glaucus* Day, 1876	*Scartelaos cantoris* (Day, 1871)
8	*Boleophthalmus sculptus*	*Boleophthalmus boddarti* (Pallas, 1770)
9	*Butis melanostigma* (Bleeker, 1849)	*Butis humeralis* (Valenciennes, 1837)
10	*Cepola coecula* Bloch and Schneider, 1801	*Taenioides anguillaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)
11	*Cheilodipterus culius* Hamilton, 1822	*Eleotris fusca* (Forster, 1801)
12	Ctenogobius cylindriceps Hora, 1923	*Oligolepis cylindriceps* (Hora, 1923)
13	*Ctenogobius globiceps* Hora, 1923	*Drombus globiceps* (Hora, 1923)
14	*Ctenogobius godavariensis* Rao, 1971	*Favonigobius reichei* (Bleeker, 1854)
15	*Eleotris andamensis* Herre, 1939	*Eleotris fusca* (Forster, 1801)
16	*Eleotris buccata* Blyth, 1860	*Butis amboinensis* (Bleeker, 1853)
17	*Eleotris canarensis* Day, 1876	*Bunaka gyrinoides* (Bleeker, 1853)
18	*Eleotris cavifrons* Blyth, 1860	*Eleotris fusca* (Forster, 1801)
19	*Eleotris litoralis* Day, 1876	*Ophiocara porocephala* (Valenciennes, 1837)
20	*Eleotris scintillans* Blyth, 1860	*Ophiocara porocephala* (Valenciennes, 1837)
21	*Euctenogobius andamanensis* Day, 1871	*Oxyurichthys ophthalmonema* (Bleeker, 1856)
22	*Euctenogobius cristatus* Day, 1873	*Oxyurichthys microlepis* (Bleeker, 1849)
23	*Euctenogobius striatus* Day, 1868	*Awaous litturatus* (Steindachner 1861)
24	*Eugnathogobius mas* (Hora, 1923)	*Pseudogobiopsis oligactis* (Bleeker, 1875b)
25	*Favonigobius neilli* (Day, 1868)	*Favonigobius reichei* (Bleeker, 1854)
26	*Gobius alcockii* Annandale, 1906	*Brachygobius nunus* (Hamilton, 1822)
27	*Gobius bombayensis* Annandale, 1919	*Brachygobius nunus* (Hamilton, 1822)
28	*Gobius brevifilis* Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1837	*Yongeichthys nebulosus* (Forsskal, 1775)
29	*Gobius catebus* Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1837	*Glossogobius giuris* (Hamilton, 1822)
30	*Gobius changua* Hamilton, 1822	*Pseudapocryptes elongatus* (Cuvier, 1816)
31	*Gobius chilkensis* Jenkins, 1910	*Pseudogobius melanosticta* (Day, 1876)
32	*Gobius cometes* (Alcock, 1890)	*Obliquogobius cometes* (Alcock, 1890)
33	*Gobius criniger Valenciennes* in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837	*Yongeichthys nebulosus* (Forsskal 1775)
33	*Gobius criniger Valenciennes* in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837	*Yongeichthys nebulosus* (Forsskal 1775)

34	*Gobius cyanosmos* [sic] Day, 1876	*Acentrogobius cyanomos* (Bleeker, 1849)
35	Gobius elegans Valenciennes (ex Kuhl and van Hasselt) in Cuvier and Valenciennes	*Istigobius ornatus* (Rüppell, 1830)
36	*Gobius gobiodon* Day, 1870	*Paragobiodon echinocephalus* (Rüppell, 1830)
37	*Gobius kora* Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1837	*Glossogobius giuris* (Hamilton, 1822)
38	*Gobius kurpah* Sykes, 1839	*Glossogobius giuris* (Hamilton, 1822)
39	*Gobius malabaricus* Day, 1865	*Stenogobius gymnopomus* (Bleeker, 1853a)
40	*Gobius neglectus* Jerdon, 1849	*Stenogobius gymnopomus* (Bleeker, 1853a)
41	*Gobius ornatus* Day, 1871	*Istigobius ornatus* (Rüppell, 1830)
42	*Gobius planifrons* Day, 1873	*Gobiopsis macrostoma* Steindachner, 1861
43	*Gobius plinianus* Hamilton, 1822	*Boleophthalmus boddarti* (Pallas, 1770)
44	*Gobius stoliczkae* Day, 1871	*Awaous grammepomus* (Bleeker, 1849)
45	*Gobius striatus* Bloch and Schneider, 1801	*Boleophthalmus boddarti* (Pallas, 1770)
46	*Gobius thurstoni* Day, 1888	*Istigobius ornatus* (Rüppell, 1830)
47	Hypseleotris raji Herre, 1945a	*Butis koilomatodon* (Bleeker, 1849)
48	*Koumansiasis macrocephalus*	*Bathygobius niger* (Smith, 1960)
49	*Macgregorella indica* Herre, 1945b	Gobiopsis quinquecincta (Smith, 1931)
50	*Micrapocryptes fragilis* Hora, 1923	*Gobiopterus chuno* (Hamilton, 1822)
51	*Oxyurichthys talwari* Mehta, Devi and Mehta, 1990	*Oxyurichthys ophthalmonema* (Bleeker, 1856)
52	*Oxyurichthys tentacularis andamanensis* Mehta & Devi 1990	*Oxyurichthys tentacularis* (Valenciennes, 1837)
53	*Parachaeturichthys ocellatus* (Day, 1873)	*Aulopareia ocellata* (Day, 1873)
54	*Periophthalmus ruber* Bloch and Schneider, 1801	*Periophthalmodon schlosseri* (Pallas, 1770)
55	*Ptereleotris andamensis* Herre, 1939	*Ptereleotris microlepis* (Bleeker, 1856)
56	*Stigmatogobius minima*	*Pseudogobius minimus* (Hora 1923)
57	*Taenioides chilkensis* Hora, 1923	*Caragobius urolepis* (Bleeker, 1852)
58	*Vaimosa adyari* Herre, 1945c	*Pseudogobius melanosticta* (Day, 1876)
59	*Waitea buchanani*	*Mahidolia mystacina* (Valenciennes, 1837)
60	Pogonogobius planifrons (Day, 1873)	Gobiopsis macrostomus Steindachner, 1861
61	Cottogobius bilobatus Koumans, 1941	*Pleurosicya bilobata* (Koumans, 1941)
62	Apocryptes rictuosus Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837	Parapocryptes rictuosus (Valenciennes, 1837)
63	Scartelaos viridis (Hamilton, 1822)	Scartelaos histophorus (Valenciennes, 1837)

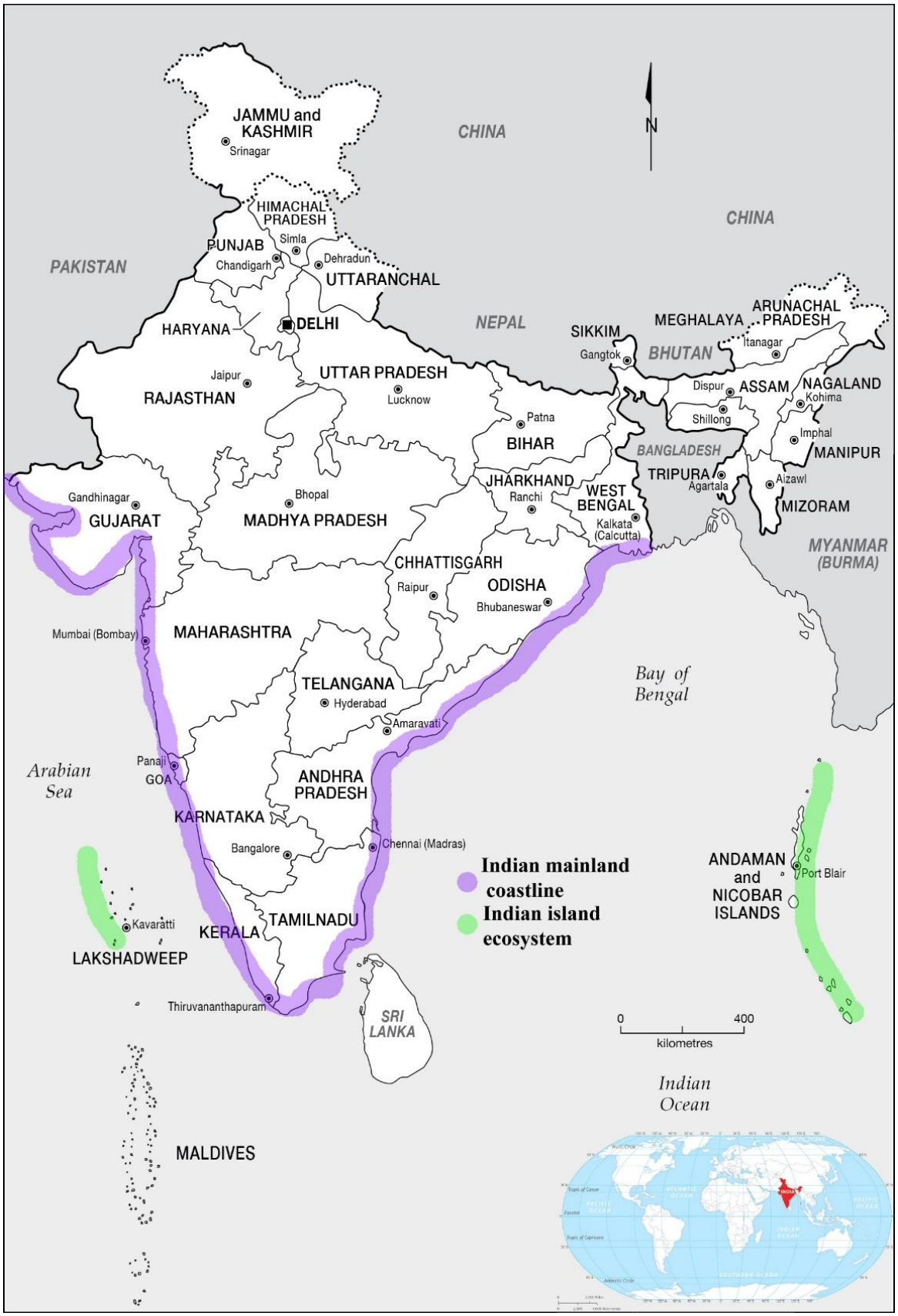

Figure 1 Map of India with coastal borders

3. RESULTS

Class actinopteri

Order gobiiformes

Family eleotridae

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

Belobranchus segura Keith [P.], Hadiaty [R. K.] and Lord [C.] 2012:480, A new species of Belobranchus (Teleostei: Gobioidei: Eleotridae) from Indonesia. Cybium 36 (3); [Ake Jira, Leililef Waibulen, Halmahera, Indonesia].

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater and Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman Nicobar Islands Rajan and Sreeraj, (2014); Elsewhere – Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu (IUCN, 2022)

Remarks

Four specimens of the species have been collected from Shoal Bay, South Andaman in the benthic habitat with a rocky bottom. Specimens are deposited at Andaman Regional Center, Zoological Survey of India (ZSI ANRC 7264). This species has so far only been reported from the island ecosystem (Rajan and Sreeraj, 2014; IUCN, 2022; Parenti, 2021).

***Belobranchus belobranchus* (Valenciennes, 1837)**

Eleotris belobrancha Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:243, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées, 12; [anado Island, Sulawesi, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Eleotris belobrancha Valenciennes, 1837; *Belobranchus taeniopterus* Bleeker, 1856; *Belobranchus quoyi* Bleeker, 1856 (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Throat-spine gudgeon

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater and Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India - Andaman Nicobar Islands (Rajan and Sreeraj, 2014); Indonesia, Philippines, New Guinea (Parenti, 2021), Japan (Nakabo, 2002).

Remarks

Two specimens of the species have been collected from Shoal Bay, South Andaman in the benthic habitat with a rocky bottom. Specimens are deposited at Andaman Regional Center, Zoological Survey of India (ZSI ANRC 7265) (Rajan and Sreeraj, 2014). As per the GBIF database, another two records of this species from India, collected in 1974 are deposited at the Royal Belgian Institute of

Natural Sciences with a catalogue number BE-RBINS-VZ-Pisces-18908. However, the precise location is not mentioned in the collection details in the repository (Pauwels et al., 2021).

***Bostrychus sinensis* Lacepède, 1801**

Bostrychus sinensis Lacepède [B. G. E.] 1801:140-141, Histoire naturelle des poissons (Lacepède),3; [China. No types preserved].

Synonymized names

Philypnus ocellicauda Richardson, 1844; *Philypnus ophicephalus* Bleeker, 1849 (Parenti, 2021)

Common Name

Four-eyed sleeper

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India - Andaman Nicobar Islands (Rajan et al., 2013); Elsewhere - India to Australia and Taiwan, China, Japan (Froese and Pauly, 2024).

Remarks

The species has been reported from Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the fish faunal checklist by (Rajan et al., 2013). It is the only record of the species from India and the island ecosystem.

***Bunaka gyrinoides* (Bleeker, 1853a)**

Eleotris gyrinoides Bleeker [P.] 1853:272, Diagnostische beschrijvingen van nieuwe of weinig bekende vischsoorten van Sumatra. Tiental V-X. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië, 4(2); [Benculen (Bengkulu), Priaman, Indonesia]

Synonymized names

Bunaka pelewensis Herre, (1936); *Bunaka pinguis* Herre, (1927); *Bunaka sticta* Herre, (1942); *Eleotris gyrinoides* Bleeker, (1853); *Guavina gyrinoides* Bleeker, (1853); *Lizettea pelewensis* Herre, (1936); *Oxyeleotris gyrinoides* Bleeker, (1853) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Greenback gauvina

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India - Andaman Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013), Andhra Pradesh Mishra et al., (2019), Kerala Raghavan et al., (2020); Elsewhere - Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Philippines, New Guinea, Admiralty Islands, Micronesia (Pohnpei, Caroline Islands), New Caledonia and Australia (Froese and Pauly, 2024).

Remarks

Day, 1876 described *Eleotris canarensis* based on the specimens collected from Mangalore, India in Fishes of India, Part 2: 313, Pl. 69 (fig. 2). Which was declared a synonym of *Oxyeleotris gyrinoides* Bleeker, (1853) by (Venkateswarlu and Rama-Rao, 1986; Allen, 1991). Declared valid as *B. gyrinoides* Bleeker, (1853) in (Allen and Coates, 1990).

***Butis amboinensis* (Bleeker, 1853b)**

Eleotris amboinensis Bleeker [P.] 1853:343, Vierde bijidrage tot de kennis der ichthyologische fauna van Amboina. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indie, 5(3); [Ambon Island, Molucca Islands, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Butis ambionensis Bleeker, (1853); *Eleotris amboinensis* Bleeker, (1853); *Ophiocara ambinensis* Bleeker, (1853) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Olive flathead-gudgeon

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India - Andaman Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013), West Bengal Blyth, (1860); Elsewhere - Japan, Philippines, Indonesia, New Caledonia and Australia (Froese and Pauly, 2024).

Remarks

The species has been reported from Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the fish faunal checklist by (Rajan et al., 2013). It is the only record of the species from India and the island ecosystem. Blyth, (1860) reported *Eleotris buccata* Blyth, (1860) from collections of the Calcutta fish market in his publication, whereas no type specimen had been preserved based on the description of the species; it had been declared as a synonym of *B. amboinensis* (Parenti, 2021).

***Butis butis* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cheilodipterus butis Hamilton [F.] 1822:57, 367, An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges and its branches. Edinburgh and London. [Botanical Garden of Calcutta, Ganges River estuary, India.] No types are known.

Synonymized names

Cheilodipterus butis Hamilton, (1822); *Eleotris butis* Hamilton, (1822); *Elestris butis* Hamilton, (1822) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Duckbill sleeper

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India - Andaman Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala (Rajan et al., 2013; Mishra et al., 2019; Barman et al., 2011); Elsewhere - East Africa, Philippines, Queensland, New Guinea and Fiji Ids (Parenti, 2021).

Remarks

The first description of the species by Bleeker was made from the specimens collected from the Lower Ganges, West Bengal. It is a very common specimen as it has a continuous distribution from the Indian East Coast. From the Indian west coast, this species has been reported in Kerala, but it is likely that it can also be found in other states of Indian west coast (Mishra et al., 2019).

***Butis gymnopomus* (Bleeker, 1853a)**

Eleotris gymnopomus Bleeker [P.] 1853:274, Diagnostische beschrijvingen van nieuwe of weinig bekende vischsoorten van Sumatra. Tiental V-X. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indie 4 (2): 243-302. [Western Sumatra, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Eleotris gymnopomus Bleeker, 1853 (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater, Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India - Andaman Nicobar Islands (Rajan et al., 2013); Elsewhere - Singapore, Banka, Sumatra, Simalur, Nias, Java, Bali, Borneo, Celebes, Kabaena, New Guinea, Philippines, and the Solomon Islands (Froese and Pauly, 2024).

Remarks

The species is reported from Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the fish faunal checklist by Rajan et al. (2013). It is the only record of the species from India and the island ecosystem.

***Butis humeralis* (Valenciennes, 1837)**

Eleotris humeralis Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:246, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 12:1-507. [Bengal, India].

Synonymized names

Eleotris humeralis Valenciennes, 1837 (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Not evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal (Mishra et al., 2019); Elsewhere - Indochina and Indonesia (Parenti, 2021).

Remarks

The species is reported from the mangroves of West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh (Mishra et al., 2019). The type locality of this species is West Bengal, India. *Butis melanostigma* Bleeker, (1849), which is recorded from the estuarine sites of West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, is declared a synonym of *B. humeralis* by (Parenti, 2021; Sanyal et al., 2012; Padmavati, 2017).

***Butis koilomatodon* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Eleotris koilomatodon Bleeker [P.] 1849:21, Bijdrage tot de kennis der Blennioïden en Gobioïden van den Soenda-Molukschen Archipel, met beschrijving van 42 nieuwe soorten. Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen 22(6): 1-40. [Madura Straits near Surabaya and Kammal, Java, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Butis caperatus Cantor, (1849); *Eleotris caperatus* Cantor, (1849); *Eleotris koilomatodon* Bleeker, (1849); *Hypseleotris raji* Herre, (1945a); *Prionobutis koilomatodon* Bleeker, (1849) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Mud sleeper

IUCN Status

Not evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep Rajan et al., (2013), Mishra et al., (2019), Rajan et al., (2021); Elsewhere - Delagoa Bay, Mozambique, Madagascar to China, Philippines, Guinea and Cameroon Froese and Pauly, (2024), introduced in Nigeria, Panama, Venezuela and Brazil (Vreven et al., 2007).

Remarks

This species is documented in the mangroves of the eastern coast of India, spanning all states and the island ecosystems of India. Herre, (1945a) described a species called *Hypseleotris raji* obtained from the Adyar River in Madras, southern India. Subsequently, the species was officially recognized as a synonym of *B. koilomatodon* by (Thacker and Unmack, 2005). *B. koilomatodon* was once classified in the Genus *Prionobutis* but was then reclassified to the genus *Butis* by (Miller and Wongrat, 1990).

***Eleotris fusca* (Forster, 1801)**

Poecilia fusca Bloch [M. E.] and Schneider [J. G.] (ex Forster) 1801:453, M. E. Blochii, Systema Ichthyologiae Iconibus cx Ilustratum. Post obitum auctoris opus inchoatum absolvit, correxit, interpolavit Jo. Gottlob Schneider, Saxo. Berolini. Sumtibus Auctoris Impressum et Bibliopolio Sanderiano Commissum 1-584 pp. [Pacific islands = Raiatea, Society Islands, French Polynesia, South Pacific]. No types are known.

Synonymized names

Culius fuscus Forster, (1801); *Eleotris cavifrons* Blyth, (1860); *Eleotris fuscus* Forster, (1801); *Poecilia fusca* Forster, (1801) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Dusky sleeper

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Kerala Rajan et al., (2013), Mishra et al., (2019), Barman et al., (2011), Elsewhere – Socotra, Mascarenes, east to Gambier Islands, Marquesas Islands, Japan, south to New Caledonia and Rapa (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
Common species from the Indian east coast, with records limited to Kerala on the west coast Mishra et al., (2019), therefore it is a rare species for the western Indian Ocean (Fricke et al., 2020). *Eleotris andamensis* Herre, (1939) identified based on the specimens collected from Port Blair, Andaman Islands, has been declared a synonym of *E. fusca* by (Mennesson and Keith, 2017; Mennesson and Keith, 2020). *Cheilodipterus culius* Hamilton, (1822) is described by the specimens collected in the ponds and ditches of West Bengal; *Eleotris cavifrons* Blyth, (1860) described from specimens collected in Port Blair, Andaman; both the species have been declared a synonym by (Kottelat, 2013).

***Eleotris lutea* Day, 1876**
Eleotris lutea Day [F.] 1876:314, The fishes of India; being a natural history of the fishes known to Inhabit the seas and fresh waters of India, Burma, and Ceylon. Part 2: 169-368. [Andaman Islands, east of Bay of Bengal]. Syntypes (or possibly holotype): ZSI 2095.

Common Name
Lutea sleeper

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman Nicobar Islands, West Bengal Rajan et al., (2013), Sanyal et al., (2012); Elsewhere – Myanmar, Bangladesh (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
The type locality of the species is from Andaman Islands, India. Regarding its distribution, this species has a limited range and is only found in India, Bangladesh, and Myanmar.

***Eleotris melanosoma* Bleeker, 1853c**
Eleotris melanosoma Bleeker [P.] 1853:705, Nieuwe bijdrage tot de kennis der ichthijologische fauna van Ceram. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indie 3(5): 689-714. [Wahai, western Sumatra, Indonesia, in sea].

Synonymized names
Culius melanosoma Bleeker, (1853) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Broadhead sleeper

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Mishra et al., (2019), Barman et al., (2011); Elsewhere – Indonesia, Philippines, Taiwan, Papua, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia (Froese and Pauly, 2024).

Remarks
The species is distributed globally, primarily in estuarine or marine environments. In India, it has been recorded in three states along the east coast, with no reports from the west coast (Parenti, 2021).

***Eleotris oxycephala* Temminck and Schlegel, 1845**
Eleotris oxycephala Temminck [C. J.] and Schlegel [H.] 1845:150, Pisces. In: Siebold, P. F. de (eds.): Fauna Japonica, sive descriptio animalium, quae in itinere per Japoniam suscepto annis 1823-1830 collegit, notis, observationibus et adumbrationibus illustravit Ph. Fr. de Siebold. Lugduni Batavorum, Leiden 7-9: 113-172 [Japan].

Synonymized names
Eleotris oxycephalus Temminck and Schlegel, (1845) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andhra Pradesh Padmavati, (2017); Elsewhere – Ryukyu Ids, Taiwan, China and NorthViet-Nam (Parenti, 2021).

Remarks
This species is documented in estuarine habitats worldwide (Parenti, 2021). In India, it has been reported exclusively from the Godavari estuary, one of the country's major estuarine ecosystems, located in Andhra Pradesh.

***Giuris margaritaceus* (Valenciennes, 1837)**
Eleotris margaritacea Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:240, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 12:1-507 [Vanikoro Island, Santa Cruz Islands, southwestern Pacific].

Synonymized names
Eleotris margaritacea Valenciennes, (1837); *Giurus hoedti* Bleeker, (1854); *Giurus margaritacea* Valenciennes, (1837); *Hypseleotris agilis* Herre, (1927); *Ophieleotris agilis* (Herre, 1927) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Snakehead gudgeon

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh Rajan et al., (2013), Mishra et al., (2019); Elsewhere – Madagascar to New Guinea, Australia and Islands of Melanesia (Froese and Pauly, 2024).

Remarks
Indian literature reports this species as *G. margaritacea*, but Parenti (2021) explains that since the gender is masculine, the correct scientific name is *G. margaritaceus*.

***Hypseleotris cyprinoides* (Valenciennes, 1837)**
Eleotris cyprinoides Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:248 Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 12:1-507 [Saint-Maurice River, Réunion, western Mascarenes].

Synonymized names
Asterropteryx cyprinoides Valenciennes, (1837); *Eleotris cyprinoides* Valenciennes, (1837); *Hypseleotris bipartita* Herre, (1927) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Tropical carp-gudgeon

IUCN Status
Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman, and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere – Southern Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to New Guinea, north to the Philippines, Australia (Parenti, 2021).

Remarks
Hypseleotris guentheri Bleeker, (1875a) is reported in the faunal checklist of Andaman Nicobar Islands by (Rajan et al., 2013). *H. guentheri* is a synonym of *H. cyprinoides* as per (Thacker and Unmack, 2005; Parenti, 2021). This species is not recorded from the Indian mainland.

***Incara multisquamatus* Rao, 1971a**
Incara multisquamatus Rao [V. V.] 1971:329, Figures 1-2, *Incara multisquamatus* gen. et sp. nov. (family: Eleotridae) from Godavari Estuary. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of India 11(1-2): 329-332. [Godavari estuary, eastern India.]

Common Name
Finescale Gudgeon

IUCN Status
Not evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andhra Pradesh Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere – Australia (Larson et al., 2013).

Remarks
This species has been recorded only once in India, specifically at its type locality, the Godavari estuary in Andhra Pradesh, with no other records from the country. Larson et al., (2013) documented three occurrences in Australia. Apart from these, there are no global records, indicating that the species is currently known to have a limited distribution in India and Australia.

***Odonteleotris macrodon* (Bleeker, 1853d)**
Eleotris macrodon Bleeker [P.] 1853:104, Nalezingen op de ichthyologische fauna van Bengalen en Hindostan. Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen. 25 (8): 1-164 [Hooghly River at Calcutta, India]. Holotype (unique): RMNH 4472

Synonymized names
Eleotris macrodon Bleeker, (1853) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Gangetic sleeper

IUCN Status
Least Concern **(**IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water and Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh Mishra et al., (2019); Elsewhere – Malaysia, Indonesia, Myanmar (Froese and Pauly, 2024).

Remarks
The type locality of this species is the Hooghly River in Kolkata. It is a tributary of the Ganga River, and because of that the species is commonly termed as Gangetic sleeper. This species is mainly associated with the lower part of a riverine system or an estuarine ecosystem.

***Ophiocara porocephala* (Valenciennes, 1837)**
Eleotris porocephala Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:237, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 12:1-507. [Seychelles].

Synonymized names
Agonostoma darwiniense MacLeay, (1878); *Eleotris litoralis* Day, (1876); *Eleotris madagascariensis* Valenciennes, (1837); *Eleotris ophicephalus* Valenciennes, (1837); *Eleotris porocephala* Valenciennes, (1837); *Eleotris porocephalus* Valenciennes, (1837); *Eleotris scintillans* Blyth, (1860); *Ophiocara darwiniensis* MacLeay, (1878); *Ophiocara porocaephala* Valenciennes, (1837); *Ophiocara porocephala darwiniense* MacLeay, (1878); *Ophiocara procaephala* Valenciennes, (1837) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Northern mud gudgeon

IUCN Status
Least Concern **(**IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh Rajan et al., (2013), Mishra et al., (2019); Elsewhere – Shimoni, Kenya, Durban, South Africa, Philippines, and Australia (Parenti, 2021).

Remarks
Mostly reported from brackish water estuaries or small riverine channels. This species is recorded from Indian mangrove ecosystem. This species is recorded as *Ophiocara porocephalum* Valenciennes, (1837) in Gobioid Fishes of the World by (Parenti, 2021). In comparison the Catalogue of Fishes, (2022) recorded this species *O. porocephala* (Fricke et al., 2020). *Eleotris scintillans* Blyth, (1860); *Eleotris litoralis* Day, (1876) reported from the Andaman Islands are declared to be synonyms to *O. porocephala* (Parenti, 2021).

***Oxyeleotris urophthalmus* (Bleeker, 1851)**
Eleotris urophthalmus Bleeker [P.] 1851:202, Vierde bijdrage tot de kennis der ichthyologische fauna van Borneo, met beschrijving van eenige nieuwe soorten van zoetwatervisschen. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indie 2 (2): 193-208. [Bandjarmasin, Borneo, Indonesia].

Synonymized names
Eleotris urophthalmus Bleeker, (1851) (WoRMS 2022)

Common Name
Sinuous Gudgeon

IUCN Status
Data Deficient **(**IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – West Bengal Kumar et al., (2022); Elsewhere – Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, New Guinea (Kumar et al., 2022).

Remarks
Distribution of this species is primarily restricted in the Eastern Indian Ocean and, South China Sea. Also, the species is observed from Mangrove habitats only. This species is recorded only from Sunderban Biosphere Reserve in India.

Family gobiidae
Subfamily amblyopinae
***Amblyotrypauchen arctocephalus* (Alcock, 1890)**
Amblyopus arctocephalus Alcock [A. W.] 1890:432, Natural history notes from H. M. Indian marine survey steamer `Investigator,' Commander R. F. Hoskyn, R. N., commanding. -No. 20. On some undescribed shore-fishes from the Bay of Bengal. Annals and Magazine of Natural History 6(36): 425-443. [Off Máhánaddi Delta, Investigator station 69, depth 50 fathoms; off Vizagapatam coast, India, Investigator, depth 20-25 fathoms].

Synonymized names
Amblyotrypauchen artcocephalus Alcock, (1890), *Amblyotrypauchen fraseri* Hora, (1924) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Armour eel goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern **(**IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh Mishra et al., (2019); Elsewhere – Bay of Bengal to New Guinea north to the Philippines (Parenti, 2021)

Remarks
The type locality of the species is from Andhra Pradesh. *Amblyotrypauchen fraseri* Hora, (1924), described by the specimens collected from the Hooghly River mouth, was declared a synonym of *A. arctocephalus*. Whereas the reported habitat of the species is recorded as marine, but it can be seen that it is mainly collected from estuarine areas with brackish water flow.

***Brachyamblyopus brachysoma* (Bleeker, 1854)**
Amblyopus brachysoma Bleeker [P.] 1854:510, Nieuwe tientallen diagnostische beschrijvingen van nieuwe of weinig bekende vischsoorten van Sumatra. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indie 5(3): 495-534. [Priaman, Sumatra, Indonesia].

Synonymized names
Amblyopus brachysoma Bleeker, 1854 (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated **(**IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Orissa Mishra et al., (2019); Elsewhere – Persian Gulf east to New Guinea, north to southern China, Thailand, Hong Kong (Fricke et al., 2020; Froese and Pauly, 2024)

***Caragobius urolepis* (Bleeker, 1852)**
Amblyopus urolepis Bleeker [P.] 1852:581, Diagnostische beschrijvingen van nieuwe of weinig bekende vischsoorten van Sumatra. Tiental I - IV. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indie 3(4): 569-608. [Palembang, Sumatra: Sumatera Selatan, Indonesia].

Synonymized names
Amblyopus urolepis Bleeker, (1852); *Brachyamblyopus olivaceus* Herre, (1927); *Brachyamblyopus urolepis* Bleeker, (1852); *Caragobius olivaceus* Herre, (1927); *Taenioides chilkensis* Hora, (1923) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Scaleless worm goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern **(**IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Rajan et al., (2013), Mishra et al., (2019), Barman et al., (2011), Elsewhere – Vietnam, Philippines, New Guinea, Australia (Fricke et al., 2021)

Remarks
Taenioides chilkensis Hora, (1923), originally described from specimens found in Chilka Lake, Orissa, has been synonymized with *C. urolepis*. This species has not been reported from the Indian west coast and is continuously distributed along the Indian east coast. *C. urolepis* is predominantly found in riverine systems.

***Odontamblyopus roseus* (Valenciennes, 1837)**
Amblyopus roseus Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:164, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzieme. Acanthopterygiens a pectorales pédiculees 12: 1-507. [Mumbai, India, Arabian Sea, western Indian Ocean].

Synonymized names
Amblyopus roseus Valenciennes, 1837 (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status
Data Deficient **(**IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Kerala, Maharashtra Murdy and Shibukawa, (2001); Elsewhere – Pakistan (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks
The type locality of this species is Mumbai, India. To date, it has been recorded from the North-Western Indian Ocean. Its distribution is limited to the Indian region.

***Odontamblyopus rubicundus* (Hamilton, 1822)**
Gobioides rubicundus Hamilton [F.] 1822:37, 365, An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges and its branches. Edinburgh and London 1-405. [Ganges River estuaries, India; Bay of Bengal, eastern Indian Ocean]

Synonymized names
Amblyopus mayenna Valenciennes, (1837); *Amblyopus taenia* Günther, (1861); *Gobioides rubicundus* Hamilton, (1822); *Taenioides rubicundus* (Hamilton, 1822) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status
Least Concern **(**IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala Rajan et al., (2013), Mishra et al., (2019); Elsewhere – North Eastern Indian Ocean: Bangladesh, Myanmar, Japan (Fricke et al., 2021; Parenti, 2021)

Remarks
The type locality of the species is the mouth of the Ganga River in West Bengal. It is primarily found in estuarine ecosystems.

***Paratrypauchen microcephalus* (Bleeker, 1860)**
Trypauchen microcephalus Bleeker [P.] 1860:62, Dertiende bijdrage tot de kennis der vischfauna van Borneo. Acta Societatis Regiae Scientiarum Indo-Neêrlandicae 8(4): 1-64. [Sungiduri, Indonesia].

Synonymized names
Ctenotrypauchen barnardi Hora, (1926); *Ctenotrypauchen microcephalus* Bleeker, (1860); *Taeniodes microcephalus* Bleeker, (1860); *Trypauchen microcephalus* Bleeker, 1860 (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Comb goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern **(**IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Rajan et al., (2013), Mishra et al., (2019), Barman et al., (2011); Elsewhere – Africa, Madagascar, Philippines, Vietnam, Japan, Korea, New Guinea (Fricke et al., 2021)

Remarks
This species is abundant on the eastern coast of India and are sometimes disregarded as waste by the local fishermen.

***Pseudotrypauchen multiradiatus* Hardenberg, 1931**
Pseudotrypauchen multiradiatus Hardenberg [J. D. F.] 1931:418, Some new or rare fishes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago. Treubia, Buitenzorg 13(3-4): 411-419. [Bagan Si Api Api, Sumatra, Indonesia].

Synonymized names
Brachyamblyopus multiradiatus (Hardenberg, 1931) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated **(**IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India –West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh Mishra et al., (2019); Elsewhere – Malaysia and Sumatra (Fricke et al., 2021)

Remarks
Very common species at the estuarine sites of the three states (mentioned in the distribution section) of India. The local fisherman often caught this particular species when fishing inside the river or along a 5 km length of coastline. This species lacks any economic significance.

***Taenioides anguillaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)**
Gobius nguillaris Linnaeus [C.] 1758:264, Systema Naturae, Ed. X. (Systema naturae per regna tria naturae, secundum classes, ordines, genera, species, cum characteribus, differentiis, synonymis, locis. Tomus I. Editio decima, reformata.) Holmiae. 1-824. [China].

Synonymized names
Cepola coecula Bloch and Schneider, (1801); *Gobioides anguillaris* Linnaeus, (1758); *Gobioides coeculus* Bloch and Schneider, (1801); *Gobius anguillaris* Linnaeus, (1758); *Taenioides angullaris* Linnaeus, (1758); *Taenioides caeculus* Bloch and Schneider, (1801) (WoRMS 2022)

Common Name
Eel worm goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern **(**IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala Rajan et al., (2013), Mishra et al., (2019), Barman et al., (2011); Elsewhere – China, Japan, Australia (Fricke et al., 2021)

Remarks
Cepola coecula Bloch and Schneider, (1801), described from Tamil Nadu, is a synonym of *T. anguillaris* and is a very common species at the estuarine sites and brackish water areas; have an equal distribution from east and west coasts of India. Mainly treated as trash and used for poultry and fish feed production.

***Taenioides buchanani* (Day, 1873)**
Amblyopus buchanani Day [F.] 1873:110, On some new or imperfectly known fishes of India and Burma. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1(4): 107-112. [Calcutta, India].

Synonymized names
Amblyopus buchanani Day, 1873; *Gobioides buchanani* (Day, 1873) (WoRMS 2022)

Common Name
Burmese gobyeel

IUCN Status
Data Deficient **(**IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Mishra et al., (2019), Barman et al., (2011); Elsewhere – Northern Indian Ocean: Burma (Fricke et al., 2021)

Remarks
This species has a limited range, confined only to the northern region of the Indian Ocean. This species lacks any economic value and is mostly regarded as trash by the local populace.

***Taenioides cirratus* (Blyth, 1860)**
Amblyopus cirratus Blyth [E.] 1860:147, Report on some fishes received chiefly from the Sitang River and its tributary streams, Tenasserim Provinces. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal 29(2): 138-174. [Probably from the fish market in Calcutta, India].

Synonymized names
Amblyopus brachygaster Günther, (1861); *Amblyopus cirratus* Blyth, (1860); *Gobioides cirratus* Blyth, (1860); *Taenioides brachygaster* Günther, (1861); *Taenioides snyderi* Jordan and Hubbs, (1925) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Bearded worm goby

IUCN Status
Data Deficient **(**IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2022)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Rajan et al., (2013), Mishra et al., (2019); Elsewhere – Africa and Madagascar, New Guinea, Australia (Fricke et al., 2021)

Remarks
According to Blyth, (1860), the type locality of this species is likely Kolkata, West Bengal.

***Taenioides gracilis* (Valenciennes, 1837)**
Amblyopus gracilis Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:166, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 1-507. [Puducherry, India].

Synonymized names
Amblyopus brachygaster Günther, (1861); *Amblyopus cirratus* Blyth, (1860); *Gobioides cirratus* Blyth, (1860); *Taenioides brachygaster* Günther, (1861); *Taenioides snyderi* Jordan and Hubbs, (1925) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Slender eel goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern **(**IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2022)

Distribution
India – Pondichery Parenti, (2021); Elsewhere – East Africa and Madagascar east to India and Cambodia, Japan, and Australia (Fricke et al., 2021)

Remarks
The type locality of this species is Pondicherry, India, which is the only recorded occurrence of the species in the country.

***Trypauchen vagina* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)**
Gobius vagina Bloch [M. E.] and Schneider [J. G.] 1801:73, M. E. Blochii, Systema Ichthyologiae Iconibus cx Ilustratum. Post obitum auctoris opus inchoatum absolvit, correxit, interpolavit Jo. Gottlob Schneider, Saxo. Berolini. Sumtibus Auctoris Impressum et Bibliopolio Sanderiano Commissum. 1-584. [Tranquebar (Tharangambadi), India].

Synonymized names
Gobioides ruber Hamilton, (1822); *Gobius vagina* Bloch and Schneider, (1801); *Trypauchen wakae* Jordan and Snyder, (1901) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status
Least Concern **(**IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Lakshadweep (Mishra et al., 2019; Barman et al., 2011; Thakkar et al., 2018; Rajan et al., 2021); Elsewhere – Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Philippines, Vietnam and Taiwan, eastern Mediterranean (Fricke et al., 2021)

Remarks
The type locality of this species is Tamil Nadu, India. *Gobioides ruber* Hamilton, 1822 has been synonymized with *T. vagina*, which was collected from the Hooghly estuarine site. This species is distributed along both the Indian west and east coasts and is also reported from the Indian island ecosystem.

***Trypauchenichthys sumatrensis* Hardenberg, 1931**
Trypauchenichthys sumatrensis Hardenberg [J. D. F.] 1931:417, Some new or rare fishes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago. Treubia, Buitenzorg 13(3-4): 411-419. [Sumatra, Indonesia].

Common Name
Indonesian eel goby

IUCN Status
Data Deficient **(**IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – West Bengal Mishra et al., (2019); Elsewhere – western coast of Malaysia, east coast of Sumatra (Fricke et al., 2021)

Remarks
This species is found exclusively at the mouth of the Hooghly River in India and has a restricted global distribution, limited to the northeastern part of the Indian Ocean. *T. sumatrensis* is primarily observed in similar habitats, particularly estuarine sites.

Subfamily gobiinae
***Acentrogobius caninus* (Valenciennes, 1837)**
Gobius caninus Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:86, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 12:1-507. [Java, Indonesia].

Synonymized names
Amoya caninus Valenciennes, (1837); *Ctenogobius caninus* Valenciennes, (1837); *Gobius caninus* Valenciennes, (1837); *Gobius philipi* Tirant, (1883); *Radigobius caninus* Valenciennes, (1837); *Yongeichthys caninus* Valenciennes, (1837) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common name
Tropical sand goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Lakshadweep Rajan et al., (2013), Rajan et al., (2021), Mishra et al., (2019), Koumans, (1941); Elsewhere – Indo-West Pacific: coastal areas and estuaries from Sri Lanka to Japan and eastward to Fiji (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
A common species in the estuaries of eastern India, it holds no commercial value but serves as a food source for local fishermen. Medium to large fish is typically caught in rivers using cast nets.

***Acentrogobius cyanomos* (Bleeker, 1849)**
Gobius cyanomos Bleeker [P.] 1849:25 Bijdrage tot de kennis der Blennioïden en Gobioïden van den Soenda-Molukschen Archipel, met beschrijving van 42 nieuwe soorten. Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen 22 (6): 1-40. [Madura Straits near Surabaya and Kammal, Java, Indonesia].

Synonymized names
Aulopareia cyanomos Bleeker, (1849); *Gobius cyanomos* Bleeker, (1849) (WoRMS 2022)

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal Mishra et al., (2019), Koumans, (1941), Sen et al., (2023); Elsewhere – Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Bangladesh (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
Gobius cyanosmos [sic] Day, (1876), described by the specimens collected from Chennai; accepted as a misspelling of *A. cyanomos*. It is a common species for Indian estuary and mangrove Habitat

***Acentrogobius dayi* Koumans, 1941**
Acentrogobius dayi Koumans [F. P.] 1941:224, Gobioid fishes of India. Memoirs of the Indian Museum 13(3):205-329. [Karachi, Pakistan].

Common name
Days goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Maharashtra Mutsaddi and Bal, (1974); Elsewhere – Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman east to Pakistan (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
Located in silty mud bottom regions with brackish water, it exhibits a limited distribution range, confined to the northern part of the western Indian Ocean.

***Favonigobius reichei* (Bleeker, 1854)**
Gobius reichei Bleeker [P.] 1854:509, Nieuwe tientallen diagnostische beschrijvingen van nieuwe of weinig bekende vischsoorten van Sumatra. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië v. 5 (no. 3): 495-534. [Padang, Sumatra - Sumatera Barat, Indonesia, eastern Indian Ocean].

Synonymized names
Acentrogobius neilli Day, (1868); *Acentrogobius reichei* Bleeker, (1854); *Ctenogobius godavariensis* Rao, (1971); *Ctenogobius reichei* Bleeker, (1853); *Favonigobius neilli* Day, (1868); *Gobius neilli* Day, (1868); *Gobius reichei* Bleeker, (1854); *Gobius zanzibarensis* Liénard, (1891); *Papillogobius reichei* Bleeker, (1854) *Rhinogobius robinsoni* Fowler, (1934) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common name
Indo-Pacific tropical sand goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh Barman et al., (2011); Rao, (1971); Elsewhere – Africa, Persian Gulf, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Marshall Islands, New Guinea, Japan, Australia and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
Barman et al., (2011) reported *Acentrogobius ennorensis* Menon and Rema Devi, (1990), from Tamil Nadu, is now accepted as a synonym of *F. reichei*. *Ctenogobius godavariensis* Rao, (1971), also accepted as a synonym, has been recorded from Andhra Pradesh (Godavari estuary).

***Acentrogobius gracilis* (Bleeker 1875)**
Ctenogobius gracilis Bleeker [P.] 1875:127, Gobioideorum species insulindicae novae. Archives néerlandaises des sciences exactes et naturelles 10: 113-134. [Singapore].

Synonymized names
Ctenogobius gracilis Bleeker, (1875); *Amoya gracilis* Bleeker, (1875) (WoRMS 2022)

Common name
Bluespotted mangrove goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – West Bengal Sreeraj and Sen, (2022); Elsewhere – Papua New Guinea, north to the South China Sea, south to northern Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This species is reported from the mangroves of Indian Sunderban. This is the only record of this species from India.

***Acentrogobius griseus* (Day, 1876)**
Gobius griseus Day [F.] 1876:285, The fishes of India; being a natural history of the fishes known to Inhabit the seas and fresh waters of India, Burma, and Ceylon. Part 2: 169-368. [Backwaters, Madras, India].

Synonymized names
Gobius griseus Day, (1876) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common name
Grey goby

IUCN Status
Vulnerable (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Karnataka, Orissa, Tamil Nadu (Mishra et al., 2019; Rao, 1995; Barman et al., 2011)

Remarks
The type locality for this species is Tamil Nadu, and to date, it has only been found in India.

***Acentrogobius horai* (Fowler, 1925)**
Ctenogobius horai Fowler [H. W.] 1925:645, Notes and description of Indian fishes. Part III. Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society 30(3): 640-651. [Tuticorin, Madras, India].

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish (Fricke et al., 2020)

Distribution
India – Tamil Nadu (Parenti, 2021)

Remarks
The species is only known from Tamil Nadu, which is its type locality.

***Acentrogobius janthinopterus* (Bleeker, 1853)**
Gobius janthinopterus Bleeker [P.] 1853:702, Nieuwe bijdrage tot de kennis der ichthijologische fauna van Ceram. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indie 3 (5): 689-714. [Wahai, Ceram, Indonesia].

Synonymized names
Amoya janthinopterus Bleeker, (1853); *Creisson janthinopterus* Bleeker, (1853); *Gobius janthinopterus* Bleeker, (1853) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common name
Robust mangrove goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan and Sreeraj, (2014a); Elsewhere - Indonesia, Philippines and New Guinea, Japan, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks
Only recorded from the Indian Island ecosystem. Mostly found near muddy bottom areas.

***Aulopareia unicolor* (Valenciennes, 1837)**

Gobius unicolor Valenciennes [A.] (ex Kuhl and van Hasselt) in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:88 Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculée 12: 1-507. [Java, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Gobius unicolor Valenciennes, (1837) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh Water, Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra Mishra et al., (2019), Rao, (1995), Barman et al., (2011), Koumans, (1941); Elsewhere - India to China (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

This species is reported as *Acentrogobius masoni* Day, (1873) from the states of India. Very recently, Larson and Jaafar, (2022), in their revision work, put this species under the genus *Aulopareia.* This species is primarily observed in muddy estuarine sites.

Acentrogobius moloanus (Herre, 1927)

Aparrius moloanus Herre [A. W. C. T.] 1927:207, Gobies of the Philippines and the China Sea. Monographs, Bureau of Science Manila Monogr. 23: 1-352. [Molo, Iloilo Province, Panay Island, Philippines; Capiz, San Jose, Philippines].

Synonymized names

Amoya lopezi Herre, (1945); *Amoya moloana* Herre, (1927); *Ctenogobius moloanus* (Herre, 1927); *Mindorogobius lopezi* Herre, (1945b) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – West Bengal (Sreeraj and Sen, 2022); Elsewhere - Philipines and Papua New Guinea, Ryukyu Islands (Japan), Australia (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

This species is only reported from the mangroves of Sunderban Biosphere Reserve. Previously, this species was under the genus *Amoya* but was repositioned to *Acentrogobius* by (Larson et al., 2008).

***Yongeichthys nebulosus* (**Forsskal **1775)**

Gobius nebulosus Forsskal [P. S.] in Niebuhr 1775:24, Descriptiones animalium avium, amphibiorum, piscium, insectorum, vermium; quae in itinere orientali observavit Petrus Forsskal. Post mortem auctoris edidit Carsten Niebuhr. Hauniae. 1-164. [Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Red Sea].

Synonymized names

Ctenogobius nebulosus Forsskal, (1775); *Gobius auchenotaenia* Bleeker, (1867); *Gobius baliuroides* Bleeker, (1849); *Gobius brevifilis* Valenciennes, (1837); *Gobius caninus africanus* Playfair, (1867); *Gobius caninus var. africana* Playfair, (1867); *Gobius nebulosus* Forsskal, (1775); *Rhinogobius baliuroides* Bleeker, (1849); *Rhinogobius lungi* Jordan and Seale, (1907); *Rhinogobius nebulosus* Forsskal, (1775); *Acentrogobius nebulosus* Forsskal, (1775) (Fricke et al., 2020)

Common Name

Shadow goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra Rajan et al., (2013), Mishra et al., (2019), Roy et al., (2019); Elsewhere - Red Sea, Africa and Madagascar, Society Islands, Japan, Australia and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

It is a prevalent species, almost recorded from the whole coastline of India. Most Indian works reported this species as *Acentrogobius nebulosus* (Forsskal, 1775). *Gobius criniger Valenciennes* in Cuvier and Valenciennes, (1837) discovered from Malabar, India; *Gobius brevifilis* Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1837 discovered from Pondicherry; all are accepted as synonyms of *Y. nebulosus*.

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

Rhinogobius suluensis Herre [A. W. C. T.] 1927:193, Pl. 14 (fig. 3) Gobies of the Philippines and the China Sea. Monographs, Bureau of Science Manila Monograph 23: 1-352 [Bungau, Sulu Province, Philippines].

Synonymized names

Amoya suluensis Herre, (1927); *Ctenogobius suluensis* Herre, (1927); *Rhinogobius suluensis* Herre, (1927) (Fricke et al., 2020)

Common Name

Sulu goby

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan, (2015); Elsewhere - Eastern Indonesia, Philippines, Japan, New Guinea (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Only recorded from the Indian island ecosystem. Mostly found in the river mouths.

***Acentrogobius viridipunctatus* (Valenciennes, 1837)**

Gobius viridipunctatus Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:62, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 12:1-507. [Mumbai, India].

Synonymized names

Creisson sealei Smith, (1931); *Ctenogobius viridipunctatus* Valenciennes, (1837); *Gobius chlorostigma* Bleeker, (1849); *Gobius viridipunctatus* Valenciennes, (1837) (Fricke et al., 2020)

Common Name

Spotted green goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala Rajan et al., (2013), Mishra et al., (2019), Rao, (1995), Sreeraj et al., (2023); Elsewhere - Africa, Persian Gulf, Philippines and New Guinea, Japan, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

The type locality of this species is in Maharashtra, India, and it is prevalent in Indian mangroves and estuarine environments. Local fishermen often catch larger individuals in their nets and use them as a food source. Its presence is nearly uninterrupted along the Indian coastline.

***Amblyeleotris aurora* (Polunin and Lubbock, 1977)**

Cryptocentrus aurora Polunin [N. V. C.] and Lubbock [R.] 1977:84, Prawn-associated gobies (Teleostei: Gobiidae) from the Seychelles, western Indian Ocean: systematics and ecology. Journal of Zoology (London) 183(1):63-101. [Grand Passe, Aldabra Atoll, Seychelles, western Indian Ocean, depth 20 meters].

Synonymized names

Cryptocentrus aurora Polunin and Lubbock, (1977) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Pinkbar goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere - Africa, Myanmar, Sumatra, Thailand (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks
Mostly reef-associated and only observed from the Indian island ecosystem.

***Amblyeleotris downingi* Randall, 1994**
Amblyeleotris downingi Randall [J. E.] 1994:318, Pls. 1-4 A new genus and six new gobiid fishes (Perciformes: Gobiidae) from Arabian waters. Fauna of Saudi Arabia 14: 317-340. [East side of Kubbar Island, Persian Gulf, Kuwait, depth 13.2 meters].

Common Name
Downing's shrimpgoby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan and Sreeraj, (2015); Elsewhere - Africa Persian Gulf, Andaman Sea and western Sumatra, Indonesia (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks
This marine species, primarily associated with reefs, has been documented exclusively within the Indian Island ecosystem.

***Amblyeleotris fontanesii* (Bleeker, 1853)**
Gobius fontanesii Bleeker [P.] 1853:764, Derde bijdrage tot de kennis der ichthyologische fauna van Celebes. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indie 3 (5): 739-782. [Boeloekomba (Bulucumba), Sulawesi, Indonesia].

Synonymized names
Amblyeleotris fontanesi Bleeker, (1853); *Cryptocentrus fontanesi* Bleeker, (1853); Gobius fontanesii Bleeker, (1853) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Giant prawn-goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine, Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere - Africa Persian Gulf, Andaman Sea and western Sumatra, Indonesia (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks
Marine species and mostly reef-associated, but sometimes observed in brackish water areas; recorded from only the Indian Island ecosystem.

***Amblyeleotris gymnocephala* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Synonymized names

Cryptocentrus gymnocephalus Bleeker, (1853); *Gobius gymnocephalus* Bleeker, (1853) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Masked shrimpgoby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine, Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Mishra et al., (2019), Barman et al., (2011), Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere – Indonesia, Marshall Islands, New Ireland (Papua New Guinea), Vietnam, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

It is a reef-associated marine species, but can be found in estuarine areas.

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

Amblyeleotris latifasciata Polunin [N. V. C.] and Lubbock [R.] 1979:247, Five new prawn-associated gobies (Teleostei: Gobiidae) of the genus Amblyeleotris. Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) Zoology 36(4): 239-249. [Passage between Cabulan Island and Vandanon Island, Cebu Strait, Philippines, depth 15 meters].

Common Name

Wide-barred shrimpgoby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere – Gulf of Thailand, Philippines, Bali, Indonesia (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

Documented within the Indian island ecosystem, this species is predominantly marine and inhabits reef-associated environments. It is often found in sand burrows created by alpheid shrimps.

***Amblyeleotris steinitzi* (Klausewitz, 1974)**

Cryptocentrus steinitzi Klausewitz [W.] 1974:70, Fische aus dem Roten Meer. XIII. Cryptocentrus steinitzi n. sp., ein neuer 'Symbiose-Gobiide' (Pisces: Gobiidae). Senckenbergiana Biologica 55(1/3):69-76. [Reef, El Himeira, Sinai coast, South Sinai Governorate, Egypt, Gulf of Aqaba, Red Sea, depth 1.5-3 meters].

Synonymized names
Cryptocentrus steinitzi Klausewitz, (1974) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Steinitz prawn-goby
IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Ramakrishna et al., (2010); Elsewhere – Red Sea to Samoa, Yaeyama Islands, Great Barrier Reef, Micronesia (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks
Documented within the Indian island ecosystem, this species is predominantly marine and inhabits reef-associated environments. It is often found in sand burrows created by alpheid shrimps.

***Amblygobius albimaculatus* (Ruppell, 1830)**
Gobius albimaculatus Rüppell [W. P. E. S.] 1830:135, Atlas zu der Reise im nördlichen Afrika. Fische des Rothen Meers. Frankfurt am Main (Heinrich Ludwig Brönner). 1-141 [Massawa, Eritrea, Red Sea].

Synonymized names
Gobius albimaculatus Rüppell, (1830); *Gobius albomaculatus* Rüppell, (1830); *Gobius papilio* Valenciennes, (1837); *Gobius quinqueocellatus* Valenciennes, (1837) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Butterfly goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Tamil Nadu, Laksha Dweep Rajan et al., (2013), Rajan et al., (2021); Barman et al., (2011); Elsewhere – Red Sea, Africa, Persian Gulf, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes, Philippines, Japan, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
Primarily a marine species linked to reef ecosystems, it has also been observed near reef environments in India.

***Amblygobius bynoensis* (Richardson, 1844)**
Gobius bynoensis Richardson [J.] 1844:1, Ichthyology of the voyage of H. M. S. Erebus and Terror, under the command of Captain Sir James Clark Ross, R. N., F. R. S. In: J. Richardson and J. E. Gray (eds.): The zoology of the voyage of H. M. S. Erebus and Terror, under

the command of Captain Sir J. C. Ross, R. N., F. R. S., during the years 1839 to 1843. E. W. Janson, London. 2(2):1-139 [Coasts of Western Australia (actual Bynoe Harbour, Northern Territory)].

Synonymized names
Apocryptes bivittatus MacLeay, (1878); *Apocryptes lineatus* Alleyne and MacLeay, (1877); *Gobius bynoensis* Richardson, (1844) (WoRMS, 2022)
Common Name
Bynoe goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere – Indo-Australian Archipelago (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
Primarily a marine species with a broad distribution in the Indian Ocean, it has been reported only from the Andaman Islands in India.

***Amblygobius decussatus* (Bleeker, 1855c)**
Gobius decussatus Bleeker [P.] 1855:442, Zevende bijdrage tot de kennis der ichthyologische fauna van Celebes. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indie 8(3):435-444. [Manado, Indonesia].

Synonymized names
Amblygobius decussates Bleeker, (1855); *Gobius decussatus* Bleeker, (1855) (WoRMS 2022)

Common Name
Orange-striped goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Ramakrishna et al., (2010); Elsewhere – Southwestern Indian Ocean, Cocos-Keeling Islands, Indonesia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Japan, Australia and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
Mostly reef-associated species and found in pure marine waters; from India, it is located only in the Indian island ecosystem.

***Amblygobius nocturnus* (Herre, 1945a)**
Yabotichthys nocturnus Herre [A. W. C. T.] 1945:3, Notes on fishes in the Zoological Museum of Stanford University. XII. Two new genera and four new gobies from the Philippines and India. Copeia 1945(1):1-6. [Off Yabot's Camp, near San Jose, Busuanga Island, Palawan Province, Philippines, South China Sea].

Synonymized names
Amblygobius klausewitzi Goren, (1978); *Amblygobius nocturnes* Herre, (1945); *Ctenogobiops klausewitzi* Goren, (1978); *Yabotichthys nocturnus* Herre, (1945) (WoRMS 2022)

Common Name
Nocturn goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Ramakrishna et al., (2010); Elsewhere – Red Sea, Persian Gulf, and Amirantes east to the Tuamotu Archipelago and Marquesas Islands, Japan, Australia, New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island, Tonga and Rapa (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
Mostly reef-associated species and found in pure marine waters; from India, it is located in only the Indian island ecosystem. There was confusion regarding the species names, but this was clarified by (Parenti, 2021; Fricke et al., 2022).

***Amblygobius phalaena* (Valenciennes, 1837)**
Gobius phalaena Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:92, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 12:1-507. [Vanikoro Island, Santa Cruz Islands, southwestern Pacific].

Synonymized names
Amblygobius phaelena Valenciennes, (1837); *Amblygobius phalaene* Valenciennes, (1837); *Gobius phalaena* Valenciennes, (1837) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Whitebarred goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Daniel et al., (2018); Elsewhere – Eastern Indian Ocean, Cocos-Keeling Islands, Marquesas and Tuamotu Islands, Ryukyu Islands, Rottnest Island (Australia), Sydney and Lord Howe Island (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
Mostly observed from an island ecosystem globally and a pure marine species associated with reef ecology.

***Amblygobius semicinctus* (Bennett, 1833)**

Gobius semicinctus Bennett [E. T.] 1833:32, Characters of new species from the Mauritius. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1833(1): 32. [Mauritius, Mascarenes, southwestern Indian Ocean].

Synonymized names

Gobius semicinctus Bennett, (1833) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Halfbarred goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Ramakrishna et al., (2010); Elsewhere – East Africa to Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Primarily observed in marine habitats with reef ecosystems.

***Amoya dasi* (Talwar, Chatterjee and Dev Roy, 1981)**

Oxyurichthys dasi Talwar [P. K.], Chatterjee [T. K.] and Dev Roy [M. K.] 1982:483, Oxyurichthys dasi, a new gobioid (Pisces: Gobiidae) from the Andaman Islands. Records of the Zoological Survey of India 79(3-4): 483-487. Sippighat, South Andaman Island, Andaman Islands. Holotype: ZSI F7610/2.

Synonymized names

Gobius dasi Talwar et al., (1982); *Oxyurichthys dasi* Talwar et al., (1981) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Rajan et al., 2013, Parenti, 2021)

Remarks

This species is recorded only from the Andaman Islands, its type locality. Menon and Rema Devi, (1990) classified it under the genus *Oxyurichthys*, while Pezold and Larson, (2015) suggested it might belong to the genus *Amoya*. Here, the latter classification is followed, though the Catalogue of Fishes (Fricke et al., 2020) accepts the species as *Oligolepis dasi*.

***Acentrogobius madraspatensis* (Day 1868a)**

Gobius madraspatensis Day [F.] 1868:152, On some new or imperfectly known fishes of India. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1868(1): 149-156. [Backwaters and probably in the sea, Madras, India].

Synonymized names
Acentrogobius madraspatensis Day, (1868); *Ctenogobius grammatogaster* Bleeker, (1875); *Gobius madraspatensis* Day, (1868) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Manyband goby

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu (Rajan et al., 2013; Rao, 1995; Rajan, 2015).

Remarks
The type locality of this species is from Chennai, India. The taxonomic allocation of this species is somewhat confusing. Valid as *A. madraspatensis* as per (Kottelat, 2013). Valid as *Amoya madraspatensis* as per (Larson et al., 2013). Synonym of *A. signatus* Peters, (1855) as per (Allen, 2017).

***Amoya veliensis* (Geevarghese and John, 1982)**
Ctenogobius veliensis Geevarghese [C.] and John [P. A.] 1982:656, On the new goby, Ctenogobius veliensis (Teleostei: Gobiidae) from the southwest coast of India. Journal of Natural History 16(5): 655-661. [Veli estuary in Trivandrum, southwestern coast of Kerala State, India].

Synonymized names
Ctenogobius veliensis Geevarghese and John, (1982) (WoRMS 2022)

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Kerala (Geevarghese and John, 1982).

Remarks
The type locality of this species is Kerala, India, with only a single distribution record globally to date.

***Arcygobius baliurus* (Valenciennes, 1837)**
Gobius baliurus Valenciennes [A.] (ex Kuhl and van Hasselt) in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:61, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 12: 1-507. [No locality stated (Java, Indonesia)].

Synonymized names
Acentrogobius baliurus Valenciennes, (1837); *Gnatholepis baliurus* Valenciennes, (1837); *Gobius baliurus* Valenciennes, (1837); *Isthmogobius baliurus* (Valenciennes, 1837); *Oplopomops atherinoides* (Peters, 1855); *Oplopomus atherinoides* (Peters, 1855) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Isthmus goby

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Island Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere - Red Sea, Seychelles, Malaysia and Indonesia, Philippines, Ryukyu Islands, Papua New Guinea (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks
This species has been found exclusively in the Indian Island ecosystem. It was initially classified under the genus *Gobius*, followed by reclassification to *Gnatholepis*, then *Isthmogobius*, and ultimately to *Arcygobius*. After examining the type specimens, Larson and Wright, (2003) established this new genus based on this species, which remains the sole species within the genus.

***Asterropteryx atripes* Shibukawa and Suzuki, 2002**
Asterropteryx atripes Shibukawa [K.] and Suzuki [T.] 2002:276, *Asterropteryx atripes*, a new gobiid fish from the western Pacific Ocean (Perciformes: Gobioidei). Ichthyological Research 49(3):274-280. [Funauki Bay, Iriomote-jima Island, Ryukyu Islands, Japan, 24°19.3'N, 123°44.3'E, depth 25 meters].

Common Name
Yano's starry goby

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Island Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere - Philippines, Ryukyu Islands, Western Australia (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks
This reef-associated species has only been documented within the Indian island ecosystem.

***Asterropteryx bipunctata* Allen and Munday, 1995**
Asterropteryx bipunctatus Allen [G. R.] and Munday [P. L.] 1995:99, Description of four new gobies (Gobiidae) from the western Pacific Ocean. Revue française d'Aquariologie Herpétologie 22(3/4): 99-104. [Outer reef on south side of Rausch Pass, 5°10'S, 145°50'E, Madang, Papua New Guinea, depth 38 meters].

Synonymized names
Asterropteryx bipunctatus Allen and Munday, (1995) (WoRMS 2022)

Common Name
Orange-spotted goby

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Island Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere – Indonesia, New Ireland, Philippines, Solomon Islands (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks
Primarily found in island ecosystems, this reef-associated species has a broad global distribution but has been recorded exclusively in the Indian island ecosystem.

***Asterropteryx ensifera* (Bleeker, 1874)**
Brachyeleotris ensifera Bleeker [P.] 1874:375, Notice sur les genres Amblyeleotris, Valenciennesia et Brachyeleotris. Verslagen en Mededeelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen. Afdeeling Natuurkunde (2)8: 372-376. [Kajeli, Buru Island, Maluku, Indonesia].

Synonymized names
Asterropterix ensiferus (Bleeker, 1874); *Asterropteryx ensifer* (Bleeker, 1874); *Asterropteryx ensiferus* (Bleeker, 1874); *Brachyeleotris ensifera* Bleeker, 1874 (WoRMS 2022)

Common Name
Miller's damsel

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Island Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere – Seychelles and Madagascar, Marshall and Society Islands, Ryukyu Islands, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks
Primarily found in island ecosystems, this species prefers sandy and occasionally muddy bottom areas. It is mainly reef-associated and has only been recorded in the Indian island ecosystem.

***Asterropteryx semipunctata* Ruppell, 1830**
Asterropterix semipunctatus Rüppell [W. P. E. S.] 1830:138, Atlas zu der Reise im nördlichen Afrika. Fische des Rothen Meers. Frankfurt am Main (Heinrich Ludwig Brönner). 1-141 [Massawa, Eritrea, Red Sea].

Synonymized names

Asteropteryx semipunctatus Rüppell, (1830); *Asterropterix eumeces* Pietschmann, (1934); *Asterropterix semipunctata* Rüppell, (1830); *Asterropterix semipunctatus quisqualis* Whitley, (1932); *Asterropteryx semipunctatus* Rüppell, (1830); *Eleotris miniatus* Seale, (1901); *Gobiomorphus hypselopteryx* Pietschmann, (1934); *Gobiomorphus robustus* Pietschmann, (1934); *Priolepis auriga* Ehrenberg, (1871); *Prioolepis auriga* Ehrenberg, (1871) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Starry goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Island, Tamil Nadu, Laksha Dweep Rajan et al., (2013), Rajan et al., (2021); Das and Mishra, (2019); Elsewhere – Red Sea, Africa, Persian Gulf, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes, Hawaiian Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, Korea, Japan and Ogasawara Islands, Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Rapa (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

Mostly reef-associated marine species.

***Aulopareia koumansi* (Herre, 1937)**

Gnatholepis koumansi Herre [A. W. C. T.] in Herre and Myers 1937:39, A contribution to the ichthyology of the Malay Peninsula. Bulletin of the Raffles Museum 13: 5-75, [Malacca Straits, 100 miles west of Singapore, off the northern coast of Sumatra, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Acentrogobius herrei Koumans, (1940); *Gnatholepis koumansi* Herre, (1937) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Island Rajan and Sreeraj, (2014); Elsewhere – Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

Recorded only from Andaman Nicobar Islands of India. Pure marine species.

***Aulopareia ocellata* (Day 1873)**

Gobius ocellatus Day [F.] 1873:107, On some new or imperfectly known fishes of India and Burma. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1873: 107-112. [Mumbai, India].

Synonymized names
Gobius ocellatus Day, (1873); *Parachaeturichthys ocellatus*. Talwar and Jhingran, (1991), Zare et al., (2012)

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Maharashtra, Gujarat Mishra et al., (2019); Parenti, (2021), Koumans, (1941); Elsewhere – Qeshm Island, Iran, Pakistan (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks
The type locality of this species is in Maharashtra, India. It was formerly classified under the genus *Parachaeturichthys* as per (Larson and Murdy, 2001). Based on the reclassification by Zare et al., (2012), it is now accepted under the genus *Aulopareia*. *Parachaeturichthys ocellatus* Day, (1873), recorded by Koumans, (1941) from Gujarat and Maharashtra, is considered a synonym of *A. ocellata*.

***Bathygobius coalitus* (Bennett, 1832)**
Gobius coalitus Bennett [E. T.] 1832:166, Observations on a collection of fishes from Mauritius, presented by Mr. Telfair, with characters of new genera and species. Proceedings of the Committee of Science and Correspondence of the Zoological Society of London 1830-31(1): 165-169. [Mauritius, Mascarenes, southwestern Indian Ocean].

Synonymized names
Amblygobius coalitus Bennett, (1832); *Bathygobius coalitue* Bennett, (1832); *Bathygobius padangensis* Bleeker, (1851); *Gobius albopunctatus* Valenciennes, (1837); *Gobius coalitus* Bennett, (1832); *Gobius padangensis* Bleeker, (1851) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Whitespotted frillgoby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman Nicobar Island, Lakshadweep Rajan et al., (2013), Rajan et al., (2021); Elsewhere – Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes, Hawaiian Islands and Marquesas Islands, Japan, Australia and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks
Mostly a marine species and observed in association with reef habitats. *Bathygobius albopunctatus* Valenciennes, (1837) was reported from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which is now a synonym of *B. coalitus.*

***Bathygobius cocosensis* (Bleeker, 1854b)**
Gobius cocosensis Bleeker [P.] 1854:47, Bijdrage tot de kennis der ichthyologische fauna van de Kokos-eilanden. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indie 7(1): 37-48. [Indonesia (original locality was Nova Selma, Cocos Island/Cocos-Keeling Islands, eastern Indian Ocean)].

Synonymized names

Gobius cocosensis Bleeker, (1854); *Gobius elmeri* Herre, (1940); *Gobius homocyanus* Vaillant and Sauvage, (1875); *Rhinogobius corallinus* Jordan and Seale, (1906); *Rhinogobius ophthalmicus* Weber, (1909) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Cocos frill-goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Lakshadweep Sreeraj et al., (2022); Elsewhere – East Africa to Johnston, Marquesas, and Tuamoto islands, Japan, Great Barrier Reef and Rapa Islands; Marianas and Marshall Islands in Micronesia (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

Marine species can be found near reef-associated areas. It prefers sandy substratum and is reported only from the Indian island ecosystem.

***Bathygobius cotticeps* (Steindachner, 1879)**

Gobius cotticeps Steindachner [F.] 1879:137, Ichthyologische Beiträge (VIII). Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe 80(1-2): 119-191. [Society Islands (French Polynesia, South Pacific)].

Synonymized names

Chlamydes leytensis Herre, (1927); *Gobius cotticeps* Steindachner, (1879) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Cheekscaled frill-goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Lakshadweep Sreeraj et al., (2022); Elsewhere – Africa, Mozambique Channel, Mascarenes east to the Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, Japan and Ogasawara Islands, Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

Mainly marine species and prefers reef habitat or long intertidal sandy areas. It prefers sandy substratum and is reported only from the Indian island ecosystem.

***Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüppell, 1830)**

Gobius fuscus Rüppell [W. P. E. S.] 1830:137, Atlas zu der Reise im nördlichen Afrika. Fische des Rothen Meers. Frankfurt am Main (Heinrich Ludwig Brönner) 1-141. [Red Sea].

Synonymized names

Bathygobius fuscus fuscus Ruppell, (1830); *Bathygobius samberanoensis* Bleeker, (1867); *Bathygobius sambiranoensis* Bleeker, (1867); *Bathygobius vergeri* Bleeker, (1867); *Gobius fuscus* Rüppell, (1830); *Gobius fuscus fuscus* Rüppell, (1830); *Gobius nebulopunctatus* Valenciennes, (1837); *Gobius punctillatus* Rüppell, (1830); *Gobius samberanensis* Bleeker, (1867); *Gobius vergeri* Bleeker, (1867); *Stenogobius vergeri* Bleeker, (1867) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Dusky frillgoby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep Rajan et al., (2013), Rajan et al., (2021); Mishra et al., (2019); Barman et al., (2011); Elsewhere – Red Sea, Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Mascarenes and Persian Gulf east to Wake Atoll, Marquesas Islands and Gambier Islands, Korea and central Japan, Australia, New Caledonia, Norfolk Island and Tonga (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

It is a prevalent species under the genus and reported from both of the Indian coasts as well as island ecosystems.

***Bathygobius niger* (Smith, 1960)**

Pyosicus niger Smith [J. L. B.] 1960:312, Fishes of the family Gobiidae in South Africa. Ichthyological Bulletin, Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University 18:299-314. [Bizana coast, Pondoland, South Africa, southwestern Indian Ocean].

Synonymized names

Pyosicus niger Smith, (1960); *Bathygobius smithi* Fricke, (1999); *Pyosicus niger* Smith, (1960) (Parenti, 2021)

Common Name

Black minigoby

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andhra Pradesh Parenti, (2021); Elsewhere - South Africa, Réunion (western Mascarenes), Sri Lanka (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Koumansiasis macrocephalus described by the specimens collected from Rock pools of Visakhapatnam, is accepted as a synonym of *B. niger* as per Hose and Larsons data (Fricke et al., 2020; Parenti, 2021).

***Paragobiopsis orbicularis* Rao 1971**

Paragobiopsis orbicularis Visweswara Rao [V.] 1971:45, New gobioids from Godavari estuary. Journal of the Zoological Society of India 23(1): 39-54. [Brackish water canal, Kakinada, India].

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andhra Pradesh (Parenti, 2021)

Remarks

The type locality of the species is Andhra Pradesh, and this is the only known record of the species globally. It is recognized as a valid species according to Fricke et al., (2022) and Parenti, (2021), although further confirmation is needed.

***Paragobiopsis ostreicola* (Chaudhuri 1916)**

Gobius ostreicola Chaudhuri [B. L.] 1916:105, Descriptions of two new fish from the Chilka Lake. Records of the Indian Museum (Calcutta) 12(3): 105-108. [Oyster beds near Manikpatna (Manikpur), Chilka Lake, India]. Holotype: ZSI F10406/1.

Synonymized names

Bahygobius orbicularis Rao, (1971); *Gobius ostreicola* Chaudhuri, (1916) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu (Mishra et al., 2019; Rao, 1995; Barman et al., 2011)

Remarks

The type locality is in India, and all global distribution records also come from India. This estuarine species prefers brackish waters.

***Bathygobius petrophilus* (Bleeker, 1853a)**

Gobius petrophilus Bleeker [P.] 1853:476, Diagnostische beschrijvingen van nieuwe of weinig bekende vischsoorten van Batavia. Tiental I-VI. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië 4(3): 451-516. [Jakarta, Java, near Onrust Island, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Gobius petrophilus Bleeker, (1853) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Lakshadweep Rajan et al., (2021); Elsewhere - Japan, Indochina, Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Australia (Parenti, 2021).

Remarks
Recently documented in Lakshadweep, this is the only known occurrence of this species in India. It typically inhabits reef-associated areas with sandy bottoms.

***Bryaninops yongei* (Davis and Cohen, 1969)**
Cottogobius yongei Davis [W. P.] and Cohen [D. M.] 1969:752, A gobiid fish and a palaemonid shrimp living on an antipatharian sea whip in the tropical Pacific. Bulletin of Marine Science 18(4):749-761. [Darvel Bay, west of Tatagan Island, Borneo (off southeastern Sabah, Malaysia, Sulawesi Sea, western Pacific), depth 6 meters].

Synonymized names
Bryaninops youngei Davis and Cohen, (1969); *Cottogobius yongei* Davis and Cohen, (1969; *Tenacigobius yongei* Davis and Cohen, (1969) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Whip coral goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Ramakrishna et al., (2010); Elsewhere - Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Amirantes, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius, Hawaiian Islands and Marquesas Islands, Japan, Australia, New Caledonia, Tonga and Rapa (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
The species is found exclusively in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands of India. Given its association with coral reefs, it might potentially be discovered in the Lakshadweep area, though no reports have confirmed this so far.

***Bryaninops tigris* Larson 1985**
Bryaninops tigris Larson [H. K.] 1985:70, A revision of the gobiid genus Bryaninops (Pisces), with a description of six new species. The Beagle (Occasional Papers of the Northern Territory Museum of Arts and Sciences) 2(1): 57-93. [On dropoff halfway between Bird and South islands, Lizard Island, Great Barrier Reef, Australia, depth 18-20 meters].

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Fricke et al., 2020)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan and Sreeraj, (2015); Elsewhere - Red Sea, Oman, and Chagos Archipelago east to the Hawaiian Islands and Society Islands, Samoa, Thailand and Ryukyu Islands, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This marine species is primarily associated with reefs and, in India, has been reported exclusively from the Indian island ecosystems.

***Callogobius andamanensis* Das, 2003**
Callogobius andamanensis Das 2003:126, *Callogobius andamanensis*, a new gobioid fish from Curlow Island, Middle Andamans, with a key to species of Callogobius of the seas of India and Malay Archipelago. Current Science 43(4):126-128. [Curlow Island, Middle Andaman Island, Andaman Sea]. Holotype: ZSI F7105/2.

Common Name
Andaman goby

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Fricke et al., 2020)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere - western Thailand (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
The type locality of this species is the Indian island ecosystem; aside from this, it has only been reported from Thailand.

***Callogobius hasseltii* (Bleeker, 1851)**
Eleotris hasseltii Bleeker [P.] 1851:253, Over eenige nieuwe soorten van Blennioïden en Gobioïden van den Indischen Archipel. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indie 1(3):236-258. [Anjer, Java, Indonesia].

Synonymized names
Callogobius hasselti Bleeker, (1851); *Eleotris hasseltii* Bleeker, (1851); *Gobius hasseltii* Bleeker, (1851); *Macgregorella moroana* Seale, (1910) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Hasselt's goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Fricke et al., 2020)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Tamil Nadu Rajan et al., (2013), Koumans, (1941); Elsewhere - Malaysia and Indonesia, Marshall Islands, Fiji and Tonga, Japan, Australia and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This species is predominantly marine and associated with reefs but can also be found in estuarine areas.

***Gobiopsis liolepis* (Koumans 1931)**
Callogobius liolepis Koumans [F. P.] (ex Bleeker) 1931:75, A preliminary revision of the genera of the gobioid fishes with united ventral fins. Proefschrift (Ph.D. Dissertation), Rijks-Universiteit Leiden. 1-174. [Ambon, Moluccas].

Synonymized names
Callogobius liolepis Koumans (ex Bleeker), 1931; *Gobiopsis aporia* Lachner and McKinney, (1978) (Fricke et al., 2020)

Common Name
Poreless Barbel Goby

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Fricke et al., 2020)

Distribution
India – Lakshadweep Rajan et al., (2021); Elsewhere - Andaman Sea, Japan, Indonesia, New Guinea, and Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This species is primarily marine and associated with reefs. It has been reported as *C. liolepis* Koumans, (1931) from Lakshadweep. However, recent research by Parenti, (2021) indicates that it is commonly documented as *Gobiopsis aporia*, and to ensure consistency, *C. liolepis* should be maintained as the valid name for the species.

***Callogobius mannarensis* Rangarajan, 1968**
Callogobius mannarensis Rangarajan, 1968 [K.] 1968:347, Fig. 1, A new species of Callogobius (family Gobidae: Pisces) from the Gulf of Mannar, India. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of India 10(2) (1968):347-353 [Vedalai, Gulf of Mannar, 9°16'N, 79°08'E, southern India, depth 1 meter]. Holotype: CMFRI 102.

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Fricke et al., 2020)

Distribution
India – Andaman Nicobar Islands, Tamil Nadu (Allen and Erdmann, 2012; Rangarajan, 1968)

Remarks
This species is exclusively marine and favors reef habitats. Its type locality is in Tamil Nadu, India. Besides this area, it has only been observed in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

***Callogobius seshaiyai* Jacob and Rangarajan, 1960**

Callogobius seshaiyai Jacob [J.] and Rangarajan, 1968 [K.] 1960:20, Callogobius seshaiyai the name proposed for the gobiid from the Vellar Estuary, Porto Novo. Journal of the Zoological Society of India 12(1): 20-21. [Vellar estuary, Porto Novo, southern India]. Holotype: ZSI F1908/2.

Synonymized names

Eleotris seshaiya (Jacob and Rangarajan, 1960) (Fricke et al., 2020)

IUCN Status

Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Fricke et al., 2020)

Distribution

India – Tamil Nadu (Barman et al., 2011)

Remarks

The type locality of this species is Tamil Nadu, India, which represents its only recorded location. According to Jacob and Rangarajan, (1960), the genus is considered provisional because the specimen does not exhibit the characteristic fleshy papillosus head ridges. Further detailed research is needed to confirm the genus, and no additional reports have been published on this issue. The *Callogobius* genus is accepted by (Talwar and Jhingran, 1991).

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

Callogobius trifasciatus Menon [A. G. K.] and Chatterjee [T. K.] 1976:205, Das, A. 2003 (Mar.) [ref. 27706] A catalogue of new taxa described by the scientists of the Zoological Survey of India from 1916-1991. Records of the Zoological Survey of India, Occasional Paper 208:1-530. [Mayabunder, Middle Andaman Island, Andaman Islands]. Holotype: ZSI F 7144/2.

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Fricke et al., 2020)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Rajan et al., 2013)

Remarks

The type locality of this species is the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India, which is its only known record. McKinney and Lachner (1984) considered this species a synonym of *C. flavobrunneus*, while Delventhal and Mooi, (2013) recognized *C. trifasciatus* as valid.

***Cryptocentrus caeruleomaculatus* (Herre, 1933)**

Mars caeruleomaculatus Herre [A. W. C. T.] 1933:22, Twelve new Philippine fishes. Copeia 1933(1):17-25. [Tide flats at Jolo, Sulu Islands, Philippines].

Synonymized names

Mars caeruleomaculatus Herre, (1933) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Blue-speckled prawn-goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere - East Africa to the Marianas, Japan (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks
This species is typically marine and favors shallow lagoons associated with reefs.

***Cryptocentrus cinctus* (Herre, 1936)**
Smilogobius cinctus Herre [A. W. C. T.] 1936:12, Eleven new fishes from the Malay Peninsula. Bulletin of the Raffles Museum 12: 5-16. [Reef in Singapore Harbor].

Synonymized names
Smilogobius cinctus Herre, (1936) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Yellow prawn-goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere - Andaman Sea and Indonesia east to Caroline Islands, Papua New Guinea, Yaeyama Islands, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks
This is a purely marine species, primarily found near reefs, and has been reported exclusively from the Indian island ecosystem.

***Cryptocentrus cyanotaenia* (Bleeker, 1853)**
Gobius cyanotaenia Bleeker [P.] 1853:475, Diagnostische beschrijvingen van nieuwe of weinig bekende vischsoorten van Batavia. Tiental I-VI. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indie 4(3): 451-516. [Jakarta, Java, Indonesia].

Synonymized names
Gobius cyanotaenia Bleeker, (1853) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Lagoon shrimp goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Tamil Nadu Ajith Kumar et al., (2015); Elsewhere - Java, Indonesia to Papua New Guinea, Micronesia (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks
This species is exclusively marine and is typically found in lagoons.

***Cryptocentrus fasciatus* (Playfair, 1867)**
Gobiosoma fasciatum Playfair [R. L.] in Playfair and Günther 1867:72, The fishes of Zanzibar, with a list of the fishes of the whole east coast of Africa. London. [Reprinted in 1971, with a new introduction by G. S. Myers and a new forward by A. E. Gunther; Newton K. Gregg, publisher, Kentfield, California 1-153. [Zanzibar, Tanzania, western Indian Ocean].

Synonymized names
Gobiosoma fasciatum Playfair, (1867) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Y-bar shrimp goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Island Ramakrishna et al., (2010); Elsewhere - East Africa, Persian Gulf, Seychelles, Madagascar, and Mascarenes east to New Britain, Australia, and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks
This marine species is usually found in pairs within burrows created by alpheid shrimps. It has been reported solely from the Indian island ecosystem.

***Cryptocentrus leptocephalus* Bleeker, 1876**
Cryptocentrus leptocephalus Bleeker [P.] 1876:146, Description de quelques espèces insulindiennes inédites des genres Oxyurichthys, Paroxyurichthys et Cryptocentrus. Verslagen en Mededeelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen. Afdeeling Natuurkunde 9(2):138-148. [Singapore].

Synonymized names
Cryptocentrus obliquus Herre, (1934); *Smilogobius obliquus* Herre, (1934) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Pink-speckled shrimp goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India (Koumans, 1941); Elsewhere – Indonesia, Philippines, and Tonga, Yaeyama Islands, Australia, and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This marine species is primarily reported from areas associated with reefs.

***Cryptocentrus leucostictus* (Günther, 1872)**
Gobius leucostictus Günther [A.] 1872:664, Report on several collections of fishes recently obtained for the British Museum. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1871 3(1): 652-675 [Tonga Islands].

Synonymized names
Gobius leucostictus Günther, (1872) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Saddled prawn-goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere – Andaman Sea and Indonesia east to Palau, Tonga and Samoa, Yaeyama Islands, Australia and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
It is a purely Marine species and prefer to live in burrows made by alpheid shrimps.

***Cryptocentrus octofasciatus* Regan, 1908**
Cryptocentrus octofasciatus Regan [C. T.] 1908:241, Report on the marine fishes collected by Mr. J. Stanley Gardiner in the Indian Ocean. The Transactions of the Linnean Society of London. Second Series. Zoology 12(3): 217-255 [Diego Garcia Atoll, Chagos Archipelago, Indian Ocean].

Synonymized names
Cryptocentrus octafasciatus Regan, (1908) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Blue-speckled prawn goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Ramakrishna et al., (2010); Elsewhere – East Africa to the Mariana Islands, Japan, Belau, Ifaluk, and Guam in Micronesia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
Marine species and can be found near coral reef areas.

***Cryptocentrus pavoninoides* (Bleeker, 1849)**
Gobius pavoninoides Bleeker [P.] 1849:33, Bijdrage tot de kennis der Blennioïden en Gobioïden van den Soenda-Molukschen Archipel, met beschrijving van 42 nieuwe soorten. Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen 22(6):1-40. [Samanap, eastern end of Madura Island, about 7°01'S, 113°51'E, Java, Indonesia].

Synonymized names
Gobius pavoninoides Bleeker, (1849) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Peacock shrimp goby

IUCN Status
Data Deffecient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere – Andaman Sea, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam and Philippines (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
Marine species and associated with reef habitats. Recorded only from the Indian Island ecosystem. *Cryptocentrus venustus* Seale, 1914 is accepted as a synonym of *C. pavoninoides*, but as per Hoese and Larson (2004), the status of *C. venustus* is uncertain.

***Cryptocentrus sericus* Herre, 1932**
Cryptocentrus sericus Herre [A. W. C. T.] 1932:440, Fishes from Kwangtung Province and Hainan Island, China. Lingnan Science Journal, Canton 11(3):423-443. [Market at Guangzhou, China].

Common Name
Ventral-barred shrimp goby

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere – Andaman Sea, Papua New Guinea, and Palau, north to Yaeyama Islands, and throughout the East Indian region (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This marine species is linked to reef habitats and has been recorded exclusively in the Indian island ecosystem, which is the only known record of the species in India.

***Cryptocentrus strigilliceps* (Jordan and Seale, 1906)**
Mars strigilliceps Jordan [D. S.] and Seale [A.] 1906:408, The fishes of Samoa. Description of the species found in the archipelago, with a provisional checklist of the fishes of Oceania. Bulletin of the Bureau of Fisheries 25(1905):173-455 [Apia, Upolu Island, Samoa].

Synonymized names
Mars strigilliceps Jordan and Seale, (1906); *Obtortiophagus koumansi* Whitley, (1933) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Target shrimp goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2022)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Ramakrishna et al., (2010); Elsewhere – East Africa to Samoa, Yaeyama Islands, south to the northern Great Barrier Reef (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
Marine species and associated with reef habitats. It prefers silty bottom areas. Recorded only from Andaman and Nicobar Islands in India.

***Ctenogobiops crocineus* Smith, 1959**
Ctenogobiops crocineus Smith [J. L. B.] 1959:191, Gobioid fishes of the families Gobiidae, Periophthalmidae, Trypauchenidae, Taenioididae and Kraemeriidae of the western Indian Ocean. Ichthyological Bulletin, Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University 13: 185-225. [Mahé, Seychelles, western Indian Ocean].

Synonymized names
Ctenogobius crocineus Smith, (1959); *Rhinogobius crocineus* Smith, (1959) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Lakshadweep Rajan et al., (2021); Elsewhere – Red Sea, East Africa east to Philippines and New Guinea, Ryukyu Islands, Australia and New Caledoni (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This marine species is primarily observed in reef-associated habitats. Randall et al., (2003) classified it as a synonym of *C. maculosus* in their review of the genus. However, Kovacic et al., (2011) re-established the species as distinct once again.

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

Cryptocentroides maculosus Fourmanoir [P.] in Roux-Estève and Fourmanoir and Roux-Estève, 1955:201, Poissons capturés par la mission de la "Calypso" en Mer Rouge. Annales de l'Institut Océanographique, Monaco (Nouvelle Série) 30(7): 195-203. [Abu Latt, Saudi Arabia, Red Sea].

Synonymized names

Cryptocentroides maculosus Fourmanoir and Roux-Estève, (1955) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Seychelles shrimp goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Ramakrishna et al., (2010); Elsewhere – Red Sea, Seychelles east to the Philippines, and New Ireland, Ryukyu Islands, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This marine species is primarily observed in reef-associated habitats and has been found exclusively in the Indian island ecosystem.

***Ctenogobiops pomastictus* Lubbock and Polunin, 1977**

Ctenogobiops pomastictus Lubbock [R.] and Polunin [N. V. C.] 1977:506, Notes on the Indo-West Pacific genus Ctenogobiops (Teleostei: Gobiidae), with descriptions of three new species. Revue Suisse de Zoologie 84(2):505-514 [North Point, Lizard Island, Great Barrier Reef, Australia, depth 6-9 meters].

Synonymized names

Ctenogobopis pomastictus Lubbock and Polunin, 1977 (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Gold-specked prawn-goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Ramakrishna et al., (2010); Elsewhere – Eastern Indian Ocean, Andaman Sea, Malaysia, and Indonesia east to New Ireland, and Solomon Islands, Japan, Australia, and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This marine species is predominantly seen in reef-associated habitats and is found exclusively in the Indian island ecosystem. It typically resides in small burrows created by alpheid shrimps.

***Drombus dentifer* (Hora, 1923)**

Ctenogobius dentifer Hora [S. L.] 1923:747, Fig. 29 Fauna of the Chilka Lake. Fish, part V. Memoirs of the Indian Museum 5(11):737-769. Syntypes: (8) ZSI F10187/1

Synonymized names

Ctenogobius dentifer Hora, (1923) (Parenti, 2021)

Common Name

Yellow Drombus

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Fricke et al., 2020)

Distribution

India – Orissa Parenti, (2021); Elsewhere – Indian Ocean to Northern Territory, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

The type locality of the species is from Orissa, India. It is primarily estuarine species and can be found in brackish water areas. India and the eastern Indian Ocean are the sole occurrence sites of the species, showing a restricted Distribution The species was accepted as a synonym of *Acentrogobius cyanomos* Bleeker, (1849) as per (Talwar and Jhingran, 1991). *D. dentifer* was accepted as a valid species by (Larson and Murdy, 2001).

***Drombus globiceps* (Hora, 1923)**

Ctenogobius globiceps Hora [S. L.] 1923:744, Fauna of the Chilka Lake. Fish, part V. Memoirs of the Indian Museum 5(11):737-769. [Chilka Lake, Orissa, India (several localities)]. Syntypes: ZSI F10214/1.

Synonymized names

Acentrogobius globiceps Hora, (1923); *Ctenogobius globiceps* Hora, (1923) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Kranji drombus

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater, Brackish, Marine (Fricke et al., 2020)

Distribution

India – West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu Mishra et al., (2019), Rao, (1995), Barman et al., (2011); Elsewhere – Java, Sumatera, Papua New Guinea (Parenti, 2021).

Remarks

The type locality of the species is from Orissa, India. It is primarily estuarine species and can be found in brackish water areas. It has a restricted distribution in the northeastern Indian Ocean. Kottelat et al., (1993) recognized the species as valid.

***Drombus triangularis* (Weber, 1909)**

Gobius triangularis Weber [M.] 1909:150, Diagnosen neuer Fische der Siboga-Expedition. Notes from the Leyden Museum 31(4):143-169. [Ambon Island, Molucca Islands, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Acentrogobius bontii triangularis Weber, (1909); *Acentrogobius elberti* Popta, (1921); *Acentrogobius oligactis* Bleeker, (1875); *Acentrogobius triangularis* Weber, (1909); *Ctenogobius triangularis* Weber, (1909); *Gobius triangularis* Weber, (1909) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Brown drombus

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater, Brackish, Marine (Fricke et al., 2020)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere – Australia, Indonesia (Parenti, 2021).

Remarks

This species has been recorded exclusively from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands of India. It is primarily an estuarine species, typically found in mangrove areas or at river mouths.

***Egglestonichthys melanoptera* (Visweswara Rao, 1971)**

Callogobius melanoptera Visweswara Rao [V.] 1971:44, New gobioids from Godavari estuary. Journal of the Zoological Society of India 23(1):39-54. [Godavari Estuary, India]. Holotype (unique): ZSI 7919/2.

Synonymized names

Callogobius melanoptera Rao, (1971) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andhra Pradesh Mishra et al., (2019); Elsewhere – Vietnam, Myanmar (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

The type locality of this species is Andhra Pradesh, which is the only recorded location in India. Globally, occurrences of this species are also quite limited. Talwar and Jhingran, (1991) initially considered it a questionable synonym of *Callogobius seshaiyai*, as described by Jacob and Rangarajan, (1960). However, Larson and Murdy, (2001) later confirmed it as a valid species.

***Eviota cometa* Jewett and Lachner, 1983**

Eviota cometa Jewett [S. L.] and Lachner [E. A.] 1983:796, Seven new species of the Indo-Pacific genus Eviota (Pisces: Gobiidae). Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 96(4):780-806. [Totoya Island, Fiji Islands, 18°58'57"S, 179°52'12"W, depth 30 meters].

Common Name

Comet dwarf goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan and Sreeraj, (2015); Elsewhere – Fiji and Tonga (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This marine species is found in reef habitats and is exclusively located in the Indian island ecosystem.

***Eviota distigma* Jordan and Seale, 1906**

Eviota distigma Jordan [D. S.] and Seale [A.] 1906:389, The fishes of Samoa. Description of the species found in the archipelago, with a provisional checklist of the fishes of Oceania. Bulletin of the Bureau of Fisheries 25(1905):173-455 [Pago Pago, Tutuila Island, American Samoa].

Synonymized names

Eviota stigmapteron Smith, (1958) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Two spot dwarf goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Rajan et al., (2013), Rajan et al., (2021); Elsewhere – Red Sea, Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Tuamotu Archipelago, Japan, Australia, New Caledonia and Austral Islands (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This marine species inhabits reef habitats and is found solely in the Indian island ecosystem. Lindberg and Krasyukova (1975) initially classified it as a synonym of *Eviota abax* (Jordan and Snyder, 1901). However, Dor, (1984) later recognized *E. distigma* as a valid species.

***Eviota guttata* Lachner and Karnella, 1978**
Eviota guttata Lachner [E. A.] and Karnella [S. J.] 1978:9, Fishes of the genus Eviota of the Red Sea with descriptions of three new species (Teleostei: Gobiidae). Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology 286:1-23. [Massawa, Eritrea, Red Sea].

Common Name
Spotted dwarf goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan and Sreeraj, (2015); Elsewhere – Red Sea, Socotra, Gulf of Oman, and Persian Gulf east to western Indonesia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This marine species typically inhabits reef habitats but can also be observed in estuarine intertidal areas with clear water. It is found only in the island ecosystem of India.

***Eviota mikiae* Allen, 2001**
Eviota mikiae Allen [G. R.] 2001:128, Description of two new gobies (Eviota, Gobiidae) from Indonesian seas. aqua, Journal of Ichthyology and Aquatic Biology 4(4):125-130. [Off Iboih Beach, Weh Island, 5°52.53'N, 95°15.32'E, Aceh Province, Sumatra, Indonesia].

Common Name
Miki's dwarf goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere – Madagascar and Maldives east to Sumatra (Indonesia) (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This marine species is primarily found in reef habitats but can also be observed in estuarine intertidal areas with clear water. It is restricted to the island ecosystem of India. According to Parenti, (2021), this species is limited to the type locality and exists in three distinct forms, each specific to different ocean zones.

Eviota prasina (Klunzinger, 1871)

Eleotris prasinus Klunzinger [C. B.] 1871:481, Synopsis der Fische des Rothen Meeres. II. Theil. Verhandlungen der K.-K. zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien 21: 441-688. [Al-Qusair, Red Sea Governorate, Egypt, Red Sea].

Synonymized names

Eleotris prasinus Klunzinger, (1871); *Eviota prasinia* Kluzinger, (1871); *Eviota verna* Smith, (1958) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Green bubble dwarf goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Ramakrishna et al., (2010); Sreeraj et al., (2022); Elsewhere – Red Sea, Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, and Mascarenes east to Palau and Tuamotu Islands, Korea, Japan, and Ogasawara Islands, Australia, New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island, and Norfolk Island, and Tonga (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This marine species is typically found in reef habitats or nearshore areas with extensive intertidal sand and gravel flats. According to Parenti, (2021), *Pennatuleviota gurjanowae* Prokofiev, 2007, is a synonym of this species.

***Eviota prasites* Jordan and Seale, 1906**

Eviota prasites Jordan [D. S.] and Seale [A.] 1906:387, The fishes of Samoa. Description of the species found in the archipelago, with a provisional checklist of the fishes of Oceania. Bulletin of the Bureau of Fisheries 25(1905):173-455 [Pago Pago, American Samoa].

Synonymized names

Eviota parasites Jordan and Seale, (1906) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Hair fin dwarf goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Ramakrishna et al., (2010); Elsewhere – Vietnam, Indonesia (Moluccas), Ryukyu Islands, Micronesia, New Caledonia, Samoa, and French Polynesia, Melanesia to Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This marine species inhabits reef habitats and is found exclusively in the island ecosystem of India.

***Eviota queenslandica* Whitley, 1932**

Eviota queenslandica viridis Whitley [G. P.] 1932:301, Fishes. Great Barrier Reef Expedition, 1928-29: scientific reports. 4(9):267-316 [Batt Reef near Low Islands, Queensland, Australia].

Synonymized names

Eviota gueenslandica Whitley, (1932); *Eviota viridis queenslandica* Whitley, (1932) (WoRMS 2022)

Common Name

Queensland dwarf goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Ramakrishna et al., (2010); Elsewhere – Andaman Sea, Malaysia, and Indonesia east to the Philippines, New Ireland (Papua New Guinea) and Vanuatu, Japan, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Marine species, and it is found in reef habitats. From India, found only in the Island ecosystem. Provides support to maintain the trophic structure of a coral reef ecosystem.

***Eviota sebreei* Jordan and Seale, 1906**

Eviota sebreei Jordan [D. S.] and Seale [A.] 1906:390, The fishes of Samoa. Description of the species found in the archipelago, with a provisional checklist of the fishes of Oceania. Bulletin of the Bureau of Fisheries 25(1905):173-455. [Apia, Upolu Island, Samoa].

Synonymized names

Eviota seebreei Jordan and Seale, (1906) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Sebree's dwarf goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Ramakrishna et al., (2010); Elsewhere – Persian Gulf, and Madagascar east to the Marshall Islands, Tonga, and Samoa, Japan, Australia, and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This marine species is found in reef habitats and is exclusively recorded in the island ecosystem of India.

Eviota storthynx (Rofen, 1959)

Eviotops storthynx Rofen [R. R.] 1959:237, A new gobioid fish of the genus Eviotops from the Philippines. Copeia 1959(3):237-240. [Bungau, Sulu Province, Philippines].

Synonymized names

Eviotops storthynx Rofen, (1959) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Storthynx dwarf goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan and Sreeraj, (2015); Elsewhere – Malaysia and Vietnam east to the Philippines and New Ireland (Papua New Guinea), Japan, and Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Pure marine species and it is found near reef areas, located in India only from the Island ecosystem.

***Eviota zonura* Jordan and Seale, 1906**

Eviota zonura Jordan [D. S.] and Seale [A.] 1906:386, The fishes of Samoa. Description of the species found in the archipelago, with a provisional checklist of the fishes of Oceania. Bulletin of the Bureau of Fisheries 25(1905):173-455 [Pago Pago, American Samoa].

Synonymized names

Eviota gymnocephalus Weber, (1913) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Zoned dwarf goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere – Japan, Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesia, Micronesia, to Australia, New Caledonia, Fiji, Tonga, and the Samoan Islands to French Polynesia (Society Islands) and Pitcairn Island (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This species is exclusively marine and is found near reef areas. In India, it has been recorded only from the island ecosystem.

***Exyrias puntang* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Gobius puntang Bleeker [P.] 1851:486, Bijdrage tot de kennis der ichthyologische fauna van Riouw. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië 2(3): 469-497. [Rio (Rhio or Riouw), Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Acentrogobius puntang Bleeker, (1851), *Eryxias puntang* Bleeker, (1851), *Exyrias puntangoides* Bleeker, (1854), *Gnatholepis puntangoides* Bleeker, (1854), *Gnatholepis sindonis* Snyder, (1908), *Gobius andamanensis* Day, (1871), *Gobius puntang* Bleeker, (1851) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Puntang goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere – Sri Lanka to Vanuatu and New Caledonia, Ryukyu Islands (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This marine species can also be seen in brackish water areas. In India, it is found exclusively in the island ecosystem.

***Favonigobius reichei* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Gobius reichei Bleeker [P.] 1854:509 Nieuwe tientallen diagnostische beschrijvingen van nieuwe of weinig bekende vischsoorten van Sumatra. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië 5(3):495-534. [Padang, Sumatra (Sumatera Barat, Indonesia, eastern Indian Ocean)].

Synonymized names

Acentrogobius neilli Day, (1868), *Acentrogobius reichei* Bleeker, (1854); *Ctenogobius godavariensis* Rao, (1971); *Ctenogobius reichei* Bleeker, (1853); *Favonigobius neilli* Day, (1868); *Gobius neilli* Day, (1868); *Gobius reichei* Bleeker, (1854); *Papillogobius reichei* Bleeker, (1854); *Papillonigobius reichei* Bleeker, (1854); *Rhinogobius robinsoni* Fowler, (1934) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Indo-Pacific tropical sand goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Rajan et al., (2013), Mishra et al., (2019), Barman et al., (2011); Elsewhere – Red Sea, Africa, Persian Gulf, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes), Marshall Islands and New Guinea, Japan, Australia and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This marine species is primarily observed in estuarine areas with brackish water. While Parenti, (2021) recognized *Favonigobius neilli* Day, (1868) as a separate species, the authors prefer to classify *F. neilli* as a synonym of *F. reichei*, in line with Kottelat, (2013).

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

Coryphopterus inframaculatus Randall [J. E.] 1994:331, A new genus and six new gobiid fishes (Perciformes: Gobiidae) from Arabian waters. Fauna of Saudi Arabia 14:317-340. [Base of drop off, northeastern side of Jana Island, Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia, depth 15 meters].

Synonymized names

Coryphopterus inframaculatus Randall, (1994) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Innerspotted sandgoby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan and Sreeraj, (2015); Elsewhere – East Africa and Persian Gulf east to Marquesas Islands, Japan, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Recorded from India, only from the Indian island ecosystem.

***Fusigobius melacron* (Randall, 2001)**

Coryphopterus melacron Randall [J. E.] 2001:218, Five new Indo-Pacific gobiid fishes of the genus Coryphopterus. Zoological Studies 40(3):206-225. [Northeastern coast at Tulamben, off the wreck of U.S.S. "Liberty", Bali, Indonesia, depth 30.5 meters].

Synonymized names

Coryphopterus melacron Randall, (2001) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Blacktip sand goby

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere – Andaman Sea and Indonesia east to Palau and Fiji, Ryukyu Islands, Australia and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Recorded from India, only from the Indian island ecosystem. Marine species that can be found in intertidal areas prefer sandy bottom areas.

***Fusigobius neophytus* (Günther, 1877)**

Gobius neophytus Günther [A.] 1877:174, Andrew Garrett's Fische der Südsee. Band II, Heft. VI. Journal des Museum Godeffroy, Band IV, Heft XIII. F. Friederichsen and Co., Hamburg. Journal des Museum Godeffroy 4(13):169-216. [Ponape, Micronesia, western Pacific; Apia, Upolu Island, Samoa; Huahine and Tahiti, Society Islands, French Polynesia, South Pacific].

Synonymized names

Coryphopterus neophytus Günther, (1877), *Eviota woolacottae* Whitley, (1958); *Fusigobius africanus* Smith, (1959); *Fusigobius neophyta* Günther, (1877); *Fusigobius neophytus* africanis Smith, (1959); *Fusigobius neophytus africanus* Smith, (1959); *Gobius neophytus* Günther, (1877); *Thalassogobius corallinus* Herre, (1953) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Common fusegoby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Ramakrishna et al., (2010); Rajan et al., (2021); Elsewhere – East Africa to the Tuamoto Islands, Ryukyu Islands, south to Lord Howe Island (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Recorded from India, only from the Indian island ecosystem. It can be found in tidal reef flats with sandy gravel areas.

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

Fusigobius signipinnis Hoese [D. F.] and Obika [Y.] 1988:282, A new gobiid fish, Fusigobius signipinnis, from the western tropical Pacific. Japanese Journal of Ichthyology 35(3):282-288. [Lizard Island, between Bird and South Islands, Queensland, Australia, depth 20-22 meters].

Synonymized names

Coryphopterus signipinnis Hoese and Obika, (1988); *Fusigobius signipirris* Hoese and Obika, (1988) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Signalfin goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Ramakrishna et al., (2010); Elsewhere – Indonesia east to Fiji and Tonga, Ryukyu Islands, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Recorded from India, only from the Indian island ecosystem. Preferred intertidal areas to shallow lagoons with reef areas.

Glossogobius bicirrhosus (Weber, 1894)

Gobius bicirrhosus Weber [M.] 1894:412, Die Süsswasser-Fische des Indischen Archipels, nebst Bemerkungen über den Ursprung der Fauna von Celebes. Zoologische Ergebnisse einer Reise in Niederländisch Ost-Indien 3(2):405-476. [Maros River, Sulawesi, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Gobius bicirrhosus Weber, (1894); *Illana bicirrhosa* Weber, (1894); *Illana bicirrhosus* Weber, (1894) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Bearded flathead goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere – Indonesia, Philippines, Japan, Taiwan, Melanesia, Australia, Papua New Guinea (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Recorded from India, only from the Indian island ecosystem. Preferred intertidal areas of estuarine parts. Occasionally found in pure freshwater areas.

***Glossogobius celebius* (Valenciennes, 1837)**

Gobius celebius Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:74, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 12:1-507. [Sulawesi, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Glossogobius celebensis Valenciennes, (1837); *Gobius celebius* Valenciennes, (1837) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Celebes goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere – Ryukyu Islands in Japan, Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesia, Solomon Islands, New Guinea and northern Australia, Palau, Fiji, New Caledonia, Vanuatu (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Recorded from India, only from the Indian island ecosystem. Preferred intertidal areas of estuarine parts. Occasionally found in pure freshwater areas.

***Glossogobius giuris* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Gobius giuris Hamilton [F.] 1822:51, 366, An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges and its branches. Edinburgh and London 1-405. [Ganges River, India].

Synonymized names

Acentrogobius giuris Hamilton, (1822); *Euctenogobius striatus* Day, (1868); *Glossigobius giuris* Hamilton, (1822); *Glossogobius giuris giuris* (Hamilton, 1822); *Glossogobius tenuiformis* Fowler, (1934); *Gobius catebus* Valenciennes, (1837); *Gobius grandidieri* Playfair, (1868); *Gobius kora* Valenciennes, (1837); *Gobius phaiospilosoma* Bleeker, (1849); *Gobius russelli* Cuvier, (1829); *Gobius spectabilis* Günther, (1861); *Gobius striatus* (Day, 1868); *Gobius sublitus* Cantor, (1849) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Tank goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura Rajan et al., (2013), Mishra et al., (2019), Sen and Dimos, (2014); Elsewhere – Africa to Oceania: Red Sea, Africa and most inland freshwater bodies over the Indian Ocean and western Pacific. Common in Austral Africa, Madagascar to India and south of China in in coastal and estuarine waters (Froese and Pauly, 2024).

Remarks

The type locality of this species is the River Ganga in West Bengal, India. It is commonly found in both freshwater and brackish water with very low salinity, typically in river mouths with silty bottoms. *Gobius catebus* Valenciennes in Valenciennes, (1837), described from specimens collected in Bengal and Pondicherry; *Gobius kora* Valenciennes in Valenciennes, (1837), described from specimens collected in Coromandel, India described from specimens collected in Deccan, India, are all considered synonyms of *G. giuris*.

***Glossogobius kokius* (Valenciennes, 1837)**

Gobius kokius Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:68, [Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 12:1-507. [Malabar, India; Puducherry, India; freshwaters of Alleppey [now Alappuzha], southeastern India; Mauritius, Mascarenes, southwestern Indian Ocean].

Synonymized names

Glossogobius filosus Valenciennes, (1837); *Gobius kokius* Valenciennes, (1837) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status
Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Kerala, Pondicherry Parenti, (2021); Elsewhere – Réunion, Mauritius (western Mascarenes) (Froese and Pauly, 2024).

Remarks
The type locality of this species is Pondicherry and Kerala, India. However, there are no recent records of this species from India beyond its type locality. New collections and identifications could shed light on its distribution and ecology. While Menon, (1999) considered this species a synonym of *G. giuris*, Hose and Hammer, (2021) recognized it as a valid species. Parenti, (2021) noted that this species is frequently confused with *G. giuris*.

***Glossogobius minutus* Geevarghese and John, 1983**
Glossogobius minutus Geevarghese [C.] and John [P. A.] 1983:232, A new goby, Glossogobius minutus (Teleostei: Gobiidae) from the south-west coast of India. Journal of Fish Biology 22(2):231-240. [Veli Lake, Kerala, India]. Paratypes: (9) BMNH 1982.3.31.1-5 (5), USNM 232954 (6); Univ. Kerala, Dept. Aquatic Biol.

IUCN Status
Vulnerable (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Freshwater, Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Kerala (Geevarghese and John, 1983)

Remarks
The type locality of this species is Kerala, India, and it is known from only a single record at this location. Talwar and Jhingran, (1991) may have overlooked this species in their work on the fishes of India.

Gobiodon citrinus (Rüppell, 1838)
Gobius citrinus Rüppell [W. P. E. S.] 1838:139, Neue Wirbelthiere zu der Fauna von Abyssinien gehörig. Fische des Rothen Meeres. Siegmund Schmerber, Frankfurt am Main. 1-148 [Massawa, Eritrea, Red Sea].

Synonymized names
Gobiodon hypselopterus Bleeker, (1875); *Gobius citrinus* Rüppell, (1838) (WoRMS 2022)

Common Name
Poison goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Island, Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep Rajan et al., (2013), Rajan et al., (2021), Koumans, (1941); Elsewhere - Red Sea, Africa, Persian Gulf, Socotra, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Samoa and Tonga, Japan, Australia, and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This species is exclusively marine, associated with coral reef habitats, and feeds on small invertebrates.

***Gobiodon erythrospilus* Bleeker, 1875**
Gobiodon erythrospilus Bleeker [P.] 1875:122, Gobioideorum species insulindicae novae. Archives néerlandaises des sciences exactes et naturelles 10:113-134. [East Indies].

Synonymized names
Gobius douglasi Saville-Kent, (1893) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status
Vulnerable (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Island, Tamil Nadu (Allen and Erdmann, 2012; Koumans, 1941); Elsewhere - India to Solomon Islands, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This species favors reef-associated habitats. Dor, (1984) classified it as a synonym of *Gobiodon rivulatus* (Rüppell, 1830), but Harold and Winterbottom, (1999) later recognized it as a valid species.

***Gobiodon histrio* (Valenciennes, 1837)**
Gobius histrio Valenciennes [A.] (ex Kuhl and van Hasselt) in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:132, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées. 12:1-507. [Bantam; Java, eastern Indian Ocean; Tongatapu, Tonga Islands, South Pacific].

Synonymized names
Gobius histrio Valenciennes, (1837) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Broad-barred goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Island Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere - Red Sea, Samoa, Philippines, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This is a pure marine species and prefers coral reef-associated habitats.

***Gobiodon quinquestrigatus* (Valenciennes, 1837)**
Gobius quinquestrigatus Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:134, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 12:1-507. [Tongatapu, Tonga Islands, South Pacific].

Synonymized names
Gobius quinquestrigatus Valenciennes, (1837) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Five-lined coral goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Island, Tamil Nadu Rajan et al., (2013), Koumans, (1941); Elsewhere - Malaysia and Indonesia east to the Philippines and Society Islands, Japan, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This is a pure marine species and prefers coral reef-associated habitats. This species was accepted as a synonym of *Gobiodon rivulatus* by Maugé (1986) and accepted as a valid species as per.

***Gobiodon rivulatus* (Rüppell, 1830)**
Gobius rivulatus Rüppell [W. P. E. S.] 1830:136, Atlas zu der Reise im nördlichen Afrika. Fische des Rothen Meers. Frankfurt am Main (Heinrich Ludwig Brönner) 1-141. [Jubal Island, Egypt, Strait of Jubal, southern Gulf of Suez, Red Sea].

Synonymized names
Gobiodon albolineatus Smith, (1959); *Gobiodon riculatus* Rüppell, (1830); *Gobiodon rivulatus rivulatus* Rüppell, (1830); *Gobius coryphaenula* Valenciennes, (1837); *Gobius rivulatus* Rüppell, (1830) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Rippled coral goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Island, Lakshadweep Rajan et al., (2013), Rajan et al., (2021); Elsewhere - Red Sea and East Africa to the Tuamoto Islands, Ryukyu Islands (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This species is distributed exclusively within the Indian island ecosystem and can be found in intertidal zones or river mouths.

***Gobiopsis arenaria* (Snyder, 1908)**
Hetereleotris arenarius Snyder [J. O.] 1908:100, Descriptions of eighteen new species and two new genera of fishes from Japan and the Riu Kiu Islands. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 35(1635):93-111. [Naha, Okinawa Island, Ryukyu Islands, Japan].

Synonymized names
Hetereleotris arenarius Snyder, (1908) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Patchwork barbelgoby

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Island Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere - Brunei and China, Japan, Australia and New Guinea (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
Pure marine species and only found in the Indian island ecosystem; mostly cryptic found in sand gravel areas or near reef areas.

***Gobiopsis canalis* Lachner and McKinney, 1978**
Gobiopsis canalis Lachner [E. A.] and McKinney [J. F.] 1978:15, A revision of the Indo-Pacific fish genus Gobiopsis with descriptions of four new species (Pisces: Gobiidae). Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology 262:1-52. [East of Hindarabi, Iran, Persian Gulf, 26°41'N, 53°46'E, depth 13 meters].

Common Name
Checkered goby

IUCN Status
Least concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Kerala Lachner and McKinney, (1978); Elsewhere - Persian Gulf and Oman East (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This marine species has only been recorded once in Kerala and exhibits a restricted distribution within the Western Indian Ocean.

***Gobiopsis macrostoma* Steindachner, 1861**

Gobiopsis macrostomus Steindachner [F.] (ex Heckel) 1861:291, Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Gobioiden. Sitzungsberichte der Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftlichen Classe der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften 42(1860):283-292. [Mumbai, India].

Synonymized names

Barbatogobius asanai Koumans, (1941); *Gobiopsis macrostomus* Steindachner, (1861); *Gobiopsis planifrons* (Day, 1873); *Gobius macrostoma* Steindachner, (1861); *Gobius planifrons* Day, (1873); *Pogonogobius planifrons* Day, (1873) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Longjaw goby

IUCN Status

Least concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat Mishra et al., (2019), Barman et al., (2011); Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere - Andaman Sea, Gulf of Thailand, Vietnam, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

The type locality of this species is Maharashtra, India. It is primarily recorded from river mouths and is a common species along the Indian coastline. *Gobius planifrons* Day, (1873), described from specimens collected in Mumbai, and *Barbatogobius asanai* Koumans, (1941), described from specimens collected in Gujarat, are both considered synonyms of *G. macrostoma* (Parenti, 2021).

***Gobiopsis quinquecincta* (Smith, 1931)**

Pipidonia quinquecincta Smith [H. M.] 1931:39, Descriptions of new genera and species of Siamese fishes. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 79(2873): 1-48 [Tidepool at Koh Pipidon, Vogels Islands, south of Phuket, western coast of Peninsular Thailand (Andaman Sea, eastern Indian Ocean)].

Synonymized names

Pipidonia quinquecincta Smith, (1931) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Five band barbel goby

IUCN Status

Least concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Tamil Nadu Rajan et al., (2013), Lachner and McKinney, (1978); Elsewhere - Sri Lanka east to Palau, north to Ryukyu Islands (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Marine species and reef-associated. Parenti, (2021) might have overlooked the species. *Macgregorella indica* Herre, 1945, described by the specimens collected from the Gulf of Mannar, Tamil Nadu, is accepted as a synonym of *G. quinquecincta* as Hoese and Larson data (Fricke et al., 2020).

***Gobiopsis woodsi* Lachner and McKinney, 1978**

Gobiopsis woodsi Lachner [E. A.] and McKinney [J. F.] 1978:21, A revision of the Indo-Pacific fish genus Gobiopsis with descriptions of four new species (Pisces: Gobiidae). Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology 262:1-52. [Musal Tivu, Manauli, Gulf of Mannar, India].

Common Name

Woods barbel goby

IUCN Status

Least concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Tamil Nadu Rajan et al., (2013), Allen and Erdmann, (2012), Elsewhere - Gulf of Thailand. (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

The type locality is from the Gulf of Mannar, Tamil Nadu. It is a marine species and reef-associated. There are only two occurrence sites from the world.

***Drombus bontii* (Bleeker 1849)**

Gobius bontii Bleeker [P.] 1849:27, Bijdrage tot de kennis der Blennioïden en Gobioïden van den Soenda-Molukschen Archipel, met beschrijving van 42 nieuwe soorten. Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen 22(6): 1-40. [Madura Straits near Surabaya and Kammal, Java, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Acentrogobius bonti Bleeker, (1849); *Gobius bontii* (Bleeker, 1849) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh Rajan et al., (2013), Koumans, (1941); Elsewhere - Indonesia and Singapore (questionable) (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This species is a primarily estuarine species and can be found near river mouths. From India, the species is reported as *Gobius bontii* Bleeker, (1849), which was accepted as a synonym by Kottelat, (2013).

***Hetereleotris zonata* (Fowler, 1934)**

Leioeleotris zonatus Fowler [H. W.] 1934:494, Fishes obtained by Mr. H. W. Bell-Marley chiefly in Natal and Zululand in 1929 to 1932. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia v. 86: 405-514. [St. Lucia coast, northern Zululand, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, southwestern Indian Ocean].

Synonymized names

Hetereleotris zonatus Fowler, (1934); *Leioeleotris zonatus* Fowler, (1934) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Goggles

IUCN Status

Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – No exact location Parenti, (2021); Elsewhere - South Africa, Socotra, Oman, and Mauritius (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

As per Parenti, (2021) and Fricke et al., (2022), this species is distributed in India, whereas specific locations are not listed.

***Istigobius decoratus* (Herre, 1927)**

Rhinogobius decoratus Herre [A. W. C. T.] 1927:181, Gobies of the Philippines and the China Sea. Monographs, Bureau of Science Manila Monograph 23: 1-352 [West side Apo Island, Philippines [Bohol Sea, western Pacific], 9°04'25"N, 123°16'05"E, depth 0-20 feet].

Synonymized names

Acentrogobius decoratus Herre, (1927); *Ctenogobius decoratus* Herre, (1927); *Rhinogobius decoratus* Herre, (1927) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Decorated goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere - Red Sea, Africa, Persian Gulf, Socotra, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Rotuma and Tonga, Japan, New Caledonia and Australia, and Lord Howe Island (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This marine species is found near sand beds in coral reef areas, typically in solitary conditions.

***Istigobius diadema* (Steindachner, 1876)**

Gobius diadema Steindachner [F.] 1876:232, Ichthyologische Beiträge (V). [Subtitles i-v.]. Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe 74(1):49-240 [Hong Kong, South China Sea, western Pacific].

Synonymized names

Ctenogobius perspicillatus Herre, (1945); *Gobius diadema* Steindachner, (1876); *Istigobius perspicillatus* Herre, (1945) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Spectacled sand goby

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra Rajan et al., (2013), Mishra et al., (2019), Ajith-Kumar et al., (2015); Elsewhere - India to northern Australia, north to Hong Kong (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Found in sandy intertidal areas. Recorded from Both sides of the Indian coastline.

***Istigobius goldmanni* (Bleeker, 1852a)**

Gobius goldmanni Bleeker [P.] 1852:167, Bijdrage tot de kennis der ichthyologische fauna van Timor. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië 3(2):159-174. [Kupang, Timor Island, southern Malay Archipelago (Timor Sea, eastern Indian Ocean)]

Synonymized names

Acentrogobius goldmanni Bleeker, (1852); *Gobius goldmanni* Bleeker, (1852 (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Goldmans goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere - Palau and Fiji, Ryukyu Islands (Japan), Australia and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Found in sandy intertidal areas. Tends to hide or camouflage on the sand prefers semi-clear water. Recorded only from the Indian island ecosystem.

***Istigobius ornatus* (Rüppell, 1830)**

Gobius ornatus Rüppell [W. P. E. S.] 1830:135, Atlas zu der Reise im nördlichen Afrika. Fische des Rothen Meers. Frankfurt am Main (Heinrich Ludwig Brönner) 1-141. [Massawa, Eritrea, Red Sea].

Synonymized names

Acentrogobius ornatus Rüppell, (1830); *Ctenogobius calderae* Evermann and Seale, (1906); *Gobius calderae* Evermann and Seale, (1906); *Gobius ehrenbergii* Valenciennes, (1837); *Gobius elegans* Valenciennes, (1837); *Gobius interstinctus* Richardson, (1844); *Gobius ornatus* Rüppell, (1830); *Gobius periophthalmoides* Bleeker, (1851); *Gobius stephensoni* Whitley, (1932); *Gobius thurstoni* Day, (1888); *Gobius ventralis* Valenciennes, (1837); *Istigobius elegans* Valenciennes, (1837); *Istigobius stephensoni* Whitley, (1932); *Rhinogobius calderae* Evermann and Seale, (1906); *Sicyopterus maritimus* Fourmanoir, (1955) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Ornate goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Tamil Nadu Rajan et al., (2013), Rajan et al., (2021); Mishra et al., (2019); Koumans, (1941); Sreeraj, (2022); Elsewhere - Red Sea, Africa, Persian Gulf, Socotra, and Madagascar east to Society, and Marquesas Islands, Japan, Australia, New Caledonia, and Tonga (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

It is Primarily found in pure marine areas near the shoreline. *Gobius elegans* Valenciennes (ex Kuhl and van Hasselt) in Cuvier and Valenciennes described by the specimens collected from Mumbai; *Gobius ornatus* Day, 1871 described by the specimens collected from the Andaman Islands; *Gobius thurstoni* Day, (1888) described by the specimens collected from Chennai; all are accepted as synonyms of *I. ornatus*.

***Istigobius spence* (Smith, 1947)**

Gobius spence Smith [J. L. B.] 1947:809, New species and new records of fishes from South Africa. Annals and Magazine of Natural History 13(108): 793-821. [Delagoa Bay, Mozambique, western Indian Ocean].

Synonymized names

Acentrogobius aestuarius Smith, (1959); *Acentrogobius spence* Smith, (1947); *Gobius spence* Smith, (1947); *Istigobius aestuarius* Smith, (1959) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Pearl goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Lakshadweep Jones and Kumaran, (1980); Elsewhere - East Africa and Madagascar east to Micronesia, Vietnam and Philippines, Australia and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
It is primarily found in pure marine areas in association with reef habitats.

***Koumansetta hectori* (Smith, 1957)**
Seychellea hectori Smith [J. L. B.] 1957:726, The fishes of Aldabra. Part V. Annals and Magazine of Natural History 9(106): 721-729. [Mahé, Seychelles, western Indian Ocean].

Synonymized names
Amblygobius hectori Smith, (1957); *Seychellea hectori* Smith, (1957) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Hectors goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere - Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Marshall Islands, and Fiji, Ryukyu, and Yaeyama islands, and Taiwan, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
It is primarily found in pure marine areas in association with reef habitats. It is Found in solitary just above the sandy bottom.

***Mahidolia mystacina* (Valenciennes, 1837)**
Gobius mystacinus Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:124, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 12:1-507. [Java, Indonesia].

Synonymized names
Gobius mystacina Valenciennes, (1837); *Mahidiolia duque* Smith, (1947); *Mahidiolia normani* Smith and Koumans, (1932); *Mahidolia mystacinus* Valenciennes, (1837); *Mahidoria mystacina* Valenciennes, (1837); *Waitea buchanani* Rao, (1972); *Waitea mystacina* Valenciennes, (1837) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Flagfin prawn goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackis, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Barman et al., (2011); Mishra et al., (2019); Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere - Africa south to Delagoa Bay, Mozambique, Society Islands, Japan, Australia, and Samoa (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Primarily found in marine waters, this species can be located in sand burrows created by alpheid shrimps. *Waitea buchanani* Rao, (1972), described from specimens collected in Andhra Pradesh, is accepted as a synonym of *M. mystacina*.

***Mangarinus waterousi* Herre, 1943**

Mangarinus waterousi Herre [A. W. C. T.] 1943:94, Notes on fishes in the Zoological Museum of Stanford University. XI. Two new genera and species. With the key to the genera of gobies with vomerine teeth. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 56:91-95. [Hacienda Waterous, Mangarin, Mindoro, Philippines].

IUCN Status

Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Tamil Nadu Ragul et al., (2021); Elsewhere - Japan, Philippines, Indonesia, Palau, and Micronesia (Fricke et al., 2020).

***Mizogobius koladynae* Geetakumari and Vishwanath, 2012**

Mizogobius koladynae Geetakumari [K.] and Vishwanath [W.] 2012:66, Freshwater fishes of the order Perciformes of northeast India. Phylogenetic studies of fishes belonging to the order Perciformes found in northeast India. Lambert Academic Publishing 1-219. [Koladyne River, Kawlchaw, Mizoram, India].

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh Water (Geetakumari and Vishwanath, 2012)

Distribution

India – Mizoram (Geetakumari and Vishwanath, 2012).

Remarks

Mizogobius is a monotypic genus. The sole record of the species is from its type locality with a single occurrence so far. It is a pure freshwater species, recorded from the riverside. The status of the species, as well as its morphological characteristics, should be re-verified for more accurate taxonomic classification and additional records from the site.

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

Gobius filifer Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:106, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 12:1-507. [Indian seas].

Synonymized names

Cryptocentrus filifer Valenciennes, (1837); *Gobius filifer* Valenciennes, (1837) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Filamentous shrimp goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – West Bengal, Orissa Roy et al., (2019); Elsewhere - Persian Gulf east to Indonesia, north to Korea and Japan (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
The type locality of the species is described as 'Indian Seas', likely near India. It is a marine species primarily associated with reef areas.

***Myersina yangii* (Chen, 1960)**
Cryptocentrus yangii Chen [T.-R.] 1960:11, Some additions on goby fauna from Taiwan (Formosa) including the description of Cryptocentrus yangii nov. sp. Taiwan Fisheries Research Institute, Laboratory of Fishery Biology Report 11:1-16. [Off Fang-liaw, southern Taiwan].

Synonymized names
Cryptocentrus yangii Chen, (1960) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Tamil Nadu Kodeeswaran et al., (2020); Elsewhere – Thailand, Taiwan (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
It is a marine species and shows a restricted distribution from the northeastern Indian Ocean.

***Obliquogobius cometes* (Alcock, 1890)**
Gobius cometes Alcock [A. W.] 1890:208, Natural history notes from H. M. Indian marine survey steamer `Investigator,' Commander R. F. Hoskyn, R. N., commanding.--No. 16. On the bathybial fishes collected in the Bay of Bengal during the season 1889-1890. Annals and Magazine of Natural History 6(33): 197-222 [Off Madras coast, India, 18°30'N, 84°46'E, Investigator station 96, depth 98-102 fathoms].

Synonymized names
Gobius cometes Alcock, (1890) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Kerala Koumans, (1941); Elsewhere – Myanmar east to the Philippines, north to the East China Sea and Japan (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
The type locality of this species is from Chennai, Tamil Nadu. It is said to be a deep marine water species.

***Oplopomus caninoides* (Bleeker, 1852a)**
Gobius caninoides Bleeker [P.] 1852:274, Bijdrage tot de kennis der ichthijologische fauna van de Moluksche Eilanden. Visschen van Amboina en Ceram. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië 3(2):229-309. [Ambon Island, Molucca Islands, Indonesia].

Synonymized names
Gobius caninoides Bleeker, (1852) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Triplespot goby

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Tamil Nadu Rajan et al., (2013), Barman et al., (2011); Elsewhere – Maldives east to Solomon Islands, Ryukyu Islands, New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This marine species is found in reef areas but has also been reported from estuarine sites and mudflats.

***Oplopomus oplopomus* (Valenciennes, 1837)**
Gobius oplopomus Valenciennes [A.] (ex Ehrenberg) in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:66, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées. 12:1-507 [Massawa, Eritrea, Red Sea].

Common Name
Spine cheek goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere – Red Sea, Africa, Persian Gulf, and Madagascar east to Marshall Islands, and Society Islands, Japan, Queensland, and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This is a purely marine species has been recorded in India exclusively from the Indian island ecosystem.

***Parachaeturichthys polynema* (Bleeker, 1853d)**
Chaeturichthys polynema Bleeker [P.] 1853:44, Nalezingen op de ichthyologie van Japan. Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen 25(7):1-56 [Nagasaki, Japan].

Synonymized names
Chaeturichthys polynema Bleeker, (1853); *Prachaeturichthys palynema* Bleeker, (1853) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Taileyed goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala Rajan et al., (2013) Mishra et al., (2019), Koumans, (1941); Elsewhere – Africa, Persian Gulf, and Seychelles east to New Guinea, Japan, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This marine species is sometimes observed in estuarine and mangrove habitats.

***Paragobiodon echinocephalus* (Rüppell, 1830)**
Gobius echinocephalus Rüppell [W. P. E. S.] 1830:136, Atlas zu der Reise im nördlichen Afrika. Fische des Rothen Meers. Frankfurt am Main (Heinrich Ludwig Brönner) 1-141. [Massawa, Eritrea, Red Sea].

Synonymized names
Gobius amiciensis Valenciennes, (1837); *Gobius echinocephalus* Rüppell, (1830) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Redhead goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laksha deep Rajan et al., (2013), Rajan et al., (2021); Elsewhere – Red Sea, Seychelles, Madagascar, and western Mascarenes east to the Tuamotu Archipelago and Marquesas Islands, Japan, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island, and Tonga (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

It is a marine species and mostly found in reef-associated areas. This species is observed only in the Indian island ecosystem. *Gobius gobiodon* Day, (1870), described by the specimens collected from the Andaman Islands, is accepted as a synonym of *P. echinocephalus*.

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

Cottogobius latycephalops Smith [J. L. B.] 1964:174, A new gobiid fish of unusual type from Mozambique. Annals and Magazine of Natural History 7(75):173-176. [Pinda, Mozambique, western Indian Ocean].

Synonymized names

Cottogobius platycephalops Smith, (1964) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Slender sponge goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan and Sreeraj, (2015); Elsewhere – East Africa and Madagascar east to the Solomon Islands, south to northern Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This marine species is predominantly found near coral reef areas.

***Pleurosicya annandalei* Hornell and Fowler, 1922**

Pleurosicya annandalei Hornell [J.] and Fowler [H. W.] 1922:924, Description of a new gobioid fish from Tuticorin. Journal of the Bombay Natural History *Society* 28(4): 924-925. [Tuticorin, India]. Holotype (unique): ANSP 51094.

Common Name

Scalynape goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly 2022)

Distribution

India – Tamil Nadu Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere – East Africa, Indonesia, Australia to the Philippines (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

The type locality of this species is Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu. In India, its distribution is limited to this type locality.

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

Cottogobius bilobatus Koumans [F. P.] 1941:253, Gobioid fishes of India. Memoirs of the Indian Museum 13(3):205-329. [Muthivaratu Paar, India].

Synonymized names

Cottogobius bilobatus Koumans, (1941), *Pleurosicya bilobatus* Koumans, (1941) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Bilobed ghost goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Tamil Nadu Rajan and Sreeraj, (2015); Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere – Cargados Carajos Shoals, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Australia to Guam and Ryukyu Islands (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Described by Koumans, (1941) from the type locality in Tamil Nadu, this species has a distributional record in India only from this location.

***Pleurosicya boldinghi* Weber, 1913**

Pleurosicya boldinghi Weber [M.] 1913:457, Die Fische der Siboga-Expedition. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1-710. [Western New Guinea, 1°42.5'S, 130°47.5'E, Siboga station 164, depth 32 meters].

Common Name

Soft-coral goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan and Sreeraj, (2015); Elsewhere – East Africa, New Ireland (Papua New Guinea), and Solomon Islands, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

It is a pure marine species and can be found near reef habitats. Fond from only the Indian island ecosystem.

***Priolepis compita* Winterbottom, 1985**

Priolepis compita Winterbottom [R.] 1985:748, Two new gobiid fish species (in Priolepis and Trimma) from the Chagos Archipelago, central Indian Ocean. Canadian Journal of Zoology 63(4):748-754. [Salomon Atoll, Chagos Archipelago, Indian Ocean, ca. 5°20'S 72°16'E].

Common Name
Crossroads goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Ramakrishna et al., (2010); Elsewhere – East Africa, Marquesas Islands, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
It is a pure marine species and can be found near reef habitats. Fond from only the Indian island ecosystem.

***Priolepis eugenius* (Jordan and Evermann, 1903)**
Quisquilius eugenius Jordan [D. S.] and Evermann [B. W.] 1903:203, Descriptions of new genera and species of fishes from the Hawaiian Islands. Bulletin of the U. S. Fish Commission 22(1902):161-208. [Waikiki, Oahu Island, Hawaiian Islands].

Common Name
Noble goby

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laksha dweep (Mishra et al., 2019; Rajan et al., 2021); Elsewhere – Johnston Atoll and Hawaiian Islands (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This species is exclusively marine and is found in reef flats and atolls. In India, it has been recorded only in the Indian island ecosystem, including the mangroves of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

***Priolepis inhaca* (Smith, 1949)**
Gobius inhaca Smith [J. L. B.] 1949:103, Forty-two fishes new to South Africa, with notes on others. Annals and Magazine of Natural History 2(14):97-111. [Inhaca Island, Delagoa Bay, Mozambique, western Indian Ocean].

Common Name
Brick goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Laksha deep Rajan et al., (2021); Elsewhere – Madagascar east to Gilbert Islands (Kiribati), Japan, Kimberley (Western Australia) (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
Records are only from the western Indian Ocean and from India only located from the island ecosystem.

***Priolepis profunda* (Weber, 1909)**
Quisquilius profundus Weber [M.] 1909:155, Diagnosen neuer Fische der Siboga-Expedition. Notes from the Leyden Museum 31(4):143-169. [Dongala, Palos Bay, Sulawesi, Indonesia, depth 36 meters].

Common Name
Narrowbar reefgoby

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Island, Kerala Allen and Erdmann, (2012), Ramachandran et al., (2020); Elsewhere – Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This marine species is cryptobenthic and prefers small hiding spots within reef areas.

***Priolepis semidoliata* (Valenciennes, 1837)**
Gobius semidoliatus Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:67, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 12:1-507. [Vanikoro Island, Santa Cruz Islands, southwestern Pacific].

Synonymized names
Gobius semidoliatus Valenciennes (1837); *Zonogobius semidoliatus* Valenciennes, (1837) (Fricke et al., 2020)

Common Name
Half-barred goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Island, Tamil Nadu Rajan et al., (2013); Koumans, (1941); Elsewhere – Red Sea, Comoros, Madagascar, Seychelles, and western Mascarenes, Johnston Atoll, and Pitcairn Group, Japan, Australia, Norfolk Island, and Austral Islands (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This marine species is cryptobenthic and prefers small hiding spots within reef areas.

***Psammogobius biocellatus* (Valenciennes, 1837)**

Gobius biocellatus Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:73, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 12:1-507. [Puducherry, India].

Synonymized names

Gobius biocellatus Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, (1837); *Gobius eleotrioides* Bleeker, (1849); *Gobius sumatranus* Bleeker, (1854); *Glossogobius vaisiganis* Jordan and Seale, (1906) (Fricke et al., 2020)

Common Name

Sleepy goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Island, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Mizoram, Tripura Rajan and Sreeraj, (2014), Mishra et al., (2019), Sen and Dimos, (2014), Barman et al., (2011); Elsewhere – South Africa and Madagascar east to Guam, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, Japan, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Mostly brackish water species, but records are present from pure freshwater rivers. The type locality of this species is from Pondicherry, India.

***Silhouettea indica* Rao, 1971**

Silhouettea indicus Visweswara Rao [V.] 1971:47, New gobioids from Godavari estuary. Journal of the Zoological Society of India 23(1):39-54. [Middle reaches of Godavari Estuary, India].

Synonymized names

Silhouettea indicus Rao, (1972) (Fricke et al., 2020)

IUCN Status

Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu (Padmavathi, 2017; Sreeraj, 2022)

Remarks
Type locality from Godavari estuary, India. Distribution only from India and mostly an estuarine species.

***Sueviota lachneri* Winterbottom and Hoese, 1988**
Sueviota lachneri Winterbottom [R.] and Hoese [D. F.] 1988:9, A new genus and four new species of fishes from the Indo-West Pacific (Pisces; Perciformes; Gobiidae), with comments on relationships. Royal Ontario Museum Life Sciences Occasional Paper 37:1-17. [Drop off on the east side of Isle Poule, Salomon Atoll, Chagos Archipelago, central Indian Ocean].

Common Name
Lachners dwarf goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere - Chagos Archipelago and the Maldives; Great Barrier Reef, Fiji, New Guinea, and the Philippines (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
Recorded only from the Indian island ecosystem. It is a pure marine species and is associated with coral reef habitats.

***Tomiyamichthys russus* (Cantor, 1849)**
Gobius russus Cantor [T. E.] 1849:1168, [186] Catalogue of Malayan fishes. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal 18(2):983-1443. [Sea of Penang, Malaysia].

Synonymized names
Cryptocentrus russus Cantor, (1849 (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Ocellated shrimp goby

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Praveenraj et al., (2017); Elsewhere - Malaysia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, and Yaeyama Islands (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Recorded only from the Indian island ecosystem. It is a pure marine species and is associated with coral reef habitats. *Gobius xanthotaenia* Bleeker, (1855), is listed as a synonym of *T. russus* in Parenti, (2021), where the status is not confirmed in the Catalogue of Fishes (Fricke et al., 2020).

***Trimma annosum* Winterbottom, 2003**

Trimma annosum Winterbottom [R.] 2003:2, Figs. A new species of the gobiid fish Trimma from the western Pacific and northern Indian Ocean coral reefs, with a description of its osteology. Zootaxa 218:1-24. [Cagilai Island off Ovalau Island, Viti Levu, Bau Waters, Fiji].

Common Name

Grey-bearded pygmy goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – exact location not available Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere - Bali (Indonesia) east to western Caroline Islands and Fiji, north to Taiwan, south to Solomon Islands (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Pure marine species and prefer to live in small crevices of coral reef. Distribution from India is only from the island ecosystem. As per the Catalogue of Fishes, records from India may be misidentified based on *T. fucatum* (Winterbottom, 2019).

***Trimma griffithsi* Winterbottom, 1984**

Trimma griffithsi Winterbottom [R.] 1984:701, A review of the gobiid fish genus Trimma from the Chagos Archipelago, central Indian Ocean, with the description of seven new species. Canadian Journal of Zoology 62(4):695-715. [Peros Banhos, Chagos Archipelago, central Indian Ocean, depth 25-32 meters].

Common Name

Griffiths pygmy goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere - Maldives to Chagos Archipelago (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Pure marine species and prefer to live in small crevices of coral reef. Distribution from India is only from the island ecosystem. As per the Catalogue of Fishes, records from India need to be reverified for proper distribution data (Fricke et al., 2020).

***Trimma naudei* Smith, 1957a**

Trimma naudei Smith [J. L. B.] 1957:828, The fishes of Aldabra. Part VI. Annals and Magazine of Natural History 9(107): 817-829. [Mahé, Seychelles, western Indian Ocean].

Common Name

Naudes pygmy goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Ramakrishna et al., (2010); Elsewhere - Comoros and Madagascar east to the Philippines, north to the Ryukyu Islands (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Primarily found in reef-associated habitats, this species has been recorded in India only within the Indian island ecosystem (Fricke et al., 2020).

***Trimma sanguinellum* Winterbottom and Southcott, 2007**

Trimma sanguinellus Winterbottom [R.] and Southcott [L.] 2007:74, Two new species of the genus Trimma (Percomorpha: Gobiidae) from western Thailand. aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology 13(2):69-76. [Andaman Sea, Molucca Strait, north of Phuket on the eastern coast of Similan Island, 8°38"N, 97°39'E, western Thailand, depth 0-17 meters].

Synonymized names

Trimma sanguinellus Winterbottom and Southcott, (2007) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Sanguinello pygmy goby

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan and Sreeraj, (2015); Elsewhere - Western Thailand and Sumatra, Indonesia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Reef-associated species. Restricted distribution in the northeastern Indian Ocean (Fricke et al., 2020).

Trimma striatum (Herre, 1945c)

Coronogobius striatus Herre [A. W. C. T.] 1945:81, Notes on fishes in the Zoological Museum of Stanford University. XIX.--Two new Philippine gobies, with a key to the genera of gobies with vomerine teeth. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 58:77-81. [Little dock at Coron, Busuanga Island, Philippines].

Synonymized names

Coronogobius striatus Herre, (1945); *Trimma striata* Herre, (1945) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Red-lined pygmy goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Ramakrishna et al., (2010); Elsewhere - Maldives east to the Philippines, Northern Australia, New Caledonia, and Fiji (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Reef-associated species. Reported from the Indian island ecosystem only.

***Trimma winterbottomi* Randall and Downing, 1994**

Trimma winterbottomi Randall [J. E.] and Downing [N.] in Fifty-one new records of fishes from the Arabian Gulf. Fauna of Saudi Arabia 14: 220-258. [Mekran coast, Iran].

Synonymized names

Gobius townsendi Boulenger, (1897) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Trench-head pygmy goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Southern India, exact location unavailable Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere - Socotra, Oman, and the Persian Gulf east to western Thailand (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This species is associated with reef habitats. Reported by Allen and Erdmann, (2012) with a location cited as southern India, its distribution in India requires verification with more precise location details.

***Valenciennea decora* Hoese and Larson, 1994**

Valenciennea decora Hoese [D. F.] and Larson [H. K.] 1994:18, Revision of the Indo-Pacific gobiid fish genus Valenciennea, with descriptions of seven new species. Indo-Pacific Fishes 23:1-71. [Outer reef on the northern side of One Tree Island, 23°30'S, 152°05'E, Capricorn Group, Great Barrier Reef, Australia, depth 20 meters].

Common Name

Decorated glider goby

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan and Sreeraj, (2015); Elsewhere - Capricorn Group, Ids of the Great Barrier Reef, Osprey Reef in the Coral Sea, New Caledonia and Fiji (Parenti, 2021).

Remarks

Reef-associated species can be found near sandy bottoms.

***Valenciennea helsdingenii* (Bleeker, 1858)**

Eleotriodes helsdingenii Bleeker [P.] 1858:212, Bijdrage tot de kennis der vischfauna van den Goram-Archipel. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië 15(1): 197-218. [Pulau-Pulau Gorong, Molucca Islands, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Calleleotris helsdingenii Bleeker, (1858); *Eleotriodes helsdingeni* Bleeker, (1858); *Valenciennea heldsdingenii* Bleeker, (1858); *Valenciennea helsdingeni* Bleeker, (1858) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Two stripe goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep Kannan et al., (2013), Rajan et al., (2021); Elsewhere - Red Sea, Africa, Socotra, Madagascar, and Mascarenes east to the Line Islands and Marquesas Islands, Korea and Japan, New South Wales (Australia) and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Reef-associated species are rarely seen in single or sometimes in pairs. Prefers to hide in sandy, siltrated areas.

***Valenciennea limicola* Hoese and Larson, 1994**

Valenciennea limicola Hoese [D. F.] and Larson [H. K.] 1994:26, Revision of the Indo-Pacific gobiid fish genus Valenciennea, with descriptions of seven new species. Indo-Pacific Fishes 23:1-71. [About 1 kilometre south of Inst. Mar. Res. Univ. S. Pacific, Suva Harbor, Fiji Islands, depth 26 meters].

Common Name

Mud goby

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere - Gulf of Thailand, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and Fiji (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

It is a reef-associated species and can be found near muddy bottoms. Sometimes seen near river mouths.

***Valenciennea muralis* (Valenciennes, 1837)**

Eleotris muralis Valenciennes [A.] (ex Quoy and Gaimard) in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:253, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 12:1-507. [Tikopia, 12°20'S, 168°50'E, Santa Cruz Archipelago, Solomon Islands, western Pacific].

Synonymized names

Eleotris muralis Valenciennes, (1837); *Eleotris trabeatus* Richardson, (1843); *Eleotroides muralis* Valenciennes, (1837); *Valencienna muralis* Valenciennes, (1837) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Mural goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere - Andaman Sea and Indonesia east to Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands, Hong Kong (China), Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This species is associated with reef habitats but can also be found in mangrove areas. It prefers shallow waters with reef flats and sandy bottoms.

***Valenciennea puellaris* (Tomiyama, 1956)**

Eleotriodes puellaris Tomiyama [I.] in Tomiyama and Abe 1956:1136, Figures and descriptions of the fishes of Japan (a continuation of Dr. Shigeho Tanaka's work). Tokyo 55:1115-1140. [Kiragawa, Kōchi Prefecture, Japan].

Synonymized names

Eleotriodes puellaris Tomiyama, (1956); *Valencienea puellaris* Tomiyama, (1956) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Maiden goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Ramakrishna et al., (2010); Elsewhere - Red Sea, East Africa, Socotra, Seychelles, Madagascar, Mauritius (Mascarenes) and Maldives east to Tonga and Samoa, Japan, Australia and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This reef-associated species is typically found in pairs and prefers to inhabit sandy bottoms or crevices in clean water.

***Valenciennea randalli* Hoese and Larson, 1994**

Valenciennea randalli Hoese [D. F.] and Larson [H. K.] 1994:52, Revision of the Indo-Pacific gobiid fish genus Valenciennea, with descriptions of seven new species. Indo-Pacific Fishes 23:1-71. [Burrow under metal debris, yacht harbour, Honiara, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, western Pacific, depth 16 meters].

Common Name

Greenband goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere - Andaman Sea and Indonesia east to Papua New Guinea, Ryukyu Islands, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This reef-associated species is usually found alone and prefers muddy slopes and algal-covered reef flats.

***Valenciennea sexguttata* (Valenciennes, 1837)**

Eleotris sexguttata Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:254, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 12:1-507. [Trincomalee, Sri Lanka].

Synonymized names

Eleotriodes pallidus Klausewitz, (1960); *Eleotriodes sexguttatus* Valenciennes, (1837); *Eleotris sexguttata* Valenciennes, (1837); *Valencienea sexguttata* Valenciennes, (1837); *Valenciennea sexguttatus* Valenciennes, (1837); *Valenciennea violifera* Jordan and Seale, (1906) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Sixspot goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Rajan et al., (2013), Rajan et al., (2021); Elsewhere - Red Sea, Africa, Persian Gulf, Seychelles, Madagascar, and Mascarenes east to Samoa and Tonga, Japan, Australia and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This reef-associated species has been recorded solely in the Indian island ecosystem. It favors sandy lagoons and bays and typically resides in sandy burrows.

***Valenciennea strigata* (Broussonet, 1782)**

Gobius strigatus Broussonet [P. M. A.] (ex Forster) 1782:[11], Ichthyologia, sistens piscium descriptiones et icones. Decas I. London. 49 unnum. pages, incl. i-iv., Unnum. [Oceanus pacificus prope Insulam Otaheite (Tahiti, Society Islands, French Polynesia, South Pacific)].

Synonymized names

Eleotriodes strigatus Broussonet, (1782); *Gobiomorus taiboa* Lacepède, 1800; *Gobius strigatus* Broussonet, 1782; *Valencienea strigata* (Broussonet, 1782); *Valencienna strigata* (Broussonet, 1782); *Valenciennea strigatus* (Broussonet, 1782) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Blue band goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep (Rajan et al., 2013; 2021); Elsewhere - Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Line Islands, Society Islands and Marquesas Islands, Japan, Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Tonga (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This species prefers hard-bottom reef areas.

***Valenciennea wardii* (Playfair, 1867)**

Eleotris wardii Playfair [R. L.] in Playfair and Günther 1867:73, The fishes of Zanzibar, with a list of the fishes of the whole east coast of Africa. London. [Zanzibar, Tanzania, western Indian Ocean].

Synonymized names

Calleleotris wardi (Playfair, 1867); *Eleotris ellioti* Day, 1888; *Eleotris wardii* Playfair, 1867; *Eleotroides wardi* (Playfair, 1867); *Valencienna wardii* (Playfair, 1867); *Valenciennea nigromaculata* Herre, 1932; *Valenciennea phaeochalina* Tanaka, 1917; *Valenciennea wardi* (Playfair, 1867) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Wards sleeper

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Tamil Nadu (Remadevi, 1992; Allen and Erdmann, 2012); Elsewhere - Red Sea, East Africa, and Madagascar east to New Ireland, Japan, Australia, and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This species is found in shallow reef areas or intertidal zones with sandy bottoms. *Eleotris ellioti* Day, 1888, described from specimens collected in Chennai, India, has been recognized as a synonym of *V. wardii*.

***Yongeichthys tuticorinensis* (Fowler, 1925)**

Ctenogobius tuticorinensis Fowler [H. W.] 1925:645, Notes and description of Indian fishes. Part III. Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society 30(3):640-651. [Tuticorin, Madras, India].

Synonymized names

Ctenogobius tuticorinensis Fowler, 1925 (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh Water (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India –Tamil Nadu (Roy et al., 2019)

Remarks

The type locality of this species is Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu, and it has been recorded only from this location.

Subfamily gobionellinae

***Awaouichthys menoni* Chatterjee and Mishra, 2013**

Awaouichthys menoni Chatterjee [T. K.] and Mishra [S. S.] 2013:85, A new genus and new species of gobioid fish (Gobiidae: Gobionellinae) from Sunderbans, India. Records of the Zoological Survey of India 112(4): 85-88. [Patibania Island, Near Frasergunj, West Bengal, India]. Holotype: ZSI F-07333/2.

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – West Bengal (Chatterjee and Mishra, 2013)

Remarks

The type locality of this species is the Sunderban Biosphere Reserve in West Bengal, India. It has been collected only once, with a single record from this type locality.

Awaous fluviatilis (Rao, 1971b)

Chiramenu fluviatilis Rao [V. V.] 1971:184, Chiramenu fluviatilis gen et. sp. nov. (Pisces: Gobiidae) from Godavari Estuary. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of India 12 (1-2): 183-186. [Gautami, Godavari estuary, eastern India].

Synonymized names

Chiramenu fluviatilis Rao, (1971) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Mishra et al., (2019), Rema-devi et al., (1996); Elsewhere – Indian Ocean (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

The type locality of this species is the Godavary estuary in Andhra Pradesh, India. To date, it has only been recorded in the Indian Ocean. Parenti, (2021) considered *A. fluviatilis* a synonym of *Awaous striatus* Day, (1868), whereas Fricke et al., (2022) and Talwar and Jhingran, (1991) recognize *A. fluviatilis* as a valid species.

***Awaous grammepomus* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Gobius grammepomus Bleeker [P.] 1849:34, Bijdrage tot de kennis der Blennioïden en Gobioïden van den Soenda-Molukschen Archipel, met beschrijving van 42 nieuwe soorten. Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen 22(6):1-40. [6]; ref. 319] [Purworedjo (Purworejo), Bongowoto River, Java, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Gobius grammepomus Bleeker, (1849) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Scribbled goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Kerala Rajan et al., (2013), Raghaban et al., (2020), Koumans, (1941); Elsewhere – Indian Ocean (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
Gobius stoliczkae Day, (1871); another species identified based on the collections from Brackish waters of Andaman Islands has been declared a synonym of *A. grammepomus*.

Awaous guamensis (Valenciennes, 1837)
Gobius guamensis Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:103, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 1-507. [Guam, Mariana Islands, western Pacific].

Synonymized names
Chonophorus guamensis Valenciennes, (1837); *Gobius guamensis* Valenciennes, (1837) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Mizoram Rajan et al., (2013), Sen and Dimos, (2014); Elsewhere – Western Pacific, central Pacific: Mariana Islands, New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji (Fricke et al., 2020).

***Awaous gutum* (Hamilton 1822)**
Gobius gutum Hamilton [F.] 1822:50, 366 An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges and its branches. Edinburgh and London 1-405. [Padma River, Ganges River system, India].

IUCN Status
Not Evaluate (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Ganga River (Hamilton, 1822)

Remarks
The type locality of this species is the Ganga River in India, and it has only been observed at this location. Menon, (1999) classified it as a synonym of *G. giuris*, while Hose and Hammer (2021) recognized it as a valid species.

***Awaous melanocephalus* (Bleeker, 1849)**
Gobius melanocephalus Bleeker [P.] 1849:33, Bijdrage tot de kennis der Blennioïden en Gobioïden van den Soenda-Molukschen Archipel, met beschrijving van 42 nieuwe soorten. Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen 22(6):1-40. [Bogowonto River, Purworedjo (Purworejo), Java, Indonesia].

Synonymized names
Chonophorus melanocephalus (Bleeker, 1849); *Chonorphorus melanocephalus* (Bleeker, 1849); *Gobius melanocephalus* Bleeker, 1849 (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Largesnout goby

IUCN Status
Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Rajan et al., 2013); Elsewhere – Western Pacific: Indonesia east to Philippines (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This species is only recorded from the Indian island ecosystem and has only a single distribution report from India.

***Awaous ocellaris* (Broussonet, 1782)**
Gobius ocellaris Broussonet [P. M. A.] 1782:15, Ichthyologia, sistens piscium descriptiones et icones. Decas I. London. [Tahiti, Society Islands].

Synonymized names
Chonophorus ocellaris Broussonnet, (1782); *Gobius awao* Lacepède, (1801) (WoRMS 2022)

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere – Philippines and north to Japan. Reported from Fiji and French Polynesia (Parenti, 2021).

Remarks
This species is only recorded from the Indian island ecosystem and has only a single distribution report from India.

***Awaous personatus* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Gobius personatus Bleeker [P.] 1849:34, Bijdrage tot de kennis der Blennioïden en Gobioïden van den Soenda-Molukschen Archipel, met beschrijving van 42 nieuwe soorten. Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen 22(6): 1-40. [Serayu River, Banjumas, Java, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Gobius personatus Bleeker, (1849) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh Water (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere – Indonesia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This species is exclusively recorded in the Indian island ecosystem and has only a single distribution report from India. It is a purely freshwater species and has been reported globally only from Indonesia.

***Awaous stamineus* (Eydoux and Souleyet, 1850)**

Gobius stamineus Eydoux [J. F. T.] and Souleyet [F. A.] 1850:179, Poissons. Pp. 155-216. In: Voyage autour du monde exécuté pendant les années 1836 et 1837 sur la corvette La Bonite, commandée par M. Vaillant. Zoologie, 1(2). Paris. [Hawaiian Islands].

Synonymized names

Chonophorus stamineus Eydoux and Souleyet, (1850); *Gobius stamineus* Eydoux and Souleyet, (1850) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh Water (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra Koumans, (1941); Elsewhere – Hawaiian Islands (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Globally, this species is recorded only from the Hawaiian Islands, while in India, it is found along both the Eastern and Western coastlines. It is primarily found in freshwater rivers but is occasionally observed in brackish water with very low salinity.

Awaous litturatus (Steindachner 1861)

Gobius (Awaous) litturatus Steindachner [F.] (ex Heckel) 1861:289, Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Gobioiden. Sitzungsberichte der Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftlichen Classe der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften 42 (1860): 283-292, [Philippines].

Synonymized names

Gobius litturatus Steindachner, (1861) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status
Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India –Tamil Nadu Day, (1868); Elsewhere – Philippines (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
Euctenogobius striatus Day, (1868), was described from the specimens collected from Chennai, Tamil Nadu. As per Kottelat, (2013) and Fricke et al., (2022), *E. striatus* is a valid synonym of *A. litturatus*. Parenti, (2021) reported *E. striatus* as a synonym of *Awaous striatus* Day, (1868), whereas *A. striatus* is a synonym of *A. litturatus*. As for *A. striatus* is only reported from India and *A. litturatus is* only reported from the Philippines globally.

***Brachygobius nunus* (Hamilton, 1822)**
Gobius nunus Hamilton [F.] 1822:54, 366, An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges and its branches. Edinburgh and London 1-405. [Botanical Garden of Calcutta, Ganges River estuary, India].

Synonymized names
Gobius alcockii Annandale, 1907*Gobius nunus* Hamilton, (1822) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India –West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra Mishra et al., (2019); Rao, (1995); Barman et al., (2011); Elsewhere – Myanmar, Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia and Borneo, Bangladesh (Parenti, 2021).

Remarks
The type locality is from the Ganga River estuary, India. It is mostly found in freshwater sites or sites with brackish water where salinity is very low. *Gobius alcockii* Annandale, (1907); another specimen described from the specimens collected from Port Canning, West Bengal, is accepted as a synonym of *B. nunus* (Parenti, 2021). Described from the specimens collected from Mumbai, is accepted as a synonym of *Pseudogobiopsis oligactis* Bleeker, (1875b) by (Parenti, 2021). Whereas after verifying the original description and the specimens of *B. nunus*, authors do suggest that *G. bombayensis* may be considered as a synonym of *B. nunus*.

***Eugnathogobius kabilia* (Herre, 1940)**
Vaimosa kabilia Herre [A. W. C. T.] 1940:19, Pl. 14 New species of fishes from the Malay Peninsula and Borneo. Bulletin of the Raffles Museum 16: 5-26. [Kabili River, Sabah, Borneo, East Malaysia].

Synonymized names
Calamiana Alice Smith, (1945); *Calamiana kabilia* Herre, (1940); *Calamiana magnoris* Herre, (1945); *Glossogobius aliceae* Smith, (1945); *Mugilogobius kabilia* Herre, (1940); *Vaimosa kabilia* Herre, (1940) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andhra Pradesh Sreeraj et al., (2023a); Elsewhere – Malaysian Borneo and the Philippines, Thailand, and Sri Lanka (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This species is recently identified by the authors from the specimens collected from Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh (mangrove ecosystem).

***Pseudogobiopsis oligactis* (Bleeker, 1875b)**
Gobiopsis oligactis Bleeker [P.] 1875:113, Gobioideorum species insulindicae novae. Archives néerlandaises des sciences exactes et naturelles 0: 113-134. [Ambon Island, Molucca Islands, Indonesia].

Synonymized names
Eugnathogobius oligactis Bleeker, (1875); *Gobiopsis oligactis* Bleeker, (1875); *Mugilogobius perakensis* Herre, (1940); *Pseudogobiopsis neglectus* Koumans, (1932); *Pseudogobius neglectus* Bleeker, (1931); *Stigmatogobius neglectus* Koumans, (1932); *Stigmatogobius oligactis* Bleeker, (1875); *Vaimosa perakensis* Herre, (1940) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Orissa Rao, (1995); Elsewhere – Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
Primarily observed in freshwater areas, this species was identified by Koumans, (1941) from Indian collections, with the specimen reportedly collected from "Chalna Kuti", likely referring to Chalakudy in Kerala. Described *Eugnathogobius mas* Hora, (1923) from specimens collected in Orissa. Larson, (2009) suggested that *E. mas* might be a synonym of *Eugnathogobius microps*, *E. kabilia*, or *Pseudogobiopsis oligactis*. Kottelat, (2013) classified *E. mas* as a synonym of *P. oligactis*. Reported as a synonym of *P. oligactis*, is suggested by the authors, after reviewing literature and descriptions, to be a synonym of *B. nunus*.

***Gnatholepis cauerensis* (Bleeker, 1853)**
Gobius cauerensis Bleeker [P.] 1853:269, Diagnostische beschrijvingen van nieuwe of weinig bekende vischsoorten van Sumatra. Tiental V-X. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië v. 4 (no. 2): 243-302. [Cauer, a village on the southwestern coast of Sumatra, 4°44'S, 103°15'E, Bengkulu, Indonesia, eastern Indian Ocean].

Synonymized names
Acentrogobius cauerensis Bleeker, (1853); *Fusigobius scapulostigma* Herre, (1953); *Gnatholepis australis* Randall and Greenfield, (2001); *Gnatholepis cauerensis australis* Randall and Greenfield, (2001); *Gnatholepis cauerensis cauerensis* Bleeker, (1853); *Gnatholepis cauerensis*

hawaiiensis Randall and Greenfield, (2001); *Gnatholepis hawaiiensis* Randall and Greenfield, (2001); *Gnatholepis inconsequens* Whitley, (1958); *Gnatholepis scapulostigma* Herre, (1953); *Gobius cauerensis* Bleeker, (1853) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common name
Eyebar goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Island, West Bengal, Laksha Dweep Rajan et al., (2013), Rajan et al., (2021); Mishra et al., (2019); Elsewhere – Africa, Amirantes, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll, Marshall, Line and Gambier islands, Japan and Ogasawara Islands, Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia, Tonga, and Pitcairn Island, Saint Helena (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This species is mainly recorded from mangrove ecosystems.

***Gobiopterus chuno* (Hamilton, 1822)**
Gobius chuno Hamilton [F.] 1822:53, An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges and its branches. Edinburgh and London 1-405. [Botanical Garden of Calcutta, Ganges River estuary, India].

Synonymized names
Acentrogobius cauerensis Bleeker, (1853); *Fusigobius scapulostigma* Herre, (1953); *Gnatholepis australis* Randall and Greenfield, (2001); *Gnatholepis cauerensis australis* Randall and Greenfield, (2001); *Gnatholepis cauerensis cauerensis* Bleeker, (1853); *Gnatholepis cauerensis hawaiiensis* Randall and Greenfield, (2001); *Gnatholepis hawaiiensis* Randall and Greenfield, (2001); *Gnatholepis inconsequens* Whitley, (1958); *Gnatholepis scapulostigma* Herre, (1953); *Gobius cauerensis* Bleeker, (1853) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status
Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Freshwater, Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu Mishra et al., (2019), Barman et al., (2011); Elsewhere – Myanmar, Mekong and Chao Phraya basins, Malay Peninsula and, Sumatra, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Singapore (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
The type locality of this species is an estuary in West Bengal, India. Another species, *Micrapocryptes fragilis* Hora, (1923), described from estuary collections in West Bengal, has been declared a synonym. According to Parenti, (2021), the taxonomy of this species is very confusing and it may actually comprise several different species.

***Gobiopterus smithi* (Menon and Talwar, 1973)**

Kraemericus smithi Menon [A. G. K.] and Talwar [P. K.] 1972:55, Fishes of the Great Nicobar expedition, 1966 with description of a new gobioid fish of the family Kraemeriidae. Records of the Zoological Survey of India 66(1/4):35-62. [Shampen village, Dogma River, Great Nicobar Island]. Holotype: ZSI 5522/2.

Synonymized names

Kraemericus smithi Menon and Talwar, (1973); *Xenisthmus smithi* Menon and Talwar, (1973) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and nicobar Islands (Rajan et al., 2013)

Remarks

The status of this species is uncertain (Fricke et al., 2020). According to Parenti, (2021), the genus *Kraemericus* is a synonym of *Xenisthmus*. However, the characteristics described for *K. smithi* do not match those of *Xenisthmus*. Therefore, *K. smithi* is treated as a valid species with some doubt by Kottelat, (2013).

***Hemigobius hoevenii* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Gobius hoevenii Bleeker [P.] 1851:426, Vijfde bijdrage tot de kennis der ichthyologische fauna van Borneo, met beschrijving van eenige nieuwe soorten van zoetwatervisschen. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indie 2(3): 415-442. [Sambas, western Borneo, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Gobius hoevenii Bleeker, (1851); *Hemigobius crassa* Herre, (1945); *Microgobius hoevenii* Bleeker, (1851); *Mugilogobius obliquifasciata* Wu and Ni, 1985; *Mugilogobius obliquifasciatus* Wu and Ni, (1985); *Pseudogobius hoevenii* Bleeker, (1851); *Stigmatogobius hoevenii* Bleeker, (1851); *Vaimosa crassa* Herre, (1945); *Vaisoma hoevenii* Bleeker, (1851) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common name

Banded mulletgoby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh Rajan et al., (2013); Mishra et al., (2019); Sreeraj et al., communicated); Elsewhere - Thailand, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Borneo, New Guinea and northern Australia (Fricke et al., 2022).

Remarks

It is a very common species in the Indian mangrove ecosystem.

***Mugilogobius tigrinus* Larson, 2001**

Mugilogobius tigrinus Larson [H. K.] 2001:189, A revision of the gobiid fish genus Mugilogobius (Teleostei: Gobioidei), and its systematic placement. Records of the Western Australian Museum Suppl. No. 62:1-233. [Mangrove Creek, Sungei Pandan, Singapore].

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Kerala Sreeraj et al., (2023); Praveenraj et al., (2017b); Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

In India, distributional records are primarily from the mangrove ecosystem.

***Oligolepis acutipennis* (Valenciennes, 1837)**

Gobius acutipennis Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:80, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 1-507. [Malabar, India].

Common Name

Sharptail goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala Rajan and Sreeraj, (2014a); Mishra et al., (2019); Barman et al., (2011); Elsewhere - Africa, Persian Gulf and Madagascar, Palau and Vanuatu, Japan (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

The type locality is Kerala, India, and it is a very common species in estuarine regions. *Gobius setosus* Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, (1837), described from specimens collected in Pondichery, is accepted as a synonym of *O. acutipennis*. According to Parenti, (2021), it is often misspelled as "acutipinnis."

***Oligolepis cylindriceps* (Hora, 1923)**

Ctenogobius cylindriceps Hora [S. L.] 1923:745, Fauna of the Chilka Lake. Fish, part V. Memoirs of the Indian Museum 5(11): 737-769. [Chilka Lake, Orissa, India]. Syntypes: ZSI F10189/1

Synonymized names

Ctenogobius cylindriceps Hora, (1923); *Oligolepis cylinadriceps* Hora, (1923) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala Rao, (1995); Barman et al., (2011); Koumans, (1941); Elsewhere - Malay Peninsula, including Mekong delta (Parenti, 2021).

Remarks
The type locality of this species is Chilka Lake, Orissa. It is mostly found in river mouths with brackish water.

***Oligolepis nijsseni* (Menon and Govindan, 1977)**
Oxyurichthys nijsseni Menon [A. G. K.] and Govindan [N.] 1977:13, *Oxyurichthys nijsseni*, a new gobioid fish from Ennore estuary, east coast of India, with a key to the identification of the Indo-West Pacific species of the genus *Oxyurichthys*. Matsya 2[1976]: 13-15. [Ennore estuary, Tamil Nadu, India]. Holotype: ZSI F250/76.

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish (Menon and Govindan, 1977)
Distribution
India – Tamil Nadu (Parenti, 2021)

Remarks
This species has been recorded only from the Ennore and Mahanadi estuaries on the eastern coast of India, in the Bay of Bengal. Pezold and Larson, (2015) validated the species as a nominal one under the genus *Oxyurichthys*. However, Fricke et al., (2022) questioned the distribution of this record in the Catalogue of Fishes.

***Oligolepis formosanus* (Nichols, 1958)**
Oxyurichthys formosanus Nichols [J. T.] 1958:4, A new goby and other fishes from Formosa. American Museum Novitates No. 1876: 1-7. [Tam-sui River, Taiwan].

Synonymized names
Oxyurichthys formosanus Nichols, 1958

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish, Marine (Mishra et al., 2019)

Distribution
India – Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Mishra et al., (2019); Elsewhere – Taiwan (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
Globally, this species is only recorded from Taiwan. Mishra et al., (2019) reported this species as *Oxyurichthys formosanus* Nichols, (1958) from the mangroves of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. As per Fricke et al., (2022), the distribution of this species from Taiwan is questionable.

***Oxyurichthys microlepis* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Gobius microlepis Bleeker [P.] 1849:35, Bijdrage tot de kennis der Blennioïden en Gobioïden van den Soenda-Molukschen Archipel, met beschrijving van 42 nieuwe soorten. Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen 22(6): 1-40. [Madura Straits near Surabaya and Sumanap, Java, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Euctenogobius cristatus Day, (1873); *Gobius cristatus* Day, (1873); *Gobius longicauda* Steindachner, (1893); *Gobius microlepis* Bleeker, (1849); *Gobius nuchalis* Barnard, (1927); *Oxyurichthyes microlepis* Bleeker, (1849); *Oxyurichthys longicauda* Steindachner, (1893) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Laksha Dweep Rajan et al., (2013), Rajan et al., (2021); Mishra et al., (2019); Pezold, (1998); Elsewhere - Kenya to Transkei, South Africa, eastward to the tropical western Pacific, Mekong Delta, Cambodia (Froese and Pauly, 2024).

Remarks

This species is recorded from nearly every mangrove patch in India and is very common in these areas. *Euctenogobius cristatus* Day, 1873, described from specimens collected in Maharashtra, is considered a synonym of *O. microlepis* by Parenti, (2021).

***Oxyurichthys ophthalmonema* (Bleeker, 1856)**

Gobius ophthalmonema Bleeker [P.] 1856:208, Achtste bijdrage tot de kennis der ichthyologische fauna van Ternate. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indie 12(1): 191-210. [Ternate, Molucca Islands, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Gobius ophthalmonema Bleeker, (1856); *Oxyurichthys ophthalmonemus* Bleeker, (1856) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Tamil Nadu, Kerala Mishra et al., (2019); Pezold, (1998); Sreeraj et al., (2023); Elsewhere - Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Micronesia, Ryukyu Islands, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Recorded from the Mangrove ecosystem of India. *Euctenogobius andamanensis* Day, (1871) are described by the specimens collected from the Andaman Islands are represented as synonyms of *O. ophthalmonema* by Parenti, (2021).

***Oxyurichthys papuensis* (Valenciennes, 1837)**

Gobius papuensis Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:106, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 12:1-507. [New Guinea].

Synonymized names
Gobius belosso Bleeker, (1854); *Gobius papuensis* Valenciennes, (1837) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Frogface goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Tamil Nadu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh Barman et al., (2011); Rajan et al., (2013); Mishra et al., (2019); Elsewhere - Africa, Persian Gulf and Madagascar east to Philippines and Society Islands, Japan, New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
Records of *O. papuensis* in the Red Sea have been replaced by *O. petersii* (Klunzinger, 1871). This species is recorded from both the Indian mainland coast and island ecosystem.

***Oxyurichthys paulae* Pezold, 1998**
Oxyurichthys paulae Pezold [F. L.] 1998:689, Three new species of Oxyurichthys (Teleostei: Gobiidae) from the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Copeia 1998(3): 687-695. [Off Cochin, India, depth 34-38 meters].

Common Name
Jester goby

IUCN Status
Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Kerala (Pezold, 1998)

Remarks
The type locality is from Kerala (off the Cochin coast). It is known only to occur from the southwestern Indian coast. It can be found on muddy bottoms.

***Oxyurichthys tentacularis* (Valenciennes, 1837)**
Gobius tentacularis Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:128 Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 12:1-507. [Java, Indonesia].

Synonymized names
Gobius tentacularis Valenciennes, (1837) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status
Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Rajan et al., (2013); Mishra et al., (2019); Barman et al., (2011); Elsewhere – Australia, Thailand; Hanejinaikai Bay, Itoman Bay, Nakagusuku Bay at Okinawa Island, Amitori Bay at Iriomote Island (Parenti, 2021).

Remarks
Mainly a marine species associated with reef habitats, it can also occasionally be found in estuaries.

***Pseudogobius fulvicaudus* Huang, Shao and Chen, 2014**
Pseudogobius fulvicaudus
Huang [S.-P.], Shao [K.-T.] and Chen [I-S.] in Huang, Shao, Huang, Chong and Chen 2014:119, An annotated checklist of gobioid fishes from the mangrove estuary of Matang, Malay Peninsula, with comments on a new Pseudogobius (Teleostei: Gobiidae) species. Journal of Marine Science and Technology 21(2013): 106-116. [Matang mangrove, Malaysia].

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andhra Pradesh Sreeraj et al., (2023a); Elsewhere - Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore, Australia (Parenti, 2021).

Remarks
Recently recorded from the Mangroves of Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary of Andhra Pradesh. Commonly observed in shallow tidal pools associated with pneumatophores.

***Pseudogobius melanosticta* (Day, 1876)**
Gobius melanosticta Day [F.] 1876:290, The fishes of India; being a natural history of the fishes known to Inhabit the seas and fresh waters of India, Burma, and Ceylon 2: 169-368 [Backwaters of Madras, India].

Synonymized names
Gobius melanosticta Day, (1876); *Vaimosa adyari* Herre, (1945); *Vaimosa serangoonensis* Herre, (1937) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Tamil Nadu, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Kerala Larson, (2001); Larson and Hammer, (2021); Elsewhere - South China Sea, Singapore, SriLanka, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Vietnam, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

The type locality of the specimen is Tamil Nadu. Described from specimens collected in Chilika Lake, Orissa, and *Vaimosa adyari* Herre, (1945), described from specimens collected in Tamil Nadu, are both considered synonyms *of P. melanosticta*.

***Pseudogobius minimus* (Hora 1923)**

Ctenogobius minima Hora [S. L.] 1923:749, Fauna of the Chilka Lake. Fish, part V. Memoirs of the Indian Museum 5(11): 737-769. [Chilka Lake, Orissa, India]. Syntypes: ZSI F10172/1-10185/1.

Synonymized names

Ctenogobius minima Hora, (1923); *Stigmatogobius minima* Menon and Yazdani, (1968), (Larson and Hammer, 2021)

Common Name

Miniature snubnose goby

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Kerala Larson and Hammer, (2021); Elsewhere - Pakistan (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

The type locality of this species is Orissa. *Stigmatogobius minima* Menon and Yazdani, (1968), described from specimens collected in Chilika Lake, is accepted as a synonym of *P. minimus*.

***Pseudogobius poicilosoma* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Gobius poicilosoma Bleeker [P.] 1849:31, Bijdrage tot de kennis der Blennioïden en Gobioïden van den Soenda-Molukschen Archipel, met beschrijving van 42 nieuwe soorten. Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen 22(6):1-40. [Pasuruan, Java, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Gobius javanicus Bleeker, (1856); *Gobius poicilosoma* Bleeker, (1849); *Pseudogobius poicilosomus* Bleeker, (1849); *Stigmatogobius poicilosoma* Bleeker, (1849) (Fricke et al., 2020)

Common Name

Northern fatnose goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Kerala Padmavathi, (2017); Rao, (1995); Barman et al., (2011); Koumans, (1941); Sreeraj et al., (2023); Elsewhere - Singapore, Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
P. javanicus is accepted as a synonym of *P. poicilosoma* (Parenti, 2021; Larson and Hammer, 2021).

***Redigobius balteatus* (Herre, 1935)**
Vaimosa balteata Herre [A. W. C. T.] 1935:419, New fishes obtained by the Crane Pacific expedition. Field Museum of Natural History, Publications, Zoölogical Series 18(12): 383-438. [Majalibit Inlet, Waigio (Waigiu) Island, East Indies].

Synonymized names
Acentrogobius balteata Herre, (1935); *Redigobius balteata* Herre, (1935); *Vaimosa balteata* Herre, (1935 (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Rhinohorn goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere - Sri Lanka, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Japan, New Guinea, New Caledonia, Africa (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
Only recorded from the Indian island ecosystem. Primarily fresh water and sometimes observed in estuaries.

***Redigobius bikolanus* (Herre, 1927)**
Synonymized names
johnstoniensis Koumans, (1940); *Mahidolia pagoensis* Schultz, (1943); *Parvigobius immeritus* Whitley, (1930); *Pseudogobius bikolanus* Herre, (1927); *Redigobius horiae* Herre, (1936); *Redigobius versicolor* Smith, (1959); *Stigmatogobius minutus* Takagi, (1957); *Stigmatogobius versicolor* Smith, (1959); *Vaimosa bikolana* Herre, (1927); *Vaimosa montalbani* Herre, (1936) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Speckled goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Sreeraj and Sen, (2022); Elsewhere - Madagascar and Seychelles east to the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, Japan, Australia and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This species has been recorded solely in the Indian island ecosystem. It is primarily found in freshwater but is occasionally seen in estuaries. Described in 2005 from the Andaman Islands and later collected from the Nicobar Islands in 2022, there are no records of this species from the Indian mainland.

***Redigobius oyensi* (de Beaufort, 1913)**

Gobius oyensi de Beaufort [L. F.] 1913:137, Fishes of the eastern part of the Indo-Australian Archipelago, with remarks on its zoogeography. Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde 19: 93-163. [Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Gobius oyensi de Beaufort, (1913); *Stigmatogobius oyensi* De-Beaufort, (1913) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman Nicobar Islands Praveenraj et al., (2017a); Elsewhere - Philippines, Indonesia, Palau and Papua New Guinea (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Only recorded from the Indian island ecosystem. Collected from the freshwater river of Andaman Islands.

***Redigobius tambujon* (Bleeker, 1854a)**

Gobius tambujon Bleeker [P.] 1854:319, Ichthyologische waarnemingen, gedaan op verschillende reizen in de residentie Banten. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië 7 (2): 309-326. [Panimbang River, Perdana, Banten; Tjiliwong River, Jakarta, Java, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Acentrogobius leptochilus Bleeker, (1875); *Glossogobius tambujon* Bleeker, (1854); *Gobius reticularis* Weber, (1911); *Gobius roemeri* Weber, (1911); *Gobius tambujon* Bleeker, (1854); *Redigobius leptochilus* Bleeker, (1875); *Redigobius roemeri* Weber, (1911); *Redigobius sapangus* Herre, (1927); *Stigmatogobius roemeri* Weber, (1911); *Stigmatogobius tambujon* Bleeker, (1854); *Vaimosa cardonensis* Herre, (1940); *Vaimosa horiae* Herre, (1936); *Vaimosa koumansi* Mukerji, (1935); *Vaimosa macrognatha* Herre, (1927); *Vaimosa macrognathos* Herre, (1927); *Vaimosa macrognathus* Herre, (1927); *Vaimosa sapanga* Herre, (1927) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman Nicobar Islands, Karnataka (Rajan et al., 2013; Rema devi et al., 1996); Elsewhere – Eastern Indian Ocean, Western Pacific: Andaman Islands east to Palau, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands, Philippines, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Primarily found in estuarine areas with brackish water.

***Schismatogobius deraniyagalai* Kottelat and Pethiyagoda, 1989**

Schismatogobius deraniyagalai Kottelat [M.] and Pethiyagoda [R.] 1989:316, Schismatogobius deraniyagalai, a new goby from Sri Lanka: description and field observations (Osteichthyes, Gobiidae). Spixiana (München) 12(3): 315-320. [We Oya, hillstream at Parusella Estate, Kegala District, Sabaragamuwa Province, Sri Lanka, 7°01'55"N, 80°18'50"E].

Common name

Redneck goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh Water (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Kerala, Karnataka Raghavan et al., (2020), Arunachalam et al., (2014); Elsewhere – Sri Lanka (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

A purely freshwater species, predominantly found in rivers.

***Stenogobius gymnopomus* (Bleeker, 1853a)**

Synonymized names

Gobius gymnopomus Bleeker, (1853); *Gobius malabaricus* Day, (1865); *Stenogobius malabaricus* Day, (1865) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman Nicobar Islands, Tamil Nadu, Kerala Rajan et al., (2013); Mishra et al., (2019); Koumans, (1941); Elsewhere - Indo-West Pacific; Indonesia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Gobius neglectus Jerdon, (1849) was described by the specimens collected from Chennai and is accepted as a questionable synonym of *S. gymnopomus*. Another species *Gobius malabaricus* Day, (1865), described by the specimens collected from Cochin, is accepted as a synonym of *S. gymnopomus*.

***Stigmatogobius sadanundio* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Gobius sadanundio Hamilton [F.] 1822:52, An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges and its branches. Edinburgh and London 1-405. [Botanical Garden of Calcutta, Ganges River estuary, India].

Synonymized names

Gobius apogonius Cantor, (1849); *Gobius sadanundio* Hamilton, (1822) (WoRMS 2022)

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh Water, Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh Rajan et al., (2013); Mishra et al., (2019); Elsewhere - Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Singapore (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This species is very common in the mangroves and estuaries of eastern India. It is frequently caught in fishing nets and is often considered bycatch. However, local fishermen use it as a food source.

***Stigmatogobius yanamensis* Visweswara Rao, 1971**

Stigmatogobius yanamensis Visweswara Rao [V.] 1971:48, New gobioids from Godavari estuary. Journal of the Zoological Society of India v. 23 (no. 1): 39-54. [Small creek, Godavari Estuary, India, depth 1.5 feet].

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal (Larson and Hammer, 2021; Sreeraj et al. unpublished)

Remarks

The type locality of this species is the Godavary Estuary in India. Parenti, (2021) reported this species as a doubtful one from India. WoRMS, (2022) shows it is a synonym of *Stigmatogobius minima* (Hora, 1923). Stigmatogobius minima and *Stigmatogobius yanamensis* are not the same species. In a recent study by Larson, (2021), on the revision of the genus pseudogobius, they placed *Stigmatogobius minima* under the genus *Pseudogobius*. Still, they removed *P. yanamensis* from *Pseudogobius* genus because it has a different setup of sensory canals and pores on its head and does not have the same characteristic corkscrew-shaped intestinal arrangement that is found in *Pseudogobius*. Authors have collected *S. yanamensis* from its type locality, as well as from the mangroves of West Bengal, and have verified the original description with genetic confirmation of the species being under the genus *Stigmatogobius* (Sen et al., 2023).

***Wuhanlinigobius polylepis* (Wu and Ni, 1985)**

Mugilogobius polylepis Wu [H.-L.] and Ni [Y.] 1985:95, On two new species of Mugilogobius Smitt (Perciformes: Gobiidae) from China. Zoological Research 6(4), 93-98. [Zhonggang, Fengxian, Shanghai, China].

Synonymized names

Calamiana polylepis Wu and Ni, (1985); *Eugnathogobius polylepis* Wu and Ni, (1985); *Mugilogobius polylepis* Wu and Ni, (1985) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – West Bengal Sreeraj and Sen, (2021); Elsewhere – Australia, China, Indonesia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Recorded from Indian Sunderban (West Bengal). Primarily found in mangrove-associated small mud pools.

Subfamily oxudercinae

***Apocryptes bato* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Gobius bato Hamilton [F.] 1822:40, An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges and its branches. Edinburgh and London. 1-405. [Ganges River estuaries, India. No types known].

Synonymized names

Apocryptes bata Hamilton, (1822); *Apocryptes batoides* Day, (1876); *Aprocryptus bato* Hamilton, (1822); *Gobius bato* Hamilton, (1822); Parapocryptes batoides Day, (1876) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – West Bengal; Odisha, Andhra Pradesh; Tamil Nadu Mishra et al., (2019); Sen and Dimos, (2014); Barman et al., (2011); Elsewhere – Bangladesh, Myanmar (Fricke et al., 2021)

Remarks

The type locality of this species is from the Ganga River estuary in West Bengal. This species shows a restricted distribution, only from the northern part of the Bay of Bengal. Anothet species *Apocryptes batoides* Day, (1876), was described in Fishes India by Day, (1876) by the specimens collected from Myanmar, declared a synonym of *A. bato*.

***Apocryptodon madurensis* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Apocryptes madurensis Bleeker [P.] 1849:35, Bijdrage tot de kennis der Blennioïden en Gobioïden van den Soenda-Molukschen Archipel, met beschrijving van 42 nieuwe soorten. Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen 22(6): 1-40. [Madura Straits near Surabaya and Bangcallang, Java, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Apocryptes bleekeri Day, (1876); *Apocryptes glyphisodon* Bleeker, (1849); *Apocryptes madurensis* Bleeker, (1849); *Apocryptodon bleekeri* Day, (1876); *Apocryptodon glyphisodon* Bleeker, (1849); *Apocryptodon lomboyi* Ablan, (1940); *Apocryptodon malcolmi* Smith, (1931); *Apocryptodon montalbani* Herre, (1927); *Apocryptodon sealei* Herre, (1927); *Apocryptodon taylori* Herre, (1927) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Madura goby

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – West Bengal; Andhra Pradesh; Tamil Nadu Mishra et al., (2019); Barman et al., (2011); Elsewhere – Persian Gulf east to the Philippines, Japan, Australia (Fricke et al., 2021)

Remarks

Apocryptes bleekeri Day, (1876), described from specimens collected in Tamil Nadu, India, is considered a synonym of *A. madurensis*. This species has been recorded exclusively from the east coast of mainland India.

***Boleophthalmus boddarti* (Pallas, 1770)**

Gobius boddarti Pallas [P. S.] 1770:11, Spicilegia Zoologica quibus novae imprimis et obscurae animalium species iconibus, descriptionibus atque commentariis illustrantur. Berolini, Gottl. August. Lange 1(8): 1-56. [Indian Ocean]. No types known.

Synonymized names

Boleophthalmus boddaerti Pallas, (1770); *Boleophthalmus inornatus* Blyth, (1860); *Gobius boddaerti* Pallas, (1770); *Gobius plinianus* Hamilton, (1822); *Gobius striatus* Bloch and Schneider, (1801) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common name

Boddarts goggle-eyed goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat Rajan et al., (2012); Mishra et al., (2019); Elsewhere - Myanmar east to Sulawesi and Maluku (Indonesia), north to northern Vietnam (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

Wide distribution in India. Most common species in a mangrove ecosystem.*Gobius striatus* Bloch and Schneider, (1801); was described by the specimens collected from Tamil Nadu, *Gobius plinianus* Hamilton, (1822); was described by the specimens collected from Ganga river was described by the specimens collected from India (No specific location), *Apocryptes punctatus* Day, (1868); was described by the specimens collected from Madras (Chennai), all are declared synonyms of *B. boddarti.*

***Boleophthalmus dussumieri* Valenciennes, 1837**

Boleophthalmus dussumieri Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:207, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 12:1-507 [Mumbai, India].

Synonymized names

Boleophthalmus chamiri Holly, (1929); *Boleophthalmus dentatus* Valenciennes, (1837); *Boleophthalmus dussumierei* Valenciennes, (1837) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat Mishra et al., (2019); Elsewhere - Northern Indian Ocean: Persian Gulf and Oman east to Pakistan, Indonesia and Mauritius (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

The type locality of this species is from Maharashtra, India. Sometimes misunderstood with *B. boddarti* and available in the Indian mangrove ecosystem. *Boleophthalmus dentatus* Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, (1837), another species described from Maharashtra, has been declared synonym of *B. dussumieri*.

***Oxuderces dentatus* Eydoux and Souleyet, 1850**

Oxuderces dentatus Eydoux [J. F. T.] and Souleyet [F. A.] 1850:182, Poissons. Pp. 155-216. In: Voyage autour du monde exécuté pendant les années 1836 et 1837 sur la corvette La Bonite, commandée par M. Vaillant. Zoologie 1(2). [Paris. Kwantung (Guangdong), near Macao, China].

Synonymized names

Apocryptichthys sericus Herre, (1927) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater, Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu Rajan et al., (2013); Mishra et al., (2019); Barman et al., (2011); Elsewhere - eastern China and Macao (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

It is predominantly found in brackish water areas with very low salinity and prefers mudflats. It camouflages itself under a thin layer of mud, with only its dorsal fin protruding.

***Parapocryptes rictuosus* (Valenciennes, 1837)**

Apocryptes rictuosus Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:151, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées. 12:1-507. [Mouth of River of Arian, Puducherry, India].

Synonymized names

Apocryptes rictuosus Valenciennes, (1837) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala Mishra et al., (2019); Valenciennes, (1837); Elsewhere – Not recorded (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

The type locality of this species is Pondicherry, India. It has not been recorded anywhere else in the world besides India. It is primarily an estuarine species, found at river mouths throughout various states.

***Parapocryptes serperaster* (Richardson, 1846)**

Apocryptes serperaster Richardson [J.] 1846:206, Report on the ichthyology of the seas of China and Japan. Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science 15th meeting [1845]: 187-320. [Macao].

Synonymized names

Apocryptes henlei Bleeker, (1849); *Apocryptes macrolepis* Bleeker, (1851); *Apocryptes serperaster* Richardson, (1846); *Boleophthalmus smithi* Fowler, (1934); *Parapocryptes cantonensis* Herre, (1932); *Parapocryptes macrolepis* Bleeker, (1851) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Island, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Rajan et al., (2013); Mishra et al., (2019); Barman et al., (2011); Das and Palita, (2015); Elsewhere – Thailand, Java, and China (Parenti, 2021)

Remarks

Primarily found in delta regions with brackish water, this species has a restricted distribution in the eastern Indian Ocean.

***Periophthalmodon schlosseri* (Pallas, 1770)**

Gobius schlosseri Pallas [P. S.] 1770:3, Spicilegia Zoologica quibus novae imprimis et obscurae animalium species iconibus, descriptionibus atque commentariis illustrantur. Berolini, Gottl. August. Lange 1(8): 1-56. [Ambon Island [or East Indies], Molucca Islands, Indonesia].

Synonymized names
Gobius schlosseri Pallas, (1770); *Periophthalmodon schosseri* Pallas, (1770 (WoRMS, 2022)

Common name
Giant mudskipper

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Freshwater, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Island, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh Rajan et al., (2013); Mishra et al., (2019); Padmavati, (2017); Elsewhere – Thailand Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia (Parenti, 2021)

Remarks
Periophthalmus ruber Bloch and Schneider, (1801), described from specimens collected in Tamil Nadu, India, is now considered a synonym of *P. schlosseri*. This species prefers mudflats, moves swiftly on mud, is typically captured by fishermen using cast nets, and often resides in burrows made by mud crabs.

***Periophthalmodon septemradiatus* (Hamilton, 1822)**
Gobius septemradiatus Hamilton [F.] 1822:46, An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges and its branches. Edinburgh and London 1-405. [India].

Synonymized names
Gobius septemradiatus Hamilton, (1822); *Gobius tredecemradiatus* Hamilton, (1822); *Periophthalmodon tredecemradiatus* Hamilton, (1822); *Periophthalmus borneensis* Bleeker, (1850) (WoRMS 2022)

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Freshwater, Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Island, West Bengal Rajan et al., (2013); Mishra et al., (2019); Elsewhere – Myanmar, Thailand, Sarawak, Indonesia (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Remarks
The type locality of this species is the Ganga River, India. It is primarily found in brackish water estuarine areas with very low salinity.

***Periophthalmus argentilineatus* Valenciennes, 1837**
Periophthalmus argentilineatus Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:191, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées 12: 1-507. [Molucca Islands, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Euchoristopus kalolo regius Whitley, (1931); *Periophthalmus argentilineatus striopunctatus* Eggert, (1935); *Periophthalmus dipus* Bleeker, (1854); *Periophthalmus dipus angustiformis* Eggert, (1935); *Periophthalmus dipus parvus* Eggert, (1935); *Periophthalmus sobrinus* Eggert, (1935); *Periophthalmus vulgaris* Eggert, (1935); *Periophthalmus vulgaris ceylonensis* Eggert, (1935); *Periophthalmus vulgaris notatus* Eggert, (1935); *Periophthalmus vulgaris regius* (Whitley, 1931); *Periophthalmus vulgaris vulgaris* Eggert, (1935); *Periopthalmus argentilineatus* Valenciennes, (1837) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common name

Barred mudskipper

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Island, West Bengal Rajan et al., (2013); Mishra et al., (2019); Elsewhere – Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar, east to Marshall, and Society Islands, Japan, Australia and New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

It is mostly associated with the mangrove ecosystem of India.

***Periophthalmus barbarus* (Linnaeus, 1766)**

Gobius barbarus Linnaeus [C.] 1766:450, Systema naturae sive regna tria naturae, secundum classes, ordines, genera, species, cum characteribus, differentiis, synonymis, locis. Laurentii Salvii, Holmiae. 12th ed 1(1): 1-532 [Liberia].

Synonymized names

Gobius barbarus Linnaeus, (1766); *Gobius koelreuteri* Pallas, (1770); *Peiophthalmus erythronemus* Guichenot, (1858); *Periophtalmus barbarus* Linnaeus, (1766); *Periophtalmus barbatus* Linnaeus, (1766); *Periophtalmus koelrenteri* Pallas, (1770); *Periophtalmus koelreuteri* Pallas, (1770); *Periophtalmus koelruteri* Pallas, (1770); *Periophtalmus papilio* Bloch and Schneider, (1801); *Periophthalmus barbarous* Linnaeus, (1766); *Periophthalmus erythronemus* Guichenot, (1861); *Periophthalmus erythronotus* Guichenot, (1858); *Periophthalmus gabonicus* Duméril, (1861); *Periophthalmus koelreuteri* Pallas, (1770); *Periophthalmus koelreuteri koelreuteri* Pallas, (1770); *Periophthalmus koelreuteri papilio* Bloch and Schneider, (1801); *Periophthalmus papilio* Bloch and Schneider, (1801); *Periophthalmus papillon* Bloch and Schneider, (1801); *Periopthalmus barbarus* Linnaeus, (1766) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common name

Atlantic mudskipper

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Freshwater, Brackish, and Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Orissa, Andhra Pradesh Padmavati, (2017); Rao, (1995); Elsewhere – Morocco south to Angola, including São Tomé and Principe (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

This species is primarily associated with the mangrove ecosystem of India, with very few records in freshwater. Initially identified as *Periophtalmus koelreuteri* Pallas, (1770) from Orissa, it was later reclassified as a synonym *of P. barbarous*.

***Periophthalmus chrysospilos* Bleeker, 1853**

Periophthalmus chrysospilos Bleeker [P.] 1853:728 Nieuwe bijdrage tot de kennis der ichthyologische fauna van het eiland Banka. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indie 3(5): 715-738. [Karang hadji, Bangka, Indonesia].

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Mishra et al., (2019); Rao, (1995); Barman et al., (2011); Elsewhere – Gulf of Thailand and Java Sea (Parenti, 2021)

***Periophthalmus kalolo* Lesson, 1829**

Periophthalmus kalolo Lesson [R. P.] 1829:146, Poissons. In: L. I. Duperrey. Voyage autour du monde, sur la corvette de La Majesté La Coquille, pendant les années 1822, 1823, 1824 et 1825, Zoologie. Zool. v. 2 (pt 1): 66-238 [Offack Harbor, Waigiou (Pulau Waigeo, Papua Barat, Indonesia); Port Praslin, New Ireland (Bismark Archipelago, Papua New Guinea); Oualan Island (Caroline Islands)].

Synonymized names

Periophthalmus africana Eggert, (1935); *Periophthalmus africanus* Eggert, (1935); *Periophthalmus koelreuteri africanus* Eggert, (1935) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common name

Common mudskipper

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh Rajan et al., (2013); Mishra et al., (2019); Suresh et al., (2018); Elsewhere – Red Sea, Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Fiji and Samoa, Ryukyu Islands, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

Kottelat, (2013), and Murdy, (1989) distinguished between *P. argentilineatus* and *P. kalolo* and designated the specimen of study as lectotype of *P. argentilineatus*, whereas the same specimen is defined as *P. kalolo* by (Eschmeyer et al., 1998). That made *P. argentilineatus* to be called *P. kalolo*. Fricke et al., (2020) changed the lectotype designation again. Therefore, *P. kalolo* is recorded as *P. argentilineatus* in all recent Indo-Pacific Ichhthyofaunal checklists (Parneti, 2021).

***Periophthalmus malaccensis* Eggert, 1935**

Periophthalmus malaccensis Eggert [B.] 1935:62, Beitrag zur Systematik, Biologie und geographischen Verbreitung der Periophthalminae. Ergebnisse einer durch die Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft ermöglichten Reise nach Niederländisch-Indien ...der Deutschen Wissenschaft 1929--1930. Zoologische Jahrbücher, Abteilung für Systematik, Geographie und Biologie der Tiere (Jena) 67:29-116. [Singapore].

Synonymized names

Periophthalmus malacccensis Eggert, (1935) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere – Singapore, Indonesia, and Philippines (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

Only recorded from the Indian island ecosystem.

***Periophthalmus novemradiatus* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Gobius novemradiatus Hamilton [F.] 1822:47, An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges and its branches. Edinburgh and London 1-405. [Uttarbhag, Ganges River delta, India].

Synonymized names

Gobius novemradiatus Hamilton, (1822); *Periophthalmus novermradiatus* Hamilton, (1822); *Periophthalmus pearsei* Eggert, (1935) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common name

Pearses mudskipper

IUCN Status

Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Rajan et al., (2013); Mishra et al., (2019); Barman et al., (2011); Das and Palita, (2015); Elsewhere – East India to Malaysia and northern Borneo and Philippines (Parenti, 2021)

Remarks

The type locality of this species is West Bengal, India. It is commonly observed in the river channels of the Sunderban Biosphere Reserve.

***Periophthalmus variabilis* Eggert, 1935**

Periophthalmus variabilis Eggert [B.] 1935:64, Beitrag zur Systematik, Biologie und geographischen Verbreitung der Periophthalminae. Ergebnisse einer durch die Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft ermöglichten Reise nach Niederländisch-Indien der Deutschen Wissenschaft 1929--1930. Zoologische Jahrbücher, Abteilung für Systematik, Geographie und Biologie der Tiere (Jena) 67:29-116. [Hutan Payau, Tritih, Cilacap, cantral Java, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Periophthalmus variabilis asiaticus Eggert, (1935); *Periophthalmus variabilis sumatranus* Eggert, (1935); *Periophthalmus variabilis tidemani* Eggert, (1935); *Periophthalmus variabilis variabilis* Eggert, (1935) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu Mishra et al., (2019); Rema Devi, (1992); Elsewhere – Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia. (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

This species has a restricted distribution only from the Eastern Indian Ocean. Previously accepted as a synonym of *P. novemradiatus* (Parenti, 2021).

***Periophthalmus walailakae* Darumas and Tantichodok, 2002**

Periophthalmus walailakae Darumas [U.] and Tantichodok [P.] 2002:102, A new species of mudskipper (Gobiidae: Oxudercinae) from southern Thailand. Phuket Marine Biological Center Research Bulletin 64: 101-107. [Ngo, Ranong Province, southern Thailand].

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andhra Pradesh Padmavati, (2017); Elsewhere – Northeastern Indian Ocean: Thailand and the western coast of the Malay Peninsula (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

This species has been recorded solely from the Godavary estuary in Andhra Pradesh, India, and exhibits a restricted distribution in the northeastern Indian Ocean.

***Pseudapocryptes elongatus* (Cuvier, 1816)**

Gobius elongatus Cuvier [G.] 1816:255, Le Règne Animal distribué d'après son organisation pour servir de base à l'histoire naturelle des animaux et d'introduction à l'anatomie comparée. Les reptiles, les poissons, les mollusques et les annélides. 1 – 532. [Tranquebar (= Tharangambadi), India]. No types known.

Synonymized names

Apocryptes changua Hamilton, (1822); *Apocryptes dentatus* Valenciennes, (1837); *Apocryptes lanceolatus* Bloch and Schneider, (1801); *Apocryptodon edwardi* Fowler, (1937); *Aprocryptodon edwardi* Fowler, (1937); *Boleophthalmus taylori* Fowler, (1934); *Eleotris lanceolata* Bloch and Schneider, (1801); *Gobius changua* Hamilton, (1822); *Gobius elongatus* Cuvier, (1816); *Pseudapocryptes lanceolatus* Bloch and Schneider, (1801) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh Water, Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala Mishra et al., (2019); Padmavati, (2017); Elsewhere – Persian Gulf east to Society Islands, north to China (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

The type locality of this species is Tamil Nadu, India. *Eleotris lanceolata* Bloch and Schneider, 1801, described from specimens collected in Ennore estuary, Chennai; *Gobius changua* Hamilton, (1822), described from specimens collected in the Ganga River estuary; and *Apocryptes dentatus* Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, (1837), described from specimens collected in Pondicherry and Kolkata, are all considered synonyms of *P. elongatus*. *Pseudapocryptes elongatus* has been proposed as the valid name for this species Ferraris, (1995), although *Pseudapocryptes lanceolatus* Bloch and Schneider, (1801) is occasionally used as the valid name in some sources (Parenti, 2021).

***Scartelaos cantoris* (Day, 1871)**

Apocryptes cantoris Day [F.] 1871:693, On the fishes of the Andaman Islands. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1870 (3): 677-705. [Andaman Islands].

Synonymized names

Apocryptes cantoris Day, (1871); *Boleophthalmus cantoris* Day, (1871); *Boleophthalmus glaucus* Day, (1876); *Boleopthalmus glaucus* Day, (1876); *Scartelaos glaucus* Day, (1876) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Data Deficient (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu Rajan et al., (2013); Mishra et al., (2019); Barman et al., (2011); Elsewhere – Only known from India (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

The type locality of this species is the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. It has been reported exclusively from Indian marine regions. *Boleophthalmus glaucus* Day, (1876), initially described from specimens collected in the Andaman Islands, was later reclassified as a synonym of this species.

***Scartelaos histophorus* (Valenciennes, 1837)**

Boleophthalmus histophorus Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1837:210, Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioïdes. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées. 12:1-507. [Mumbai, India; Ganges River].

Synonymized names

Apocryptes cantoris Day, (1871); *Boleophthalmus cantoris* Day, (1871); *Boleophthalmus glaucus* Day, (1876); *Scartelaos glaucus* Day, (1876) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common name

Walking goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra Mishra et al., (2019); Elsewhere – Pakistan to eastern Australia north to Ryukyu Ids (Parenti, 2021)

Remarks

The type locality of this species is India, from Maharashtra and West Bengal. It prefers mud flats in intertidal zones, where it hides just beneath a thin film of mud, leaving only its eyes exposed.

Subfamily sicydiinae

***Lentipes andamanicus* (Mukerji, 1935)**

Raogobius andamanicus Mukerji [D. D.] 1935:264, Notes on some rare and interesting fishes from the Andaman Islands, with descriptions of two new freshwater gobies. Records of the Indian Museum (Calcutta) 37(3): 259-277. [Andaman Islands, India]. Holotype (unique): ZSI F 12980/1.

Synonymized names

Raogobius andamanicus Mukerji, (1935) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India - Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Mukerji, 1935; Fricke et al., 2020; Rajan et al., 2013)

Remarks

The type locality of this species is the Andaman Islands, and it has not been recorded from any other locations. This suggests that the species may be endemic to the region.

***Sicyopterus griseus* (Day, 1877)**

Sicydium griseum Day [F.] 1877:140, Geographical distribution of Indian freshwater fishes.--Part I. The Acanthopterygii, spiny-rayed, Teleostean fishes. The Journal of the Linnean Society of London. Zoology v. 13 (no. 67): 138-155. [South Canara, India].

Synonymized names

Sicydium griseum Day, (1877) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh Water and Brackish (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka Mishra et al., (2019); Elsewhere – Srilanka (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks

The type locality of this species is India. It has been recorded exclusively from the mangrove ecosystems of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka. Its identification from Sri Lanka remains tentative (Parenti, 2021).

***Sicyopterus microcephalus* (Bleeker, 1855b)**

Sicydium microcephalus Bleeker [P.] 1855:437, Specierum piscium javanensium novarum vel minus cognitarum diagnoses adumbratae. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indie 7(3): 415-448. [Tjibiliong, Banten Province, Java, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Sicydium microcephalus Bleeker, (1855) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Fresh Water (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere – Java, Lombok, Celebes, Lesser Sunda, Timor and Irian Java (Parenti, 2021)

Remarks

This species has only been recorded from the island ecosystems of India. *Sicyopterus garra*, described by Hora in Annandale and Hora, (1925) from specimens collected in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands had its holotypes destroyed. Koumans, (1941) reviewed these and declared it synonymous with *S. microcephalus* (Parenti, 2021).

***Sicyopterus garra* Hora in Annandale and Hora, 1925**

Sicyopterus garra Hora [S. L.] in Annandale and Hora 1925:35, The freshwater fish from the Andaman Islands. Records of the Indian Museum (Calcutta) 27(2):33-41. [South Andaman Island, Andaman Islands]. Syntypes: ZSI F10831/1

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine (Jayasimhan et al., 2022)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Jayasimhan et al., 2022)

Remarks
This species has been recorded exclusively from the island ecosystems of India, with its type locality being the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Fricke et al., (2022) and Parenti, (2021) had previously accepted it as a synonym of *S. microcephalus* (Bleeker, 1855). However, recent fresh specimen collections from the type locality and subsequent genetic studies have shown that the species is not identical to *S. microcephalus* (Jayasimhan et al., 2022).

Sicyopterus hageni Popta, 1921
Sicyopterus hageni Popta [C. M. L.] 1921:211, Dritte Fortsetzung der Beschreibung von neuen Fischarten der Sunda-Expedition. Zoologische Mededeelingen (Leiden) 6(15): 203-214. [Sunda Islands, Indonesia].

Common Name
Hagens goby

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India overall Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere – Sunda Islands, Indonesia (Fricke et al., 2020)

Remarks
This species was accepted as a synonym of *S. microcephalus* by Keith et al., (2015) without any reason, as the species is distinguished through meristics in Keith et al., (2011) as well as these two species are also distinguishable through colour patterns (Parenti, 2021).

Family kraemeriidae
***Kraemeria samoensis* Steindachner, 1906**
Kraemeria samoensis Steindachner [F.] 1906:1409, [41] Zur Fischfauna der Samoa-Inseln. Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe 115 (1. Abth.): 1369-1425. [Samoa].

Synonymized names
Kraemeria samoensis merensis Whitley, (1935) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Samoan sand dart

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Fresh Water, Brackish, Marine, Reef Associated (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Lakshadweep Rajan et al., (2021); Elsewhere – Red Sea to South Africa, Seychelles, Samoa, Marshalls, New Caledonia (Parenti, 2021).

Remarks

This is the sole species from this family recorded in India, and it has been observed exclusively in Lakshadweep. It is typically found at tide-breaking points where tidal action is intense, favoring sandy and gravelly bottoms. The extensive intertidal shelves and the unique island ecosystems in the region likely contribute to this distribution pattern.

Family microdesmidae

***Gunnellichthys viridescens* Dawson, 1968**

Gunnellichthys viridescens Dawson [C. E.] 1968:61, Two new wormfishes (Gobioidea: Microdesmidae) from the Indian Ocean. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 81: 53-67. [West of the northwestern tip of Anonyme Island, between Anonyme and Mahé islands, Seychelles, depth 35-50 feet].

Synonymized names

Gunnelichthys viridescens Dawson, (1968) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Yellow stripe wormfish

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine; reef-associated (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere – Arabian Gulf, Seychelles, Maldives, Palau, Marshall Ids and Great Barrier Reef (Parenti, 2021).

Remarks

This species is typically reef-associated and prefers rocky or sandy gravel substratum with clean water.

***Nemateleotris decora* Randall and Allen, 1973**

Nemateleotris decora Randall [J. E.] and Allen [G. R.] 1973:361, A revision of the gobiid fish genus Nemateleotris, with descriptions of two new species. Quarterly Journal of the Taiwan Museum (Taipei) 26(3/4): 347-367. [Southwestern side of Augulupelu Reef, 7°15'33"N, 134°31'33"E, Palau Islands, Philippine Sea, western Pacific, depth 52 meters].

Common Name

Elegant firefish

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine; reef-associated (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere - La Pérouse Seamount, Réunion and Mauritius, east to Pohnpei and Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands and Taiwan, south to New Caledonia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This species is predominantly associated with reef environments, often found in pairs. It favors rocky or sandy gravel substrates with clean water. It typically hides in crevices or holes when the water becomes disturbed (Parenti, 2021).

***Nemateleotris magnifica* Fowler, 1938**

Nemateleotris magnificus Fowler [H. W.] 1938:132, Descriptions of new fishes obtained by the United States Bureau of Fisheries steamer "Albatross", chiefly in Philippine seas and adjacent waters. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 85(3032): 31-135. [Buka Buka Island, Gulf of Tomini, Sulawesi, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Nemaeleotris magnifica Fowler, (1938); *Nemateleotris magnificus* Fowler, (1938) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Fire goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine; reef-associated (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Rajan et al., (2013); Rajan et al., (2021); Elsewhere - South Africa, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Mascarenes, east to Hawaiian Islands, north to Amami Islands (southern Japan), Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Austral Islands (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

This species is primarily associated with reef environments, making the reef habitats of the Andamans and Lakshadweep particularly suitable for it.

***Parioglossus philippinus* (Herre, 1945b)**

Herreolus philippinus Herre [A. W. C. T.] 1945:14, Notes on fishes in the Zoological Museum of Stanford University. XIV.--A new genus and three new species of gobies from the Philippines. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 58: 11-15. [Santa Maria, Zamboanga Province, Mindanao, Philippines].

Synonymized names

Herreolus philippinus Herre, (1945); *Ptereleotris stigmaturus* Smith, (1845) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Philippine dartfish

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – India Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere – Madagascar, Philippines, and Papua New Guinea, Japan, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
Mostly reef-associated species. The exact collection locality is not mentioned in (Allen and Erdmann, 2012). Still, possibly the Andaman Islands and Lakshadweep are the most suitable locations for the species due to their preference for the reef-associated Habitat

***Parioglossus raoi* (Herre, 1939)**
Amblyeleotris (Andameleotris) raoi Herre [A. W. C. T.] 1939:346, On a collection of littoral and freshwater fishes from the Andaman Islands. Records of the Indian Museum (Calcutta) 41 (4): 327-372. [West coast of Guitar Island, Middle Andaman Island, Andaman Islands]. Holotype: ZSI (whereabouts unknown).

Synonymized names
Amblyeleotris raoi Herre, 1939 (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name
Raos hover goby

IUCN Status
Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Brackish, Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere – Persian Gulf east to Micronesia and Fiji, north to Yaeyama Islands and Japan (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
The type specimen was collected from Guitar Island in the Andaman Islands. It is primarily reported from both estuarine and purely marine areas with reef associations.

***Parioglossus winterbottomi* Suzuki, Yonezawa and Sakaue, 2010**
Parioglossus winterbottomi Suzuki [T.], Yonezawa [T.] and Sakaue [J.] 2010:41, Three new species of the ptereleotrid fish genus Parioglossus (Perciformes: Gobioidei) from Japan, Palau and India. Bulletin of the National Museum of Nature and Science (Ser. A) Supplement No. 4: 31-48. [Matla mudflats, Canning at South 24, Parganas District, West Bengal, India, 22°04'N, 88°38'E, from aquarium fish supplier].

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – West bengal (Suzuki et al., 2010)

Remarks
Although the habitat of the specimen is listed as marine, its collection locality suggests a preference for brackish environments, as it was obtained from the Matla River estuarine system in the Sunderban Biosphere Reserve, India. After a decade, this remains the only record of the species globally, indicating that it may be endemic to India.

***Ptereleotris caeruleomarginata* Allen, Erdmann and Cahyani, 2012**
Ptereleotris caeruleomarginata Allen [G. R.] and Erdmann [M. V.] 2012:1190, Reef fishes of the East Indies. Volumes I-III. Tropical Reef Research, Perth Australia. [Havelock Island, 12°03.297'N, 92°57.2525'E, Andaman Islands, depth 45 meters].

Common Name
Bluemargin dartfish

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine, Reef Associated (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution
India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Allen and Erdmann, (2012); Elsewhere – There are no records except India (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks
This species is generally associated with reef habitats, and despite a decade having passed since its initial discovery, there are no further records of it globally, including within India. It was first recorded from Havelock Island in the Andaman Islands.

***Ptereleotris cyanops* Kodeeswaran and Praveenraj, 2020**
Ptereleotris cyanops Kodeeswaran [P.] and Praveenraj [J.] 2020:424, A new species of dartfish of the genus Ptereleotris (Teleostei: Gobiidae) from the East Coast of India. Zootaxa 4861(3): 423-428. [Royapuram Fishing Harbour, Chennai Coast, Tamil Nadu, India, 13°07'24.49"N, 80°17'52.20"E].

IUCN Status
Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat
Marine (Kodeeswaran and Praveenraj, 2020)

Distribution
India – Chennai Coast, Bay of Bengal, eastern Indian Ocean (Fricke et al., 2012)

Remarks
Presumably, the species is endemic to the southeast coast of India. The species was differentiated by a black bar at the base of the pectoral fin, having a slightly truncate caudal fin with the 5th and 13th branched rays elongated as filaments, and the second dorsal and anal fin is not elevated anteriorly (Kodeeswaran and Praveenraj, 2020).

***Ptereleotris evides* (Jordan and Hubbs, 1925)**

Encaeura evides Jordan [D. S.] and Hubbs [C. L.] 1925:303, Record of fishes obtained by David Starr Jordan in Japan, 1922. Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum 10(2): 93-346. [Wakanoura, Wakayama Prefecture, Japan, Iind Sea].

Synonymized names

Encaeura evides Jordan and Hubbs, (1925); *Ptereleotris dispersus* Herre, (1927); *Ptereleotris evidens* Jordan and Hubbs, (1925); *Ptereleotris microlepis* sakurai Schmidt, (1931); *Ptereleotris tricolor* Smith, (1957); *Pterelossus evides* Jordan and Hubbs, (1925); *Vireosa sakurai* Schmidt, (1931) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Blackfin dartfish

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere – Red Sea, Africa, Madagascar, Seychelles, western Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll and Oeno (Pitcairn Group), Japan and Ogasawara Islands, Australia, New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Primarily linked to reef ecosystems, this species is confirmed by its distribution data to be observed exclusively within the Indian Island ecosystem. While juveniles often form groups, adults are typically found in pairs (Parenti, 2021).

***Ptereleotris hanae* (Jordan and Snyder, 1901)**

Vireosa hanae Jordan [D. S.] and Snyder [J. O.] 1901:38, A review of the gobioid fishes of Japan, with descriptions of twenty-one new species. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 24(1244): 33-132. [Off Misaki, Japan].

Synonymized names

Ptereleotris hannae Jordan and Snyder, (1901); *Vireosa hanae* Jordan and Snyder, (1901) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Blue hana goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere – Indonesia east to Samoa, Korea and Japan, Australia (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Primarily linked to reef ecosystems, this species is confirmed by its distribution data to be found exclusively within the Indian Island ecosystem. As adults, they are mostly observed in pairs and prefer to inhabit burrows created by alpheid shrimps, which are known to associate with gobies of the genus *Amblyeleotris* (Parenti, 2021).

***Ptereleotris heteroptera* (Bleeker, 1855a)**

Eleotris heteropterus Bleeker [P.] 1855:422, Negende bijdrage tot de kennis der ichthyologische fauna van Borneo. Zoetwatervisschen van Pontianak en Bandjermasin. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indie 9(3): 415-430. [Rivers, Bandjarmasin, Borneo; Barito and Martapura River estuary, Kalimantan Selatan, Indonesia, Java Sea, eastern Indian Ocean].

Synonymized names

Eleotris heteropterus Bleeker, (1855); *Ptereleotris heteropterus* Bleeker, (1855) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Blacktail goby

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere – Red Sea; Africa, Socotra, Seychelles and western Mascarenes, Hawaiian Islands, Marquesas Islands and Society Islands, Japan and Ogasawara Islands, Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Primarily associated with reef ecosystems, this species is confirmed by its distribution data to be present in the Indian Island ecosystem. It prefers hard, stony substrates and clean water, with adults typically found in pairs (Parenti, 2021).

***Ptereleotris microlepis* (Bleeker, 1856)**

Eleotris microlepis Bleeker [P.] 1856:102, Vijfde bijdrage tot de kennis der ichthyologische fauna van de Banda-eilanden. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indie 11(1): 93-110. [Banda Islands, Molucca Islands, Indonesia].

Synonymized names

Eleotris microlepis Bleeker, (1856); *Ptereleotris andamensis* Herre, (19390; *Ptereleotris letholepis* Clark, (1938); *Ptereleotris microlepis itomanensis* Aoyagi, (1949); *Ptereleotris playfairi* Whitley, (1933); *Pteroeleotris microlepis* Bleeker, (1856) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Blue gudgeon

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Rajan et al., (2013); Elsewhere – Red Sea, Africa, Persian Gulf and Madagascar, Hawaiian Islands, Line Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, Japan, Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga (Fricke et al., 2020).

Remarks

Primarily linked to reef ecosystems, this species is confirmed by distribution data from the Indian Island ecosystem. *Ptereleotris andamensis* Herre, (1939), originally described from specimens collected at Curlew Island, Stewart Sound in North Andaman, has been classified as a synonym of *P. microlepis*. The species favors hard, stony substrates and clean water, with adults typically observed in pairs (Parenti, 2021).

Family schindleriidae

***Schindleria pietschmanni* (Schindler, 1931)**

Hemiramphus pietschmanni Schindler [O.] 1931:2, Ein neuer Hemirhamphus aus dem Pazifischen Ozean. Anzeiger der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Klasse 68 (1): 2-3. [Leeward Islands, Hawaiian Islands].

Synonymized names

Hemiramphus pietschmanni Schindler, (1931) (WoRMS, 2022)

IUCN Status

Not Evaluated (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Lakshadweep Rajan et al., (2021); Elsewhere – Taiwan, Hawai, Taho (Froese and Pauly, 2024).

Remarks

Typically found in pure marine environments, this species is predominantly associated with reef habitats, which likely explains its presence in Lakshadweep. Only two species from this family are recorded in the Indian region, both of which are found exclusively in Lakshadweep.

***Schindleria praematura* (Schindler, 1930)**

Hemiramphus praematurus Schindler [O.] 1930:79, Ein neuer Hemirhamphus aus dem Pazifischen Ozean. Anzeiger der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe 67(9): 79-80. [Pearl and Hermes Reef, Hawaiian Islands].

Synonymized names

Hemiramphus praematurus Schindler, (1930); *Schindleria praematurus* Schindler, (1930) (WoRMS, 2022)

Common Name

Schindlers fish

IUCN Status

Least Concern (IUCN, 2022)

Habitat

Marine; reef-associated (Froese and Pauly, 2024)

Distribution

India – Lakshadweep Rajan et al., (2021); Elsewhere – South Africa, Madagascar, Japan, South China Sea, Australia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Line Islands, Hawaii (Froese and Pauly, 2024).

Remarks

Typically found in pure marine waters and closely associated with reef habitats, this species is likely observed in Lakshadweep due to these environmental preferences.

Doubtful species from India

***Eleotris feliceps* Blyth, 1860**

Eleotris feliceps Blyth [E.] 1860:146, Report on some fishes received chiefly from the Sitang River and its tributary streams, Tenasserim Provinces. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal 29(2): 138-174. [Port Blair, Andaman Islands].

Remarks

This species was described by Blyth, (1860) from freshwater specimens collected at Port Blair, Andaman, as per Larson's review on the *Gnatholepis* genus, where about of the specimen collected from Andaman is not known, and also the description made by Day, (1870a) based on a single specimen from the Museum of Calcutta does not give the record of the type specimen. Therefore, Larson, (2012) suspected that this species may belong to the *Gnatholepis* or *Asterropteryx* genera and *E. feliceps* is treated as a doubtful species reported from India.

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

Ctenogobius andhraensis Herre [A. W. C. T.] 1944:47, Notes on fishes in the Zoological Museum of Stanford University. XVII. New fishes from Johore and India. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 57:45-51. [Vizagapatam, India on beach]

Remarks

Parenti, (2021) enlisted A. *andhraensis* as a valid species from India, and the sole distribution is from Its type locality, which is in Andhra Pradesh. Whereas in the Catalogue of Fishes, the original description of the species *Ctenogobius andhraensis* is accepted as a synonym of Aulopareia cyanomos Bleeker, (1849) as per (Larson and Jaffar, 2022).

***Gobius russelii* Cuvier, 1829**

Gobius russelii Cuvier [G.] 1829:244, Le Règne Animal, distribué d'après son organisation, pour servir de base à l'histoire naturelle des animaux et d'introduction à l'anatomie comparée. Edition 2,2:1-406 [India].

Remarks

No specific type locality has been recorded for this species. Parenti (2021) listed *G. russelii* as a questionable synonym of *Glossogobius laticeps* (De Vis). However, the Catalogue of Fishes accepts *G. russelii* as a synonym of *G. giuris*. Given that *G. giuris* has many synonyms, a fresh collection along with morphological and molecular analysis from various parts of India would help clarify the different synonyms of this species.

***Eleotris danius* (Hamilton 1822)**

Atherina danius Hamilton [F.] 1822:222, 381 An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges and its branches. Edinburgh and London. 1-405. [Aiargunj, Mahananda River, India].

Remarks

Further investigation is required to confirm the present status of the species.

***Gobius bleekeri* Day, 1868**

Gobius bleekeri Day [F.] 1868:195, 381 On some new fishes from Madras. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1868(1):192-199. [Backwater, Madras, India].

Remarks

Further investigation is required to confirm the present status of the species. Status uncertain as per (Venkateswarlu and Rao, 1986).

***Gobius magniloquus* Day, 1878**

Gobius magniloquus Day [F.] 1876:296, Francis Day (1829-1889) and his collections of Indian fishes. Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) Historical Series 5(1): 1-189. [Madras, India]. Syntypes: ZSI 159 (1, lost).

Remarks

Requires fresh collection and further morphological study. Considered a doubtful species by Koumans, (1953) and possibly a species under the genus *Mugilogobius* according to (Larson, 2001).

***Gobiu splaniceps* Day, 1876**

Gobius planiceps Day [F.] 1876:296, The fishes of India; being a natural history of the fishes known to Inhabit the seas and fresh waters of India, Burma, and Ceylon. Part 2: 169-368. [Madras, India].

***Gobius sexfasciatus* Day, 1878**

Gobius sexfasciatus Day [F.] 1876:285, The fishes of India; being a natural history of the fishes known to Inhabit the seas and fresh waters of India, Burma, and Ceylon. Part 2: 169-36. [Madras, India]. Holotype (unique): ZSI 2870 (lost).

***Gobius zonalternans* Day, 1876**

Gobius zonalternans Day [F.] 1876:289, The fishes of India; being a natural history of the fishes known to Inhabit the seas and fresh waters of India, Burma, and Ceylon. Part 2: 169-36. [Adyair River, Madras, India]. Syntypes: ZSI 109 (1, lost), 110 (1, lost).

Remarks

A doubtful species as per Koumans, (1953).

***Stigmatogobius micrognathus* Visweswara Rao, 1972**

Stigmatogobius micrognathus Visweswara Rao [V.] 1971:50, New gobioids from Godavari estuary. Journal of the Zoological Society of India v. 23 (no. 1): 39-54. [Backwaters of Godavari Estuary, India].

Remarks

A doubtful species, as per (Kottelat, 2013). Possibly under the genus *Redigobius* or *Pseudogobius*, as per (Larson, 2010).

4. DISCUSSION

Since Koumans, (1941), there has been no comprehensive study on the distribution and diversity of Indian Gobiiformes. Consequently, e-databases like Fishbase, Catalogue of Fishes, and WoRMS have not been updated to reflect the presence of several Goby species in India. This present list confirms the presence of 258 Goobiformes species belonging to five families, namely Eleotridae, Gobiidae, Kraemeriidae, Microdesmidae, and Schindleriidae, which is 5.61 percent of the globally reported valid species only. Compared to global data, the recorded diversity of gobies in India is very low. As India is a megadiverse country, this data needs to be improved. Overall, ichthyofaunal diversity in India accounts for nearly 10% of globally reported species (Fricke et al., 2020; Banerjee et al., 2022). Ten species under Gobiiformes have been described from India and are considered doubtful.

Further investigation and collection of fresh specimens would help clarify the status of these species. *C. leptocephalus* Bleeker, (1876), *H. zonata* Fowler, (1934), *T. annosum* Winterbottom, (2003), *T. winterbottomi* Randall and Downing, (1994), *P. philippinus* Herre, (1945c);

all these five species have been reported from India as per the literature, but the specific localities have not been mentioned, so for these species, reinvestigation of the habitat from India is also essential. Several species have been described from India originally, and the type locality is from India. Nearly 60 reported species have a type locality in India, with 25 of these species being found exclusively within the country. Thorough studies of these 25 species across different regions of India are needed to confirm their endemicity, which will enhance conservation efforts.

Another 63 taxonomical names have been described from India previously, which are now accepted as synonyms of a valid species (Table 1). Gobies are mainly associated with estuarine or marine ecosystems. In India, only eight species are strictly freshwater, while the rest are primarily found in coastal states and islands. Specifically, one hundred eight species are purely marine, 14 are purely brackish, eight are purely freshwater, and 60 species can be observed in all three habitats (Figure 2). Almost 57 percent of the reported species are reef-associated, and 36 percent are associated with mangrove and mudflat habitats. Indian gobioid diversity is mainly reported from these two habitats. The ecological conditions of various habitats are different, but it is not rare to see the same species in different habitats, as there are no such hard-bound limits. Region-wise diversity shows that 67 of the reported species are only located along the mainland coastlines. In contrast, 111 species have been reported from only the island ecosystems of Lakshadweep and Andaman Nicobar Islands (Figure 3).

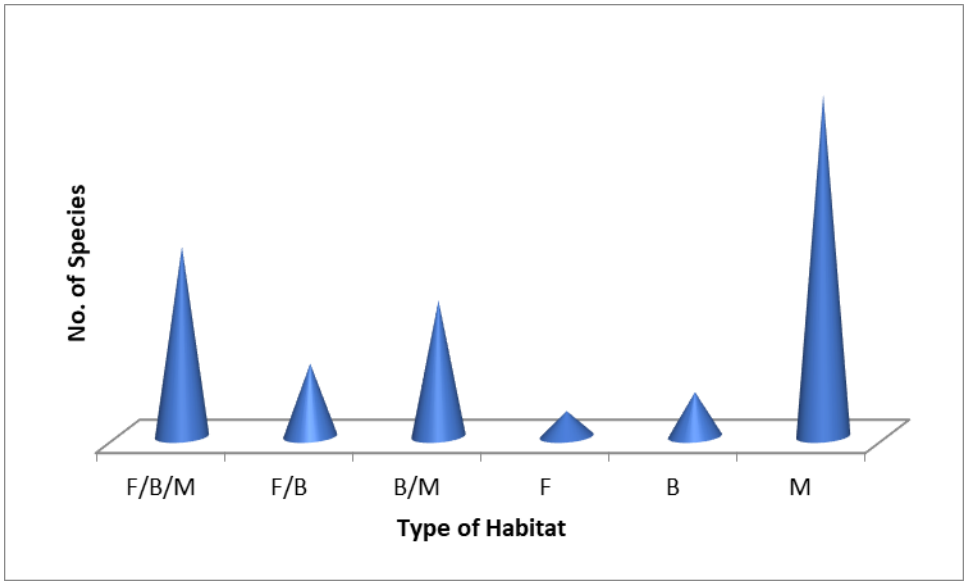

Figure 2 Habitat wise species diversity (F - Freshwater; B - Brackish water; M - Marinne water)

Maximus diversity of gobies is seen in Andaman and Nicobar Islands with 169 species, followed by Tamil Nadu with 86 species, Andhra Pradesh (71 sp.), West Bengal (63 sp.), Orissa (52 sp.), Kerala (35 sp.), Lakshadweep (33 sp.), Maharashtra (16 sp.), Karnataka (8 sp.), Gujrat (5 sp.), Mizoram (4 sp.), Tripura (2sp.) and Assam, Manipur, and Meghala, all three with one species each (Figure 4). The highest diversity in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is probably due to the presence of all three habitats in the region, and the cryptobenthic nature of this species group is very well suited to the island ecosystem. But then it is quite a question that the diversity from Lakshadweep is relatively less than that of the Andaman Nicobar Islands, and less work and study from the region may be a reason behind this.

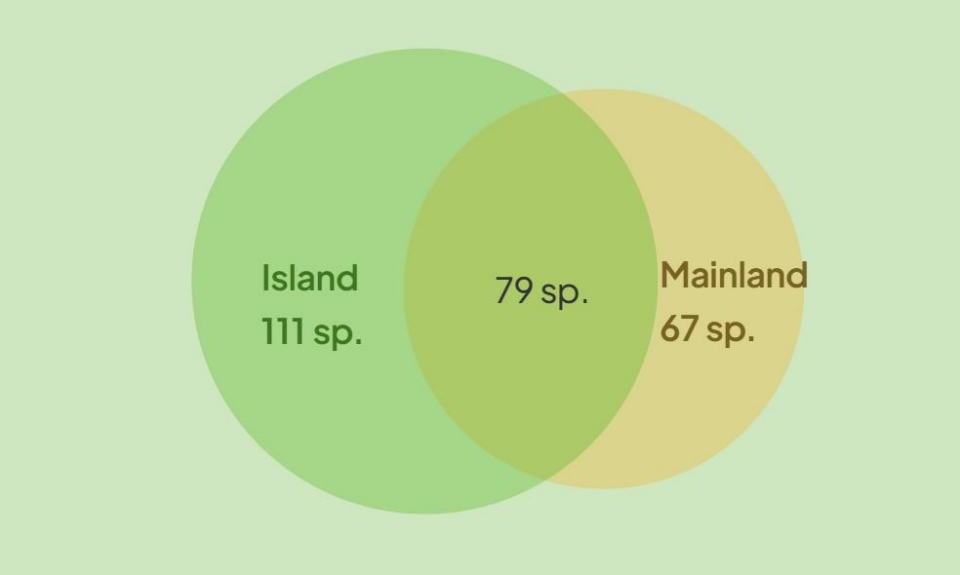

Figure 3 Distribution of Species on Indian island and mainland coast

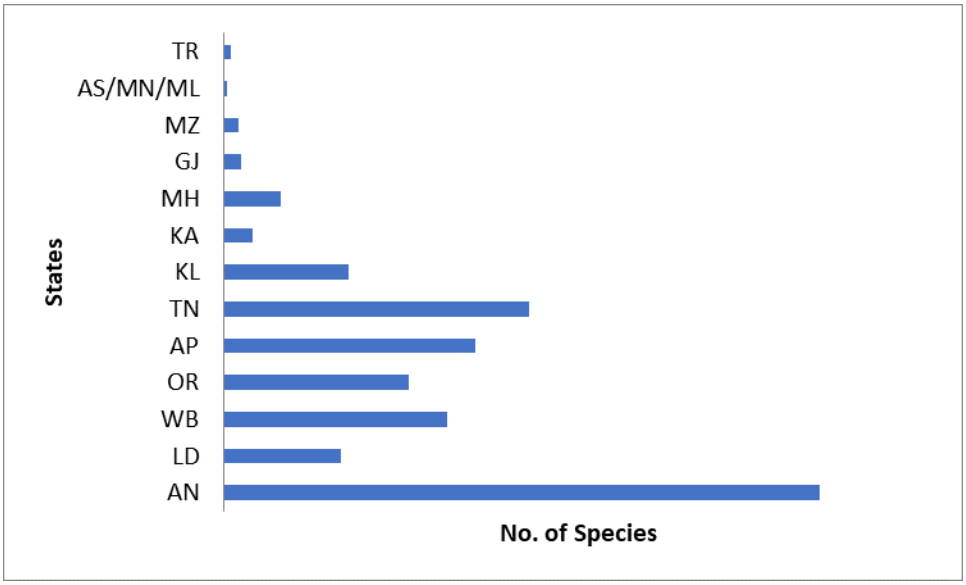

Figure 4 State-wise species Diversity (AN - Andaman and Nicobar Islands, LD – Lakshadweep, WB - West Bengal, OR – Orissa, AP - Andhra Pradesh, TN - Tamil Nadu, KL – Kerala, KA – Karnataka, MH – Maharashtra, GJ – Gujarat, MZ – Mizoram, AS – Assam, MN – Manipur, ML – Meghalaya, TR - Tripura)

Also, the diversity on the eastern side of India is relatively high compared to the western part of India. Habitat-wise, almost all the coastal states have the necessary habitats to support gobidae diversity, but the data shows otherwise. Ichthyofaunal study work, specifically on gobies, is relatively less prevalent in the western part of India. One hundred sixty-eight species have been reported from only the eastern side of India, only 17 species are reported from the western coast, while the rest, 73 species, are common on both sides of India. Recently, a significant focus has been given to this group of fishes due to their cryptic nature, close association with the habitat, and association with the benthic community. Habitat destruction is destroying several marine and estuarine habitats like coral reefs, seaweed beds, mangroves, and mudflats, essential for this group of fish to survive. As per IUCN criteria, 63% of the reported species belong to the least concern category, and for most of the species, the analysis was done in 2018.

However, nearly 24 percent of the species have not been evaluated by the IUCN, and 12 percent of the reported species are categorized as data deficient. Only three species, namely *G. erythrospilus* Bleeker, (1875), *G. minutus* Geevarghese and John, (1983), and *A. griseus* Day, (1876) are reported under the vulnerable category (Figure 5).

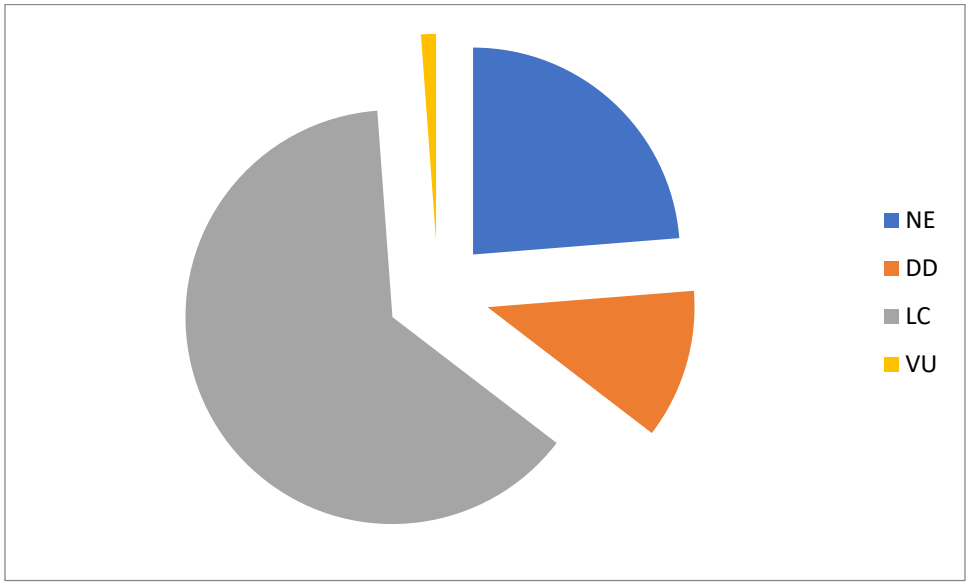

Figure 5 IUCN status-wise species diversity (NE - Not Evaluated; DD - Data Deficient; LC - Least Concern; VU - vulnerable)

5. CONCLUSION

The current study aims to prepare and verify the overall status of Indian gobies, nearly 70 years after the last comprehensive assessment. This work incorporates a review of gobioid fish reported from the Indian region. There was no recent, previously compiled record for specifically Indian gobies. This annotated list will serve as a foundation for future evaluations of this fish group in India, aiding in improved conservation efforts and the preservation of species-specific habitats.

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Authors' Contribution

Author CRS, collected data reviewed literature and finalized manuscript. Author AS, assisted in data collection literature review and draft manuscript preparation.

Conflicts of interests:

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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Ethical approval

The Animal ethical guidelines are followed in the study for species observation & identification.

Data and materials availability

All data associated with this study are present in the paper.

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