

**RESULTS OF A REEXAMINATION OF TYPES AND
SPECIMENS OF GOBIOID FISHES, WITH NOTES ON
THE FISHFAUNA OF THE SURROUNDINGS
OF BATAVIA**

by

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In preparing the volume of the Gobioidea in M. Weber and L. F. de Beaufort: *The Fishes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago*, several described species, collected in the Indo-Australian Archipelago or its surroundings, were not clear to me. Of a number of these the description was distinct enough to see what was meant with such a new species, but there were several species which I could not recognize from their description. Bleeker described a large number of new species, but, unfortunately, several of his descriptions are too vague to recognize the species. So many authors had described several species which proved, after comparison with Bleeker's type specimens or descriptions made after his types, to be either closely allied, or identical with species already described by Bleeker. In order to see whether the described species of authors were synonyms of already described species, or to reexamine the types in order to enlarge the descriptions, I visited several Museums and other Institutions in the United States of N. America, Honolulu, Australia, Philippines, Singapore and British India. During a stay in Batavia, I had the opportunity to make colour sketches of freshly-caught specimens and to go out and collect specimens myself.

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In the following notes, I have given under each Institution the species which I examined, with the name, the number in the collection, as given on their labels, followed by my notes on the specimens.

At the end of this paper I give a list of the publications, to which is referred throughout the paper and a list of publications. Under each publication I mention the species which I have seen during my trip and my opinion about them.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, NEW YORK

Gobius cliffordhopei Nichols.

8438, type, 1 sp., Tungting Lake, Hunan.

This species belongs to *Rhinogobius*. In addition to the description of Nichols, I can state that the number of scales in L.tr. is 9. There are no predorsal scales.

Gobius cheni Nichols.

9694, type, 1 sp., Hokou, northeastern Kiangsi.

It is a *Rhinogobius* and has L.tr. 10, predorsal scales about 4. The ventral fins are short, as Herre described them for *Rhinogobius*.

Bostrychus strigogenys Nichols.

13652, type, 1 sp., 162 mm, Upper Fly river, Papua, W. D.

The type agrees with the description. I noted that L.l. is about 110; L.tr. about 35; predorsal scales about 60. Height of body 6 in length, about 7 in total length. Head $3\frac{1}{2}$ in length, $4\frac{1}{5}$ in total length. Eye $5\frac{1}{2}$ in head, interorbital 2 eyediameters. Snout $1\frac{1}{2}$ eyediameter, tip before inferior margin of eye. Teeth in vomer distinct. Tongue rounded in front. About 4 mucous canals radiate under eye, 2 longitudinal ones over cheek. Open pores indistinct. Head totally scaled. Scales of body cycloid. D. 1 much lower than body. D. 2 and A. about $\frac{1}{2}$ of height of body. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ of length of head. V. as long as P. C. rounded, as long as head without snout.

The species is distinct from the other species of *Bostrichthys*, not only in its characters of scales, finrays etc., but also in its colour. The name becomes *Bostrichthys strigogenys* (Nichols).

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Butis leucurus Jordan & Seale.

51953, type, 1 sp., 73 mm, Negros, P. I.

The type does not show any differences with *Butis amboinensis* (Blkr.). The number of anal rays is I. 8.

Gnatholepis calliurus Jordan & Seale.

51994, type, Negros, coll. B. Dean.

The bottle contains 3 specimens one of which is indicated as type. It is a real *Gnatholepis*, having the gillopenings continued forward below.

Drombus palackyi Jordan & Seale.

51954, type, Negros, P. I.

This species is an *Acentrogobius*, there is no reason to place it into a new genus. It is very closely allied to *Acentrogobius viridipunctatus* (C. & V.), but differs in having about 24 predorsal scales instead of about 30. L.l. about 33; L.tr. 10. So the name becomes *Acentrogobius palackyi* (Jord. & Seale).

Glossogobius aglestes Jordan & Seale.

51948, type, Negros, P. I.

Belongs to *Glossogobius biocellatus* (C. & V.), as stated by Herre (1927, p. 156).

Valenciennea violifera Jordan & Seale.

51771.

The bottle contains 10 specimens from Apia, Samoa, coll. Jordan & Kellogg, of which 3 small ones (43—58 mm) and 7 larger ones (to 114 mm). One specimen of 105 mm has a label 51771. Identical with *Eleotriodes sexguttatus* (C. & V.).

Trimma caesiura Jordan & Seale.

51772 (not 31772), type, Apia.

The specimen shows the gillopening far continued forward below, isthmus narrow. The ventral fins are nearly totally separated, only a very short membrane between the inner rays. Scales L.tr. 7; predorsal scales 8.

Heteroleotris clara Jordan & Seale.

51773, type, Pago Pago.

This species does not belong to *Heteroleotris* but to *Xenisthmus*, and is identical with *Xenisthmus proriger* Snyder. The name becomes therefore *Xenisthmus clara* (Jord. & Seale).

Heteroleotris phaenna Jordan & Seale.

51786, type, Pago Pago.

The small specimen is now brown coloured. It is not a *Heteroleotris*, but I failed to see what it may be.

Vitreola sagitta Jordan & Seale.

51784, type, Pago Pago.

According to Fowler (1928, p. 425) and Whitley (1935a, p. 244) this species is identical with *Kraemeria samoensis* Steind. I think they are right here.

Vaimosa fontinalis Jordan & Seale.

51776, type, 1 sp., 50 mm, near Apia.

The type shows 35—36 scales in L.1.; 10—11 in L.tr.; predorsal scales about 18, the foremost not enlarged. Cheek naked, opercle scaled.

In the same bottle 9 other specimens of 24—55 mm. In their block-like pattern of colour the specimens are alike to certain *Stigmatogobius* species, e.g., *S. javanicus* (Blkr.).

Jordan, Tanaka & Snyder consider *Vaimosa* to be a synonym of *Mugilogobius* Smitt. I agree with them, so the name of *Vaimosa fontinalis* becomes *Mugilogobius fontinalis* (Jord. & Seale).

Vailima stevensoni Jordan & Seale.

51775, type, Gasegase riv. at Vaimosa, Samoa.

This species belongs to the Sicydiaphiinae. It has labial teeth in the lower lip, developed as a broad plate in which the teeth are visible. The ventral cusp is short, the finrays have many ramifications. The cusp is not adherent to the belly. Probably a synonym of *Stiphodon elegans* (Steind.).

Drombus tutuilae Jordan & Seale.

51770, type, Pago Pago.

The type shows L.l. about 30; L.tr. about 10. The ventral fins have a very weak basal membrane. I regard this specimen as a young *Callogobius sclateri* (Steind.).

Rhinogobius corallinus Jordan & Seale.

51780, type, 1 sp., Pago Pago.

The pectoral fin has free silklike rays, the tongue is notched. It is a young specimen of *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).

Rhinogobius muscarum Jordan & Seale.

51782, type, 1 sp., 13 mm, coral reef Pago Pago.

The type is now dark brown coloured. It is not possible to see its exact characters, but in general appearance it is similar to *Fusigobius neophytus* (Gthr.) and probably a synonym as stated by Fowler (1928, p. 411) and Tomiyama, (1936, p. 65).

Mapo crassiceps Jordan & Seale.

51777, type, Apia.

The bottle contains 5 specimens, one of which, of 64 mm, has a label 51777, the other specimens are smaller. On a second label is No. 02408.

The number of scales in L.l. is about 38, not 32. A synonym of *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).

Glossogobius vaisiganis Jordan & Seale.

51774, type, 1 sp., 78 mm, Vaisigano river near Apia.

Belongs to *Glossogobius biocellatus* (C. & V.).

Chaenogobius erythrops Jordan & Seale.

51781, type, 1 sp., 14 mm, Pago Pago.

The type has an elongate, compressed body, the head is depressed. The head is probably naked. The number of dorsal and anal finrays is not distinct. The described "teeth on vomer, none on palatines" are not distinct.

The tongue is notched. Tip of snout is before middle of eye. In lower jaw on each side of symphysis a weak canine tooth. Ventral cusp short, like in *Rhinogobius*, not adherent to belly. I did not find labial teeth. The mouth is nearly horizontal. It is not a *Chaenogobius*. It belongs to the Sicydiaphiinae, and is allied to *Gobiopterus*. As several characters are not clear, I do not think it advisable to create a new genus for this species.

Mars strigilliceps Jordan & Seale.

51778, type, 1 sp., 50 mm, Apia.

The type agrees with the description. I noted that the snout is short, tip below inferior margin of eye. L.tr. about 18; predorsal scales about 22. The head is scaled from a little behind the eye. The teeth in vomer are quite distinct. In general appearance the species is alike a *Callogobius*, but the genus is quite distinct in having the vomerine teeth. The basal membrane of ventral fins is well developed.

Kelloggella cardinalis Jordan & Seale.

51785, type, Pago Pago.

The type agrees fully with the description.

Sicyopterus tauae Jordan & Seale.

51787 (not 51786 as published), type, 1 sp., Vaisigano river, Apia.

I fail to find differences with *Sicyopterus gymnauchen* (Blkr.).

Eleotris balia Jordan & Seale.

52082, type, 1 sp., 135 mm, Hongkong, coll. P. L. Jouy.

Belongs to *Eleotris oxycephalus* Temm. & Schl.

Rhinogobius lungi Jordan & Seale.

53069, type, Panay, P. I.

I agree with Herre (1927, p. 191) that this name is a synonym of *Ctenogobius criniger* (C. & V.).

Oplopomus vergens Jordan & Seale.

The bottle contains 2 specimens and is labelled 93209, Cavite, P. I., Dr. G. A. Lung. On labels in the bottle is indicated 53072 and 53071 cotype.

This name is a synonym of *Oplopomus caninoides* (Blkr.).

Glossogobius campbellianus Jordan & Seale.

61051, type, 1 sp., 33 mm, Buitenzorg, Java.

Belongs to *Pseudogobiopsis oligactis* (Blkr.).

Hetereleotris arenarius Snyder.

62237, type, Naha, Okinawa, Japan.

This species does not belong to *Hetereleotris*. H. M. Smith (1931a, p. 39) described a new genus and species *Pipidonia quinquecincta*. This species is identical with *Hetereleotris arenarius*. The name becomes therefore *Pipidonia arenarius* (Snyd.) as stated by Tomiyama (1936, p. 93). The ventral fins are united at the base, a basal membrane was not found by me.

Gnatholepis sindonis Snyder.

62238, type, 1 sp., 110 mm, Naha market, Okinawa.

The scales in L.l. are about 30, not 24 as stated by Snyder. The gill-openings are not continued forward below, so the species belongs to *Acen-trogobius* and is a synonym of *A. puntang* (Blkr.).

Amblygobius naraharae Snyder.

62239, type, Naha, Okinawa.

The type agrees fully with *Quisquilius profundus* M. Weber and *Gobio-morphus cinctus* Regan. These names are synonyms of *Quisquilius eugenius* Jord. & Everm.

Doryptena okinawae Snyder.

62240, type, 1 sp., 64 mm, Naha, Okinawa.

This species is totally similar to *Callogobius hasseltii* (Blkr.). It is only a little more slender, height of body 6.2 instead of 6. The scales of head and nape are rudimentary. I regard it as a synonym of *Callogobius hasseltii* (Blkr.), as already remarked by Tomiyama (1936, p. 84).

Doryptena tanegasimae Snyder.

62241, type, 1 sp., 96 mm, Tanegashima.

The number of scales in L.l. is not 57 as stated by Snyder, but 75. It is a good species of *Callogobius* and has, as already stated by Tomiyama (1936, p. 84) the name *Callogobius tanegasimae* (Snyd.).

Xenisthmus proriger Snyder.

62242, type, Naha, Okinawa.

The species is an Eleotrid fish, having the ventrals separated. The palatins may be toothed. It is a synonym of *Hetereleotris clara* Jord. & Seale, as stated by Tomiyama (1936, p. 49) with a?. As *Hetereleotris* is totally different from this genus, the name becomes *Xenisthmus clara* (Jord. & Seale).

Zonogobius boreus Snyder.

62953, type, Misaki, Japan.

The type agrees in all respects with *Zonogobius semidoliatus* (C. & V.), only the body is a little more slender, height $3\frac{1}{2}$ in length, instead of $2\frac{2}{3}$ —3 in length. I regard it as a synonym of *Zonogobius semidoliatus* (C. & V.).

Expedio parvulus Snyder.

62954, type, Misaki, Japan.

Tomiyama (1936, p. 51) regards it as a *Luciogobius guttatus* without ventral fins. I think he is right in naming it *Luciogobius guttatus parvulus* (Snyd.).

Inu koma Snyder.

62955, type, 1 sp., 39 mm, Misaki.

Inu ama Snyder.

62956, type, 1 sp., 40 mm, Misaki.

I think Tomiyama (1936, p. 52—53) is right in regarding *Inu koma* and *ama* as subspecies of *Luciogobius guttatus* Gill.

Clariger exilis Snyder.

68242, type, 1 sp., 32 mm, Tanegashima, Japan.

This species is an *Astrabe*, as stated by Tomiyama (1936, p. 53).

Mapo mearnsi Evermann & Seale.

55624, type, Zamboanga, Mindanao.

A synonym of *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).

Gobius calderae Evermann & Seale.

55625 (not 53625), type, Caldera Bay, Zamboanga, Mindanao.

The type agrees fully with *Acentrogobius ornatus* (Rüpp.). The pectoral fin has some free silklike rays.

Mistichthys luzonensis H. M. Smith.

50303, types, Lake Buhi.

Though very close to *Gobiopterus* I provisionally retain *Mistichthys* as a separate genus.

Gobius sternbergi H. M. Smith.

50536, types, Lake Buhi, P. I.

The types show D. 1 VI, not V. L.1. about 27; L.tr. 8; predorsal scales 12. The cheeks are naked, not scaled as stated by Dr. Smith. I cannot find

differences with *Gobius dispar* Peters. Herre (1927) erected for *Gobius sternbergi* a new genus *Redigobius*; though the characters of this genus are not right, the name is not to be rejected, according to art. 32 of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature, therefore the name *Cyprinogobius* of Koumans (1937) becomes a synonym of *Redigobius* Herre (1927).

Illana cacabet Smith & Seale.

55622, type, 1 sp., about 85 mm, Rio Grande, Mindanao.

Koumans (1935, p. 143) places this species already in the synonymy of *Illana bicirrhosus* (M. Weber). The type shows L.tr. 9 instead of 8.

Caragobius typhlops Smith & Seale.

55619, type, Rio Grande, Mindanao.

The described "small pore or slit on nuchal region just above gill-slit opening into a pit or cavity separate from gill-cavity" is probably only a slit in the skin, as there is no cavity underneath. Therefore I regard *Caragobius* to belong to the Taenioiinae. Probably a synonym of *Brachyamblyopus*.

Ruppellia lacunicola Kendall & Goldsborough.

66006, type, 1 sp., 20 mm, lagoon at Fakarava, Paumotu Islands.

Identical with *Paragobiodon echinocephalus* (Rüpp.).

Paragobioides grandoculis Kendall & Goldsborough.

65975, type, Marshall Islands.

The ventral fins are separate and formed as in Blenniid fishes; the number of finrays could not be counted. It does not belong to the Gobioidca.

Gobiella pellucida H. M. Smith.

90312, types, Bangkok.

L.l. about 25; L.tr. 8. The scales begin below D. 1. In the male the teeth are probably in one row, on each side 9 canines. In lower jaw anteriorly 4 caninoid teeth on each side, followed by a row of small teeth; on each side of symphysis a large canine.

The genus belongs to the Sicydiaphiinae, it is identical with *Cobiop-terus chuno* (H. B.), as stated by Mukerji (1936).

Eugnathogobius microps H. M. Smith.

90316, type, Bangpakong river, Siam.

Probably a good genus and species. The number of the rays of the dorsal fins is not distinct. The anal fin has I. 6.

Pipidonia quinquecincta H. M. Smith.

90317, type, 1 sp., 26 mm, Koh Pipidon, west coast of Siam.

The type agrees fully with *Heteroleotris arenarius* Snyder, which species is, however, not a *Heteroleotris*. As Tomiyama (1936, p. 93) indicated with a ?, these names are synonyms. The name becomes *Pipidonia arenarius* (Snyder). The first dorsal fin has 6 rays, instead of 5, as stated by Dr. Smith.

Paragobiodon kerri H. M. Smith.

90319, type, 1 sp., 15 mm, Koh Tao, Gulf of Siam.

This name becomes a synonym of *Paragobiodon echinocephalus* (Rüpp.), as *melanosomus* and *xanthosomus* are to be united with *Paragobiodon echinocephalus* (Rüpp.).

Rhinogobius simulans H. M. Smith (*similis* Smith non Gill).

90320, type, 1 sp., 77 mm, Bandon Bight, Gulf of Siam.

The type agrees fully with *Acentrogobius caninus* (C. & V.). Dr. Smith gives some differences between *R. simulans* and *caninus*, but I fail to find these differences.

Rhinogobius atripinnatus H. M. Smith.

90321, type, Gulf of Siam.

The type is identical with *Acentrogobius chlorostigmatoides* (Blkr.) and has about 30 scales in L. 1. and 23 predorsal scales. The dark colour of the fins is often found in this species.

Cryptocentrus leonis H. M. Smith.

90322, type, estuary Chantabun river, Siam.

Agrees fully with *Cryptocentrus diproctotaenia* Blkr., except that the anal fin has 3 brown stripes instead of 2.

Apocryptodon malcolmi H. M. Smith.

90323, type, mouth of Chantabun river, Siam.

The type is identical with *Apocryptodon glyphisodon* (Blkr.). It has L.i. about 55; L.tr. 13; predorsal scales about 20.

Coryphopterus bernadoui Jordan & Starks.

51499, type, 1 sp., 125 mm, "probably Korea".

The type shows D. 2 I. 9; A. I. 9; L.l. about 30; predorsal scales 20. It is an *Acentrogobius caninus* (C. & V.).

Trifissus ioturus Jordan & Snyder.

49403, type, Bay of Tokyo.

As Tomiyama (1933) showed, *Tridentiger bifasciatus* Steind. is a synonym of *Tridentiger trigonocephalus* (Gill). Jordan, Tanaka & Snyder (1913,

p. 359) state *Trifissus ioturus* as a synonym of *Tridentiger bifasciatus*. So, as Tomiyama (1936, p. 96) has remarked, *Trifissus ioturus* is a synonym of *Tridentiger trigonocephalus* (Gill).

Aboma tsushima Jordan & Snyder.

45351, type, Sasima, Tsushima, Japan.

I think that Tomiyama (1936, p. 84) is not right in uniting *Aboma* with *Acanthogobius*. I think he is right in regarding *tsushima* as a synonym of *Gobius lactipes* Hilgendorf. The name becomes therefore *Aboma lactipes* (Hilgendorf).

Ranulina fimbriidens Jordan & Starks.

55633, type, Port Arthur.

I agree with Herre (1927, p. 272) who regards this name as a synonym of *Lophiogobius ocellicauda* Gthr.

Taenioides abbotti Jordan & Starks.

55634, type, 1 sp., 85 mm, Port Arthur.

Body elongate compressed, height 9 in length, 11 in total length. Head compressed, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in total. No scales visible. Eye very small. Maxillary $2\frac{1}{4}$ in head. Mouth oblique. No barbels seen. Teeth in upper jaw in 2 rows, outer row canines (about 3 on each side), inner row smaller. In lower jaw teeth in 2 rows, outer row canines (3 on each side), inner row smaller. On each side of symphysis a canine. P. and V. about $\frac{9}{10}$ of head. Length of head goes $1\frac{1}{2} \times$ in distance from base of V. to vent.

With Tomiyama (1936, p. 102) I consider this name a synonym of *Gobioides rubicundus* H. B. As I keep *Odontamblyopus* separated from *Taenioides*, the name becomes *Odontamblyopus rubicundus* (H. B.).

Chlamydes laticeps Jenkins.

50716, type, 1 sp., 210 mm, Honolulu.

Of the type I made a description as follows:

D. 1 VI; D. 2 I. 9; A. I. 8; P. about 19; L.l. 38; L.tr. 14; predorsal scales about 22.

Body elongate, anteriorly cylindrical, posteriorly compressed. Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ in length. Head depressed, 3 in length. Eye 4 in head, interorbital $\frac{1}{4}$ eyediameter. Snout as long as eye, tip before inferior part of eye. Mouth nearly horizontal. Jaws equal, maxillary extends to middle of eye. Teeth in several rows, outer a little enlarged. Tongue?. D. 1 lower than body, middle rays the longest. C. rounded, as long as postorbital part of head. P. oblong, as long as head without snout; with some free rays. V. united, short. Head scaled from

behind eye. Cheek and opercle scaled. Scales ctenoid posteriorly, becoming cycloid below D. 1. Colour brown.

In its characters this species is closely allied to *Bathygobius petrophilus* (Blkr.) and *fuscus* (Rüpp.), being intermediate between these species. *Chlamydes* therefore is a synonym of *Bathygobius*.

Gobionellus lonchotus Jenkins.

50698, type, Honolulu.

In general appearance this species is similar to an *Oxyurichthys*. It has, however, the teeth in front of upper jaw in 3—4 rows, while in *Oxyurichthys* there is one row. Therefore I regard it to belong to *Gobionellus*.

Opua nephodes E. K. Jordan.

87419, type, Honolulu market.

This species belongs to *Acentrogobius*. It has about 28 scales in L.l., and 10—12 predorsal scales. Very close to *A. ornatus* (Rüpp.) but the upper half of operculum is scaled.

Euctenogobius badius Gill.

6091, Amazon river, Edwards, probably type.

Ginsburg (1933, p. 19—23) gives a description and remarks on this specimen. I agree with him that *Euctenogobius* is very close to *Awaous*. The only difference is that the teeth in upper jaw are placed in one row. The tongue is truncate to feebly emarginate. There are fleshy flaps on inner edge of shouldergirdle. The number of scales is L.l. 55; L.tr. 13—14; predorsal scales about 23.

Kelloggella spec.

72726, 2 spp., 25 and 17 mm, Java, Pelaboean Ratoe, Preanger, Oct. 1909, coll. Bryant & Palmer.

The specimen of 25 mm is similar to a *Kelloggella*. D. 1 VI; D. 2 12; A. 8, and agrees with the description of *Kelloggella*. It is not certain whether it is identical with *K. cardinalis*. Except the number of finrays, the characters agree with this species.

I have never seen such a fish from Java, it seems to me that the locality may be wrong.

Micropercops dabryi Fowler & Bean.

83982, type, Soochow, China.

A good species and genus of the Eleotridae.

Eleotrica cableae Ginsburg.

65517, type, Chatham Isl., Galapagos Archipelago.

A good genus and species.

Bollmania litura Ginsburg.

93797, holotype, Caroline, Sta. 59, 1 sp., 56 mm.

Belongs to *Bollmannia*, probably a good species.

Quisquilius eugenius Jordan & Evermann.

1140 of collection Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., 2 spp., Honolulu, U.S.F.C., 1901.

The two specimens are scaled on head above behind eye and on upper parts of cheek and opercle. They agree fully with the description of *Quisquilius profundus* M. Weber, which name therefore becomes a synonym.

Gnatholepis knighti Jordan & Evermann.

78072, type, Hawaii.

Koumans (1935, p. 135) mentions this name with a? as a synonym of *Acentrogobius cauerensis* (Blkr.). After examining the type specimen, this proved to be right. The gillopenings are not continued forward below, so *G. knighti* is no *Gnatholepis*.

Bollmannia chlamydes Jordan.

41234, lectotype by Ginsburg, Sept. 10, 1934; 41489, paratype, 08° N, 79° W, Albatross, 2 spp.

27—28 deciduous ctenoid scales in L.l. Cheek and opercle scaled with a few large deciduous cycloid scales. Snout about as long as eye. 2 open pores in a median line in interorbital.

Synechogobius heterolepidotus.

6292, type?, 1 sp., 82 mm standardlength. Probably collected in Japan by Stimpson.

This specimen does not belong to *Synechogobius*, but is an *Oxyurichthys*, as it has D. 1 VI and the teeth in upper jaw in one row. It agrees fully with *O. auchenolepis* Blkr. I do not know who described *Synechogobius heterolepidotus*.

Here I note that among the Gobioid Fishes, mentioned by Fowler and Bean (1927, p. 11):

87928, *Butis butis*, 1 sp., Batavia, is *Butis melanostigma* (Blkr.).

87966, *Euctenogobius cristatus*, 2 spp., Batavia, is *Oxyurichthys tentacularis* (C. & V.).

87956, 87957, *Gobiodon citrinus*, 1 sp. + 4 sp. + 3 sp., Poeloe Toekoes P. Tikoes near Benkoelen?), is *Gobiodon erythrospilus* Blkr.

88040, *Bathygobius poecilichthys*, 2 spp., Benkoelen, is *B. fuscus* (Rüpp.).

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, PHILADELPHIA

Gobius venustulus Fowler.

27799, type, 2 spp., 72 and about 80 mm, Padang, Sumatra.

These agree fully with *Acentrogobius ornatus* (Rüpp.). The number of scales in L.l. is 28, not 25 as given by Fowler.

Gigantogobius jordani Fowler.

The type of this species could not be found, when I was in Philadelphia; probably it is still present there. I think the name is a synonym of *Oryzoleotris marmorata* (Blkr.).

Butis butis (Hamilton).

Wistar Institute of Anatomy, 4 spp., Borneo, Furness, 1898.

3 specimens belong to *Butis melanostigma* (Blkr.), one specimen to *Butis amboinensis* (Blkr.).

Chaenogobius megacephalus Fowler.

13900, Wistar Institute of Anatomy, type, Borneo.

The scales of the type are lost for the greater part. As it has fleshy flaps on inner edge of shouldergirdle and an emarginate tongue, I bring it into *Awaous*. As the number of scales is not distinct, I could not indicate the species.

Drombus maculipinnis Fowler.

47549, type, Philippine Islands.

The type belongs to *Callogobius*. The numbers of scales are not distinct. L.l. 27. Head probably scaled between the ridges on cheek and opercle. The species is closely allied or identical with *Callogobius sclateri* (Steind.). From *C. centrolepis* M. Weber it differs in having D. 2 I. 9 instead of I. 7.

Aparrius acutipinnis (Val.).

56284, specimen, ten miles north of Padang Baai, Eastern Bali, Nov. 1932, R. M. de Schauensee.

It is an *Oligolepis acutipennis* (C. & V.).

Gobius atripinnis Fowler.

56285, type, 56286, paratype, Sanoer, S. E. Bali, Nov. 1932, R. M. de Schauensee. Agree fully with *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).

Rhinogobius multifasciatus Herre.

56300, 56294—299, specimens, Den Pasar, S. Bali, Nov. 1932, R. M. de Schauensee.

The specimens do not belong to *R. multifasciatus* Herre, which name is a synonym of *Ctenogobius notophthalmus* Blkr., but to *Ct. grammatogaster* Blkr.

Rhinogobius nebulosus (Forskål).

56287—93, 56301—33, specimens, Den Pasar, S. Bali, Nov. 1932, R. M. de Schauensee.

The specimens do not belong to *Ctenogobius criniger* (C. & V.), which name probably is a synonym of *Gobius nebulosus* Forsk., but to *Ctenogobius cylindricus* Blkr.

Rhinogobius baliuroides (Blkr.).

56334—43, specimens, Den Pasar, S. Bali, Nov. 1932. R. M. de Schauensee.

Koumans (1935, p. 142) stated already that *Gobius baliuroides* Blkr. is a doubtful species. Several authors have given remarks on specimens, which they described as belonging to this species.

The specimens from Den Pasar belong to *Ctenogobius criniger* (C. & V.).

Rhinogobius atribranchiostegus Fowler.

56333, type, 1 sp., 32 mm, Den Pasar, S. Bali, Nov. 1932, R. M. de Schauensee.

This specimen is published upon by Fowler (1934a, p. 82, figs. 24 and 25) as *R. melanobranchus*. It agrees fully with *Acentrogobius reichei* (Blkr.), but has the branchiostegal membrane dark coloured. So I regard it as a variety *melanobranchus* of this species.

Rhinogobius umbra Fowler (published as *Vaimosa umbra* Fowler).

55344, type, 55345—48, paratypes, Den Pasar, S. Bali, Nov. 1932, R. M. de Schauensee.

The type and paratypes agree with *Acentrogobius caninus* (C. & V.).

Waitea mystacina (Val.).

56354, specimen, Den Pasar, S. Bali, Nov. 1932, R. M. de Schauensee.

This specimen agrees with the description.

Callieleotris platycephalus Fowler.

60009, type, 60010, paratype, Bangkok, Siam, March 11, 1933, R. M. de Schauensee.

Belongs to *Oxyeleotris marmorata* (Blkr.), as stated by Fowler (1935, p. 160).

Vaimosa siamensis Fowler.

03126—28, Bangkok, Siam, May, 1934, R. M. de Schauensee, therefore not the type.

Belongs to *Pseudogobiopsis oligactis* (Blkr.).

Rhinogobius chiengmaiensis Fowler.

59774, type, Chieng Mai, N. Siam, Dec. 30, 1932, R. M. de Schauensee.

The teeth are placed in several rows, outer row enlarged. The number of scales in L.1. is about 28; L.tr. 7; predorsal scales 2—3. It is an *Oligolepis*, allied to *O. cylindriceps* (Hora).

Boleophthalmus smithi Fowler.

60019, type, Bangkok, Siam, March 12, 1933, R. M. de Schauensee.

Belongs to *Pseudapocryptes lanceolatus* (Bl. Schn.). The number of fin-rays is D. 2 I. 30 (not 26); A. I. 29 (not 28).

Boleophthalmus smithi Fowler.

60020, type, 60021—22, paratypes, Bangkok, Siam, March 12, 1933; R. M. de Schauensee, 60023, specimen, ibidem, March 11, 1933.

Belongs to *Parapocryptes*, probably a synonym of *P. serperaster* (Rich.).

Aparrius acutipinnis (Val.).

55064, Natal coast, from stomach of deep sea fish, 1931.

L.l. about 55. It has a strong resemblance to an *Oxyurichthys*, but has more rows of teeth in upper jaw. In lower jaw on each side 2 canines. No fleshy flaps on shouldergirdle. Caudal fin pointed. Too much mutilated to determine with certainty. It is in every case not an *Aparrius acutipinnis*.

Here I note my identifications of the specimens collected by R. M. de Schauensee and published by Fowler (1935, p. 160) as *Butis butis* (H. B.).

62023-39, Bangkok, Siam, May 1934, 17 spp., *Butis melanostigma* (Blkr.).

63052-53, Bangkok, Siam, Sept. 1934, 2 spp., *Butis melanostigma* (Blkr.).

63040-51, Keng Sok, Siam, Feb. 3, 1934, 12 spp., young specimens of *Butis butis* (H. B.) and *melanostigma* (Blkr.).

63115, Pakman, Aug. 28, 1934, 1 sp., *Prionobutis koilomatodon* (Blkr.).

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY AT HARVARD
COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE (MASS.)

Gobiodon atrangulatus Garman.

28291, type, 1 sp., 29 mm, Nairai, Fiji Isl.

A synonym of *Gobiodon erythrospilus* Blkr.

Gobioides totoyensis Garman.

28292, type, 1 sp., 48 mm, Totoya, Fiji Isl.

Close to *Amblyotrypauchen arctcephalus* (Alcock), differing in having the anterior part of body naked.

Gobius australis (Ogilby).

33110, 3 spp., Bridge town, W. Australia, Darlington, 1931.

These specimens do not belong to *Gillichthys australis* Ogilby, which is a synonym of *Redigobius microphthalmus* (Gthr.). They agree fully with

Stigmatogobius javanicus (Blkr.), but have 10 predorsal scales instead of 6—8, as was known till now.

Rhinogobius viridipunctatus (Val.).

34113, 1 sp., Dar es Salaam, Th. Barbour.

Agrees with *Acentrogobius viridipunctatus* (C. & V.), but has about 12 scales in L.tr. instead of 10.

Gobius lidwilli McCulloch.

33078, 2 spp., West Wallaby I., W. Australia, Allen Shevell, 1931.

The specimens do not belong to *Gobius lidwilli* McCulloch, which species is a *Berowra*, but to *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).

MUSEUM OF ZOOLOGY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN,
ANN ARBOR (MICH.)

Among interesting specimens I found

Fusigobius neophytus (Gthr.), 2 spp., 36—44 mm, from Island Hoorn in the Bay of Batavia, collected May 15, 1929 by C. L. Hubbs and parties. This species was not yet recorded from the Indo-Australian Archipelago.

Acentrogobius globiceps (Hora), 19 spp., 27—43 mm, from the Old Harbor Canal of Batavia, collected May 8, 1929 by C. L. Hubbs. This species was till now only known from the Chilka Lake in British India. When I visited Java, I found this species in some other localities. The Old Harbor Canal is now the mouth of the river Tjiliwong and therefore for the greater part freshwater. Formerly the water was brackish.

Redigobius dispar (Peters), 1 sp., ♀, 55 mm, from Old Harbor Canal of Batavia, May 8, 1929, C. L. Hubbs, probably belongs to this species. The body is higher than in *Stigmatogobius*, height of body $3\frac{1}{2}$ in length. Head a little compressed, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in length. Eye 3 in head. L.l. 30; L.tr. 8—9; predorsal scales about 10, the foremost is a little enlarged. Colour brown with darker spots. D. 1 with a light longitudinal stripe. D. 2 with 3 rows of spots. *Redigobius dispar* was till now not recorded from the Indo-Australian Archipelago.

Henicichthys foraminosus Tanaka, 1 sp. from Japan, Tomyama Bay near Namerikawa, August 11—12, 1929, coll. Hubbs & Pakarnto. This species is probably congeneric with *Australaphia annona* Whitley. The ventral fins are separate. Teeth large, also on the tongue. The gillopenings are continued far forward below, and free from isthmus. A bony stay from eye to operculum. I cannot regard *Henicichthys* as a Gobioid fish.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, CHICAGO

Alepideleotris tigris Herre.

17348, type, 1 sp., 48 mm¹).

Agrees fully with *Eleotrica cableae* Ginsburg. Myers (1936, p. 129) stated that these names are synonyms.

Boroda malua Herre.

17349, type, 1 sp., 410 mm, 17350, paratype, 1 sp., 275 mm, 17351, paratype, 1 sp., 275 mm.

A synonym of *Oxyeleotris lineolatus* (Steind.).

Macgregorella badia Herre.

17373, type, 1 sp., 58 mm.

L.tr. 16, not 18 as published by Herre. Head scaled on cheek and opercle, not naked as stated by Herre. A synonym of *Callogobius hasseltii* (Blkr.).

Macgregorella santa Herre.

17374, type, 1 sp., 63 mm.

L.tr. 12, not 14—16 as published by Herre. A synonym of *Callogobius liolepis* (Blkr. M. S.) Koumans.

Gnatholepis corletti Herre.

17367, type, 1 sp., 31 mm.

A. I. 10. The gillopenings are not continued forward below, therefore it is not a *Gnatholepis*. A synonym of *Acentrogobius cauerensis* (Blkr.).

Glossogobius koragensis Herre.

17365, type, 1 sp., 180 mm.

A synonym of *Glossogobius giuris* (H. B.).

Vaimosa balteata Herre.

17386, type, 1 sp., 26 mm.

This species belongs to *Acentrogobius*, not to *Vaimosa*.

Vaimosa osgoodi Herre.

17387, type, 1 sp., 21 mm.

Eye 3 in head, not 2.5 to 2.6. The type agrees fully with *Pseudogobioopsis römeri* (M. Weber), only the eye is 3 in head instead of $4\frac{1}{2}$; but as it is

1) Herre takes the length of his specimens as standard length (caudal fin excluded), I give here the total length.

much smaller than the specimens of *P. römeri* which I have seen, I think this is not of great importance. I therefore unite the two species.

Callogobius ocellatus Herre.

17363, type, 1 sp., 48 mm.

L.l. 47, not 63 as published by Herre. L.tr. about 17, but difficult to be counted exactly. As Whitley (1937, p. 18) states, it is a synonym of *Obtortiophagus koumansii* Whitley. The name, however, becomes *Acentrogobius koumansii* (Whitley).

Ctenogobius aterrimus Herre (on the label *Rhinogobius aterrimus*).

17384, type, 1 sp., 36 mm.

Probably a *Ctenogobius*. Head and body are a little compressed. Head naked behind eye, nape naked. Probably a good species.

Ctenogobius malekulae Herre.

17385, type, 1 sp., 30 mm.

This species does not belong to *Ctenogobius*, it differs in having cycloid scales and the basal membrane of ventral fins is very weak or absent. I regard it as a representative of a separate genus, to which I give the name *Herreogobius*.

Herreogobius nov. gen.

Body elongate, a little compressed, covered with about 36 cycloid scales. Head depressed, naked. Neck with about 8 scales before D. 1 in median line to posterior margin of operculum. Interorbital space about 1 eye-diameter. Mouth a little curved, lower jaw prominent. Teeth in both jaws in 4 rows, outer row enlarged. Tongue rounded. 3 longitudinal mucous canals as rows of papillae over cheek. 2 rows on lower side of head, the outer prolonged along posterior margin of preoperculum. Gillopenings not continued forward below. No fleshy flaps on inner edge of shouldergirdle. D. 1 with 6 rays. D. 2 I. 9. V. united, basal membrane very weak or absent. C. oblong, shorter than head.

Type of genus: *Ctenogobius malekulae* Herre.

Ctenogobius waigiensis Herre (on the label *Ctenogobius lumacosus* Herre).

17413, type, 1 sp., 41 mm, 17414—90, paratypes.

This species agrees fully with *Acentrogobius bontii* (Blkr.) var. *triangularis* (M. Weber), differing only in having D. 2 I. 9 instead of I. 10—11.

Aparrius aurocingulus Herre.

17353, type, 1 sp., 62 mm.

This species does not belong to *Aparrius*, which is a synonym of *Oligolepis*. I think it is a *Ctenogobius*. The head is compressed. Maxillary extends to posterior margin of eye. Tip of snout before middle of eye. Anterior nostril in a tube.

Amblygobius myersi Herre.

17352, type, 1 sp., 74 mm.

D. 2 I. 13?; A. I. 12? Head scaled above behind eye, on opercle a patch of scales on upper part, cheek naked. Very close to *Amblygobius linki* Herre.

Cryptocentrus geniornatus Herre.

17364, type, 1 sp., 54 mm.

The type agrees fully with *Cryptocentrus leptcephalus* Blkr. The number of scales in L.l. may be about 85.

Atuona tricuspidata Herre.

17356, type, 1 sp., 28 mm.

Teeth tricuspid, in general appearance similar to *Kelloggella*.

Eleotris isthmensis Meek & Hildebrand.

8951, type, 1 sp., 88 mm.

This species is a real *Eleotris*, having a spine at the margin of preoperculum. The number of scales in L.l. is 46—50; L.tr. 14; predorsal scales about 40. On caudal peduncle there are 12 scales in a transversal line. Head 3 in length, $3\frac{2}{3}$ in total length, scaled above behind eye and on cheek and opercle. I fail to find differences with *Eleotris melanosoma* Blkr. The latter species, however, is known from British India, the Indo-Australian Archipelago and some South Sea islands. *E. isthmensis* is described from Mindi, Canal Zone at the Atlantic coast.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
PALO ALTO (CALIF.)

Vireosa hanae Jordan & Snyder.

6444, type, 1 sp., 90 mm standard length, 110 mm total length, caudal filaments excluded.

Agrees fully with the description.

Asterropteryx abax Jordan & Snyder.

6445, type, many specimens.

This species belongs to *Eviota*. The number of scales in L.l. is 25. Height of body $4\frac{1}{4}$ — $4\frac{3}{4}$ in length. Head $3\frac{3}{4}$ —4 in length. Interorbital $\frac{1}{3}$ eye-

diameter. Lower jaw prominent. Maxillary extends to middle of eye. The teeth are apparently in 2 rows in upper jaw, outer and inner row enlarged, middle rows small? Tongue rounded. The mucous canals are indistinct. Scales of body deciduous ctenoid.

Hazeus otakii Jordan & Snyder.

6446, type, 1 sp.

Belongs to *Gnatholepis*, it has the gillopenings continued forward below. The body is compressed. Interorbital $\frac{1}{3}$ eyediameter. Last tooth on each side in lower jaw a very weak curved canine. Mucous canals in 3 longitudinal rows over cheek, between these 3 rows there are 2 rows of scales on cheek. This is not clearly illustrated by the figure of Jordan & Snyder. Open pores indistinct.

Gobius poecilichthys Jordan & Snyder.

22026, specimens, Tanegashima, Japan, Snyder & Sindo.

A synonym of *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).

Ctenogobius abei Jordan & Snyder.

6447, type, 1 sp., 44 mm.

According to Jordan, Tanaka & Snyder (1913, p. 345) *Vaimosa* is a synonym of *Mugilogobius*. I agree with this opinion. *Ctenogobius abei* was made by Jordan the type species of *Mugilogobius*.

The number of predorsal scales is about 24. The head is depressed. Interorbital 1 eyediameter. Maxillary extends to below middle of eye. 2 longitudinal mucous canals over cheek, 1 round lower margin of eye, 1 round upper margin of eye. Open pores indistinct.

Ctenogobius hadropterus Jordan & Snyder.

6663, cotypes, Nagasaki, Hizen, Japan, coll. Jordan & Snyder.

L.l. 30; L.tr. 9—10. Body compressed, height $4\frac{1}{2}$ in length. Head sub-cylindrical, $3\frac{1}{3}$ in length. Interorbital $\frac{1}{3}$ eyediameter. 2 longitudinal mucous canals over cheek. 2 open pores in median line in interorbital.

According to Herre & Lin (1936, p. 28) and Tomiyama (1936, p. 68) this name is a synonym of *Gobius giurinus* Rutter. I agree with them, so the name becomes *Acentrogobius giurinus* (Rutter).

Ctenogobius campbelli Jordan & Snyder.

6450, type, 1 sp., 77 mm.

The type is not in a good condition. It has 10 or 12 predorsal scales and a depressed head. The jaws are subequal or upper jaw is a little prominent.

2 longitudinal mucous canals over cheek. Probably an *Acentrogobius*, closely allied to *ornatus* (Rüpp.). Tomiyama (1936) regards this species as a subspecies of *ornatus*.

Ctenogobius virgatulus Jordan & Snyder.

6658, cotypes.

There are about 12 predorsal scales. Height of body 5 in length. Tip of snout before inferior margin of eye. The described canines in lower jaw are weak. Tongue truncate. From posterior nostril a mucous canal to edge of mouth, from here 4 longitudinal ones over cheek, one oblique canal below eye. Head scaled from a little behind eye, cheek and opercle naked.

I think Tomiyama (1936, p. 66) is right in regarding this name as a synonym of *Gobius pflaumi* Blkr.

Chloea sarchynnisi Jordan & Snyder.

6463, type, 1 sp., 37 mm.

The predorsal region is naked medially. The gillopenings are continued forward below, isthmus narrow. Tomiyama (1936, p. 92) states that it is the young of *Chaenogobius heptacanthus heptacanthus*. *Chaenogobius*, however, is described as having the maxillary not prolonged posteriorly.

Chloea mororana Jordan & Snyder.

6661, cotypes.

The predorsal region is naked medially. Height of body 6 in length. Head subcylindrical. 2 longitudinal mucous canals over cheek.

Tomiyama regards this species as a subspecies of *Chaenogobius heptacanthus*.

Pterogobius daimio Jordan & Snyder.

6455, type, 1 sp., 105 mm.

There are about 40 predorsal scales. Teeth in several rows. Tip of snout before middle of eye. Interorbital 1 eyediameter. 2 mucous canals longitudinally over cheek, one round lower half of eye. 1 open pore medially between nostrils, one behind each eye at beginning of supraopercular groove. The type shows a trace of a 7th transversal band on caudal peduncle.

Snyder (1912 a, p. 443) regards this name to be a synonym of *P. elapoides* (Gthr.), which opinion is followed by Tanaka and Tomiyama. I think they are right.

I compared the type of *P. daimio* with the 2 specimens, no. 6616, of *P. elapoides* from Hakodate, mentioned by Jordan & Snyder, which specimens show the 7th transversal band closely before the caudal fin distinctly.

Pterogobius zacalles Jordan & Snyder.

6453, type, 1 sp., 109 mm.

There are about 36 predorsal scales. The teeth are in several rows. Tip of snout before middle of eye. Interorbital 1 eyediameter. A fleshy rim along inner edge of shouldergirdle. 2 longitudinal mucous canals over cheek. Upper half of opercle scaled.

Pterogobius zonoleucus Jordan & Snyder.

6660, cotype, 1 sp., 50 mm.

Colour nearly totally faded.

Tomiyama (1936, p. 86) regards this species as a subspecies of *elapoides*.

Suruga fundicola Jordan & Snyder.

6743, cotypes, many specimens, Suruga bay.

There are about 10 predorsal scales. Gillopenings a little continued forward below. Head scaled from a little behind eye. Preopercle naked. The specimens appear to be young animals. Most of them do not show barbels, only one specimen shows a small papilla along median ramus of preopercle and a feeble indication of a fleshy flap on inner edge of shouldergirdle.

Tomiyama (1936, p. 94) regards *S. fundicola* as a doubtful synonym of *Chaeturichthys hexanema* Blkr.

Sagamia russula Jordan & Snyder.

6647, cotypes, many specimens.

The number of scales in L.l. is 58; about 20 predorsal scales. Jordan & Snyder state that there are no barbels, but in many of the cotypes I found a row of barbels along median ramus of preoperculum (about 20 or less on each side), some short ones in more median parts of the throat. Gillopenings continued forward below. About 6 longitudinal rows of scales on cheek.

This proves therefore, that I was wrong (1931, p. 80) in placing *Sagamia* into the synonymy of *Acanthogobius*. Tomiyama (1936, p. 95) regards *Ainosus* as a synonym of *Sagamia*, regarding *Sagamia russula* as a synonym of *Gobius geneionema* Hilgendorf. I think he is right in doing so. The name becomes therefore *Sagamia geneionema* (Hilgendorf).

Chaeturichthys sciüstius Jordan & Snyder.

6458, type, 1 sp., 85 mm.

The number of scales in L.l. is 36; 15—16 predorsal scales. A good species of *Chaeturichthys*.

Tridentiger bucco Jordan & Snyder.

6459, type, 1 sp., 94 mm.

The number of scales in L.l. is about 50; L.tr. 17; predorsal scales about 30. The type shows traces of 2 longitudinal bands. I agree with Tomiyama, who regards *T. bucco* as a synonym of *T. trigonocephalus* (Gill).

Astrabe lactisella Jordan & Snyder.

6460, type, 1 sp., 36 mm.

A good genus and species.

Clariger cosmurus Jordan & Snyder.

6461, type, 1 sp., 35 mm.

Tomiyama (1936, p. 53) regards this species as a subspecies of *Astrabe lactisella*. As it appears very different from *Astrabe*, I do not think he is right.

Trypauchen wakae Jordan & Snyder.

6646, cotypes, 2 spp., 94 and 107 mm, Wakanoura.

Height of body 8—8½ in length, 9½ in total length. Head 7 in length, 8¼ in total length. Ventral fins emarginate, basal membrane present. The species is very closely allied to *Ctenotrypauchen microcephalus* (Blkr.), but differs in having about 56 scales in L.l. instead of about 65 in *microcephalus*. I do not agree with Tomiyama (1936, p. 103), who unites *Ctenotrypauchen*, *Trypauchenichthys* and *Trypauchen*.

Zonogobius boreus Snyder.

21137, cotype, 1 sp., 26 mm.

As I stated for the type in U. S. National Museum, it is a little more slender (height of body 3¾ in length) than *Z. semidoliatus* (C. & V.), to which I bring it as a synonym.

Inu koma Snyder.

21139, cotype, 1 sp., 19 mm.

As the type in Washington, D. C., probably a subspecies of *Luciogobius guttatus* Gill.

Heteroleotris arenarius Snyder.

21104, cotypes, 2 spp., 25 and 27 mm.

As stated for the type in Washington, D. C., the name becomes *Pipidonia arenarius* (Snyd.).

Amblygobius naraharae Snyder.

21105, cotypes, 2 spp., 26 and 35 mm.

As stated for the type in Washington, D. C., this species is a synonym of *Quisquilius eugenius* Jord. & Ev.

Doryptena okinawae Snyder.

21130 (not 21106 as published), cotypes, 9 spp., 19—63 mm.

As stated for the type in Washington, D. C., a synonym of *Callogobius hasseltii* (Blkr.).

Doryptena tanegasimae Snyder.

21107, cotypes, 4 spp., 40—90 mm.

As stated for the type in Washington, D. C., the name becomes *Callogobius tanegasimae* (Snyd.).

Xenisthmus proriger Snyder.

21108, cotypes, 3 spp., 20—25 mm, 1 without head.

As stated for the type in Washington, D. C., the name becomes *Xenisthmus clara* (Jord. & Seale).

Rhinogobius lungi Jordan & Seale.

9248, cotype, 1 sp., 95 mm.

As stated for the type in Washington, D. C., it is a synonym of *Ctenogobius criniger* (C. & V.). The cotype shows 7 predorsal scales, closely before D. 1.

Gobius panayensis Jordan & Seale.

9250, type, 1 sp., 60 mm.

L.tr. 13, not 16 as stated by Herre (1927, p. 106). Predorsal scales rudimentary, head naked. Height of body $4\frac{1}{2}$ in length. Head $3\frac{2}{5}$ in length. Eye $4\frac{1}{2}$ in head, interorbital $\frac{2}{5}$ eyediameter. Snout as long as eye, tip before lower margin of eye. Maxillary extends to posterior margin of pupil. Tongue rounded.

It agrees fully with *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.), except the tongue, which I found to be rounded instead of bilobate. This may be due to the way of preservation, for when the tongue of *B. fuscus* is swollen, it is difficult to see the notch.

Creisson validus Jordan & Seale.

9251, type, 1 sp., about 120 mm.

A synonym of *Acentrogobius janthinopterus* (Blkr.).

Oplopomus vergens Jordan & Seale.

9256, cotype, 1 sp., 85 mm, 20100, paratype, 1 sp., 68 mm.

As stated for the specimens in Washington, D. C., a synonym of *Oplopomus caninoides* (Blkr.).

Ranulina fimbridens Jordan & Starks.

9882, cotype, 1 sp.

A synonym of *Lophiogobius ocellicauda* Gthr.

Taenioides abbotti Jordan & Starks.

9881, cotype; 1 sp.

A synonym of *Odontamblyopus rubicundus* (H. B.).

Glossogobius campbellianus Jordan & Seale.

22498, paratype.

A synonym of *Pseudogobiopsis oligactis* (Blkr.).

Opua nephodes E. K. Jordan.

23612, paratype.

Very close to *Acentrogobius ornatus* (Rüpp.).

Prionobutis serrifrons Rutter.

4995, type, 1 sp., 75 mm.

A synonym of *Prionobutis koilomatodon* (Blkr.).

Gobius giurinus Rutter.

4990, type, 1 sp., 72 mm.

The species belongs to *Acentrogobius*. D. 1 VI; D. 2 I. 8; A. I. 8; L.l. 30; L.tr. 9; predorsal scales 9—10. Height of body $5\frac{1}{4}$ in length. Head $3\frac{1}{2}$ in length. Snout $1\frac{1}{2}$ eyediameter, tip before lower margin of eye. Jaws subequal. Maxillary extends to anterior margin of pupil. Eye 4 in head, interorbital $\frac{1}{3}$ eyediameter. Teeth small. Tongue truncate. Head scaled above behind eye, cheek and opercle naked.

Aboma snyderi Jordan & Fowler.

7193, type, 3 spp., 32—45 mm.

The specimens are not in a good state. There are about 24 predorsal scales. Head scaled above behind eye and on upper portion of opercle. Tomiyama (1936, p. 85) regards this species as the young of *Acanthogobius flavimanus* (Temm. & Schl.). After comparing the description of *Aboma snyderi* with type specimens of the same size of *Gobius flavimanus* in the Leiden Museum, I think he is right.

Chasmichthys misakius Jordan & Snyder.

6484, type, 1 sp., 115 mm.

The type shows head 3 in length, height of body 5 in length. About 35 predorsal scales to posterior margin of preopercle. Eye $6\frac{1}{2}$ in head, interorbital 2 eyediameters.

After Jordan (1903, p. 696) this name is a synonym of *Saccostoma gulosum* Sauvage. Tomiyama regards it as a subspecies of *Gobius dolichognathus* Hilgendorf. I do not know whether he is right.

Valenciennesa nigro-maculata Herre.

25726, type, 1 sp., 92 mm Canton, China.

This species is closely allied to *Eleotriodes sexguttatus* (C. & V.), but has a totally different pattern of colour.

Parapocryptes cantonensis Herre.

25722, paratypes, several spp., to 117 mm.

Eye 5 in head, interorbital $\frac{1}{2}$ eyediameter. I fail to find differences with *Parapocryptes macrolepis* (Blkr.).

Cryptocentrus cheni Herre.

25494, type, 1 sp., 72 mm, Hainan, China.

All scales are cycloid, head and nape naked.

A synonym of *Cryptocentrus papuanus* (Peters).

Mars coeruleo-maculatus Herre.

25502, type and paratype, several spp., to 42 mm, Jolo, Sulu Prov., P. I., coll. Herre.

L.l. about 65; L.tr. 16—18; predorsal region naked. Tip of snout before inferior margin of eye. Interorbital $\frac{1}{4}$ eyediameter. 2 longitudinal mucous canals over cheek, crossed by transversal ones. Teeth of inner row of lower jaw laterally enlarged.

Herre (1934, p. 87) described the type and paratype as *Mars coeruleo-punctatus*.

Gladiogobius ensifer Herre.

26389, paratype, 2 spp., to 39 mm, Culion, P. I., coll. Herre, 25498, cotype, 1 sp., 48 mm, Waigeu, coll. Herre, 25499, cotype, 2 spp., 43 and 35 mm, Culion, P. I., coll. Herre.

D. 2 I. 10; A. I. 9; L.tr. 8, not 11 as published by Herre. Eye 3 in head, not 4 as published by Herre.

The species is very similar to *Asterropteryx ensiferus* (Blkr.), but differs in having the predorsal region, cheek and opercle naked instead of scaled. On nape there is a low dermal crest in the median line. See note on material collected near Batavia.

Gobiella birtwisilei Herre.

30961, type, paratypes, many spp.

The scales are deciduous, probably ctenoid. The teeth are curved, the canini in lower jaw small. Maxillary extends to anterior margin of pupil.

Mukerji (1936, p. 9—13) regards it as a synonym of *Gobiopterus chuno* (H. B.). With this opinion I agree.

Ctenogobius lini Herre.

29089, type and paratype, 4 spp., Wuchow, Kwangsi, China, coll. Herre.

The snout is long, so that the head, which has stripes from eye to maxillary, has some resemblance to *Awaous*. I could not find fleshy flaps on inner edge of shouldergirdle. V. oblong, the rays with many ramifications, basal membrane bilobate.

Cryptocentrus cingulatus Herre.

30954, 1 sp., 101 mm, Heung Chow, Kwantung Prov., China, coll. Herre.

L.l. about 80; L.tr. 24; predorsal scales rudimentary, about 25, not naked as stated by Herre. Identical with *Cryptocentrus russus* (Cant.).

Ctenogobius calamianensis Herre.

26388, type, 2 spp., 29 and 31 mm, Culion, P. I., coll. Herre.

A species of *Acentrogobius*. There are 14 predorsal scales. Head scaled above behind eye, cheek and opercle naked.

Ctenogobius culionensis Herre.

26387, type, 1 sp., 48 mm, Culion, P. I., coll. Herre.

D. 2 I. 10, not I. 9 as published by Herre; A. I. 8—9; L.l. 56; L.tr. 20—24; predorsal scales 3—4 close before D. 1.

Probably this species belongs to *Mars*, it shows knobs on vomer.

Ctenogobius nuchipunctatus Herre.

26246, type, 6 spp., to 34 mm.

The head is depressed. It is a *Ctenogobius*, which shows some resemblance with *Acentrogobius reichei* (Blkr.), in which species the predorsal scales are deciduous, but differs at once in having D. 2 I. 11.

Smilogobius inexplicatus Herre.

25500, type, 2 spp., 53 and 71 mm, Sitankai, Sulu Prov., coll. Herre.

L.l. about 70; L.tr. about 20; predorsal naked. Head compressed. Interorbital narrow. Tip of snout below inferior margin of eye. Lips thick. Gill-openings a little continued forward below, isthmus moderate. 2 longitudinal

mucous canals over cheek, crossed by some canals radiating under eye. A pore medially of nostril. 2 pores in median line in interorbital. C. rounded. V. united.

Smilogobius is close to *Cryptocentroides*, differing principally in having two large flat teeth on vomer.

Smilogobius obliquus Herre.

25501, type and paratype, 7 spp., 30--67 mm, Culion, P. I., coll. Herre.

Agrees with the description. The number of scales in L.tr. is about 20; predorsal region naked.

Myersina macrostoma Herre.

26770, type, 1 sp., 25 mm, Culion, P. I., coll. Herre.

D. 2 I. 9; A. I. 9. Gilloopenings continued far forward below, isthmus narrow. Maxillary a little prolonged posteriorly.

Gobiosoma pallida Herre.

28609, type, paratype, 4 spp., 20--23 mm, Sitankai, Sulu Prov., P. I., coll. Herre.

Dr. Herre does not give a note about the scales of this species. It is scaled with about 24 very deciduous cycloid scales, one row of scales on each myomere. Further it agrees with the description. It is certainly not a *Gobiosoma*, but I do not know to which genus it belongs.

Ctenogobius duospilus Herre.

30955, type and paratype, 2 spp., 44 and 37 mm.

The specimens agree with Herre's description. The predorsal scales extend to above opercle. Eye 3 in head. Snout as long as eye. V. more or less rounded, its basal membrane bilobate.

Vaimosa chinensis Herre.

30966, type, 1 sp., 24 mm.

This species belongs to *Stigmatogobius*. It has about 9 predorsal scales. L.l. 24; L.tr. 8. Lower jaw prominent. Teeth of lower jaw laterally enlarged? Maxillary extends to middle of eye.

Tamanka sinensis Herre.

31518, type, 1 sp., 36 mm.

L.tr. 10, not 12 as stated by Herre; 12 predorsal scales. Opercle with large scales, about 18 on each side. A synonym of *Stigmatogobius hoevenii* (Blkr.).

Ctenogobius myxodermus Herre.

29075, type and paratypes, many spp., 29076, smaller spp.

The nape is scaled to posterior margin of preopercle. Head depressed. Interorbital in some spp. 1 eyediameter, in other spp. about 2 eyediameters. The bottle 29075 contains 2 spp. of 34 and 36 mm of *Stigmatogobius javanicus* (Blkr.). In the smaller spp. of 29076, the interorbital is less than 1 eyediameter.

Ctenogobius leavelli Herre.

29077, type and paratypes, many spp.

A *Rhinogobius* with 6—9 predorsal scales, extending to a short distance behind eye. Tongue rounded.

Amblygobius shatinensis Herre.

31757, type, 1 sp., 42 mm, Sha Tin, Hong Kong, coll. Herre.

Not an *Amblygobius*. The number of rays in D. 2 is I. 10, while in *Amblygobius* at least I. 13. As I found some blunt teeth behind the membrane behind the teeth in upper jaw, I think this species belongs to *Mars*.

Lizettia pelewensis Herre.

29074, type, 1 sp., 300 mm, Pelew Isl., coll. Herre.

L.l. 56; L.tr. 10? about 36 predorsal scales. Scales of body ctenoid. Two spines (the 3rd and 4th) of first dorsal fin are rudimentary. The specimen agrees with *Bunaka gyrinoides* (Blkr.), to which in my opinion it belongs.

Macrodontogobius wilburi Herre.

29073, type, 1 sp., 62 mm, 3 paratypes, 63, 60 and 42 mm, Pelew Isl.

Very similar to *Acentrogobius*. The gillopenings are not continued forward below. Cheek scaled. With 2 large teeth in vomer. There are 7 predorsal scales. One longitudinal mucous canal over cheek, above which 2 rows of scales, below which one row of scales. No distinct open pores. Tongue rounded.

Vaimosa horiae Herre.

29070—71, type, paratype, Pelew Isl., coll. Herre, types ♂ ♀, paratypes 3 ♂ ♂, 6 ♀ ♀.

The male type, a specimen of 39 mm, is identical with *Pseudogobiopsis römeri* (M. Weber). The female type, a specimen of 32 mm, is a *Stigmatogobius*, probably *S. tambujon* (Blkr.), differing in having D. 2 I. 7 instead of I. 6.

I am not certain that the male and female specimens belong to the same species.

Stiphodon pelewensis Herre.

29072, type, 1 sp., 33 mm, Pelew Isl., coll. Herre.

I fail to find differences with *Stiphodon elegans* (Steind.). The predorsal region in *S. elegans* is covered with cycloid scales to halfway the opercle. These scales are deciduous, many preserved specimens, therefore, show the predorsal region naked, as M. Weber described it for *S. semoni* M. Weber.

Vaimosa montalbani Herre.

30967, type and paratype, to 26 mm, Lake Naujan, Mindoro, P. I., coll. Herre.

This species belongs to *Redigobius*, very close to *R. chrysosoma* (Blkr.).

Ctenogobius villadolidi Herre.

30957, type and paratype, to 37 mm, Dumaguete, Or. Negros, P. I., coll. Herre.

Although the head is depressed, I think it is a real *Ctenogobius*.

Schismatogobius roxasi Herre.

30953, type, 1 sp., 44 mm standard length, San Jose, Antique Prov., Panay, P. I., coll. F. Reveche.

The type agrees fully with Herre's description. I think he is right in bringing it into *Schismatogobius*, as the teeth, although very small, are a little bent backward.

Mars haydeni Herre.

30962, type, 1 sp., 39 mm, Bais, Or. Negros, P. I., coll. Herre.

The type agrees fully with Herre's description.

Gnatholepis hendersoni Herre.

30958, type and paratype, 5 sp., 45—58 mm, Singapore Harbor.

L.l. about 30; L.tr. 8; predorsal scales 6—7. D. 2 I. 10; A. I. 9. The gill-openings are not continued forward below, therefore it is not a *Gnatholepis*. It is an *Acentrogobius*, allied to *A. puntang* (Blkr.).

Gnatholepis mingi Herre.

30960, type, 1 sp., 53 mm, Pulau Ubin near Singapore.

D. 2 I. 7; A. I. 7; L.l. 32; L.tr. 9; predorsal scales 8—9. Gillopenings not continued forward below. Upper jaw prominent. This is not a *Gnatholepis*, but a *Stigmatogobius*, closely allied to *S. gastrospilus* (Blkr.).

Vaimosa brocki Herre.

30965, type, 1 sp., 37 mm, Singapore.

Head a little compressed. D. 2 I. 7; A. I. 7; L.l. 24—25; L.tr. 7; predorsal scales 8—9.

A *Pseudogobiopsis*, closely allied to, or perhaps identical with *P. römeri* (M. Weber).

Vaimosa mawaia Herre.

29080, type, 1 sp., 29 mm, Mawai, Johore.

The head is subcylindrical. L.l. 25; L.tr. 7; predorsal scales 6. Probably a *Pseudogobiopsis*.

Aboma aliciae Herre.

30952, type, 1 sp., 52 mm, Singapore Harbor.

I found D. 1 VI, but Dr. Herre, after reexamining it under the microscope informed me that there are 7 rays in D. 1, the 7th far behind the 6th. As in other respects it is totally identical with *Acentrogobius reichei* (Blkr.), I regard this specimen as abnormal.

Quisquilius malayanus Herre.

30963, type, 39 mm, paratypes, Pulau Ubin near Singapore.

A good species.

Smilogobius cinctus Herre.

29103, type, 1 sp., 77 mm, Singapore, coll. Herre.

Agrees fully with the description.

Smilogobius singaporensis Herre.

29087, type, 92 mm, paratype, Singapore, coll. Herre.

Agrees fully with the description.

Ctenogobius opalenscens Herre.

30956, type, 1 sp., 48 mm, paratypes.

D. 2 I. 9; A. I. 9? L.l. 26; L.tr. 7 (not 9); no predorsal scales. This species is very close to, perhaps identical with *Ctenogobius cylindricus* Blkr.

Gnatholepis koumansii Herre.

30959, type, 1 sp., 80 mm, coast of Sumatra, Singapore, coll. Herre.

This species belongs to *Acentrogobius*, as the gillopenings are not continued forward below. L. about 30 (28 + 2); L.tr. 9—10; predorsal scales 16. Interorbital $1\frac{1}{3}$ eyediameter. Tip of snout before middle of eye. 6 longitudinal rows of scales on cheek, between which 4 longitudinal mucous canals, the uppermost of which runs between the 2nd and 3rd row of scales. As it would become a homonym, I propose for this species the name ***Acentrogobius herrei*** nom. nov. See p. 169.

Vaimosa serangoonensis Herre.

30984, type, paratype, 3 spp., 22—36 mm, Singapore, coll. Herre.

L.l. 28; L.tr. 8 (not 10 as published by Herre); predorsal scales 7. Upper jaw a little prominent. Teeth of inner row of lower jaw laterally enlarged. A synonym of *Stigmatogobius poecilosoma* (Blkr.).

Tamanka ubinensis Herre.

30964, type, 1 sp., 38 mm, Pulau Ubin, Singapore, coll. Herre.

The genus *Tamanka* is very close to *Mugilogobius* (= *Vaimosa*), perhaps it is different in the number of scales on opercle. I hesitate to decide to which of the two genera the species belongs.

Brachygobius xanthomelas Herre.

30953, type, paratype, to 22 mm, Singapore, Mawai District, Johore, Malaya, coll. Herre.

L.l. 25—27; L.tr. 8, not 11—12 as stated by Herre; predorsal scales 6—10, the figured specimen shows 10 predorsal scales, which are not given in the figure. Opercle scaled with ctenoid scales, not given in the figure.

I consider this name as a synonym of *Brachygobius nunus* (H. B.). The adult specimens are much smaller than in the Netherlands Indies, where the species attains a length of 36 mm, but ripe specimens of much smaller size are found there too. Just as in the specimens, already seen by me, *B. xanthomelas* shows specimens which have 1—3 short bands between the other ones. The predorsal scales are deciduous.

Further I examined a number of specimens, for the greater part from the Philippines, of which I have seen the types in other institutions.

Amblygobius perpusillus (Seale).

26646, 2 spp., Waigeu, coll. Herre.

Identical with *Amblygobius decussatus* (Blkr.).

Amblygobius linki Herre.

26643, Waigeu, coll. Herre.

Agrees with the description.

Amblygobius insignis (Seale).

26181, many spp., Sitankai, Sulu Prov., coll. Herre, 26182, 1 sp., Jolo, Sulu Prov.

Agree with the description, they belong to *Cryptocentroides insignis* (Seale).

Apocryptichthys sericus Herre.

25524, 1 sp., 80 mm, Amoy, China, coll. Johnson Chen.

Agrees fully with the description by Herre (1927).

Apocryptodon sealei Herre.

29670, 1 sp., 39 mm, Opon, Macton, P. I., coll. Herre.

L.l. about 52, L.tr. 13, not 18 as published by Herre. Predorsal scales about 22. A synonym of *Apocryptodon glyphisodon* (Blkr.).

Boroda albo-oculata Herre.

26204, Karig Malan, Culion, P. I., coll. Herre.

This species belongs to *Oxyeleotris*, the name becomes therefore *Oxyeleotris albo-oculata* (Herre).

Biat luzonica Seale.

26209, 1 sp., 127 mm, Cebu, P. I., coll. Herre.

L.l. about 105; L.tr. 1 about 30; L.tr. 2 12; predorsal scales 30. Height of body 6 in length. Head $4\frac{1}{3}$ in length. Eye 4 in head. A synonym of *Cryptocentrus fontanesii* (Blkr.).

Ctenogobius decoratus (Herre).

28036, Waigeu, coll. Herre.

An *Acentrogobius*, which in general appearance is strongly alike to *A. ornatus* (Rüpp.), but distinct in having D. 2 I. 8 and 8 predorsal scales.

Oxyurichthys viridis Herre.

27785, 2 spp., 110 and 120 mm, Sandakan, Br. N. Borneo, coll. Herre.

L.l. 60—62, not 52 as published by Herre; L.tr. 14, not 18; predorsal scales 17. A tentacle above eye. A synonym of *Oxyurichthys tentacularis* (C. & V.).

Butis butis (H. B.).

27787, Sandakan, Br. N. Borneo, coll. Herre.

Correctly determined.

Bunaka pinguis Herre.

26205, 1 sp., 230 mm, Dulanan, Cobato Prov., P. I., coll. Herre, 26206, 3 sp., 80, 113, 165 mm, San Ramon, Zamboanga, P. I., coll. Herre.

Bunaka pinguis Herre agrees fully with *Eleotris gyrioides* Blkr. as I found in examining the type in Bureau of Science, Manila. The genus *Culius* of Bleeker has to bear the name *Eleotris* Bl. Schn. as the type-species has a preopercular spine (*E. gyrinus* C. & V.). The species *gyrioides* Blkr. therefore has to be placed in another genus. As far as I am

aware, *Bunaka* is the first name given to this genus. The name of *B. pinguis* therefore becomes *B. gyrimoides* (Blkr.). No 26206 contains 1 sp. of 113 mm of *Eleotris fuscus* (Bl. Schn.). Koumans (1937, p. 23) states that he found in the British Museum a specimen of *Bunaka pinguis* from San Ramon, Zamboanga, which does not show differences with *Culius fuscus* (Bl. Schn.). As the type of *B. pinguis* is not identical with *Eleotris fuscus*, the specimen in British Museum (and no 26206) is erroneously identified.

Vaimosa balteata Herre.

24463, cotype, 1 sp., 26 mm, Majalibit Inlet, Waigeu.

The name becomes *Acentrogobius balteata* (Herre).

Glossogobius tambujon (Blkr.).

20495, many spp., Buitenzorg, Java, D. H. Campbell.

Belong to *Stigmatogobius tambujon* (Blkr.).

Ctenogobius waigiensis Herre (on label *Rhinogobius lumacosus*).

28061, paratype, Waigeu.

A synonym of *Acentrogobius bontii* (Blkr.).

Ctenogobius triangularis (M. Weber).

26249, 3 spp., Jolo, Sulu Prov.

Belong to *Acentrogobius bontii* (Blkr.).

Macgregorella badia Herre.

24431, cotype, 28050, 3 spp., Waigeu, coll. Herre.

Identical with *Callogobius hasseltii* (Blkr.).

Macgregorella moroana Seale.

26315, 1 sp., 39 mm, Sitankai, Sulu Prov., P. I., coll. Herre.

A synonym of *Callogobius hasseltii* (Blkr.).

Macgregorella intonsa Herre.

26312, 3 spp., Jolo, Sulu Prov., P. I., coll. Herre.

The side of head may be naked. I regard them as belonging to *Callogobius hasseltii* (Blkr.).

Hypseleotris agilis Herre.

26310, 1 sp., 83 mm, Laguna de Bay, Luzon, coll. Herre.

Agrees fully with young specimens of *Ophiocara aporos* (Blkr.).

Gnatholepis knighti Jordan & Evermann.

7468, paratypes, Hilo, U.S.F.C., 1901.

Identical with *Acentrogobius cauerensis* (Blkr.).*Gnatholepis davaoensis* Seale.

26296, 3 spp., Sitankai, Sulu Prov., P. I., coll. Herre.

Identical with *Acentrogobius cauerensis* (Blkr.).*Cingulogobius boulengeri* (Seale).

28128, Lembeh Strait, Celebes, coll. Herre.

A synonym of *Quisquilius eugenius* Jord. & Everm.*Ctenogobius baliuroides* (Blkr.).

30347, 2 spp., 78 and 53 mm, Singapore, coll. Herre.

Identical with *Acentrogobius reichei* (Blkr.).*Tamanka bivittata* Herre.

30266, 2 spp., 42 and 38 mm, Kwangtung Prov., China.

These specimens do not agree with the type of the species. L.l. is 36, not 44; D. 2 I. 8, not I. 7. In comparing them with the type, 6447, of *Mugilogobius abei* (Jord. & Snyder), they prove to be identical with this species.

Glossogobius brunneus (Schl.).

4715, specimen, China, coll. A. M. Fielde.

Identical with *Glossogobius giuris* (H. B.).

BERNICE PAUAAHI BISHOP MUSEUM, HONOLULU

Eleotris fusca (Bl.).

263—266, specimens, Guam.

Belong to *Eleotris melanosoma* Blkr. L.l. 45; L.tr. 14; predorsal scales 40—45.

Eleotris miniatus Seale.

268, type and paratype, 2 spp., 32 and 43 mm, Agana, Guam, July 1, 1900, coll. A. Seale (*Asterropteryx semipunctatus*).

A synonym of *Asterropteryx semipunctatus* Rüpp.*Gobius deltoides* Seale.

267, type and paratype, 6 spp., to 57 mm, Agana, Guam, June 2, 1900, coll. A. Seale (*Gnatholepis anjerensis*).

Identical with *Acentrogobius cauerensis* (Blkr.). The gillopenings are not continued forward below.

Taenaeoides gertrudae Fowler.

3411, type, Guam.

The ventral fins are close together, but separate. I do not think that this species belongs to the Gobiodea.

Glossogobius tongarevae Fowler.

3426, type, 2 paratypes, Tongareva Isl.

L.l. about 28, not 23 as given by Fowler. I could not count the number of finrays. Probably distinct from *Glossogobius giuris* (H. B.).

Sicyopterus marquesensis Fowler.

3493, type, Tohetaivau, Marquesas Islands.

I did not find differences from *Sicyopterus zurstrasseni* Popta.

Bryanina inana Fowler.

3494, type, Vai Tuoru riv., Tahiti.

Identical with *Sicyopterus gymnauchen* (Blkr.).

MACLEAY MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY,
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Gobius darnleyensis Alleyne & Macleay.

Types, 3 spp.

Identical with *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.), see McCulloch & Ogilby (1919, p. 233).

Gobius nigripinnis Alleyne & Macleay.

Types, 6 spp., Palm Island.

On the label was indicated “= *Mapo fuscus* Rüpp.,” see McCulloch & Ogilby (1919, p. 233). The specimens are identical with *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).

Apocryptes lineatus Alleyne & Macleay.

Types, several spp., Cape Grenville.

A synonym of *Amblygobius bynoensis* (Rich.).

Gobiodon verticalis Alleyne & Macleay.

Types, 6 spp. 39–44 mm, Darnley Isl., several spp., Fitzroy Isl., identified by Macleay as *G. unicolor* Castelnau.

Both the types and the other specimens are either *Gobiodon histrio* (C. & V.) or *G. erythrospilus* Blkr. They are now brown, without traces of blue stripes. See McCulloch & Ogilby (1919, p. 209). Judging by their figure and colour description, it is probable that the species is identical with *Gobiodon histrio* (C. & V.).

Ptereleotris microlepis Blkr., type of *Eleotris elongata* Alleyne & Macleay.

1 sp., 95 mm, Darnley Island.

The specimen agrees fully with *Ptereleotris microlepis* (Blkr.), see McCulloch & Ogilby (1919, p. 258—259).

Waitea maxillaris Macleay.

Type, 1 sp., 65 mm, Port Darwin.

D. 2 I. 10; A. I. 9; L.l. about 37; L.tr. about 12, predorsal region of the type naked. Height of body $4\frac{1}{3}$ in length. Head 3 in length. Eye 3 in head. A synonym of *Waitea mystacina* (C. & V.).

Apocryptes bivittatus Macleay.

Types, 4 spp., Port Darwin.

McCulloch & Ogilby (1919, p. 253) regard this species already as a synonym of *Amblygobius bynoensis* (Rich.).

Gobiosoma guttulatum Macleay.

Types, Port Darwin.

On the label was indicated = *Scartelaos viridis*, this is right. See McCulloch & Ogilby (1919, p. 201—202).

Gobius lateralis Macleay, on the label: "*Rhinogobius lateralis* Macleay".

Types, 3 spp., 58—64 mm, King George's Sound.

This species was brought by Whitley (1930) into *Favonigobius*. Predorsal region naked; L.l. about 32; L.tr. 7. On ventral half of body 8—10 silvery transversal stripes, to the beginning of anal fin. Head with silvery spots. See note on the specimens in Australian Museum.

Cryptocentrus gobioides Ogilby, types of *Gobius cristatus* Macleay.

Many spp., Port Jackson.

D. 2 I. 12; L.l. about 90; L.tr. 1 about 30; L.tr. 2 about 16. Scales posteriorly ctenoid? Predorsal region naked, with a low dermal crest. For description and figure see McCulloch & Ogilby (1919, p. 255, pl. XXXVI fig. 1).

Carassiops compressus Krefft, type of *Eleotris elevata* Macleay.

1 sp., 85 mm, Port Darwin.

L.l. 28; L.tr. 9; predorsal scales 13--14. Height of body more than 3 in length. Head $3\frac{1}{2}$ in length.

Probably a good species of *Hypseleotris*, which genus I consider as identical with *Carassiops*.

Gobiomorphus coxii Krefft, types of *Eleotris mastersii* Macleay.

Rapes Creek, N. S. Wales.

L.l. about 44. Scales ctenoid posteriorly, cycloid anteriorly. A very good description of the genus *Gobiomorphus* is given by McCulloch & Ogilby (1919, p. 284). The gillopenings, however, hardly extend forward below.

Eleotris macrolepidota Bloch.

2 spp., 82 and 87 mm, Port Moresby.

Belong to *Butis amboinensis* (Blkr.).

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, SYDNEY

The species are arranged according to McCulloch & Ogilby (1919).
Periophthalmus australis Castelnau.

I. A. 7526, 1 sp., 250 mm, Burdekin river, Queensland.

D. 1 III; D. 2 I. 11; A. I. 12; L.l. 52; L.tr. 12; predorsal scales 15. Teeth in upper jaw in 2 rows. The specimen belongs to *Periophthalmodon schlosseri* (Pallas).

Leme mordax De Vis.

I. 3209, 1 sp., 217 mm, I. 9299, 1 sp., 192 mm.

The specimens belong without doubt to *Taenioides*, and probably to *T. cirratus* (Blyth). They have 3 barbels on each side on ventral side of head. Head $1\frac{1}{2}$ in distance from base of V. to vent. The specimens are not in a good state. See note on material seen in Brisbane.

Leme purpurascens De Vis.

I. 1118, largest specimen, described, 185 mm, I. 14324, figured, 90 mm, I. 14240, 137 mm.

These 3 specimens have 3 barbels on each side on ventral side of head. Head nearly 2 in distance from base of V. to vent. The specimens are not well preserved. See note on material seen in Brisbane.

Gobius hinsbyi Johnston.

T. M. 10934, type, 1 sp., 77 mm, estuary of Derwent.

The type of this species, which I lent from the Tasmanian Museum, shows:

D. 1 VIII; D. 2 I. 10; A. I. 10; L.l. about 48; L.tr. 11; predorsal scales 16. Height of body 5 in length. Head $3\frac{1}{2}$ in length, compressed in the type. Eye 4 in head, interorbital very narrow. Snout as long as eye, tip a little below eye. Upper jaw prominent. Maxillary extends to anterior margin of eye. Lips thick. Teeth in several rows, no canines. Tongue truncate. 2 longitudinal mucous canals over cheek. Open pores indistinct. Gillopenings continued forward below, isthmus narrow. No fleshy flaps on inner edge of shoulder girdle. Head scaled above behind eye, opercle scaled, cheek with a few scales at upper posterior border. Scales ctenoid posteriorly on body. D. 1 lower than body, 3rd ray the longest. P. a little shorter than head.

Whitley (1928b, p. 62) made this species the type of the genus *Nesogobius*.

Callogobius mucosus, holotype of *Gobius depressus* Ogilby.

B. 9758, 1 sp., 80 mm, I. 9731, plesiotype, 1 sp., 84 mm, Port Jackson, described and figured by McCulloch & Ogilby.

Identical with *Callogobius hasseltii* (Blkr.).

Gnatholepis maculipinnis Macleay.

I. 9241, type, 1 sp., 93 mm.

Identical with *Acentrogobius puntang* (Blkr.). Macleay described the species in the genus *Gobius*. McCulloch & Ogilby (1919, p. 221) bring this species into *Exyrias*, which is a synonym of *Acentrogobius*.

Gobius puntang Bleeker.

B. 8030, cotype, 1 sp., 120 mm, Andamans.

This specimen can never be a cotype of Bleeker's *Gobius puntang*, as Bleeker never described it from the Andamans. It belongs to *Acentrogobius puntang* (Blkr.).

Mugilogobius devisi McCulloch & Ogilby, types of *Gobius stigmaticus* De Vis.

I. 358, 2 spp., 44 and 47 mm.

These specimens belong to *Mugilogobius*, having L.l. 42—45; L.tr. 13—14; predorsal scales 18; D. 2 I. 8—9. The cheeks are naked, the opercles scaled with 30—35 scales. It is a good species of *Mugilogobius*.

McCulloch & Ogilby (1919, p. 223) altered the name of *Gobius stig-*

maticus De Vis into *devisi*, as the species is not *Smaragdus* (= *Gobius*) *stigmaticus* Poey. They are guided by an opinion published by the Malacological Society, but in the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature I failed to find that they are right. The name *Gobius stigmaticus* (Poey) is first used by Jordan (1887, p. 49) so the name of De Vis (1885) has priority according to art. 35.

Whitley (1933, p. 92—93) creates a new genus and subgenus *Ellogobius* for this species, of which it became the orthotype. He states on p. 92 "*Vaimosa* Jordan & Seale, from mountain brooks of the South Sea Islands, is also distinct.", but does not state the characters in which it is distinct. I cannot find differences between *Gobius stigmaticus* De Vis and *Ctenogobius abei* Jordan & Snyder, which allow to place them into different genera. Therefore *Ellogobius* (*Ellogobius*) becomes a synonym of *Mugilogobius*, of which *Ctenogobius abei* is the logotype. *Vaimosa* is another synonym of *Mugilogobius*.

Mugilogobius fontinalis Jordan & Seale.

I. 7379 cotypes, 3 spp., Samoa, Bureau of Fisheries.

These specimens can only be cotypes of *Vaimosa fontinalis* Jordan & Seale. The name *Vaimosa* is a synonym of *Mugilogobius* according to Jordan, Tanaka & Snyder (1913, p. 345). With this opinion I agree.

The bottle contains 3 specimens. 2 spp., of 29 and 20 mm, are *Mugilogobius fontinalis* (Jordan & Seale), 1 sp., of 48 mm, is a *Stigmatogobius hoevenii* (Blkr.).

Gobius flavescens De Vis.

I. 434, cotypes, 2 spp., 31 and 33 mm, Moreton bay, types of *Parvigobius immeritus* Whitley. In the same bottle I. A. 3911, 2 spp., 25 and 26 mm.

Both, I. 434 and I. A. 3911, belong to *Stigmatogobius javanicus* (Blkr.).

Ostreogobius australis (Ogilby), type of *Gobius australis*.

I. 3171, 1 sp., 36 mm, I. A. 7272, specimen, I. A. 5689, specimen, 47 mm.

The type and specimens agree fully with *Gobius microphthalmus* Gthr. The head is scaled above behind the eye, the foremost predorsal scale is not much enlarged. The maxillary may be prolonged or not. In the type (I. 3171) the maxillary is prolonged to a little behind eye, in specimen I. A. 5689, a ♀ of 47 mm, the maxillary extends to posterior margin of eye. In 1937 (p. 11—13) I placed *Gobius microphthalmus* Gthr. with two other species into a new genus to which I gave the name *Cyprinogobius*. On p. 12 I stated that "*Cyprinogobius* is closely allied to *Ostreogobius* Whitley, type species *Gillichthys australis* Ogilby, but differs from the

description of this species in having the head scaled above from behind the eyes, while *Gillichthys australis* is described to have "ctenoid scales, which extend forward to the nape above. Operculum with a few large scales, the rest of the head naked". (McCulloch, Rec. Austr. Mus. XI, 1917, p. 187, pl. XXXI, f. 3).". This character stated by McCulloch proves now to be incorrect. Both names *Cyprinogobius* and *Ostreogobius* proved to be synonyms of *Redigobius* Herre (1927), as the type species *Gobius sternbergi* H. M. Smith is a synonym of *Gobius dispar* Peters.

Gobius pauper De Vis?

I. A. 6362, 6363, 6364, 7 spp., 26—30 mm, Kangeroo Point, Brisbane, 14/11 1904, in wood.

Belong to *Pseudogobiopsis römeri* (M. Weber).

Gobius tamarensis Johnston.

D. 1 VI; D. 2 I. 8; A. I. 8; L.l. about 36; L.tr. 7; predorsal region naked. Head $3\frac{1}{2}$ in length, subcylindrical. Eye 4 in head, interorbital $\frac{1}{3}$ eyediameter. Snout as long as eye, tip before lower margin of eye. Lower jaw prominent. Maxillary extends to posterior margin of eye. Lips thick. Teeth in several rows, outer row enlarged, no canines. Tongue scarcely notched. A mucous canal from snout to edge of mouth, where it is divided into two branches, running longitudinally over cheek. Above these 3 short canals longitudinally over cheek. 1 open pore medially in interorbital. Gilloopenings not continued forward below. P. without free silklike rays. C. oblong, a little shorter than head. Probably a species of *Ctenogobius*.

In the same bottle, I. 6868, Tasmania, 1 sp., 43 mm, is a *Stigmatogobius javanicus* (Blkr.).

Gobius pulchellus Castelnau.

I. 7616, 1 specimen.

Of this specimen I made a description as follows: D. 1 VI; D. 2 I. 10; L.l. 22—23; L.tr. 7; predorsal region naked. Some teeth-like papillae on palatines. Teeth in several rows, outer a little enlarged. Tongue truncate to slightly emarginate. Gilloopenings a little continued forward below, isthmus moderate. No fleshy flaps on shoulder, no barbels on head. Head naked. Snout pointed, in shape alike to *Fusigobius neophytus*. Scales cycloid. 2 mucous canals longitudinally on upper half of cheek. D. 1 black in anterior part.

I do not know to which genus this species belongs. See note on material seen in Melbourne.

Mapo fuscus Rüppell, cotypes of *Mapo marginalis* De Vis.

I. 443, 5 spp., 39—67 mm.

Identical with *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.). See note on material seen in Brisbane.

Mapo aeolosoma Ogilby.

I. 1488, type.

Identical with *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).

Glossogobius circumspectus Macleay.

I. 9186, holotype, 1 sp., 114 mm.

Is a *Glossogobius giuris* (H. B.).

Glossogobius concavifrons (Ramsay & Ogilby).

B. 9950, holotype, 1 sp., 101 mm, Strickland river, New Guinea, I. A. 7259, 7260, 7261, specimens.

Holotype and specimens belong to *Glossogobius giuris* (H. B.), var. *celebius* (C. & V.). L.tr. 9; predorsal scales 16. D. 1 with a blotch.

Berowra lidwilli, type and cotypes of *Gobius lidwilli* McCulloch.

I. 13628, type, figured specimen, 15 mm.

The type shows: D. 2 I. 5; A. I. 5, not 7 as given by McCulloch. The genus *Berowra*, in which it was brought by Whitley (1928a) probably is closely allied to *Pandaka* Herre.

Rhinogobius leftwichi Ogilby.

I. 9492, cotypes, 8 spp., 50—58 mm, Wide Bay (*Ostreophilus leftwichi* Ogilby).

I found L.l. 28; L.tr. 9; D. 2 I. 9. Nape naked before D. 1. 2 open pores in interorbital region. Allied in its characters to *Ctenogobius criniger* (C. & V.), but differing in pattern of colour, which is more alike that of *Acentrogobius ornatus* (Rüpp.). See note on material seen in Brisbane.

Gobius lateralis var. *obliquus* McCulloch & Ogilby.

I. 9732, holotype of variety, 1 sp., 55 mm, I. 9733—5, paratypes of variety, 5 spp., 41—56 mm.

In contradistinction to the types of *Gobius lateralis* Macleay, in the Macleay Museum, which I regard as a *Ctenogobius*, having the predorsal region naked, the holotype and paratypes of the variety *obliquus* belong to *Acentrogobius*. I made notes on the specimens as follows:

D. 2. I. 9; A. I. 9; L.l. 30; L.tr. 7—8; predorsal scales about 10—12. Height of body $4\frac{1}{2}$ —5 in length. Head $3\frac{1}{2}$ in length. Eye 4 in head, interorbital $\frac{1}{4}$ eyediameter. Snout as long as eye, tip below inferior margin of

eye. Lower jaw prominent. Maxillary extends to anterior margin of eye. Teeth in several rows, outer a little enlarged. No real canines. Tongue? 2 longitudinal mucous canals run close to each other over cheek. An oblique one runs from behind eye with a strong curve to edge of mouth. A third canal runs from there longitudinally over cheek. Gilloopenings not continued forward below. Head scaled from a little behind eye, the scales on nape are often indistinct. Cheek and opercle naked.

The specimens seem to be allied to *Acentrogobius reichei* (Blkr.) in their mucous canals and deciduous predorsal scales. They are distinct, showing, e.g., D. 2 and A. I. 9 instead of I. 8.

Whitley (1930, p. 122) made *Gobius lateralis* Macleay the type of *Favonigobius*, so I do not know whether in this genus the predorsal region is scaled or naked. The genus description by Koumans (1931, p. 159) was made after the description of McCulloch & Waite (1918, p. 48—50, pl. 2 fig. 3).

Gobius eremius Zietz.

I. 13661, figured specimen, 53 mm.

The specimen agrees with the description by McCulloch (1917, p. 183, pl. XXXI fig. 1), except in a few characters. The body is cylindrical anteriorly instead of depressed. The teeth are placed in several, not three, rows, of which the outer row is a little enlarged. No canines. Gilloopenings not continued forward below, isthmus broad. There is no naked space behind pectoral fins and the bases of dorsal and anal fins, as the scales behind P. are stronger ctenoid. Predorsal scales rudimentary, the median line before dorsal nearly naked.

Whitley (1930, p. 122) made this species type of a new genus *Chlamydogobius*, without giving a description.

Allogobius viridis Waite.

I. 5880—96, types.

This species belongs to *Eviota*, it is possible that Tomiyama (1936, p. 46) is right in uniting it with *Eviota abax* into one species.

Valenciennesa aruensis Ogilby.

I. 12526, cotypes, 110 and 120 mm, I. 9485, cotypes, Aru Islands.

The cotypes agree fully with *Eleotriodes muralis* (C. & V.). See note on material seen in Brisbane.

Oxyeleotris lineolatus Steindachner, evidently a cotype of *Eleotris crescens* De Vis.

i. 390, 1 sp., 130 mm, I. 13054, specimen, 180 mm.

The specimen of 130 mm agrees fully with *Oxyeleotris heterodon* (M.

Weber), having D. 2 I. 9; L.l. about 65; L.tr. 19; predorsal scales 48 (+ about 13). Height of body 5 in length, 6 in total. Head $2\frac{3}{4}$ in length, $3\frac{1}{3}$ in total. Eye 8 in head, interorbital 2 eyediameters. Koumans (1936, p.131—132) gave *Eleotris lineolatus* Steind. and *crescens* De Vis as doubtful synonyms. Now I am certain that these species are identical, so the name of *Oxyeleotris heterodon* (M. Weber) becomes *Oxyeleotris lineolatus* (Steind.).

The specimen of 180 mm shows L.l. 65; L.tr. 19; predorsal scales about 45 + 13. Height of body $5\frac{1}{2}$ in length, 7 in total. Head 3 in length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in total. Eye 7 in head, interorbital 2 eyediameters. Snout $1\frac{1}{2}$ eyediameter, tip before upper margin of eye. Maxillary extends to middle of eye. It seems that the Australian specimens are a little more slender than the New Guinea ones. The little differences in measurements do not allow to regard the Australian specimens as a distinct species.

Butis amboinensis (Bleeker) Day.

A. 17000, I. 7741, I. 9488, I. 9489, I. 12557, B. 9944, I. 7739, I. 496, I. 12559, I. 12558, I. 7740, B. 7972, specimens.

The specimen A. 17000 belongs to *Butis amboinensis* (Bleeker), the other specimens to *Butis butis* (H. B.).

Butis butis Buchanan.

B. 8023, specimen.

Belongs to *Butis melanostigma* (Blkr.).

Philypnodon grandiceps Kreffft.

I. 2671—2, 2 spp., about 80 mm, dissected, "Possible Kreffft's original specimens, figured by Waite, Rec. Austr. Mus. V, pl. 36, fig. 2".

Waite (1904b) gives a good figure of this species. The specimens show D. 1 VII?; D. 2 I. 9; A. I. 9; L.l. 38—40; L.tr. 11—12; predorsal scales 16. Height of body 5 in length. Head nearly 3 in length. Eye 5 in head, interorbital 1 eyediameter. Head depressed, naked, as the predorsal scales extend to the posterior margin of preopercle. Teeth in many rows, especially in upper jaw inner row enlarged. Teeth on vomer and palatines. Tongue scarcely notched, with teeth. Gillopenings continued forward below, isthmus narrow. No crests on head.

For discussion about the genera *Philypnodon*, *Gymnobutis* and *Ophiorhinus*, see Waite (1904b, p. 284).

Philypnodon angustifrons (Ogilby).

I. 6842, cotype? 1 sp., 48 mm.

Probably a synonym of *Philypnodon grandiceps* (Kreffft), as stated by Waite (1904b, p. 285).

Mogurnda adpersus, types of *Eleotris mimus* De Vis.

I. 363, 5 spp., Brisbane river.

McCulloch & Ogilby (1919, p. 282—3) are right in naming *Eleotris mimus* De Vis as a synonym of *Mogurnda mogurnda adpersus* (Castelnau).

Ophiocara darwiniense Macleay.

I. 14855, cotype (of *Agonostoma darwiniense* Macleay), 1 sp., about 165 mm, Port Darwin.

The specimen agrees fully with the description given by Koumans (1937, p. 17) of *Ophiocara porocephala* (C. & V.) var. *darwiniense* (Macleay).

Carassiops compressus (Kreffft).

I. 419—20, cotypes of *Eleotris humilis* De Vis, 3 spp., 62—95 mm.

I. 2667, cotype? 1 sp., 88 mm.

D. 2 I. 9; A. I. 10; L.l. 28—29; L.tr. 8—9; predorsal scales 15. D. 2 with some light blotches. At upper part of base of P. and above this place (on shoulder) a dark blotch. Rays of C. spotted. See note on material seen in Brisbane.

Carassiops compressus probably is a good species of *Hypseleotris*, which genus I consider to be identical with *Carassiops*.

Carassiops, Austrogobio, galii Ogilby, type of *Eleotris rubricauda*.

I. 360, 1 sp., 46 mm.

D. 2 I. 12?; L.l. 30; L.tr. 10; predorsal scales 9. Body compressed. Head compressed, scaled above behind eyes, on cheek and opercle. Mouth small. Teeth small. Isthmus narrow.

Gobius neilli Day.

B. 8314, type.

This specimen agrees with the description, which I made after other specimens, e.g., from the Indian Museum in Calcutta. I doubt whether the specimen may be regarded as the type, as indicated on the label.

Tasmanogobius lordi Scott.

I. A. 6440, paratype, 1 sp., 32 mm, West Ulverstone, Tasmania, 9/8/1934.

Body very elongate, compressed, naked or with a few scales close before C. Head subcylindrical. See Scott (1935).

Gobius johnstoniensis De Vis (M. S.).

I. 445 and 447, 3 spp., 16—32 mm, Johnston river.

I. 446, 1 sp., 33 mm, Johnston river.

From the specimens I. 445 and 447 I noted:

A *Stigmatogobius*. L.l. 27; L.tr. 7; predorsal scales 7. Upper jaw pro-

minent? Teeth in lower jaw laterally a little enlarged. In the small specimens a dark transverse stripe from D. 1 to halfway V., behind that 4 blotches in a longitudinal line. 2 spots in a vertical line at base of C. According to the pattern of colour, I think they belong to *Stigmatogobius javanicus* (Blkr.). In this species, however, the teeth in lower jaw are laterally not or hardly enlarged.

The specimen I. 446 shows: upper jaw prominent, teeth in lower jaw laterally not enlarged. The transverse stripe does not extend to the belly. This specimen probably is a *Stigmatogobius javanicus* (Blkr.).

Eleotris huttoni Ogilby.

I. 3162, type, 53 mm standard length, caudal fin broken, Waikato river, New Zealand.

D. 1 VI; D. 2 I. 8; A. I. 8; L.l. 38; L.tr. 10; predorsal scales 14. Height of body $5\frac{1}{4}$ in length. Head $3\frac{3}{4}$ in length. Eye 4 in head, interorbital $\frac{1}{2}$ eyediameter. Snout as long as eye, tip before middle of eye. Lower jaw prominent. Maxillary extends to anterior margin of eye. No barbels. Teeth in several rows, outer a little enlarged, no canines. Head scaled above behind eye, cheek naked, opercle scaled. Some open pores round the eye. Mucous canals not distinct. Is this species allied to *Eleotris gobioides*, as stated by Ogilby?

Parioglossus rainfordi McCulloch.

I. A. 176, holotype, 1 sp., 42 mm, I. A. 177, paratypes, 4 spp., 34—43 mm.

The specimens agree with the genus description of *Parioglossus*. V. I. 4. In general appearance, they are similar to *Vireosa*, but without mental barbel. Height of body 5 in length, 6 in total. Head 4 in length, 5 in total. Eye $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Snout shorter than eye. On each side in upper jaw about 3 canines. In lower jaw near symphysis on each side 1—3 canines. D. 2 I. 14; A. I. 14. 3rd and 4th ray of D. 1 filiform. Caudal fin from emarginate to rounded. In spirits uniform of colour, except a dark transverse blotch at the beginning of caudal rays on upper half of body.

Apocryptes fasciatus Macleay.

I. 9196, cotype (types?), 2 spp., 103 and 86 mm.

Identical with *Amblygobius albimaculatus* (Rüpp.).

Callogobius atratus Griffin.

I. A. 4890, cotype? 1 sp., 38 mm, New Zealand.

A *Callogobius*, but without transversal ridges at the lower side of the head. D. 1 VI; D. 2 I. 9 or 10?; A. I. 9 or 10?; L.l. about 55; L.tr. 15—16;

predorsal scales 22—23. Height of body 6 in length. Head $5\frac{1}{2}$ in length. Eye 5 in head, interorbital about $\frac{3}{4}$ eyediameter. Snout as long as eye. Mouth very oblique, lower jaw prominent. Maxillary extends to anterior half of eye. 2 longitudinal mucous canals over cheek, one under eye. Head scaled above behind eye, cheek and opercle naked. All scales cycloid. Very close to *Callogobius liolepis* (Blkr.) Koumans.

Gobius personatus Bleeker.

B. 8118, cotype, 1 sp., Orissa.

I am certain that this specimen, which belongs to *Awaous stamineus* (Val.), is not a cotype of Bleeker's *Gobius personatus*. Bleeker (1849, p. 34) described *Gobius personatus* from Banjumas, in river Serayu, of Java. He confused *Awaous stamineus* (Val.) with this species, which he named *personatus* or *grammepomus*. Among the *stamineus* specimens, which he considered in his unpublished manuscripts as distinct, he records the locality Orissa. Bleeker himself did not publish any locality of *Gobius personatus* (or *grammepomus*) outside the Indo-Australian Archipelago, but one: Mauritius. So probably the specimen from Orissa is from Day. Day sent several notes and specimens to Bleeker, so this may also be the origin of the locality Orissa in Bleeker's manuscript for *Awaous stamineus*.

Gobius striatus Day.

B. 8146, type, 1 sp., Malabar.

This specimen can not be the type, as Day described the species from the backwaters of Madras. The specimen belongs to *Awaous stamineus* (Val.).

Gunnamatta insolita Whitley.

I. A. 2517, holotype, Gunnamatta Bay, Port Hacking, New South Wales.

In examining the specimen, I found D. 2 I. 10 (mutilated); A. I. 8 (indistinct); L.l. 42; L.tr. 15; predorsal scales 17—18. Height of body 5.1 in length. Head 4 in length. Eye 4 in head, interorbital $\frac{1}{3}$ eyediameter. Snout as long as eye. Head scaled above behind eye, cheek naked, opercle with some (about 2) scales on upper part. Folds on cheek. On lower side of head a number of transversal folds. V. without basal membrane. All scales cycloid. The generic name is a synonym of *Callogobius*, but the species is probably good, standing in its characters between *C. liolepis* and *hasseltii*. The name becomes therefore *Callogobius insolita* (Whitley).

Glossogobius vomer Whitley = *suppositus* Sauvage.

I. 11234, type, 1 sp., 70 mm, Swan river, Western Australia.

The specimen agrees fully with *Glossogobius giuris* (H. B.), only the gillopening is hardly continued forward below.

Waiteopsis paludis Whitley.

I. A. 3917 and 3918, holotype and paratype, 45 and 24 mm, Gundamaiai, National Park, New South Wales.

The genus description of *Waiteopsis* becomes:

Body elongate, anteriorly subcylindrical, posteriorly compressed, covered with about 50 ctenoid scales, irregularly placed. Predorsal region naked in median line, laterally the scales extend to opercle. Head depressed, naked above behind eye, cheek naked, opercle scaled with small scales. Mouth large, jaws subequal. Maxillary not prolonged posteriorly. Teeth in several rows, outer row in upper jaw strongly enlarged, in lower jaw outer row a little enlarged, no real canines. Tongue rounded. No fleshy flaps on inner edge of shouldergirdle. Gilloopenings not continued forward below. Open pores and mucous canals indistinct. No barbels. D. 1 VI; D. 2 I. 8?; A. I. 8? P. without free rays. V. united, basal membrane present. C. rounded.

To the species description of *Waiteopsis paludis*, as this is given by Whitley (1930, p. 122) we can add: D. 1 VI; D. 2 I. 8?; A. I. 8?; L.l. about 50; L.tr. about 12; predorsal region naked in median line. Height of body $6\frac{1}{2}$ in length. Head $3\frac{1}{2}$ in length. Eye 4 in head, interorbital 1 eyediameter. Maxillary extends to below posterior margin of eye, not prolonged. Colour brownish with dark blotches on head and body. In middle of the side a longitudinal row of blotches. Fins dark.

Obtortiophagus koumansi Whitley.

I. A. 2027, type, 1 sp., 50 mm standard length, 60 mm total length, Hayman Island, Whitsunday Group, Queensland, 1924, coll. Mr. E. Rainford.

The specimen agrees fully with the description and figure, given by Whitley (1933, p. 90—92, pl. XI fig. 3). I counted the scales L.l. 47; L.tr. about 14; predorsal scales about 22, very crowded and small, extending to above the posterior margin of preopercle. Head naked behind eye, naked on cheek and opercle.

I cannot find differences between *Obtortiophagus* and *Acentrogobius*, so I have to bring the species into *Acentrogobius*. The difficulty, however, is that J. R. Norman in 1935 described an *Acentrogobius koumansi* and A. W. Herre in 1937 a *Gnatholepis koumansi*, which is an *Acentrogobius*. According to art. 35 of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature, Norman and Herre's *Acentrogobius koumansi* become homonyms. So for Norman's *Acentrogobius koumansi* I propose the name **Acentrogobius normani** nom. nov. For Herre's *Gnatholepis koumansi* I proposed on p. 152 the name *Acentrogobius herrei*.

Gignimentum penicillum Whitley.

I. A. 833, holotype, 1 sp., 26½ mm standard length, 31 mm total length, New Hebrides.

The specimen shows L.l. about 56; L.tr. about 20; predorsal scales about 16. Head scaled above from posterior margin of preopercle, cheek and opercle with large cycloid scales. Gillopenings continued far forward below, gillmembranes free from isthmus. Teeth of outer row a little enlarged. Tongue long, notched at the tip. Scales cycloid anteriorly, ctenoid posteriorly.

I do not find differences with *Xenisthmus clara* (Jord. & Seale). Tomiyama (1936, p. 49) regards this species as a synonym of *Xenisthmus proriger* Snyder, which is a synonym of *X. clara* (Jord. & Seale).

Austrolethops wardi Whitley.

I. A. 6175, holotype, 1 sp., 60 mm standard length, 71 mm total length, Boat Port Beach, Lindeman Island.

Probably an Eleotrid fish.

Lindemanella iota Whitley.

I. A. 6411, holotype, 1 sp., 21 mm, Lindeman Island.

The specimen probably is a young fish. For the greater part it agrees with circa 15); predorsal scales 15. Head like an *Ophiocara*, scaled above between and behind the eyes. Opercle totally scaled, cheek? Gillopenings far continued forward below, isthmus narrow. Teeth small. Tongue rounded. An open pore on each side in interorbital, close to margin of eye. One on each side behind eye at supraopercular groove, some along posterior margin of preopercle. Scales cycloid.

The specimen probably is a young fish. For the greater part it agrees with *Ophiocara aporos* (Blkr.), of which it may be the young.

Kraemeria samoensis merensis Whitley.

I. A. 5975, types, many specimens, Murray Island, Queensland.

The holotype, a specimen of 38 mm, agrees fully with Whitley's description.

Australaphia annona Whitley.

I. A. 6469, holotype, 1 sp., 46 mm, Lindeman Island, Queensland.

The specimen shows a bony stay from eye backward to upper margin of operculum, ending in a spine, therefore it cannot be a Goby. This species is closely allied, probably congeneric with *Henicichthys foraminosus* Tanaka from Japan, for which Tanaka made a new family Henicichthyidae. Therefore Tomiyama (1936, p. 50) is wrong in placing the genus *Henic-*

ichthys under Eleotrid fishes. *Australaphia annona* differs from *Henichthys foraminosus* in having the pectoral fin more pointed and the caudal fin more incised.

Ellogobius abascantus Whitley.

I. A. 6850, 3 spp., including the holotype, Bateman's Bay, New South Wales.

L.l. 42—45 (not circa 52 as stated by Whitley); L.tr. about 15; predorsal scales about 18?. The predorsal scales are very indistinct, so that it may be that the predorsal region seems to be naked in some specimens. In young specimens the scales close before D. 1 are more distinct, becoming more indistinct anteriorly. The opercle is scaled, the cheek naked. The principal difference from *Mugilogobius stigmaticus* is the more slender shape of the body, in other characters it is very closely allied. In the same bottle was a small specimen, which Whitley (1937, p. 18) states to be a *Favonigobius*, this specimen is a *Stigmatogobius*.

Ellogobius spec.

I. A. 7124, 1 sp., 40 mm, Lake Illawana.

This specimen shows L.l. 27; L.tr. 7; predorsal scales 7. It agrees in its characters and colour with *Stigmatogobius poecilosoma* (Blkr.).

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Mugilogobius galwayi McCulloch & Waite.

A. 21, 1 sp., 38 mm, Seaholme, Port Phillip (near Melbourne).

This specimen is a *Stigmatogobius poecilosoma* (Blkr.), Whitley (1933, p. 93) erected for this species the new subgenus *Lizagobius* of *Ellogobius*. As I pointed out already, *Ellogobius* (*Ellogobius*) is a synonym of *Mugilogobius*, so *Ellogobius* (*Lizagobius*) is a synonym of *Stigmatogobius*. See note on the material seen in Adelaide.

Gobius pulchellus Castelnau.

1 sp., about 50 mm, Andersons Inlet, S. Gippsland, pres. by A.E. Kitson, 18-10-03.

The specimen is an *Acentrogobius*, of which I made notes as follows:

L.l. 30; L.tr. 9; predorsal scales 14. Height of body 5 in length. Head $3\frac{1}{2}$ in length. Eye 3 in head, interorbital narrow. Snout $\frac{1}{2}$ eyediameter, tip before middle of eye. Maxillary extends to anterior margin of pupil. Teeth of outer row enlarged, in lower jaw to halfway the jaw, last tooth is a weak canine. Tongue truncate. Gilloopenings not continued forward below. 2 longitudinal mucous canals over cheek, one oblique canal below eye.

Head scaled from posterior margin of preopercle, cheek and opercle naked. A dark stripe from eye to maxillary and a blotch behind the mouth. On cheek silver blotches. Dorsal part of body with dark blotches, each blotch 3 scales long, 1 scale broad. Below D. 2 2 transversal stripes and short transversal silvery stripes on belly.

This specimen is not identical with the specimen, determined as *Gobius pulchellus* in the Australian Museum, Sydney.

Gobius lateralis Macleay.

3 spp., Seaholme, 3-12-34, coll. A. C. Nilson.

The specimens agree with those, which I had already seen.

Gobius spec.

640, 11 spp., 26-28 mm, ♂♂ and ♀♀, Fisherman's Band, Melbourne, 11-12-34, coll. A. C. Nilson.

The specimens agree fully with *Gobiopterus brachypterus* (Blkr.). The number of finrays is D. 2 I. 7; A. I. 11.

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Boleophthalmus caeruleomaculatus McCulloch & Waite.

F. 590, holotype, 1 sp., 210 mm, Adelaide river, Northern Territory, F. 591, paratypes, 3 spp., ibidem.

I noted D. 1 V; D. 2 about 25; L.l. about 110; L.tr. about 22; L.tr. 2 (between end of D. 2 and A) 17. Height of body $5\frac{3}{4}$ in length. Head 4 in length. Eye 6 in head. The dorsal fins are separate.

I fail to find differences to separate this species from *Boleophthalmus pectinirostris* (L.), which species was known to occur in China, Japan, Burma and Penang.

Callogobius mucosus Günther.

F. 1472, St. Vincent's Gulf.

Most of the specimens belong to *Callogobius hasseltii*, a few may be *Gobius lateralis*. In the bottle was a second label, with the name *Gobius lateralis*.

Mugilogobius galwayi McCulloch & Waite.

F. 583, holotype, 1 sp., 65 mm, Patawalunga Ck., S. Australia, F. 584, paratype, 1 sp., about 50 mm, Noarlunga, S. Australia.

In the glasstubes I found a label "*Vaimosa geisleri* sp. nov." The holotype shows L.l. 29; L.tr. 8; predorsal scales 8. Upper jaw prominent. Teeth in

lower jaw laterally enlarged. Preopercle naked. D. 1 VI; D. 2 I. 7; P. 14. Height of body 5 in length. Head $3\frac{3}{4}$ in length. Eye more than 3 in head, interorbital $\frac{1}{2}$ eyediameter. Maxillary extends to posterior margin of pupil. The paratype shows D. 2 I. 8 and agrees further with the holotype.

The name is a synonym of *Stigmatogobius poecilosoma* (Blkr.).

Gobius bifrenatus Kner.

Noarlunga, length to 130 mm, coll. Geisler.

The specimens agree with the description by McCulloch & Ogilby (1919, p. 242—244). I noted: Similar to a *Stenogobius*, but uncertain whether the inner edge of shouldergirdle is with or without fleshy flaps. Predorsal region naked, with a very low crest before D. 1. Gilloopenings not continued forward below. A small specimen shows the two bars, mentioned by McCulloch & Ogilby on p. 243. One in supraopercular groove, one from eye obliquely downward across the opercle.

Whitley (1930, p. 122) made this species the type of a new genus *Arenigobius*.

Oxyurichthys cornutus McCulloch & Waite.

F. 592, holotype, 1 sp., 137 mm, Cairns, Queensland, coll. J. A. Anderson.

The holotype shows D. 2 I. 12; A. I. 14; L.l. 52—55; L.tr. 15; predorsal scales 17. Height of body $5\frac{1}{3}$ in length. Head 4 in length. Eye 4 in head, interorbital $\frac{1}{2}$ eyediameter. Snout a little longer than eye. Eye with a tentacle. In upper jaw about 26 canines on each side. D. 1 higher than body, as the anterior rays are prolonged.

I unite *Oxyurichthys cornutus* with *O. tentacularis* (C. & V.), as the slight differences from the description by Koumans (1935, p. 127) are not of such importance, that it is allowed to keep it separately.

Drombus halei Whitley.

F. 1801, holotype, 1 sp., 38 mm, Flinders Island, N. Queensland.

The holotype shows L.l. 32; L.tr. 10; predorsal scales 18. Cheek and opercle scaled. The colour is now uniform brown. It agrees fully with *Acentrogobius janthinopterus* (Blkr.).

Eleotris larapintae Zietz (*Mogurnda mogurnda* Rich. syn. *M. larapintae* Zietz, labelled as types, but not from the typical locality).

Types, Finke river, Horn expedition.

Belong to *Mogurnda mogurnda mogurnda* (Rich.).

Eleotris immaculatus Macleay.

F. 117, 2 spp., 200 and 154 mm, Cooktown, Qld., coll. W. D. Dodd.

Identical with *Oxyeleotris lineolatus* (Steind.).

Butis amboinensis Bleeker.

F. 1360, 1 sp., 103 mm, Cairns, N. Queensland, coll. J. A. Anderson.

This specimen is a *Butis butis* (H. B.).

QUEENSLAND MUSEUM, BRISBANE

Gobiosoma punctularum De Vis.

I. 11/103, type, 3 spp. (one with label I. 103), 55 mm, ? South Sea Islands, 2 spp., 50 and 51 mm.

Identical with *Scartelaos viridis* (H. B.). McCulloch & Ogilby (1919) state it with a? as a synonym of *Scartelaos viridis*. They did not find the type in the Queensland Museum.

Leme mordax De Vis.

I. 81, 1 sp., about 300 mm, Candwell, coll. Broadbent.

Agrees fully with *Taenioides cirratus* (Blyth). It shows 3 barbels on each side. The head is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in distance from base of V. to vent. See note on material seen in Sydney.

Leme purpurascens De Vis.

I. 2717, type of *Amblyopus niger* De Vis, 1 sp., about 100 mm, Queensland?

The specimen is shrivelled. Barbels are not found by me. Head is equal to the distance from base of V. to vent. The specimens which I have seen in Sydney show the head nearly 2 in distance from base of V. to vent.

Gobiodon flavidus De Vis.

I. 11/105, type, 1 sp., 23 mm, Banks Islands, don. Mr. C. F. Browne.

Very badly preserved. The gillopenings do not extend to lower rays of P. Head about as long as high. Probably *Gobiodon quinquestrigatus* (C. & V.) or *citrinus* (Rüpp.).

Gobius concolor De Vis.

I. 11/86, type, 1 sp., about 100 mm, Cape York, coll. K. Broadbent.

Identical with *Acentrogobius puntang* (Blkr.), as stated by McCulloch & Ogilby (1919, p. 221).

Gobius watkinsoni De Vis.

Type, 1 sp., 56 mm, Dunwich Bay, coll. G. Watkins, old coll.

Identical with *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).

Gobius marginalis De Vis.

I. 2739, type, 3 spp., Cape York, coll. K. Broadbent.

Identical with *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.), as stated by McCulloch & Ogilby (1919, p. 231). See note on material seen in Sydney.

Eleotris laticeps De Vis.

I. 11/225, type, 1 sp., about 150 mm, stuffed, coast of Queensland.

Identical with *Glossogobius giuris* (H. B.), as stated by McCulloch & Ogilby (1919, p. 237).

Gobius festivus De Vis.

Type, 23 spp., 25—58 mm, Cape York, 6/84.

Is *Ctenogobius criniger* (C. & V.), as stated by McCulloch & Ogilby (1919, p. 246).

Rhinogobius leftwichi Ogilby.

I. 13/1590, type, 1 sp., 73 mm, Great Sandy strait, A. F. A. Q.

As I found in the Australian Museum in Sydney in examining the cotypes, D. 2 I. 9; A. I. 9; L.l. about 28; L.tr. 9; naked before D. 1.

Gobius annulatus De Vis.

I. 11/87, type, 1 sp., 87 mm, Cape York, N. Queensland, coll. K. Broadbent, I. 2780, cotypes, ibidem.

A synonym of *Amblygobius albimaculatus* (Rüpp.).

Valenciennea aruensis Ogilby.

I. 13/1580, type, 1 sp., 115 mm, Dobo, Aru Islands, deposited by A. F. A. Q.

The maxillary extends to halfway the eye. Probably stripes on cheek and opercle. Height of body 5—5½ in length, about 7 in total length. Belongs to *Eleotriodes muralis* (C. & V.). See note on material seen in Sydney.

Eleotris longicauda De Vis.

I. 11/98, type, 1 sp., 158 mm, Brisbane river.

Belongs to *Butis butis* (H. B.). McCulloch & Ogilby (1919, p. 271) bring this species and the following into *Butis amboinensis* (Blkr.).

Eleotris papa De Vis.

I. 6091, type, 2 spp., about 120 and 143 mm.

Belong to *Butis butis* (H. B.). On the label was indicated *Butis amboinensis* (Blkr.).

Butis butis Buchanan.

I. 2719, 1 sp., 95 mm (*Butis amboinensis*), Thursday Island, coll. Broadbent.

Is a *Butis butis* (H. B.).

Mogurnda fulvescens McCulloch & Ogilby (on a second label *flavescens*).
Name not published?

I. 2892, 1 sp., 112 mm, Queensland, coll. K. Broadbent.

D. 1 VI; D. 2?; A. I. 9; L.l. 28; L.tr. 10; predorsal scales 13. Identical with *Ophiocara aporos* (Blkr.) var. *hoedtii* (Blkr.).

Asterropteryx albilosus Ogilby. Name not published?

Type, 1 sp., 40 mm, Darnley Isl., coll. J. R. Tosh.

Identical with *Asterropteryx semipunctatus* Rüpp.

Eleotris mimus De Vis.

I. 11/93, type, 1 sp., 66 mm, Creek near Brisbane.

D. 1?; D. 2 I. 11; A. ?; L.l. 31; L.tr. 12; predorsal scales 18. Is *Mogurnda m. adspersus* Cast., as stated by McCulloch & Ogilby (1919, p. 282).

Eleotris concolor De Vis.

I. 11/219, type, 1 sp., stuffed, about 85 mm, Coast of Queensland, coll. Mr. K. Broadbent.

D. 1 VIII; D. 2 I. 10; A. I. 10; L.l. 35; L.tr. 14; predorsal scales 20. Belongs to *Mogurnda m. adspersus* Cast., as stated by McCulloch & Ogilby (1919, p. 282).

Eleotris humilis De Vis.

I. 11/91, type, 1 sp., 58 mm, Creeks near Brisbane (on a second label *Carassiops compressus* Krefft).

D. 2 I. 9; A. I. 10?; L.l. 29; L.tr. 9; predorsal scales 15. Height of body 4 in length. Head $3\frac{3}{4}$ in length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in total length. A synonym of *Hypseleotris compressus* (Krefft.).

Carassiops longi Ogilby.

Type, 4 spp., about 52, 87, 94 and 95 mm, 1 half specimen without head, 1 head and vertebrae, Liverpool, May 1896 (on a second label *Carassiops compressus* Krefft).

D. 1 VI; D. 2 I. 9; A. I. 10; L.l. 29; L.tr. 9; predorsal scales about 14. Height of body 4 in length. Head $3\frac{1}{2}$ in length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in total length. Colour in spirits: yellowish. Body with a network, as all scales have dark margins, especially in upper half of body. D. 1 with light longitudinal band halfway, above that the tip is black. D. 2 with light longitudinal band halfway, outer part dark, basal half with oblique short, dark stripes. A. with light longi-

tudinal band, outer part dark. C. with spotted rays. No distinct spot on shoulder, or only a small one. A synonym of *Hypseleotris compressus* (Kreff).

LABORATORIUM VOOR HET ONDERZOEK DER ZEE,
BATAVIA

Pseudotrypauchen multiradiatus Hardenberg.

1 sp., 87 mm, Bagan Si Api Api, 1933, coll. Hardenberg.

Height of body 5 in length, 7 in total. Head 5 in length, 7 in total. Profile convex. Maxillary $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Head $1\frac{1}{4}$ in distance from base of V. to vent. Teeth in upper jaw about 30 on each side. Scales deciduous, large. Head scaled. C. very long, 3 in total length. I did not find barbels. This species is a *Brachyamblyopus*.

Trypauchenichthys sumatranus Hardenberg.

1 sp., 41 mm, type? Bagan Si Api Api, July 1922.

The specimen is nearly spoiled by drying.

Trypauchen microcephalus Bleeker.

1 sp., 95 mm, Seneboli near Bagan Si Api Api, Jan. 1929, coll. Hardenberg, 1 sp., 107 mm, Bangoeasin, 10 Dec. 1931.

Belong to *Ctenotrypauchen microcephalus* (Blkr.).

Trypauchenichthys typus Bleeker.

1 sp., 180 mm, Amphitrite baai (Riouw Archipelago), June 1922.

Agrees fully with Bleeker's description.

Through the kindful help of the Director and his staff, I could make colour-sketches of living specimens of Gobioïd fishes. During my stay in Batavia from June 25 to July 23, 1938, I received from fishermen, who collected in the surroundings of Batavia:

- 7 *Acentrogobius viridipunctatus* (C. & V.)
- 26 *Acentrogobius caninus* (C. & V.)
- 1 *Acentrogobius chlorostigmatoides* (Blkr.)
- 1 *Acentrogobius puntang* (Blkr.)
- 7 *Glossogobius giuris* (H. B.)
- 1 *Oxyurichthys papuensis* (C. & V.)
- 3 *Oxyurichthys microlepis* (Blkr.)
- 37 *Oxyurichthys tentacularis* (C. & V.)
- 5 *Butis butis* (H. B.)
- 8 *Butis melanostigma* (Blkr.)

- 2 *Ophiocara porocephala* (C. & V.)
 188 *Periophthalmus chrysospilos* Blkr.
 19 *Periophthalmodon schlosseri* (Pall.)
 25 *Scartelaos viridis* (H. B.)
 128 *Boleophthalmus boddarti* (Pall.)
 5 *Pseudapocryptes lanceolatus* (Bl. Schn.)

Besides these Gobies, I received from the same localities:

- 1 *Gerres abbreviatus* Blkr.
 1 *Gerres macrosoma* Blkr.
 1 *Scatophagus argus* (Bl.)
 1 *Ambassis interrupta* Blkr.
 1 *Mugil dussumieri* C. & V.
 1 *Plectropoma maculatum* (Bl.)
 1 *Polycaulus elongatus* (C. & V.)

A few collecting trips were made to the fishponds near Pasar Ikan, the fishmarket of Batavia on June 27 and July 18; to the mangrove vegetation of Antjol on July 15, and to some Islands in the Bay of Batavia; Island Amsterdam on July 13 and 21. After my departure Dr. J. Westenberg and J. Knock collected on the Island Middelburg on August 11 and on Island Haarlem on August 13; Dr. J. D. F. Hardenberg and J. Knock on Island Leiden on August 22.

The numbers of specimens, collected on these trips are given below:

	Fishponds near Batavia	Antjol	Islands in the Bay of Batavia			
			Amsterdam	Middelburg	Haarlem	Leiden
<i>Butis amboinensis</i> (Blkr.)	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Butis melanostigma</i> (Blkr.)	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Eleotriodes muralis</i> (C. & V.)	—	—	—	—	7	—
<i>Asteropteryx semipunctatus</i> Rüpp.	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Giadiogobius ensifer</i> Herre	—	—	—	—	2	—
<i>Amblygobius bynoensis</i> (Rich.)	—	—	—	—	16	5
<i>Cryptocentroides insignis</i> (Seale)	—	—	1	—	—	41
<i>Cryptocentrus leptocephalus</i> Blkr.	—	—	—	—	—	2
<i>Acentrogobius globiceps</i> (Hora)	6	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Acentrogobius viridipunctatus</i> (C. & V.)	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Acentrogobius oligactis</i> Blkr.	—	—	—	25	—	—
<i>Acentrogobius ornatus</i> (Rüpp.)	—	—	—	2	—	—
<i>Ctenogobius criniger</i> (C. & V.)	—	—	—	—	—	11
<i>Stigmatogobius javanicus</i> (Blkr.)	67	56	—	—	—	—
<i>Stigmatogobius hoevenii</i> (Blkr.)	3	—	1	—	—	—

	Fishponds near Batavia	Anjoi	Islands in the Bay of Batavia			
			Amsterdam	Middelburg	Haarlem	Leiden
<i>Bathygobius fuscus</i> (Rüpp.)	—	—	3	1	1	11
<i>Epinephelus polyphemadion</i> (Blkr.)	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Epinephelus coeruleopunctatus</i> (Bl.)	—	—	2	—	9	3
<i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i> (Forsk.)	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i> (Forsk.)	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Lutjanus monostigma</i> (C. & V.)	—	—	—	3	—	—
<i>Lutjanus russelli</i> (Blkr.)	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Lutjanus fulviflamma</i> (Forsk.)	—	—	11	2	—	4
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i> (Forsk.)	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Lethrinus rhodopterus</i> Blkr.	—	—	—	4	—	—
<i>Ambassis gymnocephalus</i> (Lac.)	4	11	—	—	—	—
<i>Ambassis interrupta</i> Blkr.	2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Apogon ceramensis</i> Blkr.	—	—	—	23	—	110
<i>Apogon hyalosoma</i> Blkr.	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Apogon auritus</i> C. & V.	—	—	—	2	8	—
<i>Scolopsis cancellatus</i> C. & V.	—	—	—	—	2	1
<i>Therapon jarbua</i> (Forsk.)	—	11	14	—	—	10
<i>Mugil dussumieri</i> C. & V.	6	2	—	—	—	—
<i>Mugil troscheli</i> Blkr.	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Mugil vaigiensis</i> Q. & G.	—	2	4	—	8	3
<i>Mugil seheli</i> Forsk.	—	—	6	—	—	11
<i>Mugil oligolepis</i> Blkr.	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Sphyraena picuda</i> Bl. Schn.	—	—	9	1	—	—
<i>Scatophagus argus</i> (Bl.)	6	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Salarias sumatranus</i> Blkr.	—	—	—	1	1	—
<i>Salarias hasseltii</i> Blkr.	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Petroscirtes mitratus</i> Rüpp.	—	—	—	—	2	—
<i>Dinematichthys ilucoeteoides</i> Blkr.	—	—	—	—	1	7
<i>Teuthis canaliculata</i> (Blkr.)	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Teuthis concatenata</i> (C. & V.)	—	—	12	3	—	9
<i>Gerres abbreviatus</i> Blkr.	—	—	21	—	—	61
<i>Gerres oyena</i> (Forsk.)	—	—	65	31	—	152
<i>Gerres punctatus</i> C. & V.	—	—	12	—	—	—
<i>Gerres macrosoma</i> Blkr.	—	—	14	—	—	—
<i>Pomacentrus chrysopoëcilus</i> Schl. & Müll.	—	—	—	—	11	6
<i>Pomacentrus annulatus</i> Peters	—	—	—	—	3	—
<i>Pomacentrus lividus</i> (Bl. Schn.)	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Pomacentrus fasciatus</i> C. & V.	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Amphiprion percula</i> (Lac.)	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Abudefduf bengalensis</i> (Bl.)	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>PlatyGLOSSUS scapularis</i> (Benn.)	—	—	—	—	7	—
<i>PlatyGLOSSUS modestus</i> (Blkr.)	—	—	—	—	2	—
<i>PlatyGLOSSUS guttatus</i> (Bl.)	—	—	—	—	3	—
<i>PlatyGLOSSUS leporensis</i> (Blkr.)	—	—	—	—	24	—
<i>Stethojulis strigiventer</i> (Benn.)	—	—	—	—	9	—
<i>Chanos chanos</i> (Forsk.)	—	—	15	—	—	—
<i>Aplocheilus javanicus</i> Blkr.	17	19	5	1	—	—
<i>Zenarchopterus brevis</i> (Gthr.)	—	—	23	122	8	101
<i>Macrones gulio</i> (H. B.)	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Plotosus canius</i> H. B.	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Muraenichthys macropterus</i> Blkr.	—	—	8	14	—	—

The species *Acentrogobius globiceps* (Hora) was only known to occur in the Chilka Lake in British India. Prof. Hubbs found the first specimens in the Old Harbour Canal of Batavia in 1929. Now I found on June 27, 1938 2 spp. of 37 and 40 mm, and on July 18, 1938 4 spp. of 20, 25, 26 and 31 mm in the canals along the fishponds near Pasar Ikan of Batavia. These fishponds are situated along the side of the Old Harbour Canal. The Old Harbour Canal itself is now the mouth of the river Tjiliwong, and therefore for the greater part freshwater. The fishponds and the surrounding canals have brackish water.

Here I note 2 specimens of 20 and 25 mm from the fishponds near Pasar Ikan, Batavia, July 18, 1938, which agree for the greater part with *Stigmatogobius javanicus* (Blkr.), having the long pointed caudal fin of *Acentrogobius globiceps* (Hora), instead of the short broadly rounded fin of *S. javanicus*. The pattern of melanophores is intermediate between the two species, showing, e.g., one blotch before the caudal fin instead of two.

In the mangrove swamps near Antjol, July 15, 1938 I found 1 specimen of *Acentrogobius globiceps*. One specimen of 15 mm shows D. 2 I. 8; A. I. 8. It has the shape of mouth and teeth of *S. javanicus*. The pattern of melanophores is intermediate between *A. globiceps* and *S. javanicus*. Caudal fin longer than in *javanicus*. It may be possible that the two species breed together.

In a pool of brackish water between mangrove vegetation on the Island Amsterdam, July 21, 1938 some interesting species were collected:

Muraenichthys macropterus Blkr., 8 spp., 110—165 mm, not yet recorded for Java.

Cryptocentroides insignis (Seale), 1 sp., 27 mm, not yet recorded for Java, this species is known from the Philippines, Saonek near Waigeu, Muna and Sulu Archipelago.

Zenarchopterus brevirostris (Gthr.), 23 spp., among which 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀.

Among the specimens from the Island Middelburg, August 11, 1938, coll. Dr. J. Westenberg and J. Knock, were:

Zenarchopterus brevirostris (Gthr.), 122 spp., among which 69 ♂♂, 53 ♀♀.

Muraenichthys macropterus Blkr., 14 spp., the second locality of Java.

Apogon ceramensis Blkr., 23 spp., not yet recorded for Java.

Acentrogobius oligactis Blkr., 25 spp., not yet recorded for Java.

From the Island Haarlem, August 13, 1938, coll. Dr. J. Westenberg and J. Knock, were of special interest:

Stethojulis strigiventer (Benn.), 9 spp., not yet recorded for Java.

Eleotriodes muralis (C. & V.), 7 spp., not yet recorded for Java.

Dinematichthys ilucoeteoides Blkr., 1 sp., 21 mm, not yet recorded for the north coast of Java.

Asterropteryx semipunctatus Rüpp., 1 sp., not yet recorded for Java.

Gladiogobius ensifer Herre, 2 spp., not yet recorded for Java, this species was known from Waigeu, Culion, P. I., and Negros, P. I.

Gladiogobius was described by Dr. Herre (1933a, p. 23—24). The two specimens from the Island Haarlem agree with this description, except, what I found already in examining Herre's specimens, namely eye 3 in head instead of 4 as stated by Herre, and L.tr. 8 instead of 11. The spur-like spine at the preopercle extends beyond the opercle to the base of pectoral fin; in one specimen to the insertion of the pectoral finrays. My specimens and the specimens of Dr. Herre are fully naked on the nape before D. 1 and naked on the head. On the nape there is a low dermal crest in the median line. The ventral fins show a short membrane which unites the inner rays.

Bleeker described a *Brachyleotris ensifera* (1874, p. 375 and 1877, p. 86). This species agrees with *Gladiogobius ensifer* except that the head and nape are fully scaled. In the type specimen from Buru, all scales have fallen out, but the pouches on head and nape are very distinct. As the fin membranes are torn, it is impossible to see whether the ventral fins have been connected or not. M. Weber (1913, p. 454) mentions 3 specimens from Postillon Isl.

In the same way, the type specimens of Bleeker's *Eleotris cyanostigma*, which is a synonym of *Asterropteryx semipunctatus* Rüpp., have the fin membranes torn, but well preserved specimens, which I have seen, show a very short membrane between the inner rays of V., only connecting the bases of the fins.

So *Gladiogobius* and *Asterropteryx* belong to the genera which are intermediate between the Eleotridae and the Gobiidae. This group of genera gives many difficulties for the identification of specimens, as the very thin short membrane between the inner rays of V. is easily torn, giving the specimen the appearance of an Eleotrid.

Among the specimens from the Island Leiden, August 22, 1938, collected by Dr. J. D. F. Hardenberg and J. Knock, were of interest:

Apogon ceramensis Blkr., 110 spp., the second locality of Java.

Zenarchopterus brevirostris (Gthr.), 101 spp., among which 15 ♂♂, 20 ♀♀.

Cryptocentroides insignis (Seale), 41 spp., the second locality of Java.

Dinematichthys ilucoeteoides Blkr., 7 spp., 30—51 mm, the second locality of the north coast of Java.

During a trip in the Preanger (Java), on which I could see, through the courtesy of Dr. A. L. Buschkiel, something of the interesting fishery-work of Java, a few specimens were collected.

Tjmelati near Buitenzorg, July 25, 1938, in a swimming pool:

Nemacheilus fasciatus (C. & V.), 1 sp.

Tjisoegan near Soekadoekoe (north of Bandoeng), July 26, 1938, in a river:

Clarias teysmanni Blkr., 1 sp.

Glyptosternum platypogon (C. & V.), 3 spp.

Macrones planiceps (C. & V.), 1 sp.

Ophicephalus gachua H. B., 1 sp.

Nemacheilus fasciatus (C. & V.), 3 spp.

Puntius binotatus (C. & V.), 2 spp.

Mastacembelus unicolor C. & V., 1 sp.

Lake of Bagendit near Garoet, July 27, 1938:

Hampala macrolepidota (C. & V.), 1 sp.

Cylocheilichthys apogon (C. & V.), 3 spp.

Lake of Pendjaloe, July 30, 1938:

Puntius binotatus (C. & V.), 1 sp.

Hampala macrolepidota (C. & V.), 1 sp.

BUREAU OF SCIENCE, MANILA, P. I.

Gobiomorphus illotus Herre.

11531, type, 1 sp., 36 mm¹), Polillo, July 1920, coll. E. H. Taylor.

The bases of the ventral fins are connected. It is a *Callogobius*, which I consider to be identical with *C. sclateri* (Steind.).

Bunaka pinguis Herre.

10594, type, 1 sp., 170 mm, Dumaguete, Or. Negros, March 8, 1922, coll. Herre.

Identical with *Eleotris gyrimoides* Blkr. The name of this species becomes *Bunaka gyrimoides* (Blkr.), as Bleeker's genus *Eleotris* is not identical with *Eleotris* Bl. Schn., for which genus Bleeker used the name *Culius*.

Mirogobius stellatus Herre.

13054, type, many spp., 13—23 mm, Lanigay Lake, Polangui, Albay, Jan. 25, 1926, coll. G. A. Lopez.

A. I. 10 or I. 9. In ♂ in upper jaw on each side 9—10 canines, in lower jaw on each side 5 canines, behind which 4—5 smaller ones. At

1) Herre gives as length of his specimens the standard length. Here the total length is given.

symphysis of lower jaw 2 canines. It is a *Gobiopterus*, I cannot find differences from *Gobiopterus brachypterus* (Blkr.).

Macgregorella intonsa Herre.

12807 and 25734, 2 spp., 67 and 52 mm (types?), south coast of Cota bato, March 1923, coll. E. H. Taylor.

L.l. 40—45. The sides of head are naked. The specimens agree fully with *Callogobius hasseltii* (Blkr.), in which species the scales on cheek and opercle are more or less deciduous.

Macgregorella moroana Seale.

3575, type, 1 sp., 52 mm, Jolo, Sulu Prov., Apr. 30, 1907, coll. A. Seale & Canonizado.

This specimen has some scales on cheek. A synonym of *Callogobius hasseltii* (Blkr.).

Galera producta Herre.

7417, type, 1 sp., 70 mm, Puerto Galera, Mindoro, May, 1912, coll. A. Seale.

All scales are cycloid, L.l. about 56 to beginning of D. I, before this fin probably naked. Interorbital $\frac{2}{5}$ eyediameter. I do not find differences to separate *Galera* from *Callogobius*, therefore the name becomes *Callogobius productus* (Herre).

Bathygobius bravoii Herre.

13019 and 26910, type and cotype, 2 spp., 32 and 33 mm, Romblon, Romblon Prov., Aug. 29, 1925, coll. Herre.

Identical with *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).

Bathygobius nox (Blkr.).

6464, 1 sp., 67 mm, Hongkong, China, Aug. 1910, coll. Seale & Canonizado.

Identical with *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).

Chlamydes leytensis Herre.

9550, 26919, 10585, type and cotypes, 3 spp., about 57 mm, Cabalian, Leyte, May 23 and 28, 1921, coll. G. A. Lopez.

Agrees fully with *Bathygobius petrophilus* (Blkr.).

Tukugobius bucculentus Herre.

11543, type, 1 sp., 76 mm, 12399, 26563—70, 9 spp., 34—78 mm, Santa Fé, Nueva, Vizcaya, May 18, 1924, coll. G. A. Lopez.

Agree fully with Herre's description.

Tukugobius carpenteri (Seale).

12814, 26643—54, cotypes, 13 spp., 50—70 mm, Trinidad river, Baguio, Benguet, May, 9, 1907, coll. Mearns & Carpenter.

Agree with the description.

Tukugobius philippinus Herre.

12406, 26469—89, cotypes, many spp., Banaban river, Angat, Bulacan, Sept. 29, 1925, coll. Lopez.

Agree with the description.

The three species of *Tukugobius* are very difficult to separate, especially *bucculentus* and *philippinus*. They are typical *Rhinogobius* in appearance, but show often D. I VII. Herre (1933c, p. 265) reunites *Tukugobius* with *Rhinogobius*. Tomiyama (1936, p. 68—69) regards these 3 names as synonyms of *Rhinogobius similis* Gill.

Gnatholepis volcanus Herre.

10569, type, 1 sp., 101 mm standard length, about 115 mm total length, Lake Bombon, Batangas, Feb. 17, 1921, coll. Herre.

The gillopenings are far continued forward below. Four rows of large scales on cheek, between which 3 longitudinal mucous canals. One open pore anteriorly in interorbital, no pore behind eye. A good species of *Gnatholepis*.

Gnatholepis davaoensis Seale.

31912, 2 spp., 30 and 33 mm, Bais, Or. Negros, Nov. 24, 1933, coll. Herre.

The gillopenings are not continued forward below, therefore it is an *Acentrogobius*. L.l. about 28; L.tr. 9; predorsal scales 9—10. Cheek and opercle scaled. No longitudinal mucous canals found. A dark stripe from eye to behind maxillary. 2 rows of dark spots on back. A row of 6—7 large transversal blotches along middle of side, extending to belly. V. dark. This species agrees with *Acentrogobius cauerensis* (Blkr.). Possibly the pattern of colour shows a few slight differences.

Gnatholepis gemmeus Herre.

3 bottles, all marked as type, from Samal, Mindanao; Davao; Dumaguete, Negros; and Sitankai, Sulu.

I found no differences with *Acentrogobius cauerensis* (Blkr.). The teeth are placed exactly as in this species.

Gnatholepis knighti Jordan & Evermann.

13031, 1 sp., 51 mm, Polillo, June 1920, coll. E. H. Taylor.

Identical with *Acentrogobius cauerensis* (Blkr.).

Vaimosa dispar (Peters).

14259, many spp., Lake Buhi, Camarines Sur, June 25, 1926, coll. H. R. Montalban.

Agree with Herre's description. This species does not belong to *Vaimosa*, but to *Redigobius*.

Vaimosa macrognathos Herre.

13059, type and cotypes, 13 spp., Laguna, Bombon, Batangas, Nov. 8, 1925, coll. Lopez.

As stated by Koumans (1935, p. 132) a synonym of *Pseudogobiopsis römeri* (M. Weber).

Vaimosa microstomia Seale.

827, type, 1 sp., 33 mm standard length, Malabon, Rizal, July 18, 1907, coll. Wm. D. Carpenter.

Identical with *Stigmatogobius javanicus* (Blkr.). The type shows 2 black spots in a vertical line at the base of caudal fin.

Vaimosa piapensis Herre.

69, 3 spp., 21—32 mm, Malabon, Rizal Prov., May 28, 1907, coll. A. Seale.

Identical with *Stigmatogobius javanicus* (Blkr.).

Vaimosa rivalis Herre.

13061, type, 16 spp., Talakop Creek, Camarines Sur, Jan. 16, 1926, coll. Lopez, 13602, cotype, 8 spp., Hinagianan river, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, Jan. 16, 1926, coll. Lopez.

Agree fully with description and figure. A good species of *Stigmatogobius*.

Vaimosa bikolana Herre.

13232, type, 6 spp., to 32 mm, Puru riv., Legaspi, Albay, Feb. 4, 1926.

A compressed species, a little diaphanous. I did not find differences from *Redigobius chrysosoma* (Blkr.).

Vaimosa sapanga Herre.

13229, type, 19 spp., Sapanga riv., Angat, Bulacan, Sept. 24, 1925, coll. Lopez.

A good species of *Stigmatogobius*, allied to *S. neglectus* (Blkr.) Koumans.

Vaimosa tessellata Herre.

12999, type and cotypes, 5 spp., 27—47 mm, Titunod riv., Kolambugan, Lanao Prov., Mindanao, May 26, 1921, coll. Herre.

Identical with *Stigmatogobius javanicus* (Blkr.).

Vaimosa villa Herre.

13195, type, 1 sp., 46 mm, Villa, Iloilo, Panay, July 8, 1925, coll. H. R. Montalban, 13228, cotype, 1 sp., 44 mm, Mola, Iloilo, Aug. 15, 1925, coll. Montalban.

A good species of *Mugilogobius*.

Oplopomus oplopomus (C. & V.).

5472, Puerto Princessa, Palawan, 5193, Balabac, Palawan, 1267, Cebu, specimens, coll. Seale & Canonizado.

Agree with *Oplopomus oplopomus* (C. & V.).

Cristatogobius lophius Herre.

12106, type and cotype, 2 spp., 34 and 30 mm, Bungau, Sulu Prov., June 8, 1921, coll. Herre.

Agree with the description.

Paragobiodon echinocephalus (Rüpp.).

15284, 26137, 2 spp., Basbas, Sulu Prov., Apr. 11, 1926.

Paragobiodon xanthosoma (Blkr.).

12476, 1 sp., Dumaguete, Or. Negros, March 1922, coll. Herre.

A synonym of *P. echinocephalus* (Rüpp.).

Rhinogobius (on another label *Drombus*) *viridipunctatus* (C. & V.).

1430, 26238, 2 spp., 54 and 55 mm, Kanoan, Siquijor, Sept. 7, 1907, coll. Seale & Canonizado.

Agree with *Acentrogobius viridipunctatus* (C. & V.).

Rhinogobius decoratus Herre.

13056, 26881, 26882, type and cotypes, 3 spp., Cabalian, Leyte, May 28, 1921, coll. G. A. Lopez.

In general appearance very similar to *Acentrogobius ornatus* (Rüpp.), but differing in having D. 2 I. 8 and about 8 predorsal scales.

Rhinogobius hongkongensis Seale.

6474, type, 1 sp., 65 mm, 6489, 6541, cotypes, 2 spp., market Hongkong.

The specimens are poorly preserved. They belong to *Acentrogobius*.

Rhinogobius schultzei Herre.

12407, 26833, types, 2 spp., about 42 and 35 mm, River at Fabrica, Occ. Negros, Jan. 1923, coll. W. Schultze.

The first scale behind eye is enlarged. In 12407 the opercle is scaled. Probably a *Stigmatogobius*.

Rhinogobius caninus (C. & V.).

1065, 1 sp., Guinobatan, Masbate, Aug. 30, 1907, coll. A. Seale & Canonizado.

The specimen does not differ from *Acentrogobius caninus* (C. & V.), so the subspecies name *magnisquamatus* Herre is superfluous.

Rhinogobius baliuroides (Blkr.).

12983, 1 sp., 58 mm, Molo, Iloilo Prov., Panay, Aug. 15, 1925, coll. Montalban.

Identical with *Acentrogobius reichei* (Blkr.).

The bottle contains moreover: 26143, 1 sp., 46 mm, an *Oligolepis acutipennis* (C. & V.), probably brought by error into this bottle.

Rhinogobius multifasciatus Herre.

12131 (65 spp.), Iloilo, Panay, July 23, 1925, coll. H. R. Montalban.

Agree with the description of *Ctenogobius notophthalmus* Blkr.

Rhinogobius suluensis Herre.

? , type, 6 spp., 35—43 mm, Bungau, Sulu Prov., June 8, 1921.

1 sp. of 35 mm has small scales, about 60 in L.1., and probably belongs to the Apocrypteinae, 4 spp. probably are *Oligolepis acutipennis* (C. & V.), juv., 1 sp. of 43 mm is a *Ctenogobius grammatogaster* Blkr.

Rhinogobius neophytus (Gthr.).

7656, 7657, 26236, 3 spp., 50—62 mm, Puerto Galera, Mindoro, March—May, 1912, coll. Seale.

Belong to *Fusigobius neophytus* (Gthr.).

Pandaka pusilla Herre.

12806 (20 spp.), types, Sitankai, Sulu, July 11, 1908, coll. A. Seale.

Agree with the description.

Pandaka pygmaea Herre.

12956, types, locality unknown, 1907.

Agree with the description.

Aparrius moloanus Herre.

12369, 24389—92, type, 5 spp., 43—64 mm, Molo, Iloilo, Aug. 15, 1925, coll. Montalban, 12370, 26911—18, 9 spp., 54—62 mm, Capiz, Capiz Prov., July 29, 1925, coll. Montalban.

This species does not belong to *Aparrius* = *Oligolepis*. The nape is scaled to above the opercle. It agrees fully with *Acentrogobius bontii* (Blkr.). The "two black longitudinal bands on sides" in the specimens are totally faded.

Waitea mystacina (C. & V.).

12715, 26546, 2 spp., about 57 mm, Iloilo, Panay, July 23, 1925, coll. H. R. Montalban.
Agree with the description.

Chonophorus genivittatus (C. & V.).

1399, 24419—21, specimens, about 40 mm, Lazi, Siquijor Isl., Sept. 1907, coll. Seale.
Belong to *Stenogobius genivittatus* (C. & V.).

Chonophorus lachrymosus (Peters).

13126, specimens, Puru riv., Legaspi, Albay, Feb. 4, 1926, coll. G. A. Lopez.

In the bottle are 6 spp. of 26—65 mm, badly preserved. On a label in Herre's handwriting: "specimens very bad-atypical". Probably *Stenogobius genivittatus* (C. & V.).

Chonophorus melanocephalus (Blkr.).

10551, 24523—4, 24528—9, 5 spp., Bangued, Abra, Febr. 1, 1923, coll. Joseph Clemens.

These specimens are a mixture of *Awaous stamineus* (Val.) and *grammepomus* (Blkr.). 24523 is *Awaous grammepomus*; 24524 is *Awaous stamineus*, L.l. 54, L.tr. 17, predorsal scales 22; 24528 is *Awaous stamineus*, L.l. 51, L.tr. 16, predorsal scales 22; 24529 is *Awaous grammepomus*, L. l. 50, L.tr. 14, predorsal scales 15; 10551 is *Awaous stamineus*, L.l. 52, L.tr. 16, predorsal scales 20.

Chonophorus ocellaris (Broussonet).

15255, Butos, Naujan riv., Apr. 18, 1927, coll. Herre.

Belongs to *Awaous grammepomus* (Blkr.).

Tamanka tagala Herre.

820, type, 40 mm, 804, cotype, 42 mm.

Agree with the description.

Tamanka umbra Herre.

10600, type, 1 sp., 75 mm, 26893—98, Palawan, June 1910, coll. A. Seale.

Agree with the description.

Tamanka bivittata Herre.

13194, type, 1 sp., 35 mm, Hoichow, Hainan, China, 1922, coll. S. F. Light.

L.l. 42. The type agrees fully with Herre's description. See note on specimen seen in Stanford University Museum.

Amoya brevirostris (Gthr.).

12819, 24388, 2 spp., Amoy, China, coll. S. F. Light.

I regard *Amoya* as a synonym of *Ctenogobius*.

Amblygobius inornatus Herre.

13223, type, 1 sp., 37 mm, Tidepool, Martin Ranch, June 21, 1921, coll. Herre.

The specimen is in a bad state, therefore its characters are not distinct.

Amblygobius perpusillus (Seale).

11018, 1 sp., 75 mm, Buan river, Buan I., Sulu, Aug. 18, 1924, coll. Dr. A. Lopez.

This specimen was named as the variety *buanensis* var. nov. by Herre. It agrees fully with *Amblygobius decussatus* (Blkr.).

Amblygobius linki Herre.

24146, type, 1 sp., 68 mm, Bungau, Sulu Prov., June 18, 1921, coll. Herre, 4022, 1 sp., 45 mm, Caldera Bay, Mindanao, May 20, 1908, coll. Seale.

They agree with the description. The number of predorsal scales is about 24.

Amblygobius bynoensis (Rich.).

14778, 24147—9, 4 spp., Inabanga, Bohol, Dec. 3, 1921, coll. G. A. Lopez.

Agree with the description.

Amblygobius insignis Seale.

5779, type, 1 sp., 57 mm, Bantayan Isl., Cebu, P. I., May, 1909, coll. Triffin & Canonizado.

This species was brought by Koumans (1935, p. 144) into *Cryptocentroides*.

Cryptocentrus cebuanus Herre.

12025, type, 1 sp., 115 mm, Cebu, Cebu, coll. A. L. Day.

The type shows 24 scales in L.tr., not 32 as stated by Herre. Further it agrees with the description. It agrees with *Cryptocentrus pavoninoides* (Blkr.), except in having D. 2 I. 10 instead of I. 11, and height of body $5\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 5. Head $3\frac{1}{2}$ in length instead of 4. I regard it as a synonym of *C. pavoninoides* (Blkr.).

Cryptocentrus filifer (C. & V.).

6412, 6430, 647c, 6449, 6434, 5 spp., about 110—132 mm, Hongkong, Aug. 1910, coll. A. Seale & Canonizado.

Agree with the description.

Cryptocentrus vagus Herre.

12138, type, 1 sp., 65 mm, Philippines, locality?, collector?

L.l. about 90; L.tr. 1 30; L.tr. 2 about 18. I am not certain that all scales are cycloid. When they are all cycloid, it is probably a good species.

Cryptocentrus venustus Seale.

6419, type, 1 sp., 103 mm, Hongkong, Aug. 1910, coll. Seale & Canonizado.

L.l. 90; L.tr. 1 24; L.tr. 2 14; predorsal scales about 20. Except the description of the colour after Seale, by Herre (1927, p. 244—5) the type agrees fully with *C. pavoninoides* (Blkr.). The type is now brown with dark brown spots on head.

Biat luzonica Seale.

2040, type, 1 sp., 185 mm, east coast Luzon, 1907, coll. W. D. Carpenter, 41340, 1 sp., 190 mm, Puerto Galera bay, Mindoro, Apr. 11, 1934, coll. Dr. H. A. Roxas, 15911, 1 sp., 30 mm, Buan riv., Polillo, Apr. 7, 1928, coll. G. A. Lopez (on a second label: "not *Biat* seems to be a poor specimen of *Ctenogobius caninus*, Herre").

The type 2040 is *Cryptocentrus fontanesii* (Blkr.), specimen 41340, published upon by Dr. Roxas (1935, p. 19) shows D. 2 I. 15, not I. 16; A. I. 17, not I. 18. It agrees fully with *C. fontanesii* (Blkr.). Specimen 15911 is either *Acentrogobius bontii* (Blkr.) or *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.). The pectoral fin does not show free rays, of the tongue it is not possible to see whether it is emarginate or not.

Oxyurichthys amabilis Seale.

6432, type, 1 sp., 115 mm, Hongkong, China, Aug. 1910, coll. Seale & Canonizado, 6453, 6438, 2 cotypes, about 110 mm, ibidem.

Agree fully with *Oxyurichthys papuensis* (C. & V.). A great number of scales are missing, but L.l. has been at least 70, and not 50. L.tr. 20; predorsal scales about 20. The inner row of teeth in lower jaw is not enlarged.

Oxyurichthys visayanus Herre.

12405, 26096—26106, type, 12 spp., 72—110 mm, Cebu, Cebu, Sept. 16, 1925, coll. G. A. Lopez.

Agree fully with *O. papuensis* (C. & V.).

Oxyurichthys oculo-mirus Herre.

12010, 26925—30, type and cotypes, 7 spp., 82—190 mm, Cebu, Cebu, Feb. 6, 1925, coll. Herre, 1 sp., Cebu, Cebu, Sept. 5, 1907, 2 spp., Davao, Mindanao, Apr. 20, 1908, coll. Seale & Canonizado.

The type agrees with the description of *O. papuensis* (C. & V.). On the cornea of the eye, there is a club-shaped projection, which is, however, sometimes developed on one side of the animal only.

Oxyurichthys ophthalmonema (Blkr.).

12301, 25952—63, 13 spp., 82—145 mm, Navalas, Guimaras, July 14, 1925, coll. Montalban.

Identical with *O. tentacularis* (C. & V.).

Oxyurichthys viridis Herre.

12011, 26111—113, type, 4 spp., 105—120 mm, Manila market.

L.l. 60—62; L.tr. 14; predorsal scales 17. I did not find differences from *O. tentacularis* (C. & V.).

Parapocryptes (Paeneapocryptes) mindanensis Herre.

13226, type, 1 sp., 44 mm, south coast of Cotabato, Mindanao.

The type agrees fully with *Oxyurichthys papuensis* (C. & V.). The teeth in lower jaw are not horizontally placed. It is a young specimen, which has the predorsal region still naked. The subgenus *Paeneapocryptes* therefore is superfluous.

Apocryptichthys sericus Herre.

11009, type, 1 sp., 82 mm, Amoy, China, 1923, coll. S. F. Light, 13053, 1 sp., 50 mm, Fuchau, Fukien Prov., China, Feb. 1923, coll. S. F. Light.

L.l. about 80; L.tr. about 20; predorsal region naked. There are about 13 teeth on each side in upper and lower jaw. This species is very close to, but probably distinct from *Apocryptichthys cantoris* (Day).

Illana cacabet Smith & Seale.

10603 (on another label cotype 4258), 1 sp., Rio Grande, Mindanao, Oct. 1903, coll. Dr. Morse.

As stated by Koumans (1935, p. 143) a synonym of *Illana bicirrhosus* (M. Weber).

Apocryptodon montalbani Herre.

12390, type, 1 sp., 57 mm, Zarraga, Iloilo Prov., Panay, Aug. 15, 1925, coll. Montalban.

L.l. 54; L.tr. 13, not 16 as stated by Herre; predorsal scales 20. Height of body 6 in length. Head 4 in length. 12 teeth on each side in upper jaw and lower jaw. Not even a trace of a black median longitudinal line was seen on the type. A synonym of *Apocryptodon glyphisodon* (Blkr.).

Apocryptodon sealei Herre.

176, type, 1 sp., 63 mm, Manila market, June 1908, coll. A. Seale.

Height of body $6\frac{1}{2}$ in length. Head 4 in length. Eye $5\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Agrees fully with *A. glyphisodon* (Blkr.).

Apocryptodon taylori Herre.

12067, type, 1 sp., about 40 mm, Odiongan, Tablas Isl., Jan. 1923, coll. E. H. Taylor.

L.l. about 56; L.tr. 13; predorsal scales 20 (34 to D. 2!). Teeth in upper jaw 10 on each side, in lower jaw about 13 on each side. The specimen is nearly dried up. A synonym of *A. glyphisodon* (Blkr.).

Tridentiger bifasciatus (Steind.).

13043, 26376—81, 7 spp., Amoy, China, 1923, coll. S. F. Light.

In some specimens the longitudinal bands disappear and transversal blotches appear. I agree with Tomiyama (1933, and 1936) that this species is a synonym of *T. trigonocephalus* (Gill).

Itbaya nuda Herre.

13079, type, 1 sp., 23 mm, Itbayat, Batanes, Nov. 21, 1921, coll. G. A. Lopez.

The type agrees with the description.

Gobiosoma insignum Herre.

12105, type (19 spp.), 23—47 mm, Dumaguete riv., Or. Negros, March 8, 1922, coll. Herre.

The type agrees with the description, except that the head is subcylindrical to feebly depressed, while Herre described it to be laterally compressed. I think it is a synonym of *Schismatogobius bruyinisi* De Bft.

Gobiodon fulvus Herre.

12560, type, 16 spp., 24—43 mm, Calapan, Mindoro, Jan. 17, 1923, coll. Lopez.

The type agrees fully with *Gobiodon erythrospilus* Blkr. In the type the number of finrays in D. 2 is I. 11. In Bleeker's specimens (no 6187, Leiden Museum), this number is I. 10 or I. 11. The number of finrays in pectoral fin in Herre's specimens is 19—21, not 18 or 19.

Gobiodon quinquestrigatus (C. & V.).

7137, 25712—14, 4 spp., 25—34 mm, Puerto Galera, Mindoro, March-May, 1912, coll. Seale.

Agree with the description.

Microsicydium atro-purpureum Herre.

13234, type (3 spp.), Bangar, La Union, Nov. 17, 1925, coll. H. R. Montalban.

The bottle is empty.

Microsicydium formosum Herre.

12443, type, 1 sp., 48 mm, Titunod riv., Kolambugan, Mindanao, May 26, 1921, coll. Herre.

The number of scales in L.tr. is 9. Snout 3 in head. Eye $4\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Therefore snout $1\frac{1}{2}$ in eye. It is a *Stiphodon*.

Microsicydium pulchellum Herre.

13026, type, 1 sp., about 35 mm, Dumaguete riv., Or. Negros, March 8, 1922, coll. Herre.

The type is dried up, is broken and too bad for comparison with the description.

Sicyopterus lacrymosus Herre.

12995, 26205—12, type, 9 spp., 56—85 mm, Ba Kalaba, Bangued, Abra, Nov. 15, 1925, coll. H. R. Montalban & J. Montilla.

10618, cotype, Titunod riv., Kolambugan, Lanao, May 26, 1921. According to a label in Herre's handwriting: "cotype *Sicyopterus lacrymosus*".

The types agree fully with *Sicyopterus longifilis* De Birt. The upper lip is not entire, as given by Herre, but there is a feeble cleft on each side. 10618 is a specimen of *Sicyopterus panayensis*. The upper lip is denticulate-crenate. It agrees fully with *S. panayensis*, I compared it with the types.

Sicyopterus crassus Herre.

10619, 26874—77, type, 5 spp., 123—158 mm, Craan riv., south coast Cotabato Prov., Mindanao, March 27, 1921, coll. E. H. Taylor.

I did not find any differences from *S. cynocephalus* (C. & V.). L.tr. is 17, not 20 as given by Herre. Predorsal scales 35. Herre had not seen *S. cynocephalus*.

Sicyopterus fuliag Herre.

10541, 26888—92, 10557, type and cotypes, 7 spp., 92—131 mm, Lamug, Peña Blanca, Pinacanawan riv., Cagayan Prov., May 17, 1923.

D. 2 I. 11 (not I. 10); A. I. 10; L.l. 75—80 (not 70); L.tr. 17 (not 20—22); predorsal scales 35. The scales near the head seem to be about as large as posteriorly on body, but the scales are smaller. There are scale-like impressions in the skin, caused by the cloth, in which the specimens have been wrapped. No 26890, which has these impressions only at the ventral side, gives the exact scale numbers. A synonym of *S. cynocephalus* (C. & V.).

Sicyopterus extraneus Herre.

10588, 26884—87, type and cotypes, 5 spp., 75—95 mm, Cabalian, Leyte, May 28, 1921, coll. G. A. Lopez.

D. 2 I. 11; L.l. 55—56; L.tr. 15; predorsal scales 20—24 (14 large and 6—10 smaller ones). The scales anteriorly of body are larger than those on the sides or on caudal peduncle. A synonym of *Sicyopterus micrurus* (Blkr.).

Sicyopterus panayensis Herre.

13137, 26920—24, type and cotypes, 6 spp., 86—91 mm, Antique Prov., Panay, San Jose, Feb. 1926, coll. F. Reveche.

The figure 5 of Herre (1927, p. 314) does not give the real situation of the clefts of the upper lip. On each side of the median line there are 9 very feeble incisions before the large cleft, while Herre's figure gives about

20. The lobes between the incisions are nearly straight, and not with a bent margin. Behind the large cleft, there are 3 incisions. Only specimen 13137 shows some more incisions, and here the margins are slightly bent. 13137 is not indicated as the type.

Brachyamblyopus olivaceus Herre.

13024, type, 7 spp., 46—64 mm, La Libertad, Or. Negros, Sept. 1925, coll. S. Samoso. They agree fully with *Brachyamblyopus urolepis* (Blkr.).

Sericagobioides lighti Herre.

10360, 26871, type, 2 spp., 134 and 147 mm, Amoy, China, 1923, coll. S. F. Light. 10360 shows: D. 2 43; A. about 42; P. $1\frac{4}{5}$ in head; V. = P.; height of body $12\frac{1}{2}$ in total length. Head $7\frac{1}{2}$ in total, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in length. 26871 shows: D. 2 43; A. about 42; P. = head; V. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Head $8\frac{1}{2}$ in total, 7 in length.

Sericagobioides is a synonym of *Odontamblyopus* Bleeker. *S. lighti* is closely allied or identical with *O. rubicundus* (H. B.).

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LIST OF PAPERS IN WHICH SPECIMENS ARE DESCRIBED,
WHICH I HAVE SEEN, AND MY OPINION ABOUT THEM

J. T. Nichols

- (1925) *Gobius cliffordpopei* = *Rhinogobius cliffordpopei* (Nichols).
 (1931) *Gobius cheni* = *Rhinogobius cheni* (Nichols).
 (1937) *Bostrichus strigogenys* = *Bostrichthys strigogenys* (Nichols).

D. S. Jordan & A. Seale (1905 a)

- p. 794, fig. 13 *Butis leucurus* = *Butis amboinensis* (Blkr.).
 p. 796, fig. 14 *Gnatholepis calliurus* a good species.
 p. 797, fig. 15 *Drombus palackyi* = *Acentrogobius palackyi* (Jord. & Seale).
 p. 798, fig. 16 *Glossogobius aglestes* = *Glossogobius biocellatus* (C. & V.).

D. S. Jordan & A. Seale (1906)

- p. 383, pl. 52 fig. 2 *Valenciennea violifera* = *Eleotriodes sexguttatus* (C. & V.).
 p. 391, fig. 83 *Trimma caesiura* a good genus and species.
 p. 392, pl. 36 fig. 2 *Heteroleotris clara* = *Xenisthmus clara* (Jord. & Seale).
 p. 393, pl. 36 fig. 3 *Heteroleotris phaenna* is not a *Heteroleotris*.
 p. 393, pl. 37 fig. 1 *Vitreola sagitta* = *Kraemeria samoensis* Steind.
 ? 395, fig. 85 *Vaimosa fontinalis* = *Mugilogobius fontinalis* (Jord. & Seale).
 p. 398, fig. 87 *Vailima stevensoni* = ? *Stiphodon elegans* (Steind.).
 p. 399, fig. 88 *Drombus tutuilae* = *Callogobius sclateri* (Steind.).
 p. 400, fig. 89 *Rhinogobius corallinus* = *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).
 p. 401, fig. 90 *Rhinogobius muscarum* = ? *Fusigobius neophytus* (Gthr.).
 p. 403, fig. 92 *Mapo crassiceps* = *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).
 p. 403, fig. 93 *Glossogobius vaisiganis* = *Glossogobius biocellatus* (C. & V.).
 p. 404, pl. 37 fig. 3 *Chaenogobius erythrops* is not a *Chaenogobius*, but belongs to the Sicydiaphiinae, allied to *Gobiopterus*.
 p. 408, fig. 95 *Mars strigilliceptis* a good genus and species.
 p. 409, pl. 53 fig. 1 *Kelloggella cardinalis* a good genus and species.
 p. 410, fig. 96 *Sicyopterus tauae* = *Sicyopterus gymnauchen* (Blkr.).

D. S. Jordan & A. Seale (1905 b)

- p. 526, fig. 6 *Eleotris balia* = *Eleotris oxycephalus* Temm. & Schl.

D. S. Jordan & A. Seale (1907 b)

- p. 41, fig. 13 *Rhinogobius lungi* = *Ctenogobius criniger* (C. & V.).
 p. 42, fig. 15 *Gobius panayensis* = *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).
 p. 43, fig. 16 *Creisson validus* = *Acentrogobius janthinopterus* (Blkr.).
 p. 44, fig. 17 *Oplopomus vergens* = *Oplopomus caninoides* (Blkr.).

D. S. Jordan & A. Seale (1907 a)

- p. 542, fig. 2 *Glossogobius campbellianus* = *Pseudogobiopsis oligactis* (Blkr.).
 p. 542 *Glossogobius tambujon* (Blkr.) = *Stigmatogobius tambujon* (Blkr.).

J. O. Snyder (1908 and 1912 b)

- p. 100, pl. 67 fig. 3 *Heteroleotris arenarius* = *Pipidonia arenarius* (Snyd.).
 p. 101, pl. 68 fig. 1 *Gnatholepis sindonis* = *Acentrogobius puntang* (Blkr.).

- p. 101, pl. 68 fig. 2 *Amblygobius naraharae* = *Quisquilius eugenius* Jord. & Everm.
 p. 103, pl. 67 fig. 2 *Doryptena okinawae* = *Callogobius hasseltii* (Blkr.).
 p. 104, pl. 59 fig. 2 *Doryptena tanegasimae* = *Callogobius tanegasimae* (Snyd.).
 p. 105, pl. 68 fig. 3 *Xenisthmus proriger* = *Xenisthmus clara* (Jord. & Seale).

J. O. Snyder (1909 and 1912 b)

- p. 605, pl. 59 fig. 3 *Zonogobius boreus* = *Zonogobius semidoliatus* (C. & V.).
 p. 606, pl. 61 fig. 1 *Expedio parvulus* = *Luciogobius guttatus parvulus* (Snyd.).
 p. 607, pl. 60 fig. 2 *Inu koma* = *Luciogobius guttatus koma* (Snyd.).
 p. 608, pl. 60 fig. 3 *Inu ama* = *Luciogobius guttatus ama* (Snyd.).

J. O. Snyder (1911)

- p. 544 *Clariger exilis* = *Astrabe exilis* (Snyd.).

B. W. Evermann & A. Seale (1906)

- p. 510, fig. 2 *Mapo mearnsi* = *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).
 p. 511, fig. 3 *Gobius calderae* = *Acentrogobius ornatus* (Rüpp.).

H. M. Smith (1902)

- p. 167, fig. *Mistichthys luzonensis* a good genus and species, very close to *Gobiopterus*.
 p. 169, fig. *Gobius sternbergi* = *Redigobius dispar* (Peters).

H. M. Smith & A. Seale (1906)

- p. 80, fig. *Illana cacabet* = *Illana bicirrhosus* (M. Weber).
 p. 81 *Caragobius* probably a synonym of *Brachyamblyopus*.
 p. 81, fig. *Caragobius typhlops* allied to *Brachyamblyopus urolepis* (Blkr.).

W. C. Kendall & E. L. Goldsborough (1911)

- p. 318, pl. 6 fig. 1 *Ruppellia lacunicola* = *Paragobiodon echinocephalus* (Rüpp.).
 p. 324, pl. 6 fig. 2 *Paragobioides grandoculis* is not a Gobioid Fish.

H. M. Smith (1931 a)

- p. 33, fig. 16 *Gobiella pellucida* = *Gobiopterus chuno* (H. B.).
 p. 37, fig. 18 *Eugnathogobius microps* probably good genus and species.
 p. 39, fig. 19 *Pipidonia quinquecincta* = *Pipidonia arenarius* (Snyd.).
 p. 42, fig. 20 *Paragobiodon kerri* = *Paragobiodon echinocephalus* (Rüpp.).
 p. 43 *Rhinogobius similis* (1931 b, p. 64 *Rhinogobius simulans*) = *Acentrogobius caninus* (C. & V.).
 p. 45 *Rhinogobius atripinnatus* = *Acentrogobius chlorostigmatoides* (Blkr.).
 p. 46 *Cryptocentrus leonis* = *Cryptocentrus diproctotaenia* Blkr.
 p. 47, fig. 22 *Apocryptodon malcolmi* = *Apocryptodon glyphisodon* (Blkr.).

D. S. Jordan & E. C. Starks (1905)

- p. 207, fig. 9 *Coryphopterus bernadoui* = *Acentrogobius caninus* (C. & V.).

D. S. Jordan & J. O. Snyder (1900)

- p. 373, pl. XVIII *Trifissus ioturus* = *Tridentiger trigonocephalus* (Gill).

D. S. Jordan & J. O. Snyder (1901 a)

- p. 759 *Aboma tsushimae* = *Aboma lactipes* (Hilgendorf).
 p. 761, pl. 36 *Chasmias misakius* = *Chasmichthys gulosus* (Sauvage).

D. S. Jordan & E. C. Starks (1906)

- p. 523, fig. 3 *Ranulina fimbriidens* = *Lophiogobius ocellicauda* Gthr.
 p. 524, fig. 4 *Taenioides abbotti* = *Odontamblyopus rubicundus* (H. B.)

O. P. Jenkins (1904)

- p. 503, fig. 43 *Chlamydes laticeps* = *Bathygobius laticeps* (Jenkins).
 p. 503, fig. 44 *Gobionellus lonchotus* good species.

E. K. Jordan (1925)

- p. 36, pl. 2 fig. 2 *Opua nephodes* = *Acentrogobius nephodes* (E. K. Jordan).

T. N. Gill (1859)

- p. 47 *Euctenogobius badius* very close to *Awaous*.

B. A. Bean & A. C. Weed (1912)

- p. 609 *Kelloggella* species a *Kelloggella*, probably identical with *K. cardinalis* Jord. & Seale.

H. W. Fowler & B. A. Bean (1920)

- p. 319, fig. 2 *Micropercops dabryi* good genus and species of the Eleotridae.

I. Ginsburg (1933)

- p. 19—12, fig. 1 *Eleotrica cableae* good genus and species.

I. Ginsburg (1935)

- p. 1 *Bollmania litura* probably a good species of *Bollmania*.

D. S. Jordan & B. W. Evermann (1904)

- p. 203 *Quisquilius eugenius* a good genus and species.
 p. 204 *Gnatholepis knighti* = *Acentrogobius cauerensis* (Blkr.).

D. S. Jordan (1889)

- p. 164 *Bollmannia chlamydes* a good genus and species.

H. W. Fowler (1904)

- p. 551, pl. 27 *Gobius venustulus* = *Acentrogobius ornatus* (Rüpp.).

H. W. Fowler (1905)

- p. 511, fig. 13 *Gigantogobius jordani* probably a synonym of *Oxyeleotris marmorata* (Blkr.).
 p. 513 *Butis butis* (not of Hamilton!) 3 spp. belong to *Butis melanostigma* (Blkr.), 1 sp. to *B. amboinensis* (Blkr.).
 p. 516, fig. 15 *Chaenogobius megacephalus* is an *Awaous*.

H. W. Fowler (1918)

- p. 69, fig. 27 *Drombus (Ulcigobius) maculipinnis* a *Callogobius*, closely allied or identical with *C. sclateri* (Steind.).

H. W. Fowler (1934 a)

- p. 81 *Aparrius acutipinnis* = *Oligolepis acutipennis* (C. & V.).
 p. 81, fig. 21 and 22 *Gobius atripinnis* = *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).
 p. 82 *Rhinogobius multifasciatus* (not of Herre!) = *Ctenogobius grammatogaster* Blkr.
 p. 82 *Rhinogobius nebulosus* (not of Forskål!) = *Ctenogobius cylindricus* Blkr.
 p. 82 *Rhinogobius baliuroides* (not of Blkr.!) = *Ctenogobius criniger* (C. & V.).
 p. 82, fig. 24 and 25 *Rhinogobius melanobranchus* = *Acentrogobius reichei* (Blkr.) var. *melanobranchus* (Fowler).
 p. 84, fig. 26 *Vaimosa umbra* = *Acentrogobius caninus* (C. & V.).
 p. 84 *Waitea mystacina* (Val.) correctly determined.
 p. 156, fig. 123, 124 *Callieleotris platycephalus* = *Oxyeleotris marmorata* (Blkr.).
 p. 157, fig. 125 *Vaimosa siamensis* = *Pseudogobiopsis oligactis* (Blkr.).
 p. 157, fig. 126 *Rhinogobius chiengmaiensis* = *Oligolepis chiengmaiensis* (Fowler).
 p. 159, fig. 128 *Boleophthalmus taylora* = *Pseudapocryptes lanceolatus* (Bl. Schn.).
 p. 160, fig. 129 *Boleophthalmus smithi* is a *Parapocryptes*, probably a synonym of *P. serperaster* (Rich.).

H. W. Fowler (1934 b)

- p. 498 *Aparrius acutipinnis* (Val.) is not an *Aparrius*.

H. W. Fowler (1935)

- p. 160 *Butis butis* (H. B.) contains specimens of *B. butis* (H. B.), *B. melanostigma* (Blkr.) and *Prionobutis koilomatodon* (Blkr.).

S. Garman (1903)

- p. 234, pl. 2 fig. 2 *Gobiodon atrangulatus* = *Gobiodon erythrospilus* Blkr.
 p. 235, pl. 3 fig. 1 and 2 *Gobioides totoyensis* = *Amblyotrypauchen totoyensis* (Garman).

A. W. Herre (1935 a and 1936 c)

- p. 413, p. 350, fig. 17 *Alepideleotris tigris* = *Eleotrica cableae* Ginsburg.
 p. 414, p. 454, fig. 50 *Boroda malua* = *Oxyeleotris lineolatus* (Steind.).
 p. 415, p. 352, fig. 18 *Macgregorella badia* = *Callogobius hasseltii* (Blkr.).
 p. 416, p. 352, fig. 19 *Macgregorella santa* = *Callogobius liolepis* (Blkr.) Koumans.
 p. 418, p. 356, fig. 20 *Gnatholepis corletti* = *Acentrogobius cauerensis* (Blkr.).
 p. 419, p. 459 *Glossogobius koragensis* = *Glossogobius giuris* (H. B.).
 p. 419,, fig. 21 *Vaimosa balteata* = *Acentrogobius balteata* (Herre).
 p. 420, p. 359, fig. 22 *Vaimosa osgoodi* = *Pseudogobiopsis römeri* (M. Weber).
 p. 422, p. 362, fig. 23 *Callogobius ocellatus* = *Acentrogobius koumansii* (Whitley).
 p. 423, p. 364, fig. 24 *Ctenogobius aterrimus* a good species.
 p. 423, p. 367, fig. 25 *Ctenogobius malekulae* = *Herreogobius malekulae* (Herre).
 p. 424, p. 426 *Ctenogobius waigiensis* = *Acentrogobius dontii* (Blkr.).
 p. 425, p. 373, fig. 27 *Aparrius aurocingulus* = *Ctenogobius aurocingulus* (Herre).
 p. 426, p. 377, fig. 29 *Amblygobius myersi* a good species.
 p. 428,, fig. 30 *Cryptocentrus geniornatus* = *Cryptocentrus leptcephalus* Blkr.
 p. 429, p. 383, fig. 32 *Atuona tricuspadata* a good species.

S. E. Meek & S. F. Hildebrand (1916)

- p. 359 *Eleotris isthmensis* = *Eleotris melanosoma* Blkr.

D. S. Jordan & J. O. Snyder (1901 b)

- p. 38, fig. 1 *Vireosa hanae* a good genus and species.
 p. 40, fig. 2 *Asterropteryx abax* = *Eviota abax* (Jord. & Snyder).
 p. 51, fig. 3 *Hazeus otakii* = *Gnatholepis otakii* (Jord. & Snyder).
 p. 52, fig. 4 *Gobius poecilichthys* = *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).
 p. 55, fig. 5 *Ctenogobius abei* = *Mugilogobius abei* (Jord. & Snyder).
 p. 60, fig. 7 *Ctenogobius hadropterus* = *Acentrogobius giurinus* (Rutter).
 p. 62, fig. 8 *Ctenogobius campbelli* = *Acentrogobius campbelli* (Jord. & Snyder).
 p. 63, fig. 9 *Ctenogobius virgatulus* = *Acentrogobius pflaumi* (Blkr.).
 p. 80, fig. 14 *Chloea mororana* probably a good species.
 p. 82, fig. 15 *Chloea sarchynnus* probably a good species.
 p. 91, fig. 17 *Pterogobius daimio* = *Pterogobius elapoides* (Gthr.).
 p. 93, fig. 18 *Pterogobius zacalles* a good species.
 p. 94, fig. 19 *Pterogobius zonoleucus* probably a good species.
 p. 96, fig. 20 *Suruga fundicola* probably based on young specimens, doubtful synonym of *Chaeturichthys hexanema* Blkr.
 p. 100, fig. 21 *Sagamia russula* = *Sagamia geneionema* (Hilgendorf).
 p. 107, fig. 22 *Chaeturichthys sciustius* a good species.
 p. 115, fig. 24 *Tridentiger bucco* = *Tridentiger trigonocephalus* (Gill).
 p. 119, fig. 26 *Astrabe lactisella* a good genus and species.
 p. 121, fig. 27 *Clariger cosmurus* a good genus and species.
 p. 127, fig. 32 *Trypauchen wakae* = *Ctenotrypauchen wakae* (Jord. & Snyder).

C. M. Rutter (1897)

- p. 84 *Prionobutis serrifrons* = *Prionobutis koilomatodon* (Blkr.).
 p. 86 *Gobius giurinus* = *Acentrogobius giurinus* (Rutter).

D. S. Jordan & H. W. Fowler (1902)

- p. 575, fig. *Aboma snyderi* = *Acanthogobius flavimanus* (Temm. & Schl.).

A. W. Herre (1932)

- p. 439 *Valenciennesa nigro-maculata* = *Eleotriodes nigro-maculatus* (Herre).
 p. 441 *Parapocryptes cantonensis* = *Parapocryptes macrolepis* (Blkr.).

A. W. Herre (1933 b)

- p. 429 *Cryptocentrus chemi* = *Cryptocentrus papuanus* (Peters).

A. W. Herre (1933 a)

- p. 22 *Mars caeruleo-maculatus* a good species.
 p. 23 *Gladiogobius ensifer* a good genus and species.

A. W. C. T. Herre (1934 c)

- p. 85 *Gobiella birtwistlei* = *Gobiopterus chuno* (H. B.).

A. W. Herre (1934 b)

- p. 289 *Ctenogobius lini* a good species.
 p. 291 *Cryptocentrus cingulatus* = *Cryptocentrus rarus* (Cant.).

A. W. C. T. Herre (1934 a)

- p. 83 *Ctenogobius calamianensis* = *Acentrogobius calamianensis* (Herre).
 p. 84 *Ctenogobius culionensis* = *Mars culionensis* (Herre).
 p. 85 *Ctenogobius nuchipunctatus* a good species.
 p. 88 *Smilogobius inexplicatus* a good genus and species.
 p. 89 *Smilogobius obliquus* a good species.
 p. 90 *Myersina macrostoma* a good genus and species.
 p. 91 *Gobiosoma pallida* is not a *Gobiosoma*.

A. W. C. T. Herre (1935 c)

- p. 286 *Ctenogobius duospilus* a good species.
 p. 287 *Vaimosa chinensis* = *Stigmatogobius chinensis* (Herre).
 p. 288 *Tamanka sinensis* = *Stigmatogobius hoevenii* (Blkr.).

A. W. C. T. Herre (1935 b)

- p. 395 *Ctenogobius myxodermus* a good species.
 p. 396 *Ctenogobius leavelli* = *Rhinogobius leavelli* (Herre).

A. W. C. T. Herre (1936 e)

- p. 184 *Amblygobius shatinensis* = *Mars shatinensis* (Herre).

A. W. C. T. Herre (1936 a)

- p. 275 *Lizettea* = *Bunaka*.
 p. 276, pl. 1 fig. 1. *Lizettea pelewensis* = *Bunaka gyrinoides* (Blkr.).
 p. 278 *Macrodontogobius* a good genus.
 p. 279, pl. 1 fig. 2 *Macrodontogobius wilburi* a good species.
 p. 280 *Vaimosa horiae* = *Pseudogobiopsis römeri* (M. Weber) (♂ specimens) and = *Stigmatogobius* (?*tambujon* (Blkr.)) (♀ specimens).
 p. 282 *Stiphodon pelewensis* = *Stiphodon elegans* (Steind.).

A. W. C. T. Herre (1936 b)

- p. 359, pl. 1 fig. 3 *Vaimosa montalbani* = *Redigobius montalbani* (Herre).
 p. 361, pl. 2 fig. 4 *Ctenogobius villadolidi* a good species.
 p. 362, pl. 2 fig. 5 *Schismatogobius roxasi* a good species.
 p. 363, pl. 2 fig. 6 *Mars haydeni* a good species.

A. W. C. T. Herre (1936 d)

- p. 7, pl. III *Gnatholepis hendersoni* = *Acentrogobius hendersoni* (Herre).
 p. 8, pl. IV *Gnatholepis mingi* = *Stigmatogobius mingi* (Herre).
 p. 9, pl. V *Vaimosa brocki* closely allied to or identical with *Pseudogobiopsis römeri* (M. Weber).
 p. 9, pl. VI *Vaimosa marwaia* probably a *Pseudogobiopsis*.
 p. 10, pl. VII *Aboma aliciae* = *Acentrogobius reichei* (Blkr.), abnormal specimen.
 p. 11, pl. VIII *Quisquilius malayanus* a good species.
 p. 12, pl. IX *Smilogobius cinctus* a good species.
 p. 13, pl. X *Smilogobius singaporensis* a good species.
 p. 15, pl. XI *Ctenogobius opalescens* close to *Ctenogobius cylindricus* Blkr.

A. W. C. T. Herre (1937)

- p. 39, pl. I *Gnatholepis kdmansi* = *Acentrogobius herrei* Koumans.
 p. 40, pl. II *Vaimosa serangoonensis* = *Stigmatogobius poicilosoma* (Blkr.).
 p. 41, pl. III *Tamanka ubinensis* = *Tamanka* or *Mugilogobius ubinensis*.
 p. 43 *Brachygobius xanthomelas* = *Brachygobius nunus* (H. B.).

A. Seale (1903)

- p. 124 *Eleotris fusca* (Bl.) = *Eleotris melanosoma* Blkr.
 p. 125 *Eleotris miniatus* = *Asterropteryx semipunctatus* Rüpp.
 p. 125 *Gobius deltoides* = *Acentrogobius cauerensis* (Blkr.).

H. W. Fowler (1925)

- p. 17 *Taenaeoides gertrudae* probably not a Goby.

H. W. Fowler (1927)

- p. 27, fig. 4 *Glossogobius tongarevae* probably a good species.

H. W. Fowler (1932)

- p. 7, fig. 3 *Sicyopterus marquesensis* = *Sicyopterus zurstrasseni* Popta.
 p. 10, fig. 5 *Bryanina inana* = *Sicyopterus gymnauchen* (Blkr.).

H. G. Alleyne & W. M. Macleay (1877)

- p. 331, pl. XII fig. 1 *Gobius darnleyensis* = *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).
 p. 332, pl. XII fig. 2 *Gobius nigripinnis* = *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).
 p. 332, pl. XII fig. 3 *Apocryptes lineatus* = *Amblygobius bynoensis* (Rich.).
 p. 333, pl. XII fig. 4 *Gobiodon verticalis* probably *Gobiodon histrio* (C. & V.).
 p. 335, pl. XIII fig. 1 *Eleotris elongata* = *Ptereleotris microlepis* (Blkr.).

W. M. Macleay (1878)

- p. 357, pl. IX fig. 2 *Waitea maxillaris* = *Waitea mystacina* (C. & V.).
 p. 357, pl. IX fig. 5 *Apocryptes bivittatus* = *Amblygobius bynoensis* (Rich.).
 p. 357, pl. IX fig. 6 *Gobiosoma guttulatatum* = *Scartelaos viridis* (H. B.).
 p. 360, pl. IX fig. 8 *Agonostoma darwiniense* = *Ophiocara porocephala* (C. & V.)
 var. *darwiniense* (Macleay).

W. M. Macleay (1881)

- p. 602 *Gobius lateralis* = *Favonigobius lateralis* (Macleay).
 p. 610 *Gobius cristatus* = *Cryptocentrus gobioides* (Ogilby).
 p. 622 *Eleotris elevata* = *Hypseleotris compressus* (Kreffft).
 p. 622 *Eleotris mastersii* = *Gobiomorphus corii* (Kreffft).

W. M. Macleay (1884)

- p. 267 *Gobius circumspectus* = *Glossogobius giuris* (H. B.).
 p. 267 *Gobius maculipinnis* = *Acentrogobius puntang* (Blkr.).
 p. 268 *Apocryptes fasciatus* = *Amblygobius albimaculatus* (Rüpp.).

C. W. De Vis (1884 a)

- p. 286 *Leme mordax* = ? *Taenioides cirratus* (Blyth).

C. W. De Vis (1884 b)

- p. 449 *Gobiosoma punctularum* = *Scartelaos viridis* (H. B.).

C. W. De Vis (1885)

- p. 685 *Gobius watkinsoni* = *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).
 p. 686 *Gobius marginalis* = *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).
 p. 686 *Gobius stigmaticus* = *Mugilogobius stigmaticus* (De Vis).
 p. 687 *Gobius festivus* = *Ctenogobius criniger* (C. & V.).
 p. 688 *Gobius annulatus* = *Amblygobius albimaculatus* (Rüpp.).
 p. 689 *Gobius concolor* = *Acentrogobius puntang* (Blkr.).
 p. 689 *Gobius flavescens* = *Stigmatogobius javanicus* (Blkr.).
 p. 690 *Eleotris humilis* = *Hypseleotris compressus* (Kreffft).
 p. 690 *Eleotris mimus* = *Mogurnda m. adpersus* (Castelnau).
 p. 692 *Eleotris concolor* = *Mogurnda m. adpersus* (Castelnau).
 p. 692 *Eleotris laticeps* = *Glossogobius giuris* (H. B.).
 p. 698 *Leme purpurascens* = ? ?

C. W. De Vis (1886)

- p. 33 *Eleotris crescens* = *Oxyeleotris lineolatus* (Steind.).

J. D. Ogilby (1889)

- p. 61 *Gobius aeolosoma* = *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).

J. D. Ogilby (1894)

- p. 367 *Gillichthys australis* = *Redigobius microphthalmus* (Gthr.).

J. D. Ogilby (1897)

- p. 733 *Carassiops longi* = *Hypseleotris compressus* (Kreffft).

J. D. Ogilby (1898)

- p. 793 *Ophiorrhinus angustifrons* = *Philypnodon grandiceps* (Kreffft).

J. D. Ogilby (1910)

- p. 21 *Valenciennea aruensis* = *Eleotriodes muralis* (C. & V.).
 p. 22 *Eleotris longicauda* = *Butis butis* (H.B.).
 p. 24 *Eleotris papa* (De Vis M. S.) = *Butis butis* (H. B.).
 p. 24 *Rhinogobius leftwichi* allied to *Ctenogobius criniger* (C. & V.), but differing in pattern of colour, which is more similar to that of *Acentrogobius ornatus* (Rüpp.).

E. P. Ramsay & J. D. Ogilby (1886)

- p. 4 *Gobius depressus* = *Callogobius hasseltii* (Blkr.).
 p. 12 *Gobius concavifrons* = *Glossogobius giuris* (H. B.) var. *celebius* (C. & V.).

E. R. Waite (1904 a)

- p. 177, pl. XXIII fig. 3 *Allogobius viridis* is an *Eviota*, probably *E. abax* (Jord. & Snyder).

A. R. McCulloch (1917)

- p. 185 (*Gobius*) *lidwilli* = *Berowra lidwilli* (McCulloch).

A. R. McCulloch & E. R. Waite (1918 a)

- p. 50, pl. 3 fig. 1 *Mugilogobius galwayi* = *Stigmatogobius poecilosoma* (Blkr.).

A. R. McCulloch & E. R. Waite (1918 b)

- p. 79, pl. 8 fig. 1 *Boleophthalmus caeruleomaculatus* probably = *B. pectinirostris* (L.).
 p. 80, pl. 8 fig. 2 *Oxyurichthys cornutus* = *Oxyurichthys tentacularis* (C. & V.).

A. R. McCulloch & J. D. Ogilby (1919)

- p. 223 *Mugilogobius devisi* = *Mugilogobius stigmaticus* (De Vis).
 p. 249 (*Gobius*) *lateralis* Macleay var. *obliquus* named by Whitley (1930, p. 123) as *Favonigobius obliquus* (McCulloch & Ogilby).

A. H. C. Zietz (1896)

- p. 173, pl. XVI fig. 4 *Eleotris larapintae* = *Mogurnda m. mogurnda* (Rich.).

L. T. Griffin (1933)

- p. 176, fig. 25 *Callogobius atratus* allied to *Callogobius liolepis* (Blkr.) Koumans.

G. P. Whitley (1928 a)

- p. 225 *Gunnamatta insolita* = *Callogobius insolita* (Whitley).

G. P. Whitley (1929)

- p. 135 *Glossogobius vomer* = *Glossogobius giuris* (H. B.).

G. P. Whitley (1930)

- p. 122 *Favonigobius*, type *Gobius lateral* Macleay, not certain whether the species belongs to *Ctenogobius* or *Acentrogobius*.
 p. 122 *Parvigobius*, type *P. immeritus* = *Stigmatogobius javanicus* (Blkr.).
 p. 122 *Ostreogobius*, type *Gillichthys australis* Ogilby = *Redigobius microphthalmus* (Gthr.).
 p. 122 *Arenigobius*, type *Gobius bifrenatus* Kner, allied to or identical with *Stenogobius*.
 p. 122 *Waiteopsis paludis* a good genus and species.

G. P. Whitley (1933)

- p. 89 *Gignimentum penicillum* = *Xenisthmus clara* (Jord. & Seale).
 p. 91 *Obtortiothagus koumansi* = *Acentrogobius koumansi* (Whitley).
 p. 92 *Ellogobius* (*Ellogobius*) = *Mugilogobius*.
 p. 93 *Ellogobius* (*Lizagobius*) = *Stigmatogobius*.

G. P. Whitley (1935 b)

- p. 353, fig. 4-5, *Drombus halei* = *Acentrogobius janthinopterus* (Blkr.).

G. P. Whitley (1935 a)

- p. 242 *Lindemanella iota* probably a young *Ophiocara*.
 p. 243, fig. 10 *Austrolethops wardi* probably an Eleotrid.

G. P. Whitley (1936)

- p. 48-49, fig. 6 *Australaphia annona* probably congeneric with *Henicichthys* Tanaka, belongs to the Henicichthyidae, not to the Gobioidae.

G. P. Whitley (1937)

- p. 17, fig. 4 *Ellogobius abascantus* = *Mugilogobius abascantus* (Whitley).
 p. 18 a *Favonigobius* = *Stigmatogobius* spec.
 p. 18 *Obtortioophagus koumansi* = *Acentrogobius koumansi* (Whitley).

J. D. F. Hardenberg (1931)

- p. 417, fig. 6 *Trypauchen microcephalus* Blkr. = *Ctenotrypauchen microcephalus* (Blkr.).
 p. 417, fig. 7 *Trypauchenichthys sumatranus* = a good species of *Trypauchenichthys*.
 p. 418, fig. 8 *Pseudotrypauchen multiradiatus* = *Brachyamblyopus multiradiatus* (Hardenberg).

A. W. Herre (1927)

- p. 38, pl. 2 fig. 3 *Hypseleotris agilis* = young *Ophiocara aporos* (Blkr.).
 p. 45, pl. 3 fig. 4 *Gobiomorphus illotus* = *Callogobius sclateri* (Steind.).
 p. 58 *Boroda albo-oculata* = *Oxyeleotris albo-oculata* (Herre).
 p. 61, pl. 27 fig. 2 *Bunaka pinguis* = *Bunaka gyrinoides* (Blkr.).
 p. 92, pl. 6 fig. 4 *Mirogobius stellatus* = *Gobiopterus brachypterus* (Blkr.).
 p. 100, pl. 7 fig. 2 *Macgregorella intonsa* = *Callogobius hasseltii* (Blkr.).
 p. 102, pl. 28 fig. 1 *Macgregorella moroana* Seale = *Callogobius hasseltii* (Blkr.).
 p. 104, pl. 7 fig. 3 *Galera producta* = *Callogobius productus* (Herre).
 p. 112, pl. 8 fig. 1 *Bathygobius bravoii* = *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).
 p. 116 *Bathygobius nox* (Blkr.) = *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüpp.).
 p. 118, pl. 8 fig. 3 *Chlamydes leytensis* = *Bathygobius petrophilus* (Blkr.).
 p. 121, pl. 8 fig. 4 *Tukugobius bucculentus* } = *Rhinogobius*, closely allied
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 p. 133 *Gnatholepis deltoides* (Seale) = *Acentrogobius cauerensis* (Blkr.).
 p. 134 *Gnatholepis davaoensis* Seale = *Acentrogobius cauerensis* (Blkr.).
 p. 135, pl. 9 fig. 3 *Gnatholepis gemmeus* = *Acentrogobius cauerensis* (Blkr.).
 p. 137, pl. 29 fig. 1 *Gnatholepis knighti* Jord. & Everm. = *Acentrogobius cauerensis* (Blkr.).
 p. 139, pl. 10 fig. 1 *Creisson validus* Jord. & Seale = *Acentrogobius janthinopterus* (Blkr.).
 p. 142 *Vaimosa dispar* (Peters) = *Redigobius dispar* (Peters).
 p. 145, pl. 10 fig. 2 *Vaimosa macrogathos* = *Pseudogobiopsis römeri* (M. Weber).
 p. 146 *Vaimosa microstomia* Seale = *Stigmatogobius javanicus* (Blkr.).
 p. 147, pl. 10 fig. 3 *Vaimosa piapensis* = *Stigmatogobius javanicus* (Blkr.).
 p. 149, pl. 11 fig. 1 *Vaimosa rivalis* = *Stigmatogobius rivalis* (Herre).
 p. 151, pl. 11 fig. 2 *Vaimosa bikolana* = *Redigobius chrysosoma* (Blkr.).
 p. 152, pl. 11 fig. 3 *Vaimosa sapanga* = *Stigmatogobius sapanga* (Herre).
 p. 153, pl. 12 fig. 1 *Vaimosa tessellata* = *Stigmatogobius javanicus* (Blkr.).
 p. 154, pl. 12 fig. 2 *Vaimosa villa* = *Mugilogobius villa* (Herre).
 p. 168 *Oplopomus vergens* Jord. & Seale = *Oplopomus caninoides* (Blkr.).
 p. 170, pl. 13 fig. 1 *Cristatogobius lophius* a good genus and species.
 p. 178 *Rhinogobius palackyi* (Jord. & Seale) = *Acentrogobius palackyi* (Jord. & Seale).
 p. 179, pl. 30 fig. 1 *Rhinogobius viridipunctatus* (C. & V.) = *Acentrogobius viridipunctatus* (C. & V.).
 p. 181, pl. 13 fig. 3 *Rhinogobius decoratus* = *Acentrogobius decoratus* (Herre).
 p. 182 *Rhinogobius calderae* (Everm. & Seale) = *Acentrogobius ornatus* (Rüpp.)

- p. 184 *Rhinogobius hongkongensis* Seale = *Acentrogobius hongkongensis* (Seale).
 p. 185 *Rhinogobius schultzei* = probably a *Stigmatogobius*.
 p. 186, pl. 13 fig. 4 *Rhinogobius caninus* (C. & V.) = *Acentrogobius caninus* (C. & V.).
 p. 188 *Rhinogobius caninus magnisquamatus* = *Acentrogobius caninus* (C. & V.).
 p. 188 *Rhinogobius baliuroides* (Blkr.) = *Acentrogobius reichei* (Blkr.).
 p. 190, pl. 14 fig. 1 *Rhinogobius multifasciatus* = *Ctenogobius notophthalmus* Blkr.
 p. 193, pl. 14 fig. 3 *Rhinogobius suluensis*, a compound species, p.p. *Ctenogobius grammogaster* Blkr.
 p. 195, pl. 14 fig. 4 *Rhinogobius neophytus* (Gthr.) = *Fusigobius neophytus* (Gthr.).
 p. 197, pl. 15 fig. 1—2 *Pandaka pusilla* a good genus and species.
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 p. 201, pl. 16 fig. 1 *Cingulogobius boulengeri* (Seale) = *Quisquilius eugenius* Jord. & Everm.
 p. 204, pl. 16 fig. 2 *Aparrius acutipinnis* (C. & V.) = *Oligolepis acutipennis* (C. & V.).
 p. 207, pl. 16 fig. 3 *Aparrius moloanus* = *Acentrogobius bontii* (Blkr.).
 p. 211, pl. 16 fig. 4 *Chonophorus genivittatus* (C. & V.) = *Stenogobius genivittatus* (C. & V.).
 p. 212, frontispiece *Chonophorus lachrymosus* (Peters) = *Stenogobius genivittatus* (C. & V.).
 p. 216, pl. 17 fig. 1 *Chonophorus melanocephalus* (Blkr.) = *Awaous grammepomus* (Blkr.) and *stamineus* (Val.).
 p. 218, pl. 17 fig. 2 *Chonophorus ocellaris* (Brouss.) = *Awaous grammepomus* (Blkr.) (and *stamineus* (Val.) ?).
 p. 222 *Tamanka tagala* a good species.
 p. 223 *Tamanka umbra* a good species.
 p. 224, pl. 17 fig. 4 *Tamanka bivittata* a good species.
 p. 226, pl. 18 fig. 1 *Amoya brevirostris* (Gthr.) = *Ctenogobius brevirostris* (Gthr.).
 p. 228 *Amblygobius inornatus* = ?
 p. 229 *Amblygobius perpusillus* (Seale) = *Amblygobius decussatus* (Blkr.).
 p. 230, pl. 18 fig. 2 *Amblygobius perpusillus buanensis* = *Amblygobius decussatus* (Blkr.).
 p. 231, pl. 18 fig. 4 *Amblygobius linki* a good species.
 p. 234, pl. 18 fig. 3 *Amblygobius insignis* Seale = *Cryptocentroides insignis* (Seale).
 p. 240, pl. 19, fig. 2 *Cryptocentrus cebuanus* = *Cryptocentrus pavoninoides* (Blkr.).
 p. 243, pl. 19 fig. 3 *Cryptocentrus vagus* a good species?
 p. 244 *Cryptocentrus venustus* (Seale) = *Cryptocentrus pavoninoides* (Blkr.).
 p. 246, pl. 20 fig. 1 *Biat luzonicus* Seale = *Cryptocentrus fontanesii* (Blkr.).
 p. 250 *Oxyurichthys amabilis* Seale = *Oxyurichthys papuensis* (C. & V.).
 p. 254 *Oxyurichthys visayanus* = *Oxyurichthys papuensis* (C. & V.).
 p. 256 *Oxyurichthys oculo-mirus* = ? *Oxyurichthys papuensis* (C. & V.).
 p. 257, pl. 20 fig. 3 *Oxyurichthys ophthalmonema* (Blkr.) = *Oxyurichthys tentacularis* (C. & V.).
 p. 260 *Oxyurichthys viridis* = *Oxyurichthys tentacularis* (C. & V.).
 p. 262, pl. 20 fig. 4 *Parapocryptes (Paeneapocryptes) mindanensis* = *Oxyurichthys papuensis* (C. & V.).
 p. 264, pl. 21 fig. 1 *Apocryptichthys sericus* a good species.
 p. 269, pl. 21 fig. 3 *Illana cacabet* Smith & Seale = *Illana bicirrhosus* (M. Weber).
 p. 277, pl. 22 fig. 2 *Apocryptodon montalbani* = *Apocryptodon glyphisodon* (Blkr.).
 p. 278 *Apocryptodon sealei* = *Apocryptodon glyphisodon* (Blkr.).
 p. 279, pl. 22 fig. 3 *Apocryptodon taylori* = *Apocryptodon glyphisodon* (Blkr.).
 p. 283 *Tridentiger bifasciatus* Steind. = *Tridentiger trigonocephalus* (Gill).

- p. 287, pl. 23 fig. 1 *Caragobius typhlops* Smith & Seale allied to *Brachyamblyopus urolepis* (Blkr.).
- p. 288, pl. 23 fig. 2 *Itbaya nuda* a good genus and species.
- p. 289, pl. 27 fig. 3 *Gobiosoma insignum* = *Schismatogobius bruyneri* De Bft.
- p. 292 *Gobiodon fulvus* = *Gobiodon erythrospilus* Blkr.
- p. 296 *Microsicydium atro-purpureum* = ?
- p. 297, pl. 23 fig. 3 *Microsicydium formosum* = *Stiphodon formosum* (Herre).
- p. 299, pl. 23 fig. 4 *Microsicydium pulchellum* = ?
- p. 303, pl. 24 fig. 1 *Sicyopterus lacrymosus* = *Sicyopterus longifilis* De Bft.
- p. 307, pl. 24 fig. 2 *Sicyopterus crassus* = *Sicyopterus cynocephalus* (C. & V.).
- p. 309 *Sicyopterus fulig* = *Sicyopterus cynocephalus* (C. & V.).
- p. 311 *Sicyopterus extraneus* = *Sicyopterus micrurus* (Blkr.).
- p. 313, fig. 5 *Sicyopterus panayensis* good species, fig. 5 is a rather bad figure.
- p. 329, pl. 25 fig. 3 *Brachyamblyopus olivaceus* = *Brachyamblyopus urolepis* (Blkr.).
- p. 336, pl. 26 fig. 2 *Sericagobioides lighti* close to or identical with *Odontamblyopus rubicundus* (H. B.).
- p. 342 *Rhinogobius maculipinnis* (Fowler) close to or identical with *Callogobius sclateri* (Steind.).
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