Order MYLIOBATIFORMES
Stingrays

Family DASYATIDAE
Jordan & Gilbert 1879

Bathytoshia
Whitley 1933

- bathys (Gr.), deep, presumably referring to ocean habitat of type species, Dasyatis thetis (as B. lata), compared to riverine habitat of Hemitrygon fluviorum, which Whitley placed in a genus he called Toshia, described in the same paper; both Toshia and Bathytoshia are named after the late James R. Tosh (1872–1917), Scottish marine biologist and inland waterway engineer, Marine Department of Queensland, who mentioned and illustrated stingrays in a report on the fishes of Moreton Bay, Australia.

- Bathytoshia brevicaudata (Hutton 1875) brevis (L.), short; caudata (L.), tailed, referring to short tail, usually shorter than disc length; Hutton added, “The end of the tail of this specimen is broken off; but it is evident that it could only have extended a few inches further”

- Bathytoshia centoura (Mitchill 1815) centor, from kentor (Gr.), pricker; oura (Gr.), tail, referring to “prickly shields or scales” on tail.

- Bathytoshia lata (Garman 1880) feminine of latus (L.), broad or wide, referring to its wider disc compared with Hypanus longus, its presumed congener at the time.

Dasyatis
Rafinesque 1810

dasy (Gr.), hairy or shaggy, referring to prickly skin of D. ujo (=pastinaca); [b]atis, Greek for a flat fish, usually applied to a skate or ray

- Dasyatis chrysonota (Smith 1828) chryso[s] (Gr.), gold; notus, from notos (Gr.), back, referring to its golden-green dorsal coloration

- Dasyatis hypostigma Santos & Carvalho 2004 hypo (Gr.), less than, under or beneath; stigma (Gr.), mark or spot, referring to distinctive W-shaped furrow on ventral surface behind fifth pair of gill slits

- Dasyatis marmorata (Steindachner 1892) Latin for marbled, referring to dark reticular pattern of dorsal surface

- Dasyatis pastinaca (Linnaeus 1758) Latin for parsnip, a name dating to Pliny, presumably referring (per Salviani, 1558, Aquatilium Animalium Historiae) to how its tail “closely resembles the root of a parsnip in color, roundness and length” (translation)

- Dasyatis tortonesei Capapé 1975 patronym not identified but clearly in honor of Enrico Tortonésè (1911–1987), Museum of Natural History (Genoa, Italy), whose 1956 work on Mediterranean sharks and rays is frequently cited by Capapé.

Hemitrygon
Müller & Henle 1838

hemi-, from hemisys (Gr.), half, proposed as a subgenus of Trygon (=Dasyatis)

1 Biographical footnote: Tosh died of heat stroke while working for the British Red Cross in Iraq.
**Hemitrygon navarrai** (Steindachner 1892) in honor of B. R. Navarra, possibly Bruno R. Navarra [1850–1911], Chinese-history scholar, who supplied the Imperial Court Museum of Natural History (Vienna) with fish specimens collected in Shanghai (although named after a man, “ae” is, per Latin grammar, an acceptable way to form a genitive from nouns that end in “a”)

**Hemitrygon parvonigra** (Last & White 2008) parvo, from parvus (L.), little; nigra, black, referring to its resemblance to a larger Australian species, the Black Stingray *Dasyatis thetidis* (= *Bathytosia lata*)

**Hemitrygon sinensis** (Steindachner 1892) -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), referring to its distribution

**Hemitrygon yemenensis** Moore, Last & Taylor 2020 -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: eastern Yemen, on the Arabian Sea coast, type locality

**Hypanus** Rafinesque 1818

etymology not explained, perhaps hyp[er] (Gr.), over or above (i.e., dorsal), and anus (L.), rectal opening (i.e., anal), referring to presence of both dorsal and anal fins on H. say, which Rafinesque compared to the lack of such fins on a ray he called *Uroxyx maclura* (= *Gymnura altavela*, Gymnuridae)

**Hypanus americanus** (Hildebrand & Schroeder 1928) -anus (L.), belonging to: probably referring to its distribution off coasts of both North and South America, from Crisfield, Maryland, USA (type locality), to Brazil

**Hypanus berthulatae** Petean, Naylor & Lima 2020 in honor of Bertha Lutz (1894–1976), a “pioneering” Brazilian female zoologist who created the Brazilian Federation for Feminine Progress, leading to female empowerment in Brazil, among those who work in science, and for those who fight for women’s rights as well

**Hypanus dipterurus** (Jordan & Gilbert 1880) -terus (L.), from dis (L.), in two; pter(on) (Gr.), fin; ous (Gr.), tail (but treated as an adjective, tailed), referring to “conspicuous cutaneous fold below [tail] and a smaller but evident one above”

**Hypanus guttatus** (Bloch & Schneider 1801) Latin for spotted or speckled, probably referring to black spots on dorsal surface as illustrated in Markgraf von Liebstadt’s *Historiae naturalis brasiliae* (1648)

**Hypanus longus** (Garman 1880) Latin for long, compared to its longer disc compared with *Bathytosia lata*, its presumed congener at the time

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2 Actually, *Hypanus* say does not have a dorsal fin, but Rafinesque apparently saw one (assuming he handled an actual specimen, which is doubtful). Another explanation is that Rafinesque was alluding to the dorsal and ventral folds along the tail; there is no internal evidence for this interpretation, but it is plausible.

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Hemitérygon *akajei* (Müller & Henle 1841) *aka*, Japanese for red, referring to bright orange-red underside; *jej*, Japanese for skate or ray (described from Japan)

Hemitérygon *bennettii* (Müller & Henle 1841) patronym not identified, presumably in honor of British zoologist Edward Turner Bennett (1797–1836), whose anonymous contributions to batoid literature in an 1830 memoir on the life of Thomas Stamford Raffles are cited several times by Müller and Henle

Hemitérygon *fluviorum* (Ogilby 1908) genitive plural of the Latin *fluvius*, stream or smaller river, referring to its ascending coastal rivers and estuaries “well above the tideway”

Hemitérygon *izuensis* (Nishida & Nakaya 1988) -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Izu Peninsula, Japan, type locality

Hemitérygon *laevigata* (Chu 1960) Latin for smooth, referring to its entirely smooth dorsal surface, even in adults

Hemitérygon *laensis* (Roberts & Karnasuta 1987) -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Laos, referring to distribution in the Mekong River at the Laos–Thailand border

Hemitérygon *longicauda* (Last & White 2013) *longus* (L.), long; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to its very long tail, 2.3–2.9 times width of disc

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“iabebirete,” upon which description of *Hypanus guttatus* was based. From: Markgraf von Liebstadt, G. 1648. Historiae naturalis brasiliae libri octo. in: Historiae naturalis brasiliae, auspicio et beneficio illustriss. F. Hackius, Lugduni Batavorum (Leiden) and L. Elzevir (Elzevier), Amsterdam (Amsterdam). -er (unnumbered) + 1-237 + i-ir (unnumbered) + 1-39 + i-226 + i (unnumbered). [Author’s name spelled Georgvs Marcgravus de Liebstad, also seen as Marcgrave or Marcgravus.]