Order ORECTOLOBIFORMES
Collared Carpet Sharks
Family PARASCYLLIIDAE
Gill 1862

*Cirrhoscyllium*
Smith & Radcliffe 1913
cirrus, Latin for curl or tendril, referring to barbels on throat; scyllium, from skýlion (Gr. σκύλιον), small dog or whelp, i.e., a small shark (sharks were derogatorily called “dogs” or “sea dogs” in ancient times)

*Cirrhoscyllium expolitum* Smith & Radcliffe 1913 Latin for varnished, referring to how the shark’s body, when dry, “glistens as though varnished, owing to the peculiar character of the dermal denticles”

*Cirrhoscyllium formosanum* Teng 1959 *-anum* (L.), belonging to: off the coast of Formosa (Taiwan), where it occurs

*Cirrhoscyllium japonicum* Kamohara 1943 *-icum* (L.), belonging to: Japan, referring to Mimese, Kochi Prefecture, Japan, type locality (and known only from the western North Pacific of Japan)

*Parascyllium*
Gill 1862
pará (Gr. παρά), near, i.e., presumed to be related to Scyliorhinus (now in Scyliorhinidae); scyllium, from skýlion (Gr. σκύλιον), small dog or whelp, i.e., a small shark (sharks were derogatorily called “dogs” or “sea dogs” in ancient times)

*Parascyllium collare* Ramsay & Ogilby 1888 Latin for iron band or chain for neck, referring to prominent dark and unspotted collar around gills

*Parascyllium elongatum* Last & Stevens 2008 Latin for prolonged, referring to distinctive, elongate body shape

*Parascyllium ferrugineum* McCulloch 1911 Latin for rust-colored, referring to dark brown spots on sides and fins

*Parascyllium sparsimaculatum* Goto & Last 2002 sparsus (L.), sparse or few; maculatum (L.), spotted, referring to relatively larger (and hence fewer) spots than congeners

*Parascyllium variolatum* (Duméril 1853) Latin for spotted, referring to white spots that sprinkle body

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