Cirrhoscyllium
Smith & Radcliffe 1913
cirrus, Latin for curl or tendril, referring to barbels on throat; scyllium, Latinization of skylion, Greek for dogfish or small shark

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 Mimase, Kochi Prefecture, Japan, type locality (and known only from the western North Pacific of Japan)

Parascyllium
Gill 1862
para (Gr.), near, i.e., presumed to be related to Scyliorhinus (now in Scyliorhinidae): scyllium, Latinization of skylion, Greek for dogfish or small shark

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