Order MYLIOBATIFORMES
Neotropical Stingrays
Family POTAMOTRYGONIDAE
Garman 1877

Styracura
Carvalho, Loboda & Silva 2016
Styracura pacifica (Beebe & Tee-Van 1941)-ica (L.), belonging to: Pacific Ocean, referring to its distribution off the Pacific coast from Oaxaca, Mexico, to Costa Rica and around the Galapagos Islands
Styracura schmardae (Werner 1904) in honor of Austrian naturalist and traveler Ludwig K. Schmarda (1819–1908), who collected holotype

Heliotrygon
Carvalho & Lovejoy 2011
Heliotrygon gomesi Carvalho & Lovejoy 2011 in honor of Ulisses L. Gomes (b. 1955), a “pioneer in the study of elasmobranch morphology”

Whiptail Stingrays
Subfamily STYRACURINAE
Carvalho, Loboda & de Silva 2016
Styracura pacifica (Beebe & Tee-Van 1941)-ica (L.), belonging to: Pacific Ocean, referring to its distribution off the Pacific coast from Oaxaca, Mexico, to Costa Rica and around the Galapagos Islands
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1 Although named for a man, schmardae is a correct genitive spelling for surnames ending in “a”; if the authors had used the spelling schmardai, that would have been correct also.

2 Le Feuvre, C. 2011. Gr. τρυγών ‘1. turtledove; 2. stingray (fish)’: one word or two words? Studia Etymologica Cracoviensia 16 (1): 23–31. Some say trygon means turtle dove. Le Feuvre presents evidence that trygon was originally two distinct words, meaning both stingray and turtle dove, that merged into one.
and systematics in Brazil, and an esteemed colleague and collaborator of the first author”

**Heliotrygon rosai Carvalho & Lovejoy 2011** in honor of Ricardo S. Rosa (b. 1954), whose “excellent” 1985 revision of potamotrygonids “represents a landmark in our understanding of the taxonomy and diversity of this family”

**Paratrygon**

Duméril 1865

para (Gr.), near, referring to what was presumed to be a close relationship to the catch-all stingray genus Trygon (=Dasatys)

**Paratrygon arieeba** (Müller & Henle 1841) presumably a Brazilian vernacular for an unidentified species of ray, its original pre-Linnaean usage likely referred to a marine species, which the authors applied to this freshwater species

**Paratrygon orinocensis Loboda, Lasso, Rosa & Carvalho 2021** -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: main rivers of the Orinoco basin, Colombia and Venezuela, where it is endemic

**Paratrygon parvaspina Loboda, Lasso, Rosa & Carvalho 2021** parvus (L.), small; spina (L.), thorn or spine, referring to its reduced caudal sting (or spine)

**Plesiorygon**

Rosa, Castello & Thorson 1987

plesio[s] (Gr.), near, root of plesiormorph, a primitive character state; trygon, Greek for stingray, probably derived from pteryg[x], wing, and the suffix -on, i.e., the winged one (pronounced trungen), referring to the wing-like resemblance (and flying-like movement) of their pectoral fins², i.e., “close to trygon,” referring to its possible phylogenetic position as the most primitive potamotrygonid stingray

**Plesiorygon iwamae Rosa, Castello & Thorson 1987** in honor of the late zoologist Satoko Iwama (d. 1987), Instituto de Botânica, São Paulo, Brazil

**Plesiorygon nana Carvalho & Rago 2011** from nanus (L.), dwarf (a noun, but apparently treated as an adjective), referring to small adult size, probably not surpassing 250 mm disc width

**Potamotrygon**

Garman 1877

potamos (Gr.), river, referring to their occurrence in the rivers of South America; trygon, Greek for stingray, probably derived from pteryg[x], wing, and the suffix -on, i.e., the winged one (pronounced trungen), referring to the wing-like resemblance (and flying-like movement) of their pectoral fins²

**Potamotrygon adamastor Fontenelle & Carvalho 2017** named after Adamastor, a giant in Greek mythology who opposed Zeus and Thetis and was thereby sent to Earth, acting as a raging storm over the Cape of Storms; the name was chosen because this stingray is a strong and violent fish, with a stinger that can pierce plastic boxes when caught³

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3 I. P. Fontenelle, pers. comm.
tions to the field; he proposed the genus Potamotrygon, the family Potamotrygonidae, and described five species of Neotropical stingrays (three remain valid).

Potamotrygon henlei (Castelnau 1855) – patronym not identified but clearly in honor of Friedrich Gustav Jacob Henle (1807–1885), German physician, pathologist and anatomist, who, along with Johann Müller (honored by Castelnau in a preceding description in the same publication, now a junior synonym of P. motoro) produced the first authoritative work on elasmobranch fishes (1839–1841) and published the first valid description of P. motoro in 1841.

Potamotrygon histrix (Müller & Henle 1834) – alternate spelling of hystrix, Greek and Latin for porcupine, referring to stellate-based spines on dorsal surface, larger toward the middle and absent from the margins (often spelled Myliobatum, dating to Müller & Henle 1841).

Potamotrygon humerosa Garman 1913 – osa, Latin suffix connoting full-ness or abundance: humerus (L.), shoulder or bone of the upper arm, allusion not explained nor evident.

Potamotrygon jabuti Ávila 1912 – Portuguese name for this species, from the Portuguese name for common landdwellling tortoises (testudinidae) of Brazil, referring to similarity in dorsal color, especially when disc is arched.


Potamotrygon limai Fontanelle, Silva & Carvalho 2014 – in honor of “highly esteemed” ichthyologist José Lima de Figueiredo (b. 1943), Universidade de São Paulo, known as Zé Lima, who has contributed “immensely” to the development of ichthyology in South America and a “valued mentor and friend” of the authors.

Potamotrygon marquises Silva & Loboda 2019 – in honor of Fernando Portella de Luna Márquez, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade de São Paulo, who has contributed “immensely” to systematic studies of freshwater stingrays in South America, especially their parasites; he increased the number of potamotrygonins deposited at the university and “gave an improved and new perspective to the Department of Zoology during his time as a member of the post-graduate committee.”

Potamotrygon marinae Deynat 2006 – in honor of Deynat’s daughter Marina.

Potamotrygon marquesi Silva & Loboda 2019 – in honor of Fernando Portella de Luna Márquez, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade de São Paulo, who has contributed “immensely” to systematic studies of freshwater stingrays in South America, especially their parasites; he increased the number of potamotrygonins deposited at the university and “gave an improved and new perspective to the Department of Zoology during his time as a member of the post-graduate committee.”

Potamotrygon ocellata (Engelhardt 1912) – Latin for having little eyes, referring to numerous red spots with black rings on dorsal surface.


Potamotrygon pantanensis Loboda & Carvalho 2013 – ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: northern Pantanal region (Paraná-Paraguay basin), only known area of occurrence.

Potamotrygon rex Carvalho 2016 – Latin for king, referring to its large, bulky size and striking color pattern, “king of the rio Tocantins Potamotrygon species.”

Potamotrygon schroederi Fernández-Yépez 1958 – in honor of American ichthyologist William C. Schroeder (1895–1977), Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (Falmouth, Massachusetts, USA), for his contributions to the knowledge of rays.


Potamotrygon scobina Garman 1913 Latin for rasp, referring to very small fine closely set stellate-based spines intermixed with larger spines on disc and upper surface of tail

Potamotrygon signata Garman 1913 Latin for marked, referring to light and dark spots on dorsal surface and outer edge of disc

Potamotrygon tatianae Silva & Carvalho 2011 in honor of Tatiana Raso de Moraes Possato (1978–2006), a late student of biology at Universidade de São Paulo, and an enthusiastic researcher of chondrichthyans, in particular potamotrygonids

Potamotrygon tigrina Carvalho, Sabaj Perez & Lovejoy 2011 Latin for tiger-like, referring to conspicuous dorsal disc color and vertically striped color pattern on distal tail region

Potamotrygon wallacei Carvalho, Rosa & Araújo 2016 in honor of Alfred Russel Wallace (1823–1913), the first naturalist to collect, observe and illustrate this species while on his travels in the Rio Negro in the early 1850s

Potamotrygon yepezi Castex & Castello 1970 in honor of Agustín Fernández Yépez (1916–1977), for his contributions to Venezuelan ichthyology