Order RHINORHINIFORMES
Fiddler Rays or Banjo Rays
Family TRYGONORRHINIDAE
Last, Séret & Naylor 2016

Aptychotrema
-Norman 1926
ἀ-, Greek privative, i.e., without; ptychós (Gr. πτυχός), genitive of ptyx (πτύξ), layer or fold; trḗma (Gr. τρῆμα), hole, referring to absence of spiracular folds in nostrils

Aptychotrema rostrata (Shaw 1794) Latin for beaked, referring to its elongated snout

Aptychotrema timorensis Last 2004 -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Timor Sea, eastern Indian Ocean, type locality

Aptychotrema vincentiana (Haacke 1885) -[i]ona (L.), belonging to: Gulf St Vincent, South Australia, type locality

Trygonorrhina
Müller & Henle 1838
Trygon (=Dasyatis, stingrays), described as having the “nose of Trygon”; rhina, possibly referring to Rhina (see Rhina, Rhinidae), then considered a congeneric genus [the extra “r” in the spelling may be a typo since Müller & Henle dropped it in a subsequent publication]

Trygonorrhina dumerilii (Castelnau 1873) in honor of Castelnau’s “late friend” August Duméril (1812–1870), herpetologist and ichthyologist, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris)

Trygonorrhina fasciata Müller & Henle 1841 Latin for banded, referring to transverse bands on back, dorsal fin and tail

Zapteryx
Jordan & Gilbert 1880
zd- (Gr. ζδ, intensive particle, i.e., very; pteryx (Gr. πτερύξ), wing or fin, referring to larger vertical fins compared with those of skates (Raja)

Zapteryx brevirostris (Müller & Henle 1841) brevis (L.), short; rostris, from rostrum (L.), snout, referring to its short and blunt snout

Zapteryx exasperata (Jordan & Gilbert 1880) Latin for made rough, referring to back entirely covered with stout, close-set, stellated prickles

Zapteryx xyster Jordan & Evermann 1896 xystēr (Gr. ξυστήρ), scraper, rasp or file, perhaps referring to “entire lower surface covered with fine shagreen”