Order MYLIOBATIFORMES
Round Stingrays or Stingarees
Family UROLOPHIDAE
Müller & Henle 1841

Spinilophus
Yearsley & Last 2016
spina (L.), thorn or spine, referring to thorns, spinules and dermal denticules on dorsal surface; lophus, shortening of Urolophus (original genus)

Spinilophus armatus (Valenciennes 1841) Latin for armed with a weapon, referring to thorns, spinules and dermal denticules on dorsal surface [authorship often attributed to Müller & Henle, who published Valenciennes' description]

Trygonoptera
Müller & Henle 1841
trygon, Greek for stingray, probably derived from ptery(x), wing, and the suffix -on, i.e., the winged one (pronounced trugon), referring to the wing-like resemblance (and flying-like movement) of their pectoral fins; ptera (Gr.), fin, possibly referring to small dorsal fin on tail of T. testacea

Trygonoptera galeta Last & Yearsley 2008 Latin for yellow, referring to its "distinctive" dorsal coloration

Trygonoptera imitata Yearsley, Last & Gomon 2008 Latin for copied or mimicked, referring to its similarity to T. mucosa and T. testacea and subsequent confusion over its identification

Trygonoptera mucosa (Whitley 1939) Latin for slimy, referring to its "extremely slimy" back

Trygonoptera ovalis Last & Gomon 1987 Latin for oval, referring to its nearly oval disc

Trygonoptera personata Last & Gomon 1987 Latin for masked, referring to continuous dark mask-like markings around and between eyes

Trygonoptera testacea Müller & Henle 1841 Latin for brick-like, referring to pale brick-like color of dorsal surface

Urolophus
Müller & Henle 1837
uro, from uro (Gr.), tail; lophus, from lophos (Gr.), mane, crest or tuft, presumably referring to rayed caudal fin, i.e., “a fin at the tip of the tail” (translation)

Urolophus aurantiacus Müller & Henle 1841 Latin for orange-colored, referring to dark-orange coloration of upper surface

Urolophus bucculentus Macleay 1884 Latin for full-cheeked, referring

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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.
to size of mouth, which is more than three times larger proportionally to size of ray than in *Trygonoptera testacea*.

**Urolophus circularis** Laty & Gomon 1987
- Latin for round, referring to its almost circular disc.

**Urolophus cruciatus** bcepé (L.)
- Latin for cruciform, referring to cross-like pattern of stripes and crossbars on dorsal surface.

**Urolophus debrusi** Séret & Last 2003
- In honor of French carcinologist Bertrand Richer de Forges (b. 1948), Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, for promoting the exploration of the bathyal fauna off New Caledonia and for collecting valuable fish specimens from cruise surveys.

**Urolophus expansus** McCulloch 1916
- Latin for expanded, referring to its broad disc.

**Urolophus flavomosaicus** Last & Gomon 1987
- *flavus* (L.), yellow, referring to yellowish dorsal surface; *mosaicus* (L.), referring to mosaic pattern of large, whitish spots encircled by rings.

**Urolophus gargus** Scott 1908
- Greek for giant, allusion not explained, probably referring to its large size (second largest *Urolophus* in Australia) and/or its large spiracles.

**Urolophus jamnus** Mitsun 8. -icus (L.), belonging to Jawa, Indonesia, type locality.

**Urolophus kitanus** Gomon 8. -anus (L.), belonging to KI islands, Indonesia, Arafura Sea, type locality.

**Urolophus kiplenis** Waresly & Gomon 8. -ensis, Latin suffix usually denoting place but in this case honoring the fisheries research vessel *Kuala* (formerly of the N.S.W. Fisheries Research Institute, Australia), from which holotype was collected, in honor of the “extremely valuable fish collections made by the vessel over almost three decades.”

**Urolophus lohott** Laty & Gomon 1987
- Latin for lobed, referring to prominent lobes on front borders of internasal flap.

**Urolophus mitosis** bcepé (L.)
- Term for biological process in which a single cell divides into two identical daughter cells, referring to granular blotches on dorsal surface, which resemble living cells in the process of mitotic division.

**Urolophus neocaledoniensis** Séret & Last 2003
- Latin suffix denoting place: New Caledonia, where it appears to be the most abundant and widely distributed “stingaree” in the region.

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Spinilophus armatus, holotype, male, 174 mm TL. Photo © Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris).