



***Ibonikawhite*, new replacement name for *Whitea* Descamps, 1977 (Orthoptera: Thericleidae), not *Whitea* Hutton, 1904 (Coleoptera: Pselaphinae), and standardised English names for the included species**

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Marius Descamps (1977) established the genus *Whitea* for four new species of forbhoppers (Orthoptera: Thericleidae) from the present-day Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape provinces of South Africa. The type species (by original designation) is *W. fissicauda* Descamps, 1977. Descamps's genus name is, however, preoccupied by *Whitea* Hutton, 1904, the name of a monotypic shortwing mould beetle genus (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae) from New Zealand. *Whitea* Hutton is itself a replacement name and was involved in another nomenclatural muddle, resolved by Brown (1964). The type species of the pselaphine genus (by monotypy) is *Euplectus laevifrons* Broun, 1893: 1425.

Below, we propose a new replacement name in accordance with the Principle of Homonymy and in particular Article 60 of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (ICZN 1999). We then formalise new combinations for the four species presently included in this genus. We also provide novel English vernacular names for these species, following the lead of Terry L. Erwin, who recently began to champion the coining of vernacular names (e.g. Erwin 2011; Erwin & Zamorano 2014).

Endemic species should be included in a region's conservation planning (McGeoch *et al.* 2011). Two of the Thericleidae species treated here are, by current information, endemic to KwaZulu-Natal, and consequently included in the province's Systematic Conservation Plan. This Plan informs an integrated environmental management process that is required before certain land use changes may be authorised. Herein there is frequent need to communicate about these insects. Standardised common names will encourage the regular inclusion of invertebrates in environmental decision-making.

It is clear that this case of homonymy should be rectified for not only a purely nomenclatural reason.

Systematics

Genus *Ibonikawhite* Stals & Armstrong, nom. nov.

= *Whitea* Descamps, 1977: 244 (Insecta: Orthoptera: Thericleidae: Thericleinae: Lophothericleini). Preoccupied by *Whitea* Hutton, 1904: 179 (Insecta: Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae: Euplectini).

Gender of new name. Masculine.

Type species. *Whitea fissicauda* Descamps, 1977: 247.

Etymology. Descamps (1977) named his new genus after Michael J.D. White, FRS, celebrated Australian biologist and the person who “put chromosomes into evolutionary thinking” (Peacock & McCann 1994). White co-collected most of the paratypes of the present type species. We retain this tribute with the honorific *Ibonikawhite*, derived from isiZulu (Cockburn *et al.* 2014): ‘iboni ka White’, ‘White’s grasshopper’. isiZulu is the dominant language in the larger part of the known range of this genus.

Included species, with common names

Note: all four of these specific epithets are nouns in apposition.

Ibonikawhite alticeps (Descamps, 1977: 248) **comb. nov.**

Highhead Forbhopper

Ibonikawhite coniceps (Descamps, 1977: 248) **comb. nov.**

Conehead Forbhopper

Ibonikawhite crassipes (Descamps, 1977: 248) **comb. nov.**

Thickfoot Forbhopper

Ibonikawhite fissicauda (Descamps, 1977: 247) **comb. nov.**

Splittail Forbhopper

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