In memoriam Dr. F.M.H. Willemse, 1927–2009

Fer Willemse was born in Eygelshoven (The Netherlands) on the 15th of December 1927. In 1953, he received a PhD on lung diseases, a study inspired by the mining village in which he grew up. He married Marie-Thérèse Dresen in 1955 and together they had three children, Dominique, Lucas, and Emanuel.

In 1956, he took over part of the general practitioner’s clinic at Eygelshoven, which belonged to his father and brother. Fer and his wife joyfully worked together for 35 years. As doctor he did not consider diseases as being only physical. By carefully inquiring and listening, he also considered the patients' minds and circumstances.

Fer also took over his father’s broad interest in living nature, the collecting and studying of insects. In this large group, he focused on grasshoppers. In one of his last papers he acknowledged his father as follows:

"First and foremost I wish to express my gratitude to my father, the late C.J.M. Willemse (1888-1962). Under his guidance my interest, curiosity and respect for nature was initiated and he has been an example for me in my interest in biodiversity in general and the study of Orthoptera in particular all through my life."

(Articulata Beiheft 13, 2008)

Starting in the 1960s and encouraged by his wife, his passion for insects led to many adventurous family trips. These summer holidays extended to 2004 and were used to collect in Greece and the former Yugoslavia. The planning and preparation of such trips were taken very seriously and started months before the actual departure. Based on knowledge of the Orthoptera fauna (or rather the lack thereof), the availability of maps, the local infrastructure etc., an itinerary was carefully planned. Due to the very nature of the trips, family visits to beaches were rare, unless to collect Orthoptera in the sand dunes. Instead, excursions often brought the family to the very heart of inland Greece, to the smallest of villages very far away from tourist attractions. In fact in the early years, the family itself became an attraction for the local villagers who, it seemed, had never been visited by tourists. Typically, the local café was visited first. Before long, villagers who could speak German, French or English would be called upon. Often, the subject of conversation would quickly turn to the reasons of the visit. After explaining that the aim was to collect grasshoppers, our family was considered strange yet innocent tourists. Greek hospitality was bestowed, and our family was given a place to spend the night. The following morning, one or two villagers
would accompany the family into the mountains, sometimes on horseback. The family still treasures many dear memories of these holidays.

At the end of a collection day, the catch of the day had to be prepared and labelled. This meant that specimens belonging to the Ensifera had to be dissected, their stomach and intestines removed. Subsequently, the body shape was restored with cotton wool. As catches more often than not numbered in the hundreds rather than the tens, the whole family participated. Upon return to The Netherlands, the specimens were mounted and labelled, boxes constructed, and specimens identified. All in all this would normally take about 3 months. This is quite a short period, considering the amount of specimens brought back (2,500–6,000 per trip), the fact that labels were still printed by hand, and that the wooden boxes were made by Fer himself (every year 30-50 boxes). As with the collecting, Fer was assisted in many ways by family members.

Even in the relatively short span of Fer's life, fieldwork changed with the introduction of various kinds of equipment like the bat detector (useful for locating species producing a very soft or high-pitched calling song), a GPS device (rendering coordinates), and of course sound recording equipment. At first, he was somewhat sceptical about bioacoustics as a means to be used in taxon recognition. As described by himself in the acknowledgements of his last paper on Chorthippus, his views later changed:

"When I first met Otto von Helversen in 1986, he assured me that based on song recording there was no doubt in his mind that C. vagans did occur in Greece whereas based on the morphology alone it was not at all that obvious to me. As a boy I found Chorthippus apricarius new to the Dutch fauna, based on its song quite distinct from its morphologically syntopic look-alikes (C. Willemse 1940). It was obvious that song characteristics, particularly among this group of grass-hoppers, constitute an easy and reliable means to establish the identity of certain individuals or populations." (Zool. Meded. 83)

The first sound recordings were made in 1986, and the last in 2004. Fer recorded the songs of some 130 species, all of which have been handed over to Baudewijn Odé.

Collection
The collection and library of his father C. Willemse were bequeathed, upon his death in 1962, to the Natural History Museum in Maastricht. This museum focuses on regional fauna, flora, and paleontology. It may seem odd to donate a collection focused on South East Asian Orthoptera to a regional museum rather than a larger national museum in Amsterdam or Leiden. However, C. Willemse had very strong ties with the Museum in Maastricht and the "Natuurhistorisch Genootschap in Limburg", which he chaired for 8 years. Before his father's collection was moved to Maastricht, Fer Willemse made a small reference collection of the European material, collected by himself, and some South East Asian taxa, which were still unidentified or pending further studies.

The reference collection rapidly expanded to a significant collection that also included type material. A separate paper will discuss the type material. The collection was expanded in four ways.
Firstly expansion occurred through material collected by himself, his family, and friends. Starting from the early sixties until 2004, Fer undertook collecting trips to Spain (once) Yugoslavia (5 times) and Greece (more than 20 times). He was always accompanied by (part of) his family and often also by friends. Each of these trips added a couple thousand to up to six thousand specimens, thus contributing a large part to the total number of specimens in the collection. Generally, whenever they went abroad, family and friends were always on the lookout for a few jumpers to take back. In this way, material from all over the world (predominantly Europe) ended up in his collection. Mostly only a few specimens were brought back. Occasionally a significant contribution was made, including new species, for instance in 1982/1983 and 1987/1990 with material from Zambia (Willemse, L., 1994).

Secondly, the collection was enriched through exchange of material collected by colleagues all over the world, such as Japan, Turkey, Australia, and the former Soviet Union.

A third way to increase the number of species was to obtain permission to keep some of the material that was sent for identification. Fer was regularly asked to identify Orthoptera based on his knowledge of the Balkan, in particular Greece. In addition, he had extensive knowledge on South-East Asian taxa (Sexavae, Stenocatantops, Cranae, Bumacris), having continued his father’s work. Usually he would ask for, and be allowed to keep some duplicates.

The last source of new acquisitions was by persons living abroad, who would send material in return for a small financial compensation. In this way for instance material from Argentina, India and Ghana has been added to the collection.

At the end of his life Fer Willemse had accumulated a unique collection consisting of some 2000 species. Apart from a few boxes containing material collected in 2008/2009, all material has been identified to the species level.

Years before he was diagnosed with lung cancer, discussions concerning the future of the collection commenced. Fer’s main concern was that the collection would remain accessible as a source for further research. Although final arrangements at this time still have to be made, the general consensus was that the ideal solution would be to combine the collections of both Fer and his father and bring them to the National Museum of Natural History, Naturalis (since January 2010 officially known as NCB Naturalis) in Leiden. If anything, his family will honour his memory by ensuring this happens.

Library
Because his father’s original literature reference cards moved with the bequeathed library to the Museum in Maastricht, Fer made an alphabetically sorted list of all the titles present. Typing this 300-page list took many months. This period is engraved in his childrens’ memory as the nights they heard their father typing away. The result of his effort was a bibliography of the taxonomic literature
of Orthoptera-Saltatoria which, 40 years later, would serve as the basis for the compilation of the book: Bibliographia Systematica Orthopterorum Saltatoriorum. Like his father, Fer Willemse tried his best to acquire all publications relating to systematics of Orthoptera-Saltatoria from the entire world. Whereas his father also acquired literature of related groups like Blattodea, Mantodea, and Dermaptera, Fer decided to discontinue this. Not only did he not work on any of these groups, but checking their references and obtaining papers was too time-consuming.

The library of C. Willemse also included three different card box systems: one for references, a second one for taxa, and a third for geographical areas. Fer Willemse maintained these systems his entire life. Due to the ever-increasing number of publications, he was forced to progressively restrict the system to taxa, areas, and topics of his interest. The card box systems enabled Fer to retrieve, without major effort, taxonomic literature about any given taxon, from any given author or from any given area in the world.

The libraries of Fer and his father contain a very substantial part of all systematic literature on Orthoptera-Saltatoria (starting from Linnaeus). Therefore Eygelshoven became notorious for those looking for literature or information about literature. His father's library contained 5,100 books and papers as well as a substantial number of journals. By end 2009 Fer Willemse had added another 7,200 titles, bringing the total of both libraries to 12,300 titles.

Contacts
Contrary to his father C. Willemse, who participated with enthusiasm in a number of international congresses, Fer Willemse was not a public figure. He made two visits abroad. The first one to the BMNH in London in 1967 during the preparation of his paper on Stenocatantops and Xenocatantops, the second to attend the 5th International Meeting of the Orthopterist's Society in 1989 in Valsain (Segovia, Spain). Nonetheless he had a worldwide network of friends. He corresponded extensively with many Orthopterists, and many of them visited him at home in Eygelshoven.

Research
Fer Willemse was the author or co-author of 78 titles. A list of all the titles carrying his name as author or co-author is given in Table 1. His work centered on Orthoptera-Saltatoria from three geographical areas. Firstly, he wrote or co-authored more than 20 papers on South East Asia. Secondly, he wrote or co-authored more than 40 papers on Greece, including his last big study on Chorthippus. Lastly, The Netherlands was the topic of five papers, including his very first one in 1949. In his papers Fer Willemse described over 150 new taxa including 5 new genera, 117 new species, and 30 new subspecies. A complete list of taxa described by Fer Willemse is given in Table 2. Like his father, Fer Willemse was a self-made taxonomist; he had no formal academic training in biology. He carried out his studies on Orthoptera in his spare time. Although he may not have received the proper training, he had the proper scientific mind and the skills required to thoroughly carry out systematic research. He did not have the typical
institute resources available to him. Therefore he made maps, drawings and photographs himself reaching very high standards especially in photography.

Many colleagues appreciated Fer Willemse as a contributor to the taxonomy of Orthoptera and as a person. David Ragge for instance who has known him for 50 years wrote:

"He was a very pleasant and kind man and I consider myself lucky to have had him as a friend and colleague. His major contribution to the taxonomy of Orthoptera, and especially to our knowledge of the Greek fauna, will remain as a fitting memorial to him." (Ragge, in litt., 2010)

The appreciation for Fer Willemse is also shown in a number of taxa that have been named after him. Table 3 lists taxa consisting of patronyms for Fer Willemse and, for the sake of completeness, also for his father, Cornelis Willemse. In June 2009, during the 10th International Congress of Orthopterology, Fer Willemse was awarded the D.C.F. Rentz award for his lifetime contribution to the study of Orthoptera.

Besides general practitioner and entomologist, Fer Willemse was a talented furniture maker, gardener, and black-and-white portrait photographer. He saw and valued mostly the good side of the people around him. His wide range in interest inspired many, both scientifically as well as personally. He was a warm and modest man who loved life. He played an important role in the personal lives of many and preferred that strongly above a more public role. He passed away on the 26th of December 2009, in the same room in which he was born. We will miss him.

Luc Willemse, his son
Joost Willemse, his grandson

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Table 1: Bibliography of F.M.H.Willemse, in chronological order


Table 2: List of taxa of which F. Willemse is (co-)author

**Caelifera**

**Acrididae**

**Calliptamrninae**

- Paracaloptenus cristatus F.Willemse, 1973
- Paracaloptenus caloptenoides moreanus F.Willemse, 1973

**Catantopinae**

- Apalniacris Ingrisch, F.Willemse & Shishodia, 2004
- Apalniacris dampha Ingrisch, F.Willemse & Shishodia, 2004
- Apalniacris jalaiporguri Ingrisch, F.Willemse & Shishodia, 2004
- Apalniacris shillong Ingrisch, F.Willemse & Shishodia, 2004
- Apalniacris ukhrul Ingrisch, F.Willemse & Shishodia, 2004
- Assamacris spinipicta Ingrisch, F.Willemse & Shishodia, 2004
- Bbettotania flavostrata F.Willemse, 1963
- Binaluacris (Binaluacris) angustipennis F.Willemse, 1979
- Binaluacris (Paramaga) bipunctata F.Willemse, 1979
- Binaluacris (Paramaga) brevicornis F.Willemse, 1979
- Binaluacris (Paramaga) maculata F.Willemse, 1979
- Bumacris (Bumacris) rendovae F.Willemse, 1975
- Bumacris (Bumacris) pagdeni kolombangarae F.Willemse, 1975
- Bumacris (Bumacris) pagdeni mundae F.Willemse, 1975
- Bumacris subgenus Cristovalacris F.Willemse, 1975
- Bumacris (Cristovalacris) venosa F.Willemse, 1975
- Cranae genjam F.Willemse, 1977
- Cranae glabra F.Willemse, 1977
- Cranae longipennis F.Willemse, 1977
- Cranae manokwari F.Willemse, 1977
- Cranae rubra F.Willemse, 1977
- Cranaella kevani F.Willemse, 1977
- Cranaella rammei F.Willemse, 1977
- Cranaella samarensis F.Willemse, 1977
- Genimen amarpur Ingrisch, F.Willemse & Shishodia, 2004
- Genimen lailad Ingrisch, F.Willemse & Shishodia, 2004
- Maculacris obtusa F.Willemse, 1977
- Magaella F.Willemse, 1974
- Magaella picta F.Willemse, 1974
- Nathanacris F.Willemse & Ingrisch, 2004
- Nathanacris quadrimalculata F.Willemse & Ingrisch, 2004
- Opiptacris tenuis F.Willemse, 1975
- Opiptacris novageorgica F.Willemse, 1975
- Opiptacris vellalavellae F.Willemse, 1975
- Opiptacris choiseulensis F.Willemse, 1975
- Opiptacris unicolor F.Willemse, 1975
- Opiptacris alata F.Willemse, 1975
- Opiptacris ruficeps aberrans F.Willemse, 1975
- Opiptacris uniformis cephalica F.Willemse, 1975
- Opiptacris uniformis tricolor F.Willemse, 1975
- Opiptacris uniformis bicolor F.Willemse, 1975
- Opiptacris uniformis striata F.Willemse, 1975
- Opiptacris bougainvillea femorata F.Willemse, 1975
Opiptacris bougainvillea fauroensis F.Willemse, 1975
Oropodisma erymanthosi F.Willemse, 1971
Oropodisma kylinii F.Willemse, 1971
Oropodisma lagrecai F.Willemse, 1979
Oropodisma taygetosi F.Willemse, 1972
Oropodisma tymphrestosi F.Willemse, 1972
Peripodisma F.Willemse, 1972
Peripodisma tymphi F.Willemse, 1972
Pseudocranae cornelii F.Willemse, 1972
Pseudocranae elegans F.Willemse,
Pseudocranae flavosignata F.Willemse, 1972
Pseudocranae gressitti F.Willemse, 1974
Pseudocranae intermedia F.Willemse, 1972
Pseudocranae katemensis F.Willemse, 1972
Pseudocranae litoralis F.Willemse, 1974
Pseudocranae picta F.Willemse, 1974
Pseudocranae pseudojucunda F.Willemse, 1972
Pseudocranae rammei F.Willemse, 1972
Pseudocranae similis F.Willemse, 1972
Pseudocranae simplex F.Willemse, 1972
Pseudocranae tenuis F.Willemse, 1972
Pseudocranae tibialis F.Willemse, 1972
Sphaerocranae F.Willemse, 1972
Sphaerocranae bicingulata F.Willemse, 1974
Sphaerocranae bipartita F.Willemse, 1974
Sphaerocranae distincta F.Willemse, 1974
Sphaerocranae fasciata F.Willemse, 1972
Sphaerocranae maai F.Willemse, 1974
Sphaerocranae nakatae F.Willemse, 1974
Sphaerocranae poecila F.Willemse, 1974
Sphaerocranae pseudogracilis F.Willemse, 1974
Sphaerocranae quadrimaculata F.Willemse, 1972
Sphaerocranae rufipes F.Willemse 1972
Stenocatantops cornelii F.Willemse, 1968
Stenocatantops isolatus F.Willemse, 1968
Stenocatantops keyi F.Willemse, 1968
Stenocatantops mistshenkoi F.Willemse, 1968
Stenocatantops philippinensis F.Willemse, 1968
Xenocatantops dirshi F.Willemse, 1968
Xenocatantops dirshi philippinensis F.Willemse, 1968
Xenocatantops dirshi dammerensis F.Willemse, 1968

Coptacridinae
Eucuptacra abbreviata Ingrisch, F.Willemse & Shishodia, 2004

Cyrtacanthuracridinae
Valanga gilbertensis F.Willemse, 1971

Gomphocerinae
Chorthippus biguttulus parnassicus F.Willemse, von Helversen & Odé, 2009
Chorthippus moreanus F.Willemse, von Helversen & Odé, 2009
Chorthippus parnon F.Willemse, von Helversen & Odé, 2009
Chorthippus vagans dissimilis F.Willemse, von Helversen & Odé, 2009
Stenobothrus eurasius macedonicus F.Willemse, 1974
Stenobothrus (Stenobothrodes) clavatus F.Willemse, 1979

Oedipodinae
Heteropternis respondens insularis F.Willemse, 1965

Oxyinae
Stenobothrus (Stenobothrodes) clavatus F.Willemse, 1979
Oedipodinae
Heteropternis respondens insularis F.Willemse, 1965

Oxytauchira elegans F.Willemse, 1965
Oxytauchira jaintia Ingrisch, F.Willemse & Shishodia, 2004
Tauchiridea adusta brunnea F.Willemse, 1974
Tauchiridea pykai F.Willemse, 1968

Chorotypidae
Erianthus angulatus Ingrisch & F.Willemse, 1988
Erianthus inhamatus Ingrisch & F.Willemse, 1988
Erianthus pyramidalis Ingrisch & F.Willemse, 1988
Erianthus serratus Ingrisch & F.Willemse, 1988

Pamphagidae
Paranocaracris bulgaricus flavotibialis F.Willemse, 1974 [=Paranocaracris bulgaricus (Ebner & Drenowski, 1936)]

Pyrgomorphidae
Fijipyrgus secundus F.Willemse, 1968 [=Fijipyrgus gracilis Kevan, 1966]

Ensifera

Tettigoniidae
Conocephalinae
Conocephalus harzi F.Willemse, 1971 [= Conocephalus kisi Harz, 1967]

Mecopodinae
Segestes brevipennis F.Willemse, 1977
Segestes cornelli F.Willemse, 1977
Segestes stibicki F.Willemse, 1977
Segestidea gracilis simulatrix F.Willemse
[= Segestidea defoliaria gracilis (C.Willemse, 1957)]
Segestes marmorata occidentalis F.Willemse, 1977
Segestidea montana F.Willemse, 1979

Phaneropterinae
Acrometopa cretensis daedali F.Willemse, 1979
Leptophyes lisae Heller & F.Willemse, 1989
Poecilimon athos Tilmans, F.Willemse & L.Willemse
Poecilimon erimanthos F.Willemse & Heller, 1992
Poecilimon gracioides F.Willemse & Heller, 1992
Poecilimon ikariensis F.Willemse, 1982
Poecilimon jonicus lobulatus F.Willemse, 1982
Poecilimon klisuriensis F.Willemse, 1982
Poecilimon mariannae F.Willemse & Heller, 1992
Poecilimon mytilenensis brevissimus Heller, F.Willemse & Sevgili
Poecilimon pindos F.Willemse, 1982

Tettigoniinae
Decticus verrucivorus assiduus Ingrisch, F.Willemse & Heller, 1992
Eupholidoptera cephalonica F.Willemse & L.Willemse, 2004
Eupholidoptera forcipata F.Willemse & Kruseman, 1976
Eupholidoptera gemellata F.Willemse & Kruseman, 1976
Eupholidoptera icariensis F.Willemse, 1980
Eupholidoptera kykladica Heller, F.Willemse & L.Willemse, 2009
Eupholidoptera latens F.Willemse & Kruseman, 1976
Eupholidoptera leucasi F.Willemse, 1980
Eupholidoptera mariannae F.Willemse & Heller, 2001
Eupholidoptera pallipes F.Willemse & Kruseman, 1976
Eupholidoptera rammei F.Willemse & Heller, 2001
Parnassiana chelmos unicolor F.Willemse, 1973
  [=Platycleis (Parnassiana) chelmos unicolor (F.Willemse, 1973)]
Parnassiana chelmos deplanata F.Willemse, 1973
  [=Platycleis (Parnassiana) chelmos deplanata (F.Willemse, 1973)]
Parnassiana dirphys F.Willemse, 1980
  [=Platycleis (Parnassiana) dirphys (F.Willemse, 1980)]
Parnassiana menalon F.Willemse, 1975
  [=Platycleis (Parnassiana) menalon (F.Willemse, 1975)]
Parnassiana panaetolikon F.Willemse, 1980
  [=Platycleis (Parnassiana) panaetolikon (F.Willemse, 1980)]
Parnassiana pannon F.Willemse, 1980
  [=Platycleis (Parnassiana) pannon (F.Willemse, 1980)]
Parnassiana tymphiensis F.Willemse, 1973
  [=Platycleis (Parnassiana) tymphiensis (F.Willemse, 1973)]
Pholidoptera lucasi F.Willemse, 1976
Platycleis (Modestana) ebneri excurvata F.Willemse, 1975
Platycleis (Modestana) ebneri acuminata F.Willemse, 1975
Platycleis (Parnassiana) nigromarginata L.Willemse & F.Willemse, 1987
Platycleis (Parnassiana) tenuis Heller & F.Willemse, 1989
Platycleis (Platycleis) grisea cretica F.Willemse & Kruseman, 1976
Rhacocleis crypta F.Willemse & L.Willemse, 2006
Rhacocleis edentata F.Willemse, 1982
Rhacocleis lithoscirtetes F.Willemse & L.Willemse, 2006
Rhacocleis werneri F.Willemse, 1982
### Table 3: Patronyms for Cornelis and Ferdinand Willemse (partly based on van Boven, 1966)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fer(dinand) Willemse</th>
<th>Cornelis (Ceess) Willemse</th>
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<tr>
<td><em>Chorthippus ferdinandi</em> Vedenina &amp; Helversen, 2009</td>
<td><em>Willemsea</em> Uvarov, 1923</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Chorthippus willemsei</em> Harz, 1971</td>
<td><em>Willemsella</em> Miller, 1934</td>
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<td><em>Conocephalus willemsei</em> Pitkin, 1980</td>
<td><em>Acrida willemsei</em> Dirsh, 1954</td>
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<td><em>Discoptila willemsei</em> Karaman, 1975</td>
<td><em>Canariola willemsei</em> Morales-Agacino 1959</td>
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<td><em>Eumacroxiphus willemsei</em> Ingrisch, 1998</td>
<td><em>Celebobteryx willemsei</em> Ramme, 1941</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Eupholidoptera megastyla</em> f. <em>willemsei</em> Nadig, 1985 [= <em>Eupholidoptera megastyla</em> (Ramme, 1939)]</td>
<td><em>Cranaella willemsei</em> Ramme, 1941</td>
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<td><em>Gastrimargus willemsei</em> Ritchie, 1982</td>
<td><em>Desmopterella willemsei</em> Kevan, 1970</td>
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<td><em>Glandulosa willemsei</em> Harz, 1979</td>
<td><em>Elimaea willemsei</em> Karny, 1926</td>
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<td><em>Ophthalmolampis willemsei</em> Descamps, 1978</td>
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<td><em>Oropodisma willemsei</em> La Greca &amp; Messina, 1977</td>
<td><em>Eubliastes willemsei</em> Beier, 1960</td>
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<td><em>Parapholidoptera willemsei</em> Katbeh Bader &amp; Massa, 2001</td>
<td><em>Gryllomorpha willemsei</em> Uvarov, 1934</td>
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<td><em>Physis willemsei</em> Kevan, 1987</td>
<td><em>Loxilobus willemsei</em> Günther, 1938</td>
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<td><em>Rhacocolis ferdinandi</em> L.Willemse &amp; Tilmans, 1987</td>
<td><em>Madasumma willemsei</em> Chopard, 1925</td>
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<td>[= <em>Sonotrella willemsei</em> (Chopard, 1925)]</td>
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<td><em>Meubelia willemsei</em> Ramme, 1941</td>
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<td>[= <em>Meubelia gracilis</em> C.Willemse]</td>
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<td><em>Mnesicles willemsei</em> C.Bolivar, 1944</td>
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<td>[= <em>Borneacidium willemsei</em> (C.Bolivar, 1944)]</td>
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<td><em>Otidiogryllacris auriculata</em> ssp. <em>willemsei</em> (Karny, 1924)</td>
<td><em>Otidiogryllacris auriculata</em> ssp. <em>willemsei</em> (Karny, 1924)</td>
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<td><em>Pseudogerunda willemsei</em> Bey-Bienko, 1935</td>
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<td><em>Pseudoglomeris willemsei</em> Princis, 1951</td>
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<td><em>Sphingonotus willemsei</em> Mishchenko, 1937</td>
<td><em>Sphingonotus willemsei</em> Mishchenko, 1937</td>
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<td><em>Tarbaleopsis willemsei</em> Kevan, 1966</td>
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<td><em>Tetrixocephalus willemsei</em> Gurney &amp; Liebermann, 1963</td>
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<td><em>Vingselina willemsei</em> Günther, 1937</td>
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| [= *Vilma willemsei* (Günther, 1937)] |}
References


