

# Studies in Afrotropical Cleomenini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae) V. Description of *Iridoclava congolensis*, a new genus and species from Democratic Republic of Congo

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A new genus and species, *Iridoclava congolensis* **gen. n., sp. n.** from Democratic Republic of Congo is described. The genus differs from other genera in the Cleomenini by its strongly clavate scapi and by the males having 12-jointed antennae twice as long as the body. The relationship between *Iridoclava* **gen. n.** and *Hexarrhopala* Gahan, 1890 is discussed.

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cleomenini, *Iridoclava*, new genus, *Iridoclava congolensis*, new species, Democratic Republic of Congo.

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## Introduction.

During the author's study of Afrotropical Sestyrini/Cleomenini (Bjørnstad 2013 a–c, 2014) requests were forwarded to different museums hosting collections of African longhorns. The Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, Tervuren (MRAC) sent a series of six specimens from the Democratic Republic of Congo very different from other known genera of this tribe. These specimens had tentatively been labelled as "*Hexarrhopala* sp?", but they exhibit several important characters, which does not fit the description for this genus. A description of the new genus will be given below.

Collections acronyms. ABS = Coll. Anders Bjørnstad, Skien, Norway; MRAC = Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, Tervuren, Belgium

## *Iridoclava* **gen. nov.**

**Type species.** *Iridoclava congolensis* sp. n.

**Description.** *Head.* Mandibles strong with an irregular broad base and an almost straight glabrous and shiny apex. Maxillary palpi

reddish brown with ultimate segment widened in the middle and being 1.5 times as long as the penultimate. Labial palpi darker brown with end segment terete and twice as long as wide. Frons nearly rectangular. Eyes finely faceted with strongly convex suborbicular inferior lobes, very small and narrow superior lobes. Antenna tubercles rounded.

*Antennae.* Scapus relatively long, almost reaching anterior end of pronotum, strongly clavate, smooth.

The antennae are 12-jointed and twice as long as the body in males, 11-jointed in females barely reaching elytra apices.

*Pronotum.* Slightly longer than wide in males, slightly shorter than wide in females. Strongly convex both laterally and dorsally with greatest width well behind the middle. There is a small constriction behind the anterior rim of the pronotum, especially in the males.

*Scutellum.* Almost semi-orbicular, glabrous and glossy, but with a fine microstructure.

*Elytra.* Acostate to weakly costate and with rounded apices. Almost parallel-sided in males,