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Another new species of the genus *Paranovelsis* Casey, 1900 from Argentina (Coleoptera: Dermestidae).

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Abstract: A new species from Argentina, *Paranovelsis inexpectatus* **sp. nov.** (Coleoptera: Dermestidae), is described, illustrated and compared with all other Neotropical *Paranovelsis* by means of a dichotomic identification key.
Key words: Coleoptera, Dermestidae, *Paranovelsis*, Taxonomy, new species, Argentina, Neotropical Region.

Resumen: Otra nueva especie del género *Paranovelsis* Casey, 1900 de Argentina (Coleoptera: Dermestidae). Se describe una nueva especie de Argentina, *Paranovelsis inexpectatus* **sp. nov.** (Coleoptera: Dermestidae), y se ilustra y compara con el resto de *Paranovelsis* neotropicales por medio de una clave dicotómica de determinación.
Palabras clave: Coleoptera, Dermestidae, *Paranovelsis*, Taxonomía, especie nueva, Argentina, Región Neotropical.

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Introduction

The genus *Paranovelsis* was described as a subgenus of the genus *Novelsis* by Casey (1900). Beal (1954) synonymized the subgenus with the genus *Novelsis* Casey, 1900. Mroczkowski (1968) mentioned it as a subgenus of the genus *Novelsis* and Háva (2003) mentioned it as a synonym of *Novelsis*. Based on the study of type species and other material, this author removed the subgenus from the synonymy and raised it to an independent genus including 13 species known from the Neotropical, Nearctic and Palaearctic Regions (Háva 2013, 2014, 2015), meanwhile this number has increased slightly up to 15. When identifying some dermestids deposited in the collections of the recently deceased Spanish entomologist Prof. Dr. Paulino Plata Negrache and the Chilean entomologist Prof. Juan Enrique Barriga Tunon, another so far undescribed species of the genus *Paranovelsis* was detected. This means the second new species of this genus from Argentina detected in the collection of Prof. Dr. Paulino Plata Negrache, after being *Paranovelsis platanegrachei* previously described by Herrmann & Háva (2014).

Material and methods

Each specimen was stored for 5 days in a solution of 1% pepsin in diluted hydrochloric acid to free it roughly from protein tissues and making the dried extremities of the body flexible again. The abdomen was disconnected from the body and glued upside-down onto the same cardboard plate, just behind the beetle. Before this procedure, the genitalia was extracted and then cleaned with a fine

needle in a drop of 99% glycerol. Afterwards it was also glued onto the plate behind the beetle, firmly embedded in a drop of a solution consisting of polyvinylpyrrolidone, aqua demineralisata and diglycerine (the liquid solution becomes permanently solid after a few minutes). Photos of body and abdomen were taken by a digital SLR camera SONY ALPHA 35, connected with an objective NIKON CF N PLAN ACHROMAT 4x 160/- and extension rings; for the photos of the genitalia and antenna a BRESSER JUNIOR USB-HANDMIKROSKOP at 200x magnification was used. Because of the shallow depth of field all photos were taken as layered images, afterwards being combined on a personal computer with stacking software.

The size of the beetle and of its body parts can be useful in species recognition, so following measurements were made:

a) total length (TL) – linear distance from anterior margin of pronotum to apex of elytra.
b) pronotal length (PL) – maximal length measured from anterior margin to posterior margin.
c) pronotal width (PW) – maximal linear transverse distance.
d) elytral length (EL) – linear distance from shoulder to apex of elytron.
e) elytral width (EW) – maximal linear transverse distance.

Description

***Paranovelsis inexpectatus* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 1-4)

Type material. Holotype (♂): "RA. SALTA, Metán, 21.XI.1948, Col. F. Monrós"; 3 paratypes (♀♀♂) with the same data; 1 paratype (♂): "ARGENTINA, Tucuman, Dpto Trancas, Tapia-Raco, km. 11, XII. 1965, Col. E. Bucher"; 5 paratypes (not sexed): "ARGENTINA, prov. Juluy, Dep. Ledesma, Calilegma, abr 1979, leg: M. Viana". The holotype is deposited in the private collection of Prof. Dr. Paulino Plata Negrache and later will be passed to the Museum of Natural Sciences in Madrid (C.S.I.C.), paratypes in the same collection as well as in the collection of Prof. Juan Enrique Barriga Tunon (JEBC) and the collection of the first author. The type specimens are provided each with a red, printed label showing the text: "HOLOTYPUS [respectively PARATYPUS] *Paranovelsis inexpectatus* sp. nov., A. Herrmann & J. Háva det. 2016". All specimens except the holotype are badly damaged, they all miss some antennae as well as their legs, at least parts of them.

Description.

Male. Body measurements (mm): TL 3.7, PL 1.0, EL 2.8, PW 2.0, EW 2.2; cuticle bicolorous, brownish in elytra, black in pronotum and head; longish oval, covered with mainly suberected light brown and dark brown hairs. Head sparsely but quite coarsely punctate, covered with light brown suberected hairs. Palpi light brown. Ocellus on frons very distinctly present. Antennae entirely light brown as in the palpi, the club as well as the basal segment very slightly darkened towards the end, 11-segmented, antennal club 3-segmented with the last segment not as much enlarged as usual in males belonging to this genus, it is only 50% longer than the preceding segment (Fig. 2). Pubescence and punctation of the pronotum very similar to that of the head, looking a little bit brindled by a mixture of bright and dark brown hairs. Scutellum black, very small, triangular and wearing a few recumbent bright hairs. Elytra somewhat more coarsely punctate than in the pronotum, with an indistinct humeral bump; cuticle brown, covered not very densely by suberected dark brown pubescence intermixed with some bright brown hairs, the bright hairs build a broad blurred fascia covering the whole anterior third of the elytra except the surroundings of the suture, a second transverse fascia is located very close to the apex and another few bright brown hairs build an indistinct small spot directly on the apical tip (Fig. 1). Epipleura brown as in the elytra; mesosternum and metasternum black. Abdominal ventrites also black, densely and distinctly punctate, covered with light brown, recumbent hairs (Fig. 4). Legs brown with light brown

pubescence; tibiae with short, brown spines; tarsi also brown, distinctly shorter than the tibiae. Genitalia as shown in Fig. 3.

Female. Habitually no difference with the male can be detected, even the antennae look exactly the same in both sexes, a fact which is quite unusual in the whole subfamily.

Variability. Total length 3.7-3.9 mm.

Differential diagnosis. At the first glance the new species looks quite similar to *Paranovelsis platanegrachei* Herrmann & Háva 2014, but differs from it and all other known Nearctic species by the following characters:

1(4)	Elytral integument unicolorous, without reddish transverse fasciae.	
2(3)	Each elytron with small, isolated white spots	*P. gounellei* (Pic, 1915)
3(2)	Each elytron with indistinct fasciae of bright brown hairs	*P. inexpectatus* **sp. nov.**
4(1)	Elytral integument bicolorous.	
5(6)	Each elytron with two broad, orange-reddish, transverse bands covered with white pubescence	*P. venezuelae* Háva, 2013
6(5)	Each elytron with more than two reddish bands covered with white pubescence.	
7(8)	Head covered with brown pubescence only	*P. platanegrachei* Herrmann & Háva, 2014
8(7)	Head covered with white or yellowish-grey pubescence.	
9(10)	Head and pronotum covered with white pubescence only	*P. adspersus* (Blanchard in Orbigny, 1843)
-	Head and pronotum covered with yellowish-grey pubescence only; elytra bicolorous: in anterior half black, posterior half brown	*P. venustus* Háva, 2014
10(9)	Head covered with white pubescence; pronotum covered with intermixed white and yellow pubescence laterally and brown pubescence (discally with two large black spots covered with brown pubescence	*P. bitaeniatus* (Steinheil, 1869)

Distribution. Argentina.

Etymology. The Latin name concerns the fact that a second new species of this genus between the investigated material was not expected by the authors at all.

Updated checklist of the Neotropical species of *Paranovelsis*

Paranovelsis adspersus (Blanchard in Orbigny, 1843)	Bolivia
Paranovelsis bitaeniatus (Steinheil, 1869)	Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, New Zealand (introduced)
Paranovelsis gounellei (Pic, 1915)	Brazil
= *Attagenus brasiliensis* Pic, 1923	
Paranovelsis inexpectatus **sp. nov.**	Argentina
Paranovelsis platanegrachei Herrmann & Háva 2014	Argentina
Paranovelsis venezuelae Háva, 2013	Venezuela
Paranovelsis venustus Háva, 2014	Ecuador

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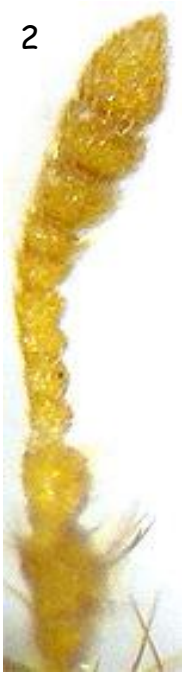

Figs. 1-4.- *Paranovelsis inexpectata* **sp. nov.**, male: **1.-** Habitus. **2.-** Antenna. **3.-** Genitalia. **4.-** Abdomen.