

Pertusaria hadrocarpa Zahlbr., in C.Skottsberg, *Nat. Hist. Juan Fernandez & Easter Island* 29(11): 376 (1924)

T: Pico Central, Cordón Salsipuedes, Masatierra [Más á Tierra, Robinson Crusoe Is.], Islas Juan Fernández, Chile, alt. 365 m, 17 Dec. 1916, C. & I.Skottsberg; lecto: GB, *vide* A.W.Archer, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 69: 73 (1997); syn: GB.

Pertusaria asperata A.W.Archer, *Mycotaxon* 45: 417 (1992). T: by side of track near Crawford R., Myall River State Forest, c. 10 km W of Bulahdelah, N.S.W., 32°25'S, 152°06'E, 20 June 1991, A.W.Archer *P188*; holo: NSW.

Illustration: A.W.Archer, *Mycotaxon* 45: 419, fig. 1 (1992), as *P. asperata*.

Thallus off-white to pale greyish white, thin, cracked to areolate, subtuberculate and dull. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia numerous, inconspicuous, scattered, rarely confluent, verruciform, concolorous with the thallus, flattened-hemispherical or concave above and constricted at the base, 0.8–1.5 mm diam. Ostioles conspicuous, dark brown to black, 1 per verruca. Ascospores 8 per ascus, irregularly biseriata, ellipsoidal to subfusiform, smooth, 112–125 × 37–50 µm.

Chemistry: Thallus K–, KC–, C–, Pd–, UV+ yellow; containing lichexanthone (major), stictic acid (major), constictic acid (trace) and ±menegazziaic acid (trace).

A very rare, saxicolous species in eastern N.S.W.; also in Lord Howe Is. and the south-eastern Pacific Ocean.

Pertusaria hadrocarpa is characterised by asci with 8 biseriata ascospores and by the chemistry of the thallus. Chemistry and ascospore size distinguish *P. hadrocarpa* from the somewhat similar *P. petrophytes* which contains thiophaninic acid and has 60–85 µm long ascospores.