

Pertusaria pertusella Müll.Arg., *Flora* 67: 283 (1884)

T: Mauritius, 1876, *Robillard s.n.*; holo: G.

Pertusaria plicatula Müll.Arg., *Bull. Herb. Boissier* 3: 635 (1895). T: Qld, *s. loc.*, 1887, *C.Knight 41 p.p.*; holo: G.

Pertusaria straminea Müll.Arg., *Bull. Herb. Boissier* 3: 638 (1895). T: Thursday Is., Qld, 1887, *C.Hartmann s.n.*; holo: G.

Illustration: A.W.Archer, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 69: 123, fig. 42 (1997).

Thallus off-white to pale yellow-green, areolate and cracked, slightly wrinkled and dull. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia numerous, conspicuous, verruciform, occasionally confluent, slightly flattened-hemispherical, becoming constricted at the base, 0.5–1.0 mm diam. Ostioles inconspicuous, pale to dark brown, 1–5 per verruca, often slightly sunken. Ascospores 2 per ascus, elongate-ellipsoidal, smooth, 100–140 (–160) × 30–45 µm.

Chemistry: Thallus K–, KC–, C–, Pd–; containing 2,4,5-trichlorolichexanthone (major), 2,4-dichlorolichexanthone (major), 2,5-dichlorolichexanthone (major), stictic acid (major) and constictic acid (trace).

An uncommon, corticolous species in northern N.T. and north-eastern Qld; also in India, Sri Lanka and Vanuatu.

N.T.: Darwin R., 60 km S of Darwin, *N.Sammy 87/035* (DNA). Qld: Kuranda Ra., NW of Cairns, *K.Kalb 19915* (Herb. K.Kalb); Mount Archer Environmental Park, 7 km NE of Rockhampton, *J.A.Elix 34534* (CANB).

The species is characterised by asci with 2 smooth-walled ascospores and the presence of tri- and dichlorolichexanthenes and stictic acid in the thallus. It is differentiated from the chemically similar *P. cicatricosa* by the rough-walled ascospores of the latter.