## Pertusaria thiospoda C.Knight, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot. 2: 47 (1882)

T: [near Sydney], N.S.W., C.Knight 20; holo: WELT.

Pertusaria leiotera Müll.Arg., Flora 67: 285 (1884). T: Rockhampton, Qld, Thozet s.n.; holo: BRI.
Pertusaria minuta C.Knight, in J.Shirley, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland 6: 143 (1889). T: Qld, s. loc., F.M.Bailey s.n.; holo: WELT.

Pertusaria schizostomella Müll.Arg., Bull. Herb. Boissier 3: 637 (1895). T: N.S.W., s. loc., 1887, C.Knight 31; holo: G.
Illustration: A.W.Archer, Biblioth. Lichenol. 69: 154, fig. 56 (1997)
Thallus pale yellowish white to pale yellow, thin, slightly cracked, smooth and dull. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia inconspicuous, verruciform, scattered, sometimes confluent, flattened-hemispherical, not constricted at the base, $0.5-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ diam. Ostiole punctiform, black, sometimes surrounded by a pale yellow-brown translucent zone, plane or becoming concave, sometimes with a yellow-brown translucent zone only, 1 per verruca. Ascospores 2 per ascus, ellipsoidal, smooth, 80-110 ( -120$) \times 30-40 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.
Chemistry: Thallus $\mathrm{K}-, \mathrm{KC}+$ yellow orange, $\mathrm{C}+$ orange, $\mathrm{Pd}-$; containing thiophaninic acid (major), stictic acid (major), constictic acid (minor to trace) and 2-chloro-6-O-methylnorlichexanthone (trace).

A predominantly coastal, corticolous species in W.A., N.T., Qld, N.S.W. and Tas.; also in Lord Howe Is., Norfolk Is. and islands off the North Island of New Zealand.
W.A.: East Wallaby Is., Houtmans Abrolhos, N.Sammy s.n. (PERTH 921107). N.T.: Bend 7, Tomkinson R., Arnhem Land, D.Grace s.n. (MEL 1013779). Qld: 68 km N of Injune, J.A.Elix 34045 (CANB). N.S.W.: Newport [Newport Beach, 26 km N of Sydney], Oct. 1888, F.R.M.Wilson (NSW). Tas.: Hogans Is., Bass Strait, J.S.Whinray s.n. (MEL 1013008).

The species is characterised by the 2 -spored asci and the presence of thiophaninic and stictic acids in the thallus. Specimens of $P$. thiospoda usually show a bright orange fluorescence under long wavelength UV light due to the thiophaninic acid.

