

Pertusaria lophocarpa Körb., *Abh. Schles. Ges. Vaterl. Cult., Abth. Naturwiss.* 2: 34 (1862)

T: Vic., *s. loc.*, *Hochstetter s.n.*; holo: WRSL; iso: M.

Pertusaria glebosa Müll.Arg., *Flora* 65: 485 (1882). T: Grampians, Vic., *D.Sullivan 14*; holo: G.

Pertusaria diffracta Müll.Arg., *Bull. Herb. Boissier* 1: 43 (1893). T: Lorne, Vic., May 1887, *F.R.M.Wilson 1055*; holo: G; iso: NSW L4436.

Pertusaria arenacea Müll.Arg., *Hedwigia* 34: 29 (1895). T: Lorne, Vic., May 1887, *F.R.M.Wilson 1056*; holo: G; iso: NSW L4477.

Illustration: A.W.Archer, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 69: 106, fig. 31 (1997).

Thallus off-white to pale fawn, thin and effuse to thick, becoming cracked and areolate, smooth and dull. Soredia absent; isidia very rare. Apothecia conspicuous, verruciform, sparse and scattered to numerous and crowded, rarely confluent, flattened to irregularly hemispherical, often with concave tops, 1–2 (–3) mm diam. Ostioles conspicuous, black, 1–3 (or 4) per verruca, occasionally sunken. Ascospores (6–) 8 per ascus, uniseriate, ellipsoidal, smooth, 45–75 × 25–40 µm. Pycnidia uncommon, black, immersed, 1–5 per verruca, 0.05–0.15 mm diam. Conidia narrowly fusiform, slightly curved, 5–8 × 1 µm.

Chemistry: Thallus K–, KC–, C–, Pd–, UV+ dull orange; containing 4,5-dichlorolichexanthone (major), 2'-*O*-methylperlatolic acid (major), ±confluent acid (minor); rarely with 2-*O*-methylperlatolic acid (minor) in place of confluent acid.

A widely distributed, saxicolous species in S.A., N.S.W., A.C.T., Vic. and Tas.; also in Macquarie Is. and New Zealand.

S.A.: Kangaroo Is., *H.Streimann 55116A* (CANB). N.S.W.: Kangaroo R., 22 km NW of Nowra, *D.Verdon 3065* (CANB). A.C.T.: Mt Aggie, *J.A.Elix 5848* (CANB). Vic.: Basalt Hill, Bogong High Plains, *R.B.Filson 9570* (MEL). Tas.: Stony Pt, near Montagu, *G.Kantvilas 369/81* (BM, HO).

The species is characterised by conspicuous verrucae, 8 uniseriate ascospores and by its distinctive chemistry. It is distinguished from the chemically similar *P. lavata* by the uniseriate ascospores which in *P. lavata* are biseriata and slightly larger.