

Pertusaria texana Müll.Arg., *Flora* 67: 399 (1884)

T: near Dallas, Texas, U.S.A., 1867, *H.N.Bolander*; holo: G.

Illustration: A.W.Archer & J.A.Elix, *Australas. Lichenol.* 67: 22, figs 13, 14 (2010).

Thallus pale yellowish white to pale fawn, cracked, smooth and dull, lacking isidia and soredia. Apothecia numerous, concolorous with the thallus, scattered, rarely confluent, 0.6–1.3 mm diam. Ostioles pale yellowish fawn, 1–3 per verruca. Ascospores 8 per ascus, biseriate, hyaline, ellipsoidal, 75–95 × 28–37 µm.

Chemistry: Thallus KC+ yellow-orange; containing thiophaninic acid (major), stictic acid (major) and constictic acid (minor).

A widely distributed corticolous species in eastern Qld and N.S.W.; also in the southern U.S.A., the Seychelles, Papua New Guinea and the Galapagos Islands.

Qld: Rocky Pt, 13 km NE of Mossman, *J.A.Elix* 43422, (CANB). N.S.W.: Findon Creek Rd, by side of Findon Ck, *A.W.Archer* P478 (NSW); track beside Terrace Ck, Border Ranges Natl Park, *A.W.Archer* P579 (NSW); beside Cockle Creek, Ku-rin-gai Chase Natl Park, c. 27 km NNW of Sydney, *A.W.Archer* P754 (NSW); Park Beach, Coffs Harbour, *J.A.Elix* 3415 (CANB); Temagog, *J.A.Elix* 33163 (CANB).

Pertusaria texana is characterised by the verruciform apothecia, the pale yellowish ostioles, the 8 biseriate ascospores and the presence of thiophaninic and stictic acids. It resembles *P. thiophaninica* (*q.v.*), in morphology and ascospore size, but the latter lacks stictic acid.