

Pertusaria aquilonia A.W.Archer & Elix, in A.W.Archer, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 69: 46 (1997)

T: Portland Roads, 14 km SW of Cape Weymouth, Qld, 12°42'S, 143°20'E, 18 Oct. 1995, *H.Streimann 56605A*; holo: CANB.

Illustration: A.W.Archer, *op. cit.* 49, fig. 8.

Thallus off-white, thin, smooth and glossy. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia inconspicuous on the rough substratum, verruciform, scattered, flattened-hemispherical, somewhat distorted, concave above, 0.8–1.2 mm diam.; ostioles inconspicuous, black-punctiform in a grey translucent zone, 1 per verruca. Ascospores 3 (or 4) per ascus, ellipsoidal, smooth, 70–80 × 25–35 µm.

Chemistry: Thallus K–, KC–, C–, Pd–; containing 2,4,5-trichlorolichexanthone (major), 2-*O*-methylperlatolic acid (major), 2,5-dichlorolichexanthone (minor), 2-chlorolichexanthone (minor), 2,4-dichlorolichexanthone (trace), 2'-*O*-methylperlatolic acid (trace) and planaic acid (trace).

This rare, endemic, corticolous species is known only from the type locality in north-eastern Qld.

Qld: type locality, *H.Streimann 56606* (CANB).

Pertusaria aquilonia is characterised by asci with 3 (or 4) ascospores and the presence of chlorolichexanthenes and 2-*O*-methylperlatolic acid in the thallus. While it resembles *P. ceylonica*, *P. aquilonia* contains perlatolic acid derivatives in place of the stictic acid present in *P. ceylonica*.