

Pertusaria atromaculata A.W.Archer & Elix, *Mycotaxon* 45: 418 (1992)

T: Noosa R., c. 60 km SE of Gympie, Qld, 26°23'S, 153°02'E, 27 July 1986, *J.Hafellner 19664*; holo: GZU.

Illustration: A.W.Archer & J.A.Elix, *op. cit.* 419, fig. 2 (1992).

Thallus off-white to pale greyish white, coarsely areolate and cracked, smooth and dull. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia numerous, conspicuous, verruciform, sometimes confluent, concolorous with the thallus, subhemispherical, becoming flattened-hemispherical, often constricted at the base, 0.7–1.0 mm diam.; ostioles conspicuous, black, punctiform, 1–3 per verruca, 0.05–0.10 mm diam., set in a pale grey sometimes concave translucent zone 0.3–0.5 mm diam. Ascospores 4 per ascus, uniseriate, ellipsoidal, smooth, $85\text{--}120 \times 35\text{--}47 \mu\text{m}$.

Chemistry: Thallus K–, KC–, C–, Pd–; containing lichexanthone (major), 2-chlorolichexanthone (major), stictic acid (major) and constictic acid (trace).

A rare, endemic, corticolous species that is known only from the type locality in south-eastern Qld.

Pertusaria atromaculata is characterised by 4-spored asci and the distinctive thallus chemistry. It is morphologically similar to *P. dehiscens*, but it can be separated from that species by the number of ascospores per ascus (8 in *P. dehiscens*) and the presence of 2-chlorolichexanthone as a major compound.