

***Pertusaria cicatricosa*** Müll.Arg., *Proc. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh* 11: 461 (1882)

T: Socotra, [Yemen], 1876, *Balfour s.n.*; lecto: G; *fide* A.W.Archer, *Mycotaxon* 44: 17 (1992).

Illustration: A.W.Archer, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 69: 49, fig. 11 (1997).

Thallus pale yellowish white to pale yellowish green, slightly tuberculate and cracked, smooth and dull. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia numerous, conspicuous, verruciform, concolorous with the thallus, crowded, sometimes confluent, flattened-hemispherical, often irregular in outline, occasionally becoming constricted at the base, 0.8–1.5 mm diam. Ostioles inconspicuous, pale brown or translucent, 0.1–0.2 mm diam., 1 (–3) per verruca, sometimes slightly sunken. Ascospores 2 per ascus, ellipsoidal, rough, 100–150 (–200) × 35–50 µm.

*Chemistry*: Thallus K–, KC–, C–, Pd–; containing 2,4,5-trichlorolichexanthone (major), stictic acid (major), 2,4-dichlorolichexanthone (minor), 2-5-dichlorolichexanthone (minor), ±2-chlorolichexanthone (trace) and constictic acid (trace).

A tropical to subtropical, corticolous species that occurs in eastern Qld; also in Socotra, Sri Lanka, Mauritius, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia, Vanuatu and Fiji.

Qld: Ravenshoe S.F., 18 km SE of Ravenshoe, *J.A.Elix 16157* (CANB); 2 km N of Dunwich, North Stradbroke Is., *R.W.Rogers* (BRI 2052); Tingalpa Ck, Brisbane, Aug. 1896, *F.R.M.Wilson* (NSW); Noosa Heads Natl Park, *J.A.Elix 10380* (CANB).

The species is characterised by asci with 2 rough-walled ascospores and the presence of tri- and dichlorolichexanthenes and stictic acid in the thallus. It can be separated from the chemically similar *P. pertusella* by the rough ascospores (smooth in *P. pertusella*).