

**Pertusaria complanata** A.W.Archer & Elix, in A.W.Archer, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 69: 53 (1997)

T: c. 3 km W of Laurieton, North Brother State Forest, N.S.W., 31°39'S, 152°47'E, 12 Oct. 1993, A.W.Archer P600; holo: NSW.

Illustration: A.W.Archer, *op. cit.* 49, fig. 12 (1997).

Thallus off-white, thin, diffuse, smooth and glossy. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia conspicuous, scattered, verruciform, sometimes confluent, strongly flattened-hemispherical, concolorous with the thallus, 1–2 mm diam. Ostioles inconspicuous, pale, translucent, 1 per verruca. Ascospores 8 per ascus, uniseriate, ellipsoidal,  $45\text{--}50 \times 22\text{--}25 \mu\text{m}$ .

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

A rare, endemic, corticolous species that is known from two localities in eastern N.S.W.

N.S.W.: W side of Piles Ck, 7 km W of Gosford, A.W.Archer P234 (NSW).

The lichen is characterised by asci with 8 comparatively small ascospores and the presence of chlorolichexanthenes and perlatolic acid derivatives in the thallus.