

***Pertusaria consanguinea* Müll.Arg., *Flora* 67: 283 (1884)**

T: Apiahy, Brazil, 1880, *J.I.Puiggari s.n.*; lecto: G, *fide* A.W.Archer, *Mycotaxon* 51: 254 (1991).

Illustration: A.W.Archer, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 69: 61, fig. 13 (1997).

Thallus thin, pale fawn, dispersed, smooth and dull; margin well defined. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia conspicuous, scattered, verruciform, sometimes confluent, flattened-hemispherical, usually constricted at the base, 1–2 (–3) mm diam. Ostioles inconspicuous, black, punctiform, sometimes sunken, 1 or 2 per verruca. Ascospores 8 per ascus, uniseriate, ellipsoidal to subfusiform, smooth, 75–105 × 35–50 µm.

*Chemistry*: Thallus K–, KC–, C–, Pd–, UV+ yellow; containing lichexanthone (major) and 2-*O*-methyl-perlatolic acid (major).

This rare, saxicolous species is known from one locality in south-eastern N.S.W. Also in Brazil, Papua New Guinea and the Hawaiian Islands.

N.S.W.: Bundeena, Royal Natl Park, *J.A.Elix* 2299 (CANB).

*Pertusaria consanguinea* resembles the more common *P. lophocarpa*, but differs from that species in the inconspicuous ostioles and the presence of 2-*O*-methylperlatolic acid as a major component in place of 2'-*O*-methylperlatolic in *P. lophocarpa*.