

Pertusaria dactylinella Kantvilas & Elix, *Sauteria* 15: 250 (2008)

T: Sleepy Bay Rd, 1.6 km W of coast, Freycinet Penin., Tas., 20 m alt., on vertical granite rock face in dry forest, 2 Feb. 1984, *G.Kantvilas 158/84* & *P.W. James*; holo: HO; iso: BM, MEL.

Illustration: *G.Kantvilas & J.A.Elix, op. cit.* 251, fig. 1 (2008)

Thallus crustose, dull olive-grey to whitish grey, deeply cracked, to c. 0.5 mm thick, ecorticate, isidiate. Isidia cylindrical, to c. 1.2 mm tall, 0.3–0.4 (–0.5) mm thick, mostly simple but occasionally furcate, with rounded apices, often discoloured greyish, very brittle and easily abraded or fractured. Apothecia not seen. Pycnidia occasional, immersed in the thallus and isidia; conidia fusiform, $4\text{--}5 \times 0.5 \mu\text{m}$.

Chemistry: Thallus K⁺ yellow then red, KC⁻, C⁻, Pd⁺ orange, UV⁻; containing norstictic acid (major), connorstictic acid (minor) and salazinic acid (trace).

This endemic, saxicolous species is known only from Tas.

Tas.: The Hazards, near Wineglass Bay Lookout, *G.Kantvilas 176/05* (HO); Mt Dove, *G.Kantvilas 138/95* (HO).

Pertusaria dactylinella is characterised by a saxicolous thallus, generally dominated by isidia and by the presence of norstictic acid depsidones or β -orcinol depsides. Similar species are separated from each other by chemical means: *P. dactylina* (Ach.) Nyl. contains fumarprotocetraric acid, *P. pseudodactylina* A.W.Archer contains salazinic acid and *P. subdactylina* Nyl. contains hypothamnolic acid.