

Pertusaria ewersii A.W.Archer & Elix, in A.W.Archer, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 69: 65 (1997)

T: Davies Creek Natl Park, Qld, 16°58'S, 145°33'E, 30 Sept. 1991, *W.H.Ewers 8651*; holo: CANB.

Illustration: A.W.Archer, *op. cit.* 61, fig. 16.

Thallus thin, pale fawn, cracked, smooth and dull. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia verruciform, scattered, rarely confluent, concolorous with the thallus, flattened-hemispherical, 0.5–0.8 mm diam. Ostioles conspicuous, black, 1 per verruca. Ascospores (3 or) 4 per ascus, ellipsoidal, smooth, 64–75 × 25–32 µm.

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

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

Pertusaria ewersii is characterised by asci with 4 (rarely 3) ascospores and the presence of polychlorolichexanthonones, confluentic acid and stictic acid in the thallus. It resembles *P. ceylonica* (*q.v.*), but that species has larger ascospores (95–125 µm long) and lacks thalline depsides.