

Pertusaria flavoisidiata A.W.Archer & Elix, *Mycotaxon* 49: 144 (1993)

T: Wangi Falls, Litchfield Park, 40 km SW of Batchelor, N.T., 13°10'S, 130°41'E, 3 Aug. 1991, *J.A.Elix* 27615; holo: CANB.

Illustration: A.W.Archer & J.A.Elix, *op. cit.* 145, fig. 2.

Thallus thin, pale to dull yellow, smooth. Soredia absent. Isidia scattered, inconspicuous, usually simple, occasionally branched, concolorous with the thallus, 0.2–0.3 mm tall, c. 0.05 mm wide. Apothecia not seen.

Chemistry: Thallus K–, KC+ orange, C+ weak orange, Pd–; containing thiophanic acid (major), stictic acid (major), constictic (major), 2-chloro-6-*O*-methylnorlichexanthone (minor), cryptostictic acid (trace), menegazziaic acid (trace) and 4-chloro-6-*O*-methylnorlichexanthone (trace).

An uncommon, corticolous species in northern N.T. and Qld; also in Papua New Guinea.

N.T.: Umbrawarra Gorge, 22 km SW of Pine Creek, *J.A.Elix* 28133 (CANB). Qld: Rainbow Falls, 36 km SE of Blackwater, *J.A.Elix* 34392 (CANB); Mauhinia Downs–Dauringa road, 34 km SW of Dauringa, *J.A.Elix* 34943 (CANB).

The lichen is characterised by the thin, yellowish thallus with inconspicuous, yellow isidia. It is distinguished from other corticolous isidiate taxa in Australia by the presence of thiophanic and stictic acids.