

Pertusaria gundermanica A.W.Archer & Elix, in A.W.Archer, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 69: 72 (1997)

T: 1.5 km N of Gunderman, c. 48 km NNW of Sydney, N.S.W., 33°26'S, 151°04'E, 16 Sept. 1991, A.W.Archer P233; holo: NSW.

Illustration: A.W.Archer, *op. cit.* 76, fig. 19.

Thallus pale fawn, thin, cracked, smooth and dull. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia numerous, conspicuous, scattered, rarely confluent, verruciform, concolorous with the thallus, flattened-hemispherical, 0.6–1.0 mm diam. Ostioles inconspicuous, black, punctiform, 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 4,5-dichlorolichexanone (major), 2-*O*-methylperlatolic acid (major), stictic acid (major), 2,4,5-trichlorolichexanone (minor), 2,5-dichlorolichexanone (minor), 2-chlorolichexanone (minor) and constictic acid (trace).

This endemic, corticolous species is known only from the type locality in south-eastern N.S.W.

Pertusaria gundermanica is characterised by asci with 8 comparatively small ascospores and the presence of chlorolichexanones, 2-*O*-methylperlatolic acid and stictic acid in the thallus.