

***Pertusaria hypoxantha* Malme, *Ark. Bot.* 28A(9): 23 (1936)**

T: Serra da Chapada, Mato Grosso, Brazil, June 1894, *G.O.A.Malme 3932*; holo: S.

Illustration: A.W.Archer, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 69: 163, fig. 65 (1997).

Thallus dull to bright yellow, areolate and cracked, smooth. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia uncommon, verruciform, scattered, rarely confluent, concolorous with the thallus, slightly flattened-hemispherical, becoming constricted at the base, 0.6–1.0 mm diam. Ostioles inconspicuous, pale to dark yellowish brown, 1 per verruca. Ascospores 8 per ascus, irregularly uniseriate, ellipsoidal, rarely subfusiform, smooth, 55–75 (–90) × 25–37 μm.

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

A common and conspicuous, saxicolous species in eastern Qld and N.S.W.; also in New Zealand and Brazil.

Qld: Mt Stuart, 10 km SSW of Townsville, *J.A.Elix 21230* (CANB); Jim Crow Mtn, 25 km NE of Rockhampton, *G.Rambold 4474* (M); Mt Catherina, 10 NE of Ingham, *H.Streimann 28302* (CANB). N.S.W.: Broken Head, 8 km S of Byron Bay, *J.A.Elix 21253* (CANB).

Pertusaria hypoxantha is characterised by the yellow thallus, 8-spored asci and the presence of thiophanic and stictic acids in the thallus. It is distinguished from *P. xanthodactylina* by the absence of isidia and from *P. xanthoplaca* by the absence of soredia.