

Pertusaria leucophaea Elix & A.W.Archer, *Australas. Lichenol.* 67: 15 (2010)

T: opposite the Oakey Golf Club, Jondaryan–Mount Tyson road, Qld, 27°23'05"S, 151°36'44"E, alt. 390 m, on *Pittosporum*, 5 May 2005, *J.A.Elix 39777*: holo: BRI; iso: CANB.

Illustration: J.A.Elix & A.W.Archer, *op. cit.* 19, figs 3, 4.

Thallus off-white to ash-grey, dull and conspicuously cracked, lacking soredia and isidia. Apothecia verruciform, conspicuous, scattered, flattened-hemispherical, 0.7–1.2 mm diam. Ostiole pale, initially flat, becoming mammiform, 1 per verruca. Ascospores 4 per ascus, ellipsoidal, hyaline, rough-walled, 80–110 × 30–34 µm.

Chemistry: containing 4,5-dichlorolichexanthone (major).

This corticolous species is known only from the type locality in south-eastern Qld.

Pertusaria leucophaea is characterised by the verruciform apothecia with mammiform ostioles, asci with 4 rough-walled ascospores and the presence of 4,5-dichlorolichexanthone as the only lichen substance. The tropical *P. microstoma* Müll.Arg. has ascospores similar to those of *P. leucophaea*, but is has an olive-green thallus, conspicuous black ostioles and 2'-*O*-methylperlatolic and stictic acids in addition to 4,5-dichlorolichexanthone.