

Pertusaria leucoplaca Müll.Arg., *Flora* 67: 304 (1884)

T: Apiahy, Brazil, Oct. 1882, *J.I.Puiggari* 2128; holo: G.

Illustration: A.W.Archer, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 69: 92, fig. 27 (1997).

Thallus greyish white, areolate and cracked, smooth and dull. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia verruciform, conspicuous, scattered, flattened-hemispherical, occasionally constricted at the base, concolorous with the thallus, sometimes slightly concave above, 0.8–1.5 mm diam. Ostioles conspicuous, pale to dark brown or black, 1 (or 2) per verruca. Ascospores 8 per ascus, biseriata or irregularly biseriata, subfusiform to fusiform, smooth, 70–90 (–100) × 25–35 µm.

Chemistry: Thallus K–, KC–, C–, Pd–; containing 2-*O*-methylstenosporic acid (major), 2-*O*-methylperlatolic acid (minor) and 2-*O*-methyldivaricatic acid (trace).

An uncommon species found on bark in temperate rainforest in south-eastern N.S.W. and Vic.; also in Brazil and India.

N.S.W.: Olney S.F., c. 25 km W of Morisset, *A.W.Archer P116* (NSW); Upper Kangaroo River road, 9 km S of Robertson, *H.Streimann 35796* (B, CANB); Murrumbidgee Natl Park, 10 km N of Batemans Bay, *A.W.Archer P301* (NSW). Vic.: Laughton Gully, Mar. 1889, *F.R.M.Wilson s.n.* (NSW).

The lichen is characterised by asci with 8 biseriata ascospores and the presence of 2-*O*-methylstenosporic acid.