

Pertusaria leucostomoides Zahlbr., *Cat. Lich. Univ.* 5: 172 (1928)

Pertusaria leucostoma Müll.Arg., *Bull. Herb. Boissier* 3: 636 (1895), *nom. illeg., non P. leucostoma* (Bernh.) A.Massal, *Ric. Auton. Lich. Crost.* 188 (1852). T: Toowoomba, Qld, 1894, C.Hartmann s.n.; holo: G.

Thallus off-white to pale olive-green, slightly cracked, smooth and dull. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia conspicuous, verruciform, scattered, slightly flattened-hemispherical to subconical, rarely confluent, not constricted at the base, 0.4–0.8 mm diam. Ostioles conspicuous, white, 1 (–2) per verruca. Ascospores (4–) 8 per ascus, irregularly uniseriate, ellipsoidal, smooth, 65–70 × 25–32 µm.

Chemistry: Thallus K–, KC–, C–, Pd–, UV–; containing 4,5-dichlorolichexanthone (major), stictic acid (major) and constictic acid (trace).

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

Pertusaria leucostomoides is characterised by the predominantly 8-spored asci, the chemistry of the thallus and the distinctive, white ostioles. However, it is possible that the appearance of the ostioles is a result of fungal parasitism; otherwise the type specimen is very similar to *P. leiocarpella*.