

Pertusaria meeana A.W.Archer & Elix, in A.W.Archer, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 69: 102 (1997)

T: Loveday Rd, 2 km N of Forest Stn, Mount Mee State Forest, 60 km NW of Brisbane, Qld, 27°04'S, 152°45'E, 28 Apr. 1996, A.W.Archer P830; holo: NSW.

Thallus pale olive-green, rough and cracked, lacking soredia and isidia. Apothecia numerous, inconspicuous, verruciform, flattened-hemispherical, often confluent, 0.6–1.0 mm diam. Ostiole inconspicuous, punctiform, translucent, 1 per verruca. Ascospores 2 per ascus, smooth, ellipsoidal to subfusiform, 105–135 × 30–40 µm.

Chemistry: Thallus K–, KC–, C–, Pd–; containing 2-*O*-methylperlatolic acid (major), 4,5-dichlorolichexanthone (minor), 2-*O*-methylhyperlatolic acid (trace) and 2-*O*-methyliso-hyperlatolic acid (trace).

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

Pertusaria meeana is characterised by asci with 2 smooth ascospores and the presence of 4,5-dichlorolichexanthone and 2-*O*-methylperlatolic acid in the thallus. This chemistry distinguishes it from other Australian species with 2-spored asci.