

***Pertusaria microstoma* Müll.Arg., *Flora* 65: 328 (1882)**

T: Indonesia, *s. loc.*, 1882, *hb. Lugd. Bat.* (sic); holo: G.

Illustration: A.W.Archer, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 69: 106, fig. 34 (1997).

Thallus olive-green, areolate and cracked, dull, tuberculate due to confluent verrucae. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia numerous, conspicuous, verruciform, crowded, often confluent; individual verrucae 0.4–0.7 mm diam., flattened-hemispherical, occasionally constricted at the base; confluent verrucae 1.0–1.5 mm diam. Ostioles conspicuous, black, 0.05–0.10 mm diam., sometimes in a hyaline zone. Ascospores usually 4 per ascus, ellipsoidal, rough, 82–105 (–135) × 35–45 µm.

Chemistry: Thallus K–, KC–, C–, Pd–; containing 2'-*O*-methyperlatolic acid (major), 4,5-dichlorolichexanthone (minor), stictic acid (minor), constictic acid (trace) and planaic acid (trace).

Occurs on bark in north-eastern Qld; also in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and New Caledonia.

Qld: Black Mtn, 25 km NW of Kuranda, *J.A.Elix 17540* (CANB); Mt Fox, 43 km SW of Ingham, *H.Streimann 37012* (CANB); Lake Barrine Natl Park, *J.A.Elix 2611* (CANB).

Pertusaria microstoma is characterised by asci with 4 rough-walled ascospores and by the chemistry of the thallus. On rare occasions, an ascus can contain 1 ascospore of c. 250 × 45 µm. This species is distinguished from the morphologically similar *P. elliptica* by the presence of stictic acid and 4,5-dichlorolichexanthone.