

***Pertusaria novaezelandiae* Szatala, *Borbásia* 1: 60 (1939)**

T: L. Waikare-Moana, New Zealand, 1932, *J.Jablonszky*; holo: BP T298, *n.v.*

Illustrations: G.Kantvilas, *Lichenologist* 22: 291, figs 1, 3 (1990).

Thallus off-white to pale greyish white, thick, wrinkled and cracked, smooth and dull. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia disciform, 0.5–1.5 mm diam.; disc white-pruinose when fertile, occasionally sorediate. Ascospores 1 per ascus, ellipsoidal, (120–) 140–170 × 30–55 µm.

*Chemistry*: Thallus K<sup>+</sup> violet, KC<sup>+</sup> reddish violet, C<sup>-</sup>, Pd<sup>-</sup>, UV<sup>-</sup>; containing hypothamnolic acid (major) and ±conhypothamnolic acid (minor).

This corticolous species occurs mainly in *Nothofagus*-dominated rainforest in south-eastern Qld and in N.S.W., Vic. and Tas.; also in New Zealand.

Qld: Bunya Mtns, Oct. 1919, *J.B.Cleland* (NSW). N.S.W.: 4 km E of Robertson, *J.A.Elix 8891* (CANB); Chaelundi Mtn, 37 km N of Ebor, *D.Verdon 3877* (CANB). Vic.: Mallacoota Inlet, Mallacoota, *A.W.Archer P537* (NSW). Tas.: Mt Barrow, *G.Kantvilas 76/83* (HO).

This species is characterised by monosporous asci and the presence of hypothamnolic acid which is responsible for the K<sup>+</sup> reddish violet reaction. It can be distinguished from *P. tropica* by the absence of lichexanthone and the more southerly distribution.