

Pertusaria pallida A.W.Archer & Elix, in A.W.Archer, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 69: 117 (1997)

T: Tully Falls Rd, 8 km SE of Ravenshoe, Qld, 17°40'S, 145°31'E, on bark, 29 June 1984, *H.Streimann 30169*; holo: CANB.

Illustration: A.W.Archer, *op. cit.* 123, fig. 38 (1997).

Thallus off-white, thin, cracked, smooth, glossy, lacking soredia and isidia. Apothecia numerous, verruciform, often confluent, flattened-hemispherical, concolorous with the thallus, occasionally concave above, 1.0–1.5 mm diam. Ostiole inconspicuous, pale, translucent, 1 per verruca. Ascospores (3–) 4 (–5) per ascus, uniseriate, ellipsoidal to subfusiform, rough-walled, (105–) 115–125 (–140) × 40–50 µm.

Chemistry: Thallus K–, KC–, C–, Pd–; containing 2'-*O*-methylperlatolic acid (major), stictic acid (major), 2-chlorolichexanthone (minor), planaic acid (minor), 2-*O*-methylperlatolic acid (minor), methyl planiate (?minor), constictic acid (minor) and cryptostictic acid (trace).

An rare, endemic, corticolous species in north-eastern Qld and northern N.S.W.

N.S.W.: Coramba road, c. 15 km ENE of Dorrigo, *A.W.Archer P973, P974* (NSW).

Pertusaria pallida is characterised by asci that are usually 4-spored and the presence of 2-chlorolichexanthone, 2'-*O*-methylperlatolic acid and stictic acid in the thallus.