

***Pertusaria pseudococcodes* Müll.Arg., *Flora* 67: 287 (1884)**

T: Ceylon [Sri Lanka], 1887, ex herb. *Hampe s.n.*; holo: G.

Pertusaria subradians Müll.Arg., *Flora* 67: 463 (1884). T: Ceylon [Sri Lanka], 1876, *G.H.K.Thwaites s.n.*; holo: G.

Illustration: A.W.Archer, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 69: 132, fig. 46 (1997).

Thallus pale olive-green, slightly cracked, smooth and dull. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia numerous, verruciform, occasionally confluent, flattened-hemispherical, concolorous with the thallus, 0.4–0.6 (–1.0) mm diam. Ostioles conspicuous, black, 1 (–2) per verruca. Ascospores 2 per ascus, ellipsoidal, smooth, (75–) 85–110 (–120) × 30–40 µm, rarely 1 per ascus and 137–150 × 35–45 µm.

Chemistry: Thallus K–, KC–, C–, Pd+ weak yellow; containing stictic acid (major), 4,5-dichlorolichexanthon (minor) and constictic acid (trace).

A rare corticolous species in northern N.T. and north-eastern Qld; also in India, Sri Lanka and Papua New Guinea.

N.T.: below Florence Falls, Litchfield Natl Park, 42 km S of Batchelor, *J.A.Elix 37711* (CANB). Qld: Black Mtn, 25 km NW of Kuranda, *J.A.Elix 17535* (CANB).

The lichen is characterised by asci that usually have 2 smooth ascospores and by the presence of 4,5-dichlorolichexanthon and stictic acid. It resembles *P. microstoma*, but it lacks 2-*O*-methylperlatolic acid; the latter also has 4-spored asci.