

Pertusaria salebrosa A.W.Archer & Elix, in A.W.Archer, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 69: 139 (1997)

T: First Turkey, Mount Archer Environmental Park, 7 km NE of Rockhampton, Qld, 23°21'S, 150°34'E, 24 Aug. 1993, *J.A.Elix 34510*; holo: CANB.

Illustration: A.W.Archer, *op. cit.* 141, fig. 50.

Thallus off-white, slightly cracked, smooth and dull. Isidia absent. Soralia numerous, scattered, circular, plane, 0.3–0.5 mm diam. Apothecia not seen.

Chemistry: Thallus K⁺ weak yellow, KC⁺ weak yellow, C⁻, Pd⁻; containing 2'-*O*-methylsuperlatolic acid (major), 2'-*O*-methylisohyperlatolic acid (major), 2'-*O*-methylperlatolic acid (minor), atranorin (minor) and 2-*O*-methylperlatolic acid (minor).

This endemic, saxicolous species is known only from the type locality in eastern Qld.

Pertusaria salebrosa is characterised by the sterile, sorediate thallus and the presence of 2'-*O*-methylsuperlatolic acid and 2'-*O*-methylisohyperlatolic acid. Morphologically, it resembles *P. subventosa*, but it is readily distinguished by examination under long wavelength UV light: *P. salebrosa* shows no fluorescence in contrast to the bright yellow fluorescence of *P. subventosa*.