

Pertusaria subdactylina Nyl., *Flora* 68: 603 (1885)

T: Port Clarence, Bering Strait, Alaska, [U.S.A.], 1879, *E.Almquist s.n.*; syn: *S n.v.*

Illustrations: M.J.Dibben, *The Chemosystematics of the Lichen Genus Pertusaria in North America North of Mexico* 150, fig. 106 (1980); A.W.Archer, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 69: 214, fig. 81 (1997).

Thallus off-white, smooth and dull. Soredia absent. Isidia scattered, mostly simple, rarely branched, 1.0–1.5 mm tall, 0.3–0.8 mm wide. Apothecia not seen in Australian specimens.

Chemistry: Thallus K⁺ violet, KC⁺ red-violet, C⁻, Pd⁻; containing hypothamnolic acid (major).

This saxicolous species is uncommon in Tas.; also in boreal North America.

Tas.: Mt Kelford, Cape Barren Is., Furneaux Group, Bass Str., *J.Whinray s.n.* (MEL 1516837); Mt Cameron, *G.Kantvilas 138/97 & J.A.Elix* (HO).

Pertusaria subdactylina is characterised by the isidiate thallus containing hypothamnolic acid. In North America it was reported to be humicolous and muscicolous as well as saxicolous, and some isidia have terminal apothecia with 1-spored asci.