

***Pertusaria subradians* Müll.Arg., *Flora* 67: 463 (1884)**

T: Ceylon [Sri Lanka], 1876, *G.H.K.Thwaites*; holo: G

Illustration: A.W.Archer & J.A.Elix, *Australas. Lichenol.* 65: 39, fig. 8 (2009).

Thallus greyish green, smooth and glossy, cracked, lacking isidia and soredia. Apothecia verruciform, inconspicuous, scattered, occasionally confluent, markedly flattened-hemispherical, 0.5–1.0 (–1.5) mm diam. Ostiole inconspicuous, pale grey, translucent, 1 per verruca. Ascospores 2 per ascus, elongate-ellipsoidal, hyaline, smooth, 100–115 × 24–30 µm.

Chemistry: containing 4,5-dichlorolichexanthone (minor), 2'-*O*-methylperlatolic acid (major), stictic acid (major), constictic acid (minor) and traces of peristictic, cryptostictic and substictic acids.

A very rare corticolous species in north-eastern Qld; also Sri Lanka.

Qld: Yamanie Section, Girringun Natl Park, 14 km WNW of Abergowrie, in remnant rainforest along Herbert R., *J.A. Elix* 38500 (CANB).

The species is characterised by asci with 2 smooth-walled ascospores, and a distinctive chemistry. It is morphologically similar to *P. pseudococcodes* (*q.v.*), which also occurs in Sri Lanka, but the ascospores of the latter 82–105 × 30–37 µm, and it differs chemically in lacking 2'-*O*-methylperlatolic acid. *Pertusaria subradians* is also morphologically similar to *P. pycnothelia* (*q.v.*), but the ascospores in that species are 95–137 × 35–40 µm, and it lacks stictic acid.