

Pertusaria thiophanica A.W.Archer, *Mycotaxon* 41: 245 (1991)

T: Ewans Ponds, S.A., 8 Mar. 1977, *R.B.Filson 15806*; holo: MEL.

Illustration: A.W.Archer, *op. cit.* 243, fig. 9 (1991).

Thallus pale greenish yellow, thin, cracked, lacking soredia and isidia. Apothecia numerous, verruciform, flattened-hemispherical, concolorous with the thallus, often confluent, not constricted at the base, 0.5–1.0 mm diam. Ostiole conspicuous, pale to dark brown, in a hyaline to pale yellow translucent zone, 1 per verruca. Ascospores 8 per ascus, irregularly biseriata, elongate-ellipsoidal, smooth, $75\text{--}95 \times 30\text{--}40 \mu\text{m}$.

Chemistry: Thallus K⁻, KC⁺ yellow-orange, C⁺ yellow-orange, Pd⁻; containing thiophanic acid (major), 4-chloro-6-*O*-methylnorlichexanthone (trace to minor) and 2-chloro-6-*O*-methylnorlichexanthone (trace).

An uncommon but widely distributed, endemic, corticolous species in W.A., S.A., Qld and Vic.

W.A.: Warren Natl Park, 11 km SW of Pemberton, *J.A.Elix 41247* (CANB). Qld: Mt Mowbray, Bunya Mountains Natl Park, *K.Kalb 20402* (Herb. K.Kalb). Vic.: Point Danger, Portland, *R.B.Filson 7323* (MEL).

The species is characterised by 8-spored asci and the presence of thiophanic acid as the dominant lichen compound. It is distinguished from the somewhat similar *P. leioplacella* by the less conspicuous ostioles, the absence of stictic and hypostictic acids and the predominantly biseriata arrangement of the larger ascospores.