

***Pertusaria novaehollandiae*** A.W.Archer, *Mycotaxon* 44: 14 (1992)

T: Cockle Ck, c. 25 km N of Sydney, N.S.W., 33°40'S, 151°09'E, 25 Apr. 1990, A.W.Archer P107; holo: NSW.  
Illustration: A.W.Archer, *op. cit.* 15, fig. 2.

Thallus pale greenish grey, slightly cracked, subtuberculate, smooth and glossy. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia numerous, verruciform, scattered, sometimes confluent, inconspicuous on rough substrata, concolorous with the thallus, flattened-hemispherical, not constricted at the base, 0.7–1.4 mm diam. Ostiole inconspicuous, pale fawn, occasionally becoming slightly mammiform, c. 0.1 mm diam., 1 per verruca. Ascospores 8 per ascus, uniseriate, ellipsoidal, becoming fusiform, smooth, 75–95 × 30–45 µm.

*Chemistry*: Thallus K–, KC–, C–, Pd–; containing 4,5-dichlorolichexanthone (major) and miriquidic acid (major).

An endemic, corticolous species in south-eastern N.S.W.

N.S.W.: L. Durass, Kioloa S.F., A.W.Archer P284 (NSW); near Diamond Head, Crowdy Bay Natl Park, A.W.Archer P605 (CANB, NSW); S side of Queens L., Laurieton, A.W.Archer P613 (NSW); Tomaga R. estuary, 1 km S of Tomakin, J.A.Elix 23309 (CANB); Buckenbowra R. estuary, 7 km WNW of Batemans Bay, H.Streimann 27783 (CANB, H).

The species is characterised by verrucae with inconspicuous, pale fawn ostioles, 8-spored asci and the presence of miriquidic acid. This depside, first isolated from the genus *Miriquidica* (Lecanoraceae), has not been found in any other species of *Pertusaria*.