

***Pertusaria lacerans* Müll.Arg., *Flora* 67: 270 (1884)**

T: Aphiay, Brazil, May 1881, *J.I.Puiggari s.n.*; holo: G.

Illustration: A.W.Archer, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 69: 194, fig. 73 (1997).

Thallus olive-green, somewhat areolate and cracked, smooth and glossy. Soredia and isidia absent. Pustules 0.2–1.0 mm diam., opening at the top to reveal the white medulla. Apothecia disciform, inconspicuous, immersed in larger pustules. Ascospores rare, 1 per ascus, elongate-ellipsoidal, smooth, 170–180 (–225) × 35–40 (–50) µm; wall c. 1 µm thick.

*Chemistry*: Thallus K–, KC+ violet, C–, Pd–; containing picrolichenic acid (major), subpicrolichenic acid (minor) and ±lichexanthone (trace to minor).

An uncommon, corticolous species in eastern Qld and N.S.W.; also in Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Brazil.

Qld: Calliope Range Lookout, 53 km E of Biloela, *J.A.Elix 34786* (CANB); Alma Gap, Cardwell Ra., 20 km NW of Cardwell, *J.A.Elix 15795* (CANB); Clarke Ra., 46 km SE of Proserpine, *J.A.Elix 20848* (CANB). N.S.W.: Sherwood Lookout, Toonumbar S.F., *A.W.Archer P376* (NSW).

The lichen is characterised by monosporous asci and picrolichenic acid in the thallus. It resembles *P. lacericans* and *P. sublacerans* (*q.v.*), but it is distinguished from those taxa by having picrolichenic acid rather than prototetraric acid and norstictic acid, respectively.