Pertusaria verruculifera Vain., *Acta Soc. Fauna Fl. Fenn*. 7: 110 (1890)

T: Sero do Caraçca, Minas Gerais, Brazil, 5 Apr.–5 May 1885, *E.A.Vainio s.n.*, (*Lich. Bras. Exsicc.* 1464); lecto: TUR-V 6751, *fide* A.W.Archer, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 69: 160 (1997).

Illustration: A.W.Archer, *op. cit.* 163, fig. 63 (1997).

Thallus pale olive-green, wrinkled, cracked, slightly rough and dull. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia numerous, conspicuous, verruciform, concolorous with the thallus, rarely confluent, hemispherical to flattened-hemispherical, 0.6–1.0 mm diam. Ostiole inconspicuous, translucent, pale brown or black, punctiform, 1 per verruca. Ascospores 8 per ascus, uniseriate, ellipsoidal, smooth, 50–60 (–67) × (22–) 25–30 µm.

Chemistry: Thallus K–, KC–, C–, Pd–, UV+ yellow; containing lichexanthone (major), stictic acid (major), 2,2'-di-*O*-methylstenosporic acid (minor), constictic acid (trace) and ±2'-*O*-methylperlatolic acid (trace).

An uncommon, corticolous species in south-eastern Qld; also in Argentina and Brazil.

Qld: Mt Mee S.F., 60 km NW of Brisbane, *A.W.Archer P829* (NSW); Carnarvon Hwy, 68 km N of Injune, *J.A.Elix 34045*, *34052* (CANB).

The species is characterised by asci with 8 uniseriate ascospores and the presence of lichexanthone, stictic acid and 2,2'-di-*O*-methylstenosporic acid. It is chemically identical to *P. alboaspera*, but that species has asci with 8 larger, biseriate ascospores.