

Pertusaria bagoensis Elix & A.W.Archer, *Australasian Lichenology* 67: 14 (2010)

T: Scrub Rd, Bago Bluff National Park, 7 km W of Wauchope, 31°28'45"S, 152°39'36"E, alt. 25 m, N.S.W. 8.viii.2008, *J.A. Elix 43284*; holo: CANB.

Illustrations: J.A.Elix & A.W.Archer, *op. cit.* 19, figs 1, 2.

Thallus off-white, thin, smooth and dull, not sorediate, isidiate. Isidia crowded, cylindrical, simple or rarely terminally branched, 0.3–0.5 mm tall, 0.05–0.08 mm thick. Apothecia not seen.

Chemistry: containing 2-chlorolichexanthone (minor), 2,4-dichlorolichexanthone (minor), 2,5-dichlorolichexanthone (minor), 2,4,5-trichlorolichexanthone (minor), ± 2,5-dichloro-3-*O*-methylnorlichexanthone (minor), stictic acid (major), peristictic acid (minor), cryptostictic acid (minor-trace), ± norstictic acid (minor), ± constictic acid (minor-trace), ± confluent acid (minor), ± 2'-*O*-methylperlatolic acid (major-minor), ± 2-*O*-methylperlatolic acid (minor).

This endemic species is known from the bark of *Acacia* and *Eucalyptus* in coastal forests and woodland in north-eastern Qld and northern N.S.W.

Qld: Rocky Pt, 13 km NE of Mossman, *J.A.Elix 43416* (CANB). N.S.W.: Scrub Rd, Bago Bluff Natl Park, 7 km W of Wauchope, *J.A.Elix 43279, 43285, 43286* (CANB).

Pertusaria bagoensis is characterised by the isidiate thallus, the presence of 2-chlorolichexanthone and its polychlorinated derivatives, stictic acid, perlatolic acid derivatives and by the absence of apothecia.