Pertusaria isidiosa A.W.Archer, *Mycotaxon* 41: 228 (1991)

T: Weyba Ck, SW of Noosa Heads, c. 70 km SE of Gympie, Qld, 26°24'S, 153°05'E, 27 July 1986, *J.Hafellner 17951*; holo: GZU.

Illustration: A.W.Archer, *op. cit.* 229, fig. 5.

Thallus yellowish white, thin, dull. Soredia absent. Isidia initially simple, becoming coralloid, to 0.4 mm long, c. 0.05 mm wide, scattered to dense. Apothecia verruciform, hemispherical, constricted at the base, sometimes confluent, shortly isidiate, 0.8–1.5 mm diam. Ostioles inconspicuous, pale. Ascospores 2 per ascus, fusiform, smooth, 100–112 × 30–35 µm.

Chemistry: Thallus K–, KC–, C–, Pd–; containing lichexanthone (major), 2'-*O*-methylperlatolic acid (major), stictic acid (major) and constictic acid (trace).

This endemic, corticolous species is known from mangroves in south-eastern Qld.

Qld: North Stradbroke Is., *J.Hafellner 19214, 19240* (GZU); Tandora, c. 25 km ENE of Maryborough, *J.Hafellner 18214* (GZU).

Pertusaria isidiosa is characterised by asci with 2 ascospores and lichexanthone, 2'-*O*-methylperlatolic acid and stictic acid in the thallus. Thus, it is distinguished from *P. subisidiosa*, the only other fertile, isidiate, corticolous species in Australia, which has 4-spored asci and lacks lichexanthone.