

***Pertusaria mattogrossensis* Malme, *Ark. Bot.* 28A: 22 (1936)**

T: Coxipó Mirim, prope Cuyabá [Cuiabá], Mato Grosso, Brazil, 1 June 1894, *G.O.A.Malme 3916*; holo: S.

Illustration: A.W.Archer, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 69: 106, fig. 32 (1997).

Thallus pale olive-green, thin, somewhat cracked, smooth and dull. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia conspicuous, verruciform, scattered, rarely confluent, concolorous with the thallus, flattened-hemispherical, 0.7–1.5 (–2.0) mm diam. Ostioles inconspicuous, pale, translucent, 1 (–2) per verruca. Ascospores 8 per ascus, uniseriate, ellipsoidal, 65–85 (–90) × 28–40 µm.

Chemistry: Thallus K–, KC–, C–, Pd–; containing 2-*O*-methylperlatolic acid (major).

A very rare, corticolous species in north-eastern Qld; also known from Brazil and Paraguay.

Qld: Mt Baldy, 4 km SW of Atherton, *H.Streimann 29187* (CANB).

The lichen is characterised by asci with 8 uniseriate ascospores and the presence of 2-*O*-methylperlatolic acid in the thallus.