

Pertusaria velata (Turner) Nyl., *Lich. Scand.* 179 (1861)

Parmelia velata Turner, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 9: 143 (1808). T: Sussex, England, 1805, *W.Borrer*; holo: BM, *n.v.*

Pertusaria rhodotropa Müll.Arg., *Bull. Herb. Boissier* 3: 637 (1895). T: Qld, *C.Knight 308 p.p.*; lecto: G, *fide* A.W.Archer, *Telopea* 4: 181 (1991).

Illustration: I.Yoshimura, *Lichen Flora of Japan in Colour* pl. 22, fig. 190 (1974).

Thallus greyish white to off-white, thick, slightly cracked and areolate, smooth to slightly wrinkled, dull. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia numerous, crowded, disciform, immature apothecia irregularly hemispherical or subspherical, constricted at the base, 0.5–1.0 mm diam., mature apothecia becoming flattened and exposing the pale to dark reddish orange discs, 0.5–0.8 mm diam., slightly to densely white-pruinose. Ascospores 1 per ascus, ellipsoidal, thin-walled, smooth, $110\text{--}155\text{ (–}175\text{)} \times 30\text{--}45\text{ (–}50\text{)} \mu\text{m}$.

Chemistry: Thallus K–, KC+ orange-red, C+ red, Pd–; containing lecanoric acid (major), gyrophoric acid (trace), orsellinic acid (trace) and \pm lichexanthone (trace to major).

Corticolous and common in northern and eastern Australia (N.T., Qld and N.S.W.); a tropical to temperate species in both hemispheres, including Norfolk Is., New Zealand, Fiji, Vanuatu, New Caledonia and Papua New Guinea.

N.T.: Yapilaika, Melville Is., *H.Streimann 42437* (CANB). Qld: Four-Mile Ck, 6 km W of Cooktown, *J.A.Elix 17412* (CANB); Tin Can Bay, *J.A.Elix 22820* (CANB). N.S.W.: Diamond Ck, 22 km SW of Moruya, *D.Verdon 5082* (CANB, H); Park Beach, Coffs Harbour, *J.A.Elix 3428* (CANB).

The species is characterised by monosporous asci and the presence of lecanoric acid which gives the thallus a C+ red reaction.