Pertusaria knightiana Müll.Arg., *Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg.* 31: 31 (1892)

T: New Zealand, *s. loc*., 1882, *C.Knight 25*; holo: G.

Pertusaria ceuthocarpa * [var.] *crenulata* Stirt., *Proc. Philos. Soc. Glasgow* 10: 296 (1877). T: near Wellington, New Zealand, *J.Buchanan s.n.*; holo: BM.

Pertusaria whinrayi A.W.Archer, *Mycotaxon* 45: 423 (1992), as *whinrayii*. T: c. 1.7 km ENE of the tip of Unicorn Point, Badger Is., Furneaux Group, Bass Strait, Tas., 10 Oct. 1975, *J.S.Whinray s.n.*; holo: MEL.

Illustration: A.W.Archer, *op. cit.* 419, fig. 6, as *P. whinrayii*.

Thallus fawn to pale brown, thick, areolate and cracked, smooth and dull. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia sparse, verruciform, usually confluent, subhemispherical to flattened-hemispherical, concolorous with the thallus, constricted at the base, 0.8–2.0 mm diam. Ostioles black, conspicuous, noticeably sunken, 0.10–0.15 mm diam., 1 or 2 per verruca. Ascospores 2 per ascus, ellipsoidal, rough, 140–200 × 40–50 µm.

Chemistry: Thallus K+ yellow then red, KC–, C–, Pd+ yellow; containing norstictic acid (major), 4,5-dichlorolichexanthone (major to minor) and connorstictic acid (trace).

This rare, saxicolous species is known from islands in Bass Strait, Tas.; also in New Zealand.

Tas: North Patriarch, Flinders Is., *G.Kantvilas 128/07* (HO); summit of Mt Killiecrankie, Flinders Is., *G.Kantvilas 33/06* (HO).

Characterised by asci with 2 rough ascospores and the presence of 4,5-dichlorolichexanthone and norstictic acid in the thallus. It resembles the saxicolous New Zealand species *P. subverrucosa* Nyl., which has smooth-walled ascospores and different chemistry (lacking 4,5-dichlorolichexanthone).