

Pertusaria malmei Elix & A.W.Archer, in A.W.Archer & J.A.Elix, *Australas. Lichenol.* 65: 34 (2009)

Pertusaria quassiae (Fée) Nyl. var. *sordida* Malme, *Ark. Bot.* 28A: 13 (1936). T: Cuyabá, Matto Grosso, Brazil, 7 Dec. 1895, *G.O.A.Malme 2086*; holo: S.

Illustration: A.W.Archer & J.A.Elix, *op. cit.* 39, fig. 7.

Thallus off-white to greyish green, smooth and dull, cracked, lacking isidia and soredia. Apothecia verruciform, numerous, rarely confluent, flattened-subspherical to flattened-hemispherical, 0.5–1.0 mm diam. Ostiole inconspicuous, pale grey, translucent, 1 per verruca. Ascospores 4 per ascus, elongate-ellipsoidal, hyaline, smooth-walled, 80–94 × 25–36 µm.

Chemistry: Thallus containing 4,5-dichlorolichexanthone (major), 4-chlorolichexanthone (trace) and 2-*O*-methylperlatolic acid (major).

A rare corticolous species in central-western N.S.W.; also in Brazil.

N.S.W.: Cookamidgera S.F., 3.5 km SSW of Cookamidgera, *J.A.Elix 39075* (CANB).

Pertusaria malmei is characterised by the verruciform apothecia, asci with 4 ascospores and the presence of 4,5-dichlorolichexanthone and 2-*O*-methylperlatolic acid. It is chemically and morphologically similar to *P. doradorensis* (*q.v.*), but the latter has longer ascospores [(82–) 95–125 µm], and it contains additional planaic acid.