Pertusaria sublacerans A.W.Archer, *Mycotaxon* 41: 242 (1991)

T: summit of Intermediate Hill, Lord Howe Island, [31°33'S, 159°06'E], July 1911, *W.W.Watts s.n.*; holo: NSW L5219.

Illustration: A.W.Archer, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 69: 194, fig. 78 (1997).

Thallus olive-green, thin, somewhat areolate and cracked, glossy, lacking soredia and isidia. Pustules numerous, subisidioid, finally hemispherical to subspherical, 0.5–1.5 mm diam., the upper part opening to reveal the white medulla. Apothecia disciform, somewhat sunken; disc 0.5–1.0 mm diam., white-pruinose. Ascospores uncommon, 1 per ascus, ellipsoidal, 150–175 × 60–70 µm; wall smooth, c. 1 µm thick.

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

An uncommon, corticolous species in eastern Qld and N.S.W.; also in Papua New Guinea, Lord Howe Is. and Norfolk Is.

Qld: Lamins Hill Lookout, Atherton Tableland, *J.A.Elix 11930* (CANB); Forty-Mile Scrub Natl Park, *W.H.Ewers 8023 p.p.* (CANB). N.S.W.: beside Boambee Ck, 6 km S of Coffs Harbour, *A.W.Archer P891* (NSW); Brushy Mountain Rest Area, Werrikimbe Natl Park, *A.W.Archer P672* (NSW).

Pertusaria sublacerans is characterised by the olive-green, pustulate thallus containing norstictic acid. It is distinguished from the morphologically similar *P. lacerans* and *P. lacericans* (*q.v.*) which contain picrolichenic acid and protocetraric acid, respectively.