Pertusaria doradorensis Elix & A.W.Archer, *in* J.A.Elix, A.Aptroot & A.W.Archer, *Mycotaxon* 64: 20 (1997)

T: Murphys Track, Dora Dora S.F., 18 km SE of Holbrook, N.S.W., 35°52'S, 147°28'E, 15 Nov. 1989, *J.A.Elix 22975*; holo: CANB.

Illustration: J.A.Elix, A.Aptroot & A.W.Archer, *op. cit.* 64: 22, fig. 3.

Thallus thin, off-white, smooth and dull, lacking soredia and isidia. Apothecia conspicuous, sparse, flattened-hemispherical, constricted at the base, becoming concave above, 1.0–1.5 mm diam. Ostioles black, punctiform, in a hyaline zone, 1 or 2 per verruca. Ascospores 4 per ascus, ellipsoidal, smooth, (82–) 95–125 × 35–40 µm.

Chemistry: Thallus K–, KC–, C–, Pd–; containing planaic acid (major), 4,5-dichlorolichexanthone (minor) and 2-*O*-methylperlatolic acid (minor).

A rare, endemic corticolous species known only from eastern N.S.W. and Vic.

Vic.: Reef Hills State Park, 7 km SSW of Benalla, *J.A.Elix 37180, 37191* (CANB, MEL).

Pertusaria doradorensis is characterised by 4-spored asci and the presence of planaic acid in the thallus. It is distinguished from the chemically similar *P. planaica* by the number of ascospores (8 per ascus in *P. planaica*), the larger ascomatal verrucae and additional 2-*O*-methylperlatolic acid in the thallus.