Pertusaria follmanniana A.W.Archer & Elix, *in* J.A.Elix, C.E.Barclay & A.W.Archer, *Flechten Follmann* 22 (1995)

T: beside Sawpit Ck, Border Ranges Natl Park, c. 30 km NNW of Kyogle, N.S.W., 28°22'S, 152°50'E, 30 Aug. 1992, *A.W.Archer P426*; holo: CANB; iso: NSW.

Illustration: J.A.Elix, C.E.Barclay & A.W.Archer, *op. cit.* 23, fig. 2.

Thallus off-white to pale fawn, smooth and slightly glossy. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia numerous, crowded and often confluent, verruciform, concolorous with the thallus, flattened-hemispherical, 0.7–1.0 mm diam. Ostioles black, conspicuous, 0.05–0.10 mm diam., 1 per verruca. Ascospores 4 per ascus, ellipsoidal to subfusiform, smooth, 105–125 × 35–45 µm.

Chemistry: Thallus K–, KC–, C–, Pd–; containing 2-chlorolichexanthone (major), stictic acid (minor), 2-*O*-methylisohyperlatolic acid (minor), 2-*O*-methylsuperlatolic acid (minor), constictic acid (trace), 2-*O*-methylhyperlatolic acid (trace) and 2-*O*-methylperlatolic acid (trace).

This endemic corticolous species is known from the type locality in north-eastern N.S.W. and one site in north-eastern Qld.

Qld: Kareeya Power Station, Tully Gorge, 49 km NW of Tully, *J.A.Elix 37425* (CANB).

The species is characterised by crowded verrucae with conspicuous, black ostioles, 4-spored asci and the presence of higher homologues of 2-*O*-methylperlatolic acid.