
T: Mount Hyland Nature Reserve, 20 km N of Hernani, N.S.W., 30°10'44"S, 152°25'19"E, alt. 1340 m, on base of tree in temperate rainforest, 30 Apr. 2005, *J.A.Elix* 36570; holo: NSW; iso: CANB.

Illustration: *J.A.Elix* & *A.W.Archer*, op. cit. 25, fig. 4.

Thallus creamy white to pale glaucous, thick, cracked-areolate, verrucose, dull to slightly glossy, lacking soredia, isidiate. Isidia numerous, simple, cylindrical, very fragile, concolorous with the thallus, 0.5–1.0 mm tall, 0.05–0.10 mm diam. Apothecia and pycnidia not seen.

**Chemistry:** Cortex K+ yellow; medulla K+ yellow then red, C–, KC–, P+ deep orange-red; containing neotricone (major), norstictic acid (minor), salazinic acid (minor), norperistictic acid (minor), protocetraric acid (minor).

This corticolous lichen is known from the type locality in northern N.S.W. and eastern Vic.


**Pertusaria neotriconica** is characterised by the sterile, isidiate thallus and the unique thalline chemistry. Neotricone, the major metabolite, is a very rare orcinol depsidone previously known only from *Phaeographis neotricosa* Redinger and *Usnea* sp.

This species closely resembles *P. muricata* and *P. umbricola*, but all three can be distinguished by chemistry, *P. muricata* containing the stictic acid chemosyndrome, and *P. umbricola* containing protocetraric acid as the major metabolite.