
T: [near Sydney], N.S.W., C.Knight s.n.; holo: WELT; iso: H-NYL 23608.

T: Thursday Is., Qld, 1887, C.Knight 280; holo: G.


Thallus pale fawn or pale yellowish green, thin to effuse, smooth and dull. Soredia and isidia absent. Apothecia few to numerous, verruciform, occasionally confluent, flattened-hemispherical or irregular in outline, 0.5–1.5 mm diam. Ostioles black, 1 or 2 per verruca, sometimes raised. Ascospores 8 per ascus, irregularly uniseriate, ellipsoidal, smooth, 60–85 × 25–45 μm.

**Chemistry**: Thallus K–, KC+ weak orange, C+ weak orange, Pd–; containing thiophaninic acid (major), 2-O-methylperlatic acid (major) and 2-chloro-6-O-methylnorlichexanthone (trace).

A widely distributed, saxicolous species found in Qld, N.S.W. and Vic.; also in Papua New Guinea, Lord Howe Is. and New Zealand.

Qld: Pine Mtn, 24 km NE of Rockhampton, J.A.Elix 34717 (CANB); Cunninghams Gap Natl Park, J.Hafellner 15304 (GZU).  
N.S.W.: Waihou Trig., 25 km NW of Coffs Harbour, D.Verdon 3796 (CANB); Hat Head summit, Hat Head Natl Park, A.W.Archer P386 (NSW).  
Vic.: Mallacoota Inlet, Mallacoota, A.W.Archer P548 (NSW).

The species is characterised by the 8-spored asci and the presence of thiophaninic and 2-O-methylperlatic acids in the thallus. *Pertusaria petrophyes* C.Knight var. *hokiensis* Vain. is synonymous with the corticolous, Japanese species *P. composita* Zahlbr.