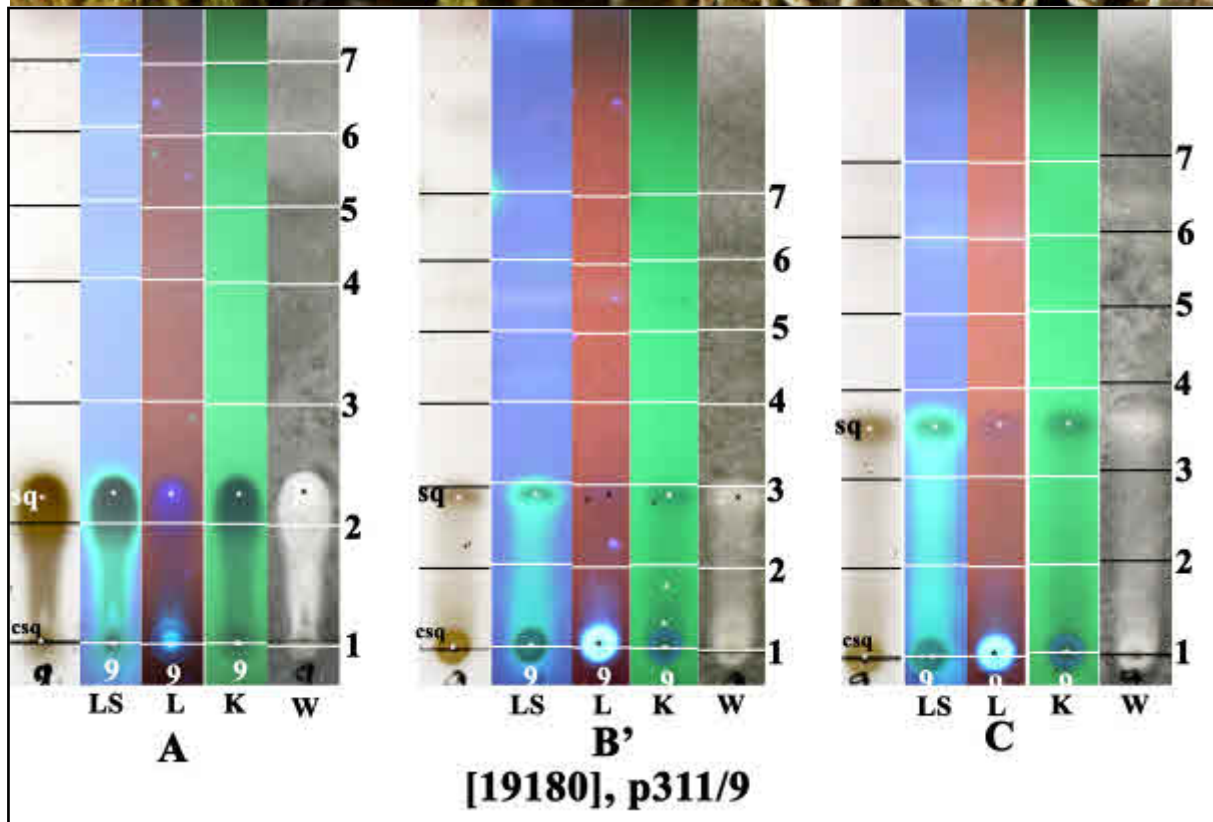


Cladonia pertriosa Kremp.

Basal squamules inconspicuous, persistent or evanescent, 2-3 mm long, 0.5-1 mm wide, esorediate. Podetia often dying at base, 1-3 cm tall, sterile podetia 0.2-0.5 mm diam., much branched, with open or closed axils, mainly with irregularly dichotomous branching, escyphiferous, esorediate, greyish white. Apothecia terminal, clustered, brown to dark brown. Chemistry: K⁺ yellow, KC⁻, P⁻ or P⁺ yellow; thamnolic acid (major), barbatic acid (major) or rarely squamatic acid (major), consquamatic acid.

[19180], Australia, New South Wales, Barrington Tops State Forest, Dilgry Circle Road, 40 km north-west of Gloucester, 31°52' S, 151°31' E, 1260 m, growing on soil among mosses on exposed granite rocks along edge of *Eucalyptus* and *Nothofagus* forest. Leg. J.A. Elix (22880) & H. Streimann, 26.04.1990. Chemistry: squamatic acid (major), consquamatic acid (minor) by TLC, anal. J.A. Elix. LICHENES AUSTRALASICI EXSICCATI NO. 203.





sq: squamatic acid, csq: consquamatic acid

Cladonia pertricosa