

### Validation of the recent combination *Lepra roseola*

**Alan W. Archer**

National Herbarium of New South Wales, Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust,  
Mrs Macquaries Road, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000, Australia  
e-mail: alanw.archer@bigpond.com

**John A. Elix**

Research School of Chemistry, Building 137,  
Australian National University, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601, Australia  
e-mail: John.Elix@anu.edu.au

#### Abstract

The recent combination *Lepra roseola* (A.W.Archer & Elix) A.W.Archer & Elix is validated.

When the new combination *Lepra roseola* (A.W.Archer & Elix) A.W.Archer & Elix was published recently, (Archer & Elix 2018), the basionym cited lacked the epithet *roseola*. Consequently, the name was invalid. *Lepra roseola* is validated here.

*Lepra roseola* (A.W.Archer & Elix) A.W.Archer & Elix, *comb. nov.*

Mycobank no: **822556**

Basionym: *Pertusaria roseola* A.W.Archer & Elix, in Elix, Jariangprasert & Archer, *Telopea* **12**, 269 (2008).

#### Acknowledgement

The authors are grateful to Dr J. Lendemer, New York Botanical Garden, for pointing out the error.

#### Reference

Archer, AW; Elix, JA (2018): New combinations of Australian species in the genus *Lepra* Scop. *Australasian Lichenology* **82**, 130–136.

### A new species of *Enterographa* (lichenized Ascomycota, Roccellaceae) from Lord Howe Island, Australia

**Patrick M. McCarthy**

64 Broadsmith St, Scullin, A.C.T. 2614, Australia  
e-mail: pmcc2614@hotmail.com

**John A. Elix**

Research School of Chemistry, Building 137,  
Australian National University, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601, Australia  
e-mail: John.Elix@anu.edu.au

#### Abstract

*Enterographa membranacea* sp. nov. (Roccellaceae) is described from the trunk of a palm tree in Lord Howe Island, south-western Pacific Ocean. A key is provided to the 12 species of *Enterographa* known from Australia and its island territories.

The genus *Enterographa* Fée *sens. lat.* (Roccellaceae) includes *c.* 65 species that grow on bark, rock or leaves, or as parasites of other lichens, mainly in the tropics and subtropics (Sparrius 2004; Lücking 2008; Seavey & Seavey 2014). Eleven species are currently known from Australia including its oceanic island territories (McCarthy 2018). In this contribution, *E. membranacea* is described as new from a palm trunk in Lord Howe Island, and a key is provided to the Australian species of *Enterographa*.

#### Methods

Observations and measurements of photobiont cells, thalline and ascomatal anatomy, asci, ascospores, pycnidial anatomy and conidia were made on hand-cut sections mounted in water and treated with 10% potassium hydroxide (K). Calcium oxalate was detected by treatment of thalline and pseudostromatal sections with a 10% aqueous solution of sulfuric acid; it forms colourless, needle-shaped crystals. Asci were also observed in Lugol's Iodine (I), with and without pretreatment in K. Chemical constituents were identified by thin-layer chromatography (Elix 2014) and comparison with authentic samples.

#### New species

*Enterographa membranacea* P.M.McCarthy & Elix, sp. nov.

Figs 1, 2

Mycobank No.: **MB 825507**

Characterized by the combination of the very thin, effuse and inconspicuous, whitish, membranous thallus, lacking lichen substances and calcium oxalate; lirelliform ascomata immersed in conspicuous, off-white pseudostromata that are rounded to ellipsoid or elongate to irregular in outline, 0.4–2 mm long, 0.4–1 mm wide, containing psoromic acid (major) and calcium oxalate; asci of the *Opegrapha*-type; uniformly branched and loosely anastomosing paraphyses; colourless, fusiform to oblong-fusiform, (5–)6-septate, microcephalic ascospores, 18–25 × 2–3 µm, with a perispore 1.5–4 µm thick; and curved to arcuate, filiform conidia, 12–22 × *c.* 0.5 µm.

*Type:* Australia, New South Wales, Lord Howe Island, Mt Lidgbird, SSE slope, just E of Goat House Cave, 31°34'S, 159°06'E, alt. 450 m, on the thin, very smooth, flaking outer layer of a palm trunk (*Howea forsteriana*?) along base of basalt cliffs in *Metrosideros nervulosa*, tree fern and *Dracophyllum fitzgeraldii*-dominated rainforest, *D.H. Vitt 28714*, 21.xi.1981 (holotype – CANB).

*Thallus* epiphytic on the epidermis of a palm trunk, crustose, effuse and inconspicuous, dull, smooth, whitish to pale grey, filmy and 20–30(–50) µm thick when dry, slightly pulpy and a little thicker when wet, esorediate, ecorticate, not containing calcium oxalate (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>–); colonies consisting of discontinuous mosaics of thalli to 5 mm wide, these separated by a