

For New Zealand I am adopting Zahlbruckner's classification as modified by Dr James Murray. He eliminates the following families—*Byssolomaceae*, *Coenogoniaceae*, *Phyllopsoraceae*, *Pyrenothamniaceae*, and *Trypetheliaceae* but adds *Candelariaceae*, *Clathrinaceae*, *Opegraphidaceae*, *Placynthiaceae*, and *Stereocaulaceae*. There is still much division of opinion as to the proper location of many genera. The following genera recorded from Tasmania have no known New Zealand representatives—*Chaenotheca*, *Fulgensia*, *Gomphillus*, *Mycoporella*, *Pseudevernia* and *Synalissa*. *Anzia* and *Phyllopsora* have been recorded from both countries, but New Zealand species have been transferred by Murray to *Pannoparmelia* and *Psoromidium* respectively.

The primary division of lichens places those with apothecia as the fruiting organ in the *Gymnocarpeae* and those with perithecia in the *Pyrenocarpeae*. The former is by far the larger division and is subdivided into three—*Coniocarpineae* with a mazaedium type of fruit, the *Graphidineae* with linear or elongated disc-like fruits, and the *Angiocarpineae* with more or less open circular discs.

Judging by the paucity of records, the three families of *Pyrenocarpeae* in Tasmania are very poorly represented, at present by 7 species in 3 genera. Only one species—*Pyrenula kunthii*—is common to the two countries. In the same three families New Zealand has 72 species, and the division as a whole incorporates 127 species in six families. The genus *Pyrenula* in New Zealand has 25 species, *Arthopyrenia* and *Porina* each having 20. The corresponding number of species in Tasmania is 2, 1, and 0 respectively.

Of the *Gymnocarps*, the *Coniocarpineae* are represented in New Zealand by 3 families, the *Graphidineae* by 6, and the *Angiocarpineae* by 26. Present records give the corresponding figures for Tasmania as 3, 5, and 22. In respect to the number of genera involved the figures for New Zealand are 5, 18, and 93, and for Tasmania 4, 11 and 59.

Two hundred and ten species and 23 varieties or forms are common to both countries according to present knowledge. This represents over 48% of the Tasmanian recorded lichen flora. In the genera *Sticta*, *Pseudocyphellaria*, *Parmelia* and *Cladonia* each country has a large number of species, very many of which are common to both areas. The genus *Sphaerophorus* has 8 species in each area, 7 of which are common to both. Thirty-two genera present in both areas have no known species in common. The following table shows the genera with species in common and the total of known species for each area. Infra-specific taxa are omitted.