(2A-1-O3) Submission ID: IAL0033-00001

TAXONOMY AND DIVERSITY OF LIRELLATE GRAPHIDACEAE (OSTROPALES) AT PHU LUANG WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, THAILAND

Poengsungnoen V.[1], Mongkolsuk P.[1], Boonpragob K.[1], Manoch L.[2], Kalb K.J.[3]

[1] Department of Biology, Ramkhamhaeng University, Bangkok, Thailand
[2] Plant Pathology, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand
[3] Botany, Regensburg University, Regensburg, Germany

Our objective was to explore the diversity and distribution of lirellate Graphidaceae occurring in seven different forest types (coniferous forest, CF; dry dipterocarp forest, DDF; dry evergreen forest, DEF; lower montane scrub, LMS; lower montane rain forest, LMRF; mixed deciduous forest, MDF; and tropical rainforest, TRF) at Phu Luang Wildlife Sanctuary. Five hundred and thirty-one specimens were collected and identified to ninety-one taxa in sixteen genera (*Acanthothecis, Carbacanthographis, Diorygma, Dyplolabia, Glyphis, Graphis, Fissurina, Hemithecium, Leiorreuma, Pallidogramme, Phaeographis, Platygramme, Platythecium, Sarcographa, Thalloloma* and *Thecaria*). Thirty-five taxa are first records for Thailand, while 17 taxa were expected to be new species to science. The highest diversity, 63 species, was found in LMS, while in LMRF (36 species), MDF (31 species), DDF (20 species) and TRF (14 species) were collected, and the lowest diversity in DEF (9 species) and CF (8 species). The genus *Graphis* showed the highest diversity with 35 species, and *Dyplolabia afzelii, Diorygma hieroglyphicum, Graphis streblocarpa, Pallidogramme chrysenteron* and *Phaeographis* sp. 2 are the most common species and are widespread in almost all forest types.