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**Abstract:** The research was aimed to survey the population dynamic of *Armigeres (Arm.) subalbatus* mosquito which are vectors of filarial parasites in sub-urban and forest areas at sub unit of Ban Mea NumNoi in rubber plantation forest, HuayKa-Yeng sub district, Thong PhaPhum district, Kanchanaburi province, during July, 2008 to June, 2009. *Ar. subalbatus* is a diurnal feeder mosquito (06.00-19.00 hour exposure time). The total numbers of 1,137 wild mosquitoes were caught during the period of study. Among these, 6 mosquitoes (0.53% infection rate) were found positive for filarial parasites. The parasites were morphologically identified as an animal filarial infective form by pictorial key. (full paper available on CD)

### **H\_H0039: LICHEN IN MANGROVE FOREST AT KOH RUA SRI, TRAT PROVINCE IN THE EASTERN, THAILAND**

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**Abstract:** The lichen samples, one hundred and twenty seven from thirteen phorophytes were collected and taxonomic classified to 18 families 28 genera and 56 species, comprising of 5 families of macrolichen; Coccocarpiaceae, Collemataceae, Pannariaceae, Parmeliaceae and Physciaceae and 13 families of microlichen; Arthoniaceae, Arthopyreniaceae, Atheliaceae, Bacidiaceae, Crocyniaceae, Ectolechiaceae, Gomphillaceae, Graphidaceae, Pertusariaceae, Pilocarpaceae, Pyrenulaceae, Roccellaceae and Trypetheliaceae. Twenty five percent of lichen taxa were in Graphidaceae. Whilst *Rhizophora apiculata* Blume and *Rhizophora mucronata* Poir were phorophytes that covered by lichenized fungi 38 and 12 taxa respectively. (full paper available on CD)

### **H\_H0040: DIVERSITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF LICHEN *Porina* (TRICHOHELIAEAE, ASCOMYCOTA) IN THE ISLANDS OF THAILAND**

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**Abstract:** This study is underpinned on a common lichen genus *Porina* in the tropical forest. The aim of this work is to identify the herbarium specimens of *Porina* that collected from 9 islands of Thai Gulf which found distributed in Chonburi, Trat and Surat Thani provinces, and 7 islands of Andaman Sea at Ranong, Pangnga and Satun provinces. The field collections were carried during 2005-2009. Lichen identifications were based on morphology and anatomy of thallus, ascomata as well as ascospore. This lichen genera are characterized by the greenish to yellowish crustose, perithecia immersed or superficial on the thallus, involucrellum vestigial to well-developed and almost completely enclosing, exciple pale to dark orange-brown but rarely black, hymenium interspersed, paraphyses simple, ascus cylindrical to clavate, and ascospores hyaline, fusiform, with 3 or more transverse septa or submuriform to muriform, 8 spores per ascus. The study was performed on 156 lichen specimens. They were identified for 20 taxa. The common species, distributed on both Thai Gulf and Andaman Sea were recorded in this work are *Porina tetracerae* (9 islands), *P. internigrans* (6 islands), *P. decrescens* (4 islands), *Porina heterocarpa* (4 islands), and *P. mastoidea* (4 islands) respectively. The favorable habitats of *Porina* are under shading conditions such as forest floor of dry evergreen forest (14 species), and tropical rain forest (11 species). However, a representative forest of islands is the mangrove which found only one species. This type of forests is unlike habitat that may influence to lichen diversity by the salinity condition. The substrates, which *Porina* grows on barks, leaves and rock surfaces, these encounters a variety of lichens on the islands. (abstract only)