

Research Article

Occurrence of 26 new additional records to the lichen biota of Assam

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ABSTRACT

The present study deals with 26 new records of lichens to Assam belonging to 14 genera, 9 families and one under *Arthoniales* from Ultapani Forest Range under Haltugaon Forest division of Kokrajhar district. The crustose lichen showed their dominance in the area with the percentage of 89% and foliose 11%. The members of *Diploschistaceae* family showed their dominance with three genera and 8 species followed by *Graphidaceae* with 6 species and *Collema*, *Pyrenulaceae* and *Thelotrema* with two species each. The genera *Hemithecium* exhibited luxuriant growth with five species followed by *Ocellularia* with four species and *Rhabdodiscus* with three species. The present study reflects the richness of lichens in the study area. The dominance of *Diploschistaceae* and *Graphidaceae* member establishes the existence of semi-evergreen forest in the region and the presence of *Ocellularia* indicates healthy forest with ecological continuity.

Key words: Biodiversity, Graphidaceae, Kokrajhar, Lichenized fungi, Saralpara, Ultapani

