New species and new records of thelotremoid Graphidaceae (Ascomycota: Ostropales) from Thailand

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Abstract


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Introduction

In its current, revised classification (Mangold et al. 2008a; Rivas Plata et al. 2012a; Rivas Plata & Lumbsch 2011), Graphidaceae constitutes the largest family of crustose tropical lichens with about 1800 accepted species. However, the diversity of the family is poorly known and many tropical regions are understudied. Hence new species are continuously being discovered, suggesting that the diversity is closer to 2000 or even more species. In general lichen diversity is high in the tropics, especially in microlichens (Aptroot 2001; Lücking et al. 2009; Sipman & Aptroot 2001; Sipman & Harris 1989). Recent surveys focusing on the Neotropics have unveiled a large number of new species of microlichens, while the Paleotropics are less well known. Especially tropical forests harbour high diversity of Graphidaceae (Lücking et al. 2008; Lücking et al. 2009; Rivas Plata et al. 2008; Rivas Plata et al. 2010; Weerakoon et al. 2012a; Weerakoon et al. 2012b).

Recently, the first author started a project on the diversity of thelotremoid Graphidaceae, which were previously placed in their own family Thelotremaetae (Frisch et al. 2006; Hale 1980; Mangold et al. 2009).
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FIGURE 5. A. Chapsa patens, thallus with ascomata (Mangold 103m). B. Ocellularia granulifera, thallus with ascomata (Mangold 102n-2). C. Rhabdogriscus subcarvatus, thallus with ascomata (Mangold 103b). D. Thelotrema subadjectum, thallus with ascomata (Papong & Butsathron 6716). Scale = 1 mm.

References

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