

ABSTRACT

The field work was carried out to collect and explore the diversity of some macro fungi of tehsil Shakargarh. Different sampling sites include villages of Shakargarh i.e. Mada plot, Musa pur, Malik pur, Raiba, Sarjal, Ikhlal pur, Noor Kot, Bhajna, Plot and Bamboo Dusri. Areas for collection include gardens, fields, barren areas, water banks and forests. During this investigation, 40 different collections were made, which comprised 30 different species. The collected species were identified on the basis of morpho-anatomical and molecular characterization. The identified species belong to 22 genera, 14 families and 4 orders. Identified fungal taxa belong to orders (Agaricales, Cantharellales, Polyporales and Russulales) and families (Agaricaceae, Amanitaceae, Bolbitiaceae, Hygrophoraceae, Lyophyllaceae, Marasmiaceae, Mycenaceae, Pluteaceae, Psathyrellaceae, Strophariaceae, Tricholomataceae, Cantharellaceae, Polyporaceae and Bondarzewiaceae). Reported genera are Agaricus, Amanita, Agrocybe, Amylosporus, Conocybe, Coprinellus, Coprinopsis, Craterellus, Hygrophorus, Leucoagaricus, Leucocoprinus, Lepiota, Lenzites, Marasmiellus, Mycena, Macrocybe, Psathyrella, Parasola, Pluteus, Termitomyces, Volvopluteus and Volvariella. Among these, twelve species i.e., Amanita strobiliformis, Conocybe apala, Craterellus ignicolor, Hygrophorus goetzei, Leucoagaricus barssii, Leucoagaricus crystallifer, Lepiota psalion, Lepiota rubrotinctoides, Macrocybe crassa, Pluteus longistriatus, Volvariella bombycina and Volvariella nigrodisca are new records for the country. However, rests of the species have already been reported from Pakistan, but all these taxa are first time reported from tehsil Shakargarh.