To study family Agaricaceae, about 44 specimens were collected from seven different districts of Punjab, Pakistan, during different field visits. The visited districts include Guiranwala, Kasur, Khanewal, Lahore, Narowal, Rajanpur and Vehari, Out of 44 collected specimens of family Agaricaceae, 34 proved to be different. All the taxa belong to one family (Agaricaceae) and eight genera (Agaricus, Chlorophyllum, Coprimus, Lepiota, Leucoagaricus, Leucocoprimus, Macrolepiota and Podaxis). Among 34 reported species, twelve taxa belong to genus Agaricus, six of Leucoagaricus, four each of Chlorophyllum, Coprinus and Leucocoprinus, two belong to Macrolepiota and one each of Lepiota and Podaxis. Seventeen species (Agaricus augustus, A. bitorquis, A. glabriusculus, A. pakistanicus, A. parviniveus, A. trisulphuratus, Chlorophyllum hortense, C. molybdites, C. rhacodes, Coprinus comatus, C. micaceus, C. plicatilis, Lepiota vellingana, Leucoagaricus badhamii, La. lahorensiformis, Macrolepiota dolichaula and Podaxis pistillaris) were known to be already reported from Pakistan. While thirteen taxa (Agaricus diminutivus, A. impudicus, A. luteopileus, Chlorophyllum globosum, Coprimus atramentarius, Leucoagaricus centricastaneous, La. crystallifer, La. leucothites, Leucocoprinus brinboumii, L. cretaceus, L. heinemanni, L. rhodolepis and Macrolepiota mastoidea) reported as new records for Pakistan. Although, the identity of four taxa (Agaricus cf. argenteus, A. cf. robustulus, Agaricus sp. and Leucoagaricus sp.) will be further confirmed by molecular phylogenetic analysis because morphologically they do not show any resemblance with any of the described taxa of respective genus. Most of the species were reported as new records for their respective districts, but Agaricus pakistanicus was recorded as second report from district Lahore and Pakistan. Collected specimens have been identified using morpho-anatomical analysis and ITS-

nrDNA based molecular characterization