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SOME MACROFUNGI OF PHULWARI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

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Phulwari Wildlife Sanctuary, situated at the southernmost tip of Rajasthan state near Gujarat border, experiences high rainfall, relative humidity and temperature. The presence of enormous quantity of dead and fallen wood provide congenial environment for fungi to grow. Macrofungi produce large and conspicuous fruit bodies, which have characteristic structure and appearance, which help in identification (Leelavathy & Ganesh, 2000). Six species have been identified from Phulwari Wildlife Sanctuary (See Table below)

The macrofungi of Phulwari belong to three families. Members of the Polyporaceae family are more common than the other families. These macrofungi are responsible for the rot in fallen wood logs on the forest floor and are commonly seen during monsoon season. They are also present in Kumbhalgarh and Sitamata sanctuaries of southern Rajasthan.

Besides macrofungi, many macroscopic lichens are also present in the State. During year 2002, an ash-coloured crustaceous lichen was collected from the inner surface of the southern wall of Kumbhalgarh fort and was identified as *Leraria* sp. This species is commonly present at Gogunda, Jaswantgarh, Mt. Abu, Phulwari Sanctuary, Avargarh (Kamalnath), Nalmokhi, Bagdunda and Sitamata Sanctuary. It is commonly spotted on tree trunks with rough surface like *Phoenix sylvestris* or rough bark like *Ziziphus mauritiana* and *Mangifera indica*.

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Species	Status	Grows on
Agaricaceae		
<i>Agaricus</i> sp.	Common	decaying logs of <i>Boswellia serrata</i>
Polyporaceae		
<i>Polyporus picipus</i>	Common	decaying wood logs
<i>Polyporus sanguineus</i>	Less Common	decaying wood logs
<i>Lenzites betulina</i>	Common	decaying wood logs
<i>Microporus xanthopus</i>	Common	decaying wood logs
Ganodermataceae		
<i>Ganoderma</i> sp.	Very Common	stem of green trees



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