**LICHENIZED MYCOTA FROM THE MANGROVE FORESTS OF NORTHEASTERN BRAZIL**

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The objective of this work is to present the lichenized mycota registered for mangrove areas in the Northeast region of Brazil. Of the more than nineteen thousand known species of lichens, just over 700 are described for mangrove areas in the world, including Brazil. In the world, mangroves occupy up to 152 thousand km2. In Brazil, this area is less than 25 thousand km2. The northeastern coast is home to around 50% of Brazilian mangroves. Nine areas of environmental protection were researched, one in each state in the region, five state and four federal. 1694 exsiccatae and 158 species of lichens recorded, for the first time, were analyzed for mangroves in northeastern Brazil. Of these, 145 are new records for this ecosystem in the country. Attendance and absence spreadsheets were built with the Excel Program, 2010 and the PcOrd 6.20 Program was used in the data analysis. The species were distributed in 60 genera and 20 families, with Graphidaceae, Caliciaceae, Pyrenulaceae and Trypetheliaceae being the most representative families. *Lecanora parachroa* and *Pyrenula fluorescensverrucosa* were two new species for science. Lecanora helva was the only species present in all states. Paraíba was the state with the largest number of identified species, followed by Bahia and Sergipe. Ceará and Piauí were the states with the lowest occurrence of species. The NMS order formed three groups of states (Al, Ba, Pe and Se; Pb and Rn; Ce and Pi), excluding Maranhão, which it did not group with any other. Only Ba, Ma, Pb and Rn showed indicator species. Sørensen's analysis indicated that there is a significant difference in the lichenic composition between the mangrove and Atlantic forest areas of the Northeast region. This research brings new and relevant data that will enrich the knowledge about mangrove lichens in the country.