**THE FAMILY *Parmeliaceae* IN TOCANTINA REGION: POTENTIAL ECONOMIC ANDA MEDICINAL**

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This work reports on a survey of the species of the family *Parmeliaceae* Tocantina region and a literature review of economic and medicinal uses of the substances identified in the species found during the survey. We identified 69 species, 23 new to science, 44 new records for the region Tocantina and five new records for Brazil. The view is divided into six chapter. The first describes a new species of Parmelinopsis for Brazil, with lecanoric acid in the medulla. The second describes five new species of *Canoparmelia*, belonging to a group of difficult chemical definition. The third presents a description of 18 species of *Parmotrema* Massalongo, all new to science. The room features detailed descriptions and illustrations of species of *Bulbothrix* Hale, *Hypotrachyna* Hale, *Parmelinella* Elix & Hale, *Parmotremopsis* Elix & Hale, *Pseudoparmelia* Lynge, *Xanthoparmelia* Hale and *Relicina* Hale. The fifth presents the descriptions of six species of *Canoparmelia* and 25 species of *Parmotrema*. All species are new records for the region, except *Canoparmelia salacinifera* cited for the state of Maranhão by Hale in 1975. The sixth has 25 substances, of which 23 (92%) have biological activity and / or economic importance proven in the literature. These numbers demonstrate the use and possibilities of the great richness of species in the cerrado, the need for its preservation, and the state of ignorance of the species of lichenized fungi in the country.