The present study was undertaken during the years 1992 to 1994 for surveying and collection of leaf spot fungi from the forest flora of Madhya Pradesh. Periodic surveys for the collection of leaf spot fungi were made from different vegetation communities and different ecological niches, of the state M.P. in general and Balaghat, Shahdol and Sagar forest circles in particular. The leaf spot specimens caused by fungi were collected at regular intervals in all the seasons.

As evident from the result of the present investigation, a large number of forest plants of these areas were found susceptible to a variety of fungal organisms. Some of these fungi by causing severe diseases to some of the plants may, therefore, be regarded as one of the major causes of forest degradation affecting the bioproduction in dry deciduous forest of Madhya Pradesh.

During all the visits articles like polythene bags, field diary, rubber bands, labels, magnifying lens, scissors, secateur, knife, pencil, herbarium press, blotters and vasculum were carried.

Samples of infected leaves were collected in separate polythene bags with separate numbers were given for each collection along with a note on locality, date of collection, symptomatology infected plant part and name (Botanical /Varnacular) of the host plant as far as possible. In case of unidentified hosts nature of host
plant, colour of flower, etc. were noted. Flowering twigs were also taken for confirmation of the host for identification.

The processing like pressing of delicate, scanty and interesting specimens was started during collection trip itself while the rest were brought to the laboratory for the study, processing and further observations. Each interesting specimens was microscopically examined carefully. After preliminary examination the fungi proved to be of interest were retained and rest were discarded. Interesting fungal specimens were pressed and dried with help of plant press under blotters by relasing them daily twice or thrice a week simultaneously.

The dried processed specimens were sprayed duly with 0.1% HgCl₂ aqueous solution to avoid the microbial decay. The part of interesting fungal specimens were also preserved in F.A.A. for further investigation.

The scrap mount and free hand section were prepared in glycerene, lactophenol, cotton blue mixture and lactophenol for preliminary examinations. The fungi associated were identified tentatively on the basis of symptoms and morphological characters with the help of available literature side by side hosts of the fungal specimens were also got identified.
The dried fungal specimens were disposed in two parallel sets of already disinfected stout envelopes each superscribed with collection number, name of the fungus/fungi, host, date, place of collection and other useful hints. Tentatively identified fungi were studied in detail and finally a host parasite list was prepared bearing brief remarks in some cases.

Out of the two parallel disposed sets of envelopes, one set of envelope along with host parasite list was deposited in mycological herbarium of the Department and second set of envelopes along with host-parasite list was sent to the (it may be sent to any of the internationally recognised herbaria) Director, C. A. B. International Mycological Institute, Kew England for accession and expert opinion regarding our tentative identification.

The detailed taxonomic treatments were given to the forms found interesting and their camera-lucida drawings with the help of compound microscope were prepared. The English as well as Latin descriptions were prepared of the forms found altogether new to science. The new forms were established by comparing with already described species / genera on the basis of morphological taxonomic characters with the help of available literature.

A total of 375 specimens were collected from different localities in different seasons/year of the
investigation period. Yet I have retained only 127 fungal specimen for my use (about 84 host species belonging 70 genera of Angiosperms).

Of all the retained fungal specimens 18 new species and 2 host records belonging to 8 genera of Hyphomycetes were studied thoroughly illustrated and described Table -B.

The illustrated and described species new to science include 1 species each of Cladosporium, viz. C. samydeacearum sp.nov. on Casearea tomentosa Drechshlera, viz. D. litsae sp.nov. on Litsea sebifera Phaeoisariopsis, viz. P. euphorbacearum sp.nov. on Glochidion sp., Stenella viz. S. pleuriseptata sp.nov. Cassia fistula, 2 species each of Sarcinella viz. S. apocynacearum sp.nov. on Wrightia tingctoria and S. combratacearum sp.nov. on Anogeissus latifolia & Tripospermum viz. T. casearae sp.nov. on Casearia graveolance and T. lougurensis on Miliusa tomentosa, 3 species of Phaeoramularia viz. P. asclapiadacearum on unidentified host, P. caesalpiniacearum on Cassia tora and P. verbinacearum on Vitex negundo 7 species of Pseudocercospora viz., P. anogeissusae sp.nov. on Anogeissus latifolia, P. butleri sp.nov. on Elaeodendron glaucum, P. lougurensis sp.nov. on Casearia graveolance, P. margosae sp.nov. on Azadirachta indica, P. myrsinacearum sp.nov. on
Embelia robusta, *P. narmadiicola* sp. nov. on *Polygonum* sp. and *P. stromatica* sp. nov. on unidentified host.

Two species of *Pseudocercospora* already known constituting host records, were redescribed with their confirmed identity viz. *P. combratacearum* Verma 1964, & Kamal 1964, *P. aethiopae* Deighton 1976.