Results & Summary
The present study was undertaken during 2001-2004, for the extensive and intensive surveys of the forests and waste land vegetation of different selected sites in District Kushinagar of Uttar Pradesh. This area comprises the eastern part of Terai belt of North-Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The northern parts of this area are very close to the foot hills of Nepal Himalayas. This area experiences subtropical climatic conditions with turnover of vegetation all the year round. The altitude from sea level is below 101 meters and there is a gentle slope from North-West towards South-East.

Collections were made during different seasons of the three consecutive years (2001-2002) and from different ecological niches of the area. Care was taken to keep the specimens separately, as well as to note the symptom types, ecological conditions and Botanical/ vernacular names of the hosts right as the time of collection.

For knowing correct identity of host plants their parts were also collected. During the collection trips some neccessary articles like secatieur, polythene packets, scissors, knives, pencils, hand lenses, rubber bands, light plant press, news papers (blotters), thread balls, field diary etc. were also carried while going for the survey and collections.

The collected specimens were brought to the laboratory and examined under microscope so as to short out the foliicolous fungi and to determine their identity tentatively. These speciemns
were processed by pressing to dryness in between blotters and subsequently treated with 0.2% alcoholic murcuric chloride (HgCl₂) solution so as to avoid saprophytic invaders. Before storing the same as herbarium specimens some of the collections were also preserved in F.A.A.

All the specimens collected during the course of survey were deposited in the herbarium of mycological laboratory in the Department. However each of the specimens of the collection which proved to be new to science were divided in three sets, one set was deposited in the Mycological Herbarium as isotypes. The second set in each such a case was sent to as internationally recognized Herbarium, such as Herbarium Cryptogammae Indiae Orientalis, I.A.R.I., New Delhi (India) and/or C.A.B., International Mycological Institute, Kew, (England) as Holotypes.

Corresponding accession numbers were obtained for each of these collections for reference. The third set, however, was retained for examination, illustrations and descriptions in the laboratory. Lactophenol cotton blue/Lactofuchsin mounts were prepared from scrappings and/or hand cut sections for the examination and study; observations being done under different eye piece-objective combinations as desired. Drawings were made with the help of Camera lucida.

A total number of 515 leaf samples exhibiting
infection spots of various kinds were collected during the entire course of this investigation (2001 to 2004). On microscopic examination, 261 of these samples revealed the presence of foliicolous fungi of different types including hyphomycetous forms of Cercosporoid nature.

These specimens were studied in detail and the fungi present in were morphotaxonomically characterized for their identification. Out of these collection; 261 fungal forms were identified upto the genus/species level.

The collections of the fungal forms which were given taxonomic treatment were found to be associated with 115 host species belonging to 109 genera and 47 families of medicinal plant. It is to be noted that amongst the collection made, majority were found occurring on family Fabaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Caesalpiniaeae, Apocynaceae, Solanaceae, followed by some on Asclepiadaceae, Mimosaceae, Liliaceae, Combretaceae, and only a few on family Aristolochiaceae, Oleaceae, Lythraceae etc.

Medicinal plants without any foliar infection were Abrus precatorius, Acacia catetchu, Adhatoda vasica, Catharanthus roseus, Hedychium spicatum, Mimusops elengi, Physalis minima, Saraca indica, Sida cordifolia, and Zingiber officinale.

Medicinal Plants infected by only one foliar fungus were Asteracantha longifolia, Bacopa monierii, Boerhaavia diffusa,
Cannabis sativa, Emblica officinalis, Gymnema sylvestre, Hemidesmus indicus, Piper longum, Plumbago zeylanica, Psoralea corylifolia, Wrightia tinctoria etc.

Medicinal plants infected by two foliar fungi were found to be Acacia nelotica, Alstonia scholaris, Amaranthus spinosus, Argemone mexicana, Aristolachia indica, Centella asiatica, Costus speciosus, Eclipta alba, Euphorbia hirta, Holarrhaena antidysenterica, Lagerstroemia speciosa, Lawsonia inermis, Operculina terpethum, Vernonia cinerea etc in total being over one hundred.

Rest of the Medicinal plants exhibiting infection by three or more foliar fungi:

Aegle marmelos, Albizzia lebbeck, Azadirachta indica, Coccinia indica, Cordia myxa, Datura metal, Dioscorea bulbifera, Ficus spp., Moringa oleifera, Momordica charantia, Morus alba, Murraya koenigii, Nyctanthes arbor-tristis, Rauwolfia serpentina, Terminalia arjuna, Terminalia bellerica, Terminalia tomentosa etc.

Total number of foliar fungi species recorded on 115 plants is 261 was found to be

Deuteromycotina was the most common followed by Ascomycotina and Basidiomycotina regarding the abundance of foliar infection
The most common amongst Deuteromycotina were Hyphomycetes with the dominance of cercosporoid complex.

On a thorough screening and examination of Foliar fungi, majority of them were found to be already reported species of different genera while the fifteen species belonging to the form genera, Passalora(1), Phaeoramularia(1), Pseudocercosporella(6), Stenellopsis(1), Oidium(1), Meliola(2), Cercosporella(1), Sirosporium(1), and Phaeoisariopsis(1), were found to be hitherto undescribed. These were described and illustrated with the latin diagnosis of their Characteristic features.

The new taxa encountered with their description and illustration were as under:

- *Passalora acaciae-concinae* on *Acacia concina* 48
- *Phaeoramularia aristolochiana* on *Aristolochia indica* 57
- *Pseudocercosporella cassicola* on *Cassia fistula* 66
- *Stenellopsis indo-gangetica* on *Cassia fistula* 68
- *Oidium cassiae-torae* on *Cassia tora* 72
- *Meliola hemidesmae* on *Hemidesmus indicus* 84
- *Meliola antidysentricae* on *Holarrhaena antidysentrica* 86
- *Pseudocercosporella lagerstroemiae* on *Lagerstroemia indica* 89
The semitechnical English descriptions of new taxa are invariably accompanied with their Latin diagnosis as per rules of ICBN and justification of the novel identity has been provided by comparing the morphotaxonomic features of a new taxon in question with those of the allied forms according to internationally accepted pattern. Illustrations have been executed by camera lucida drawings and sub-sequent stiplling as faithfully as possible so as to make them self speaking with respect to the vital diagnostic features.