SUMMARY
The present investigation mainly deals with the study of foliicolous deuteromycetous fungi occurring on garden and forest plants. Frequent surveys were made at regular intervals in different seasons round the year, so as to collect the phytoparasitic fungi from nurseries and forests of Sagar district including road sides, grassland, crop fields, nearby areas of rivers, rivulets and other sporadic patches of vegetation under different ecological riches.

The samples of foliicolous fungi were collected in separate polythene bags and separate numbers were given accordingly for each collection along with note of locality, date of collection, symptomatology, infected plant parts and name of the host plant, as far as possible.

The collected fungal specimens were brought to the laboratory and examined microscopically so as to sort out the hyphomycetous forms and to determine their identification. The associated fungi 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 fungal specimens were pressed and dried with the help of plant-press under blotters by exposing them daily twice or thrice a week. Simultaneously the twigs of unidentified healthy plants were also pressed.

The fungi identified tentatively were studied in detail and finally a host-parasite list was prepared bearing brief remarks in some cases. Out of the two parallel disposed set of envelops, one set of envelops along with host-parasite list was deposited in the mycological herbarium of the department. The second set was meant for sending to Herbarium Cryptogamae Indiae Orientalis (HClO), I.A.R.I., New Delhi for accession. The accession was obtained for those specimens which are only described and illustrated in the present thesis.
The detailed morphotaxonomic study and camera lucida drawings were made and the forms found interesting were described and illustrated in the present study. The new forms were established by comparing with already described species/genera on the basis of morphological and other taxonomic characters with the help of available literature. English description and Latin translation were also done.

Some fungal genera, viz. species of Alternaria Nees ex Fr., Cladosporium Link ex Fr., Periconia Tode etc. were found on senescent or particularly on dry parts of the living leaves and sometimes a few fungal forms species occurring intermixed together.

Some fungi like Sarcinella Sacc., Stenella Syd., Microxyphium Desm., Auct. and Tripospermum Speg. were found superficially on the surface of living leaves.

In the present study, an attempt has been made to collect about 450 fungal specimens from different localities in different seasons/years of the investigation. However, in the present investigation only 135 fungal species with 45 genera have been retained for the study.

Amongst these fungal specimens, 21 new fungal species belonging to 12 genera of deuteromycetes were thoroughly described and illustrated herewith.

The following new fungi discovered, have been described and illustrated during the present course of investigation.

1. Cercospora erythrinae-suberosae sp. nov.
2. Cercospora integrifoliae sp. nov.
3. Cercospora nepetaefoliae sp. nov.
4. Cercospora neoeuonymi sp. nov.
5. Cercospora paratectonae sp. nov.
6. *Cladosporium foetidae* sp. nov.
7. *Cladosporium hibiscus-rosae* sp. nov.
8. *Corynespora bombacearum* sp. nov.
9. *Corynespora ulmacearum* sp. nov.
10. *Corynespora zizyphae* sp. nov.
11. *Leptoxyphium longispora* sp. nov.
12. *Phloeospora salmali* sp. nov.
13. *Pseudocercospora kertae* sp. nov.
14. *Pseudocercospora meynae* sp. nov.
15. *Pseudocercospora neococculi* sp. nov.
16. *Pseudocercosparella mitragynae* sp. nov.
17. *Sarcinella ebenacearum* sp. nov.
18. *Stenella moracearum* sp. nov.
19. *Stigmina fabacearum* sp. nov.
20. *Tripospermum euphorbiacearum* sp. nov.
21. *Tripospermum limitatae* sp. nov.

In addition to above fungi, the following three fungal species already reported, have been identified and redescribed in the present investigation.

1. *Cercospora instabilis* Rangel
2. *Phaeoramularia occidentalis* Deighton
3. *Pseudocercospora cocculi* (H.Syd.) Deighton

Best efforts have been made to accommodate the author's collection with pre-existing validly recognized allied taxa, failing which new taxa have been proposed.
EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES

PLATE-1. A Leaf of *Erythrina suberosa* caused by *Cercospora erythrinae-suberosae* sp. nov.

PLATE-1. B Leaf spot of *Aeschynomene indica* caused by *Cercospora instabilis* Rangel