C H A P T E R V

CONCLUSION

CHAPTER- V

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1. In the present investigation the genus Podospora Cesari of the family sordariaceae of the order sphaeriales (Pyrenomycetes) has been worked out in detail.

2. Thirty five species of the genus have been recorded and studied. Out of 107 known species of the genus i.e. approximately one third (33 %) of the known species.

3. All these species are coprophilous except a few and isolated from the dung or droppings.

4. More than seventeen different animal droppings were collected and studied belonging to herbihorous, carnihorous, Omnihorous animals, birds, amphibians and reptiles too.

5. Out of these, only five animal droppings viz. Cow, Rabbit, Goat, Sheep and Donkey showed the development of Podospora i.e. only on droppings of herbihorous ruminunt animals.

6. Droppings collected during the month of July to November produced good number of species of Podospora in laboratory while the droppings collected January onwards gave the negative results suggested the non availability of spores.

asci and perithecia in fields, Pasters when generally animals graze or droppings without spores or spores may under dormancy.

7. Dung samples collected from high rainfall areas showed no Podospora (at Amboli and Mahabaleshwar) as far as the present investigation is concerned. This may be due to high altitude or heavy rain washed out the inoculum of Podospora from fields.

8. Dried dung samples yield the good number of species as compared to the fresh dung of the same animal or animal type. This may be probably due to high water content or less availability of oxygen or dormancy of the spores (specific period).

9. The same pattern of ecological succession has also been observed during this investigation.

10. All these Thirty five species are the new records to the fungi of India.

Frequency and distribution of species of Podospora Cesati

Sr.No.	Dung sample	No of species	Percentage %	Remarks
1.	Goat	6	17%	
2.	Cow	20	57%	Cow dung dominant
3.	Rabbit	7	20%	
4.	Donkey	1	3.0%	
5.	Sheep	1	3.0%	

11. Other coprophilous fungi have been also isolated during the present investigation, which are lisled as follows :

OTHER COPROPHILOUS FUNGI

I Zygomycetes

1. Basidioblous
2. Cokeromyces
3. Cunninghamella
4. Dispira
5. Gongronella
6. Mucor
7. Pilobolus
8. Piptocephalis
9. Spirodictyon
10. Spiromyces
11. Syncephalis
12. Syncephalastum
13. Thaminidium
14. Thamnocephalis
15. Tieghemiomyces
16. Utharoumyces

II Ascomycetes

1. Ascodesmis
2. Bombardia
3. Chaetomium
4. Coniochaeta
5. Dasybolus
6. Delitschia
7. Hypocopra
8. Idophanus
9. Pezia
10. Phomatospora
11. Podosordaria
12. Rhopalomyces
13. Saccobolus
14. Selinia
15. Sordaria
16. Sporormiella
17. Zygoplurage

III Deuteromycetes

1. Alternaria
2. Arthroborys
3. Bartalinia
4. Cephaliophora
5. Curvularia
6. Dactylaria
7. Desmidiospora
8. Echinobotrys
9. Fusarium
10. Isaria
11. Oedocephalum
12. Rhinocladium
13. Sclerotia
14. Spegazzinia
15. Stempylium
16. Sympodiella
17. Trichoderma
18. Trichothecium

IV Basidiomycetes	V Plectomycetes
1. Coprinus	1. Toxotrichum
2. Cyathus	
3. Lapiota	