

- C O N C L U S I O N -

During the investigation of the fungal flora of Radhanagari of district Kolhapur, authors collected the large number of fungi occurring in different seasons on different substrata, brought in laboratory, identified by the help of the available literature and preserved according to the methods recommended, and deposited in HClO, ^{New} Delhi and in the Mycological Herbarium of Botany Department, Shivaji University, Kolhapur (M.S.). In this survey, authors collected 377 species belonging to 164 genera. The species of these fungi are distributed as follows : Myxomycetes - 6 spp., Phycomycetes - 9 spp., Ascomycetes - 138 spp., Basidiomycetes - 77 spp., and Deuteromycetes - 147 spp. During our investigations we have collected most of the parasitic fungi of higher plants and few of them are as soil saprophytes or wood-saprophytes. From the statistical summary it is found that Deuteromyceteous fungi are dominant, next the Ascomycetes and then Basidiomycetous. These 377 species have been recorded on 553 different host plants mostly dicotyledonous. Among these fungi, 40 are reported as new species, 72 are new records to ~~the State~~ ^{India} & 63 new to the State of Maharashtra and three are new generic records for the Country. In the 553 hosts, 231 are the new hosts record.

In the class Ascomycetes - genus Meliola is dominant and represented by 39 spp., second is Asterina, represented by 15 spp. and Phyllachora represented by 11 species. In Basidiomycetes the dominant genera are Puccinia, Uromyces and Ravenalia each represented by 7 species. In Deuteromycetes Cercospora is a large genus represented by 62 spp., next is Phyllosticta, represented by 26 spp. and Pestalotia represented by 11 species.