

## ABSTRACT

Mycorrhizal species of Endogone are a normal component of the soil microflora in Hevea cultivations. Soils specially in the dry zone exhibit a surprising variety and richness in the fungal flora studied. Abundance of extramatrical spores indicate their greater importance as a source of infection, than spores produced in sporocarps.

Three genera of Endogonaceae and also over twenty species so far not reported from Sri Lanka, are for the first time reported.

Pueraria seedlings were inoculated with root segments infected by different species. An exotic inoculum proved to be of best performance. The local crude inoculum, though quick to establish infection, is significantly less effective in the long run.

Infection synthesis was tried out with two commonly available spore types. Their only difference was in colour. Spores took a considerably longer time to infect than root segments. Successful infection occurred with only some of the yellow spores.