INTRODUCTION:
The aerobiological studies mainly deal with the distribution of airborne fungal spores, pollen grains and other airborne microorganisms in air. Aerobiology has multidisciplinary approach (Edmonds and Benninghoof (1973). The concentration of all these microorganisms in an external environment is called air spora (Gregory, (1952). The two classes of Aerobiology are Intramural or indoor aerobiology and extramural or outdoor. Intramural studies include hospital, museum, offices, residence, poultry shed. (Giri and Saoji (2003), Hogale (2008), Deterioration of books and other valuable material of library caused by these microorganisms. Many workers made their contribution on library studies. Upadhyaya and Jain, (2005), Hogale (2008), Sarma, R.B. and Basumatary, S. (2004).

MATERIAL AND METHODS:
The petriplates with PDA medium were exposed in the month of July, August, September and October 2016. Slides have been prepared and scanned. Identification was done by using authentic literature, photographs, reference slides etc.

OBSERVATION TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr no.</th>
<th>Name of fungus</th>
<th>Number of colonies</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rhizopus</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alternaria</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Aspergillus</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cladosporium</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fusarium</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Helminthosporium</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Curvularia</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nigrospora</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Penicilium</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Rhizopus Ehrenberg.
Spores one celled, unequal, round to oval, thin walled, smooth, striate, dark in mass 9-11x7um in diameter.

Aspergillus Micheli ex Link.
Spores one celled, globose to subglobose, smooth or finely echimulate, hyalineolive-green or dull-green in mass, spores in basipetal chains, 4-4x3-4im.

Alternaria Nees.
Spores dark fusiform, variously shaped, obclavate to elliptical ovoid, beaked or with simple or branched appendages often in acropetal chains. It is 7.5-70 37.5-117um

Cladosporium Link.
Conidia one or two celled, variable in shape and size, ovoid to cylindrical or irregular, some typically lemon shaped, 4-24 2-4.7 um, yellowish to light brown, conidiophore variously branched, conidia in cluster or isolated.

Curvularia Boed.
Spores usually 3-4 septate, olivaceous brown, ellipsoid, typically curved or bent one of the central cells distinctly larger and darker than the terminal cells. Terminal cells pale. Spores smooth or verrucose. 17-45x11-20um. Conidiophores erect or decumbent, straight, bent or flexuous, usually simple septate, brown, geniculate towards the apex.

Fusarium Link.
Spores hyaline, principally of two kinkds: macroconidia delicate, sickle shaped, 3-6 septate, curved or bent at the pointed ends, typically cone shaped, tapering toward either end, 30-70x 2-5um.
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ters. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. India 56(B) : 355
5x11-18 um.

**Nigrospora Zimm.**
Spores 1-celled, globose, subglobose or depressed globose, black and opaque, smooth 14-23 um in diameter.

**Penicillium Link.**
Spores 1 celled, mostly globose, ovoid or elliptical, smooth or echinulate, hyaline, loive-brown or dull green in mass, 2.5-3.5 

The maximum rainfall was recorded in the month of October with the humidity of 80%. The maximum humidity was recorded in the month of July. The colonies of Rhizopus and Penicillium were not reported due to less rainfall and humidity. Even though in the month of July and August abundant rainfall and high humidity, all suitable conditions were present, the spore types like Fusarium, Helminthosporium and Nigrospora were not reported.

The changes in the meteorological parameters like moderate range of temperature, relative humidity have their role in the concentrations of fungal flora. DD Cunningham (1873). These fungi in response to meteorological parameters causes biodeterioration of valuable books, journals, documents etc.( S Chingduang & et.al. (1995). Due to saprobic fungi the books get damaged, discolouration of photographs, sketches and prints. (RL Hughes et.al. (1968), T Ohtsuki, (1982). The biodeterioration leads to staining, foxing and brittling of leather and paper. Similar contributions were also reported by Lindenberg and Archer (1931), Murdhankar (1990), Swapana kalbende et al (2012) Maggi et al., (2000) ; Gallo et al., (2002) ; Sclocchi et al., (2002).

**References:**


DD Cunningham, Microscopic examination of air. Government Printer, Calcutta, 1873, 58.

S Chingduang, L Manoch, S Tantayaporn, C Voongkalueng and P Siriacha, In : Preprints of 3rd Int. Conf. on Biodeterioration of Cultural Property-3, Bangkok, Thailand, 1995


Sarma, R.B. and Basumatary, S. 2004. Airborne fungal spores in library and their
association with paper and leather materials. Ind. J. Aerobiol. 17 (1 and 2): 38 — 43.