1. PaDIL Species Factsheet

Scientific Name:
*Pestalotiopsis theae* (Sawada) Steyaert
(Ascomycota: Sordariomycetes: Xylariales: Amphisphaeriaceae)

Common Name
Pestalotiopsis theae

Image Library
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Landcare Research — Manaaki Whenua
[http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/](http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/)

MPI (Ministry for Primary Industries)
2. Species Information

2.1. Details

**Specimen Contact:** Eric McKenzie - mckenziee@landcarereresearch.co.nz

**Author:** McKenzie, E.

**Citation:** McKenzie, E. (2013) Pestalotiopsis theae (Pestalotiopsis theae) Updated on 4/16/2014 Available online: PaDIL - http://www.padil.gov.au

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2.2. URL

Live link: http://www.padil.gov.au/maf-border/Pest/Main/143055

2.3. Facets

**Commodity Overview:** 0 Unknown

**Commodity Type:** 0 Unknown

**Distribution:** Oceania

**Groups:** Fungi & Mushrooms

**Host Family:** 0 Unknown

**Pest Status:** 2 NZ - Regulated pest

**Status:** 0 NZ - Unknown

2.4. Other Names

_Pestalotia theae_ Sawada

2.5. Diagnostic Notes

**Disease**

_Pestalotiopsis theae_ is the cause of grey blight of tea. It is primarily an invader of damaged or weakened tissues. In Solomon Islands it was isolated from yam leaves infected with anthracnose (_Colletotrichum gloeosporioides_), from _Eucalyptus_ leaf spots, from discoloured rice grains and bole of coconut. It was also associated with leaf blight of _Calophyllum_ and a leaf spot of oil palm.

**Morphology**

_Conidiomata_ acervulus. _Conidia_ 23–35 × 5.5–8 μm, straight or slightly curved, fusiform, 4-septate, slightly constricted at septa; middle 3 cells thick-walled, brown, concolourous; apical and basal cells thin-walled, hyaline, apical cell with (2–)3(–4) appendages; appendages 15–50 μm long, tip of appendage slightly swollen, basal cell with a single, central appendage 4–10 μm long.

**Notes**

Over the years there has been confusion with the names _Pestalotia_ and _Pestalotiopsis_. Guba (1961) accepted over 200 names in _Pestalotia_, but Sutton reviewed the genera and placed those species with 5-celled conidia into _Pestalotiopsis_, while retaining _Pestalotia_ for those species with 6-celled conidia. Thus, the older literature uses the name _Pestalotia_ while the modern literature usually refers to _Pestalotiopsis_.
as the most common genus encountered on plant material. Maharachchikumbura et al. (2011) reviewed the genus _Pestalotiopsis_ and pointed out that the assignment of species names based on host association, and the lack of type cultures, has hindered the delimitation of species boundaries and many species are apparently not good biological species. Maharachchikumbura et al. (2012) described several species based on molecular studies and epitypification of species. There is a need to determine the species of _Pestalotiopsis_ present in the Pacific by molecular methods.

2.6. References
3. Diagnostic Images

Results Generated:
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