**Pseudocercospora fijiensis** is an haploid, hemibiotrophic filamentous ascomycete fungus and the causal agent of **black leaf streak**. Ascomycetes are characterized by the type of spores they produce: ascosores which are spores contained in or produced inside an ascus (from the Greek word for bag).

*P. fijiensis* has a bipolar, heterothallic mating system. The sexual form used to be called *Mycosphaerella fijiensis* and the asexual form, *Pseudocercospora fijiensis*. However, in keeping with the **one fungus, one name** principle adopted in 2011 by the Eighteenth International Botanical Congress[1], the species is now known by only one name: *Pseudocercospora fijiensis*[2].

The fungus was first identified in Fiji's Sigatoka valley, but is believed to have been widespread in the Asia-Pacific region long before then[3].

### Contents
- Life cycle
- References

### Life cycle
The disease cycle consists of four stages: spore germination, penetration of the host, symptom development and spore production.

### References
2. One fungus, one name and the Sigatoka disease complex on banana published on 19 December 2017 in InfoMus@’s News & analysis

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The original document is available at [http://www.promusa.org/Pseudocercospora-fijiensis](http://www.promusa.org/Pseudocercospora-fijiensis)