

Amendment Note added 2007:

In this Report, phomopsin production has been attributed to the fungus *Phomopsis leptostromiformis*. Although phomopsin production was attributed to *P. leptostromiformis* in the past^[1], more recently, two varieties of *P. leptostromiformis* have been recognised as two distinct species, with *Diaporthe toxica* acknowledged as the causative agent of phomopsin production and subsequent lupinosis^[2]. The disease in lupins caused by *D. toxica* infection that leads to lupinosis continues to be referred to as Phomopsis stem blight.

The confusion in fungal nomenclature does not affect the information in this report regarding phomopsin toxicology and risk characterisation.

^[1] Culvenor, C.C., et al (1977). Isolation of toxic metabolites of *Phomopsis leptostromiformis* responsible for lupinosis. *Aust J Biol Sci.* **30**: 269-277. Shivas, R.G., Allen, J.G. and Williamson, P.M. (1991). Intraspecific variation demonstrated in *Phomopsis leptostromiformis* using cultural and biochemical techniques. *Mycol. Res.* **95**: 320-323.

²Williamson, P.M., Highet, A.S., Gams, W., Sivasithamparam, K. and Cowling, W.A. (1994). *Diaporthe toxica* sp. nov., the cause of lupinosis in sheep. *Mycol. Res.* **98**: 1364-1368.
