## ADDENDUM

This abstract from a paper presented as part of the Graduate Student Competition at the 1988 Annual Meeting was inadvertently omitted from the August issue of the American Potato Journal.

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*Crossability of 1EBN Wild Potato Species With Group Tuberosum Haploids*

Twelve diploid wild species categorized as 1EBN under the Endosperm Balance Number (EBN) hypothesis have many desirable characteristics which would be useful in a potato breeding program. Interspecific crosses between 1EBN species and cultivated *S. tuberosum* have been largely unsuccessful. Utilizing the EBN theory, a crossing scheme involving female Group Tuberosum haploids X 1EBN, 2n pollen producers and colchicine-doubled 1EBN clones was initiated. A total of 6,781 pollinations utilizing male parents derived from 8 1EBN species resulted in the production of 13 Tuberosum-*commersonii* (cmm) hybrids and 9 Tuberosum-*chancayense* (chn) hybrids. The majority (90%) of seed obtained was from the use of *chn* 2n pollen producers and a colchicine-doubled (4x) *cmm* clone. Many male parents from other species had higher frequencies of 2n pollen or were also colchicine-doubled clones, yet no seed was obtained. Stylar-pollen tube growth analyses were undertaken. Preliminary studies indicate that interspecific incompatibility appears to be present when certain 1EBN species are used as males.