

STUDIES ON RELATIONSHIP AMONG GOSSYPIUM DIPLOID SPECIES
Guoli Song, Fang Liu, Shaohui Li, Chunying Wang, Xiangdi Zhang and Kunbo Wang
Cotton Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences
Anyang
Zhanyou Xu, John Z. Yu and Russell J. Kohel
USDA-ARS, Southern Plain Research Center, Crop Germplasm Research Unit
College Station, TX
Jinfa Zhang
New Mexico State University
Las Cruces, NM

Abstract

All of *Gossypium* species are about 51 species including 46 diploid species ($2n=26$) which belong to 8 chromosomes A B C D E F G K. The relationship of evolution among these 8 chromosomes is a complicated academic problem. This paper reports the result of the evolution relationship of *Gossypium* diploid species which include 26 accessions being part of 7 chromosomes A B C D E F G by RAPD analysis. Cluster shows that all of these 26 accessions are strictly clustered by origin center of Africa-Asia, America and Australia. These 26 accessions are divided into 8 cluster groups: *G. herbaceum*, *G. herbaceum*.acc. *africanum*, *G. arboreum*. *G. somalense*, *G. areysianum*, *G. incanum*. *G. anomalum*, *G. capitata-viridis*. *G. longicalyx*. *G. thurberii*, *G. trilobum*, *G. davidsonii*, *G. klotzschianum*, *G. raimondii*, *G. armourianum*, *G. haiknessii*, *G. aridum*, *G. lobatum*, *G. laxum*. *G. gossypoides*. *G. sturtanum*, *G. nandewarense*, *G. bickii*. *G. robinsonii*, *G. australe*, *G. nelsonii*. evolution relationship analysis suggests that A chromosome or its prototype is the progenitor of all *Gossypium* diploid species.