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ADDENDUM TO "A STRONGER BERTRAND'S POSTULATE WITH AN APPLICATION TO PARTITIONS"

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In [**2**] we proved, using only elementary techniques, that every positive integer, except 1, 2, 4, 6 and 9, is the sum of distinct odd primes. The purpose of this note is to bring to light some closely related results of which the author was unaware when [**2**] was published. These results were brought to the author's attention by Professor A. Makowski. They are as follows:

H. E. Richert [**5**], using elementary methods, proved that every integer greater than 6 is the sum of distinct primes (not necessarily odd). R. Breusch [**1**], using intricate analytic methods, proved that if $x \geqq 7$ then between x and $2x$ there is at least one prime of each of the following forms: $4k-1$, $4k+1$, $6k-1$, $6k+1$. A. Makowski [**3**], using these deep analytic results of Breusch and an elementary result of Richert [**4**], proved that every integer greater than 55, 121, 161, 205 is the sum of distinct primes of the form $4k-1$, $4k+1$, $6k-1$, $6k+1$ and that these lower bounds are the best possible.

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