

18th. November 1948.

My dear Henry,

I think you know that the great pleasure which the award of the Darwin Medal has given me is largely because I know it has the approval of friends like yourself, and that the special mention in the award of the theory of dominance, which your own experiments have done so much to confirm, was to me a peculiar satisfaction.

In spite of searching the Times I have been unable to find the list of the other recipients, though I heard last week from

Salisbury of my own case. I have heard that both Jeffreys and Gray here have been honoured, I suppose with Royal Medals, but I have not heard about the others.

I expect you will be sending along the data you spoke of during the next month, in preparation for your visit at the time of the Perse Feast.

Yours sincerely,

November 18th 1948.

My dear Ron,

I have just received the invitation to the Perse dinner and have sent my acceptance, as instructed, to the College Steward. Thank you, my dear Ron, so very much for this splendid invitation. It is indeed kind of you, and an honour to me, that you should invite me to this important function. It will be delightful to be with you then.

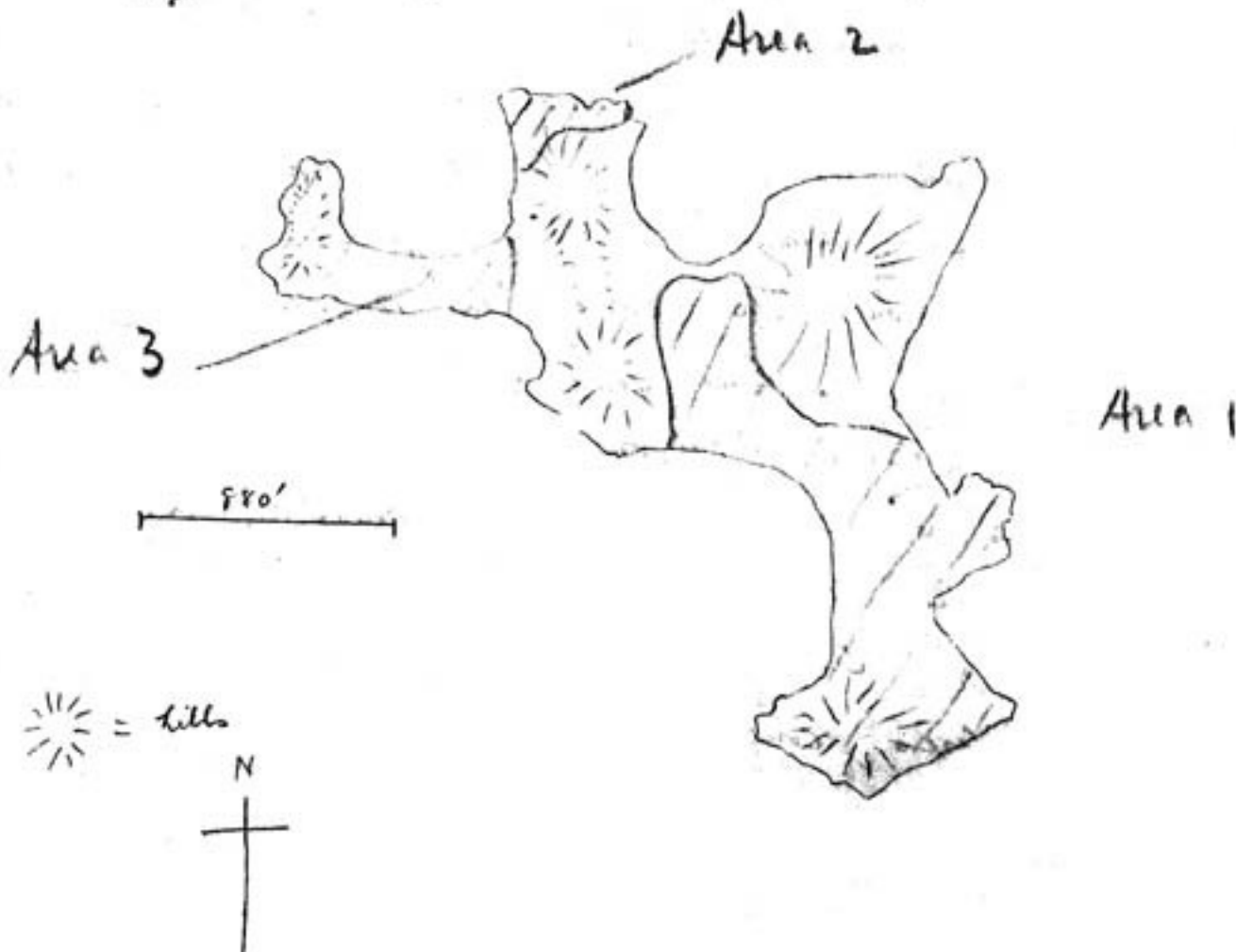
By the way, the invitation states "Doctors will wear Scarlet". I assume this refers to Cambridge Doctors only: here it is appropriate, I would certainly bring Scarlet, but I believe one never in any circumstances wears the gowns of one University in another - but do correct me if I am wrong in this.

I now send you herewith our data on the Common Blue (*Polyommatus icarus*) obtained on Tsan this summer. You will remember our general feeling on the matter: that in so far as any difference in survival-rate between populations of different sizes could be detected, it would be very questionable how far errors could be attached

to it. That the results of a second year would, if in agreement, provide a far better check. Moreover, the two years of P. icarus would be a valuable contrast compared with the Maniola purnea data: for the barriers of the one species are the colonies of the other -

There are one or two general points to notice about the data this year compared with last -

In 1947 we studied, as you may remember, three populations - of large, small, and ^{intermediate} ~~small~~ sizes inhabiting, respectively, Areas 1, 2 + 3



This is a rough sketch only, but gives the general impression.

This year the numbers were considerably smaller than last; and it proved impossible to obtain samples in the smallest-area (2): two people hunting for an hour produced in all three specimens the first day, two the second.

Thus we concentrated on the large Area 1 and the small area 3 (being the intermediate one in size last year). Of course we retained the same numbering.

The population being everywhere so much smaller, we were able to mark higher proportions than ever before, and for the first-time we have got a really extensive body of data giving multiple recaptures. You will, I think, be quite surprised to see what a lot of these multiple recaptures are listed for the ♂'s of both areas (which are much more easily obtained than the ♀'s).

There is, of course, that important-potential criticism of all such marking work, that-

marked specimens do not survive as well as unmarked. I am wondering if then multiple recapture data could possibly show whether specimens marked a number of times survive as well as those marked only once or twice.

As of course give the data in regard to migration from one area to another. You will see the amount of such migration is small. Specimens found in the wrong area were returned to the correct one. They were listed in the triangles as if they had been retaken in the area in which they had been released. I.e. a specimen marked in Area 3 was treated throughout as a member of that population. I am not certain if I should have done this, as the chances of recapture are of course altered if an individual wanders into a larger or a smaller colony. However, I think the records are sufficiently complete to enable such misdeeds to be directed out of the ~~data~~ ^{data} and treated differently as to chances of recapture.

Information in regard to migration and multiple recapture is given on the back of each triangle.

I have always found it difficult to record in a clear way the multiple recaptures. This year you will see I have put them in a standard form, which I hope will be convenient. Relevant dates are in the margin, and the previous date-marks of each specimen are given in brackets; a multiplication sign outside each bracket gives the number of specimens of each type. Thus :-

22.VIII.

$$(19+20) \times 3; (15+19+20) \times 1$$

means that on August 22nd three specimens were caught which had not been marked on the 19th and 20th, and that one specimen was caught which had been marked on the 15th, 19th, and 20th. If a multiple-marked specimen is killed, it is distinguished.

Finally in regard to the construction of the triangles :-

Numbers within the triangle are, of course, marks not insects.

The (inner) totals down the two sides give, respectively, insects caught, marks released.

But, in addition, it seemed worth to supply rather fuller data, as a second (outer) set of totals.

Under Captures, the outer totals give the number of unmarked specimens caught - [the inner totals being all insects caught, marked + unmarked]. You will see this information is rather informative. Look at the way in, e.g. Area 1 ♂, that the proportion of unmarked captures drops to the 26th or 27th and suddenly rises again, suggesting an emergence at that time.

The outer totals under releases give insects released. This shows, in comparison with the capture data, how many were killed (or retained for breeding). Thus, to be quite clear about these two sets of totals, we have under Area 1 ♂ the information that on August 25th, 20 specimens were caught of which 1 only had not previously been marked, that of these 19, bearing in all 3-7 marks, were released.

You will know, my dear Ron, how delightful it is to have your help and interest in all this.

Yours ever,
