

DEPARTMENT OF
ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY,
UNIVERSITY MUSEUM, OXFORD.

Saturday.
? July 22nd 1928

My dear Fisher,

We made our first
sample this year of the Callimorpha
dominula population, as the
insect is just coming out. I
thought you might be interested
to know the result. You will
remember the circumstances, I
expect. As you may not have
the earlier results by you, I add
them too. You will remember that
the sample up to 1928 is the
total of a number of collections

P.S.

We have now got about 200
apparently healthy larvae from the
mating bimaamba x bimaculta.

You will recall that our results
indicate that the situation is
unifactorial, medisniga being the
heterozygous form. (It has
been stated that bimaamba seems
to be infertile).

catches, in which the proportion of
 variata is likely to be too high.
 The 1939 sample was one over
 work last year :-

	<u>dominata</u>	<u>medio-nigra</u>	<u>bimaculata</u>
46 1928	164	4	-
1939	184 (107.6%)	37 (37.70%)	2 (1.60%)
1940	45 (45.30%)	10 (9.29%)	0 (0.34%)

$$\begin{array}{r} 225 \\ 85 \\ \hline 278 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ 834 \\ 266 \\ \hline 2802 \\ 148 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7585 \\ 3502 \\ \hline 850 \\ 274 \\ 238 \end{array}$$

It is evident that the
 proportion of heterozygotes attained
 last year has been approximately
 maintained.

I suppose it may appear
 the Sully takes paper shortly, which
 will be paid.

Ever yours,

Henry Ford

July 22, 1940

My dear Henry,

Your 1940 frequencies for sinuata type and variants confirm those for 1939 very exactly. They certainly do not show that sinuata is not steadily increasing, although none has turned up among 55. I suppose the statement that sinuata seems to be infertile may be based on no more than failure of a single specimen to breed, which would be quite negligible evidence. Your big brood will be extremely interesting in giving the range of variation of the homozygote, which is possibly very ill represented in the few specimens available in collections.

I have now classified the 5 lythrum families grown here, and two of the short parents must have been heterozygous for mid. With those tested two years ago this makes 3 out of 10, suggestively, but not significantly, lower than the half carrying mid, which would be the expectation on the simplest possible view, namely that of a single non-lethal mid factor. On this view about one in 10 should be homozygous, and this has not occurred in my material, or, it seems, in any one else's.

I have not yet got the counts from the intercrossing experiment,

the progenies being grown at Merton and, from what I hear, rather late in flowering; but it should not be more than a fortnight now at most before I have these results too, so it goes slowly but according to plan.

I have just received my copy of Annals, X, 2, and perhaps you have received it also. I hope you will like the general effect of the Scilly Isles paper. I have at last received a paper from Jackson, using a similar technique with tsetse flies, who has consulted me from time to time over more than 10 years. Though the general method is the same the special problems and difficulties are different, as his population is much more stable in numbers and not altogether insulated from dispersal from neighbouring regions.