My dear Sister,

I've made one fine sample this year of the Callimopha dominula. Familiarity, as it 
result is find 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 fullest results by now, I add 
Eve 100. You will remember that 
The sample up to 1920 is the 
total of a number of collection.
P.S.

As has now got about 200 efficiently healthy larvae from the mating *timandra x timandra.*

You will recall that one wild *sicalis* had. As situation is uniparental, mate the heterozygous form. (It has been stated that *timandra seems to be infertile.*)
catches, in which the proportion of varieties is likely to be too high. The 1939 sample was one of the worst last year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>dominula</th>
<th>media-nigra</th>
<th>tinaeula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>184(134.4%)</td>
<td>37(37.7%)</td>
<td>2(1.60%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>45(45.3%)</td>
<td>10(9.3%)</td>
<td>0(0.34%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident that the proportion of deleterious admixture last year has been approximately maintained.

I suppose he may expect the Silly to be happy shortly, which will be grand.

Ever yours,

Henry Ford
July 21, 1940

My dear Henry,

Your 1940 frequencies for hookula type and variants confirm those for 1939 very exactly. They certainly do not show that hookula is not steadily increasing, although none has turned up among 55. I suppose the statement that hookula 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 3 wythrum 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. In 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.