

1 February 1933.

Major L. Darwin, Sc.D.,
Cripps's Corner,
Forest Row,
Sussex.

Dear Major Darwin:

I am glad to hear about Ford, and shall be delighted to see his book, as I am confident he will do it well. MacBride has been almost embarrassingly cordial to me of late, and wants statistical advice (?) on the Lamarckian experiments in his laboratory. He is dangerously ready to say of all his friends that they support his views, but I am tempted to see something of the work.

I am rather conscience stricken about Gosset, as he sent me some rather scrappy notes on his multiple factor calculation, some time ago, and I encouraged him to publish without seeing that the argument breaks down, though I believe the conclusion is right. I have written to him to confess, but he will rightly feel that I ought to have said so months ago.

Hutchinson, a very able young geneticist, who has been working on cotton at Trinidad, and who is now going to I think a good ^{part} in India, is coming to my lab. for a spell of work on quantitative characters with a view to planning future work. Innes of Minnesota who was here last year, will also, I expect, get some good data with maize, if they do not axe his work. It is really encouraging to see the younger geneticists breaking out of the rut.

Yours sincerely,

P.L. White's remark seems all right. The sperm normally carries X or Y, the eggs all X, so that the character of the sperm normally determines sex. Occasionally, in Drosophila two X chromosomes get attached, and you get $\bar{X}XY$ females all from the Y sperm and XY males from the X sperm. In this case both egg and sperm contribute to sex differentiation, since $\bar{X}XX$ is an inviable super female, and YY also inviable. Haldane has produced some evidence that occasionally human females have attached X chromosomes.