

April 15 19.

Dear Fisher.

I write this purely for my own satisfaction, and to clear my mind a bit. I failed to get away on my holiday, which I need.

My main suggestion might be described without touching on allelomorphs. Suppose the gametes affect each other often and very slightly by crossing over. Assume a group of identical gametes. Assume first that the crossing over takes place equally often in

both directions. Will not the gametes steadily continue to differ amongst themselves more and more? Will not they form a group about the position of the original group, continually spreading from that centre, but more and more slowly? Then imagine that, when the gametes differ widely, there is a tendency for the bigger to give up to the smaller in comparison with the opposite crossing over, and will not this bring this dispersion to a halt at a given distance from

the centre? We thus get a group of gametes, and that means a group of genotypes, grouped round a central form, in such a way that the standard deviation will remain constant as long as there is free interbreeding. I suggest that this is a species. I dare say I could also work out the selection idea - that is the way in which selection can make new forms appear in the direction in which it is acting - without any so called multiple allelomorphs.

I want to get this blessed thing out of my head on my

holiday, and I shall do so
best if I write it out to
you! Don't bother to answer
unless you want to.

Yours sincerely

Almond Darwin