

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

February 3rd 1936.

Dear Sister,

I am coming up to
London next Saturday. If
by any chance you are free then,
it would be a great pleasure to
see you. I could get to you any
time from 11:30 onwards. I am
so sorry I cannot give you a whole
of days this week, but with
Goodrich away this term it is
rather difficult for me to leave
Oxford. If this does not suit
you, I could come up a week
or a fortnight later.

I have an engagement at 2:30 on Saturday so I am afraid the latter part of the afternoon would be no good for me.

In regard to *Dominance*. I came across some work of Federley's the other day which somehow I had missed. Probably you know it pretty well but, on the chance it has escaped you, these are the points that struck me:—

There are two related species of moth, *anachoreta* and *curlula* belonging to the genus *Pyraera*. The caterpillar of *anachoreta* has a white spot on the 11th abdominal segment. Federley, however, found a specimen on

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two without it, and he showed that
its absence behaves as a simple
recessive, the dominance of the normal
spotted condition being complete.

The other species, curtula,
never possesses the spot. He
succeeded in crossing the two:
that is, normal anachoreta (with spot)
x curtula. In the F₁ caterpillars
the dominance of the spot ~~was~~ was
imperfect, it being always smaller
than normal and in some reduced
almost to vanishing-point. (The
reference is: Federley H. (1911), Arch.
Pass.-u. Gesellsch.-Biol., 8, 281-338).

Yours sincerely,
L. B. Ford.