

Friday morning.

My dear Ron,

[7 May 1948]

I have just sent you by registered post a parcel the contents of which I am now confirming:-

The virilina paper (pp. 30).

The large sheet of original data, as used.

The diagram showing spot-numbers per sex.

1 Map.

6 Triangles.

A letter.

In the letter enclosed in the above parcel, I discuss all the details in regard to the paper. I am so sorry I could not return it before. I have been held up by getting off all the Moth book plates against time for reproduction in Switzerland.

This additional letter is just to tell you that I only discovered two days ago that you are coming to Oxford to

lecture next Monday. I cannot tell you how sorry I am that I shall miss you that day. For I shall be in Bristol seeing the Regional Commissioners of the South-West in regard to making the Isles of Scilly a conservation area, and in relation to deciding upon islands to form a National Nature Reserve.

If only I had heard two or three weeks ago that you were coming on Monday, I should have been particular to keep that day free; and you would of course have spent the night with me. I want you to know how very sorry I am. But the Ministry has arranged for the appropriate Secretary to meet me in Bristol, and the date with the Commissioners has been fixed ten days ago. It is too late to get it altered now. With my sincere regards that I shall not be here.

Yours ever,
Henry

TELEPHONE 47726.

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

Friday night.

My dear Ron.

17 May 1947?

I sent you a registered parcel this morning containing the first paper, a letter, and the relevant map, diagram, and triangles. Also a separate letter, which you should receive before the registered parcel, to say how exceedingly sorry I am to miss you on Monday and to explain the circumstances.

This afternoon, by the second post, comes your letter in regard to the P. icarus (Common Blue) data of 1947. This letter is in answer to Mrs -.

You are indeed right to raise any point which is not absolutely clear. For these data on marking and release are really rather complex. Indeed I have found more than once errors of transcription from the originals in constructing the triangles. The point you raise

certainly requires explanation, though in fact the data you quote from the triangle representing Area I ♂'s are quite all right.

On the morning of the 28th we obtained a normal sample for all three areas, which we marked and released in the usual way. The numbers for Area I being:-

	<u>caught</u>	<u>released</u>
28 th	{ ♂ 29 27	
	{ ♀ 22 21	

In the afternoon we decided to catch a set of butterflies from Teau to be killed, and compared in detail later, with similar samples from St. Martin's (another island) and the mainland.

By the time we did this the butterflies had had some hours of flight in brilliant sun since the release in the morning. Consequently this made a second

sample on the 28th which could also be used for recapture data. This second sample was taken in Area I only.

4. consisted of :- ♂ 14 (1 being marked)
 ♀ 28 (1 " ").

The 13 unmarked ♂'s and the 27 unmarked ♀'s were then killed and preserved (for this purpose of regional comparisons) and the 2 marked insects, one of each sex, released.

Thus on the 28th, the two samples together produced:-

	<u>caught</u>	<u>released</u>
♂	43	28
♀	50	22

In the second sample was found 1 ♂ marked the same morning. It was far from the releasing point. (The marked ♀ in the second sample was from the 24°).

The second sample obtained on the 28th

did not provide enough material for the needed comparison with other regions; so the 29^c being hot and sunny, we again got a second sample in the afternoon in Area I. The results were:-

	<u>caught</u>	<u>released</u>
♂	1 st sample 26	26
	2 nd " 38	7
♀	1 st sample 25	25
	2 nd " 24	1
	64	33
	49	26

The afternoon sample of 38 ♂ contained 7 marked specimens. The 31 unmarked were killed & the 7 marked released. 4 of these 7 had been marked the same morning. They were all well scattered from the releasing point.

The afternoon sample of 24 ♀ contained 1 marked specimen (of the 24^c & 28^c). This was released and the remainder were killed.

I think this will make it all clear.

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ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY,
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The plan of having the triangles constructed as those for juturna have now been (insects caught, marks released, multiple marks all entered in the body of the triangle as if they were separate specimens) seems to be such a good one that you may find it a convenience to have the 6 triangles for icarus constructed in the same way. I will do this and send them to you.

It is indeed delightful to have your splendid interest in this work. I do so wish I were to see you on Monday.

Yours ever,
H. Gurney