



Bwletin Llên Natur

Golwg newydd ar y byd o'n cwmpas

Rhifyn
85
Mawrth 2015



Rhew wedi ffurio ar Lyn Idwal, Tryfan yn y pellter.
4 Chwefror 2015 Llun: Alun Williams

O Fyd y Gael: mwy am y brain

The hooded crow is sometimes feannag but only in some localities and sometimes it is feannag-ghlas (our glas today means grey or grey-green, a change from the original Celtic green). Mostly the hooded crow is starrag, and feannag is the carrion crow but also a generic for crows. Manx (fannag, fannag ghlass) is the same as Sc. G. But, interestingly, I see that the Irish feannóg is the hooded crow whereas the carrion crow in Irish is feannóg dhubh so your suspicion might well be backed up by that, with feannag originally referring to the hoodie. The Irish don't have the word starróg meaning any sort of crow, so I wonder if there is Norse influence here. I can't derive it from anything obvious although Icelandic has a verb stara (English 'stare'). The 'staring one'? – watching for an opportunity or an animal to show weakness...?

It might be interesting for you to know that Dwelly's dictionary gives bran-fhitheach and branorgain as alternative (obsolete) names for the fitheach 'raven' and there is a sense that we once had the word bran / brân as you do for crow, although it meant 'raven' with us. Branorgain would appear to mean 'crow/raven of slaughter'. Brandubh is an old word meaning 'raven black' which presumably had a noun form Branduibh(e) 'raven blackness' giving Loch Branduibh / Loch Brandy in the E Highlands – presumably because of the dark peaty water and its position in a deep, steep-sided corrie.

A question I have is – I understand there are some rivers in Wales called Bran. Are they after the raven or crow? Near my own home country in the Highlands we have the River Bran. Although it could be Gaelic, I suspect, given the conservatism of river names, that it is actually Pictish in origin, and may indeed be folkloric. It is generally thought here to refer to the raven. If devotees of Llên Natur have any thoughts on the folkloric side of things, I'd be pleased to get your thoughts. An alternative is that the Bran River's name is folkloric and Gaelic, rather than Pictish, and the Bran comes from the name of Fionn MacCumhail's dog. He is recounted in many Fingalian tales.

Ruaraidh Mclean

Tato'r gwelyau blingo

This day (July 31st. 1796) we made in excursion to the Devils Bridge a place some 12 miles off.... we set off early in a calm misty morning; our road laid chiefly over the hills on the south side of the Rhydiol [Rheidol].... much ground has lately been broken up for the culture of potatoes, which in general flourish exceedingly on peat mosses, the usual covering of this soil. The manner of cultivation of these mosses is very ingenious, and to me new; the potato sets are laid by line on the surface of the bog, little manure is spread over them, and the intervals between the rows are trenched and the earth dug out of them laid upon the potatoes, thus at the same time burying the sets and draining the land. In our way we saw a moor buzzard perched on a bush

Aikin, A (1797) Journal of a Tour through North Wales

Mae'r cofnod hwn yn swnio yn union fel yr arferiad o dyfu tatws mewn *lazy-beds* ar dir llwm a mawnog yn yr Alban ac Iwerddon. Dyma'r enghraifft cyntaf i mi (DB) weld o'r arferiad yng Nghymru. Dyma gysylltu â Ruairidh McClean, arbenigwr yn niwylliant ucheldir yr Alban - dyma ei ateb:

Indeed it sounds exactly like *lazy beds* or *feannagan* as we call them (from the verb feann 'slay' referring to the stripping of the topsoil). A response to the environment, I guess (with possible Irish influence?)... Yes, I'd say very much Atlantic coast - and mostly in areas of poor acid soil - often very thin soil as well, and it can be piled up into a reasonable depth on the ridges where the crops are growing, and seaweed piled up on it as well. Thus you get some areas of reasonable depth, as well as drainage. The tool used for turning stony soil in the west was a *cas-chaibe* or *cas-chrom* a 'foot plough'.

I've heard of people simply putting seed potatoes on the top of the ridge and covering them with copious amounts of seaweed without actually digging the potatoes into the soil, but I'm not sure if that's accurate. I don't know of any particular research. I imagine most post-date the introduction of the potato in around the mid 18th Century and that coincides with the start of the Clearances (Na Fuadaichean) which pushed people off the best land and onto more marginal places which needed lazy beds to be productive. They are very notable in Harris (and I've seen them still in use there) - in the bays of the east to which the people were cleared from the more productive and less acidic west coast (where there is extensive machair).



Haearnau giatiau Neidr ar giat yn Y Groeslon!

Maldwyn Peris

Os dwi'n cofio'n iawn, dwi'n amau mai
marc gof y Dolydd ger Y Groeslon
oedd hwn. Gall rywun gadarnhau os
gwellwch yn dda?

Ifor Williams

A ydych chi cyn glyfrad â brân?

Cliciwch ar www.youtube.com/watch?v=1imeF8JpNcg

Mae bwyd wedi ei roi yn y pot ar y dde neu'r un ar y chwith. Mae y cerdyn sydd yn y CANOL yn dweud wrth y frân ym mha un y mae y bwyd. A fedrwch CHI ddyfalu cystal â'r frân? (Wnaeth na neb egluro wrthi hi sut i wneud) Gareth Jones
Ateb ar dudalen 6

Cwrlid o gwmwl dros y Foel



Moel Eilio, Waunfawr - wedi ei dynnu tua dau i hanner awr wedi dau bnawn heddiw [4 Ion 2015]. Doeddwn i'n gweld dim ar y copa - roedd angen bod o fewn rhyw bymtheg llath i weld y cwt cerrig!

Dafydd Whiteside Thomas

*The whitish cloud flowing over Moel Eilio seeming to hug the hillside is **Stratus fractus**. The cloud is forming on the upslope in a southerly breeze as moister milder air condenses into stratus cloud, as it cools, flowing up the hillside into the colder air lying above the cold ground surface towards the summit (the night had been clear and frosty). The reason why the cloud hugs the hillside and doesn't reach up higher into the sky is because the air higher up is slightly warmer (an inversion). Cloud formation happens when the temperature cools to the level at which water vapour in the air condenses into water droplets, and is the reason why the hills are so often draped in cloud..*

Huw Holland Jones

Eiddew ffrwythau "clonc"



Dechrau Chwefror 2015

Dwi wedi sylwi bod llawer iawn o ffrwythau eiddaw diffrrwyth eleni (saeth). Ydy hyn am y rheswm nad ydyn nhw wedi cael eu ffrwythlonni gan bryfed tra yn eu blodau hydref diwethaf? Mae'r ffrwythau ffrwythlon yn tyfu yn dda wrth gwrs. Ydwi'n gywir I feddwl mai diffyg ffrwythlonni ydi'r esboniad am hyn?

Duncan Brown

I've looked at ivy in several places and noticed that, as with your plant, some of the fruits haven't formed properly. I'm sure that you are right to say that lack of fertilization is the probable reason, but I couldn't be sure how to explain the reason for this. Wasps are usually in abundance on ivy flowers in autumn but last autumn I remember thinking that there didn't seem to be nearly as many wasps as usual, both on ivy and elsewhere. There is a wall near my home with a thick covering of ivy and I always avoid walking next to it in late September because of the wasps, and that's why I noticed the lack of them last year. Late flowering time coupled with poor autumn weather might mean that there would be fewer insects in general, but last autumn's weather was quite good if I remember. I wonder if ivy is flowering later/or longer these days because of climate change and I have seen ripe ivy berries persisting right into the following spring, untouched by birds. Wendy McCarthy

"Roedd y gwenyn meirch yn dipyn o niwsans [yn y Gelli Gyffwrdd, Arfon, ar 30 Gorffennaf] " meddai Olwen Evans. Dyddiad cynnar (cyn blodau'r eiddew) i wenyn mei'r fod yn niwsans?

Gol.

Marconi, a chwningod (posib) Cwm y Glo



Upper Cwm-y-Glo.

54

Cwm y Glo, Arfon, ddechrau'r hen ganrif, gyda mastiau Marconi yn y pellter ar ben Cefn Du

Llun trwy law Gareth Roberts

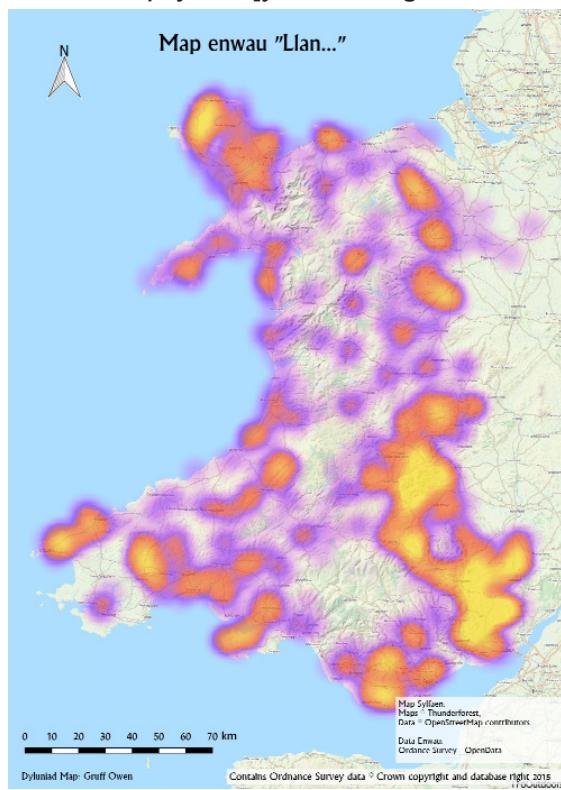
Ardal y Bwlch ydi hwn. Ochr dde i'r llun oedd y Warren, lle oedd lot o lus i gael

Gareth Pritchard

Tybed a oedd warin gwningod (neu **gwningaer**) ar y tir hwn yng Nghwm y Glo ar un adeg.

Mannau poeth llannau Cymru

"Dwi wedi bod yn chwarae o gwmpas dros amser cinio ac wedi gwneud y map isod..." meddai Gruff Owen, "heatmap ydi o [yn seiliedig ar ddata OS],



yn dangos llefydd lle mae'r enwau yn cychwyn hefo "Llan" - eitha diddorol oeddwn i'n feddwl!

Ni chyfrifiwyd eto rhai o'r enwau "Llan" sydd wedi eu Seisnigo yn gryf (ee. Llanelwy > St. Asaph)

Gruff Owen

Diddorol yn wir Gruff. Ysgwn i sut mae ei ddehongli? Cynigion os gwelwch yn dda trwy ebostio llennatur@yahoo.co.uk Ewch **yma** a teipiwch **Llan** yn y blwch gwyn i weld beth sydd gan Geiriadur y Brifysgol i ddweud am ystyrion 'Llan'

Gol.

Eosiaid Gwalia.... MWY

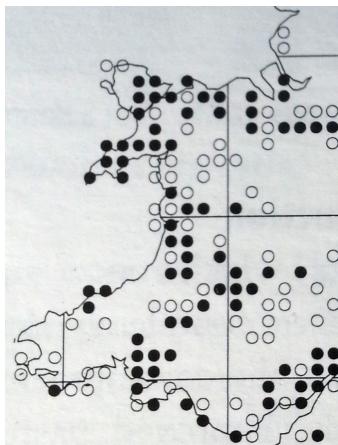
Ym **Mwletin rhifyn 5** awgrymwyd mai eosiad “go iawn” oedd y clwstwr o enwau llefydd yn y de gydag “eos” ynddynt, ond cantorion oedd “eosiaid” y clwstwr yn y gogledd ddwyrain (gweler y map yn y rhifyn). Sail y gosodiad hwn oedd mai’r gair “Llety” (neu anheddl dynol tebyg) oedd ynglwm wrth enw’r aderyn yn y gogledd. Ond tybed oedd hyn yn ddigon o gyflawnhad i wneud y fath osodiad. Dyma sylw ym mhapur Y Cambrian 1873 yn son am yr holl enwau lleoedd sydd yn cyfeirio at gartref anifail wrth y gair “llety”:

WELSH NAMES. TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CAMBRIAN." SIR,—The letter of "Cymro o Gaerludd" in your number of the 21st ult., with respect to the derivation of Llety'r Avel, has been read with astonishment and something more. It would be sheer waste of time, and an abuse of your columns, at full length, to refute a person who could offer so crude an explanation of the simple word Llety, — who could ignore the very important article yr (the) in the name Llety'r Avel, and could triturate the proper name Arthvael into Avel. Such etymology may well be described as quodlibet ex quolibet. (As Cymro writes that the word Llety is confined to human habitations, "perhaps a few out of many examples of its being likewise applied to the abode of other creatures, may prove how reckless is that assertion. In the former communication there was given one instance of its being so used, but "Cymro" conveniently overlooked it, — namely, Llety'r bele (the marten's lodge). To save space, the localities in which the several subjoined names occur are not given, viz., Llety'r Fwlbert (the lodge of the fitchet), Llety'r Hyddod (the lodge of the stags), Llety'r Morvil (of the sea animal; what beast could it have been? or is that name a corruption of Llety Morvudd?), Llety'r wyn (of the lambs), Llety'r Ychen (of the oxen), Llety'r Curyll (of the sparrow-hawk), Llety'r Gog (of the cuckoo), Llety'r vronvraith (of the thrush). Llety'r neidr (of the adder). To the south-west of Laugharne this last name appears in an anglifted form as Adder's Lodge," and a similar conversion to Goat Lodge may soon await Llety'r Avel in those days of elementary education and railways. But enough. Yours respectfully, R M. March 3, 1873.

Mae’n f’atgoffa o **Nyth Dryw** (Waunfawr), Nyth Cacwn (Món), a “Nyth Ffwlbart”(tafadlaith am gartref afer) - tai annedd pob un, nid gwalau na nythod anifeiliaid,

Gol.

Y prif tân



Dyma ddosbarhiad **y prif tân**, (magien neu tân bach diniwed) yn Nghymru yn ôl arolwg y British Naturalist’s Association. Mae'r cylchoedd yn dangos presnoldeb yn sgwariau 10km² y grid cenedlaethol (rhai du yn dynodi ar ôl 1980 a'r rhai gwyn yn dynodi cyn 1980).

A allwch chi wella ar y map?

I Awst 1796: We had three tedious miles to go after reaching what we fully expected was the outskirt Dolgelle, and mistaking frequently the glow worms in the hedges for lights in the town. The glow worms were this night unusually [bright] and I was not a little surprised to see them at our approach darting over the hedges into the fields.

Arthur Aikin

Y tro diwethaf I mi weld tân bach diniwed [magien] neu yn hytrach tanau bach diniwed oedd yn yr 1970au a hynny gerllaw rheilffordd y GWR gynt rhwng Blaenau Ffestiniog a Llan Ffestiniog. Roedd o leiaf tri ohonynt yn y tyfiant ar ochr y lein nid ymhell o gefnau tai cyngor Penygwnwn. Nid oes gennyd gof o weld rhai yn unman yn yr ardal ers y tro hwnnw.

Steffan ab Owain

Dirglwch y bysedd rwber



Yesterday morning [1 Chwefror 2015] I came across some strange objects in the remains of an old midden heap near Criccieth. At first I thought they were the fingers of disposable rubber gloves, but then noticed they were something natural. They were almost egg shaped.

Any idea what I saw?

Mae'r Golygydd yn cynnig wyau'r neidr fraith

Dyma fap Llên Natur o ddosbarthiad y neidr fraith

Distawrydd eira ym Mhadog, Ysbyty Ifan 19 Chwefror 1956

Eira, rheu. Godro, carthu, bugeilio, mynd rownd y caeau a'r ffridd, defaid yn brefu, sgwarnogod yn dod lawr at y ty, clychau eglwys Betws i'w clywed yn amlwg, distawrydd eira. Dyddiaduron D.O.Jones,

Rhinweddau'r llygaid siriol, neu'r effros



Bu Gwyn Edwards, Y Groeslon, wrthi ers tro yn trawsgrifio **Y Llysieulyfr Teuluaid gan Dr D Thos Jones, Llanllyfni a T. Parry Jones, Bangor.** Dyma un o'r arsylwadau ynddo:

Eye bright - Torfagl, Llygaid Siriol:- Fe'u gelwir fel hyn oherwydd sirioldeb y blodau, ac hefyd o herwydd eu rhinwedd at y llygad. Y maent yn tyfu mewn gweirgloddiau gwair a thyndir trwy yr holl wledydd. Pe byddai y dail hyn yn cael eu defnyddio mor fynych ag y maent yn cael

eu hesgeuluso, hwy a ddyfethant waith y rhai sydd yn gwneud yspectols, y sug neu dwfr a ddistilir oddiwrth y dail sydd yn dda i w ddyferu ir llygaid clwyfus, ac yfed y dail fel tê, neu wedi eu berwi mewn broth a'i yfed yn fynych, sy'n cryfhau y golwg pan y byddo yn pallu trwy henaint, neu ryw achos arall; maent hefyd yn cryfhau y synhwyrau gweinion, trwy eu berwi mewn diod braf, au hyfed yn fynych.

Oes rhywun yn gwybod beth yw hanes a tharddiad y gyfrol hon?

Llun: **Eifion Griffiths**

Y Twrci Canoloesol.... eto

Wiliam, wyf, elw ymofyn,
Cynwal, dda, cynnil o ddyn.
Ym y rhowch, lliw gemau rhos,
Tri 'deryn, nid rhaid aros:

Ceiliog twrc, gwisg glog y tes,
Gyw mawr, a'i ddwy gymhares;

Mwy am y lodjars bach

Knutsford, Ionawr 1915: That at the present time a small tortoiseshell butterfly should fly in through a window, as was mentioned by a Knutsford lady in Saturday's issue, is unusual but not extraordinary, for this species, like the peacock and a few other kinds, exists from year to year by the hibernation of the females of the late summer brood. Clinging with tightly closed wings and stiffened limbs to the rafters of outhouses, the sheltered sides of hollows in rotten trees, or the ceilings of cottage kitchens, these flies slumber from autumn until spring, until vernal currents stir them to activity, and they awaken, seek the young green nettles; lay their eggs, and die. Now and then some elusively mild winter day or accidental disturbance sends them forth to expose their beautiful wings in the wintry sunshine, but they speedily seek shelter or perish.

Thomas Coward

Guardian ar lein 12 Ionawr 1915

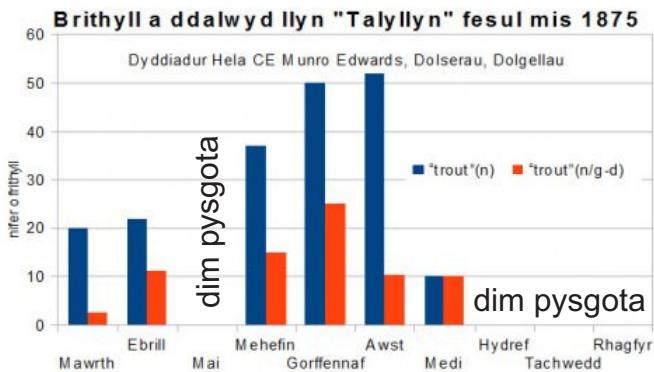
Ateb i A ydych chi cyn glyfrad â brân? (gwaelod tudalen 2 ar y dde)

Mae yr ateb yn amlwg..... i frân o leiaf! Y cerdyn CANOL ydi'r allwedd. Ar hwnnw (fel ar y ddau gerdyn sydd bob ochr iddo) fe geir DAU BATRWM. Os ydi y ddau batrwm sydd ar y cerdyn canol YR UN FATH yna mae y bwyd hefyd dan ddau batrwm sydd YR UN FATH. Ond os ydi y ddau batrwm sydd ar y cerdyn canol YN WAHANOL yna bydd y bwyd dan ddau batrwm GWAHANOL. Nid oes arwyddocâd i'r patrwm ei hun - dim ond i'r ffraith eu bod yn ddau wahanol neu ddau debyg. (Rhoddir amrywiaeth o liwiau i ddangos nad ydi hynny yn bwysig.) Credir bod yr arbrawf hon yn dangos bod brân hyn yn deall y cysyniad o GYFATEB h.y. y mae dau sgwâr yn cyfateb i ddau driongl ac y mae sgwâr a thriongl yn cyfateb i gylch a sgwâr.

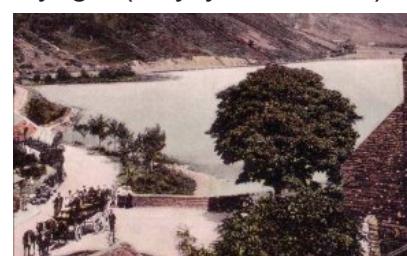
Sym!!!!!!

Gareth Jones

Brithyll Llyn Myngul, 1875



Dyma graff wedi ei seilio ar gofnodion manwl am helfa frithyll misol Munro Edwards, **Dolserau (Bwl 83, tud. 5)**, Dolgellau, yn ei Ddyddiadur Hela am y flwyddyn 1875. Mae'n dangos yr helfa yn Llyn Myngul (Talylllyn; llun isod). Mae ei gofnodion i'w



gweld yn Y Tywyddiadur air am air.

Mae'n gofnod ecolegol a hanesyddol ac yn dangos fel y bu i

Edwards a'i gyfeillion y flwyddyn honno, ym mis Awst er enghraift, ddal 53 o frithyll (bar glas).

Mae hyn yn raddfa (yn ôl ei gofnodion manwl o'r amser a dreuliodd yntau a'i gyfeillion yn pysgota ar bob ymweliad) o 25 gan un pysgotwr am un diwrnod (bar coch)

Daliodd Edwards hefyd eogiad, sewiniaid, yslywod a draenogod dwr croew, ond yn 1875 o leiaf, brithyll yn unig a ddaliodd yn Llyn Myngul. Y gobaith yw cymharu ei helfa â chyfnodau llawer diweddarach a chyflwyno yn y Bwletinâu i ddod, ffigyrâu tebyg, i ddyfroedd eraill ardal Dolgellau.

Pysgodyn glicied arall

Cawsom lun **arall** o bysgodyn glicied wedi ei dynnu ar y 5 /1 /15 yn Traeth Cwyfan, Mon gan Wil Williams. Dyma'r pedwerydd yn yr Oriel ac mae pob un wedi eu tynnu rhwng Tachwedd a Ionawr. Unrhyw ddamcaniaeth pam?

Mwy am loynnod y trilliw bach yn y blwch

Ar 14/11/14 es i sbio os oedd y gwyfynnod yn y bocs. Todden nhw ddim.

Diflannodd y gloynnod felly tua diwedd yr hydref ar ol bod yno ers o leiaf fis Awst. Be' di eu gém nhw tybed, yn gadael 'gaeafan' cyn y gaeaf.

Cwm Hyfryd, Patagonia

Wedi treulio 3 wythnos yn crwydro'r Ariannin, gan



Erddyn Davies
gynnwys Y
Wladfa, yn ystod
Tachwedd a
Rhagfyr 2014.
Tynnwyd llun yr
ehedydd waun
gynffon hir
Sturnella loica).
ar fferm Melin
Nant Fach,
Trefelin, Cwm
Hyfryd, cartref

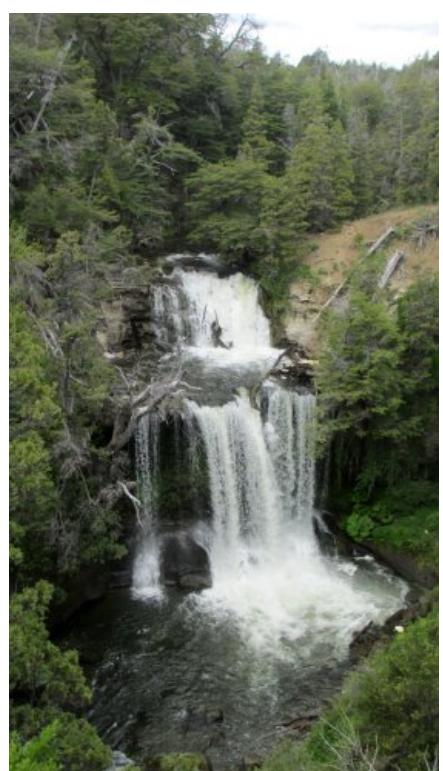
Vincent Evans a'i deulu. Roedd Vincent yn ei alwn 'Robin Goch' - hyn am reswm amlwg. Wrth holi pa adar eraill sydd i'w gweld yn yr ardal soniodd am 'Aderyn Saer'. O'i holi ymhellach daeth yn amlwg mai son am Gnocell Y Coed (Checkered Woodpecker) ydoedd. Mae'n debyg mai cyfeithiad o'r Sbaeneg - *Carpintero Bataraz Chico*, yw tarddiad yr enw ond tybed a yw'r enw wedi ei 'gario' i'r Wladfa o Gymru? A all rhywun gadarnhau hyn?



Mae'r glas y
dorlan torchog
Megaceryle
torquata), a
welwyd ger
Rhaeadr Nant Y
Fall (isod), yn
sylweddol fwy na'r
un a welir yng
Nghymru: 14
modfedd sef tua'r
un maint a Sgreich
coed.

Rhaeadr Nant Y Fall, Cwm Hyfryd.

En la provincia de Chubut existen unas cascadas de aguas cristalinas en una zona protegida, rodeada de abundante vegetación, donde se puede conocer de cerca las características del típico bosque patagónico. GT



Pan fu teirw yn troedio Cwm idwal



Braslun o Lyfr Ymwelwyr y Capel Curig Inn, ddiwedd Awst 1803

Archifdy Gwynedd XM5171/1

Capsiynnau: *An Irish Portrait* [dim esboniad] *Llyn Idwal Beware of the Bull* Timothy Jack [llofnod yr artist] Sketched in _____ Hannah[?] [2]9 Aug [fe'i lleolwyd yn y llyfr cronolegol hwn yn niwedd Awst 1803] She is very much afraid of Bulls.



Roedd hi'n arferiad rhedeg gwartheg ar y mynydd tan ddechrau'r hen ganrif. Beudai ar gyfer gwartheg hysb yw llawer o'r adfeilion anghysbell yr uchedir.

Sut i gael gwared o wiwerod llwyd heb unwaith danio gwn

Mae George Monbiot yn dadlau mai'r ffordd orau i reoli'r wiwer lwyd gan ffafrio'r wiwer goch yw ffafrio'r bele goed. Mae'r goch ysgafn wedi ei addasu'n well i osgoi'r bele "wiwer-ysol" na'r llwyd trymach. Ac mae'n dwyn **tystiolaeth o Iwerddon** i gefnogi ei theori.

Mae newid hinsawdd yn codi Gwlad yr Ia yn gorfforol - ac mi all hyn olygu mwy o ffrwydriadau folcanig

Wrth i'r pwysau rheu ysgafnu yn yr Arctic fel mae'r hinsawdd yn cynhesu, mae'r tir yn codi fel trampolin wedi ei ryddhau o bwysau. Darllenwch yr **adroddiad** a pharatowch am fwy o ddyddiau fel 15 Ebrill 2010.

Y ficer, y papur lleol a'r gwyfyn "prin"

Yn rhifyn 1 Mawrth 1888 fe ymddangosodd llith hir yn y *Tenby Observer* gan y Parch. Clennel Wilkinson, Is-lywydd y *Pembrokeshire Naturalists Field Club* ar effeithiau'r sychder mwyaf y ganrif honno. Mae'r llith yn ddiddorol ar sawl cyfrif, y sychder ei hun (gweler rhifyn gwanwyn 2015 o Natur Cymru), yn ail, meddyliwch am bapur newydd lleol heddiw (neu unrhyw bapur o ran hynny) yn cyhoeddi llith hirfaith dechnegol astrus o'r fath. Ac yn drydydd, yffaith mai offeiriad Anglicanaidd oedd Wilkinson, un o garfan o bobl a osododd seiliau cadarn y gwyddorau maes yn y cyfnod yng Nghymru a thu hwnt (beth bynnag a wnaethant o'u galwedigaeth broffesiynol). Mae'r llith hefyd yn ddiddorol am ei fod yn cyn-ddyddio oes y trap gwyfynnod trydannol, ac o'r herwydd efallai, cyfeiriai Wilkinson at wyfynod oedd yn "brin" iddo ef ond sydd yn gyffredin heddiw. Tybed ai o achos diffyg trapiau trydan sydd i gyfri am ganfyddiad Wilkinson, ynteu oedd melyn yr ynn yn llawer prinach yn ei oes ef. Dyma ddywedodd yn y llith am y gwyfyn "prin" hwn:

Mr John Carrington, the editor of the Entomologist, in a paper published in that journal about a year ago, gave certain hints

as to the best method of finding certain moths of the rarer kinds. Amongst these he mentioned Cirrhaidia xerampelina [=Atethmia centrago (centre-barred swallow)], an insect hitherto considered rare. This he had found in considerable quantities by looking for it during the fourth week in August. He searched the stems of fine ash trees about three feet above the ground, and the moth, a very beautiful orange coloured insect, was found sitting on the bark drying its wings, having just emerged from the chrysalis. Other naturalists acting upon this hint, in various parts of England found the moth in large numbers, and in many cases in localities where it had not before been noticed. I mention this to encourage our lepidopterists to search for it next August, between the 20th and 30th, in such places as the ash tree abounds, and I doubt not that we may be able to add this to our list of local insects."



Llun: y diweddar Bryan Jones, Llagamarch

Mi fydd rhaid chwilio ym mis Awst am hwn ar fonion y coed ynn.

Mwy am Pwllgoleulas

Yn ôl rhai o hen bentrefwyr Pwll Penmorfa, Pwllgloywlas yw enw cywir ar y lle. Rhyw **bwt bach am y tân ellyll** (*will o'the wisp*) ichi o'r Goleuad am 1875. Gyda llaw, enwau eraill arno yn y Gymraeg yw hudlewyrn, tân llwynog, cannwyll y gors, ac ellylldan.

Steffan ab Owain

Plaoedd o fuchod cwta

Nododd Olwen Evans ym **Mwletin 67** (Mwy am slefrod, tudalen 3) am bla o fuchod coch cwta ym mis Awst 1976 ym Mhrestatyn. Dyma gadarhad gan Steve Roddick am yr un pla ym Mae Trearddur yr un pryd:

Bae Trearddur Awst 1976: [On] a day in August 1976. I recall I was a student, selling Ice Cream from a van in Trearddur Bay and on that day thousands of Ladybirds swarmed onto the beach, some landing on the sand, others into the water. They had the effect of sending the bathers running! The windows of my van were covered in the insects too. If only we had phone cameras in those days. Shortly after that, I heard that a similar event had taken place on the south coast of England, and it was reported in the daily papers. [Ion 2015]

Ysgwn i pa fath o fuwch gota oedden nhw.

Ar flaen y gad ymhliith yr adar

Cuckoo Near the Firing Line Corporal T. H. Davies, of Deri, who is in France, writing under date of the 6th inst., says :—"We have had a warm time of it throughout Easter, and are glad of a spell for a few days. The little rest we had was in supports behind the firing line. When we arrived here (after a leave) we hardly knew the place, it was so changed from the winter months. Honey suckle, lilac, and wild roses are all beginning to bloom, and the hops are starting to climb the wires. During a heavy shelling early Good Friday morning [21 April] I both heard and saw the cuckoo within 20 yards of the firing lines also that night. I heard the nightingale, and the different birds were very busy through it all, some hatching their eggs and others rebuilding their nests. Here and there amongst them would come crashing down a massive oak or elm tree in full foliage. What a contrast to the dead and the dying being carried through the communication trench which runs along the same wood..

Llais Llafur 20 Mai 1916

O dan y chwydd wydr

Mae Gwyn Williams wedi prynu camera newydd, sy'n tynnu lluniau agos iawn.

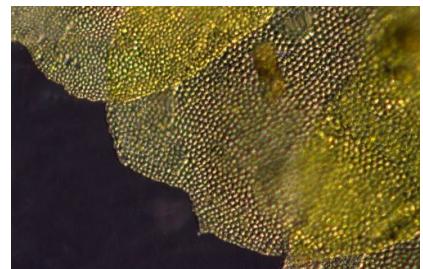
"Dyma olwg fanwl ar sorus y farchredynen (chwth)- o Ryd y Gaseg, Rhuthun", meddai Gwyn.

(Ystyrr **sorws** yw clwstwr o

sporangia neu ffuriannau sydd yn cynnwys sborau mewn rhedynnau a ffyngau)

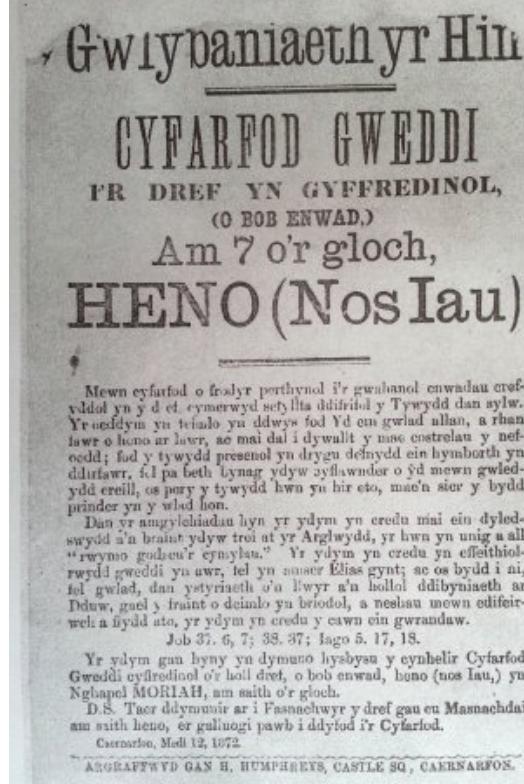


a dyma lun (de) yn dangos celloedd math o lysieuyn yr afu - hefyd o Ryd y Gaseg ger Rhuthun.



Cyhoeddir Bwletin Llên Natur gan Gymdeithas Edward Llwyd (Rhif Elusen: 1126027).
Mae Prosiect Llên Natur ar Facebook, Twitter, ac ar You Tube
Cysylltwch â ni trwy llennatur@yahoo.co.uk

Gwlybanaeth yr Hin 1872



Gwlybanaeth yr Hin: hysbyseb am gyfarfod gweddi, i weddö am law, Caernarfon, 12 Medi, 1872, oherwydd cynhaef eithriadol o wlyb.

Bulletin Caernarvonshire Record Office, No. 6 (1973)

Dyma rai o gofnodion yr haf hwnnw o'r Tywyddiadur:

10 Awst 1872: Hynod y fath gawod yd a wnaith y boreu **nis gwelais y fath lif ar yr hiol hon er's blynnydau lawer**. Chwythu yn enbyd ir S. West a chawodyd westio pryd a chydar nos a sychu peth.

14 Awst 1872: Llad gwair gwaen o dan Park yr Ellis isaf, ac yn Parc Brimestone - John Jenkins, pris [Gelli Fawr] yma - nid yw'r **waenydd fawr o werth eleni**.

Dyddiadur D. Edward Evans, Parsele, St Edrens, Gog. Penfro

18 Awst 1872 (Yr Iseldiroedd): *There was harness racing yesterday for the exhibition, but the illuminations & the fireworks were put off because of the bad weather, so it's just as well you didn't stay on to see them*

Ronald de Leeuw (1997) The Letters of Vincent Van Gogh (Penguin Books)

Monday August 26th As it was raining hard this morning the Minor and I expected a flood down the river so we accordingly walked up to the Big Pool and fished it without success and as the weather cleared up we walked home and took Jack and the Phaeton to Pont Issa and when we got there, a beautiful water was coming down. Dyddiadur "Sporting Diary" CEM Edwards Dolserau

27 Awst 1872: *Gorphen torri ceirch Park Mawr; yna myned i Rwyomo Barlish Park Ellis Isaf, gorphen a'r tu isaf ir trensh 19eg das - Barlish da iawn yno - ac y mae hadau hynod o dda yno....*

Dyddiadur D. Edward Evans, Parsele, St Edrens, Gog. Penfro

28 Awst 1872: *[the beginning of the [marram] harvest was noted by Thomas Jones of Gwninger Farm in his diary thus, for example on August 28, 1872:] twmo môrasg [It is interesting to note that the cutting of the grass was earlier in some years, due probably to dry summers]*

Dyddiadur Thomas Jones, Gwninger (yn AAS&FC 1956)

Twydd sychu



Rhostryfan 11 Chwefror 2014: Bore arall llwydai, llonydd. Dim iws rhoi dillad i sychu ar y lein debyg - roeddynt yr un mor wlyb yn dod i mewn neithiwr [Chwefror 10ed] ag oeddan yn eu rhoi allan. Ffrind imi yn deud y byddai ei mham yn sbio os oedd y concrit o gwmpas yn sychu cyn rhoi'r dillad allan, toedd y ffaith bod y llechi yn sychu ddim yn ddigon o arwydd sychu. Olwen Evans

A dyma leithder yr awyr am yr wythnos honno yn ól gorsaf dywydd otomatig Ysgol Gynradd Llanrug . O edrych ar y data (saeth yn dangos gostyngiad yn y lleithder o 10-11 Chwefror) efallai y byddai wedi bod yn werth i Olwen rhoi ei dillad allan wedi'r cwbl?



Mwyalchod y mynydd yn gaeafu yn Nant Ffrancon

<http://webbirdnorthwales.blogspot.co.uk/2015/01/ring-ouzels.html>

ac yn swydd Wiclo, Iwerddon, 1918: ON January 14th, 1918, a Ring-Ouzel (*Turdus t. torquatus*) was observed eating the berries of a Cotoneaster frigida at Mullagh Grange Con., co. Wicklow. The bird was shot and proved to be a female in excellent condition. W. J. WILLIAMS.

[Dywed Ussher (Birds of Ireland, p. 8s): "Thompson and Kinahan have mentioned irregular occurrences in winter, and other instances of this have been known since, but such are decidedly rare." Thompson (Nat. Hist. of Ireland, I., p. 152) gives no details, but says merely that this species has occasionally been met with in Ireland during winter. In Great Britain such occurrences are by no means rare, and J. E. Harting even goes so far as to propound the astonishing theory that the Ring-Ouzel is a resident with us! See Handbook of British Birds, 1st Edit., p. 12 ; 2nd Edit., p. 41. F. C. R. JOURDAIN.]