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Mensa India achieves Full National Mensa status

p5

what's in the mwj this month...

- congratulations to Mensa India for recently achieving Full National Mensa (FNM) status. See details of their growth on p5.
- read more on how our members and volunteers have kept Mensa strong during the pandemic on p3.
- on p6, Australian Mensan Steve Plowright explains how an understanding of neurodiversity can be the key to optimising the productivity and satisfaction of these workers.
- time's getting short for your entry into the MWJ International Poetry Competition! All the details are on p4.
- also on p4, we learn how Europe's giant LOFAR radio telescope has detected stars being born in tens of thousands of distant galaxies.
- on p7, we meet Paul Owen, 55, who has had a life filled with many exciting chapters. His latest adventures include joining American Mensa in 2019 and becoming an inventor of rare hybridized plants.
- on p8, Features Editor Inham Hassen asks Would a Green Environment help to Improve a Child's IQ?
- and on p9, new research led by investigators at Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) provides insights on why people with red hair exhibit altered sensitivity to certain kinds of pain.
- John Blinke brings us the latest science snippets on p10, while Therese's Teasers continue to baffle me on p12!

Happy reading!

Kate Nacard, Editor

The brain area with which we interpret the world

Usually, the different areas in the cerebrum take on a very specific function. For example, they process our movements or things we see or hear, i.e. direct physical information. However, some areas of the brain come into play when dealing with more advanced mental tasks. They process incoming information that has already been pre-processed and is thus already at an abstract level.

It was already known that the inferior parietal lobe (IPL) is one of these regions in the human brain. Nevertheless, it was unclear how this area is able to process such very different functions. In a large study, scientists from the Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences (MPI CBS) in Leipzig and McGill University in Montreal have helped to solve this question. According to their findings, the different parts of the IPL specialize in different cognitive functions - such as attention, language, and social cognition, with the last reflecting the ability for perspective taking. At the same time, these areas work together with many other brain regions in a process-specific way. When it comes to language comprehension, the anterior IPL in the left hemisphere of the brain becomes active. For attention, it is the anterior IPL in the right side of the brain. If, on the other hand, social skills are required, the posterior parts of the IPL in both hemispheres of the brain spring into action simultaneously. "Social cognition requires the most complex interpretation," explains Ole Numssen, first author of the underlying study, which has now been published in the journal *eLife*. "Therefore, the IPLs on both sides of the brain probably work together here."

Moreover, these individual subareas then cooperate with different regions of the rest of the brain. In the case of attention and language, each IPL subregion links primarily to areas on one side of the brain. With social skills, it's areas on both sides. Again, this shows that the more complex the task, the more intensive the interaction with other areas.

"Our results provide insight into the basic functioning of the human brain. We show how our brains dynamically adapt to changing requirements. To do this, it links specialized individual areas, such as the IPL, with other more general regions. The more demanding the tasks, the more intensively the individual areas interact with each other. This makes highly complex functions such as language or social skills possible," says Ole Numssen. "The IPL may ultimately be considered as one of the areas with which we interpret the world."

Even in great apes, Numssen says, brain regions that correspond to the IPL do not only process purely physical stimuli, but also more complex

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FROM THE EXCOMM

LaRae Bakerink

We are all grateful for the work of our volunteers who have helped keep Mensa social during these times when we cannot meet in person.

We realize it can be difficult, but it has also been an eye-opening experience attending worldwide events virtually. Many members who have never attended an in-person event have attended dozens of events across the globe.

Working virtually can be a challenge as well. But the ExComm has been diligent in our duties preparing for the upcoming additional International Board of Directors (IBD) meeting. Even though last year the IBD was held virtually over two weekends, we were unable to finish all of our business and we will have a mid-year meeting to catch up on those items.

We have been working on our Strategic Plan for the organization. This is to determine the focus and goals of the IBD as we move forward. Having this focus as we bring agenda items to the table will guide us in determining the best way to achieve our goals. We have also been reviewing the Bylaws and Actions Still in Effect (ASIEs) in order to streamline our governing articles and make them easier to view and understand. I'm grateful to the ExComm and the IBD for working through difficult situations to get through these difficult times in a virtual environment.

On a positive note, we appear to be looking towards the bright light at the end of the tunnel of this pandemic. As we begin to gather again, my hope is that we continue some of these virtual events that help keep us truly international.

As we move ahead, I am impatiently awaiting the ability to see those members who will be able to travel to the World Gathering in August. I realize there may be some members who are not be able to join us, but we are continuing with our plans for fun and festivities for those who will be able to attend.

American Mensa is excited and delighted to welcome our members from around the world to *Multifaceted Minds* at the end of August. With everything being "bigger in Texas", it will be a wonderful and engaging event.

LaRae Bakerink
Chair, American Mensa

Radio telescope reveals thousands of star-forming galaxies in early Universe

Europe's giant LOFAR radio telescope has detected stars being born in tens of thousands of distant galaxies with unprecedented precision, in a series of studies published recently.

Researchers could pick out supernova star explosions, collisions of galaxy clusters and active black holes, and the images capture drama billions of years ago in the early Universe - glinting galaxies, glowing with stars that have exploded into supernovas and blazing jets fired from black holes.

Using techniques that correspond to a very long exposure and with a field of view about 300 times the size of the full moon, scientists were able to make out galaxies like the Milky Way deep in the ancient Universe.

"The light from these galaxies has been travelling for billions of years to reach the Earth; this means that we see the galaxies as they were billions of years ago, back when they were forming most of their stars," said Philip Best, of Britain's University of Edinburgh, who led the telescope's deep survey in a press release.

The LOFAR telescope combines signals from a huge network of more than 70,000 individual antennas in countries from Ireland to Poland, linked by a high-speed fibre optic network.

They are able to observe very faint and low energy light, invisible to the human eye, that is created by ultra energetic particles travelling close to the speed of light.

Researchers said this allows them to study supernova star explosions, collisions of galaxy clusters and active black holes, which accelerate these particles in shocks or jets.

By observing the same regions of sky over and over again and putting the data together to make a single very-long exposure image, the scientists were able to detect the radio glow of stars exploding.

The most distant detected objects were from when the Universe was only a billion years old. It is now about 13.8 billion years old.

"When a galaxy forms stars, lots of stars explode at the same time, which accelerates very high-energy particles, and galaxies begin to radiate," said Cyril Tasse, an astronomer at the Paris Observatory and one of the authors of the research, published in a series of papers in the journal *Astronomy & Astrophysics.*

Around 3 billion years after the Big Bang, he said "it really is fireworks" in the young galaxies, with a "peak of star formation and black hole activity".

The telescope focused on a wide stretch of the Northern Hemisphere sky, with the equivalent of an exposure time 10 times longer than the one used in the creation of its first cosmic map in 2019.

"This gives much finer results, like a photo taken in darkness where the longer your exposure, the more things you can distinguish," Tasse explained. The deep images are produced by combining signals from the telescope's thousands of antennas, incorporating more than four petabytes of raw data - equivalent to about one million DVDs.

https://phys.org

MWJ INTERNATIONAL POETRY COMPETITION 2021

Members are invited to submit their original poems to the editor, mwjeditor@mensa.org, by August 1, 2021.

Poems are to be previously unpublished and no longer than 30 lines in length. The theme for the competition is ***Reflection.*** All entries must be in English and following the judges' decision, no correspondence will be entered into.

By submitting an entry (maximum of one entry) into the competition, members understand that their poem may be published in the *Mensa World Journal* or in any other National Mensa journal at the editors' discretion. The author will, of course, be acknowledged.

As all entrants will be checked for current membership, your entry will be invalid if you don't include your country of membership and membership number with your entry.

Mensa India achieves Full National Status on March 9, 2021...

Mensa India was started in Calcutta by a young student, Amitananda Das, in 1972. As it spread within India it was adopted by Jnana Prabodhini (Awakener of Knowledge) founded by Dr. V.V. Pendse, a prominent Psychologist.

Under the steady guiding hand of Jnana Prabodhini, Mensa India grew and consolidated its base in Western India and then spread across India. By 1998 we had six chapters. During our growth years, Dr K.C. Schroff, a prominent industrialist, provided much-needed funding and infrastructure for our growth.

We now have 1,700+ members in chapters across all major metros and also organized into geographical zones. Our 'corporate' governance structure, full range of digital and print internal communication, digital records and automation have been in place for some years now.

However, the main stumbling block for obtaining Full National Mensa (FNM) status was the legal requirement to bring our incorporation documents into sync with the Mensa International Constitution. This was finally done with the help of many people from Mensa International and here we finally are!

The number of people who have helped us over the years are too numerous to mention, but Bibiana Balanyi, Michael Feenan and Dan Burg deserve special thanks.

In addition to our many tireless volunteers, who essentially do a thankless job of keeping the organization running, special mention must go to our two Past Presidents Nirav Sanghavi and Kishore Asthana, our President Elect Imtiaz Saigara and Krishnan Iyer our Chief Editor.

While we enjoy our monthly meetings and various other social and fun activities, all of us are proud to be Indian Mensans especially because of our two special projects for the identification and nurturing of underprivileged gifted children.

They are Tribal Mensa (https://www.tribalmensa.org/) and Project Dhruv (https://www.mensaprojectdhruv.in/). Through these projects, we have identified, nurtured and mentored thousands of underprivileged gifted children across western and northern India. We will be expanding these projects throughout the country over time.

Our experienced Tribal Mensa and Dhruv teams will be delighted to share their experience in starting and implementing such projects with any national Mensa that would like to try similar programs in their country. The impact of our work will be evident from the words of two of the underprivileged children mentored by these programs (they are not native English speakers). *(See box at right)*

With the newfound energy that comes with becoming a Full National Mensa, our team hopes to bring the magic of Mensa to people of India across all economic levels.

Gowri Shanker, President.

" I BELIEVE IN MAGIC BECAUSE OF MENSA INDIA" This is the title of a blog by a girl who is now in college, majoring in Mathematics. She plans to do her PhD in Mathematics. Magic indeed!

Another underprivileged young boy wrote that for him, Mensa stands for:

M = Motivational mentors who are always with us
E = Encourages me to do what I want to be in my life
N = Never be negative if we fail in any competition. They let me know the reasons of failure so that I can work on that.
S = Sympathetic towards us during financial need.
A = All Mensans are like my family who always stand with me all the time.

Neurodiversity and technical work

Author Steve Plowright is an IT Forensic Examiner and a member of Australian Mensa.

In 2019, the 2nd edition of Steve's book Workplace Neurodiversity was released. Below, he explains why he penned the book (originally titled Asperger Awareness) in 2011.

I wrote the book as a manual for managers of technical teams in order to encourage an awareness of some common characteristics of many technical workers, and how these could be both a source of value as well as potential difficulty for managers. An understanding of neurodiversity can be the key to optimising the productivity and satisfaction of these workers.

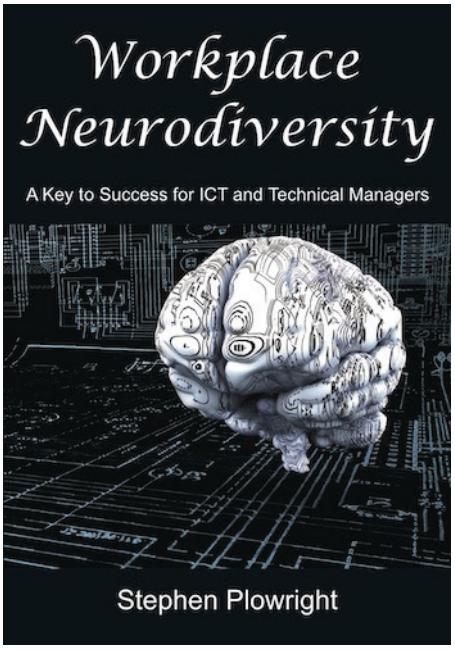
For almost a decade, the term 'Neurodiversity' elicited blank stares from HR and management. Then, in the last couple of years it has suddenly become all the rage. I have been fortunate to be involved in implementing the first steps in neurodiversity in our company.

Starting at the beginning, we concentrated on the recruitment process. Many with AS (Asperger Syndrome or Autism Spectrum) characteristics do not do well in the traditional job interview. We advertised for AS-assessed applicants, and staged activities to focus on their skills. We hired several candidates, who became productive and happy, many after years of rejection and settling for work well below their abilities.

Fortunately, the use of pop-psychology personality testing in recruitment (eg Myers-Briggs, Big Five) is now becoming recognised as amounting to blatant discrimination against the neurodivergent, and is falling out of favour. However, the HR mindset is still focused on disability and making "reasonable accommodations". This seems to me not far from tokenism, almost providing a sheltered workshop to prove that we are enlightened. It is a bit like requiring a person in a wheelchair to provide a medical certificate in order to get personal ramps installed. Disability is as much a product of the environment as it is of individual differences. By having wheelchair-friendly buildings, those in wheelchairs do not need to feel that they are getting special treatment.

After 40 years in the technical workforce, I am convinced, as are many researchers and colleagues, that technical folk like me tend to benefit from some AS characteristics, and folk with these traits tend to be attracted to technical work. I have known many with AS assessments, and many more who could have obtained them. Most, however, chose not to disclose it to their work.

If we are to really understand and practise neurodiversity, we need to



recognise that there are already many neurodivergent people, particularly in technical roles. It is far preferable not to need to consider special treatment if we can just provide an AS-friendly workplace, just as we have done for wheelchair users.

A major part of the problem is the failure of middle management to recognise that most technical workers are enthusiastic, hyper-focused, and driven by their interest in the technical work. The other side of the coin is that any incidental non-technical work is perceived as a frustrating distraction. In an attempted false economy, admin help is often removed from technical teams, and a steady increase in non-technical tasks ends up taking up more than half of their day. The result is demor-

(continued on p11)

MEMBER PROFILE

by Susan Jensen

Paul Owen, 55, has had a life filled with many exciting chapters. His latest adventures include joining American Mensa in 2019 and becoming an inventor of rare hybridized plants.

Paul credits his parents, two open-minded social workers, for his *joie de vivre*. The youngest of six children, raised on the beaches of Florida, Paul was given a lot of freedom growing up. But when Paul was twelve, his father died and he began to get into trouble. At thirteen, his mother shipped him off to live a more structured life on his oldest sister's farm in Appalachia. He spent the next three years with Christie and her drill sergeant husband, where he learned a disciplined work ethic.

At age 16, he was accepted to the University of Florida where he pursued four courses of study over nine years: Music, English, Biology (especially genetics) and Pre-Med. He aspired to acquiring knowledge rather than degrees, and supported himself by working in sales.

In 1990, aged 25, he moved to Manhattan, taking a job as Ad Sales director for a periodical, *Metrosource*. In order to satisfy his itch to travel, he became a freelance travel writer, writing about his experiences backpacking across Europe and visiting over 50 US National and State parks. An excellent photographer, Paul provided all the photos for these articles. He was given interesting assignments, such as the six weeks he spent reviewing the Greek ferry system.

In 1993, Paul bought five acres in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania and completely restored the home and grounds. Designing new landscaping ignited an interest in perennial plants. Paul put a greenhouse on his property and began cultivating rare plants, utilizing his background in genetics to create new varieties. Within a few years, he held many patents on new perennials and was selling them wholesale to garden stores.

Anxious to expand into online marketing, he realized daylilies were tough enough to possibly endure the trauma of shipping. Paul began hybridizing daylilies into exotic, unusually-coloured plants that are highly sought after. After losing half his daylily inventory the first winter, Paul decided to move to a warmer climate.

He moved to Polkville, NC in August 2005, and built his "dream garden" on a scenic property. He has since created more than 250 dazzling daylily cultivars. One of his latest hybrids is named in honour of his many Mensan friends, "Herd O' Nerds." You can see photos on www.slightlydifferentnursery.com

Paul's six acre garden has been ranked the #1 AHS Daylily Display Garden since 2014. Paul lives with his partner of 24 years, Dave, and Paul's still very active 91-year-old mother on these beautiful grounds.He rents out the grounds for special events.

Paul was a great help and fun addition at his local Charlotte Blue Ridge Mensa Regional Gathering 2019, and looks forward to participating in more Mensa events when the pandemic is over.

SJ

Would a Green Environment help to Improve a Child's IQ?

by Inham Hassen

Korean researchers say yes, but with a twist!

When I look out of the window in my London apartment, the only things I see are slow-moving red buses, tall brown buildings and groups of people who walk to or from the nearby train station. The only "greens" I see, are strategically-placed pots of plants next to a nearby building and its faded green roof. Would any of this have an impact on my IQ?

What made us Mensa-material, has been subject to many debates and a vast amount of research. Researchers have determined various causes that can impact one's IQ. From what might seem unusual to things that might appear obvious are all being studied.

Recently, a study carried out by a team of multidisciplinary researchers from Seoul National University in South Korea and the University of Pittsburgh in USA, has identified yet another factor that would impact an individual's IQ.

Ample evidence is available on the positive association between residential greenness and improved cognitive function in children. Would residential greenness have any impact on a child's IQ? And would there be any difference when the greenness was "built" rather than natural? These were the questions the researchers attempted to explore, when they commenced an investigation into the relationship between the IQ of 6-year-olds in Seoul, South Korea and the surrounding greenness.

They also expanded the research questions to include current greenness (which is the greenness of the environment when the child was 6 years old) and greenness during mothers' pregnancy. The team also analysed whether the effects differed when greenness was built, rather than natural.

189 mothers and their children from Seoul were chosen for the research. The mothers lived in Seoul during their prenatal period and the children too, lived in the same city at the age of 6. Movements in and out of the residence were accounted for. The team used high-tech satellite imagery to assess "greenness" of the neighbourhood where the participants lived. They also used the widely-accepted *Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children* for evaluating their IQ.

One may have easily guessed that living in a green neighbourhood would have a positive impact on a child's IQ. The team's findings confirmed this. Children who came from greener neighbourhoods demonstrated a higher IQ, irrespective of whether the exposure was prenatal or postnatal. But the stunning finding was that the association between the children's IQ and greenness was stronger for those who came from built greenness, providing evidence for the benefits of green built-environments.

Like many studies, this one too, is correlational. Correlation may not always imply causation and one can always argue that there may be other hidden factors that gave rise to the results. However, this finding does open opportunities for researchers from other parts of the world to gather further evidence to affirm or contradict the conclusion.

Source: Kyung-Shin Lee et al. (March 2021), 'Associations between Surrounding Residential Greenness and Intelligence Quotient in 6-Year-Old Children', Science of The Total Environment: 759

Why redheads may have different pain thresholds

New research led by investigators at Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) provides insights on why people with red hair exhibit altered sensitivity to certain kinds of pain. The findings are published in *Science Advances.*

In people with red hair (as in numerous other species of animals with red fur), the pigment-producing cells of the skin - called melanocytes - contain a variant form of the melanocortin 1 receptor. This receptor sits on the cell surface, and if it becomes activated by circulating hormones called melanocortins, it causes the melanocyte to switch from generating yellow/red melanin pigment to producing brown/black melanin pigment. Earlier work by David E. Fisher, MD, Ph.D., director of the Mass General Cancer Center's Melanoma Program and director of MGH's Cutaneous Biology Research Center, demonstrated that the inability of red-haired individuals to tan or darken their skin pigment is traced to inactive variants of this receptor.

To investigate the mechanisms behind different pain thresholds in red-haired individuals, Fisher and his colleagues studied a strain of red-haired mice that (as in humans) contains a variant that lacks melanocortin 1 receptor function and also exhibits higher pain thresholds.

The team found that loss of melanocortin 1 receptor function in the red-haired mice caused the animals' melanocytes to secrete lower levels of a molecule called POMC (proopiomelanocortin) that is subsequently cut into different hormones including one that sensitizes to pain and one that blocks pain. The presence of these hormones maintains a balance between opioid receptors that inhibit pain and melanocortin 4 receptors that enhance perception of pain.

In red-haired mice (and therefore, possibly humans), having both hormones at low levels would seemingly cancel each other out. However, the body also produces additional, non-melanocyte-related factors that activate opioid receptors involved in blocking pain. Therefore, the net effect of lower levels of the melanocyte-related hormones is more opioid signals, which elevates the threshold for pain.

"These findings describe the mechanistic basis behind earlier evidence suggesting varied pain thresholds in different pigmentation backgrounds," says Fisher. "Understanding this mechanism provides validation of this earlier evidence and a valuable recognition for medical personnel when caring for patients whose pain sensitivities may vary."

Fisher adds that the results suggest new ways to manipulate the body's natural processes that control pain perception - for example, by designing new medications that inhibit melanocortin 4 receptors involved in sensing pain.

"Our ongoing work is focused on elucidating how additional skin-derived signals regulate pain and opioid signalling," adds co-lead author Lajos V. Kemény, MD, Ph.D., a research fellow in Dermatology at MGH. "Understanding these pathways in depth may lead to the identification of novel pain-modulating strategies."

https://medicalxpress.com/news/2021-04-reveals-redheads-pain-thresholds.html

Writing for the MWJ

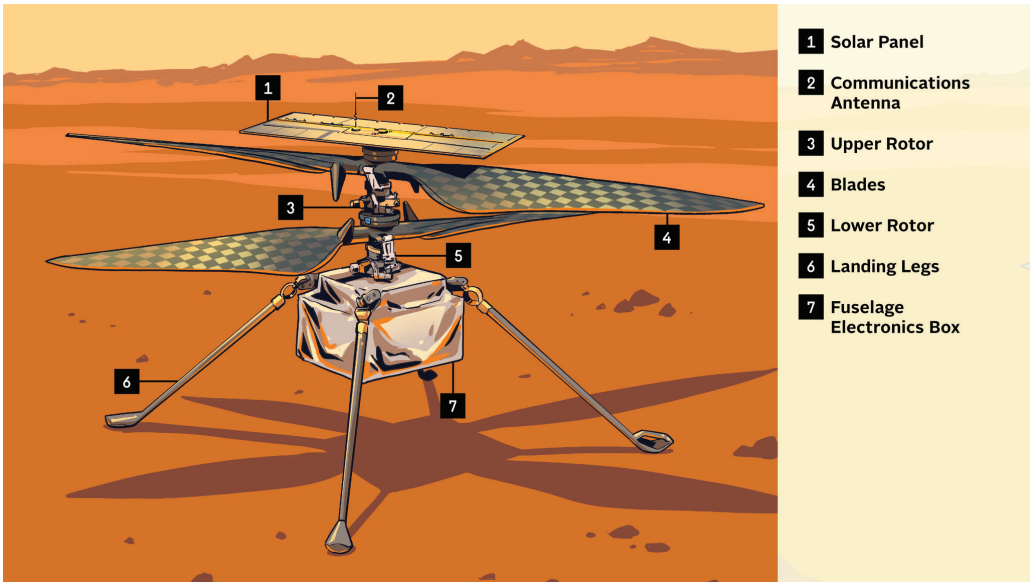
The *Mensa World Journal* is your magazine; by and large, most of the articles are written by Mensans - for Mensans - and the opportunity is there for you to be one of these authors.

Topics can cover reports of Mensa events you've attended, your achievements, unusual hobbies and interests, or your successes.

Please limit your article length to 600 words and send it to me at mwjeditor@mensa.org. Please also include a hi-res photo to accompany the article, your National Mensa and your membership number.

supplementally...

by John Blinke



Percy's Pet
New Scientist, February 20, 2021. P. 13. "First Helicopter on Another Planet Could Glow in the Dark." The new Martian rover has a companion: a solar-powered helicopter named "Ingenuity." It is a technology demonstration for future Mars landings. But, while proving the flight technology, the copter and rover will look at each other. This will certainly be useful if one of the vehicles gets into a fix. And as a vicarious space tourist, I am eager to watch both vehicles do their jobs from a little distance. We have already seen the rover from a camera on its flying crane delivery system. And, by the way, I had no idea the landing would raise so much Martian dust! It seems there is no cleaning staff on Mars.

Rex Forever
ScienceDaily, February 21, 2021. "Did Teenage 'Tyrants' Outcompete Other Dinosaurs?"
In the days of T-Rex, there were many large carnivores and only a few medium-sized monsters. That leaves a huge ecological gap for meat eaters. Researchers at the University of New Mexico and at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln think T-Rex alone filled most carnivore niches: juvenile Rexes were so good at being medium sized meat-eaters that other species were shut out. Adult Rexes, of course, were the great apex predators of all time.

Down At the Billabong
Australian Museum. "Fossils in Canowindra, NSW." https://australian.museum/learn/australia-over-time/fossils/sites/canowindra/
A billabong is a temporary lake that persists after a river changes course. In Devonian times 360 million years ago near Canawindra, Australia, a billabong dried up. It trapped thousands of fish, and then gently filled with silt. This sealed the unfortunate creatures in anoxic mud that was ideal for the creation of finely detailed fossils. There are armoured fish, lobe-finned fish, and air-breathing lungfish on the verge of abandoning the water for a life on land. The species "Canowindra grossi" is known from a single specimen found at the Canowindra site.

Old Genes
Nature news, February 17, 2021. "Million-Year-Old Mammoth Genomes Shatter Record for Oldest Ancient DNA."
Finding million-year-old DNA has been a holy grail for paleogeneticists. Scientists from the Swedish Museum of Natural History (SMNH) in Stockholm analyzed mammoth teeth excavated from Siberian permafrost and they found fragmented DNA on one tooth that might be 1.6 million years old. Although the DNA is fragmented, modern techniques are able to make sense of it. The previous record holder for ancient DNA was a 780,000-year-old horse bone. Researchers do not expect to ever recover DNA older than 2.6 million years because the planet was too warm for permafrost before then.
John Blinke

(continued from p6)

alising, with a loss of job satisfaction and productivity. This has been a common cause of talented staff leaving, even for lower pay, for work with a greater technical focus.

While we don't need to stereotype technical workers as socially awkward, etc, we can take into account that by making modest adjustments to their work conditions, those with AS traits can feel accepted, valued, and inspired to excel.

We have some way to go before we have established true diversity and reaped the benefits for business and society. I hope that *Workplace Neurodiversity* will make some small contribution along the way.

Steve Plowright

(continued from p2)

information. Throughout evolution, they seem to have always been responsible for processing increasingly complex content. However, parts of the IPL are unique to the human brain and are not found in great apes - a hint that this region has evolved in the course of evolution to enable key functions of human cognition.

The researchers from Leipzig and Montreal investigated such brain-behaviour correlations with the help of three tasks that the study participants had to solve while lying in the MRI scanner.

In the first task, they had to prove their understanding of language. To do this, they saw meaningful words such as "pigeon" and "house," but also words without meaning (known as pseudowords) such as "pulre," and had to decide whether it was a real word or not. A second task tested visual-spatial attention. For this task, they had to react to stimuli on one side of the screen, although they expected something to happen on the other side. The third task probed their ability for perspective taking using the so-called Sally Anne test. This is a comic strip consisting of four pictures in which two people interact with each other. A question in the end could only be answered correctly if the study participants were able to put themselves in the shoes of the respective persons.

sciencedaily.com March 26, 2021

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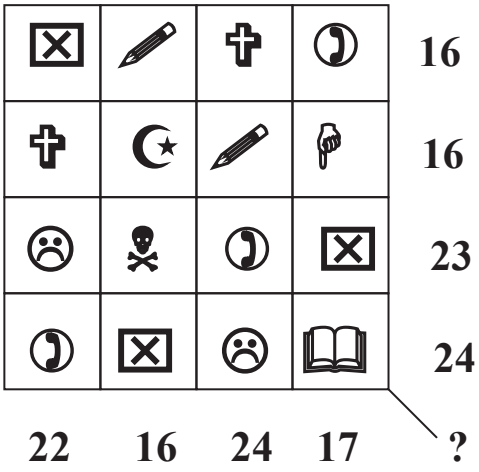
THERESE'S TEASERS

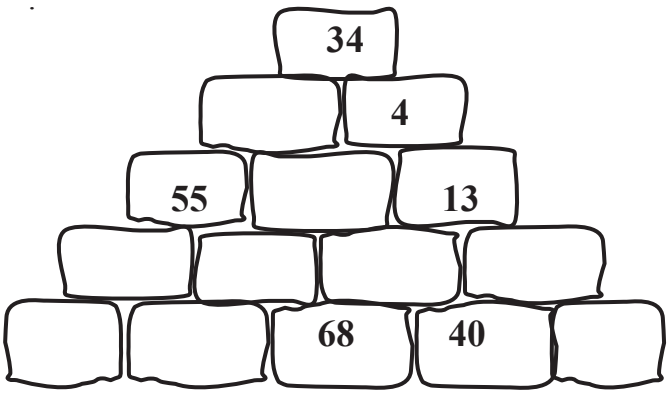
Cryptosum JUNE MWJ 2021

Each symbol represents a different digit from 1 to 9. The sum of the digits in each row and column is shown. Find the sum of the numbers along the diagonal line from the top left-hand corner.



Cairn

The number on each stone represents the difference between the numbers in the two stones on which it sits. There is a two-digit number in each of the bottom stones, using the digits 0-9 once each.



Rebus

The benefit of being an early bird:

C, S!

Animal Anagrams

Each solution consists of two anagrams:

a) Equine Coast
b) Naked grizzly
c) Canine Deity
d) Lupine current
e) Pierce night fliers

Cryptic animals

Each of these clues yields a single letter

- Midway
- Jumpstart
- Opening paragraph
- Airhead
- Heartbeats
- Last leg
- Youth centre
- Redhead
- Upstart!
- Married

Rearrange the letters to find two related animals. (6, 4)

Answers

Cryptosum: *20 (2 + 7 + 9 + 2)* ***Cairn:*** *13 79 68 40 25 .*
Rebus: *First come, first served!* ***Animal Anagrams:*** *Horse shore, Bare bear, Dog god, Wolf flow, Stab bats*
Cryptic Animal: *Jaguar; Puma*