

# The Prince Nymph

By Derek Young

*I believe this pattern, originally named "The Brown Forked Nymph" was developed by Don and Dick Olsen (from Minnesota, USA) in the 1930's but popularised by Doug Prince, to imitate a stone fly nymph or caddis.*



## Dressing

Hook	Size 10 to 18 wet fly/nymph hook.	Tail	2 x Brown Goose biots.
Weight	(Optional) fine lead wire to suit hook size.	Body	Peacock herl.
Thread	Black 6 or 8ought tying thread.(some use red as an additional trigger point).	Rib	Fine flat gold tinsel.
		Hackle/Collar	2 x turns Brown hen hackle.(Short fibres).
		Horns/wing	2x white goose biots (tied low over body).



### Step 1

Mount hook in vice (ping it) and catch on tying thread.



### Step 2

Wind tying thread down hook shank to bend, using touching turns and remove excess tying thread.



**Step 3**

Select 2 x thin brown goose biots (from near the top of quill)...



**Step 4**

...and catch them in above and slightly to near side of hook, with a couple of loose turns. (As you tighten up and wind the thread it should pull them over and into position, on top of hook shank).



**Step 5**

Pull down tightly on tying thread and wind thread up hook shank towards eye to bind down goose biots. Trim excess biots and take tying thread back down to tail.



**Step 6**

Catch in the flat gold tinsel...



**Step 7**

...and 3 to 6 peacock herls (depending on size of hook used) by their tips...



**Step 8**

...then bind them down on hook shank.



**Step 9**

Wind/wrap the peacock herl forward to eye, in touching turns, to produce a nice bushy body, trim excess, leaving a little space at the eye.

*Tip : Before this stage I normally apply a little varnish or super-glue to the thread body. This will adhere the peacock herl to hook shank to give a more durable body.*



**Step 10**

Wind the ribbing material forward in 4 to 5 open turns (in opposite direction to peacock herl) up to eye, secure and remove excess tinsel.



**Step 11**

Select a hen hackle (depending on hook size) remove basal fluff and tie it in by the stalk, with inside of feather facing fly.



**Step 12**

Remove waste stalk and bind it down.

*Tip : Put a whip finish at this stage to ensure feather is secure. Grip feather tip with hackle pliers, lifting it vertical, wet finger and thumb and stroke fibres rear-ward, wrapping 2 or 3 turns to create wet fly, swept back, collar. Secure and remove waste.*



**Step 13**

Select a pair of white goose biots (from the top of the quill)...



**Step 14**

...cross them and tie in as you did the tail biots. (It helps to hold them in place with your finger and thumb).



**Step 15**

If goose biots in correct position, secure in place and remove waste, whip finish over stubs to produce head.



**Step 16**

Remove tying thread and add a touch of varnish to wraps to complete the fly. (The finished fly).



**The other side**



**Bead head variant.**