Filler-gap dependencies involving a clause-initial filler constituent of some kind followed by a matching gap are an important feature of human languages. Wh-questions such as Welsh *Beth brynodd Gwyn* (‘What did Gwyn buy’) are a notable example. There are also certain cases where what looks like a filler differs in some way from the following gap. In the case of Welsh there is a mismatch between apparent filler and gap in nominal cleft sentences such as *Nhw welodd ddraig* (‘It was they that saw a dragon’). It can be argued, however, that the initial constituent is not a filler but one term of a hidden identity predication. There are various other complexities in cleft sentences. There is one word, identity bod, which only allows a complement which is a gap. There are two cases where a deletion process conceals the identity of the initial constituent in a cleft sentence, making a Progressive Phrase look like a Verb Phrase and a Predicative Phrase look like an Adjective Phrase or a Noun Phrase. Finally, there are cases where bod has a special form when it has a gap as a dependent. Thus, a number of mechanisms are required to deal with the full set of facts.