specimens. The zygomatic breadth is close to the upper limit of variation in normal skulls (Table 1), hence the breadth — length index of the skull, expressed in the relation of breadth of brain-case to length of base, differs considerably in this species from values for control specimens.

Measurement of three angles was made in order to express numerically the inflection of the base of the skull: α — between the *praesphenoidale* and *basisphenoidale*, β — between *basisphenoidale* and *basioccipitale*, and γ — between the planes of *ossa parietalia* and *os frontale* — the values of which are given in table 1. All the above angles in the specimen discussed are far greater than in the control series of hares' skulls.

Incisura angularis mandibulae does not normally cover *bulla tympanica*, but in this particular specimen it half-covers it. The fact is also remarkable that *synchondrosis intersphenoidalis* and *s. sphenooccipitalis* form bony growths, although normally they do not ossify throughout the whole life of hares (Caboń-Raczyńska, 1964 c).

The case described here is undoubtedly a rare one and can only occur as a pathological fact. In the literature to which he had access the author did not find any description of a similar case, and the present one would appear to be completely isolated. The uneven ossification of cartilaginous growth might be due to the bones forming the base of the skull converging and fracturing, and as a result shortening of the brain-case, and also enlargement of the angle of inflection of *ossa parietalia* in relation to the plane of *os frontale*. The author assumes that such distinct changes in the structure of the skull might be caused by mechanical injury during birth, or in the early stage of postnatal development.

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A RUFOUS SPECIMEN OF *EPTESICUS SEROTINUS* (SCHREBER, 1774)

RUDY OKAZ *EPTESICUS SEROTINUS* (SCHREBER, 1774)

A specimen (coll. no. 30850, ♂, ad.) differing considerably as to its external appearance from the other bats of this species (specimens kept in a lightproof cabinet) was found among the series of *E. serotinus* in the collection of the Mammals Research Institute at Białowieża. It was captured in the European bison reserve on October 26th 1962. The author has often found this species when ringing bats, but encountered a specimen of this coloration for the first time.

The measurements of the body and skull in the specimen referred to were as follows: L — 70 mm, C — 52 mm, P — 12 mm, A — 16 mm, forearm — 52 mm, weight — 27.1 g, *Cb.* — 20.5 mm. Use was made of the

Ostwald plates in defining the colour of the fur (Streller & Ostwald, 1939), while the names of the various colours were also given in accordance with Ridgway's scale (1912), after Zimmermann (1952).

For purposes of comparison the colour of the fur in a control specimen of average coloration was defined. Each of the definitions of colours are given below. Rufous specimen: back — ends of hairs — ne 3 (Clay colour), base of hairs ng 3 (Tawny Olive), belly, hairs of one colour — ic 2 — (Dark Olive-Buff). Control specimen: back — ends of hairs — ni 3 — (Olive Brown), base of hairs — ni 4 (Olive Brown), belly — ends of hairs — ec 3 (Vinaceous Buff), base of hairs — lg 3 (Buffy Brown).

The fur on the back is similar in colour to that of *Eptesicus nilssoni* (Keyserling & Blasius, 1839). The most rufous parts are the head, sides of the body and coxal region. The colour of the fur on the ventral side is lighter in colour and more similar to the colour of this part of the body in *Nyctalus noctula* (Schreber, 1774), but differs as to length of the hairs, which are markedly longer in the specimen under discussion.

Krzanowski (1959) described a tawny specimen of *Plecotus auritus* Linnaeus, 1758, but the yellow colour applied only to the alar membranes and parts of the ears, since the fur was of normal colour.

The colour of the alar membranes and ears in the specimen described does not differ from the normal dark brown. The shape of the concha and *tragus* and dimensions of the body and skull do not differ from the typical characters given for *E. serotinus*.

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A CASE OF BILATERAL TRAUMATIC REGENERATION OF THE *OSSIS INTERMAXILLARES* IN THE RED DEER (*CERVUS ELAPHUS* LINNAEUS, 1758)

PRZYPADEK OBUSTRONNEJ REGENERACJI TRAUMATYCZNEJ KOŚCI MIĘDZYSZCZĘKOWYCH U JELENIA, *CERVUS ELAPHUS* LINNAEUS, 1758

During an inspection of the osteological collections in the Mammals Research Institute at Białowieża a skull of *Cervus elaphus* Linnaeus, 1758 (coll. no. 551, ♂, ad.) was encountered which had come from the Leśna Forest Administration District of the Białowieża Primaeval Forest.

The massiveness of the antlers is a remarkable feature of the appearance of the skull. The right antler has five branches, and the left four. The age of the animal was defined on the basis of the state of conservation of the skull sutures (Mystkowska, 1964) and the degree of wear of the teeth (Raesfeld, 1957) as approximately 10—11 years. The intermaxillaria