

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)

PRZYPADK 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

are twisted to the right in the sagittal plane of the skull, and downwards in the frontal plane. Both intermaxillaria are fractured halfway along the *procc. palatini*, forming a pseudo-articulation in the place where the bone is fractured. *Procc. nasales ossis intermaxillares* are also fractured halfway along their length, but the place in which the bone has knit in the form of sutures is clearly visible.

The junction of the right *proc. nasalis ossis intermaxillaris* with *os maxillare* is visible in the form of a distinct suture, while the sutural junction of the left *processus nasalis* in the lower part exhibits distinct thickening in the place where it fuses with *os maxillare*. The left *os maxillare*, which is crushed in one place has a hole, the edges of which are in the stage of closing over.

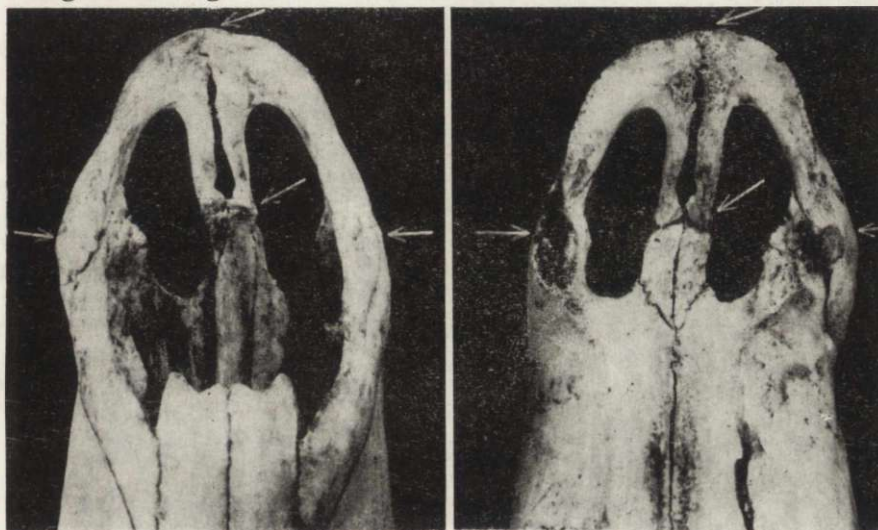


Fig. 1. Anterior part of the skull of *Cervus elaphus* L. Arrows indicate the bony growths and mobile connection of *procc. palatini ossis intermaxillares*.

The right socket of the canine tooth is distinct, while the left is almost completely absent. There is no *fissura incisiva on corpora ossis intermaxillares* in the place where they are connected by a suture.

The changes described in the skull form evidence of the force of the injury which caused them and which might have taken place during fights between males in the mating season. The formation of a pseudo-articulation between the parts of *procc. palatini ossis intermaxillares*, which is undoubtedly connected with the somewhat kinetic character of the splanchnocranium in *Ruminantia*, is remarkable.

#### REFERENCES

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