

or even earlier, always flying in full sunlight. I myself doubt if these flights are indeed so regular, as in such case there would most certainly be more data concerning them in the literature. It sometimes happens that bats hunt during the daytime in the summer as well as when the weather during the preceding nights was bad (Van Gelder & Woodrow, 1952). Winter daytime flights also take place, caused by thirst (Vesey-Fitzgerald, l.c.) or by unfavourable changes of temperature in the hiding-place (Ryberg, l.c.).

It appears from the data given by Eisentraut (1937), Praeger (1928) and Schreitmüller (1941) that it is often difficult to determine the cause of the flights. The observations described above cannot be classed in any of the categories given. If the cause of this daytime appearance of bats was the cold October nights, there would be far more observations of this kind. Considering the commonness of this species at Puławy (Krzanowski, 1956) it would be possible to see many more specimens at one time rather than one single individual.

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UNUSUAL SUMMER HIDING-PLACE OF BATS
NIEZWYKŁE LETNIE KRYJÓWKI NIETOPERZY

Bats living in moderate climates leave their underground hiding-places in the spring and move, for the period of their active life, to warm hiding-places in lofts, in tree holes, etc. Of the Polish species the sole, and only partial, exceptions to this are *Myotis myotis* Borkh. and *Rhinolophus hipposideros* Schreb. The discovery of two further species of bats (*Myotis dasycneme* Boie and *Myotis mystacinus* Leisler) on July 17th 1957 in cold underground hiding-places is worthy of record.

In July 1957, 7 males of *M. dasycneme* Boie were found in a sewer

running 0,5 m. below ground level. This sewer is so small that only a child on all fours could get inside it. It is dry and several pipes run along the bottom.

The only record of the occurrence of bats in underground sewers (in the winter!) is that given by Goehring (1954).

During this same period I found 5 adult females of *M. mystacinus* (Leisler) with their young in a cellar, which is even more interesting, as the females require far better thermal conditions than the males. One of the young bats was still flying round feebly.

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INTERESTING TAWNY SPECIMEN OF THE LONG-EARED BAT
(*PLECOTUS AURITUS* L.)

CIEKAWY FLAWISTYCZNY OSOBNIK GACKA
(*PLECOTUS AURITUS* L.)

On 15th March 1956 in the underground passages of the so-called „Lower Garden” of the Institute of Agriculture at Pulawy I found a female long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus* L.) distinguished by the light-yellow colour of almost the entire wing area, the whole uropatagium and part of the ears. This colour formed a sharp contrast to the few small isolated spots of normal dark colour on the membrane. The colour of the pelage was normal.

With the exception of this one individual I never encountered a bat of abnormal colouring, although I have had in my hands, or seen, nearly 14,000 specimens belonging to all of the 17 Polish species.

Descriptions of colour anomalies occur seldom in literature, and I have not found a description of an anomaly identical with the above. The case relatively most similar to this is the anomaly in a certain specimen of *Eptesicus fuscus* (Beauvois) described by Trapido and Crowe (1942). In that case, however, the membranes were of a different colour, while the pelage was lighter in colour than normal.

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