[0045] When the vehicle **1** is going to travel laterally rightward, the LEDs of the left blinker **29**L go on in the order of L**4**, L**3**, L**2**, L**1** from left to right, i.e., from the outer side toward the inner side, and subsequently the LEDs of the right blinker **29**R go on in the order of R**1**, R**2**, R**3**, R**4** from left to right, i.e., from the inner side toward the outer side. The LEDs having gone on go off in the same order in which these LEDs have gone on. Thus, as seen from the front side of the vehicle **1**, all the LEDs go on and then go off sequentially from right to left. Similarly, when the vehicle **1** is going to travel laterally leftward, the LEDs of the right blinker **29**R go on in the order of R**4**, R**3**, R**2**, R**1** from right to left, i.e., from the outer side toward the inner side, and subsequently the LEDs of the left blinker **29**L go on in the order of L**1**, L**2**, L**3**, L**4** from right to left, i.e., from the inner side toward the outer side. The LEDs having gone on go off in the same order in which these LEDs have gone on. Thus, as seen from the front side of the vehicle **1**, all the LEDs go on and then go off sequentially from left to right. (A second aspect of flashing of the blinkers (**29**).)

[0046] Thus, the aspect of flashing of the blinkers **29** when the vehicle **1** is going to travel laterally is different from that when the vehicle **1** is going to turn, and shows a direction. It is therefore possible to let the drivers of other vehicles or pedestrians around the vehicle **1** know about a lateral travel the vehicle **1** is going to perform and the direction thereof, and to allow them to recognize the situation as such.

[0047] When the selection switch **28** is pushed to cause the vehicle **1** to rotate on the spot, the right front wheel **3**FR and the left rear wheel **3**RL are rotated 45 degrees leftward, while the left front wheel **3**FL and the right rear wheel **3**RR are rotated 45 degrees rightward. The example being described here is an example in which all the four wheels are disposed at regular intervals on a circumference of a predetermined radius. This state is schematically shown in FIG. **6**. When all the wheels **3**FL, **3**FR, **3**RL, **3**RR on the circumference are driven in the same direction in this state, the vehicle **1** rotates rightward or leftward around a vertical axis Lo passing through a central portion of the vehicle body **2**. The steering angle in this case can be regarded as the second steering angle in this embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0048] When the vehicle **1** is going to perform such a so-called on-the-spot rotation, the LEDs of the right blinker **29**R and the LEDs of the left blinker **29**L go on and then go off at the same time sequentially from the inner side toward the outer side in the vehicle width direction. Or conversely, these LEDs go on and then go off sequentially from the outer side toward the inner side in the vehicle width direction. In the case of an on-the-spot rotation, the vehicle **1** does not move in any of the forward, backward, leftward and rightward directions, so that a form of display that allows for recognition of a direction need not be used. (The second aspect of flashing of the blinkers (**29**).)

[0049] Thus, the aspect of flashing of the blinkers **29** when the vehicle **1** is going to perform an on-the-spot rotation is different from that when the vehicle **1** is going to turn or that for showing a hazard state. It is therefore possible to let the drivers of other vehicles or pedestrians around the vehicle **1** know that the vehicle **1** is going to rotate on the spot, and to allow them to recognize the situation as such.

[0050] Moreover, when the selection switch **28** is rotated an angle smaller than 90 degrees from the neutral position to cause the vehicle **1** to travel obliquely, the four front and rear wheels **3**FL, **3**FR, **3**RL, **3**RR are rotated rightward or leftward according to the direction and the angle specified by the selection switch **28**. This state is schematically shown in FIG. **7**. When all the wheels **3**FL, **3**FR, **3**RL, **3**RR are driven in the same direction in this state, the vehicle **1** travels straight in the direction that the wheels **3**FL, **3**FR, **3**RL, **3**RR face. When this oblique travel is a rightward oblique travel, the two outer LEDs (R**3**, R**4**) of the right blinker **29**R and the two inner LEDs (L**1**, L**2**) of the left blinker **29**L flash, with the order of flashing being from left to right. When this oblique travel is a leftward oblique travel, the two outer LEDs (L**3**, L**4**) of the left blinker **29**L and the two inner LEDs (R**1**, R**2**) of the right blinker **29**R flash, with the order of flashing being from right to left. (The second aspect of flashing of the blinkers (**29**).) The steering angle in this case can be regarded as the first steering angle in this embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0051] Thus, the aspect of flashing of the blinkers **29** when the vehicle **1** is going to travel obliquely is different from that when the vehicle **1** is going to turn, and shows a direction. It is therefore possible to let the drivers of other vehicles or pedestrians around the vehicle **1** know about an oblique travel the vehicle **1** is going to perform and the direction thereof, and to allow them to recognize the situation as such.

[0052] The indication unit in this embodiment of the present disclosure is not limited to the configuration using the blinkers **29**. Another example of the indication unit is schematically shown in FIG. **8**. The example shown here is an example of a configuration in which the direction of the wheel **3** is used to indicate that the wheel **3** is steered to a large angle and that therefore the vehicle **1** is going to perform a special travel, such as a lateral travel. Specifically, an LED lamp **31** as a light emitter that emits visible light is mounted inside the wheelhouse **22**. The LED lamp **31** is configured to go on or flash when a rightward or leftward lateral travel or an oblique travel is selected by the selection switch **28**, or when the rotation angle around the central axis L, i.e., the steering angle, of the wheel **3** becomes equal to or larger than a predetermined angle that is set in advance. The LED lamps **31** for all the four wheels may emit visible light to the wheels **3** by going on or flashing, or only the LED lamps **31** for those wheels **3** that are located in the direction of travel of the vehicle **1** may do so. The form of light emission of the LED lamp **31**, such as the speed and the illuminance of flashing, may be different between the LED lamps **31** for the wheels **3** located on the front side in the direction of travel and the LED lamps **31** for the wheels **3** located on the rear side in the direction of travel. It is therefore possible to let the drivers of other vehicles or pedestrians around the vehicle **1** know that the vehicle **1** is going to travel laterally or obliquely or rotate on the spot by visually recognizing that the directions of the wheels **3** of the vehicle **1** are different from those in a normal travel.

[0053] When the vehicle **1** thus performs a so-called special travel, the wheel **3** may partially protrude from the wheelhouse **22**. Thus, another configuration may be adopted in which a detection unit, such as a touch sensor, that detects that the wheel **3** has partially protruded from the wheelhouse **22** is provided, and the indication unit, such as the blinkers **29** or the LED lamps **31**, is activated based on a signal from this detection unit.

[0054] The detection unit in this embodiment of the present disclosure is configured to output a signal upon detecting