by Webb, Minckley, and Craddock (1963). Data concerning food, reproduction, and populations were lacking.

As the turtle is ecologically and evolutionarily unique in the genus (Milstead 1969; Brown 1971), it seemed pertinent to investigate its ecology and compare this information with that of aquatic emydids and with the terrestrial *Terrapene*. This paper reports the results of a field study conducted on 87 days between December 1964 and November 1967. Heaviest concentration of work in México was in July and August 1965.

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Methods

T. coahuila were hand-collected and marked by notching the marginal scutes of the carapace. Movements were studied by capture and release. Points of capture were plotted on maps of the study area. Maps of individual marshes were prepared from field measurements obtained with a surveying transit. A total of 169 *T. coahuila* was marked; 36% of these were recaptured a total of 271 times. The following data were recorded for each individual captured: general weather conditions, cloacal and environmental temperatures, body measurements, presence of ectoparasites, injuries, and markings.

I examined 59 preserved specimens. Reproductive systems and digestive tracts of 48 specimens (14 males and 34 females) showed food habits and gonadal cycles in spring and summer. Reproductive systems only of seven females in autumn were inspected, for a total of 55 subadult or adult size individuals surveyed. Of these,