

TABLE 2. TESTIS SIZES OF 10 MATURE MALE *T. coahuila*.

Month	Mean Testis Diameter (mm)	Mean Weight of Both Testes (g)	Mean Volume of Both Testes (ml)
April (n=4)	6.4 (5.0-9.0) <sup>1</sup>	0.13 (0.05-0.31)	0.17 (0.09-0.30)
July (n=2)	6.2 (6.0-6.3)	0.11 (0.07-0.15)	0.13 (0.08-0.18)
August (n=4)	10.4 (5.0-17.1)	1.13 (0.09-2.94)	1.28 (0.10-3.40)

<sup>1</sup>Ranges in parentheses.

activity than in more northern turtles, spermatogenesis may be extended longer into the winter, as in Panamanian *Pseudemys scripta* (Moll and Legler 1971). If this occurs, *T. coahuila* has a spermatogenic cycle differing in extent from the known cycle of *Sternotherus odoratus* (Risley 1938), *Chrysemys picta* (Gibbons 1968c; Ernst 1971a), and the two U. S. species of *Terrapene* (Altland 1951; Legler 1960b). Comparative data are lacking for *T. carolina* populations of southeastern México and *T. nelsoni* of western México.

**SEXUAL MATURITY AND SEASONAL CHANGES IN FEMALES.**—Ovaries and oviducts of preserved female *T. coahuila* were removed and ovarian follicles, corpora lutea, and oviducal eggs were counted. Follicles greater than 1 mm in diameter were measured with vernier calipers. Ovaries and eggs were weighed after being trimmed of connective tissue and blotted with an absorbent paper towel. The condition and relative size of oviducts were noted.

Female *T. coahuila* with one or more ovarian follicles larger than 5 mm in diameter were considered mature, but size and color of the oviducts were also used to indicate sexual maturity, especially in postreproductive females that lacked enlarged ovarian follicles. In 28 of 30 mature females, the uterine portion of each oviduct was black. All oviducts in mature females were noticeably thickened, and had larger, more expanded ostia than those of immature females.

Carapace lengths of 30 mature females ranged from 90.7 to 147.5 mm, mean  $101.6 \pm 2.1$  mm. Based on this sample, 95% confidence limits indicate that carapace lengths of mature females in samples from the study area would be expected to fall between 97.3 and 105.9 mm.

The smallest mature female *T. o. ornata* found by Legler (1960b) had a plastron length of 107 mm; 47% of his sample were mature at a plastron length of 100 to 109 mm, most maturing when they had attained a plastron length between 120 and 129 mm. Males became sexually mature at a smaller size than females. In *T. coahuila* this situation is re-