



FIGURE 7.—Follicle size distribution in ovaries of 30 mature female *T. coahuila*. Percentages of total number of individuals that contained follicles in arbitrary 5 mm size groups are shown for each sample.

contained follicles in the 5–9 mm range, and 19% more had follicles between 10 and 14 mm. Follicles in the latter size range were preovulatory. Nearly twice as many females in spring contained at least two follicles greater than 5 mm in diameter, compared to summer females. Conversely, postreproductive July-August females had 26% more small follicles (1–4 mm) than did prereproductive April females. Enlarged follicles (>10 mm) present in April females probably would have matured and been ovulated later that month.

One female taken on 4 April 1966 with two ovarian follicles 15 and 17 mm in diameter was apparently on the verge of ovulation. These were the largest follicles found in any female. Yolks of two oviducal eggs examined had average diameters of 16 and 17 mm, indicating the probable size attained by ova just prior to ovulation. Judging from this individual, and from the large follicles in the ovaries of the other females in the spring sample, ovulation occurs as early as the first week in April but may be concentrated in the last half of April.

Several female *T. coahuila* with enlarged follicles were collected in late August. One, taken 23 August 1965, had follicles 5 and 7 mm in diameter, and another taken 30 August 1965 had three follicles measuring 5, 5, and 6 mm. On 24 August 1965 a female contained three enlarged follicles, two of which (11 and 12 mm) were approaching ovulatory size. Ovulation of the two largest ova in the last female might have occurred in mid-September and the smaller follicles in the first two females