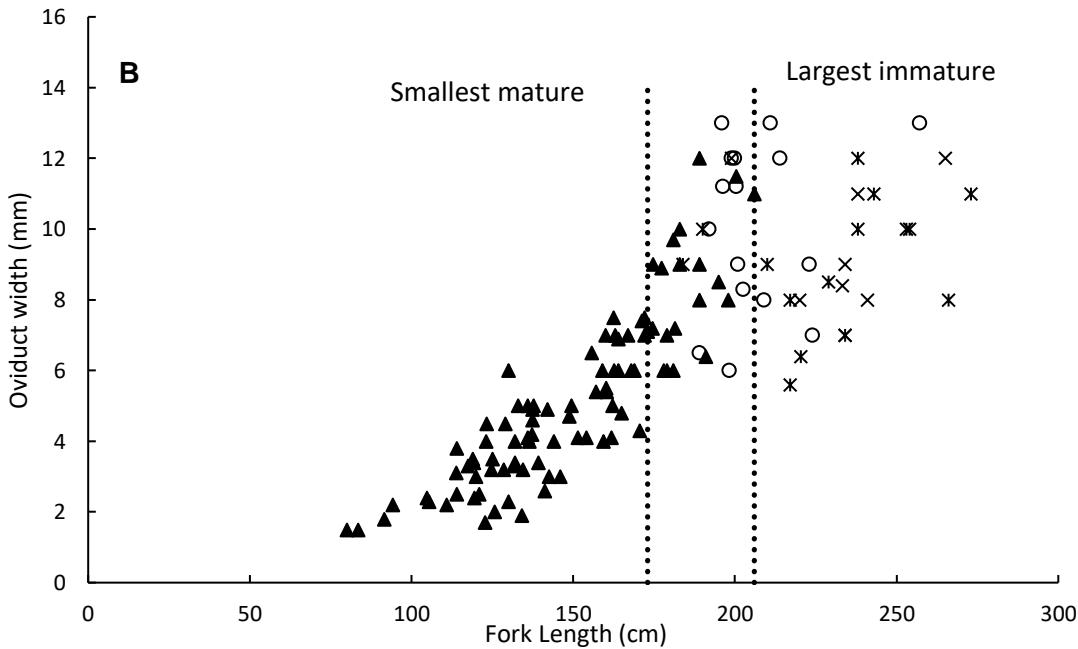
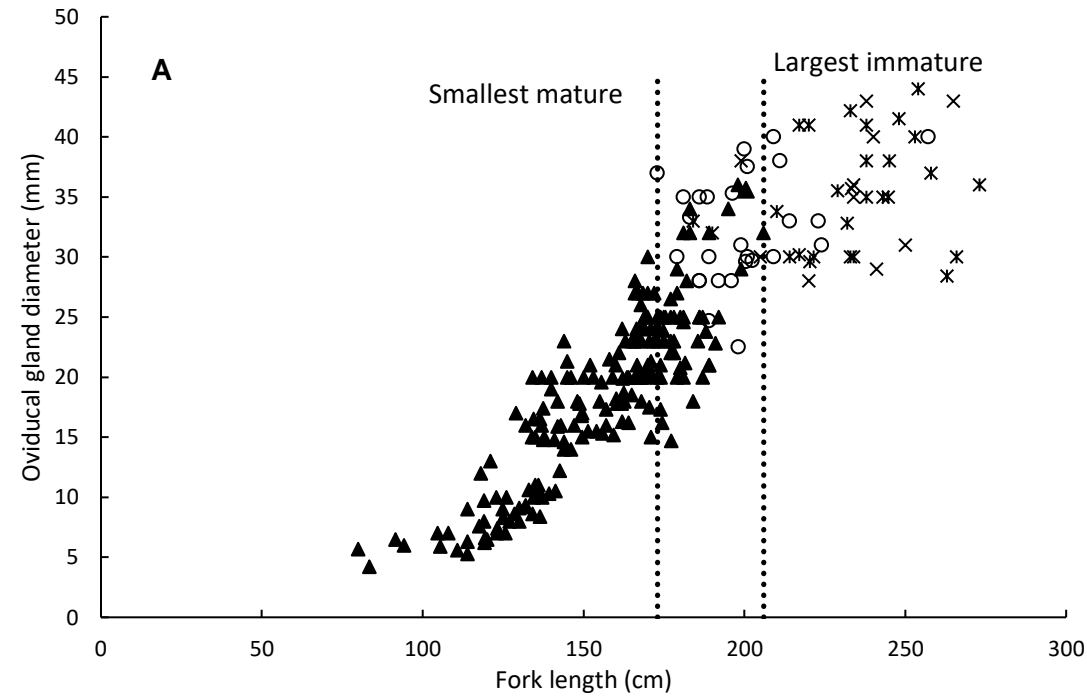
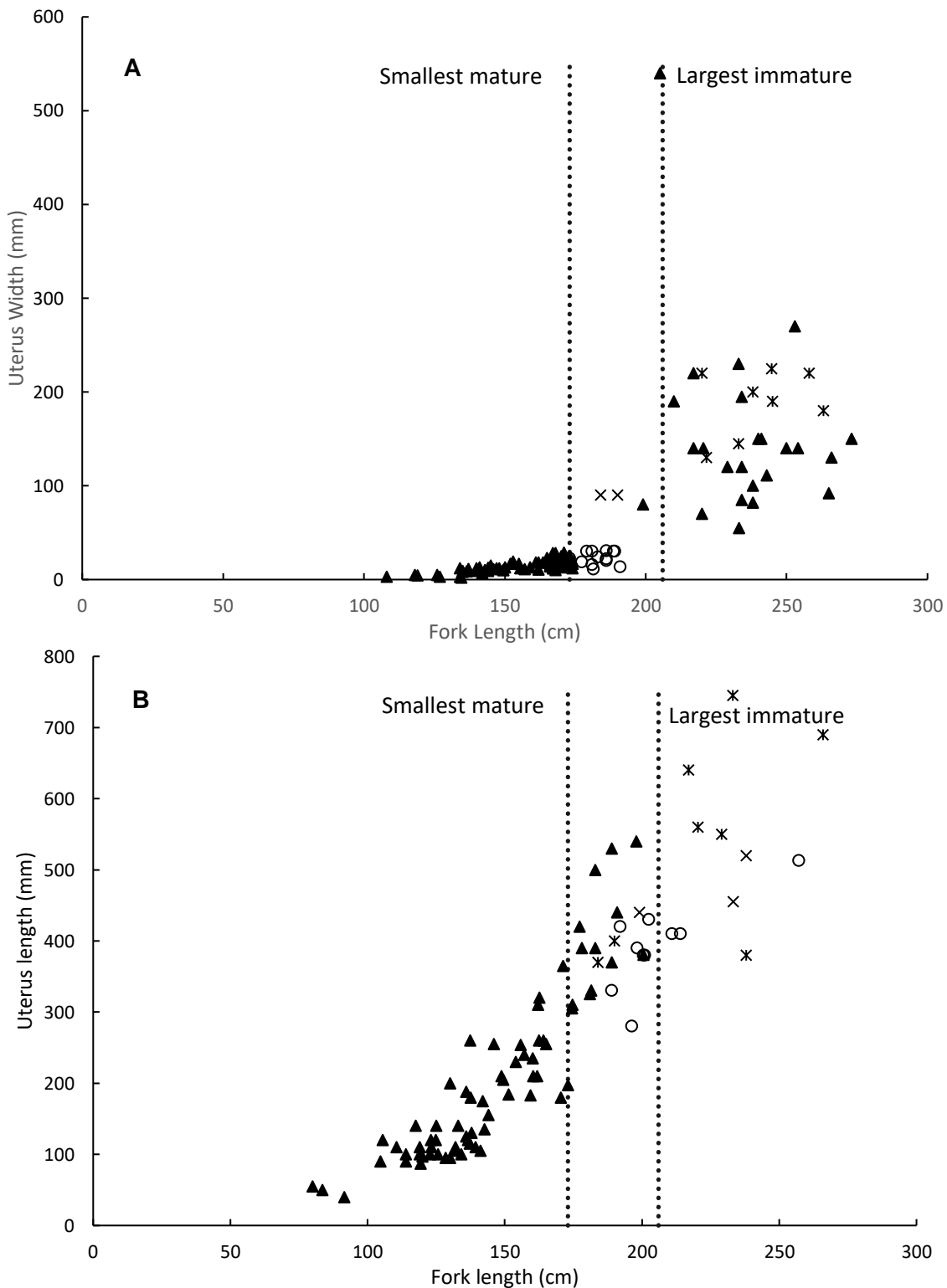


Supplementary Figure 1. Relationship of largest egg diameter (in millimeters) to fork length (in centimeters) of female blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*) caught along the northeastern coast of North America between New Jersey and the Flemish Cap in 1971–2016. Black triangles and open circles indicate specimens in the immature and mature stages, respectively. Symbols indicate further classification of mature females as gravid (*) or postpartum (×). The vertical dotted lines represent the lengths of the smallest mature and largest immature specimens.



Supplementary Figure 2. Relationships (A) of oviducal gland width (in millimeters) to fork length (in centimeters) and (B) of oviduct width (in millimeters) to fork length (in centimeters) of female blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*) caught along the northeastern coast of North America between New Jersey and the Flemish Cap in 1971–2016. Black triangles and open circles indicate specimens in the immature and mature stages, respectively. Symbols indicate further classification of mature females as gravid (*) or postpartum (×). The vertical dotted lines represent the lengths of the smallest mature and largest immature specimens.



Supplementary Figure 3. Relationships (A) of uterus width (in millimeters) to fork length (in centimeters) and (B) of uterus length (in millimeters) to fork length (in centimeters) of female blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*) caught along the northeastern coast of North America between New Jersey and the Flemish Cap in 1971–2016. Black triangles and open circles indicate specimens in the immature and mature stages, respectively. Symbols indicate further classification of mature females as gravid (*) or postpartum (x). The vertical dotted lines represent the lengths of the smallest mature and largest immature specimens.