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PHOENICOLACERTA LAEVIS (Lebanon Lizard). REPRODUCTION. *Phoenicolacerta laevis* is known from parts of Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, and Jordan (Uetz 2013. The Reptile Data base, <http://www.reptile-database.org>, accessed 15 January 2013). There are anecdotal reports on *P. laevis* reproduction consisting of clutch sizes of 2–6 eggs in Turkey (Baran and Ataturk 1998. Turkish Herpetofauna [Amphibians and Reptiles]. Publ. Bd. Minis. Environ, Ankara. 214 pp.) and 5–8 eggs in Jordan (Disi et al. 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main. 408 pp.). In Israel, there are two reports of 2–7 eggs (mean = 4.5) (Frankenberg and Werner 1992. Herpetol. J. 2:7–18) and 2–5 eggs deposited March through May (Bar and Haimovitch 2011. A Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Israel. Pazbar Ltd., Herzliya, Israel. 245 pp.). The purpose of this note is to provide additional information on reproduction of *P. laevis* from a histological examination of gonadal material from Israel.

A sample of 24 *P. laevis* was examined, consisting of 9 males (mean SVL = 62.2 mm ± 3.9 SD; range = 58–68 mm), 12 females (mean SVL = 62.6 mm ± 5.9 SD, range = 53–72 mm), 2 subadult females (mean SVL = 46.5 mm ± 2.1 SD; range = 45–48 mm) and 1 unsexed juvenile (SVL = 36 mm) collected 1949 to 1998 in Israel and deposited in the Zoological Museum of Tel Aviv University (TAUM), Tel Aviv, Israel by district: Haifa District: 4417, 12237, 13105, 13795; Northern District TAUM 1063, 1065, 1066, 1182–1184, 5374, 6176, 8622, 11458, 11459, 14375, 15484, 15761, 15764; Tel Aviv District: 1059, 2174, 4748, 5541, 16437.

TABLE 1. Monthly stages in the testicular cycle of 9 adult *Phoenicolacerta laevis* from Israel.

Month	N	Regressed	Spermiogenesis
March	2	0	2
April	2	0	2
May	2	0	2
August	1	1	0
November	2	0	2

TABLE 2. Monthly stages in the ovarian cycle of 12 adult *Phoenicolacerta laevis* from Israel.

Month	N	Quiescent	Early yolk deposition	Enlarged follicles > 4 mm	Oviductal eggs
March	2	0	1	0	1
April	1	1	0	0	0
May	1	0	0	1	0
June	1	0	0	0	1
July	3	0	1	1	1
September	2	1	0	0	1
November	1	1	0	0	0
December	1	1	0	0	0

A small slit was made in the left side of the abdomen and the left testis was removed from males and the left ovary was removed from females for histological examination. Enlarged ovarian follicles (> 4 mm) or oviductal eggs were counted *in situ*. No histology was performed on them. Removed gonads were embedded in paraffin. Sections were cut at 5 µm and stained by Harris' hematoxylin followed by eosin counterstain. Histology slides are deposited at TAUM.

Two stages were noted in the testicular cycle: 1) regressed = post breeding (seminiferous tubules contain spermatogonia and Sertoli cells); 2) spermiogenesis (seminiferous tubules lined by clusters of sperm or metamorphosing spermatids). Monthly stages in the testicular cycle are in Table 1. The smallest reproductively active male (spermiogenesis) measured 58 mm SVL (TAUM 2174) and was collected in April.

Four stages were noted in the ovarian cycle (Table 2); (1) quiescent, (no yolk deposition); (2) early yolk deposition (vitellogenic granules in the cytoplasm); (3) enlarged follicles (> 4 mm); (4) oviductal eggs. The smallest reproductively active female measured 53 mm (3 oviductal eggs) (TAUM 5374) and was collected in September. Two reproductively inactive females from November (SVL = 45 mm, TAUM 15764) and SVL = 48 mm, TAUM 15484) were considered as subadults. Another subadult of undetermined sex (SVL = 36 mm, TAUM 16437) was collected in September and may have been born earlier the same year. Mean clutch size for 5 females was 3.6 ± 1.1 SD, range = 2–5. There was no evidence (oviductal eggs and concomitant yolk deposition in the same female) to suggest *P. laevis* females produced multiple clutches in the same reproductive season. However, there is sufficient time for production of multiple clutches as reproductively active females were collected from March to September, excluding April (N = 1) and males produce sperm starting in November. Multiple egg clutches are produced by *P. laevis* in Jordan (Disi et al. *op. cit.*). Males of the congener *A. schmidti* in Saudi Arabia also exhibited spermiogenesis in November (Al-Johany and Spellerberg 1988. J. Arid. Environ. 15:197–207).

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PLESTIODON LAGUNENSIS (San Lucan Skink). REPRODUCTION. The biology of *Plestiodon lagunensis* is summarized in Beaman et al. (2004. Cat. Am. Amphib. Rept. 792:1–3). Here we report additional information on the timing of reproduction in *P. lagunensis*.

Specimens were examined from the San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM 66870, 68703–704, 68706) and the University of Arizona (UAZ 22977–986, 23386). Eight males (mean SVL = 49.8 mm ± 4.7 SD, range = 40–56 mm), 6 females (mean SVL = 50.0 mm ± 5.8 SD, range = 43–59 mm), and 1 neonate (SVL = 26 mm SVL) were examined. One gonad was removed for histological examination. Histological sections were removed and embedded in paraffin, cut at 5 µm, mounted on glass slides and stained by Harris' hematoxylin followed by eosin counterstain.

The only stage noted in the ovaries of *P. lagunensis* was quiescence in which no yolk deposition occurred in the follicles. The female samples were from June (N = 1), July (N = 5), and October (N = 1). Three stages of the testicular cycle were observed: 1) regressed (i.e., seminiferous tubules contain spermatogonia