

On 3 April 2011 at 1450 h, we saw a shrike fly past us with a lizard in its bill. It perched on an Adam's Tree (*Fouquieria diguetii*) at 1.55 m off the ground, on Santa Catalina Island, Gulf of California, Mexico (25.60536944°N, 110.7747917°W, datum WGS 84; elev. 13 m). As the bird settled, it pierced the iguana's dorsal skin with a thorn, leaving it hanging on the branch and still alive. As we approached, the shrike moved to another branch and then flew away. We removed the iguana and measured it after taking some photographs. The juvenile *D. catalinensis* measured 87 mm SVL and weighed 13 g. After the measurement the iguana was returned to the same branch as first positioned by the shrike. After we moved away several minutes later, the shrike came back and took the iguana elsewhere to continue consumption.

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GEKKO MONARCHUS (Warty House Gecko). BIFURCATION. *Gekko monarchus* is a large house gecko from Southeast Asia found primarily in southern Thailand, the Philippines, the Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, and Indonesia. It occupies forest edges as well as human habitations and has been known to nest communally, with over 50 eggs discovered in a single area (Das 2010. A Field Guide to the Reptiles of South-east Asia. New Holland Publishers, London. 376 pp.). Near an electric light on 1 August 2011 at 2330 h, we observed a small (~60 cm SVL) individual *G. monarchus* with a bifid tail on an interior support beam of a wooden longhouse structure near Batang Ai National Park in Sarawak, Borneo (1.159064°N, 111.925263°E). The tail was bifurcated for roughly 2 cm at the posterior end, with one tail tip roughly 0.5 cm longer than the other. Although we observed neither predation nor intraspecific agonistic interactions, many of the other individuals found on this and nearby structures were missing limbs or had regenerated or damaged tails.

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HELODERMA SUSPECTUM (Gila Monster). INJURY FROM NON-NATIVE SEED. The deserts of the southwestern U.S. have been invaded by a multitude of non-native species of grasses and noxious weeds. Their establishment has had significant ecological effects on the landscape, including increased fire regime, competition with native flora for water and growing space, as well as injurious effects on wildlife. Among these invasive species, Red Brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*) has established itself throughout much of the Sonoran Desert. In Arizona, Red Brome typically occurs in soils of low to mid-elevation regions (300–2843 m) in arid and semi-arid desert scrub. It has several modes of seed dispersal, including wind, caching by ants and rodents, and attaching to mobile organisms with the sharp, pointed florets that develop when it senesces (Esque and Schwalbe 2002. In B. Tellman [ed.], Invasive Exotic Species in the Sonoran Region, pp. 165–194. University of Arizona Press, Tucson, Arizona). The latter trait has been known to injure herbivorous animals that feed on it and predatory animals that forage in stands of it (McCrary and Bloom 1984. J. Wildl. Manag. 48:1005–1008;

Medica and Eckert 2007. Herpetol. Rev. 38:446–448). Here I present an observation of Red Brome having attached to a Gila Monster (*Heloderma suspectum suspectum*) in central Arizona, with obvious deleterious effects.

On 22 April 2011, at 1825 h, I (and another observer) encountered an adult *H. suspectum* as it walked in the open on a public trail in a canyon adjacent to Roosevelt Lake in Gila Co., Arizona, USA (33.69575°N, 111.18861°W, WGS 84). The trail was at the north end of the canyon at the base of an east-facing slope. Associated vegetation included Brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*), Ocotillo (*Fouquieria splendens*), Jojoba (*Simmondsia chinensis*), Flat-top Buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), palo verde (*Parkinsonia* sp.), Saguaro Cactus (*Cereus giganteus*), and Red Brome. As I approached the animal it became alert and assumed a defensive position. I observed a grass seed caught in the left eye, and upon capturing the animal for further examination, found that the grass seed was Red Brome. The sharp end of the floret was wedged in the anterior portion of the left eye and had caused severe inflammation, fluid drainage in the form of pus, and the eye partially swelling closed. I proceeded to remove the seed from its eye and released the lizard, after which it quickly retreated under a nearby Jojoba plant.

This incident demonstrates the potential injurious effects of Red Brome on native reptiles. Whether injury caused by Red Brome is a common occurrence in *H. suspectum* is unknown. However, similar instances have been documented in other large desert reptiles such as the (Mojave) Desert Tortoise (Medica and Eckert, *op. cit.*).

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HELODERMA SUSPECTUM (Gila Monster). DIET. *Heloderma suspectum* is a predatory lizard of the southwestern U.S. and adjacent northwestern Mexico that specializes in raiding the nests of lagomorphs, rodents, and ground-dwelling birds (reviewed by Beck 2005. Biology of Gila Monsters and Beaded Lizards. Univ. California Press, Los Angeles and Berkeley. 224 pp.). Though other reptiles have been recorded as prey items (Ortenburger and Ortenburger 1926. Proc. Oklahoma Acad. Sci. 6:101–121), predation on non-egg life stages is a somewhat uncommon occurrence in the literature. Additionally, hatchling birds and adult rodents are rarely seen in the dietary spectra of *H. suspectum* (Beck, *op. cit.*).

From 2004 to 2008 we conducted radio-telemetry on sympatric *H. suspectum*, *Crotalus cerberus*, *C. atrox*, and *C. molossus* at Tonto National Monument, Gila Co., Arizona, USA. The site is characterized by steep rocky slopes, bajadas, and dry washes with upland Sonoran desertscrub, with elevations ranging from 695–1230 m. We documented prey use through blunt dissection of scats opportunistically collected when an animal defecated (Quick et al. 2005. J. Herpetol. 39:304–307), as well as regurgitated meals.

Prey use was documented for three *H. suspectum* (two adults, one subadult) by scat analysis. Two scats were collected from two of the adults (one male, one female, both telemetered) and one scat was collected from the subadult (female, not telemetered). One occasion when the subadult female was recaptured,