

snakes, such as the tropical rattlesnake, *Crotalus durissus* (S. C. S. Belentani, unpubl. data) and lanceheads, *Bothrops* spp. (D. Queirolo, unpubl. data), although they are likely to be an occasional food item in most populations (less than 10% of the wolf scats have snake remains; Motta-Junior and Martins. 2002. In Levey et al. [eds.], Seed Dispersal and Frugivory: Ecology, Evolution and Conservation, pp. 291–303. CAB International, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, UK.); even so, *C. brachyurus* appears to be an efficient and regular snake predator in the Brazilian Cerrado.

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OXYRHOPUS GUIBEI (False Coral Snake). **PREDATION.** The False Coral Snake (*Oxyrhopus guibei*) is a common species in southeastern Brazil, and occurs in both forest edges and open areas. The only records of predation on *O. guibei* refer to the laughing falcon (*Herpetotheres cachinnans*) and the colubrid *Erythrolamprus aesculapii* (Sazima and Abe. 1991. Stud. Neotrop. Fauna Environ. 26:159–169). Here we report on a possible predation on *O. guibei* by the Maned-wolf (*Chrysocyon brachyurus*), the largest South American canid. On 26 April 2002, we found fresh *C. brachyurus* scat on an unpaved road crossing an area of pristine “campo sujo” (shrubby grassland; 22°12'30"S, 47°54'45"W, elev. 760 m) at Itirapina Ecological Station (IES), municipality of Brotas, São Paulo State, southeastern Brazil. The analysis of this scat revealed a fragment (125 mm) of a snake that included an intact tail. It was a young male *O. guibei* (400 mm, estimated SVL; TL was 105 mm).

Besides *O. guibei*, one species of coral snake (*Micrurus frontalis*) and two other supposed coral snake mimics (*O. rhombifer* and *Simophis rhinostoma*) occur in the area. Most predators at the IES seem to avoid snakes with coral snake color pattern (O. A. V. Marques, in prep.; F. Spina, unpubl. data), but *C. brachyurus* does not avoid them; *C. brachyurus* is known to consume venomous