

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.

The voucher specimen of *O. guibei* is deposited in the Museu de História Natural, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (ZUEC 2684). D. Zanchetta and the staff of Instituto Florestal allowed and facilitated our fieldwork at IES. Funded by FAPESP (00/12339-2; 00/01412-0; 99/05664-5). We thank L. Pizzatto for laboratory assistance and Gordon Schuett for suggestions. This is publication number 15 of the project “Ecology of the Cerrados of Itirapina.”

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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