Amphibia-Reptilia

Reproductive biology of the Sword Snake *Tomodon dorsatus* (Serpentes: Dipsadidae) in South Brazil: comparisons within the tribe Tachymenini

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Supplementary material

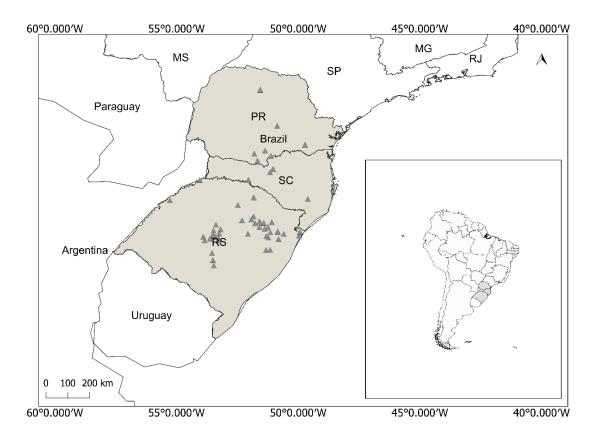


Figure S1. Map of the south region of Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná, and Santa Catarina States; gray area) showing the sampling localities of the distribution of *Tomodon dorsatus* (triangles).

Stages	Months of	
	occurrence	
I) Complete regression	May	
II) Early recrudescence: division of spermatogonia and primary	June–July	
spermatocytes		
III) Late recrudescence: primary spermatocytes and spermatids	July-September	
IV) Early spermiogenesis: spermatids in metamorphosis	October–January	
V) Spermiogenesis: mature spermatoza in the lumen	November- March	
VI) Early regression: decrease of the seminiferous epithelium	April– May	
Adapted from Goldberg and Parker, 1975.		

Table S1. Stages of the spermatogenic cycle of *Tomodon dorsatus* in South Brazil.

 Table S2. Stages of the SSK cycle of Tomodon dorsatus in South Brazil.

Stages	Months of occurrence
0) SSK not hypertrophied	February–April
1) SSK hypertrophied with a few granules	May–June
2) SSK cytoplasm full of secretory granules	July–September
3) SSK secretory granules apically in the cytoplasm	September–October
4) Maximum density of SSK secretory granules	November–January

Adapted from Krohmer, Martinez and Mason, 2004.

Table S3. Stages of the annual reproductive cycle of males *Tomodon dorsatus* in South

 Brazil.

	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Testes hypertrophy (volume)				
GSI increase				
Spermatogenesis				
Spermiogenesis				
Seminiferous tubule hypertrophy				
Leydig cell activity				
SSK hypertrophy				
SSK secretory peak				
Testicular regression				
Secondary vitellogenesis peak				
GSI increase				
Ovulation				
Mating				
UVJ sperm storage				
Pregnancy				
Neonates				

GSI, gonadosomatic index; SSK, sexual segment of the kidney; UVJ, utero-vaginal junction.

Shades area correspond to the season of activity.