

First record of *Trachycephalus typhonius* (Linnaeus, 1758) in the Brazilian Pampa biome

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Trachycephalus typhonius (Linnaeus, 1758), is a large-sized hyliid species, with a mean male snout–vent length (SVL) of 81 mm (Vaz-silva et al., 2020). It has a characteristic glandular skin responsible for the production of milky-like secretions with adhesive properties (Vitt and Caldwell, 2014), which has given rise to its common name in Portuguese, “perereca-leiteira”. *Trachycephalus typhonius* is widely distributed throughout South America, with records from Brazil, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname, Argentina, Bolivia, and Venezuela (IUCN SSC Amphibian Specialist Group, 2023; Frost, 2025). The species inhabits natural forested areas and grasslands, as well as anthropogenic environments such as crops and human dwellings (García Mata et al., 2020; IUCN SSC Amphibian Specialist Group, 2023).

Here we report the first record of *Trachycephalus typhonius* from the Brazilian Pampa biome, from where until now only *T. mesophaeus* was known (Verrastro et al., 2025). On 27 December 2025, using acoustic and visual surveys, we recorded approximately 10 calling males of *T. typhonius* in the municipality of São Borja (28.6459°S, 55.9820°W, elevation 90 m), western Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil. The locality is 4.65 km from the Uruguay River, the official border between Brazil and Argentina. This record represents an expansion of the known geographic distribution for the species in southern Brazil (Fig. 1). Among the published records

from Rio Grande do Sul state, the nearest known locality is approximately 109 km from that of the new record and is situated in the southern portion of the Atlantic Forest biome (Soares et al., 2012). In Argentina, the geographically closest historical record is located approximately 354.32 km from the present record (Kwet and Solé, 2008). Two voucher specimens were collected and deposited in the Coleção Herpetológica from the Universidade Federal de Santa Maria (ZUFMS 15035, SVL = 83.68 mm; ZUFMS 15036, SVL = 86.56 mm), under authorisation from the *Sistema de Autorização e Informação em Biodiversidade* (SISBIO/ICMBio; license no. 98827-1).

The individuals were found calling in a temporary pond, both perched on medium-sized shrubs, and floating directly on the water surface. The pond had irregular edges that were covered by small to medium-sized herbaceous and shrubby vegetation. The surrounding landscape was predominantly agricultural,

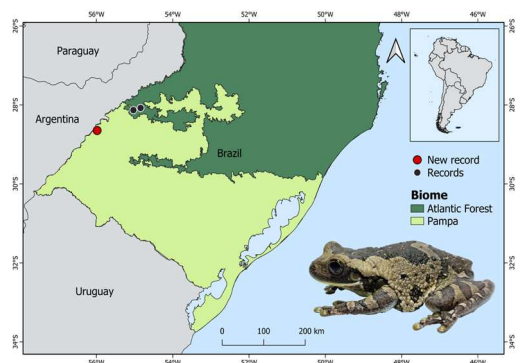


Figure 1. Map of the known distribution of the species in the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul, highlighting the new record (red circle) and previously known records (black circles, Soares et al., 2012). Dark green areas represent the Atlantic Forest biome, whereas light green areas correspond to the Brazilian Pampa biome. The photograph shows one of the specimens recorded at the new locality. Photo by Teilor C. Koscrevic.

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mainly soybean crops, while native shrubby-arboreal vegetation was restricted to remnant forest patches. Nine other anuran species were found in calling activity in the same pond: *Leptodactylus fuscus*, *L. gracilis*, *Odontophrynus asper*, *Physalaemus biligonigerus*, *P. riograndensis*, *Rhinella dorbignyi*, *Scinax fuscovarius*, *S. nasicus*, and *Scinax* sp.

This constitutes the first record of *Trachycephalus typhonius* for the Brazilian Pampa, increasing the total number of amphibian species known for the region to 64 (Andrade et al., 2023; Koscrevic et al., in press). In addition to expanding the known distribution of the species, the present record highlights the importance of western Rio Grande do Sul for the biodiversity of the Pampa biome. Despite being historically subsampled, this region connects southernmost Brazil to the Argentine and Uruguayan Pampa, playing a fundamental role as a biogeographic corridor and a zone of faunal exchange among the countries of the triple border region (Oyarzabal et al., 2019; Andrade et al., 2023).

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