## Smooth newt Lissotriton vulgaris preyed upon by European starling Sturnus vulgaris

MARIO I. SHIMBOV\* & STEVEN J. R. ALLAIN

Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Amphibian and Reptile Group

\*Corresponding author e-mail: shimbov21@gmail.com

he smooth newt *Lissotriton vulgaris* is a common European newt species growing to 11 cm, it is widespread in Great Britain (Speybroeck et al., 2016), and is well adapted to urban environments (Beebee & Griffiths, 2000). Adults breed in ponds in the springtime but both they and the metamorphs can be found in terrestrial habitats throughout the rest of the year. It is here that smooth newts may encounter a broad spectrum of terrestrial predators, including birds.

European starlings are opportunistic feeders and have developed an array of foraging techniques with a particular specialisation that involves 'prying' or 'open-bill probing', which is often used as a feeding technique in searching for invertebrate prey in grassland habitats (Cramp & Perrins, 1994; Feare, 1984). The species' wide geographical distribution, range of habitats, and adaptability of foraging techniques, suggests a diverse diet that includes berries, seeds, and fruits, along with arthropods from the subsoil or soil surface, and even vertebrates. Animal prey is collected mainly during the breeding season and fed to nestlings but is required throughout the year (Feare & McGinnity, 1986).

On 7 May 2021 at 12:30 h during a walk along Jesus Ditch, Cambridge (52° 12'40" N, 0° 07'29" E), a female starling was observed searching for food. At first, it was seen with what was assumed to be an earthworm in its bill but on closer inspection the prey item was seen to be a female smooth newt (Lissotriton vulgaris; Fig. 1). The starling spent some time trying to subdue the newt before ingesting it (BHS video, 2022).

European starlings have previously been reported to prey on amphibians, such as newts (Cramp & Perrins, 1994; Feare & Craif, 1999). However, the current observation provides the first definitive evidence of *S. vulgaris* preying upon *L. vulgaris*. There is also a record of the closely related spotless starling S. unicolor preying on western spadefoot toad Pelobates cultripes in south-western Europe (Martín & López, 1990).

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We thank Rhona Watson for sharing this observation and her video footage with us, and for giving us permission to use it in this natural history note.

## **REFERENCES**

Beebee, T.J.C. & Griffiths, R.A. (2000). Amphibians and Reptiles. London, HarperCollins. 270 pp.



Figure 1. A female European starling Sturnus vulgaris feeding on a female smooth newt Lissotriton vulgaris in Cambridge, **England** 

BHS video (2022). Predation of a smooth newt (Lissotriton vulgaris) by a starling (Sturnus vulgaris). https://youtu. be/oA7i4zVRukQ.

Cramp, S. & Perrins, C.M. (1994). The birds of the Western Palearctic. Volume 8: Crows to finches. Oxford, Oxford University Press. 906 pp.

Feare. C.J. (1984). The Starling. Oxford, Oxford University Press. 307 pp.

Feare, C.J. & McGinnity, N. (1986). The relative importance of invertebrates and barley in the diet of Starlings Sturnus vulgaris. Bird Study 33: 164–167.

Feare, C. & Craig, A. (1999). Starlings and Mynas. Princeton, New Jersey, Princeton University Press. 285 pp.

Martín, J. & López, P. (1990). Amphibians and reptiles as prey of birds in Southwestern Europe. Smithsonian Herpetological Information Service 82: 1-43.

Speybroeck, J., Beukema, W., Bok, B. & Van Der Voort, J. (2016). Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Britain and Europe. London, Bloomsbury Publishing. 432 pp.

Accepted: 30 May 2022