

## Evolution of Newts and Salamanders

Senda Reguera\*

Department of Environmental Conversation, Institute of Weill Cornell Medical College, Utica, USA

### DESCRIPTION

A generic name used to refer to several partially terrestrial salamander species. The family Salamandridae includes both newts and true salamanders. *Salamandridae* is a family of the partially terrestrial amphibians that can be commonly found as newts. They are divided into three main groups: true salamanders, newts, and non-newt species. The Salamandridae is a family of about 15 genera that includes over 50 species of newt. This article considers the group as a whole. It is a family of about 50 species of newts and 15 genera of true salamanders. This group is second only to the lungless salamanders in terms of worldwide diversity. These are characterized by moderately slim to robust-bodied forms with well-developed tail and limbs.

### EVOLUTION

They have rough skin and are usually not able to form an adult like body. In some genera, such as Asian *Cynops* and European *Pleurodeles*, larvae can turn into terrestrial juveniles and remain aquatic as adults. In North American newts, they can also turn into terrestrial juveniles known as efts. In some genera, the larvae transform into aquatic adults after being placed in the water. In the European newts and western North American newts, the larvae become terrestrial juveniles that remain aquatic as adults. There are also live-bearing species of the salamandrids, such as the Alpine Salamander and the Luschan's Salamander. These animals retain their eggs and produce miniature offspring. These animals also have live-bearing ovaries and eggs that they retain in their oviducts. Some of the species in the genus *Salamandridae* have poisonous skin secretions. These animals can also secrete poison when threatened. One particular species,

the Spanish ribbed newt, has a unique method of protecting its skin. Members of the *Salamandridae* are toxic and have glands or skin secretions that are designed to poison when threatened. Some aquatic species, such as the efts, secrete poison when threatened. The Spanish newt, for instance, uses sharp barbs to mark its territory when threatened. Predator avoidance, sexual dimorphism, and migratory behavior are traits that respond to the environment's broad sense. Newts have many unique features and therefore make fascinating model organisms. Predatory avoidance and sexual dimorphism are known to respond to the environment's broad sense. There was no evidence of dimorphism in the great crested newts due to the diverging traits between the sexes in terms of feeding niche specialization. The sexes also diverged in terms of traits related to male reproductive success and fecundity. There was no evidence of dimorphism in the feeding niche of great crested or smooth newts, as the sexes diverged in traits related to male reproductive success and fecundity.

### CONCLUSION

There are also live-producing species of salamandrids, such as the Salamander and the Alpine Salamander. These animals produce miniature offspring. Some of the species in the *Salamandridae* subclass have poisonous skin secretions. They can also secrete poison if threatened. Some of the animals in this group have poisonous skin secretions. They can also secrete poison if threatened. Predator avoidance, sexual dimorphism, and migratory behavior are traits that respond to the environment's broad sense. Newts have many unique features and therefore make fascinating model organisms.

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**Correspondence to:** Senda Reguera Department of Environmental Conversation, Institute of Weill Cornell Medical College, Utica, USA, E-mail: groceryanid13@cumuedu

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