

The Stasis in Fossil Record.

If the general theory of evolution or universal common ancestry were true we would expect significant change of animals over time displayed by the fossils; if we were creationists we would expect stasis (sameness or little change) over time. An evolutionary theory expects gradual change over time, with many transitions; creation models predict abrupt appearances with little to no transitional series linking them from common ancestors. What we find is stasis and abrupt appearances, with uniform gaps without links between the major phyla, in accordance with creation predictions. Specifically we will examine many examples of stasis, which is the rule, not the exception of the fossil record.

Comparing fossils from the dinosaur era to modern plants and animals we see similar anatomical features of all the major phyla and plant divisions, which is expected from creation predictions, but contrary to evolutionary one. Here are some examples that were observed via pictures of modern and fossils. *Andxw vv. Xcxxxxxxxxxx* are nearly identical, extremely similar and have not undergone significant change over the supposed time scales placed upon them by those supporting deep geological time and/or macro-Darwinian evolution. Even though there is no significant change, evolutionists have given the fossils of these modern animals different species and genre names, making it appear they are different, thus deceiving themselves and the public, without a shred of contrasting differences to justify the different names they have given them.

Here are many examples, which are far from exhaustive, in which the fossil looks similar or almost identical to modern forms, but have been given different species and genre names. Sea urchins, sea biscuits (*Holaster* vs *Spatagnus prupureus*), starfish (*Asteroidea* vs. *Asterias laevis*), crinoids (*Crinoidea* vs. *Eucrinnus liliformis*), Stalked Crinoids (*Isocrinnus australis*, *Metacrinnus cyaneus*), feathered stars (*Pterocoma pennata* vs. *Florometra erratissima*). All of these five-fold symmetry animals including the 5 major classes of chordates (starfish, brittle stars, sea urchins, sea cucumbers and sea lilies) have been found in dino (dinosaur) rock and look extremely similar today's form, yet have been given different names.

The same is true for crustaceans, shellfish, corals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and flowering trees. The aquatic arthropods have an exoskeleton, segmented bodies, jointed legs includes shrimp, lobster's, crayfish, crabs, prawns. Shrimp (*Antrimpos speciosus* vs. *Litopenaeus setiferus*) look indistinguishable, but have these different names, so do lobster's (*Homarus americanus* vs. *Eryma leptodactylina*) found with the famous *Archaeopteryx*. Also, spiny lobster (*Panulirus penicillatus* vs. *Palinurina longipes*, horseshoe crabs (*Mesolimulus walchi* vs. *Limulus Polyphemus*) and Prawns (*Mecochirus longimanus* vs. *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*), crayfish (*Procambrus clakii* vs. *Eryma*

leptodactylina) all found in Jurassic rock, and crabs found in dino rock in Tennessee, yet look virtually indistinguishable from modern forms of these animals, yet all considered different species and genres to suggest evolution, when no anatomical differences are there to justify, giving a false impression to the public.

The same is true of land arthropods (insects, spiders, scorpions, millipedes, centipedes, all like aquatic arthropods have segmented bodies exoskeleton and jointed legs. For example, dragonflies (*Urogonomphus giganteus* vs. *Pachydiplax longipennis*) damselflies (*Zygoptera furcata*, vs. *Pseudophlebia speciosa*), water bugs, water scorpions, woodwasps, beetles, scorpion-flies all have different names and look super similar. Mayflies have 3 tail cerci, segmented body and forward placed legs too look very similar yet have different names. So do crickets, cockroaches, butterflies and bees. In Dino rock, all major insect orders living today similar, then and now. This is true of Bivalve shellfish (2 symmetrical shells, includes scallops, oysters, clams, mussels). Snails which are shellfish with single coiled shell also look similar, found in dino rock and present with us today, yet given different names. Shellfish such as tusk shells, sea shells, lamp shells part of phylum Mollusca as well as worms, including earth, tubeworms, sponges and corals have similar looks, yet different names. Sponges (*Purispongia clarkei* vs. *Halyspongia aqueductus*), Hupback coral (*Cyathophylia vaugani* vs. *Cyclolites undulate*).

Bony fish part of vertebrates are no exception to this general rule. For example, dino sturgeon skull and Scute look the same as modern gulf sturgeon, yet have different species/genus names (*Acipenser albertensis* vs. *Acipenser oxyrinchus*). Coelacanths were considered index fossils to date certain rock layers since they supposed evolved at a certain time, until they were discovered alive and well in present forms, yet evolutionists still use these for index dating purposes. Nonetheless, they look the same as they do today and yet have different names (*Latimeria chalumnae*, vs *Coelacanthus pinnatus*). According to evolutionists Dr. Long "Coelacanths...quickly reach their modern form by the start of Mesozoic era, and have remained relatively unchanged ever since." Okay, so what's the basis for giving them different species, genus names to say they couldn't have reproduced, appearing more similar to a beagle and pug, which are the same species? Nothing, but evolutionary dogma. Dr. Long says of salmon and other bony fishes, "many of the bony fishes, things like salmon, the salmon forms, have gone through unaffected, and today they give us the bounty of some of the best food we can eat." In regards to lungfish he says, "fossils of Australian lungfish indicate that this species has remained unchanged in Australia for at least 100 million years..." Yet they have different names (*Neoceratodus forsteri* vs. *Saurodon periprion*). The museum in New Mexico says of Gars, "Gars haven't changed much during the last 100 million years. Their fossilized scales and bones, collected from Cretaceous -Eocene rocks in northwestern New Mexico, are difficult to distinguish from those of today's gars. These 'living fossils' still survive in lower Pecos River of southeastern New Mexico", the species are different (unidentified in fossils, but *Spatulata* for living forms). Bowfins irrespective of artistic drawings giving subjective colors and size of the tail spot would not be preserved in fossils, but focusing on fins and body shapes there is no significant changes from dino fossil to living ones, yet different names (*Amia calva* vs.

Kindleia fragosa). Eel and paddlefish, flounder lived during the dino era as well. Eel looks the same as fossils. Shallow seas fish like scads existed in dino rocks with dinos like Troodon and look very similar to modern scad, yet different names (Leptolepis dubia vs. Selaroides leptolepis). Same is true of herring, gissu, orange roughy, milk and ladyfish, as well as sardines. Cartilaginous fish have skeletons made of cartilage rather than bone, include sharks and rays. Angle sharks look the same in dino and modern forms yet are given different species names (Squatina alifera vs. Squatina californica), so does Shovel-nose rays look indistinguishable yet have different names (Belemnoobatis sismondai vs. Rhinobatos productus). Yet, Cestracion zittelii presented in Carnegie Museum of Natural History looked dissimilar to modern Port Jackson shark, until one realizes that the museum displayed the fossil upside down, but computer analysis reveals that it was a match, similarities again became apparent, proving little to no change over the years. The goblin shark tooth looks like an exact form from fossil to modern, different names also assigned by evolutionists, trying to make it appear modern species weren't around during dino times.

According to evolutionary theory new types of fish evolved, so you get bigger and better fish, thus sharks and rays should have changed over time, but with the cartilaginous fish there are no appreciable differences, so where is the evolutionary predicted change? Jawless fish including lampreys and gaff fish, the last class of fishes living today too are unchanged. Dr. Long, an evolutionist says, "The modern lamprey and hagfish have fossil records spanning back to the Carboniferous Period, remaining almost unchanged." Yet these fishes are supposedly older than the other fishes, supposed to evolve into cartilaginous sharks and rays, which evolved into bony fish. If they are predecessor then all these fish they should be extinct in keeping with survival of fittest. Yet modern forms appear in Dino rocks, virtually unchanged.

Amphibians including frogs and salamanders, and salamanders have no appreciable differences except the names of course. Turns out Darasaurus found in Jurassic rock thought to be exotic actually is extremely similar to modern hellbenders, showing these 2 seemingly different species are much alive, with no appreciable difference, thus Kaarus type is also alive and well similar to ancient type, with no appreciable evolutionary change. Dr. Robert Carroll, curator of vertebrate paleontology at Redpath Museum in Montreal drew a dino fossil from that was very similar to a modern frog, indicating that frogs too lived at time of dinos and looked similar to today's frog. "During the Mesozoic Era, the age of the dinosaurs, there were many animals that would be recognizable by people today. They would have been soft-shelled turtles, garfish, swimming around that that time, lizards, frogs, salamanders, all very similar to forms we see today" (Dr. Breithaupt, director of University of Wyoming Geological Museum).

Modern dino era alligator skulls look comparable to modern alligator skulls showing no changes, agreeing with creation over evolution predictions. Yet they too have different genus and species names (alligator mississippiensis vs. *Albertochampsia inagstoni*). Crocodile skull of dino fossil is comparable to the head of modern crocodiles as well when we analyze them. A dino Gavial with an exquisite name *Steneosaurus bollensis* from Jurassic period too is comparable to modern Gavial skull form *Gavialis gangeticus*, showing that the dino eral Gavial is like the modern one, with no appreciable difference. So, crocks, alligators and Gavials were found in dino eras and remain unchanged into our modern era, which is stasis, an expectation of creation and not of general theory of evolution.

What about snakes and lizards? It was thought they belong to a different era than a dinosaur? Well, sorry, no cigar, fossils of boa constrictors were found with dinos and are on display in Milwaukee County Museum and when placed next to a picture of modern boa constrictors they look the same, especially when you ignore the colors artistically placed upon them in museums since fossils don't provide colors. Lizards are thought of by some as modern reptiles and dinos as ancient ones, yet lizards have been found with dinos as well, and look extremely similar, but were assigned different genus and species name (*Polyglyphanodon sternbergeri* vs. *Iguana iguana*) based upon the so called wideness and sharpness of the teeth, but when you compare them there seems to be little difference in the teeth to make that distinction of different type of animal. Comparing ground lizards shows they are extremely similar when comparing number and length of toes, ribs, width of tail, vertebrae, etc. yet they too have different taxonomic names (*Homeosaurus maxmiliani* vs. *sphenodon punctatus*). This fossil lizard was found where *Archaeopteryx* was found. Comparing the elongated ribs, tail, humerus, radius/ulna, phalanges from fossil gliding lizards to modern ones shows little has changed, except their names (*Icarosaurus siefkeri* vs. *Draco volans*).

In conclusion, stasis is the rule of thumb, where the only main difference is the names given to the animals. This is an agreement to creation predictions, but contradicts the evolutionary thesis, which is to show major changes by the different types of animals. GTE advocates can make whatever excuse they want, but at the end of the day, the fossil record is not supportive of their thesis, but it is to the creation paradigm in which basic kinds were created distinct, and have adaptability genetic capability within limits. Basic kinds have truly maintained their basic overall morphological patterns, as the creation model claims, where things reproduce after their own kind. As such, the biblical worldview is substantiated by the fossil evidence. Therefore, it is a confirmation that it is what it claims to be, the inspired Word of God. As such, the gospel message is necessary for salvation of a soul and the real answer to human dilemmas, the biggest which is man's sin, which caused death in the first place, but Jesus's substitutionary atoning death in our place, allows us to escape the 2nd death of eternal damnation, so we can have eternal life through the forgiveness of sins God provides, by the blood of Christ. If we by faith receive this gift of salvation, God will save us and make us his child. We will never evolve to make a better world or person, but God transforms us innerly by regeneration making us ripe

for the kingdom of God and heaven. “For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord” (Romans 6:23).

For more info Read *The Grand Experiment* by Carl Werner, the source for this post.