

LUNGFISH TEETH NEVER CHANGE, according to *Nature* Vol 411, p548, 31 May, 2001. Lungfish grow new teeth continually, but old ones are never shed. Adult lungfish therefore have many rows of teeth on the roof of their mouth and lower jaw - an arrangement unique to lungfish. Robert Reiz (University of Toronto) and Moya Smith (Dental Institute, Kings College London) who studied living and fossil lungfish teeth, were surprised to find they are the same even though Reiz and Smith believe they are "separated by 360 million years of evolution."

*ED. COM. Teeth are not the only distinctive identical features in fossil and living lungfish. For this reason lungfish are also described as living fossils, i.e. they have undergone no evolution from the time lungfish first fossilised up to the present, no matter how many years separate fossil and living specimens.*

FIRST AUSSIE WALKER FOUND claims Australian researcher who discovered the oldest land crawling millipede in the Southern Hemisphere. Dr Greg Edgecombe (Senior Researcher, Australian Museum) has found his "fossil first" at a site near Yass, north of Australia's national capital, Canberra. The 400 million year old millipede was about 14 cm long and 5 cm wide covered with a hard case along its back.<sup>5</sup>

*ED. COM. Millipedes are still here, and join the ever increasing number of creatures known as living fossils - creatures that have not changed from their first appearance on earth to the present.*



COCKROACHES, HORSESHOE CRABS, CROCODILES AND GINKO TREES cause evolutionists to shake their heads (*New Scientist*, 23<sup>rd</sup> October 1999, pp36-39). According to evolutionist dating, cockroaches have been around for 250 million years, horseshoe crabs for 200 million years, crocodiles 140 million and ginko trees 125 million years. They are creatures that have not changed since they first appeared in the fossil record.

*ED.COM. To the previous list, we can add Coelacanth, Tuatara lizards, Nautilus and Lingula shells, Bryzoans, the fish-like Amphioxus, Tassel Ferns and a host of other animals and plants. The only change observed in many of these creatures is they have become smaller. Living fossils remind us that long time spans do not help the theory of evolution. The older you believe the rock to be, the less helpful living fossils are to the theory of evolution, as you are really claiming that such creatures have produced their own kind for vast eons.*

OLD SALAMANDERS LIKE NEW, concludes science writer Robert Carroll (*Nature*, Vol 410, p534, 29 March 2001), writing about the discovery of more than 500 salamander fossils in a Chinese Jurassic volcanic deposit Carroll writes, "The fossils are immediately recognisable as salamanders from their body and limb proportions, as well as from details of their skull anatomy." Salamanders have a unique limb bone structure not found in other amphibians. Ke-Quin Gao and Neil Shubin who studied the fossils and reported them to *Nature* (same issue, p574) claim the salamander body plan "has remained fundamentally stable for over 150 million years."

*ED. COM. The Chinese fossils were immediately recognisable because salamanders are "fundamentally stable" i.e. they have not changed. They are still here. The Bible's first book, Genesis, uses another term for "fundamentally stable" - it is "after their kind". Found ten times in Genesis 1, this statement applies to all living things God made.*

NAKED FOSSIL SHEDS NEW LIGHT ON AMMONITES as UK "geologists have been given a rare glimpse of what lived inside the shells of ammonites over 65 million years ago" (*New Scientist*, 4 September 1999, page 25). Ammonites are like modern Nautilus shells. Neville Hollingworth (Natural Environment Research Council, Swindon) has found the ammonite fossil *Sigaloceras calloviense* at Fairford, Gloucestershire. Its outer shell has dissolved away to reveal the outline of muscles and tentacles preserved inside. Hollingworth states these structures are very similar to those in present Nautilus, the ammonite's closest living relative.

*ED. COM. This not only indicates rapid burial and preservation, it adds to the evidence that creatures have done three things at most, since the beginning, i.e. they have either become extinct, (Dinosaurs and Dodo); they have become less impressive through loss of size or features (Crocodiles and Platypus); or they have stayed the same. None of which helps the theory of evolution.*