



What a spaced out week this has been as big bang questions have predominated and blood moon queries abound, while on planet earth some exciting fossil finds smack evolutionists in their theoretical face. And if you have not yet got to the streaming file on the CREATION EVENT with John Mackay, Ken Ham and Diane Eager. It is free online for the next week or so, [CLICK](#). (Now available by selecting speaker's topic). So welcome to Evidence News 04/14. with EDitorial COMent from John Mackay the Creation Guy and the whole Creation Research Team.

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<http://www.askjohnmackay.com>

<http://www.youtube.com/user/askjohnmackay#p/u>

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ENews is available in 2 FORMATS – for EMAIL scroll down – for PDF see below index.

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1. NEW QUESTIONS: a. "BIG BANG INFLATION discovery claims. What do you think?" [ANSWER](#) by Barry Setterfield; author of the thesis on the decreasing speed of light.

b. "THE FOUR BLOOD MOONS? What should we think?" [ANSWER](#) by Phil Mott MSc Astro Physics.

2. FREE SETTERFIELD DVD on our Youtube [CLICK](#).

3. ECHOLOCATING WHALE FOSSIL found, according to reports in, ScienceDaily and *Nature* doi:10.1038/nature13086, 12 March 2014, and ABC News in Science 13 March 2014. Toothed whales, dolphins and porpoises (scientifically named odontocetes) use echolocation to navigate their way as well as to find objects. Echolocation involves producing high frequency sound waves from a structure in the nasal passage, and modifying the sound with air sinuses and a 'melon' – the label given to an ovoid shaped structure in the whale's head, filled with fat tissue that gives these whales their distinctive rounded head. Echolocation is really the original sonar. According to Jonathan Geisler of New York Institute of Technology College of Osteopathic Medicine, and colleagues, "All extant

odontocetes seem to echolocate; however, exactly when and how this complex behaviour—and its underlying anatomy—evolved is largely unknown”. Geisler’s team have studied a fossil whale found in South Carolina, USA. The whale has been named *Cotylocara macei* and is dated as 28 million years old. The whale’s skull has some unusual features not seen in living whales, but it has structures seen in known echolocating whales and the researchers have concluded it used echolocation. According to Geisler, “Its dense bones and air sinuses would have helped this whale focus its vocalizations into a probing beam of sound, which likely helped it find food at night or in muddy water ocean waters”. The unusual features of the skull were a deep cavity in the top of its head and “a radar-dish-like shelf of bone around the nasal that could have reflected sound and improved its echolocation ability”. Geisler commented: “The most important conclusion of our study involves the evolution of echolocation and the complex anatomy that underlies this behaviour. This was occurring at the same time that whales were diversifying in terms of feeding behaviour, body size, and relative brain size”.

Links: [ABC](#), [ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. So what’s actually fact in this report?

- a. The creature had the structures needed for producing and modifying sound.
- b. The authors obviously ignore what submarine designers and warship sonar engineers cannot... there is more to echolocation than just having the right sound producing apparatus. Echolocation also involves interpreting the echoes, and any theory about the origin of echolocation must not only explain how sound producing structures came about, but also how the animals ears and brain acquired the features for receiving and interpreting reflected sounds. Without these, there is no point in having the sound producing structures.
- c. Therefore this fossil does not show how echolocation could evolve.
- d. This fossil, along with living whales, is good evidence that echolocating whales of any species extant or extinct have always been fully formed, fully functioning creatures equipped for using sound to find their way around under water and find food.
- e. The only reason the authors of this study reached their conclusions about the evolution of echolocation in whales, is by using the unstated assumption that evolution is a fact, when their data does not show it is at all.
- f. Lastly read the whole of the original articles if you can and notice one more FACT: none of the discovery is at odds with God’s statement that He created: “great whales, and every living creature that moves, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind, and every winged fowl after his kind: and God saw that it was good. And God blessed them, saying, Be fruitful, and multiply, and fill the waters in the seas, and let fowl multiply in the earth. And the evening and the morning were the fifth day”. (Genesis 1:21-23)

4. “PREHISTORIC PARENTHOOD” found, according ScienceDaily and *Current Biology* doi:

10.1016/j.cub.2014.02.040, 13 March 2014. A team of scientists from UK, USA and Japan have found “exceptionally preserved” fossil ostracods (tiny crustaceans with a distinctive bivalve shell), described by ScienceDaily as a “portrait of prehistoric parenthood captured deep in the fossil record”. Most fossil ostracods are only shells, but these fossils have been preserved, with their limbs intact and some of them have preserved embryos, an egg within an ovary, and possibly some newborn individuals associated with them. The fossils were preserved in iron pyrite, a mineral also known as “fool’s gold”, in rocks from the Upper Ordovician Katian Stage Lorraine Group of New York State. They are dated at 450 million years old, which is 25 million years older than the previously oldest dated ostracods. They have been identified as members of a group of ostracods named myodocope, which are still living in lakes, rivers and seas today. The fossils have been named *Luprisca incuba* “after Lucina, goddess of childbirth, and alluding to the fact that the fossils are ancient and in each case the mother was literally sitting on her eggs”.

One of the researchers, David Siveter a palaeontologist of Department of Geology, University of Leicester, Leicester commented: “This is a very rare and exciting find from the fossil record. Only a handful of examples are known where eggs are fossilized and associated with the parent. This discovery tells us that these ancient tiny marine crustaceans took particular care of their brood in exactly the same way as their living relatives”.

Link: [ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. Three things to consider:

1. The fact these fossils are so well preserved, some in the process of giving birth means they must have been rapidly and deeply buried, so that oxygen or bacterial action could not destroy the soft tissues and delicate eggs.
2. If these are the oldest ostracod fossils, and obviously have the same body structures and the same reproductive function as living ostracods, they are rock solid evidence that ostracods have always been ostracods, and have reproduced after their kind just as Genesis 1 repeats 10 times that God created all the various kind to do. Therefore

this discovery also makes ostracods good examples of living fossils, i.e. living creatures that are the same as their earliest dated fossils.

3. Note also, this fossil is named after Lucina, a Roman goddess, who is a Latin version of the Greek goddess Eileithyia. It seems those who insist on separation of religion and science are not bothered by Roman (or Greek) pagan religion, only by Jesus Christ and Christianity. (Ref. crustaceans, arthropods, fossilisation)

5. KIND – WHAT’S THAT WORD MEAN? [CLICK](#).

6. LIVING FOSSIL SEARCH ON OUR SITE: It’s a great read [CLICK](#).

7. OLDEST STEAK KNIVES found, according to ABC News in Science and Fossil Science 10 February 2014. Kirstin Brink and Robert Reisz of University of Toronto have studied the teeth of large fossil reptilian creatures named *Dimetrodon*, which are believed to have lived between 298 million and 272 million years ago, some 40 million years before meat eating dinosaurs evolved. Brink and Reisz found some of the teeth had serrated edges, like steak knives. According to Reisz, “The steak knife configuration of these teeth and the architecture of the skull suggest *Dimetrodon* was able to grab and rip and dismember large prey”.

As well as teeth with serrated edges, *Dimetrodon* also had teeth with cusps, raised points on the crowns like those of mammals. According to the ABC, “Its sharp, serrated teeth allowed *Dimetrodon* to rip into prey much larger than itself. Not surprisingly, this ravenous carnivore was at the top of the terrestrial food chain during its existence in the early Permian Period”. Reisz commented: “Teeth tell us a lot more about the ecology of animals than just looking at the skeleton. We already know from fossil evidence which animals existed at that time but now, with this type of research, we are starting to piece together how the members of these communities interacted”. The ABC article goes on to say: “Based on other known animals living at the time of *Dimetrodon*’s existence, the toothy predator probably hunted prey such as large fish, aquatic amphibians, and certain land animals, including reptiles. It might have also snacked on insects that were around then”.

Links: [ABC](#), [Fossil Science](#)

ED. COM. Actually serrated steak knives can be used to cut up any food - just come to this editor’s house when all the other knives are in the dishwasher. When we invite vegetarians to our place for a meal, the fact that we have mosquitoes, raise chickens and have dogs all alive at the same time doesn’t tell you anything about which ones we eat...score zero for the mossies. So just because this creature is found buried with fossil fish, amphibians, reptiles and insects does not mean it ate them either. Lastly, neither do sharp teeth alone enable an animal to kill prey that is larger than itself. It takes more than sharp teeth to make an animal a successful hunter. The real bones show us that *Dimetrodon* did grow to be about 15ft long, but have a good look at them, then think through what structure you need to be built for speed and agility. That’s what real investigation actually is. It definitely seems to have been a long, low slung animal with short legs, a long tail and a large sail-like structure projecting upwards from its back. But since this animal is extinct, no living scientist has witnessed it eat anything, so there is no reason why it could not have eaten plants with teeth that had serrated edges or cusps. The God who created is insistent He was there and His witness statement is all animals originally ate plants, (Gen 1: 31) and it was only after the world degenerated due to human sin and God’s judgement that animals became violent, and hunted one another (Gen 3- Gen 11). Faith choice again folks - not just facts. Faith in evolutionists who weren’t there vs faith in the Creator who was. (Ref, diet, dentition, reptiles)

8. FROM THE ARCHIVES: [Teeth and Diet](#), [Fossil Whale](#), [Fossil Ostracod Reproduction](#).

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