Evolution: Let the Animals Speak

Jerry Bergman PhD
I would like to personally thank you for watching the Origins television program. This show was special, near to the heart of my parents, Russ and Norma Bixler.

I trust that the information in this presentation will be helpful in your study of creation science. Thank you for your prayerful and financial support of Origins… you’re making the television production of this program possible!

Also available now a legacy website dedicated to my parents at russandnormabixler.com.

Paul R. Bixler
Producer/Editor
Now faith is confidence in what we hope for and assurance about what we do not see.

-Hebrews 11:1

Greetings and welcome to the Russ and Norma Bixler legacy website. Our family trusts that your visit today will provide strength, hope and encouragement to you.
Armadillo
Of all living animals, “few are as amazing ... as the armadillos”
– Linnaeus was puzzled about how to classify this “strange-looking mammal”

They are shy, timid mammals that mammalogist David Lamp calls bizarre
Some species can roll up into an almost perfectly round ball.
• Their evolution has baffled Darwinists.
• We have nary a clue how they even could have evolved.
• Armor plates are unique features that are comparatively well preserved in the fossil record.
• Many major design changes required to evolve from a non-armored mammal

• significant mechanical changes to enable these hard plate covered animals to breathe, escape enemies, and even reproduce
• We should see evidence in fossil record of the evolution of their shell, – then higher in the fossil record, a larger more advanced shell should exist,

• No hint of this has ever been found in the fossil record.
Glyptodon  (GLIP-toe-don)

- Extinct animal called a glyptodon has a similar armor covering
- Looks somewhat like the cross between a turtle and an armadillo
  - roughly the same size and weight as a Volkswagen Beetle,
- It superficially resembled turtles
• It’s shell preserves very well.
• Lots of turtles in the fossil record, but no evidence of their evolution!!
Platypus

A Conundrum for Evolution
Platypus

• called the world’s most puzzling animal,
  – one of the strangest creatures existing today.

• Possesses unique features and genes typical of mammals, reptiles, and birds
when a pelt of one was sent from Australia to the United Kingdom in the late 1700s, scientists were convinced that it was a hoax.

Anatomist Robert Knox concluded it was produced by an Asian taxidermist who sewed a duck’s beak onto the body of a beaver-like animal that had dense glossy fur.
Platypus

- Lays eggs like a bird,
- Has milk glands like a mammal,
- Its duck-bill resembles a glove slipped onto its head.
- Has a coat of thick waterproof hair
  - traps a layer of air next to the skin to help keep the animal warm in the cold water.
• Has a reptile-like skeleton
• A flat beaver-like tail
• An interclavicle bone, a reptile trait shared by no other marsupial or placental.
• platypus and echidna are the only known mammals that do not dream while sleeping.
Most mammals: male XY Female XX

• Male sperm have either five X chromosomes (produce females) – or five Y chromosomes, producing males.
• The male has venomous ankle spurs that secrete toxins unique to the platypus.
  – The toxins produce severe pain and edema around the wound of its victim.
• The many unique traits present many difficulties in explaining its origin by an evolutionary processes
It is fishlike

- Its streamlined body, large forefeet, and tail allows it accurately and rapidly to maneuver in the water like a fish.
- This animal supports the *message creation theory*, which concludes that life is deliberately designed to document that life did not evolve.
The platypus has complex receptors uniformly distributed across its bill called electroception unique to monotremes. Are the only mammals known to utilize an electroception to locate prey. Its evolution poses a significant problem for Darwinists.
These features forced taxonomists to invent a new classification for it, **Monotreme**, which includes only one other animal, the echidnas, also a unique Australian animal.
Platypus
• The 40,000 electroceptors in the animal’s broad bill enables it to distinguish between living and nonliving objects as it digs for food in the stream bottom.
Kiwi Evolution
Kiwi Evolution has Stymied Evolutionists
The kiwi, a flightless terrestrial bird endemic only to New Zealand.

Darwin used it as an example of loss of function due to evolution.
- claimed its vestigial wings are functionless and exist “for no purpose” a false claim.

The kiwi “wings” are critical balance organs.
Kiwi Evolution

- No evidence, fossil or otherwise.
- The first kiwi was clearly a kiwi.
- British scientists, concluded that this “impossible” animal was a fiction as mermaids and unicorns.
The kiwi has whiskers like a cat, burrows like a groundhog.

Unlike any other bird or mammal, its nostrils are located at the tip of its long thin pliable curved beak.

Its beak end is “richly endowed as a sensory device, as an organ of smell”
Males are its mothers

- The eggs are incubated by males—not females as is true of other birds— for about 75 days.
- The males are on their own, leaving to get food and returning to care for the egg.
- Gould concluded “the greatest of kiwi oddities centers upon reproduction”
Kiwi Evolution

• lays eggs like a bird, but lacks a bird’s tail and wings.
• body surface “more like fur than feathers, similar to the juvenile down of most other birds”
the kiwi is the “world’s most unbird like bird ... a biological oddity” known world wide for “its strange features and behavior”
The Venus Flytrap
Plants that eat animals!
Plants that eat animals!