



Scelionid wasp



Leafhopper

SCELIONID WASP, LEAFHOPPER

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

A scelionid wasp and a leafhopper fossilized in 25-million-year-old amber. Scelionid wasps and leafhoppers that have remained unchanged for millions of years refute evolution.





PINHOLE BORER BEETLE

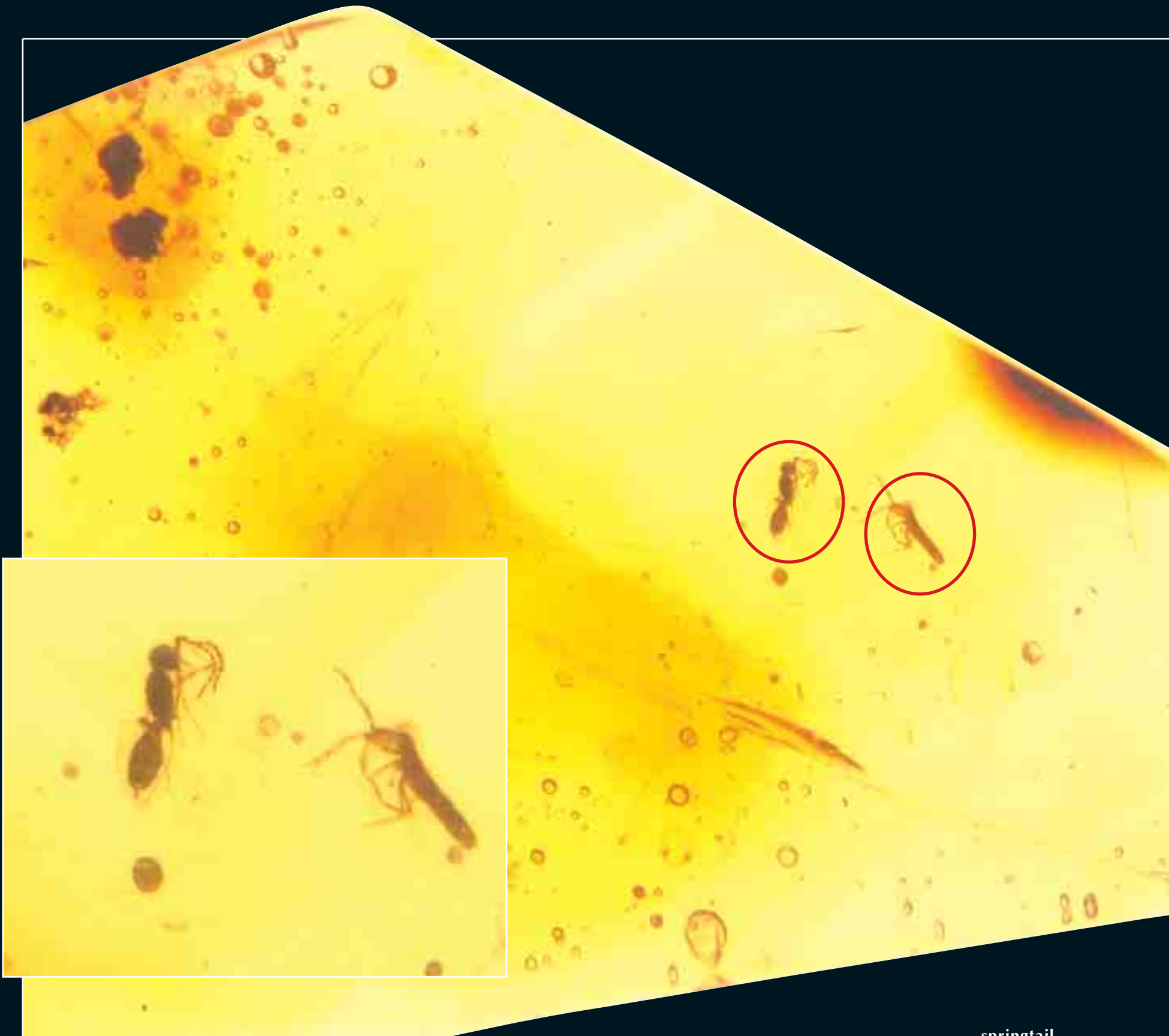
Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Evolutionists cannot point to even a single fossil indicating that beetles evolved, though tens of thousands of fossils show that they did not. Like other living things, insects appeared suddenly with all their characteristics and remained unchanged for hundreds of millions of years. One of the discoveries that proves this is this 25-million-year-old pinhole borer beetle fossilized in amber.





springtail

PARASITIC WASP, SPRINGTAIL

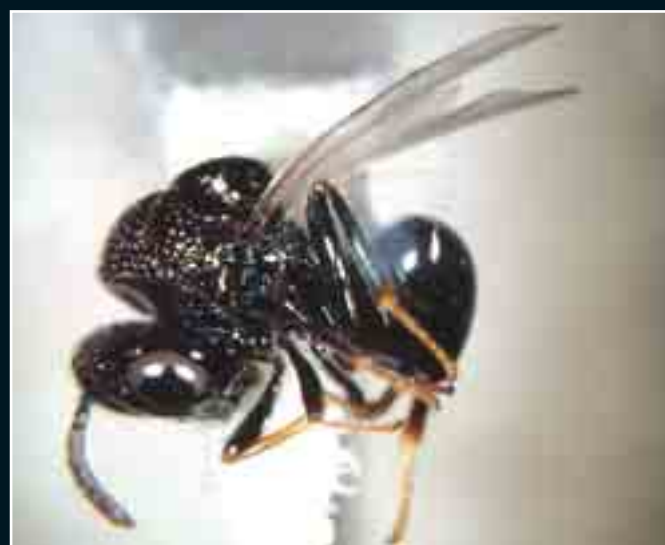
Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

The theory of evolution has suffered a major defeat in the face of fossil discoveries. One example is the parasitic wasp and springtail in the 25-million-year-old amber pictured. No different to specimens alive today, these ancient arthropods point to the fact of creation.





PTEROMALID WASP

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Pteromalid wasps have remained unchanged for millions of years—in other words, they never evolved. This indisputable scientific fact is revealed by the fossil record. One example is the wasp fossil in the 25-million-year-old amber, pictured.





ROVE BEETLE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Rove beetles are part of the order *Coleoptera*. Alongside the rove beetle, another small beetle has been fossilized in the amber. Rove beetles, which have remained the same for 25 million years, refute evolutionists' claims.





WINGED ANT

Age: 25 million years old

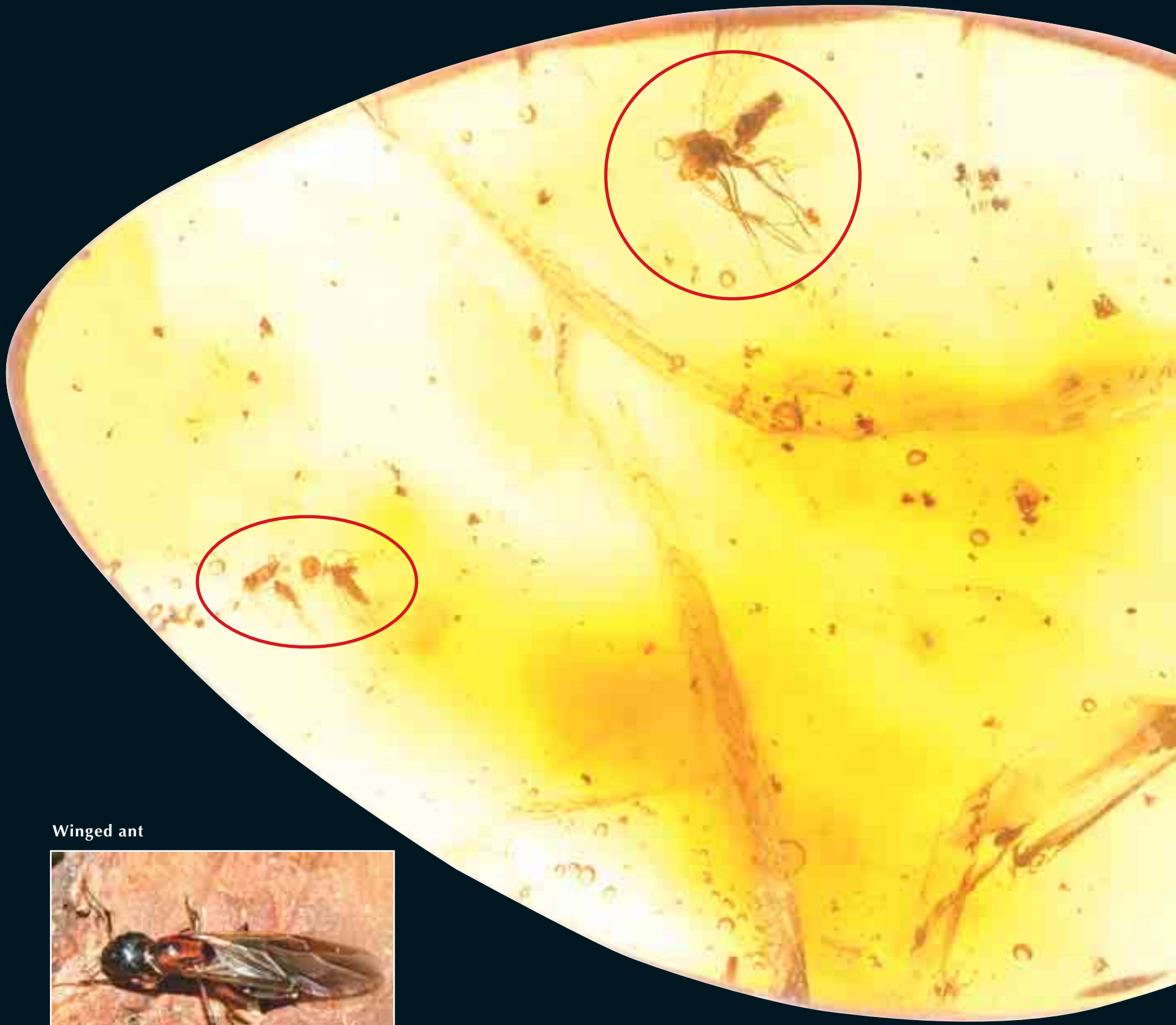
Size: Amber: 13 millimeters (0.5 in) long , 7 millimeters (0.2 in) across

Location: Near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Male winged ants, or drones, are sent out from the colonies in order to mate with queens. There is no difference between this 25-million-year-old winged ant fossilized in the amber and present-day winged ants.





Winged ant



WINGED ANT, GALL GNAT

Age: 25 million years old

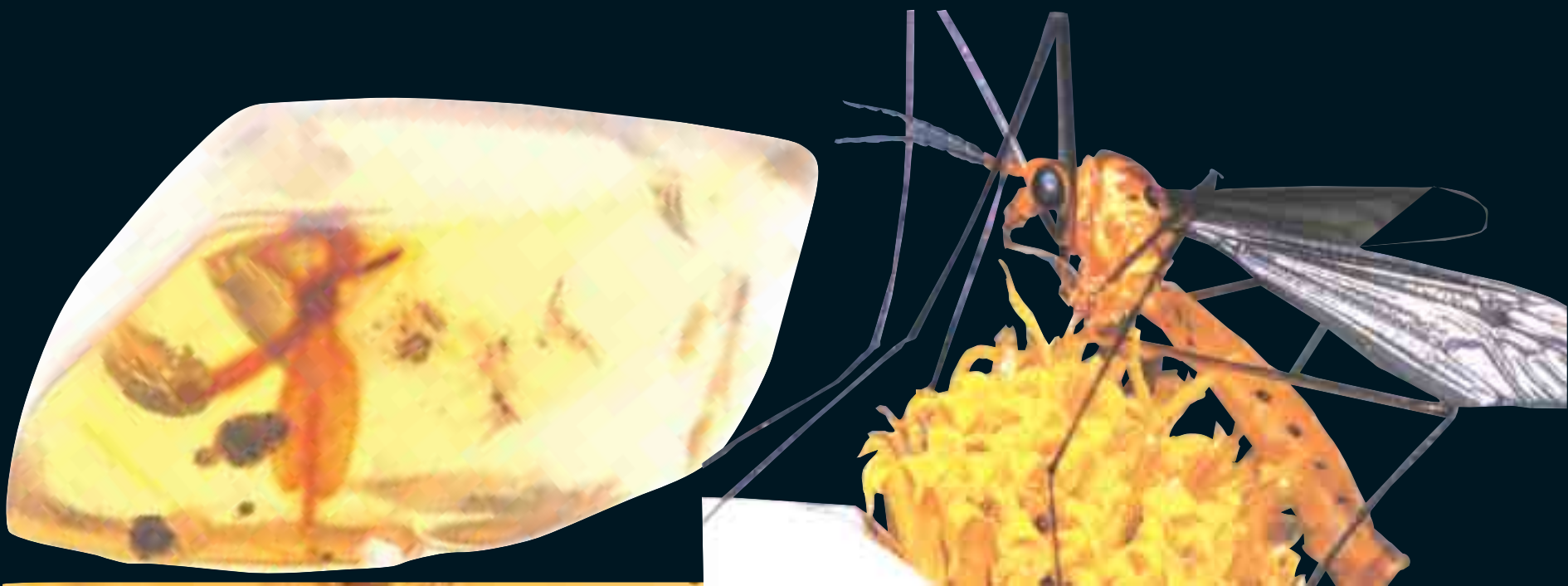
Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

The gall gnat is a species of fly smaller than a mosquito. The gall gnat fossilized here is 25 million years old. There is also a fossil winged ant alongside it. Winged ants and gnats that have remained unchanged for millions of years are among the proofs that evolution never happened.



Gall gnat



CRANEFLY

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

There is no difference between today's crane flies and those that lived 25 million years ago. The fossil in the amber, pictured, is one indication of this.



HUMPBACKED FLY

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Humpbacked flies are a very small species that resembles fruit flies. All the fossil specimens discovered show that humpbacked flies have always existed in their current form. This humpbacked fly in 25-million-year-old amber once again confirms this fact.





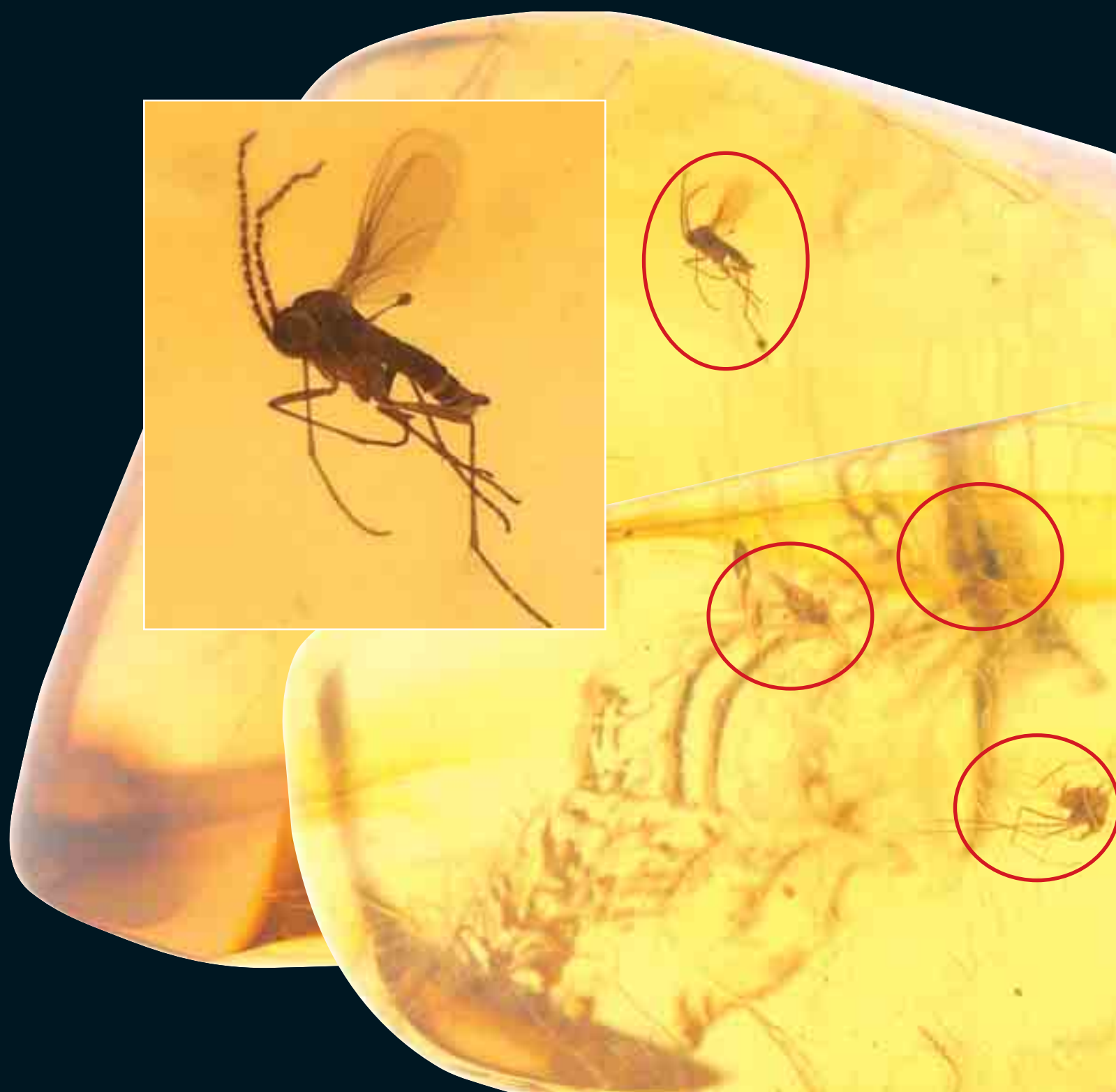
BITING MIDGE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

There is no difference between today's biting midges and this fossilized biting midge that lived millions of years ago.



Fungus gnat

DARK-WINGED FUNGUS GNAT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

This dark-winged fungus gnat is 25 million years old, defying the claims of evolutionists.





SPIDER WEB, MINUTE BLACK SCAVENGER FLY

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

One finding that shows that insects have remained unchanged over millions of years is this 25-million-year-old fossil scavenger fly. A spiderweb was fossilized at the same moment as the insect. Like spiders that lived millions of years ago, their webs too have exactly the same structures.





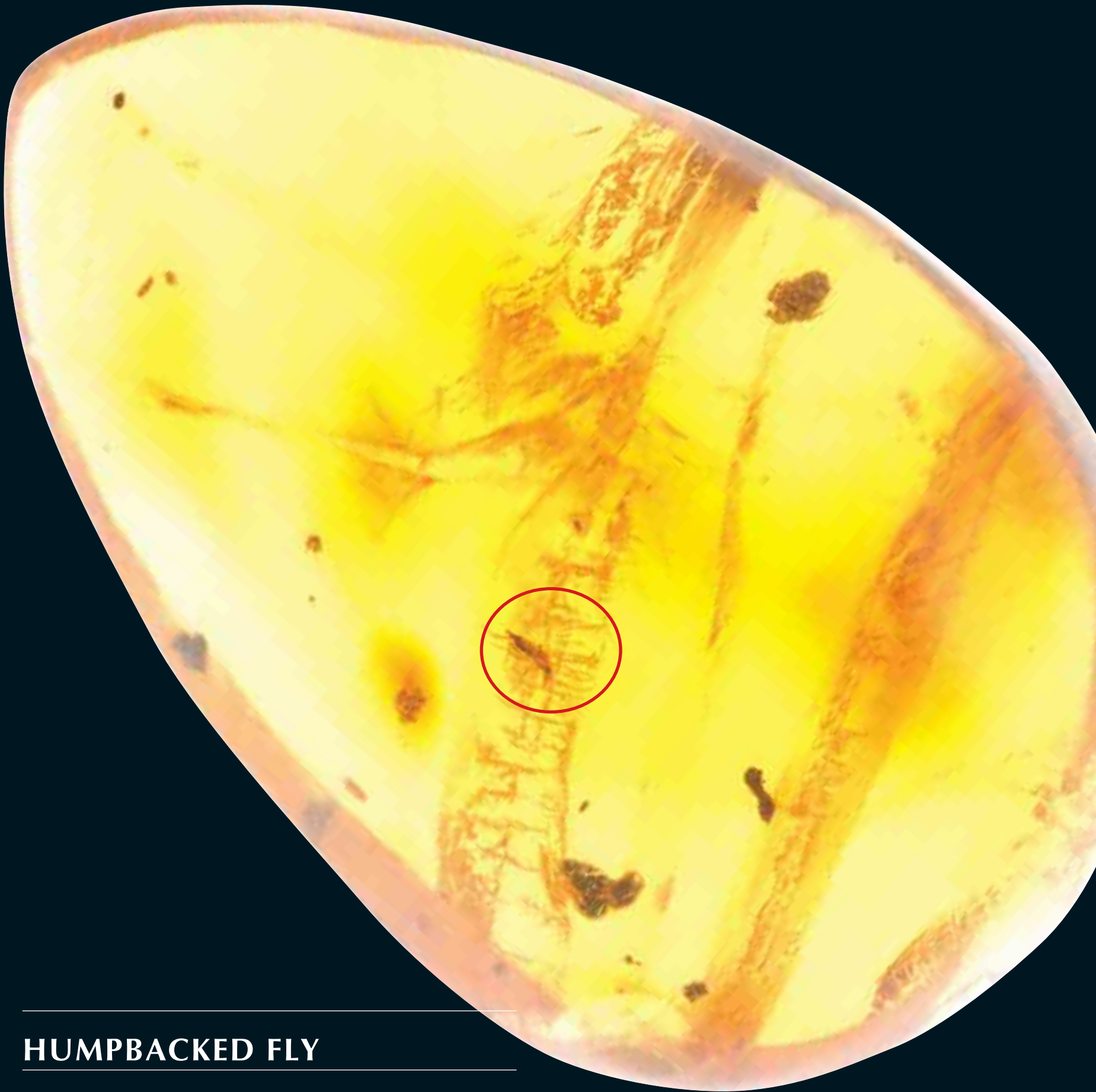
SPRINGTAIL

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

There is no difference between springtails that lived 25 million years ago and those alive today.



HUMPBACKED FLY

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Just as fish have always been fish, reptiles have always been reptiles and birds have always been birds, insects have always existed as insects. Humpbacked flies that have remained the same for 25 million years emphasize this fact once again.





EARWIG, WORKER ANT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

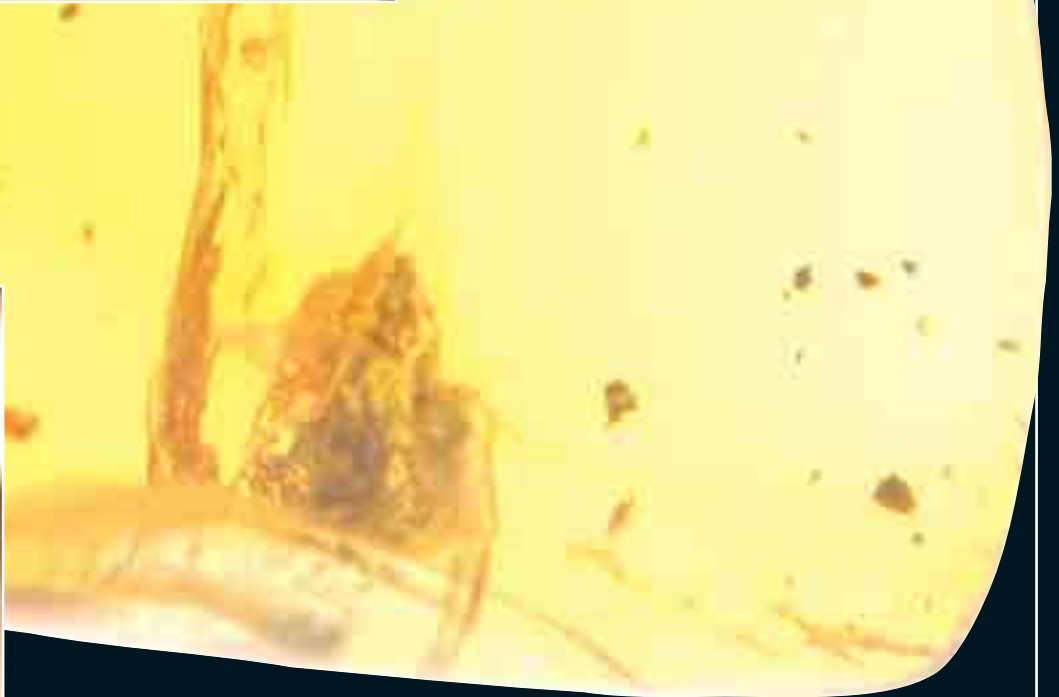
In this amber, a worker ant has been fossilized alongside the earwig. Earwig is the general name given to insects of the order *Dermaptera*. Some 1,800 species from 10 different families have been identified. The most striking feature in all the fossilized specimens is that, as with other living things, there has been no change in their structure. Earwigs have remained unchanged for millions of years, and constitute one of the proofs that invalidate evolution.



Worker ant



Earwig



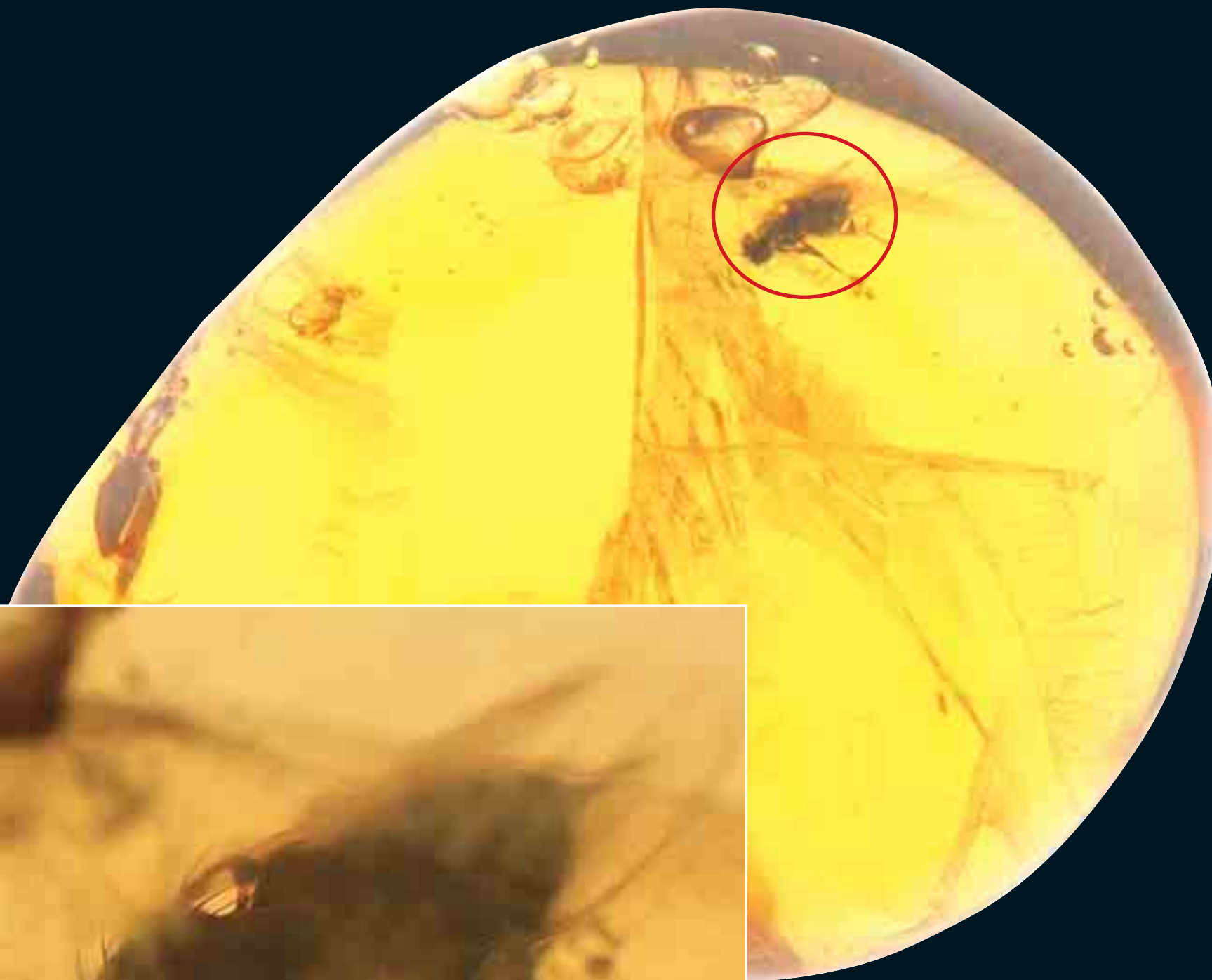
PLANTHOPPER NYMPH

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

As with planthopper adults, planthopper nymphs have also possessed exactly the same characteristics for millions of years. The 25-million-year-old fossil specimen pictured shows that present-day larvae are identical to those that lived in the past.



FLY

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Flies have always existed as flies, and are not descended from any other life form and have undergone no intermediate stages. One of the proofs of this is this fossil in 25-million-year-old amber in the picture.





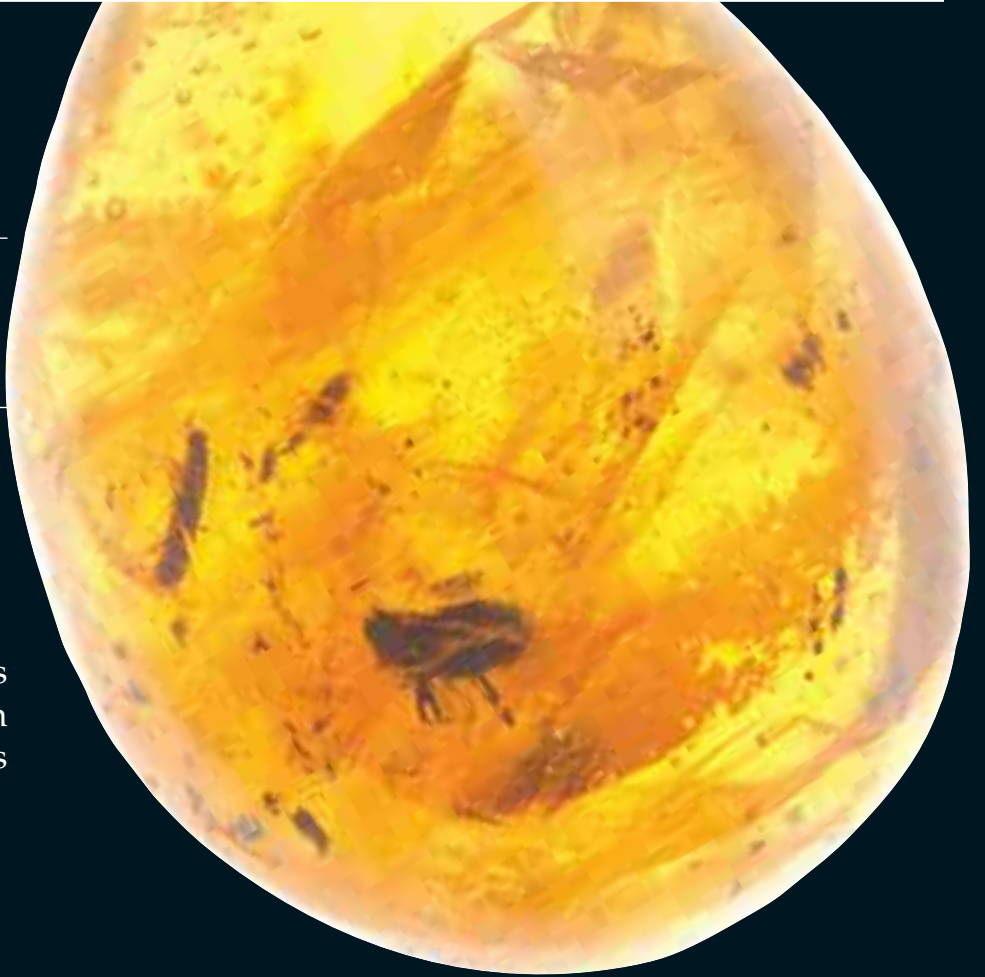
MINUTE BLACK SCAVENGER FLY

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

All known species of fly have had exactly the same features throughout the course of history. The fossil record reveals that like all other living things, flies were created by God.



Snout beetle



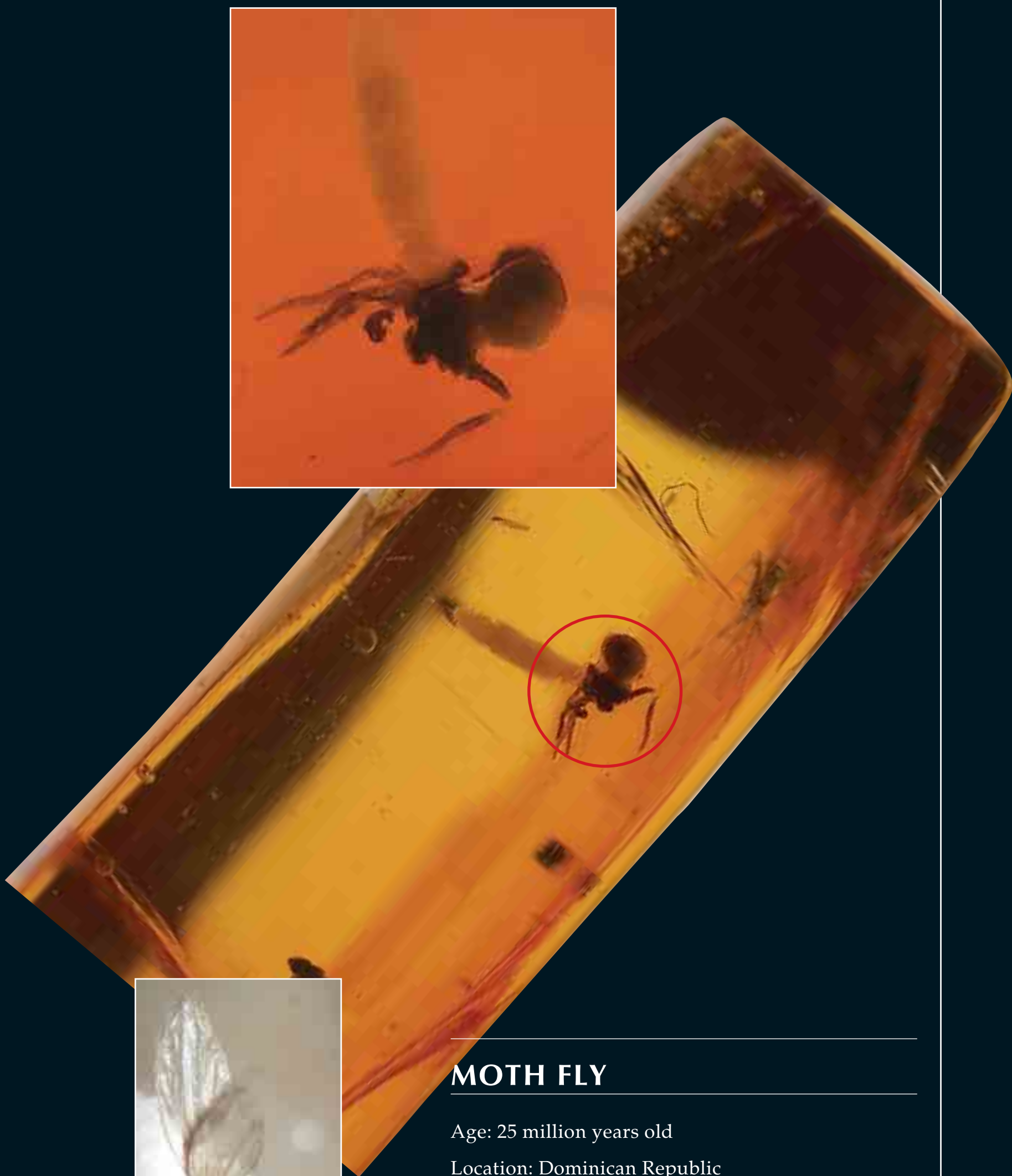
SNOUT BEETLE, PINHOLE BORER BEETLE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

There is no difference between the snout beetles and pinhole borer beetles that lived 25 million years ago and specimens living today. This is evidence that evolution never took place.



MOTH FLY

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

These flies, so-named because of their resemblance to moths, have remained unchanged for millions of years. This fossil in 25-million-year-old amber shows that those living millions of years ago are identical to modern-day moth flies.



Cricket

CRICKET, TRUE BUG

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Pictured are various insects of the order *Hemiptera* together with a cricket, all fossilized in amber. There is no difference between crickets that lived millions of years ago and those alive today.





GALL GNAT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Gall gnats, which have not altered in millions of years, are evidence that invalidates the theory of evolution. This fossil gnat in the amber is 25 million years old.



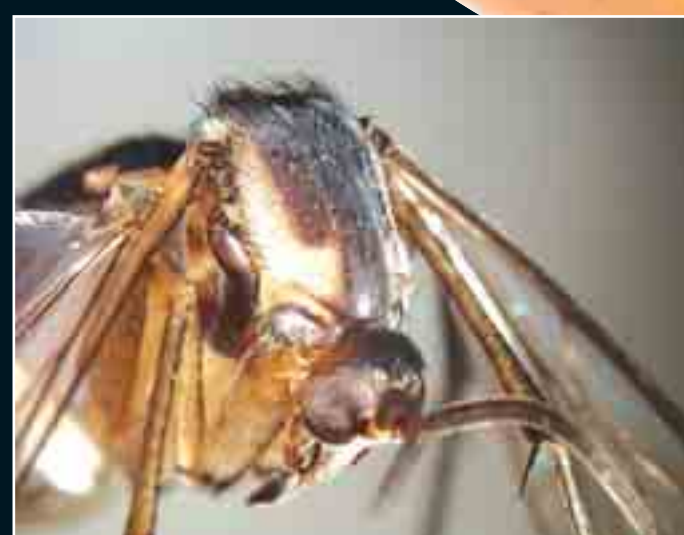
BITING MIDGE, GALL GNAT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

These 25-million-year-old midge and gall gnat, identical to midges and gall gnats living today, are among the proofs that living things never underwent evolution.



Fungus gnat



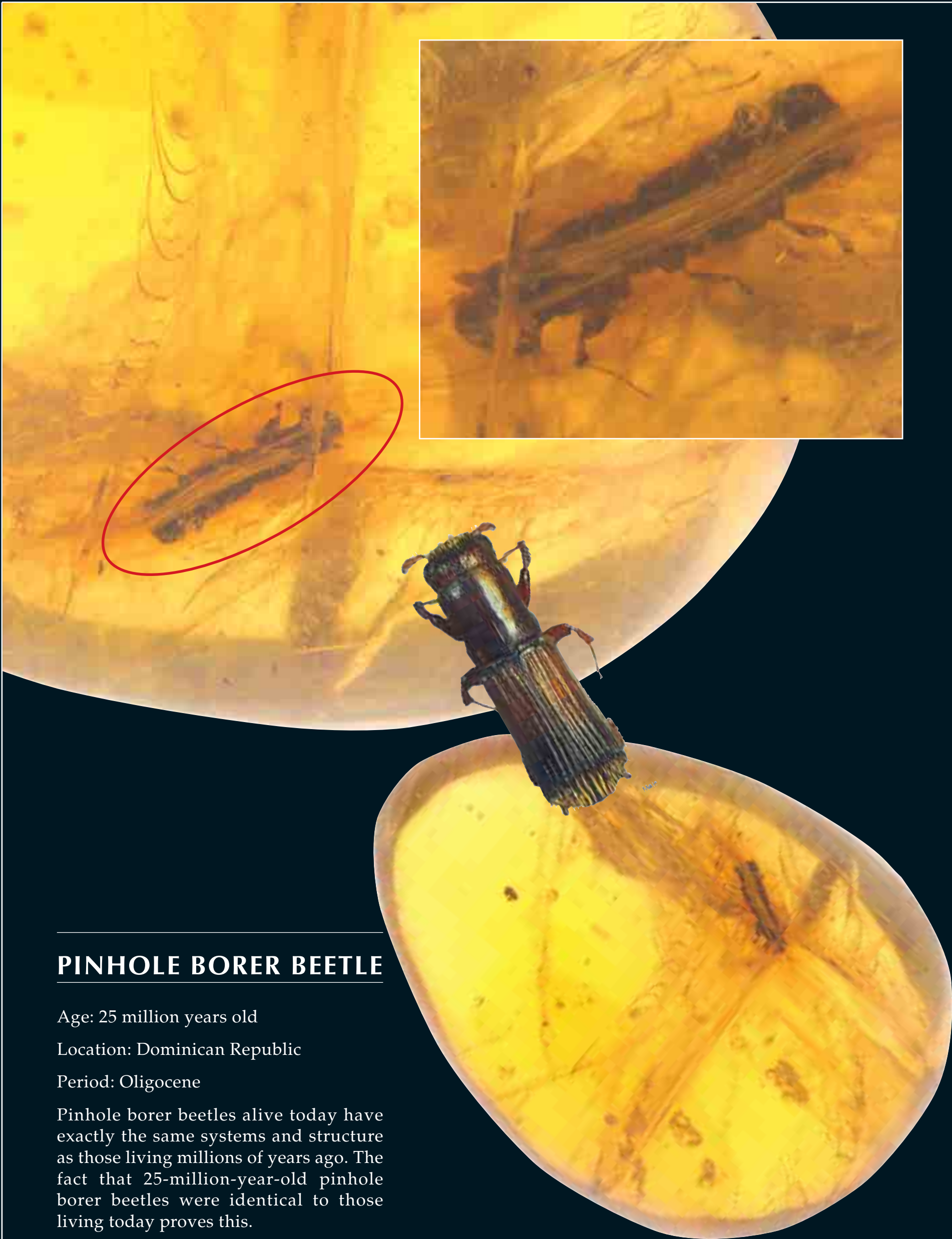
FUNGUS GNAT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Pictured is a fungus gnat preserved in amber. These insects have been the same for millions of years. The fact that there has been no change in their structures for so long is a situation that can never be explained by evolutionists.



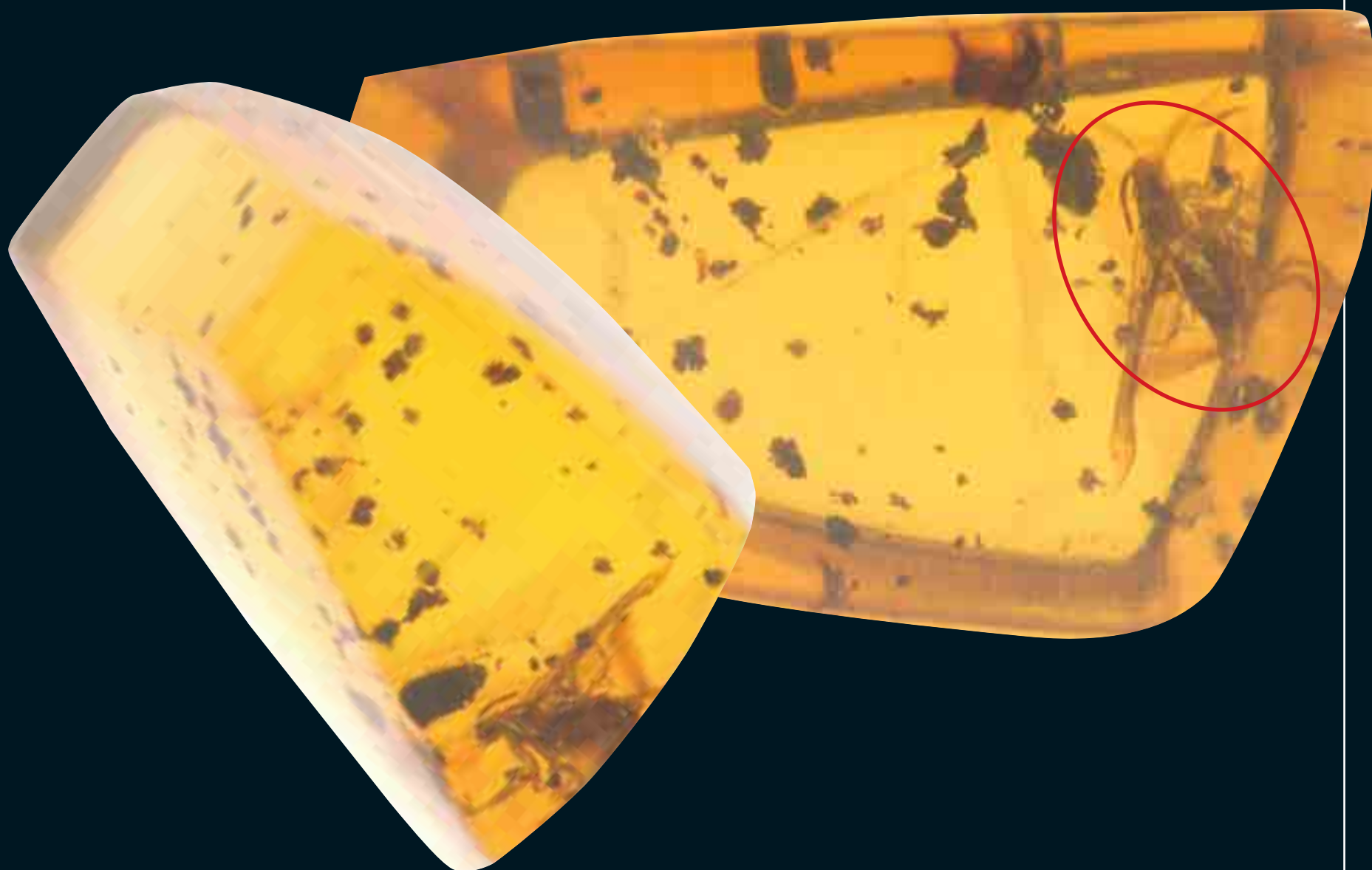
PINHOLE BORER BEETLE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Pinhole borer beetles alive today have exactly the same systems and structure as those living millions of years ago. The fact that 25-million-year-old pinhole borer beetles were identical to those living today proves this.



MINUTE BLACK SCAVENGER FLY

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

This fossilized scavenger fly in amber is 25 million years old. Scavenger flies, which have remained the same despite the passage of millions of years, condemn evolutionists to silence.





WOODGNAT

Age: 25 million years old

Size: Amber: 29 millimeters (1.1 in) long , 27 millimeters (1 in) across

Location: Near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

One of the examples that invalidates Darwinists' claims is this fossil woodgnat in the 25-million-year-old amber. Woodgnats that have remained unaltered for millions of years prove that they never underwent evolution.



PSOCID

Age: 25 million years old

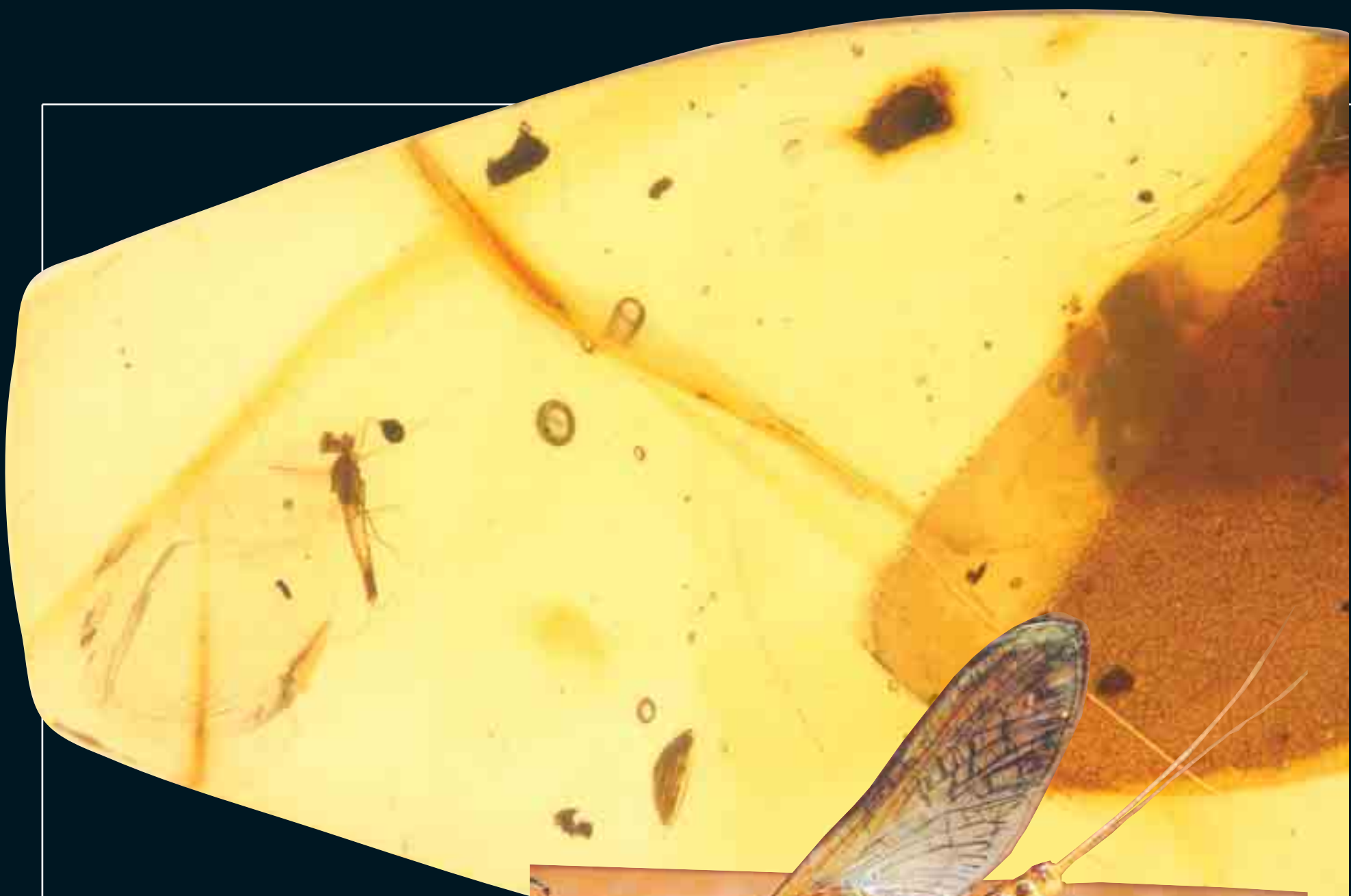
Size: Amber: 13 millimeters (0.5 in) by 12 millimeters (0.4 in); inclusion: 2 millimeters (0.08 in)

Location: Near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

There is no difference between present-day psocids and those that lived 25 million years ago. Psocids that have remained unchanged for 25 million years overturn all evolutionists' claims.





MAYFLY

Age: 25 million years old

Size: Amber: 25 millimeters (0.9 in)
by 16 millimetres (0.6 in)

Location: Near Santiago, Dominican
Republic

Period: Oligocene

There are more than 2,500 known species of mayfly. These insects, with their very short adult lifespans, have maintained their structures unaltered for millions of years. The pictured mayfly in the amber is 25 million years old. Any creatures that have stayed the same for 25 million years tell us that they did not evolve, but were created.





WEEVIL

Age: 25 million years old

Size: Amber: 12 millimeters (0.4 in) by 10 millimeters (0.3 in)

Location: Near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Weevils, which are part of the family *Curculionoidea* with its more than 60,000 species, are insects that damage crops. Millions-of-years-old weevil fossils show that there has been no change in these creatures' structures for as long as they have been in existence—meaning that they were never subjected to evolution.





MOTH FLY

Age: 25 million years old

Size: Amber: 10 millimeters (0.3 in) long by 8 millimeters (0.3 in) across

Location: Near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

There is no difference between this 25-million-year-old fossil moth fly and those alive today. This one in amber illustrates this fact.





Cricket



CRICKET, CRANE FLY

Age: 25 million years old

Size: Amber: 11 millimeters (0.4 in) long by 8 millimeters (0.3 in) across

Location: Near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

The cricket and crane fly were fossilized at exactly the same time. As you can see, these species have remained unchanged for 25 million years. The fact this indicates is that living things never underwent evolution, but were created.



Crane fly



WEEVIL

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Weevils have remained unaltered for millions of years, showing that evolution never took place. One of the specimens indicating this is the 25-million-year-old fossil weevil pictured.





NYMPHAL ISOPOD

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

In the same way that there is no difference between modern-day isopods and those that lived 25 million years ago, there is also no difference among their larvae.



JUMPING PLANT LICE



Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

These insects feed on plant sap and they move by leaping. They have remained unchanged for millions of years, as is evidenced by this 25-million-year-old fossil in amber. There is no difference between the insect entombed in amber and specimens living today.





ANT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Ants, which have survived unchanged for millions of years, are one of the proofs that invalidate the theory of evolution.





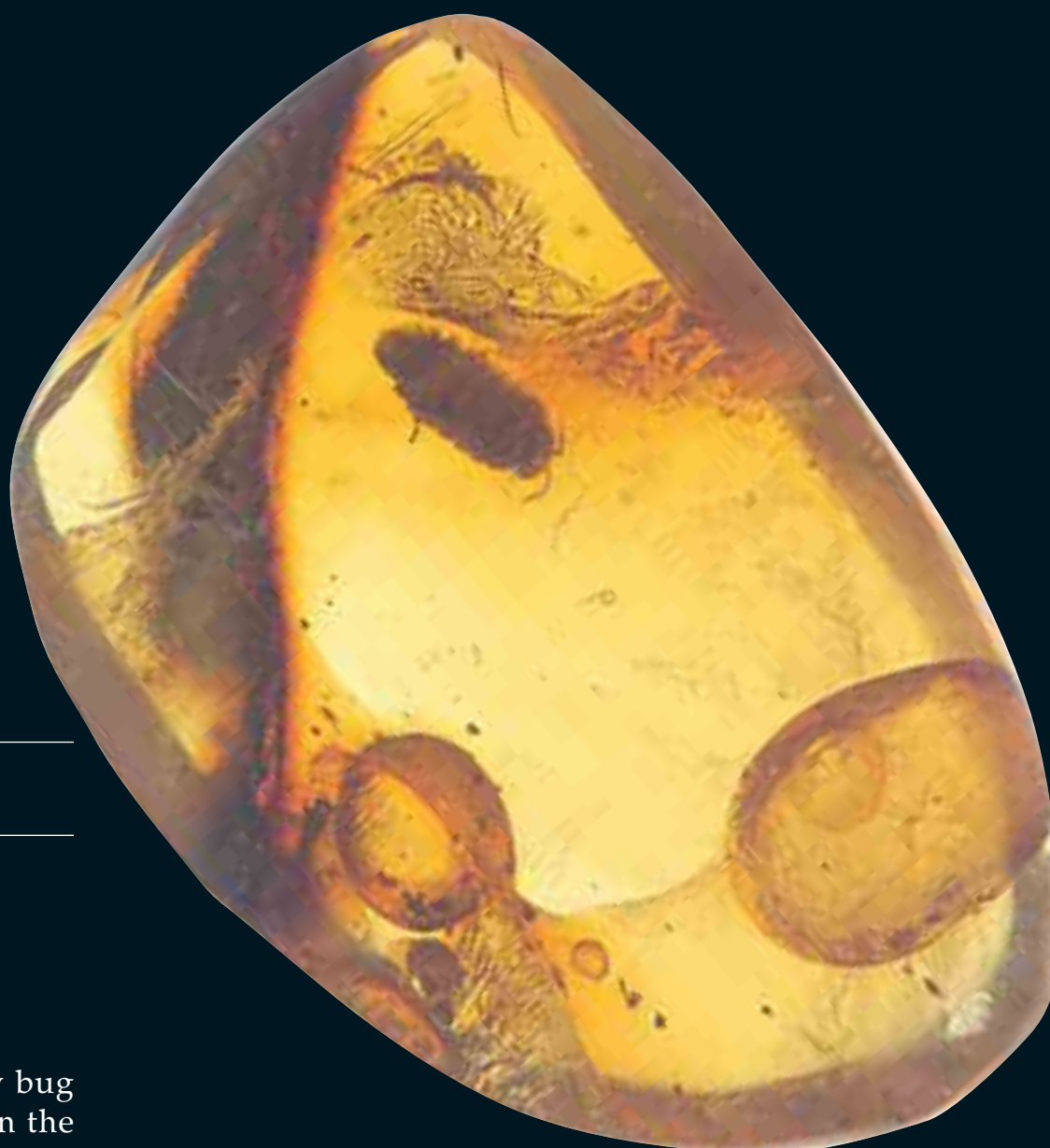
CARPENTER ANT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

There is no difference between specimens of this species that lived millions of years ago and those alive today. This absence of any differences refutes all evolutionist claims that living things developed by stages.



SOW BUG

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

This 25-million-year-old fossil sow bug in amber shows that they have been the same for millions of years—in other words, that they never underwent evolution.



MITE AND BARK BEETLE

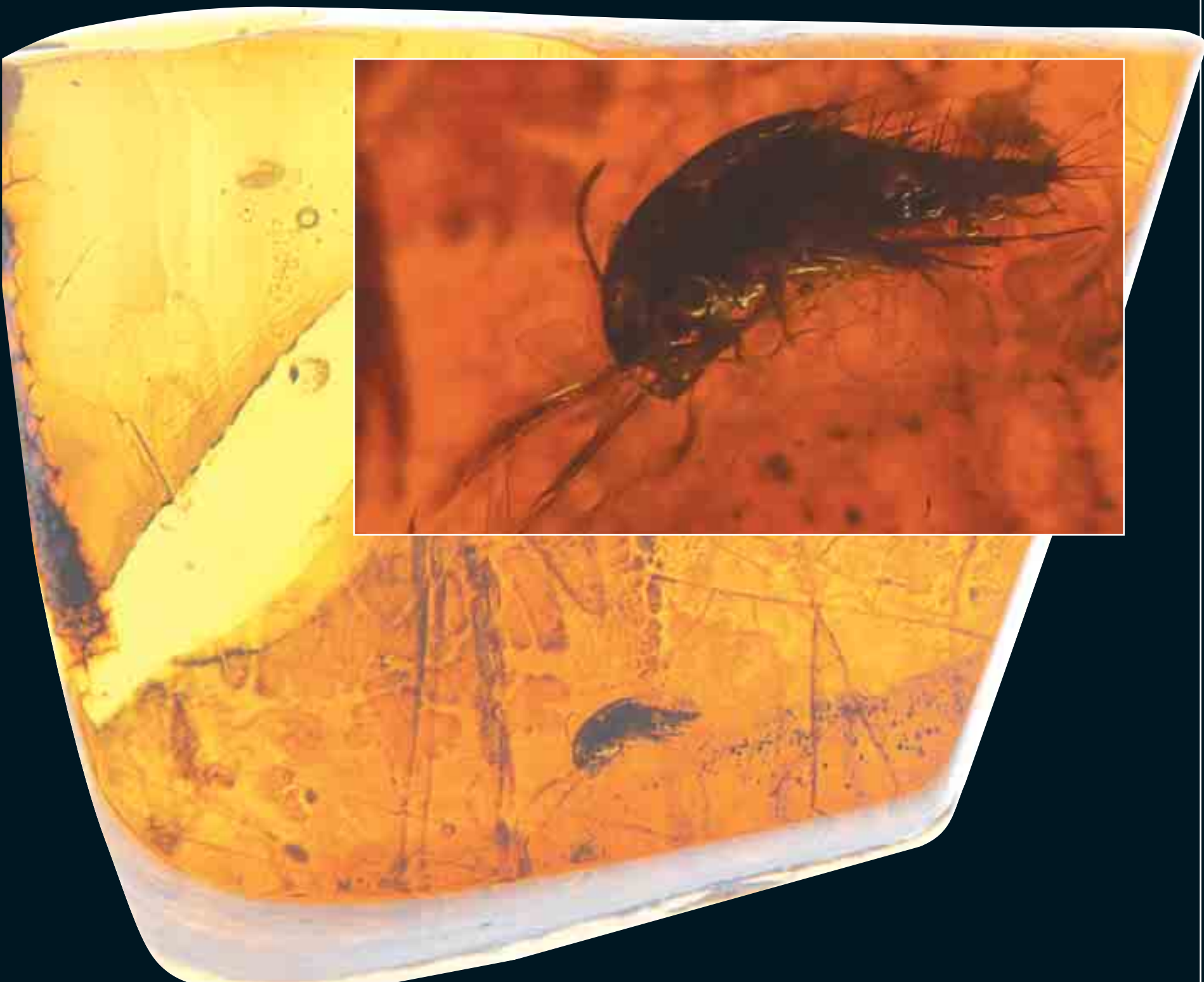
Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

This amber contains a bark beetle fossilized with a mite on its back. Bark beetles and mites have undergone no changes, despite the passage of millions of years. These life forms that have remained unaltered for 25 million years invalidate evolution.





ROVE BEETLE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

There is no difference between rove beetles that were alive 25 million years ago and those living today. Rove beetles that have remained unchanged for millions of years are one of the proofs that evolution never happened.





ASSASSIN BUG

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

As with all other living things, assassin bugs have always existed as assassin bugs. Contrary to Darwinist claims, they are not descended from any other life form and never underwent intermediate stages. Assassin bugs 25 million years old prove this fact.



ANT LION

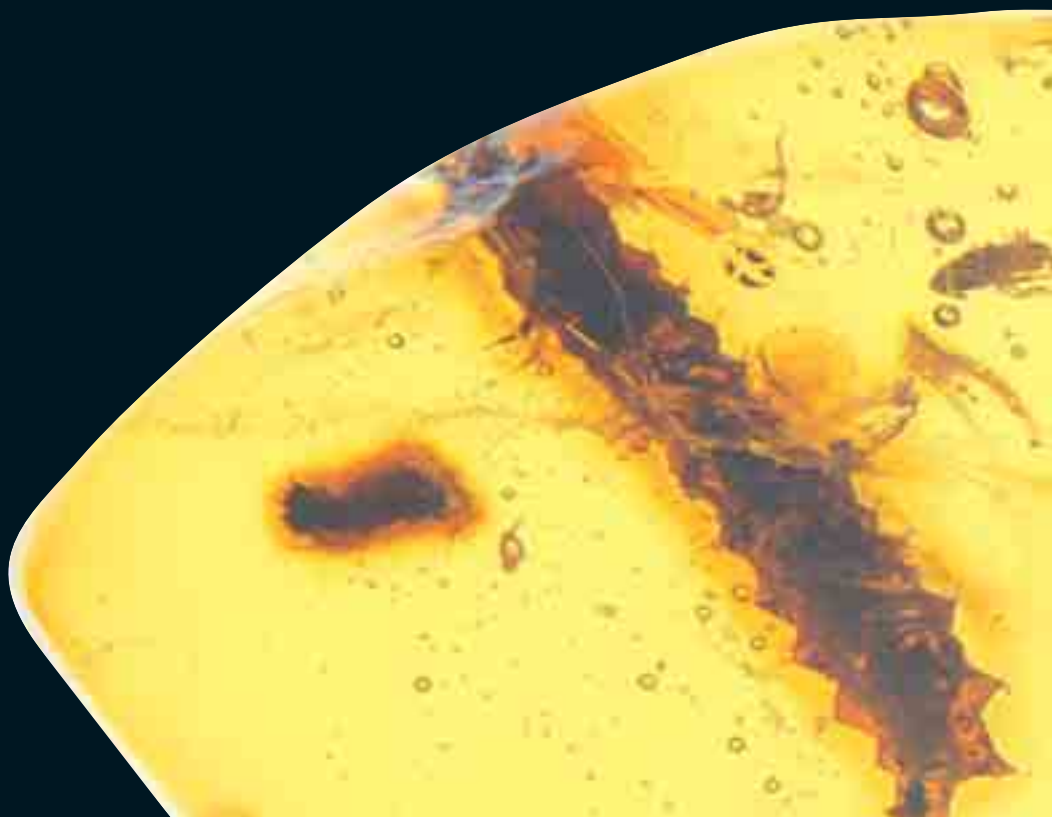
Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

The ant lion is a winged species of insect resembling the dragonfly. Pictured is a fossil ant lion's head in the amber, 25 million years old, identical to present-day specimens.





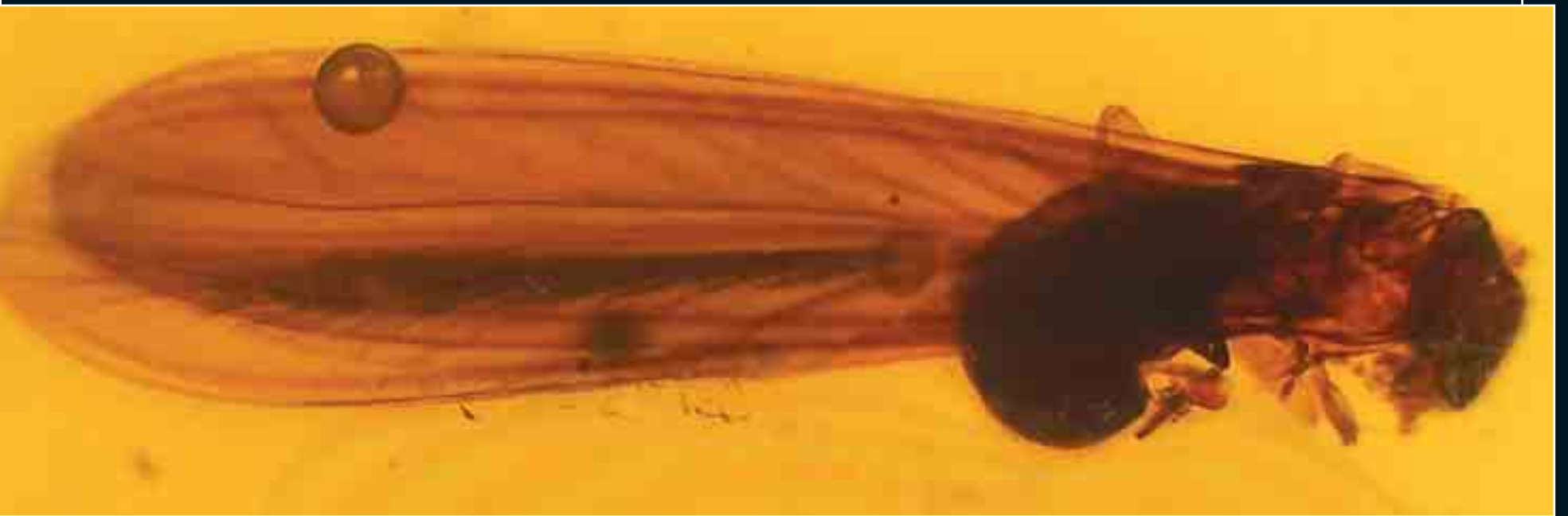
CATERPILLAR

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Like other fossils, those in amber show that living things did not gradually descend from one another, but have had exactly the same characteristics for so long as they have existed. The fact such fossils indicate is that caterpillars have always existed as caterpillars, and never underwent evolution.



WINGED TERMITE

Age: 25 million years old

Size: 19 millimeters (0.7 in) long, 13 millimeters (0.5 in) across

Location: Near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Pictured is a 25-million-year-old winged termite fossilized in amber. These creatures, which have preserved their structures unchanged despite the intervening 25 million years, show that evolution is not true and that God's sublime creation is an evident fact.





FUNGUS GNAT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

The fossil in the picture, which shows that there had been no change in this life form's structure for millions of years, also refutes the claims of the theory of evolution.





DANCE FLY

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

One proof that dance flies have always existed as dance flies is this 25-million-year-old fossil. Dance flies that lived millions of years ago are identical to those living today.





COCKROACH

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Fossil findings reveal that cockroaches have undergone no changes for hundreds of millions of years. The cockroach in this amber is 25 million years old. The fossil record shows that cockroaches never evolved, but were created.





WASP

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

A wasp was fossilized in this amber. 25 million years old, it is a significant specimen that rebuts the claims of evolution.



MOSQUITO

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

One of the tens of thousands of fossils that show that mosquitos have always been mosquitos is the 25-million-year-old fossil pictured. Insects that have been the same for millions of years show that Darwinists' claims are false.



Mosquito



BRACONID WASP

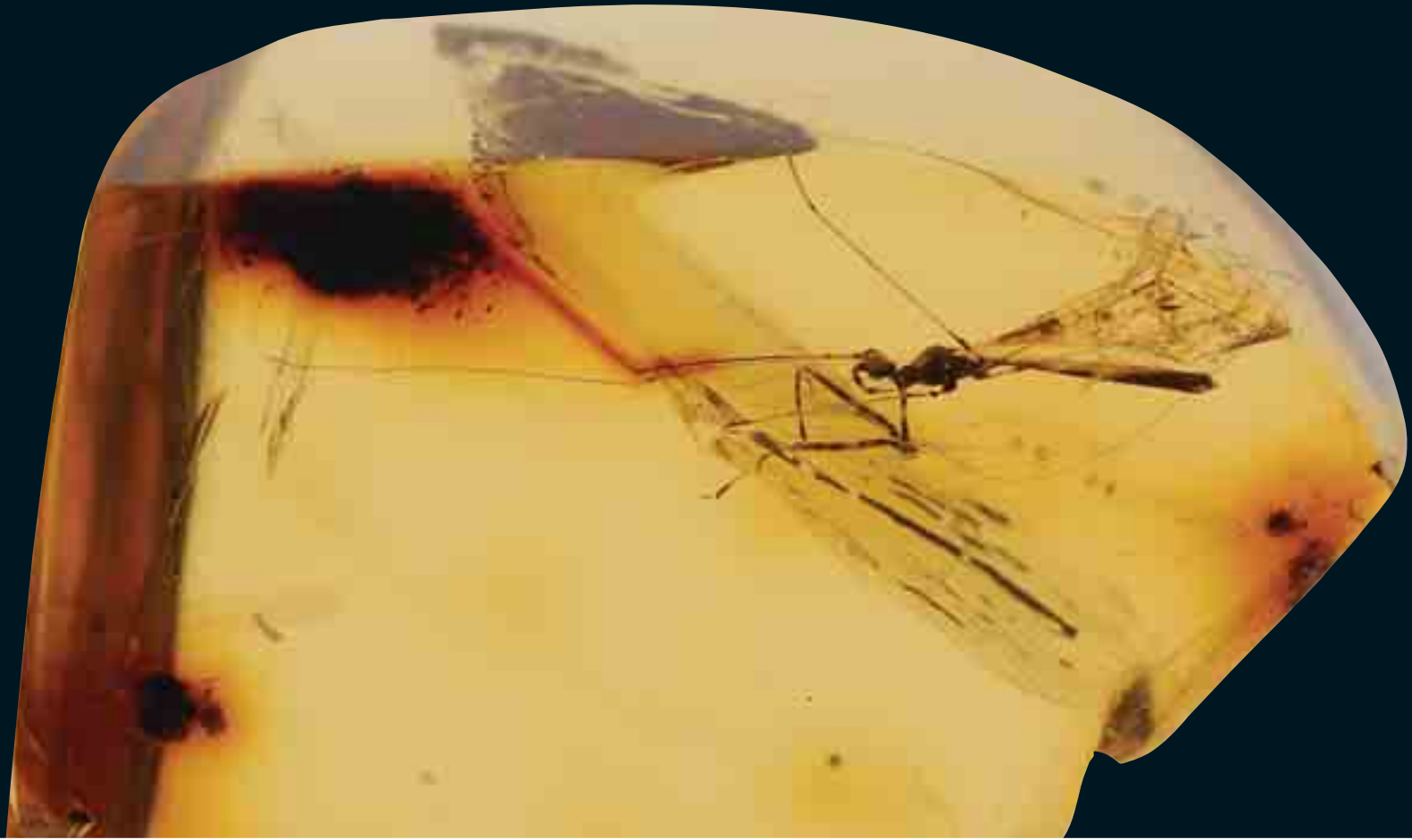
Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Size: 6.3 centimeters (2.5 in) by 3.8 centimeters (1.5 in) by 1.2 centimeters (0.5 in)

Period: Oligocene

This parasitic wasp in amber is 25 million years old, and there is no difference between it and specimens living today. This is important evidence that evolution is invalid.



ASSASSIN BUG

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

The fossil assassin bug in amber is 25 million years old. This fossil, no different to specimens living today, tells us that living things never underwent evolution.



Assassin bug



ANTHOCORID BUG

Age: 25 million years

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

This insect species generally lives on flowers or on the underside of leaves. It lays its eggs inside the plant tissue. There is no difference between this insect that lived millions of years ago and those living today.





EARWIG

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

There are millions of fossils that literally silence Darwinism. One of the fossils that leave Darwinists utterly helpless is this earwig in 25-million-year-old amber. As with all other fossil findings, this fossil shows that evolution is invalid.



QUEEN ANT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Queen ants found ant colonies, and thereafter, one of the jobs of worker ants is to protect the queen and her eggs. The 25-million-year-old queen ant pictured is proof that ants have remained the same for millions of years. This shows that evolution never happened and that all living things were created by Almighty God.





WINGED TERMITE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Although termites resemble ants, they actually possess very different characteristics and abilities. Termites have been living in colonies for millions of years and have come down to the present day with their structures totally unchanged. Termite fossils 250 million years old are one of the proofs of this. All the termites that have ever lived during the intervening millions of years have been identical to those living today. Just like worker termites that lived 250 million years ago, those living today engage in altruistic behavior, feed the larvae, soldiers and queens, and build nests many meters in size—despite being sightless. The characteristics of present-day termites also apply, without exception, to all termites that have ever lived.

The termite fossil in amber in the picture is 25 million years old.



FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN BRAZIL

Brazil's geological structure exhibits a similarity to that of the South American plateau. More than half of the country's rock formations formed in the Precambrian Period (4.6 billion to 543 million years ago). Brazil's lower stratum consists of metamorphic and igneous rocks, with a stratum of sedimentary rock on top: Some sedimentary rock layers date back to the Precambrian, while others formed more recently.

A large number of Precambrian microfossil (belonging to microscopic organisms) zones have been identified from rocks in the Sao Francisco region. Two other major fossil fields in Brazil are the Santana and Crato formations.

In the Santana Formation, which lies in the Araripe Basin, the majority of the fossils date back to the Cretaceous Period (146 to 65 million years ago). One significant feature of the Santana Formation is that it contains well-preserved fossil specimens of more than 25 species of fish. The Santana Formation fossils also include various reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates and plants.

Until recently, the Crato Formation was considered part of the Santana Formation. However, research in this area has revealed strata containing fossil insects that lived in the very earliest times. This



During researches made in the Araripe region, well-preserved fossils of more than 25 fish species were uncovered.



One of the important fossil areas in the Araripe region is in Ceara.



insect fauna has led Crato to be considered a distinct formation of its own. In addition to the insect fauna, fossil spiders, scorpions, crabs and many plant species have been obtained from this fossil bed.

Fossils, hundreds of millions of years old, obtained from the fossil beds in Brazil once again demonstrate that there is no scientific foundation to the claim that living things evolved gradually from a common ancestor. The fossils refute the idea that living things evolved, and corroborate creation.



Limestone containing fossil specimens, unearthed from the Crato Formation.



The Nova Olinda quarry, where many fossils were uncovered.



Numerous fossils found in Santana reveal that today's living creatures have not undergone evolution.





BUSH CRICKET

Age: 128 million years old

Size: With wings, 15 mm (0.5 in) overall; matrix: 110 mm (4.3 in) by 100 mm. (3.9 in)

Location: Ceara, Brazil

Formation: Santana Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous, Upper Aptian Cenomanian

The bush cricket, which belongs to family *Tettigoniidae*, has more than 225 species in North America alone. But the majority of these beetles inhabit tropical regions.

Bush crickets have remained unchanged for millions of years. Its fossil, shown in the photograph, is evidence of this truth.





COCKROACH

Age: 108 – 92 million years old

Size: Wing span 23 mm (0.9 in) ; matrix: 128 mm (5 in) by 128 mm (5 in)

Location: Nova Olinda Member, Ceara, Brazil

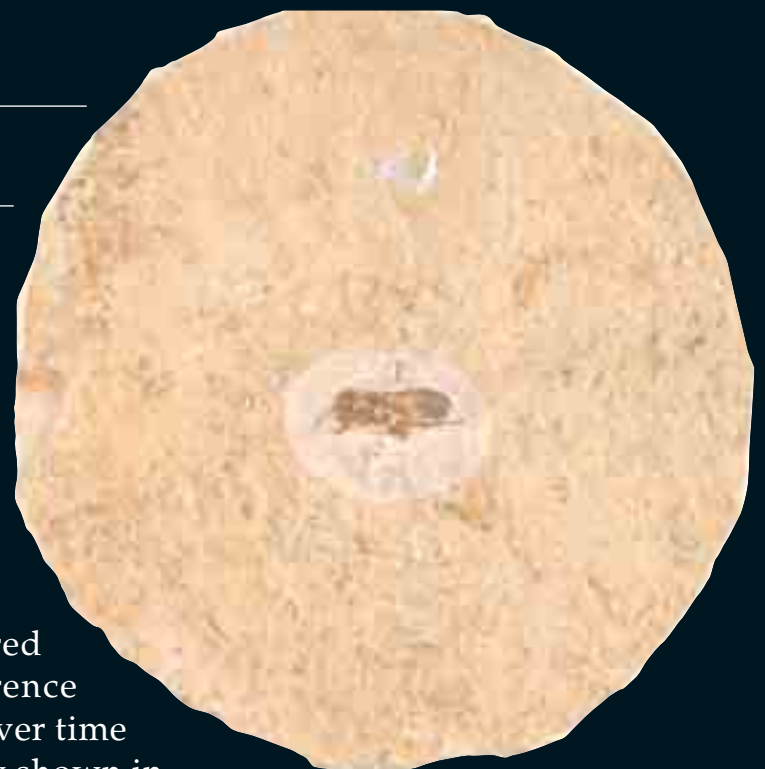
Formation: Crato Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous, Upper Aptian Cenomanian

Brazil's Araripe Basin is home to a fantastic array of exquisitely-detailed Early Cretaceous fossils, some of which have been preserved in three dimensions. The pronotum (head shield) and the venation of the wings of this cockroach can be examined in detail.

This fossil, typical of the cockroaches alive 108 to 92 million years ago, is the same as ones living today, which shows that the theory of evolution is invalid.





FLY

Age: 125 million years old

Size: Length 1.9 centimeters (0.75 in); matrix: 90 mm (3.5 in) across and 5 mm (0.2 in) thick

Location: Araripe Basin, Brazil, South America

Formation: Nova Olinda Member, Crato Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous

The fossil record shows that the winged insects appeared simultaneously with wingless ones, both at once. This occurrence invalidates the claim that wingless insects evolved their wings over time and eventually transformed into flying species. The fossilized fly shown in this photo is just one of the prehistoric discoveries that refute the evolutionists.



COCKROACH

Age: 146 to 65 million years old

Size: 8.8 centimeters (3.5 in) by 9.1 centimeters (3.6 in)

Formation: Santana Formation

Location: Serra De Araripe, Brazil

Period: Cretaceous

The 146-65 million-year-old cockroach in the picture is identical to its living examples. Cockroaches have exhibited the same structural features for millions of years, proving that evolution never actually took place.





GRASSHOPPER

Age: 108 – 92 million years old

Size: 30 mm (1.1 in) overall, 75 mm (2.9 in) with antennae; matrix: 110 mm (4.3 in) by 100 mm (3.9 in)

Location: Nova Olinda Member, Ceara, Brazil

Formation: Crato Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous, Upper Aptian Cenomanian

The 108 – 92 million-year-old grasshopper in the picture is evidence that grasshoppers have always existed as grasshoppers. Remaining unchanged for millions of years, grasshoppers are showing us that they are created, not evolved.





GARFISH

Age: 110 million years old

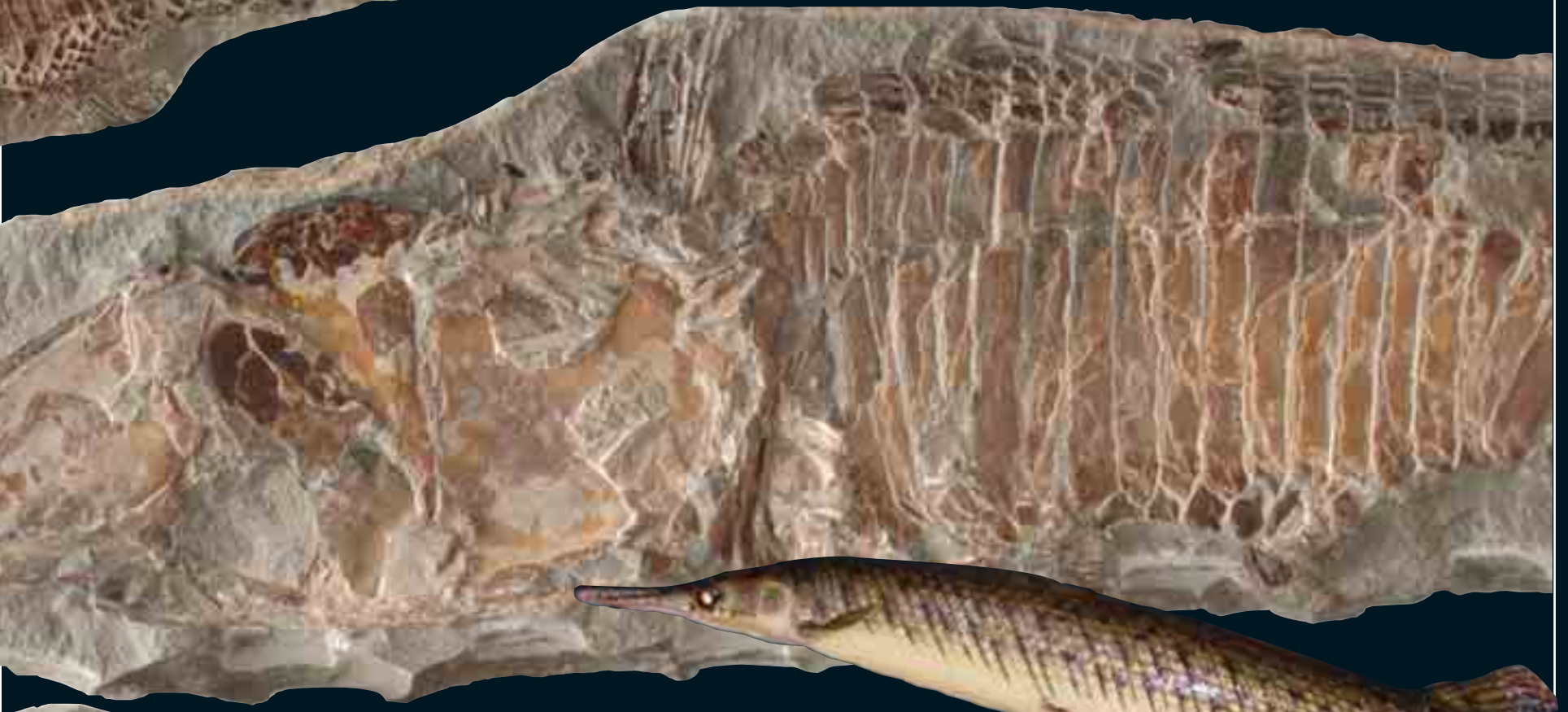
Size: 48 centimeters (18 in)

Location: Brazil

Formation: Santana Formation

Period: Cretaceous

Garfish are one of the numerous species revealing the invalidity of evolution. Garfish, the oldest known examples of which are from the Jurassic period (206 to 144 million years ago), have remained identical for millions of years. The fossil in the picture is 110 million years old and tells us that garfish didn't evolve at all.





Some fossils leave their traces equally in the two halves of the stone layer. This scorpion fossil 110 million years old is an example.

SCORPION

Age: 110 million years old

Size: 26 millimeters (1 in)

Location: Araripe, Brazil

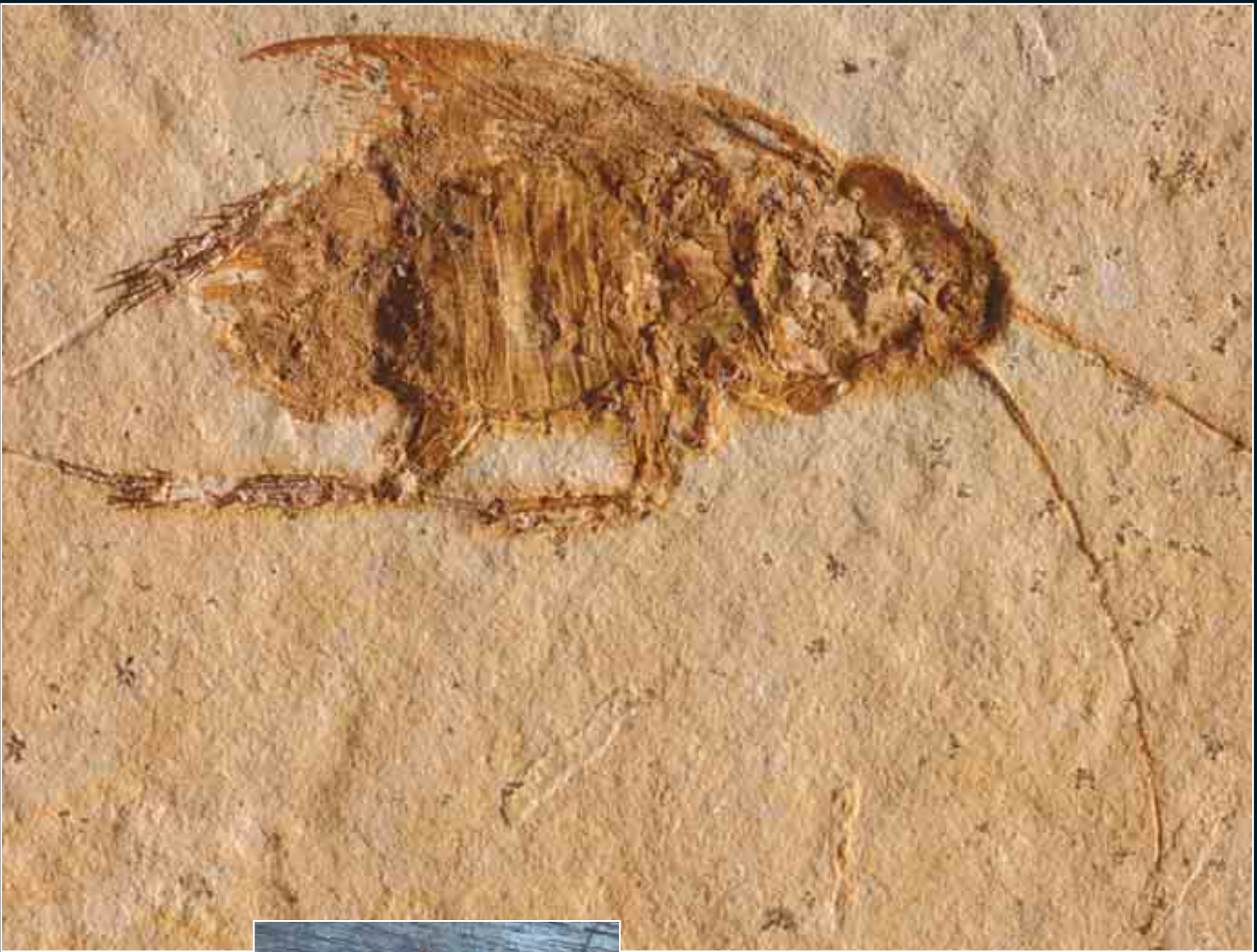
Formation: Santana Formation

Period: Cretaceous, Aptian

One of the oldest known scorpion fossils is 320 million years old. The one pictured is 110 million years old. Scorpions living 320 million years ago, 110 million years ago and today are exactly the same. Unchanged for so many millions of years, scorpions are solid evidence of creation.







COCKROACH

Age: 108 – 92 million years old

Size: Insect: 25 millimeters (0.9 in); matrix: 90 millimeters (3.5 in) by 113 millimeters (4.4 in)

Location: Nova Olinda Member, Ceara, Brazil

Formation: Crato Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous, Upper Aptian Cenomanian

One of the fossils of cockroaches demonstrating that the theory of evolution is imaginary, is this one pictured, 108 to 92 million years old. It is no different from living examples.





COCKROACH

Age: 128 million years old

Size: Including legs, 18 millimeters (0.7 in) matrix: 110 millimeters (4.3 in) by 93 millimeters (3.6 in)

Location: Ceara, Brazil

Formation: Santana Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous

If an organism undergoes no changes for millions of years, retains its structure in spite of all kinds of environmental changes, it's impossible to say that it has evolved. Millions of fossil examples belonging to thousands of organisms prove this impossibility.





AQUATIC BEETLE

Age: 108 – 92 million years old

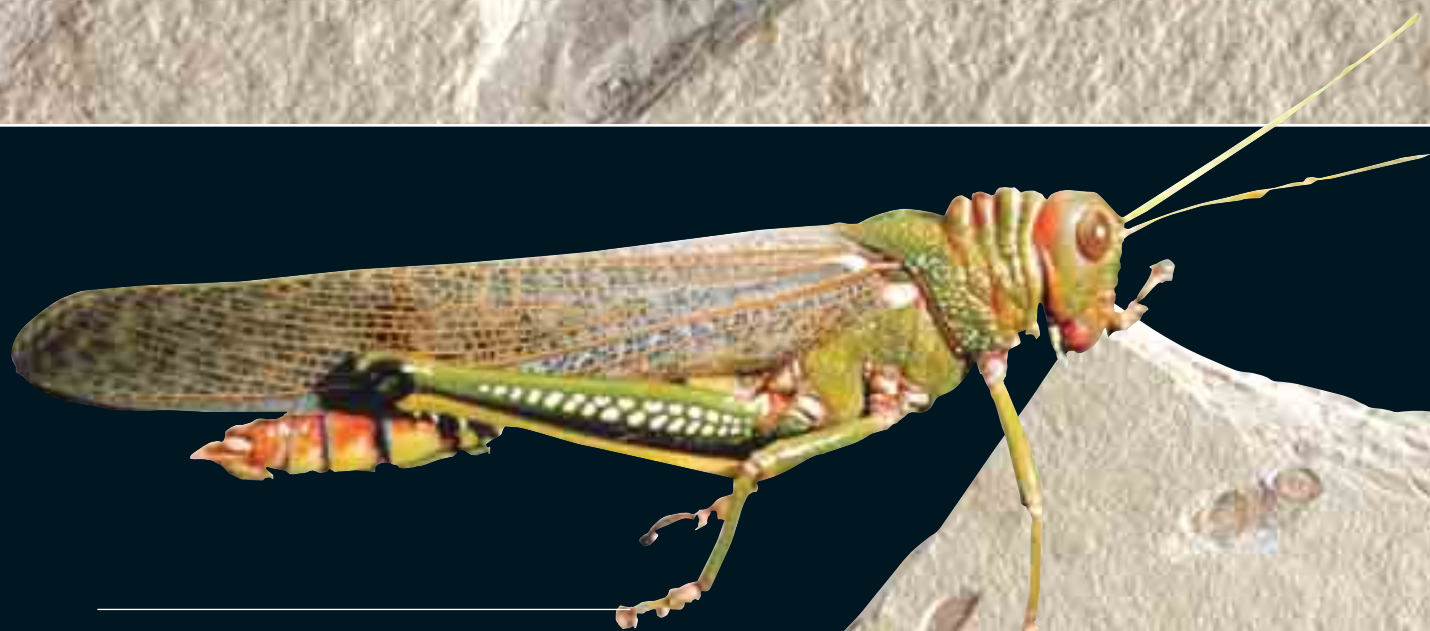
Size: 26 millimeters; matrix: 115 millimeters (4.5 in) by 102 millimeters (4.5 in)

Location: Nova Olinda Member, Ceara, Brazil

Formation: Crato Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous, Upper Aptian-Cenomanian

Aquatic beetles spend most of their lives in the water. In North America, there are 500 known species, and some 5,000 species worldwide. They can breathe under the water using an air bubble they've trapped on the water surface. These beetles which have exquisitely complex systems, have retained the same perfect features for millions of years. The fossil aquatic beetle pictured is evidence that these beetles today are just the same as they were 108-92 million years ago and have never undergone evolution.



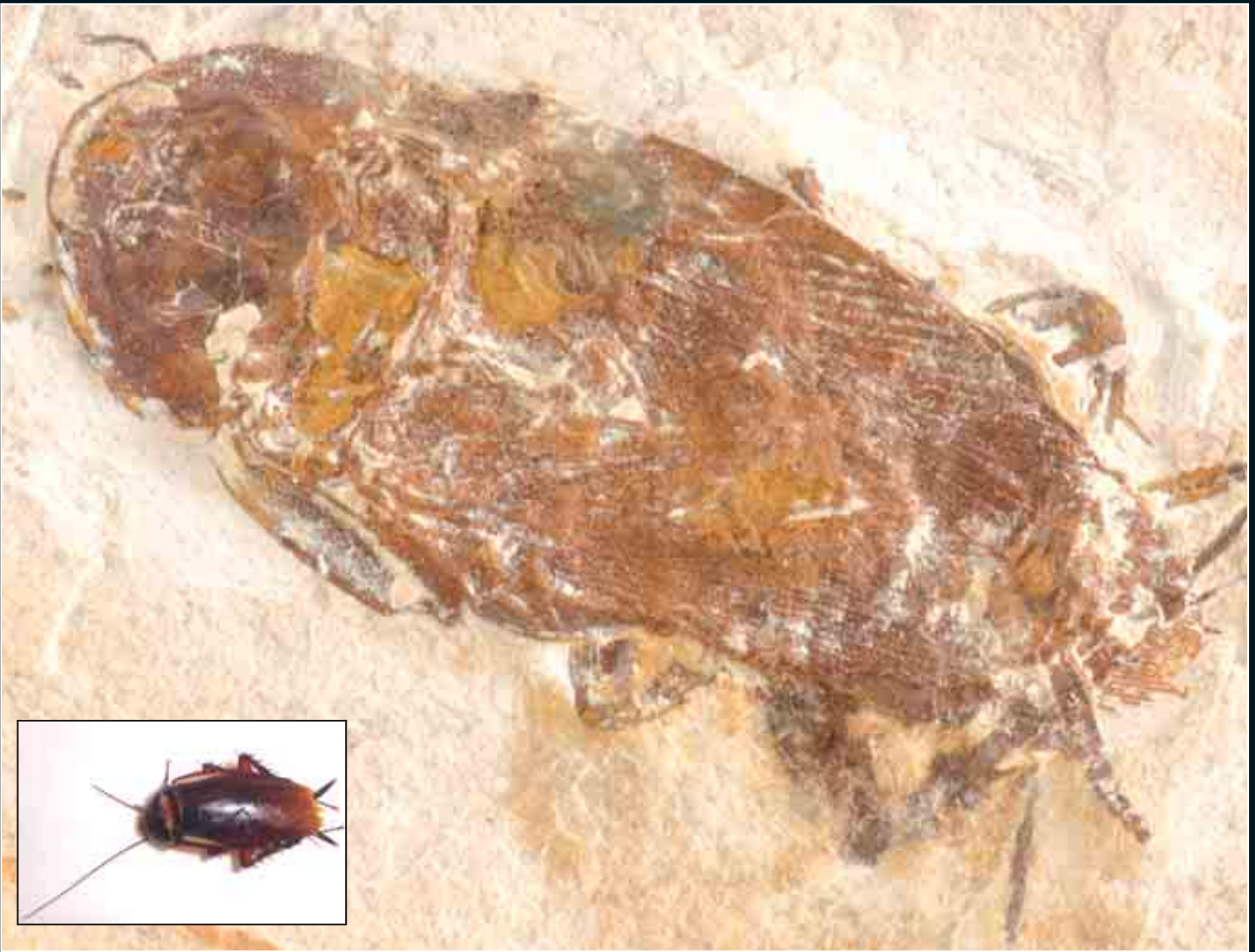
GRASSHOPPER

Age: 108 - 92 million years old

Location: Crato Formation, Araripe Basin, Ceara, Brazil

Period: Cretaceous, Mesozoic Era

The grasshopper fossil pictured is between 108 and 92 million years old. And like all other creatures that have come down through the ages unchanged, this grasshopper demonstrates to Darwinists that the species never underwent evolution.



COCKROACH

Age: 125 million years old

Size: 2.5 centimeters (1 in) length; matrix: 11.5 centimeters (4.5 in) by 11.5 centimeters (4.5 in) across , and 0.7 centimeters (0.2 in) thick

Location: Araripe Basin, Brazil

Formation: Nova Olinda Member, Crato Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous

One insect that has remained the same for millions of years is the cockroach. Fossil roaches 320 million years old have been found. The impact of cockroaches on the theory of evolution has been described thus in *Focus* magazine:

In theory, various elements of pressure such as changing environmental conditions, hostile species and competition between species should lead to natural selection, the selection of species advantaged by mutation, and for these species to undergo greater change over such a long period of time. YET THE FACTS ARE OTHERWISE. Let us consider cockroaches, for example. These reproduce very quickly and have short life spans, yet they have remained the same for approximately 250 million years. ("Evrimin Cikmaz Sokaklari: Yasayan Fosiller" [Cul-de-sac of evolution: Living Fossils], *Focus*, April 2003)





GRASSHOPPER

Age: 125 million years old

Size: 2 centimeters (0.8 in) length; matrix: 10.5 centimeters (4 in) by 7.5 centimeters (2.9 in) across and 0.5 centimeters (0.2 in) thick

Location: Araripe Basin, Brazil, South America

Formation: Nova Olinda Member, Crato Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous

Grasshoppers, which belong to the order *Orthoptera*, appear with the same structure in the fossil record for millions of years. Grasshoppers mostly inhabit tropical regions, but can be seen in different regions around the globe.

All fossil grasshoppers show that the genus haven't changed for millions of years—in other words, grasshoppers didn't evolve. One of the proofs of this is the 125-million-year-old fossil grasshopper pictured.





GRASSHOPPER

Age: 125 million years old

Size: 3.8 centimeters (1.5 in)

Location: Araripe Basin, Brazil

Formation: Nova Olinda Member,
Crato Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous

This 125-million-year-old fossil is evidence that grasshoppers have always existed as grasshoppers. In the face of this, it is impossible for the evolutionists to make a logical explanation.





LONG-HORNED GRASSHOPPER

Age: 125 million years old

Size: 1.5 centimeters (0.6 in) . The antennae measure a further 1.8 centimeters (0.7 in), giving this insect a total length of 3.4 centimeters (1.3 in).

Location: Araripe Basin, Brazil

Formation: Nova Olinda Member, Crato Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous

These grasshoppers' most distinctive features are their long, thin antenna that are almost twice the length of their bodies. Like all other grasshoppers, long-horned grasshoppers have been the same for millions of years. This photo demonstrates there's no difference between the grasshoppers of 125 million years ago and ones living today.



FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN PERU

Peru's geological and geographical structure reveals different fossils in different regions of the country. The country has three main regions: the coastal region, the central region that includes the Andes Mountains, and the Amazon Basin that includes the Amazon rain forest. Most fossil beds lie in the Andes and areas in the north of the country.

One of Peru's major fossil beds is the Cajamarca Formation in the north of the country. Limestone comprises the main part of the formation's rock structure. Another important fossil bed is the Pisco Formation, well known for its fossil fish. This bed has yielded fossils of thousands of different marine



The Pisco Formation in the south of the country is one of the major fossil beds.

creatures, including whales, dolphins, sea lions, penguins and turtles. This formation, approximately 30 kilometers (18.6 miles) from the coast, provides important information about Peru's geology in very early times.

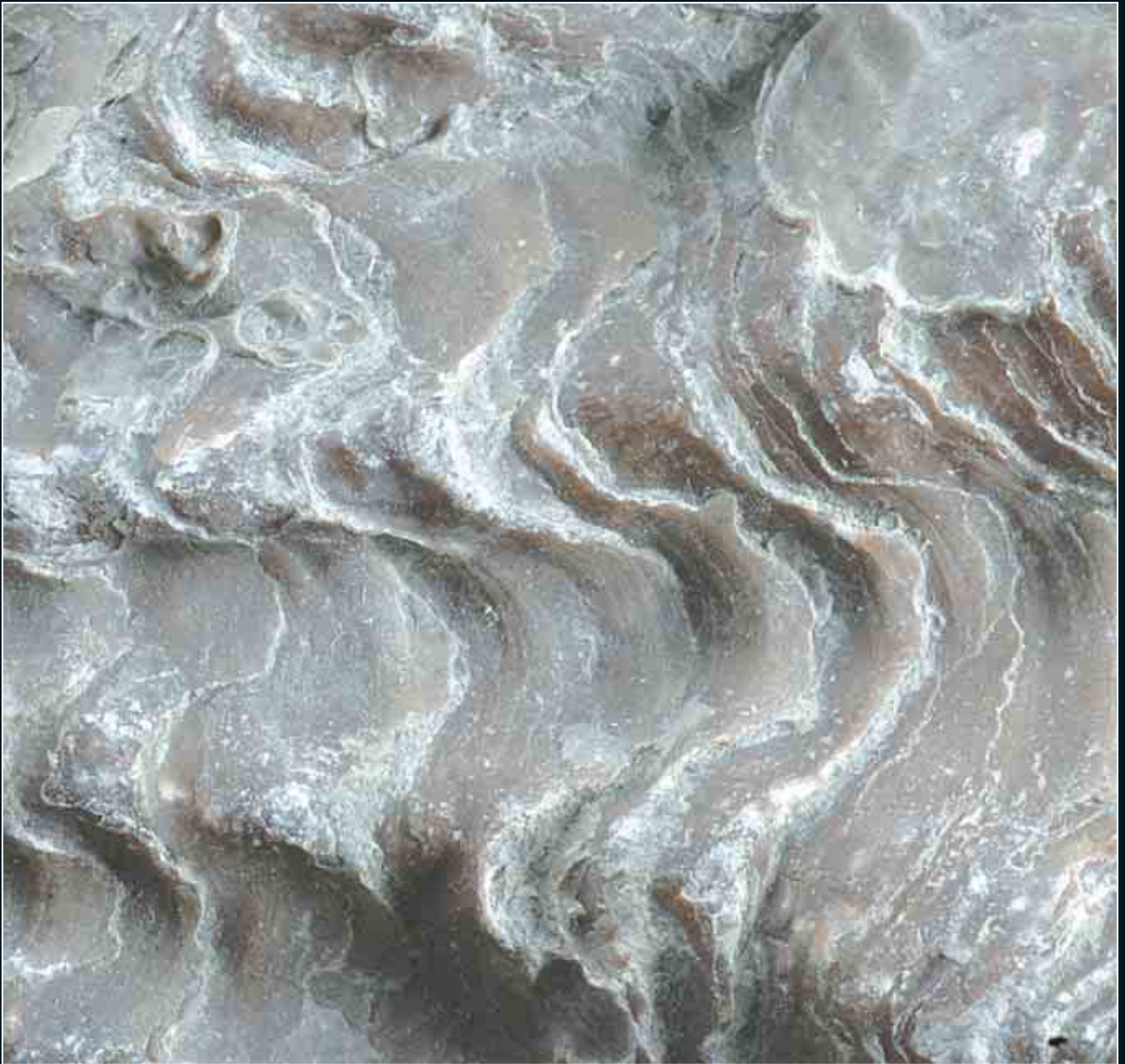
The most significant fact revealed by Peru's fossil discoveries is that they too refute evolution. All the fossil research engaged in by evolutionists since the mid-19th century, hoping to find fossils that could support the theory of evolution, have been in vain. Despite all their endeavours, not a single fossil that could be presented as evidence for the theory has ever been unearthed. All the findings obtained from excavations and research has proved that, contrary to the expectations of the theory of evolution, living things emerged suddenly, fully and flawlessly formed. They also show that living things never undergo

any changes since the moment they first come into being. This is proof that they are never subjected to any evolutionary process.



Limestone in Cajamarca harbors many fossil samples. Like all others, the fossil samples gathered from Pisco reveal that evolution has never taken place.





BIVALVE

Age: 23-5 million years old

Size: 7.6 centimeters (3 in)

Location: Casamarca, Peru

Period: Miocene

Bivalves 23-5 million years old, the same as today's bivalves, invalidate the theory of evolution. The same for millions of years, they were created, not evolved.





BIVALVE

Age: 208-146 million years old

Size: Approximately 8 centimeters (3.25 in)

Location: Bambamarca, Cajamarca, Peru

Period: Jurassic

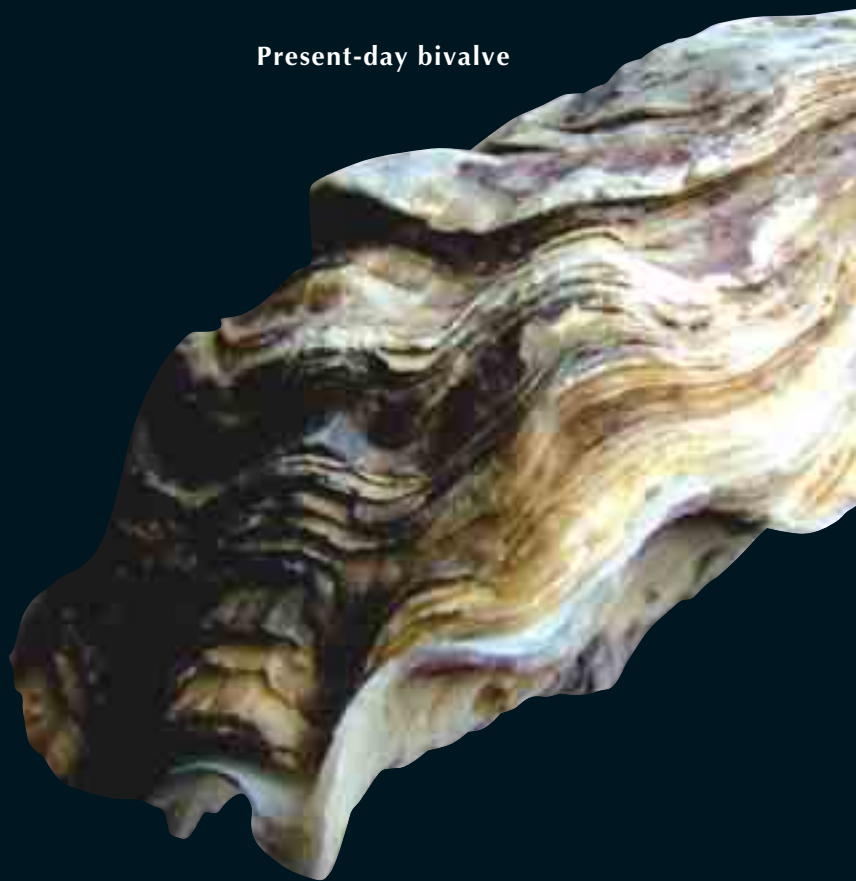
The bivalve in the picture is 208-146 million years old, showing that the bivalves of years ago are the same as the ones living today. This refutes the theory of evolution.







Present-day bivalve



BIVALVE

Age: 208-146 million years old

Size: Approximately 8 centimeters (3.25 in)

Location: Bambamarca, Cajamarca, Peru

Period: Jurassic

The fossil record is replete with organisms that have remained unchanged for hundreds of millions of years. Another example of these is the 208-146-million-year-old fossil bivalve pictured. Like all other fossil findings, this one also refutes evolution.



FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN ARGENTINA

Most fossils discovered in Argentina come from the region of Patagonia, the name given to the southern parts of Chile and Argentina on the South American continent. To the east of the Andes is the region of Patagonia that forms part of Argentina. Today, very different life forms such as penguins, whales, seals, wild ostriches and sea lions, can be found in this region, which is also rich in terms of the fossil record.

One fossil bed in the region is the Ischigualasto Formation. Geological research has revealed that some 230 million years ago, the region was a flood basin that received abundant seasonal rain and possessed active volcanoes. This fossil bed possesses specimens of a large number of mammals and marine life forms belonging to the Triassic Period (248 to 206 million years ago). The importance of the region was finally realized in the 1950s, after which a great many excavations were carried out.

One fossil field in Argentina is the Jaramillo forest in Santa Cruz, consisting of petrified trees 350 million years old. It is also an important example showing that many plant species have remained unchanged for hundreds of millions of years, having never undergone evolution.



Jaramillo's fossil forest of petrified trees



Ischigualasto is a rich fossil bed today, but approximately 230 million years ago, it was a low-lying basin that flooded regularly..



FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN CHILE

Fossils are encountered in many regions outside the Atacama Desert in the north of the country. One of the wealthiest regions in terms of fossil specimens is Patagonia, in the south of the country. There are also fossil beds in the Andes Mountains.

Fossils belonging to many different species of mammal, marine creatures, reptile and plant are obtained from Chile's fossil fields. One of the best-known fossil fields is the Quiriquina Formation, most of whose fossils belong to the Cretaceous Period. Thanks to them, important information has been obtained concerning marine life in the Cretaceous Period. Some fossil beds in central Chile, particularly in the Andes, are well known for their wealth of fossil mammals.

All the fossils obtained from these regions once again place Darwinists in a terrible predicament, because they reveal that living things underwent no change throughout geological periods. To put it another way, whatever form a species had when it first appears in the fossil record, it maintained over tens or even hundreds of millions of years, until either becoming extinct or else surviving down to the present day. This is clear proof that living things never underwent evolution.

As the fossil findings show, species on Earth appeared suddenly, not gradually by way of evolution. Sudden appearance implies creation. God created all living things in a flawless manner, from nothing. The fossil findings once again reveal this truth.



Fossils of various mammals were uncovered from the Andes region.





ARAUCARIA CONE SLICE

Age: 165 million years old

Size: 5.6 centimeters (2.2 in) by 7 centimeters (2.7 in)

Location: Jaramillo, Santa Cruz, Patagonia, Argentina

Period: Jurassic, Callovian

This slice of a 165-million-year-old fossil *Araucaria* cone was obtained from the petrified forest in Jaramillo. Displaying the cone with its all details, this fossil is one of the examples that this species never evolved. The features of today's cones were the same as those of cones of 165 million years ago.







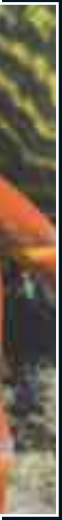
CRAB

Age: 23-5 million years old

Location: Rio de la Plata, Patagonia, Argentina

Period: Miocene

One of the organisms frequently encountered in the fossil record is the crab. One of the proofs that there's no difference between the crabs of millions of years ago and ones alive today is the 23-5-million-year-old crab pictured. This crab is the same as the ones living today.





ARAUCARIA CONE

Age: 208-146 million years old

Size: Each half is 7.6 centimeters (3 in)

Location: Cerro Cuadrado, Patagonia, Argentina

Formation: Petrified Forest

Period: Jurassic

This fossil *Araucaria* cone, 208-146 million years old and identical to the ones of today, is evidence that the theory of evolution is hollow, and a major deceit. The complete fossil record puts forth that creation of God is a clear fact.







CORMORANT SKULL

Age: 18 million years old

Size: 12.7 centimeters (5 in)

Location: Chile

Period: Miocene

The cormorant skull pictured, 18 million years old, is evidence that cormorants from prehistoric times were the same as ones living today. This lack of any difference shows that the birds didn't change over millions of years—in other words, they didn't evolve.





CORMORANT SKULL

Age: 18 million years old

Size: 15.2 centimeters (6 in)

Location: Chile

Period: Miocene

The cormorant is a seabird in the family *Phalacrocoracidae* and known to have 38 different species currently living.

Fossil records show that cormorants of millions of years ago had the same features of cormorants living today. Proving that the birds didn't evolve, this once again dooms the evolutionists to defeat.



CRAB

Age: 25 million years old

Size: 15 centimeters (6 in)

Location: Concepción, Southern Chile

Period: Oligocene

Fossil record refutes the evolution in any aspect. One of the fossil examples refuting the theory of evolution is the 25-million-year-old fossil crab pictured. Remained unchanged for millions of years, this crab confirms once again that the species didn't evolve, since this fossil is no different from crabs still living today.







**FOSSIL
SPECIMENS
DISCOVERED
IN EUROPE**

FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN GERMANY

Geological research has shown that throughout the Jurassic Period (206 to 144 million years ago) much of Western Europe was covered by warm, shallow seas. A large number of fossils belonging to marine creatures have been obtained from these regions.

In particular, some fossil beds in Germany have enabled us to obtain very detailed information about life forms during the Devonian and Jurassic periods. The most important of these fossil fields are the Messel, Solnhofen and Holzmaden formations and the Hunsrückschiefer fauna.

The Hunsrückschiefer fauna contains a large number of fossils from a wide range of species from the Paleozoic Period (543 to 251 million years ago). Most fossils obtained from the region belong to the Lower and Middle Devonian periods. One significant characteristic of the Hunsrückschiefer fauna is that, just as in Burgess Shale, some life forms have been fossilized together with their soft tissues, enabling us to acquire information not just about the physical structures of life forms that existed hundreds of millions of years ago, but also about their life styles and behavior.

These remains show that living things have possessed complex systems in every period in which they have existed, and have enjoyed highly developed anatomies. Confronted by this state of affairs, Darwinists—who maintain that living things evolved gradually from the supposedly primitive to the more complex—are put in a hopeless position, because without exception, all the fossil records refute the theory of evolution, while once again verifying the fact of creation.

Fossils obtained from the Holzmaden Formation generally belong to creatures that lived in deep waters. The majority of these were fossilized perfectly, together with all their organs and skeletal structures. Rarely encountered soft-tissue fossils have also been obtained from Holzmaden. The

Fossil researches made in Messel



Solnhofen, one of the major fossil areas in Germany is a place where vast numbers of fossils are unearthed.





Researches in Hunsrückschiefer and Schieferhalde

Solnhofen fossils generally belong to life forms that lived in shallow gulfs and coral and sponge reefs. Fossils of terrestrial life forms such as insects, plants, lizards, crocodiles and birds have

also been unearthed from Solnhofen, among them seven different fossils of *Archaeopteryx*, one of the oldest species of bird.

Another major fossil bed in Germany is the Messel Formation. In very early times, a lake some 700 meters (2296 feet) wide and approximately 1000 meters (3280 feet) deep, this contains a large number of fossils dating back to the Eocene Period (54 to 37 million years ago). Messel is known to have had a tropical climate during that period, and contains fossils of many different life forms, such as plants, birds, bats, reptiles, fish, tortoises and insects.



The Holzmaden fossil area, close to Stuttgart is a major fossil area where species from the early Jurassic Period are found.





SHRIMP

Age: 145 million years old

Location: Eichstätt, Bayern, Germany

Size: matrix: 10.5 centimeters(4.1 in) by 15.2 centimeters (5.9 in)

Period: Jurassic, Malm Zeta

The shrimp is an arthropod belonging to the sub-phylum *Crustacea*. Its body is covered in armor composed largely of calcium carbonate. Various species of shrimp live in both salt and fresh water. The earliest known shrimp fossil dates back some 200 million years.

The fossil shrimp pictured is around 145 million years old. Shrimps, which have maintained their structure for millions of years with no change, are proof that living things never underwent evolution.







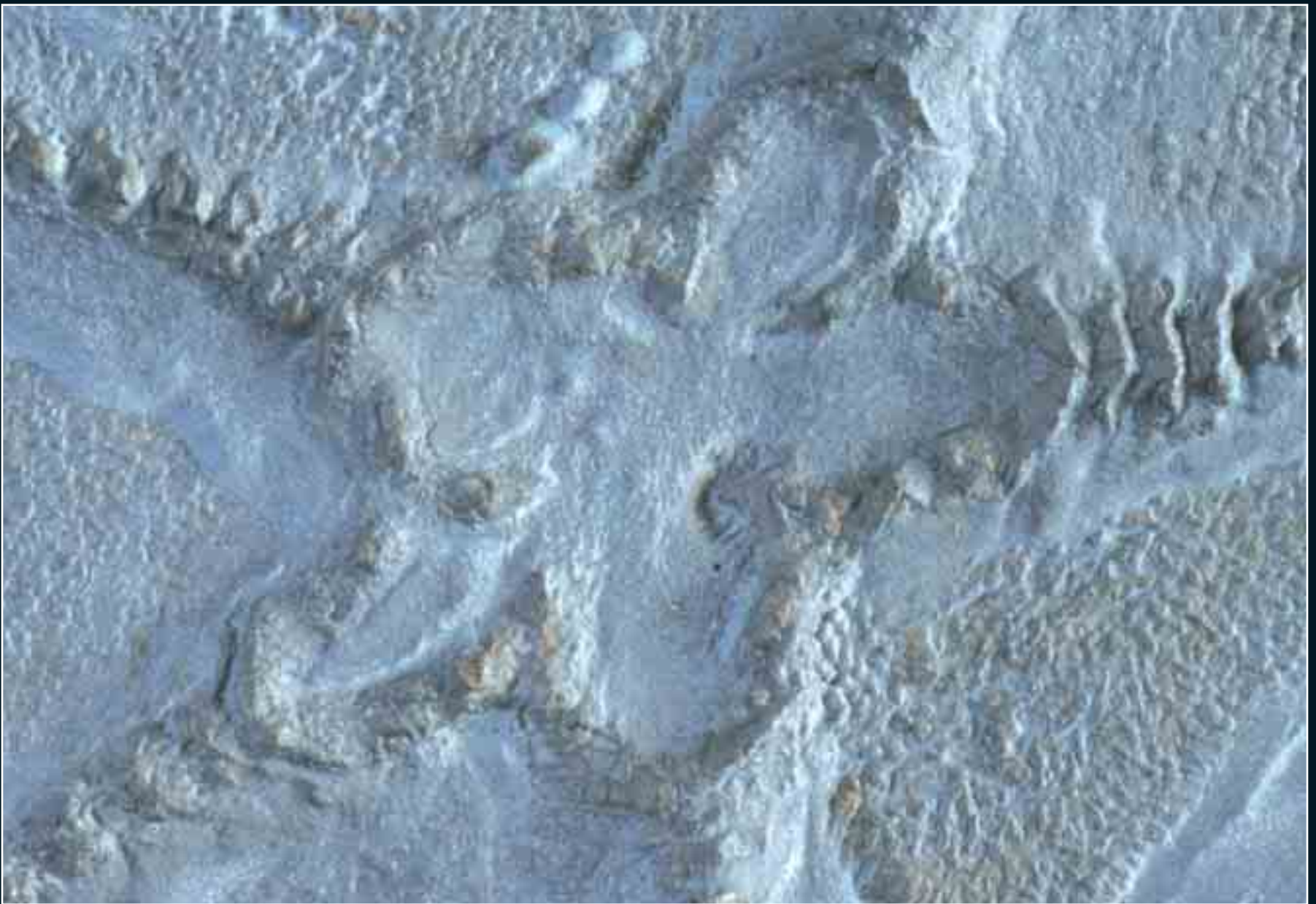
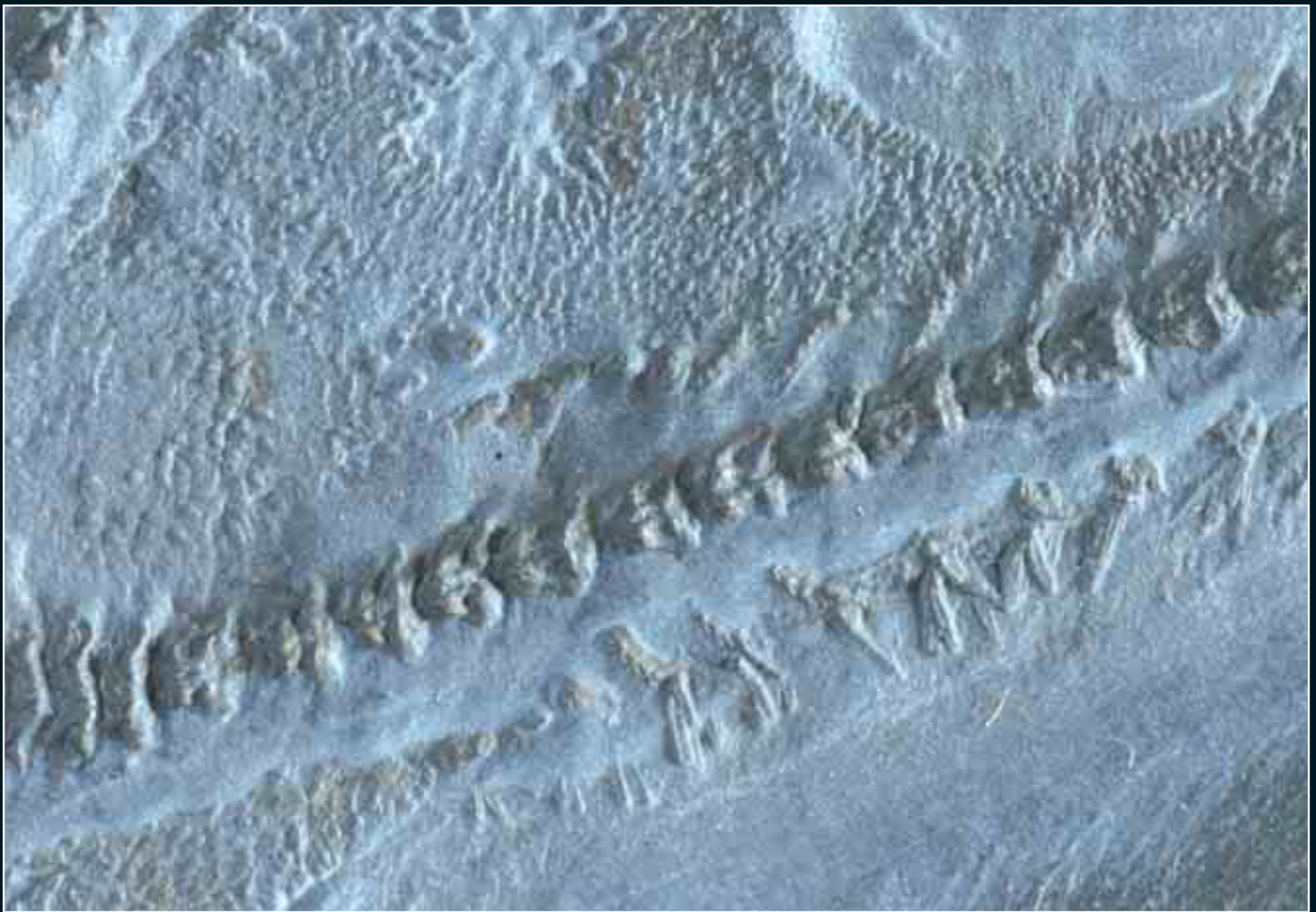
STARFISH

Age: 390 million years old

Location: Hunsrückschiefer,
Bundenbach, Germany

Period: Devonian

There is no differences between starfish of 390 million years ago and those living in the seas today. Despite the intervening millions of years, starfish have remained unchanged and never evolved in any period in the past.





BOWFIN

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Olschiefer, Messel, Darmstadt, Hessen, Germany

Period: Eocene, Lutetian

Bowfins belong to the the *Amiidae* family. As with many other fish species, they possess a rich fossil history. One of the earliest known fossil specimens is around 150 million years old.

All the fossils obtained show that bowfins have been exactly the same for millions of years, and have never evolved in any way. There is no difference between the 50-million-year-old bowfin pictured and those alive today.





CRAYFISH

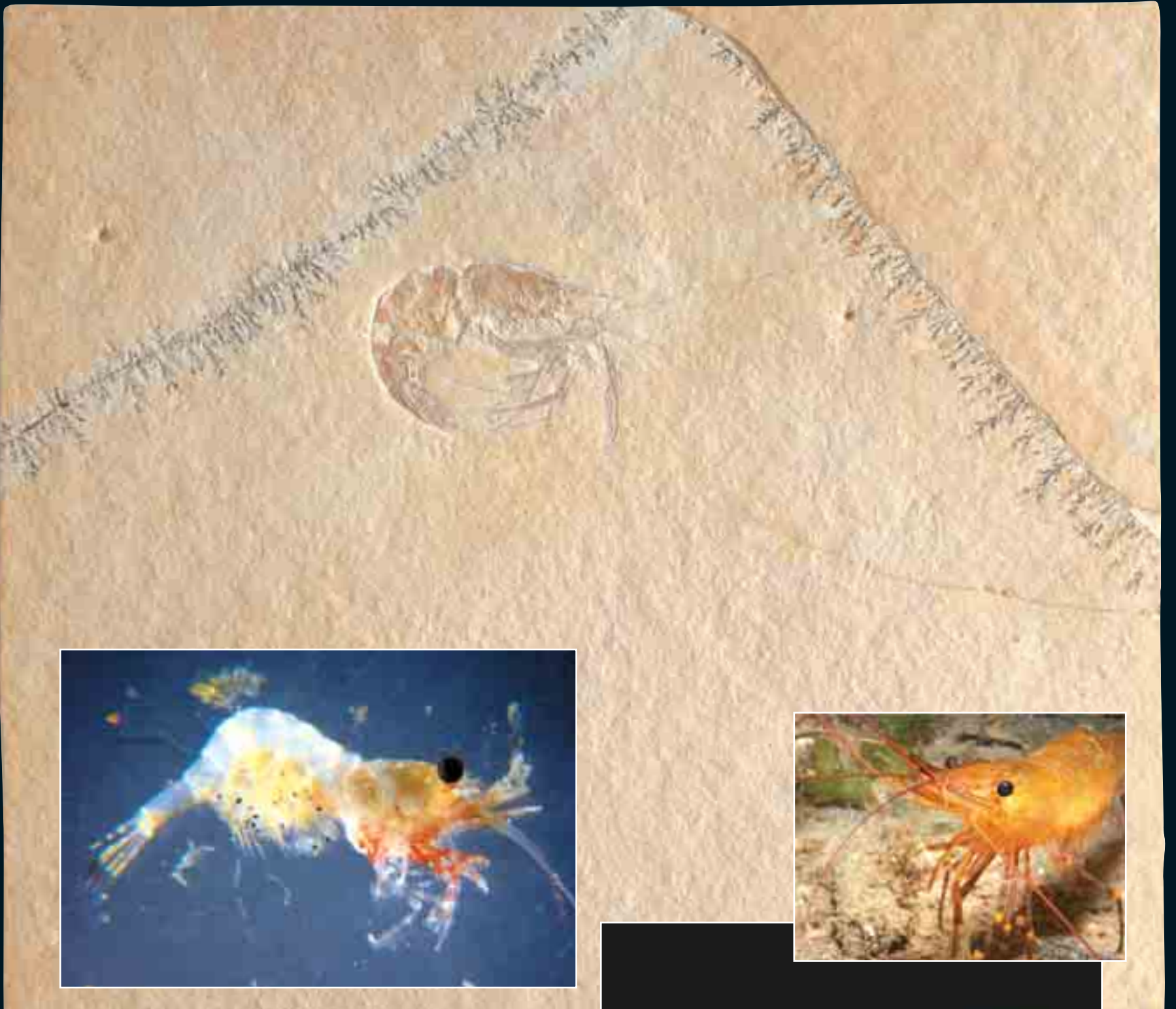
Age: 150 million years

Location: Solnhofen Formation, Germany

Period: Jurassic

Crayfish that existed 150 million years ago were no different from those living today. This sameness is one most significant piece of evidence that there has been no evolution. Crayfish always existed as crayfish. Like all living things, they were created by God.





SHRIMP

Age: 155 million years old

Size: 7.5 centimeters (2.9 in) long; matrix: 20.8 centimeters (8.1 in) by 21.6 centimeters (8.5 in)

Location: Solnhofen, Eichstatt, Germany

Period: Jurassic

After decades of research, Darwinists have been unable to find a single fossil showing that evolution took place, though millions of fossil specimens show that it never did so. Every fossil obtained shows that there has been no change in living things' structures over the course of their existence, and that despite the passage of hundreds of millions of years, they remain exactly the same.

The fossil pictured is proof that there is no difference between shrimp living today and those alive 155 million years ago.







GARFISH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 31.75 centimeters (12.5 in)

Location: Frankfurt, Germany

Formation: Messel Shales

Period: Eocene

Garfish, which first appeared in the fossil record around 180 million years ago, are examples of living fossils. The fossil garfish shown in the picture is 54-37 million years old. Garfish, which have been the same for tens of millions of years, refute evolution.





BAT

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

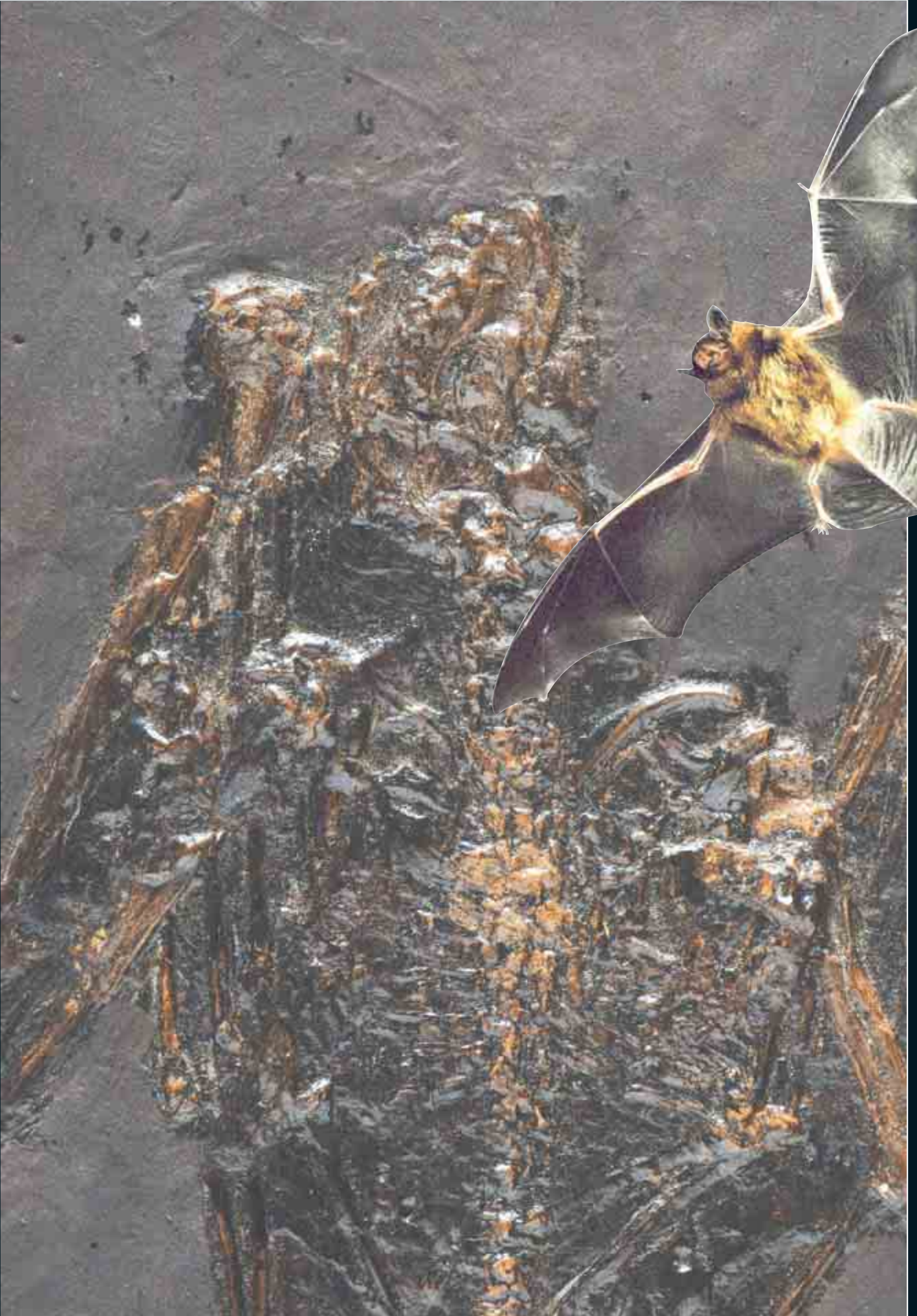
Size: 8.2 centimeters (3.2 in) tall by
4.5 centimeters (1.8 in) wide

Location: Frankfurt, Germany

Formation: Messel Shales

Period: Eocene

Fossil bats millions of years old refute the claim that living things underwent evolution. Fossils like this reveal that God created living things.





BRITTLESTAR

Age: 150 million years

Location: Solnhofen Formation, Germany

Period: Jurassic

The fossil in the picture is 150 million years old and is evidence that brittlestars never evolved. In the face of this fossil, which is identical to specimens living today, evolutionists are unable to provide any rational and scientific explanation.







COELACANTH

Age: 145 million years old

Location: Eichstatt, Bayern, Germany

Period: Jurassic, Malm Zeta.

Evolutionists long portrayed the *coelacanth* as an extinct intermediate form—a half-fish, half-reptile. But the fact that some 200 living specimens have been caught to date reveals that the claims made about this creature are nothing more than a deception. The *coelacanth* is no intermediate form, but a fish with complete and flawless system that lives in deep waters. *Coelacanths*, whose earliest known examples go back some 410 million years, have survived unchanged for nearly half a billion years.

The fossil *coelacanth* pictured shows that evolutionists' claims regarding the "transition from water to dry land" are fraudulent, and is 145 million years old.



LOBSTER

Age: 208 to 146 million years old

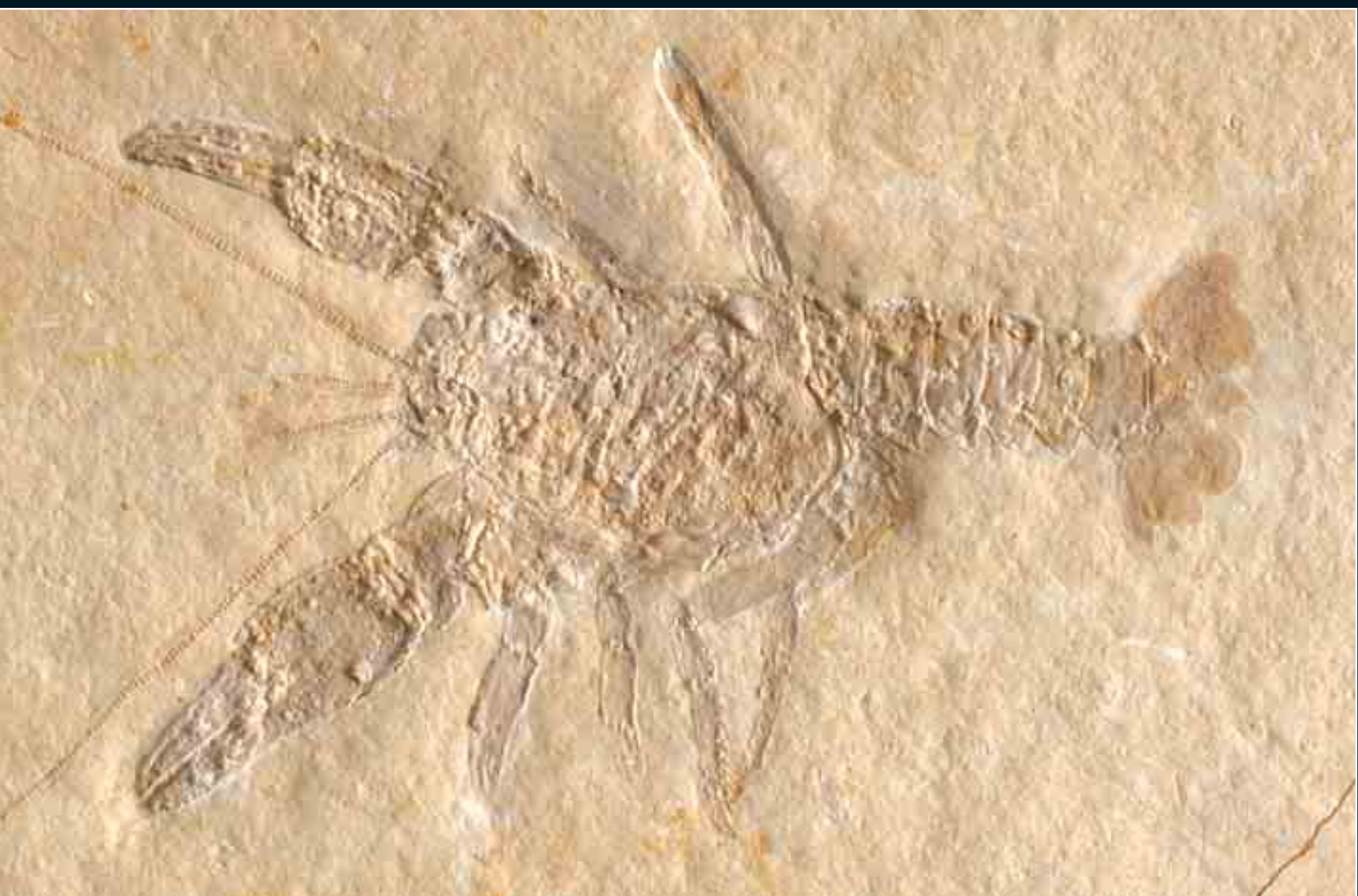
Size: matrix: 12.9 centimeters (5.1 in) by 16.2 centimeters (6.4 in);
decapod: 5.5 centimeters (2.2 in)

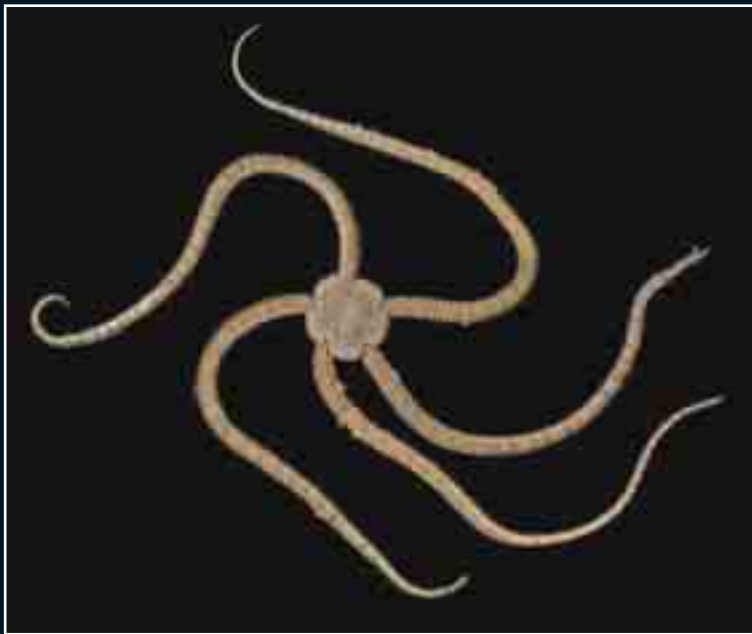
Location: Solnhofen, Germany

Period: Jurassic, Malm Zeta

The lobster has eyes consisting of regular, square surfaces. These regular squares are in fact the front surfaces of square prisms. The inner surface of each of these prisms in the lobster eye has a mirrored surface that reflects light strongly. The light reflected from this surface is precisely focussed onto the retina located further back. All these prisms have been installed at such an angle that they reflect the light perfectly onto a single point.

This sophisticated system has been functioning impeccably in all lobsters for hundreds of millions of years. Today's lobsters use exactly the same system to see as those living 200 million years ago. This effectively refutes Darwinists, who claim that living things developed gradually.





BRITTLESTAR

Age: 150 million years old

Size: 5 centimeters (2 in) across; matrix: 95 millimeters (3.7 in) by 75 millimeters (2.9 in) across at its widest point, and 20 millimeters (0.7 in) thick

Location: Solnhofen, Southern Germany

Period: Upper Jurassic

The brittlestar is a living fossil that definitively refutes evolution. Brittlestars that lived 300 million years ago are exactly the same as specimens 245 million years old and 150 million years old—and as specimens alive today. Brittlestars that have remained unchanged for hundreds of millions of years, tell us that evolution is a lie.





GASTROPOD

Age: 410 to 360 million years old

Size: plate 9.3 centimeters (3.7 in) by 13.2 centimeters (5.2 in)

Location: Hunsruck Slate, Bundenbach, Germany

Period: Devonian

Gastropods are part of the phylum *Mollusca*. The oldest known specimens come from the late Cambrian Period. The specimen pictured is between 410 and 360 million years old. Gastropods that are millions of years old definitively refute evolution.



GASTROPOD

Age: 410 to 360 million years old

Size: plate; 7 centimeters (2.75 in) by 9 centimeters (3.5 in)

Location: Hunsruck Slate, Bundenbach, Germany

Period: Devonian

Gastropods that lived 410-360 million years ago are identical to today's specimens. These creatures that have remained unchanged despite the intervening millions of years are important evidence that living things never underwent any evolutionary process.





SHRIMP

Age: 208 to 146 million years old

Size: 19.5 centimeters (7.7 in) from tip to tail

Location: Solnhofen Limestone, Eichsatt, West Germany

Period: Jurassic

Shrimp, having survived unchanged for millions of years, show us that they did not evolve but were created. If a living thing has the same features now as it did millions of years ago, then this creature cannot have developed by way of evolution. The fossil record is proof that evolutionists' claims are untrue.



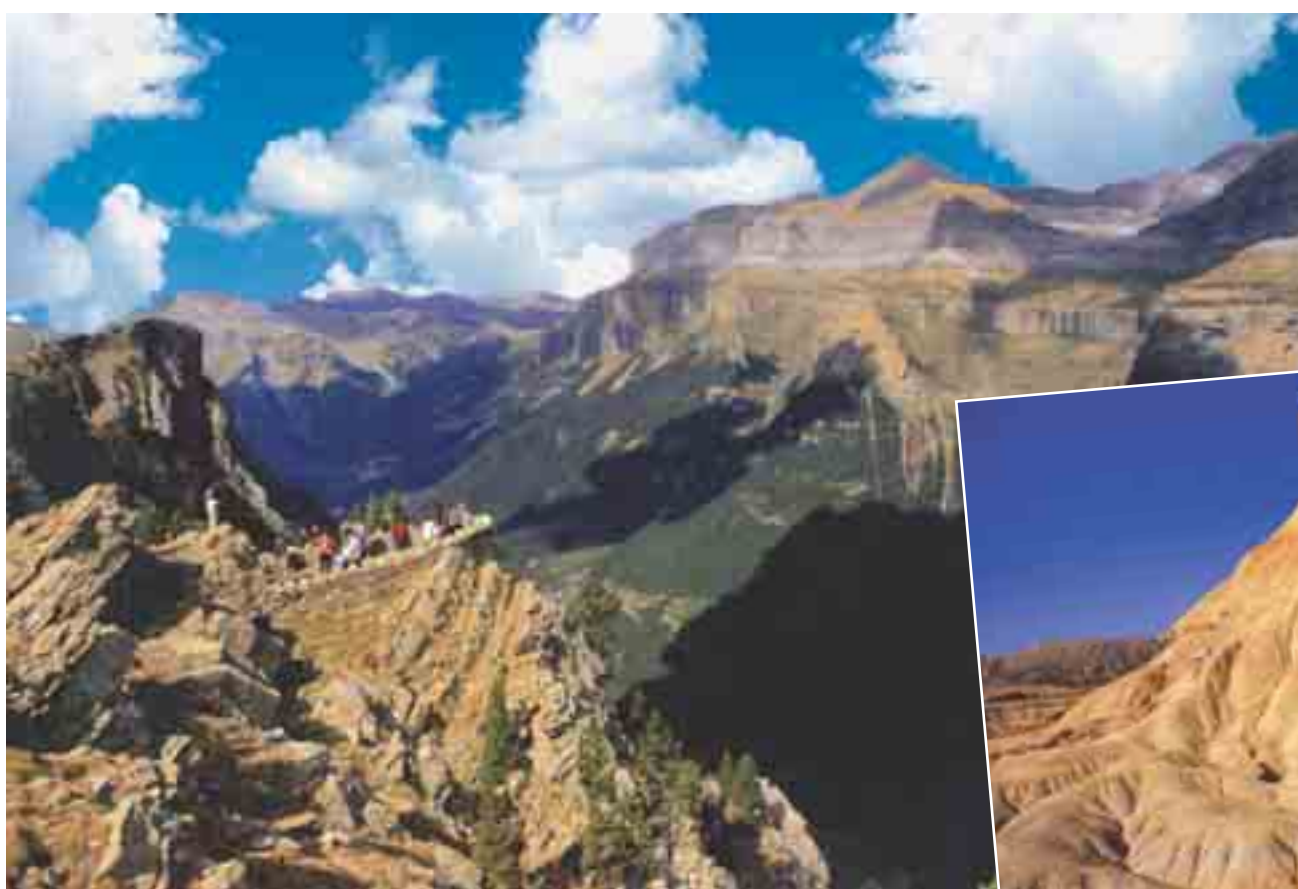
FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN SPAIN

Much of Spain consists of mountainous and hilly regions, such as the Pyrenees and the Sierra Nevada. Twenty-four percent of the country is above 1000 meters (3280 feet) . The mountainous areas contain some important fossil beds.

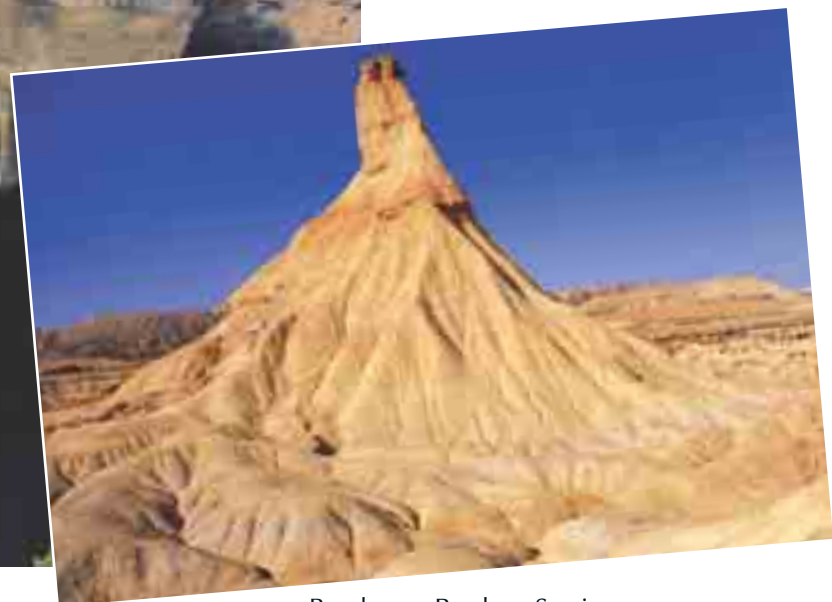
The rocky structure is divided into two. The north and west of the Iberian Peninsula is mainly made up of crystalline rocks such as granite and schist. The other part is made up of sedimentary rocks with high levels of limestone.

Among the fossils obtained from Spain are brachiopods and various marine creatures from the Devonian Period (417 to 354 million years ago), a wide variety of plant and animal species from the Carboniferous Period (354 to 290 million years ago) and many fossils of mammal, reptile, marine, bird and plant species from the Cenozoic Period (65 million years to the present day).

All these fossils place Darwinism in a major predicament. These discoveries offer no evidence in support of the claim of gradual evolution, but reveal millions of specimens that show that living things were created immediately and underwent no change during long geological periods. The significance of this is obvious: Living things did not evolve. Almighty God created them all.



The Ordesa Canyon, made up of limestone rocks extending down about 600 meters (1968 feet).



Bardenas Reales, Spain

FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Much of the geographical structure of the Czech Republic consists of a mountainous area in the region of Bohemia. This area, some 900 meters (2953 feet) above sea level, is rich in fossils.

In addition to fossil micro-organisms dating back to the Proterozoic Period (2.5 billion to 545 million years ago), many fossil from the Cambrian (543 to 490 million years) and Devonian periods (417 to 354 million years ago) have also been discovered. Among the most striking of these are 1,300 different trilobite species. These are known as Barrende trilobites because some 300 of them were named by the French paleontologist Joachim Barrende. One of the areas in which Barrende trilobites are most frequently encountered is the Jince Formation. Fossil specimens of many marine creatures from the Paleozoic Period (543 to 251million years ago) have also been unearthed from Jince, which is known to have had a cold climate during the Cambrian Period.

The rich fossil sources in the Czech Republic are important to our understanding of natural history, since these findings show that no evolutionary process of the kind claimed by Darwinists ever took place. Living things did not descend from a supposed common ancestor, as Darwinists maintain, and every species appears suddenly in the fossil record, with its own unique characteristics. This fact, important evidence of creation, has dealt a severe blow to Darwinism.



Fossils millions of years old are gathered from Bohemia, famous for its rich fossil beds. Each one of these fossil specimens reveals that these living beings did not evolve, but were created by God.





FERN

Age: 360 to 286 million years old

Size: 13 centimeters (5.1 in) by 10 centimeters (3.9 in)

Location: Canales, Leon, Spain

Period: Carboniferous

Ferns that lived 360 to 286 million years ago are identical to specimens of today. These plants have remained the same for hundreds of millions of years, revealing the indisputable fact of God's creation.







FROG

Age: 12 million years old

Size: 11.5 centimeters (4.5 in) by 18 centimeters (7 in)

Location: Northwest Bohemia, Czech Republic

Period: Miocene

One of the proofs that frogs have always been frogs is the 12-million-year-old fossil pictured. There is no difference between the frogs of 12 million years ago and those alive today.



FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN ITALY

Much of Italy's rock structure consists of what was once the floor of the Tethys Sea, known to have covered certain parts of early Europe. Geological research has shown that the Tethys Sea emerged with the splitting up of Pangaea, the sole continent on Earth around 165 million years ago. The Tethys Sea, which covered a very large area, had tropical characteristics since it was very close to the Equator. The Mediterranean Sea emerged some 65 million years ago from within the Tethys Sea. As land areas rose, it was gradually pushed northwards as a result of tectonic movements over geological periods lasting millions of years.

The Italian rock beds, once the floor of the Tethys Sea, contain a large number of marine fossils, showing that all the known species of marine life forms emerged suddenly with their complex structures—in other words, they were created out of nothing. There are no fossils to indicate that these life forms derived from any supposed common ancestor or are descended from one another. Darwinism has been defeated in the face of the fossil record, a defeat that has been brought out into the light by hundreds of millions of fossil specimens.



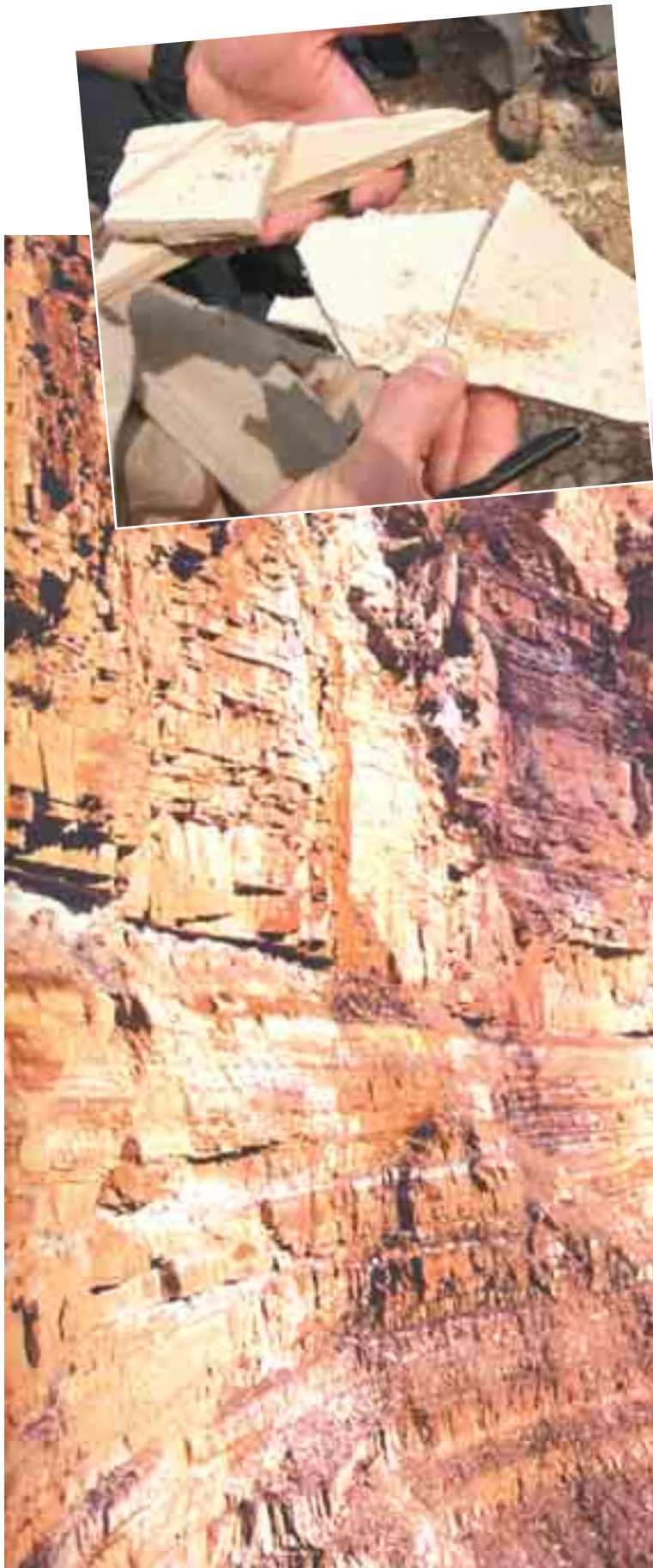
Marble deposits are generally found under oceans or floors of mountain ranges once populated with coral reefs. Pictured is a marble deposit in the Italian Alps.



A fish fossil found in Italy's Monte Bolca fossil area



Fossil researches made in Monte Bolca



The Butterloch Canyon in Italy has a rock structure dating back to the Permian Period (290 to 248 million years ago).

RAZORFISH

Age: 6 million years old

Location: Fiume, Marecchia, Italy

Period: Upper Miocene

Razorfish's (family: *Centriscidae*) bodies are encased in shields and have spiny dorsal fins. The razorfish pictured is 6 million years old and possesses exactly the same characteristics as razorfish living today. This shows that razorfish have remained unchanged for millions of years and have never gone through any intermediate stages.





SEAHORSE

Age: 26 million years old

Size: 5 centimeters (2 in)

Location: Italy

Period: Miocene

With structures that have remained unchanged for millions of years, seahorses, which belong to the family *Syngnathidae*, are one of the many species that challenge the theory of evolution. The fossil seahorse pictured is 26 million years old, and identical to seahorses living today.







YELLOWTAIL

Age: 48 million years old

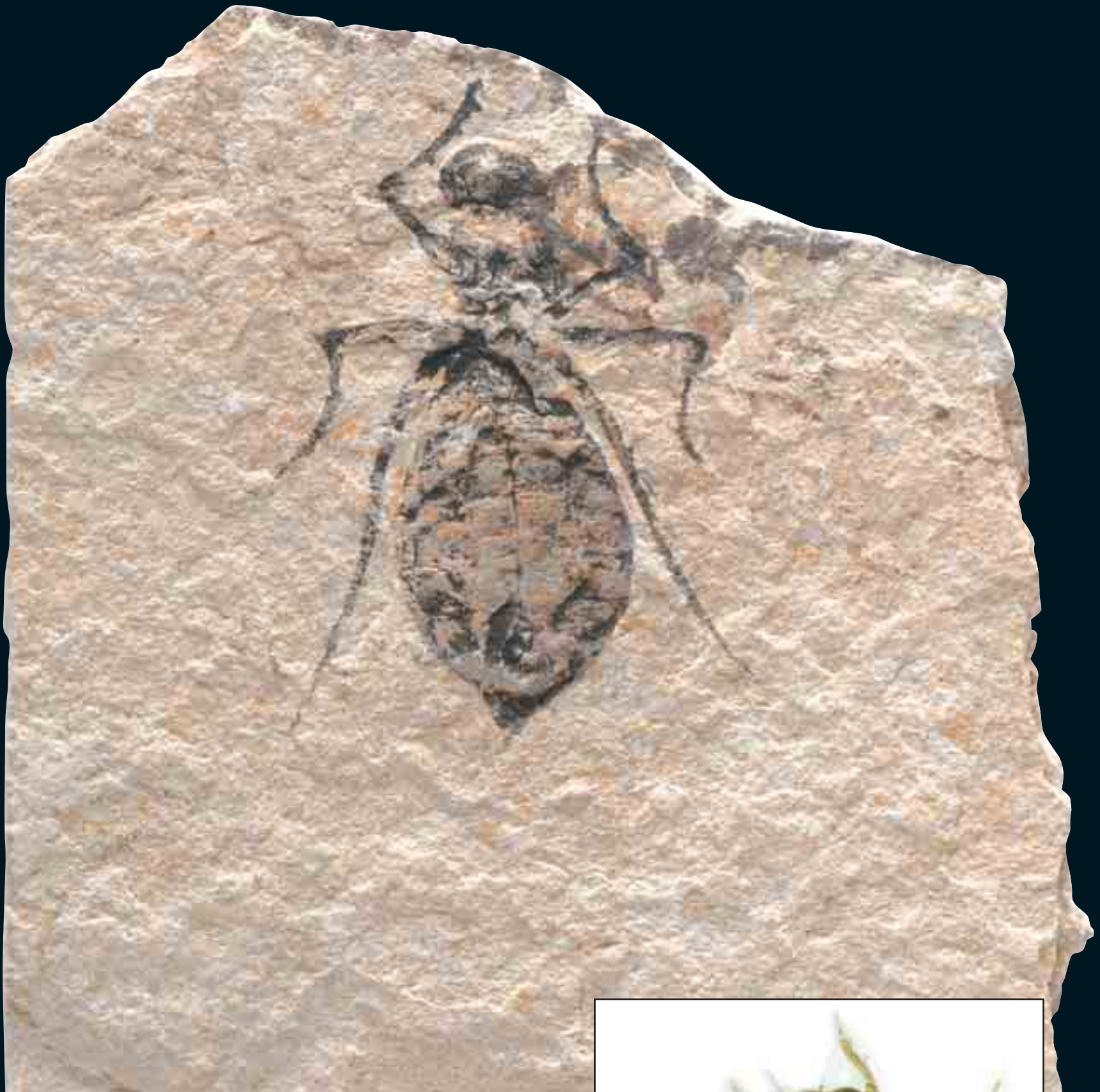
Size: 19.6 centimeters (7.7 in)

Location: Monte Bolca, Verona, Italy

Period: Eocene

One of the fossil fish species discovered in Italy is the yellowtail. The fossil pictured is 48 million years old. That yellowtails of 48 million years ago were the same as those living today shows that the theory of evolution is untrue.





DRAGONFLY LARVA

Age: 10 million years old

Size: 42 millimeters (1.6 in) by 35 millimeters (1.3 in)

Location: Vittoria d'Alba, Cuneo, Italy

Period: Upper Miocene

Like their fossilized adults, the fossils of dragonfly larvae show that evolution never happened. There is no difference between the 10-million-year-old dragonfly larva pictured and today's larvae. This reveals that the theory of evolution is a myth.







PIPEFISH

Age: 23 to 5 million years old

Size: 25 centimeters (10 in)

Location: Marecchia River, Poggio Berni, Italy

Period: Miocene, Messinian Stage

Pipefish, members of the same suborder as the seahorse, have a long, thin body structure—and also one of the living fossils that invalidate evolution. The fossil pipefish pictured is 23 to 5 million years old and identical to present-day specimens.





FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN GREAT BRITAIN

The oldest known fossil specimens discovered in Britain date back to the Silurian and Devonian periods (443 to 417 million and 417 to 354 million years ago). Fossils of different species can be found in Britain, whose geological history goes back further than 600 million years, since in the past, it has experienced both a tropical climate and an ice age, changes in sea levels, volcanic eruptions and erosion. The great majority of the fields from which large numbers of fossils have been obtained lie in the south of the country. One such region is Dorset, which possesses various fossil fields.

The rock structure in the region exhibits differing characteristics. But Dorset is particularly famous for its coastal strip, known as the "Jurassic Coast" and consisting of rocks from the Jurassic Period and a number of different fossil fields. Well preserved and fully detailed fossils belonging to hundreds of

species have been obtained from these fields. Every one of the fossils reveals that living things have remained unchanged over millions of years, and never underwent evolution.



The quarry in Crock Hey is a famous fossil area in England. All the fossils uncovered in this region reveal that evolution never took place.



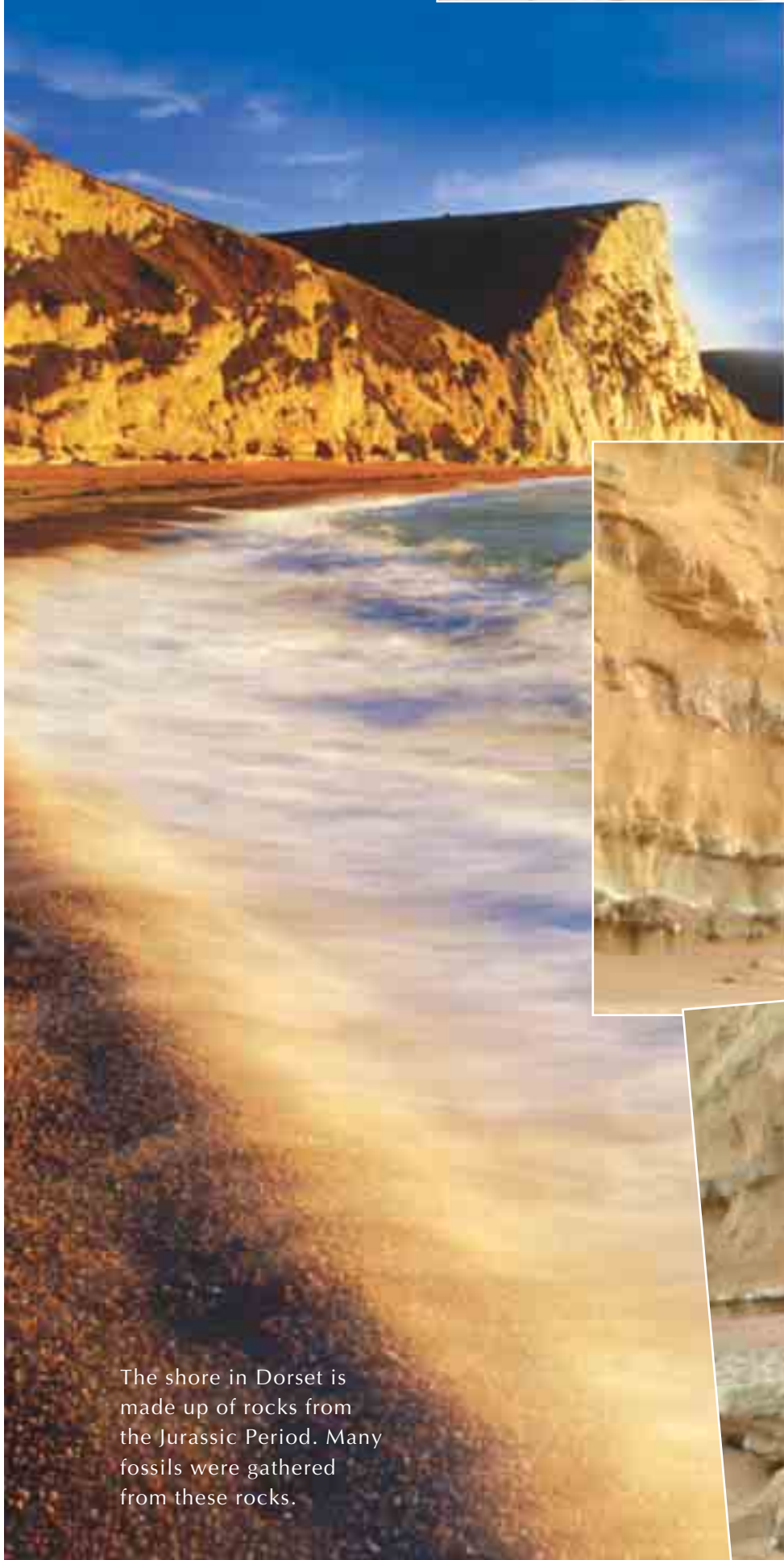
Researches made on Ammonite fossils gathered from the Jurassic shore in Dorset.



Another region of Britain with important fossil fields is Lancashire. The oldest of the region's fields date back to the Carboniferous Period (354 to 290 million years ago). Some 340 million years ago, the region was the floor of a warm and not particularly deep sea. For that reason, a large number of marine

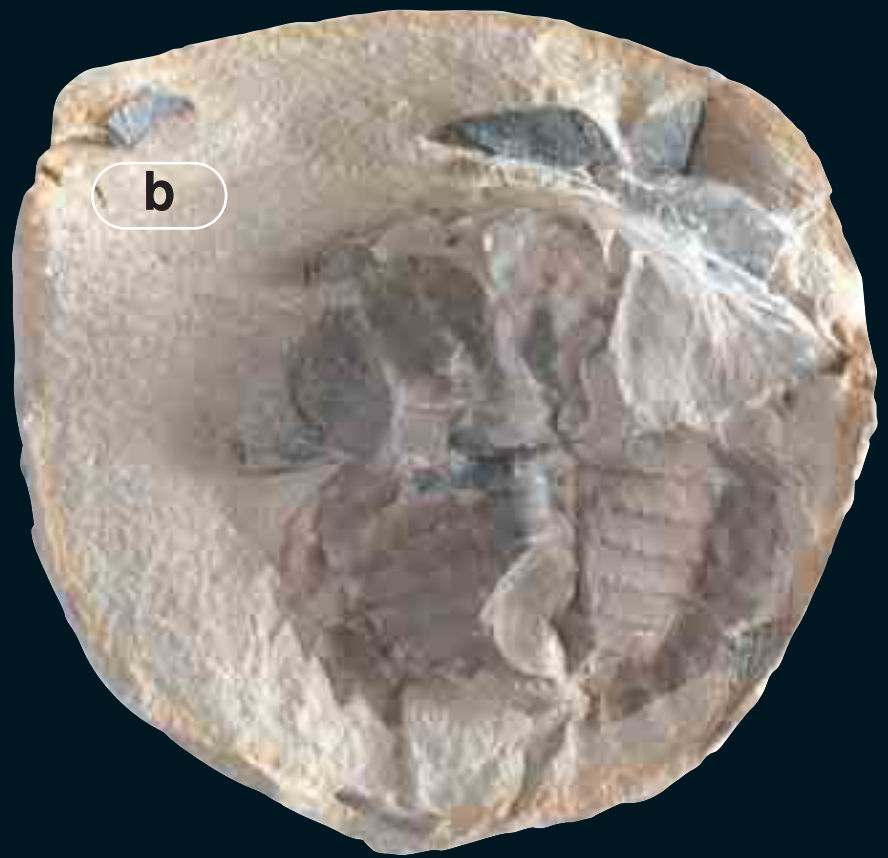
fossils from the period have been discovered.

The fossils of many species discovered in Britain again emphasize that living things are not descended from an alleged common forebear; and that the theory of evolution, which maintains that they developed gradually, is invalid. Like all other fossils, these fossils reveal that living things did not undergo evolution, but were created.



The shore in Dorset is made up of rocks from the Jurassic Period. Many fossils were gathered from these rocks.





A fossil with its negative



HORSESHOE CRAB

Age: 300 million years old

Size: 30 millimeters (1.1 in) by 28 millimeters; nodule: 37 millimeters (1.4 in) by 39 millimeters (1.5 in)

Location: Crock Hey Open Cast Quarry, Wigan, Lancashire, UK

Period: Carboniferous, Pennsylvanian, Westphalian A, Duckmantian

Xiphosura (horseshoe crabs) have existed ever since the Cambrian Period. The specimen pictured is 300 million years old. Horseshoe crabs, having remained the same for 300 million years, demolish evolutionist claims of gradual evolution.





BRITTLESTAR

Age: 180 million years old

Size: 8 centimeters (3.1 in); matrix: 15 centimeters (5.9 in) by 13.5 centimeters (5.3 in)

Location: Eype Dorset, UK

Formation: Pliensbachian – Starfish Bed

Period: Jurassic

This 180-million-year-old fossil reveals that brittlestars have been the same for 200 million years. These animals, no different to those living today, once again reveal the invalidity of evolution.







NAUTILUS

Age: 167 million years old

Size: 22 millimeters (0.8 in)

Location: Freshwater, Dorset, UK

Period: Jurassic, Inferior Oolite

The nautilus is one of the many life forms that has undergone no change since it was first created. The 167-million-year-old fossil juvenile pictured is one of the proofs that these creatures have been the same for millions of years.



BIVALVE

Age: 200 million years old

Size: 5.5 centimeters (2.2 in)

Location: Conningsby Quarry, Scunthorpe, Humberside, UK

Period: Upper Sinemurian, Jurassic

Today's twin-shelled bivalves are identical to those that lived 200 million years ago. Like all other living things, bivalves have retained the same features and have remained unchanged ever since the day of their creation.







NAUTILUS

Age: 167 million years old

Size: 34 millimeters (1.3 in)

Location: Sherborne, Dorset, UK

Period: Jurassic

Present-day nautili have exactly the same characteristics as those that lived millions of years ago. The fossil record shows that they have not changed down the ages—in other words, they never underwent evolution. One of the specimens showing this fact is the 167-million-year-old fossil nautilus pictured.





SPIDER

Age: 300 million years old

Size: 5 centimeters (2 in) in diameter

Location: Crock Hey Open Cast Quarry, Wigan, Lancashire, UK

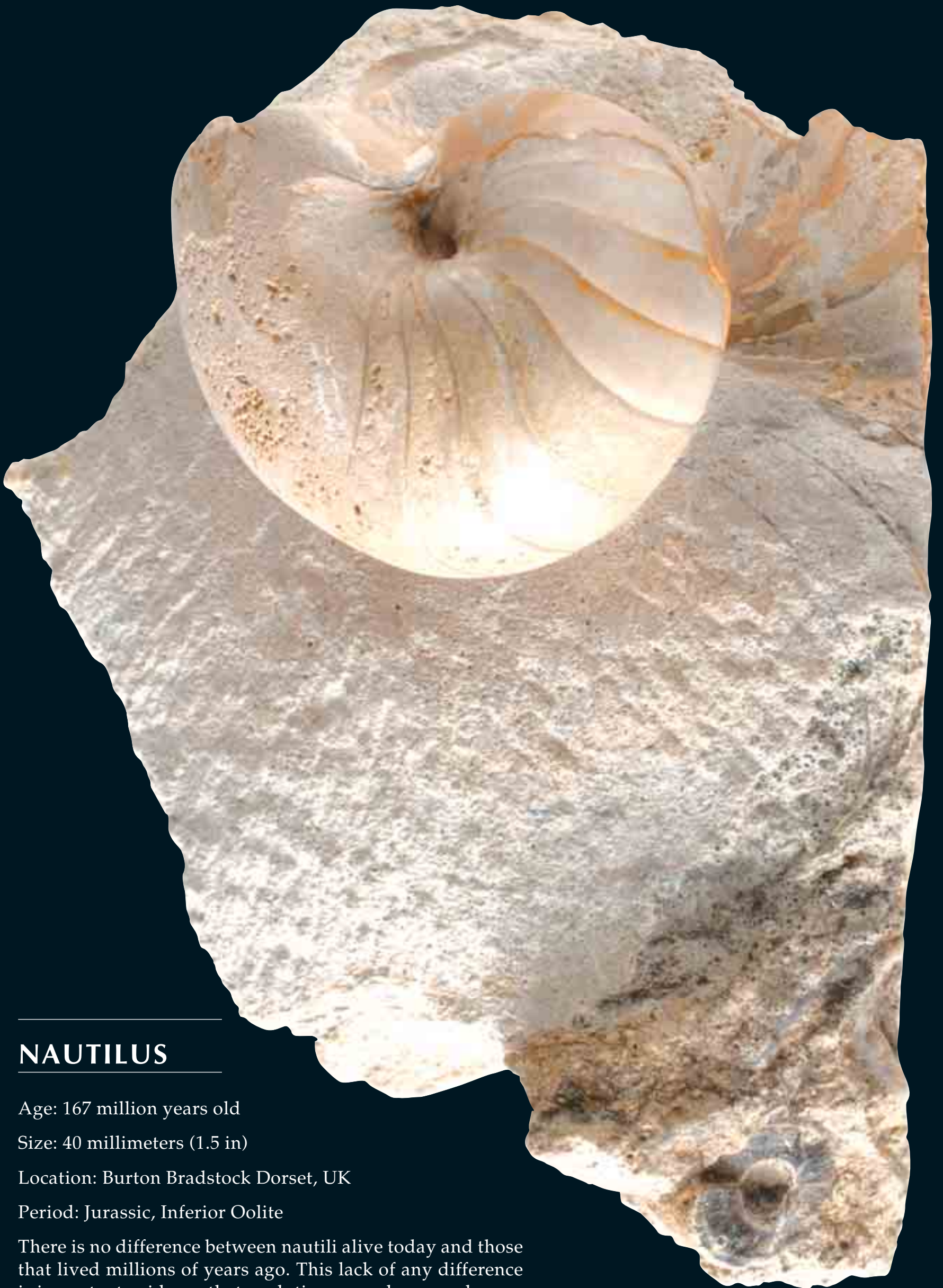
Formation: Roof Shales above North Wigan 4-foot coal seam

Period: Upper Carboniferous, Westphalian A, Pennsylvanian

Spiders, having remained the same for 300 million years, are another life form that deal a lethal blow to the theory of evolution. Demolishing all evolutionist claims, spiders have had exactly the same characteristics for hundreds of millions of years and have never undergone any changes.







NAUTILUS

Age: 167 million years old

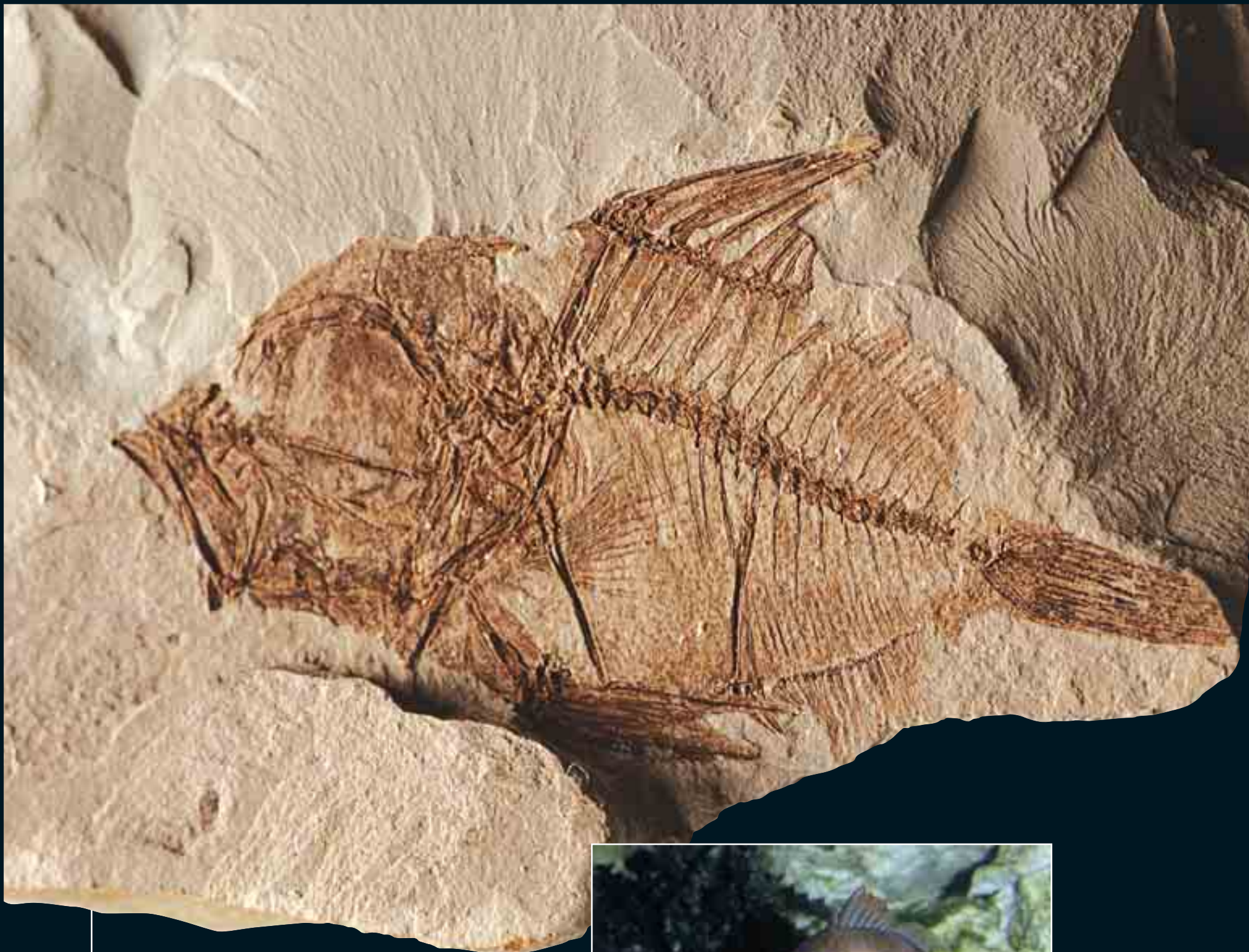
Size: 40 millimeters (1.5 in)

Location: Burton Bradstock Dorset, UK

Period: Jurassic, Inferior Oolite

There is no difference between nautili alive today and those that lived millions of years ago. This lack of any difference is important evidence that evolution never happened.





CAPROS

Age: 35 million years

Location: Poland

Period: Oligocene

The fact that a Capros living 35 millions years ago is identical to specimens alive today is one of the most significant proofs that evolution is a terrible falsehood. Not a single fossil representing evidence for evolution has ever been found during 150 years of paleontological excavations. All the fossils unearthed show that living things never evolved.



FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN RUSSIA

In addition to frozen animals obtained from Siberia, a large number of fossils preserved in amber has also been discovered in Russia. These come from what's known as Baltic amber, found in a wide area from Berlin in the west to the Ural mountains in the East. The great majority of Baltic amber dates from the Eocene Period (54 to 37 million years ago).

A large part of this amber lies in the Samland region, currently within the borders of Russia, and is found at an average depth of 25 meters (82 feet) to 40 meters (131 feet) beneath the surface. The stratum containing the amber is known as "blue earth." Each 1000 kilograms (2204 pounds) of soil contains approximately 1 kilogram (2.2 pound) of amber, and only one part in every few hundred contains an inclusion.

The color of the amber, its formation and certain other physical characteristics vary, according to the period when it was formed and

the type of tree it came from. The oldest

known amber specimens date from the Carboniferous Period (354 to 290 million years ago). Amber from this period is most frequently found in the U.S. and Great Britain.

In order for inclusions to appear inside amber, two very important and consecutive processes take place once the living thing has been trapped in the resin. The first is hardening, due to cold or dryness. The second is the decay of the tissues of the creature trapped inside the resin. Fluids released during the course of this decay process assume a special structure by mixing with the resin fluid. The creature's body is preserved inside a bubbly structure just like a balloon. In order for resin to transform into amber, it must go through a great many chemical and geological stages.

For scientists, inclusions in amber represent a major sphere of activity. Specimens of many living things get trapped at the moment of carrying food back to the nest, in a state of defense, trying to camouflage themselves, attempting to protect their young or releasing chemical substances to neutralize aggressors. And all these specimens represent proof that the characteristics possessed by living things have remained unchanged over millions of years—in other words, that no such process as evolution ever took place.



One of the areas in Russia richly populated with fossil ambers.

FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN POLAND

One of the countries in which Baltic amber is found is Poland. Fossils inside the amber obtained from the Baltic region, one of the richest sources of amber, are on average 50 to 45 million years old. One major feature that distinguishes Baltic amber from other ambers is the type of acid it contains. Known as succinic acid, it is found in the resin of a tree species estimated to have lived in the region during the Eocene Period (54 to 37 million years ago).

The vast majority of animals in Baltic amber are arthropods. Fossil specimens of worms, molluscs and various vertebrate organisms are rarely encountered. These preserved fossils show that flies have always been flies, butterflies have always been butterflies and caterpillars have always been caterpillars—in other words, that living things have remained unchanged over the course of history. In that respect, they represent a major dilemma for the theory of evolution. These living things, sometimes fossilized with their prey or their larvae, or sometimes as having emerged from the larval stage, tell us that they have undergone the same life stages for tens of millions of years, and have never undergone any process of evolution.



Baltic ambers are gathered from quite a wide area. One of the researches made in this area.





BITING MIDGE SWARM

Age: 45 million years old

Size: 29 millimeters (1.1 in) by 17 millimeters (0.6 in)

Location: Kaliningrad Region, Russia

Period: Eocene

The fossil record proves that living things are not descended from other species and did not evolve gradually. 45-million-year-old female midges, identical to those living today, reveal this once again.





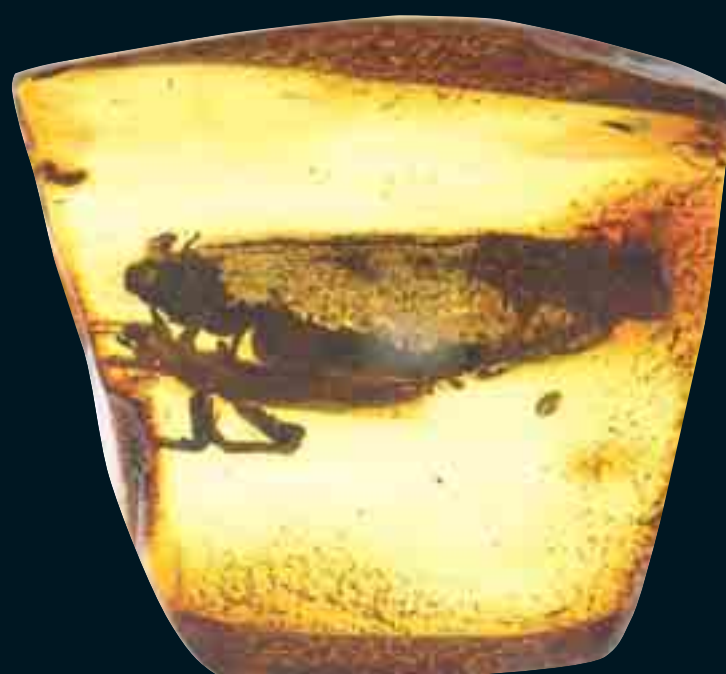
PHASMID NYMPH (WALKING STICK)

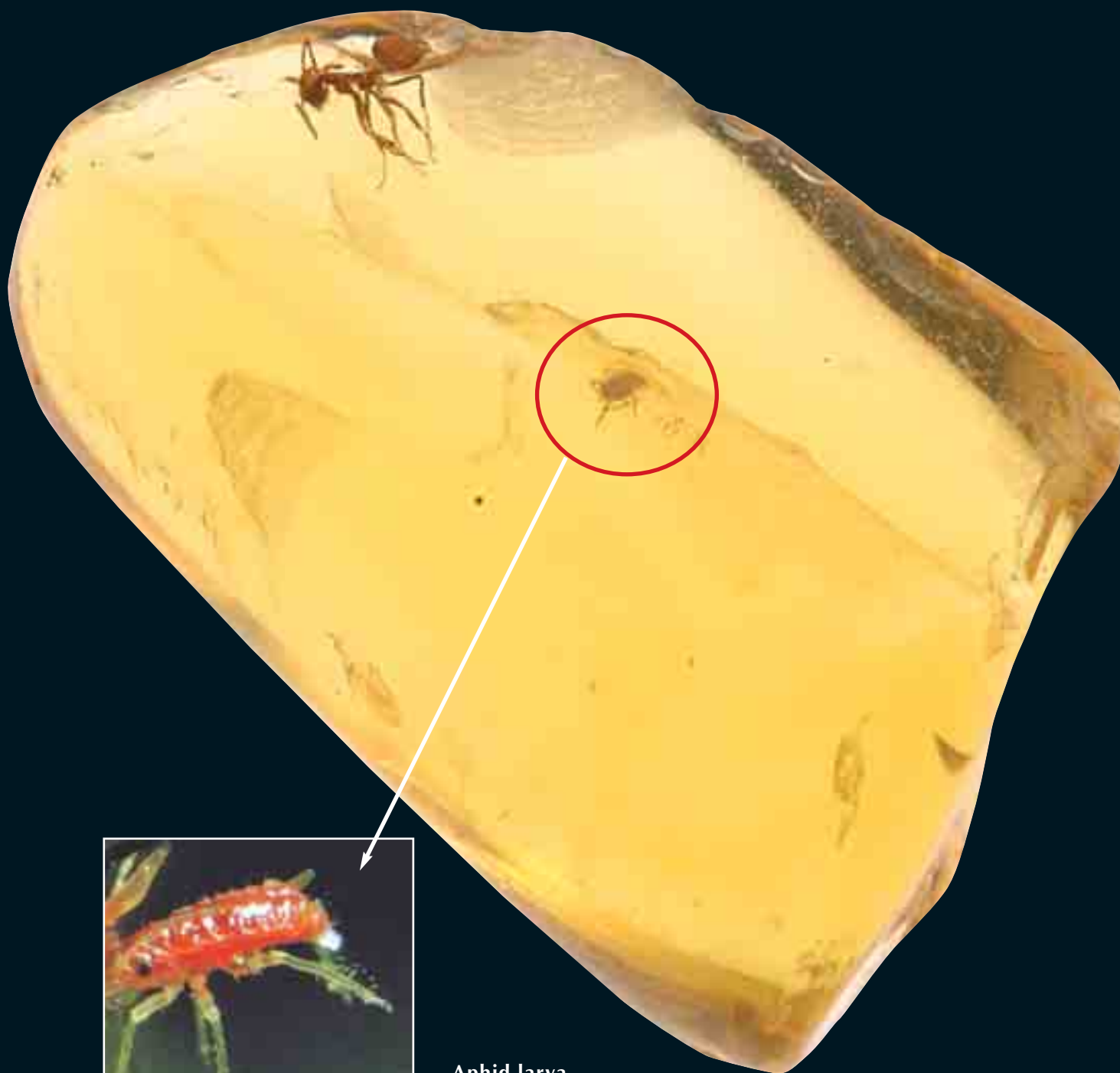
Age: 45 million years old

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

Masters of camouflage, walking stick insects resemble tree twigs or leaves. It is next to impossible to tell them apart from the branch they are resting on. Walking sticks that lived 45 million years ago and those living today protect themselves from predators using exactly the same tactics and camouflage themselves in the same way. The structures of these insects have not changed for 45 million years—evidence that evolution never took place.





Aphid larva

WORKER ANT, APHID LARVA

Age: 45 million years old

Size: 20 millimeters (0.7 in) by 12 millimeters (0.4 in) ; inclusions: 2 millimeters (0.07 in)

Location: Kaliningrad Region, Russia

Period: Eocene

"Ant" is the general name given to some 8,000 species of insects that live social lives, live in colonies, and build their nests under ground. Each species of ant has its own particular characteristics. Inside this amber, a semi-adult leaf aphid has been fossilized alongside the worker ant. Aphids generally live cooperative lives with ants, because some ants feed the aphids.

These 45-million-year-old creatures, identical to today's ants and aphids, defy the claims made by the theory of evolution.





CRAB SPIDER

Age: 45 million years old

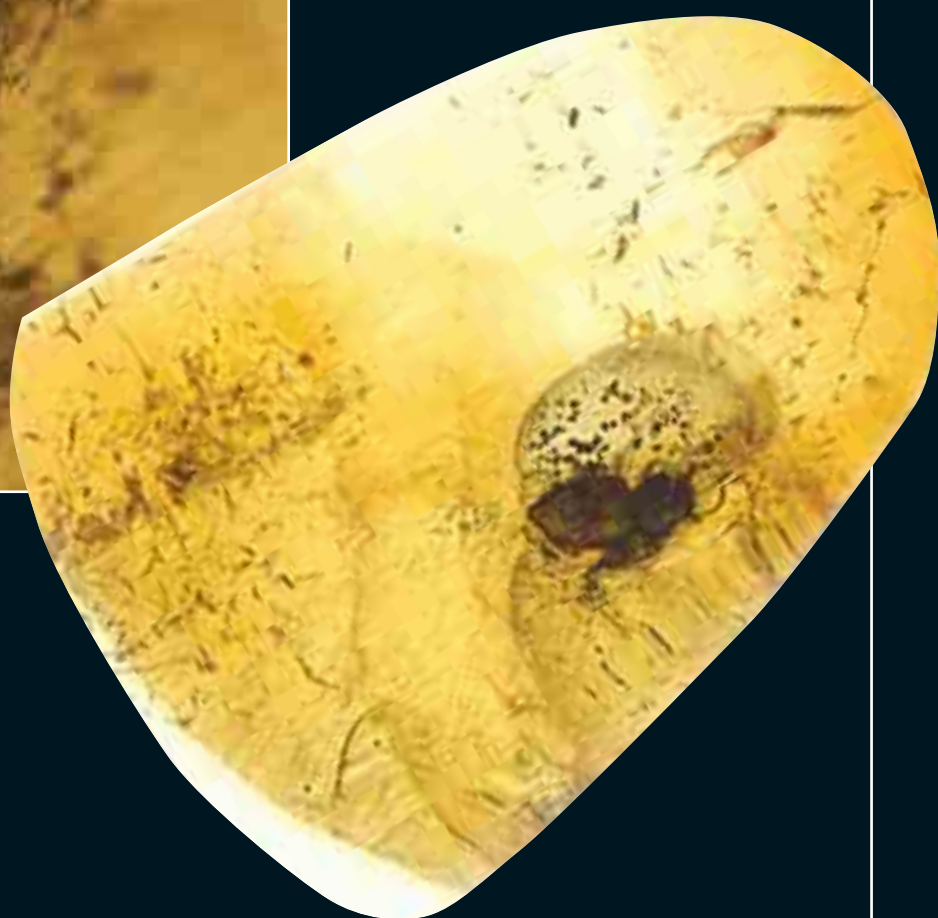
Size: amber: 17 millimeters (0.6 in) by 8 millimeters (0.03 in) across; spider: 5 millimeters (0.1 in)

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

Spiders, of which this specimen resembles a crab, have some 2,000 different species. The crab spider in this amber is 45 million years old and identical to contemporary crab spiders.





APHID LARVA

Age: 45 million years old

Size: 7 millimeters (0.2 in) in diameter

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

Aphids belonging to the family *Pemphigidae* are wingless. Their primary host plants are trees, and sometimes herbaceous plants. The aphid larva pictured is 45 million years old. Aphids and their larvae have remained the same for all that time, demolishing all the claims of the theory of evolution.





MIDGE

Age: 45 million years old

Size: 14 millimeters (0.5 in) long, 8 millimeters (0.3 in) across

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

Darwinists—in a helpless position when it comes to the origin of insects, as they are with regard to so many other subjects—cannot offer any scientific explanation when confronted by fossils in amber. These life forms are manifest proofs that evolution never took place.





LONG-LEGGED

Age: 45 million years old

Size: 15 millimeters (0.5 in) long, 9 millimeters (0.3 in) across,

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

This fly, a member of the order *Diptera*, has preserved all the same characteristics for millions of years, never undergoing any change. Any species that has remained the same over 45 million years invalidates evolution.





WASP

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

Pictured is a 50-million-year-old wasp preserved in Baltic amber. Like all other living things, wasps, which have remained the same for 50 million years, show that evolution never happened, and that God created them.



CADDISFLY

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

The larvae of the caddisfly are used as fishing bait. Caddisflies have preserved the same structures and characteristics for millions of years, never undergoing any changes. This 50-million-year-old fossil caddis fly is also proof that these living things have never altered.





STONE FLY

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

Stone flies range between 5 and 10 millimeters (0.1 and 0.3 in) in length and have two long antennae; their larvae are used as fishing bait. They too have remained unchanged for millions of years. This 50-million-year-old fossil stone fly pictured is identical to stone flies living today.





COCKROACH

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

The cockroach, the earliest known winged insect, emerges in the fossil record in the Carboniferous Period, a full 350 million years ago. This insect—with its delicate antennae sensitive to the slightest movement, even an air current, its perfect wings, even its ability to withstand nuclear radiation—has remained exactly the same for hundreds of millions of years. This 50-million-year-old cockroach is no different from present-day specimens.





MOTH

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

The moth is an insect species closely resembling a butterfly. Both butterflies and moths are members of the order *Lepidoptera*. The 50-million-year-old moth in the picture, no different to present-day specimens, again confirms that living things were never subjected to evolution.





GRASSHOPPER

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

The fossil record shows that, contrary to what evolutionists suppose, insects have no primitive forerunners. According to fossil discoveries, all insect species appeared suddenly, with all their particular characteristics, and have survived with those same characteristics ever since. One proof of this is this 50-million-year-old fossil grasshopper, which is no different from present-day grasshoppers.





GRASSHOPPER

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

This grasshoppers, 50 million years old and preserved in amber, is identical to their present-day counterparts. These insects have been the same for millions of years; they did not evolve, but were created.



CATERPILLAR

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

One proof that caterpillars have always been caterpillars is this 50-million-year-old specimen preserved in amber. Caterpillars, which have maintained all the same features despite the intervening millions of years, show that evolution is a gross deception.





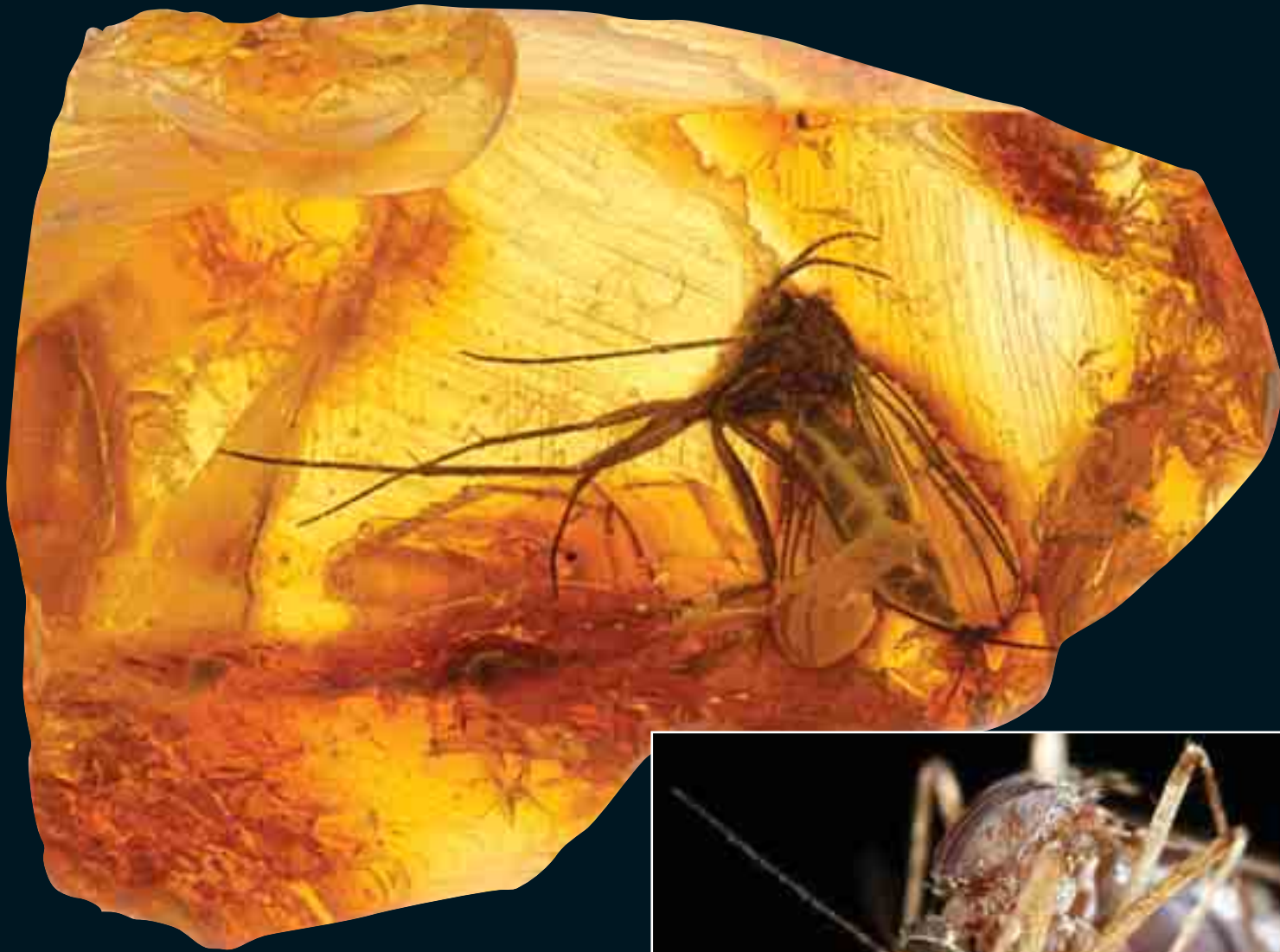
FLY

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Poland

Period: Eocene

There is no difference between flies that lived 50 million years ago and flies living today. The fossil fly in amber pictured is one proof of this fact.



FLY

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Poland

Period: Eocene

Flies emerge suddenly in the fossil record. One of their major characteristics is their extraordinary maneuvering ability. Human beings cannot raise and lower their arms 10 times a second, yet the average fly is able to beat its wings 500 times a second. In addition, both wings beat simultaneously. The slightest discrepancy between the vibration of the wings would make the fly lose its balance. Yet no such discrepancy ever arises. It is of course impossible to account for the instantaneous appearance of living things with such flawless structures in terms of evolution. This is one of the clear proofs of God's creation.





BUTTERFLY

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Poland

Period: Eocene

This 50-million-year-old butterfly fossil shows that these insects have remained the same despite the intervening tens of millions of years.



LEAFHOPPER

Age: 45 million years old

Size: 10 millimeters (0.3 in) long, 8 millimeters (0.3 in) across; leafhopper: 4 millimeters (0.16 in)

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

Pictured is a 45-million-year-old leafhopper, no different from today's specimens. This complete similarity is an important indication that evolution is a fictitious process that never actually took place.





MOTH

Age: 45 million years old

Size: 27 millimeters (1 in) long, 18 millimeters (0.7 in) across

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

That today's moths are identical to ones that lived millions of years ago indicates that living things have never changed for so long as they have existed—and have never undergone evolution. The 45-million-year-old fossil moth pictured once again demonstrates this fact.





SCUTTLE FLY

Age: 45 million years old

Size: Amber: 23 millimeters (0.9 in) long, 13 millimeters (0.5 in) across; inclusion: 1 millimeter (0.01 in)

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Upper Eocene

This 45-million-year-old fossil fly reveals that the theory of evolution is an imaginary process that never took place. Living things are not descended from a supposed common forebear, as Darwin maintained, and have undergone no intermediate stages.





WINGED ANT

Age: 45 million years old

Size: Amber: 13 millimeters (0.5 in) by 8 millimeters (0.3 in)

Location: Baltic Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

The 45-million-year-old winged ant pictured is identical to present-day winged ants.



DANCE FLY

Age: 45 million years old

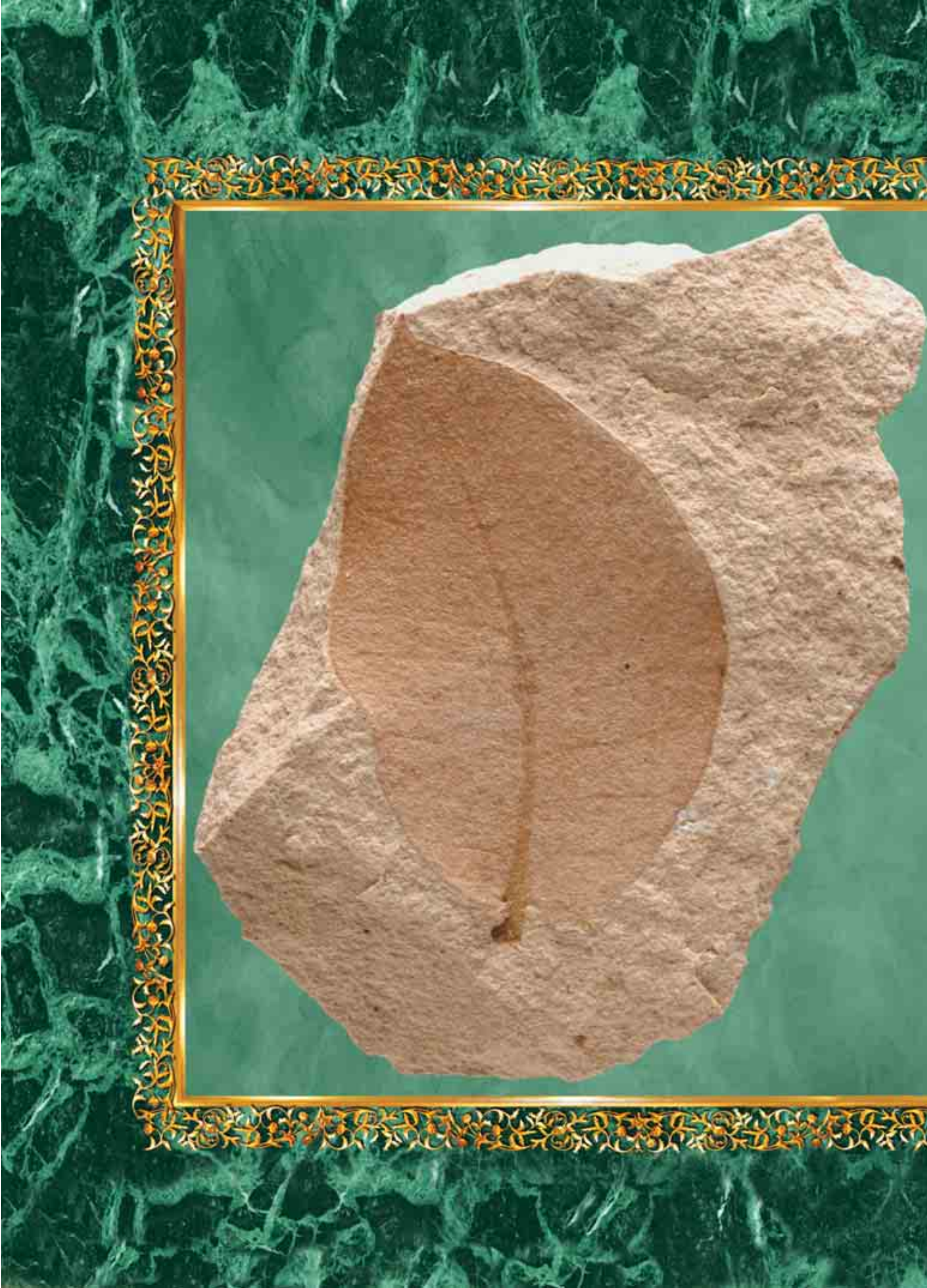
Size: amber: 32 millimeters (1.2 in) by 23 millimeters (0.9 in); inclusion: 2 millimeters (0.01 in)

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

One example of how living things have maintained the same characteristics for as long as they have existed and have never undergone evolution is this 45-million-year-old fossil fly, identical to today's dance flies.







**FOSSIL
SPECIMENS
DISCOVERED
IN AFRICA AND
THE MIDDLE EAST**

FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN MOROCCO

A large number of fossils from different periods have been discovered in Morocco, well known for its 400-million-year old trilobite fossils. Excavations in the Atlas Mountains and various other areas have revealed Morocco's rich fossil beds.

Most frequently encountered in Morocco are echinoid fossils. Echinoid, the general name for sea urchins, is actually the name given to a broad range of invertebrate marine organisms. There are more than 800 species of these creatures, which generally live on the sea bed, and specimens dating back 450 million years can be found. Echinoids have been in existence for nearly half a billion years, with all their complex structures and flawless mechanisms, which in fact deals another severe blow to the theory of evolution. These creatures, with all their structures fully developed, lived at a time when evolutionists claim that life was supposedly very primitive. And many of them are still alive today, with those exact same structures. They have remained unchanged for hundreds of millions of years and never undergone evolution.



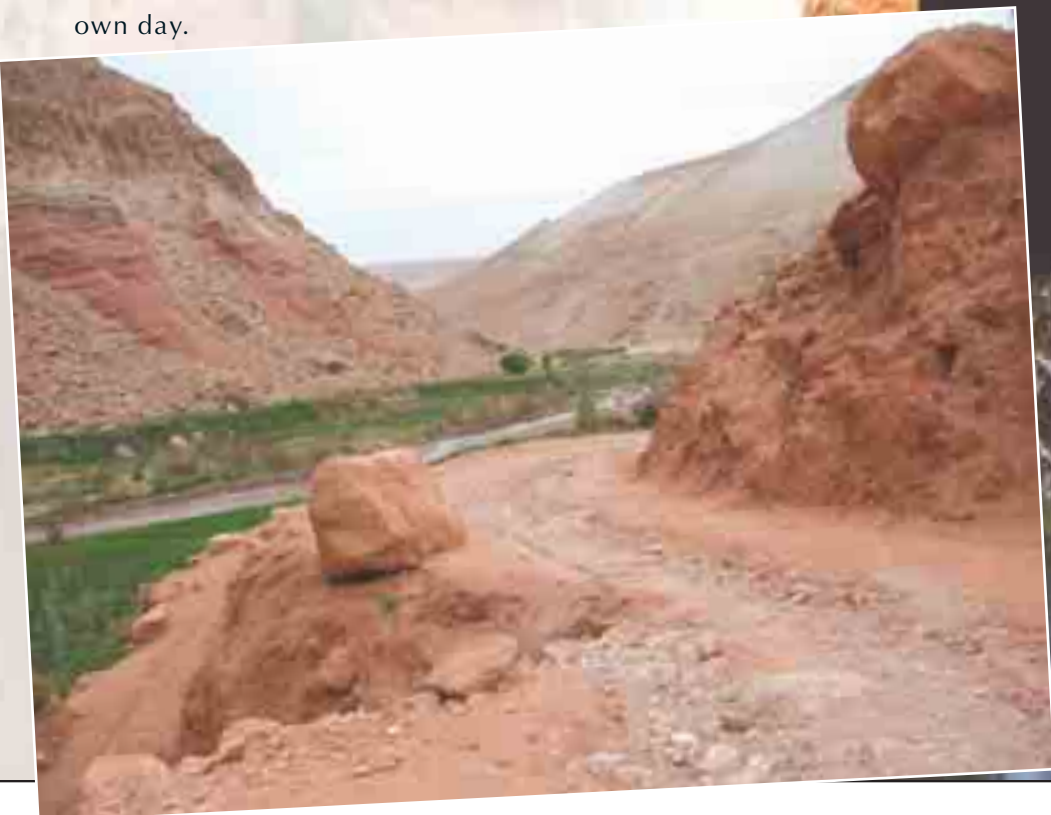
The Atlas Mountains, extending about 2400 kilometers (1500 miles) have rich fossil beds. The highest peak is Jbel Toubkal, with an elevation of 4167 meters (13665 feet). The Atlas Mountains were formed millions of years ago when the continents of America and Africa collided. It is assumed that the Appalachians in North America was the result of a similar geological movement.



A 490- to 443-million-year-old starfish fossil found in Hefalla



A 146-65-million-year-old fossil needlefish, which is no different from the needlefish of our own day.





SEA URCHIN

Age: 146 to 65 million years old

Size: 5.4 centimeters (2.2 in)

Location: Morocco

Formation: Echinoid Beds

Period: Cretaceous

There is no difference between present-day sea urchins and those that lived hundreds of millions of years ago. The fossil sea urchins illustrated here lived between 146 and 65 million years ago. They show that living creatures did not evolve, but have had the same characteristics and systems since the moment they were created.





TRILOBITE

Age: 410 to 360 million years old

Size: 5 centimeters (2 in)

Location: Atlas Mountains, Morocco

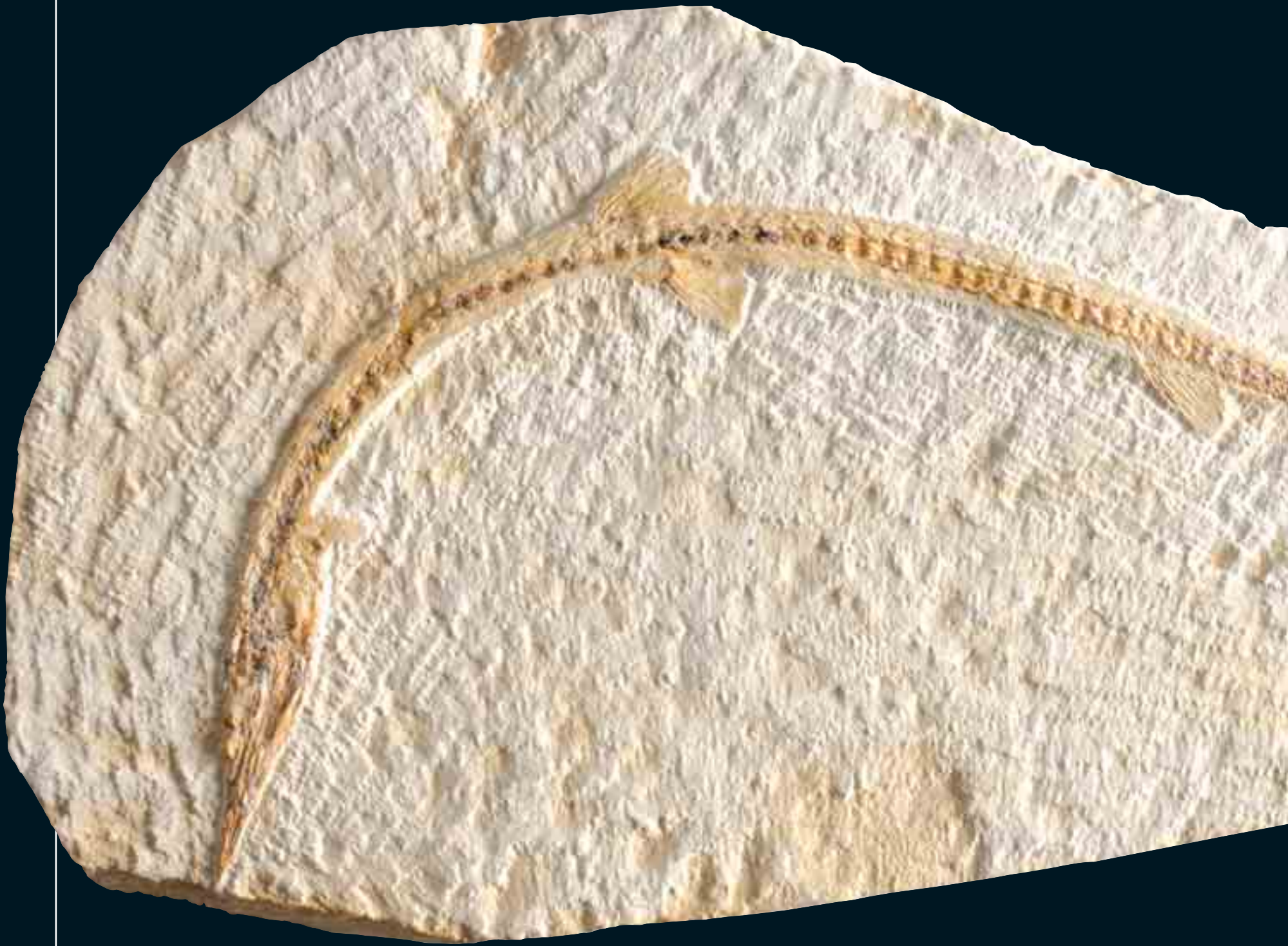
Period: Devonian

The first examples of trilobites date from about 530 million years ago in the Devonian fossil record. Because of their complex structure and developed systems, they are difficult for Darwinists to explain. Their sudden appearance in the fossil record about half a billion years ago, together with a very complex eye structure, makes it impossible to explain them in terms of evolution. It is clear that trilobites, like all other creatures, were created by God.



A representation of the living creatures from the Cambrian Period





NEEDLEFISH

Age: 100 million years old

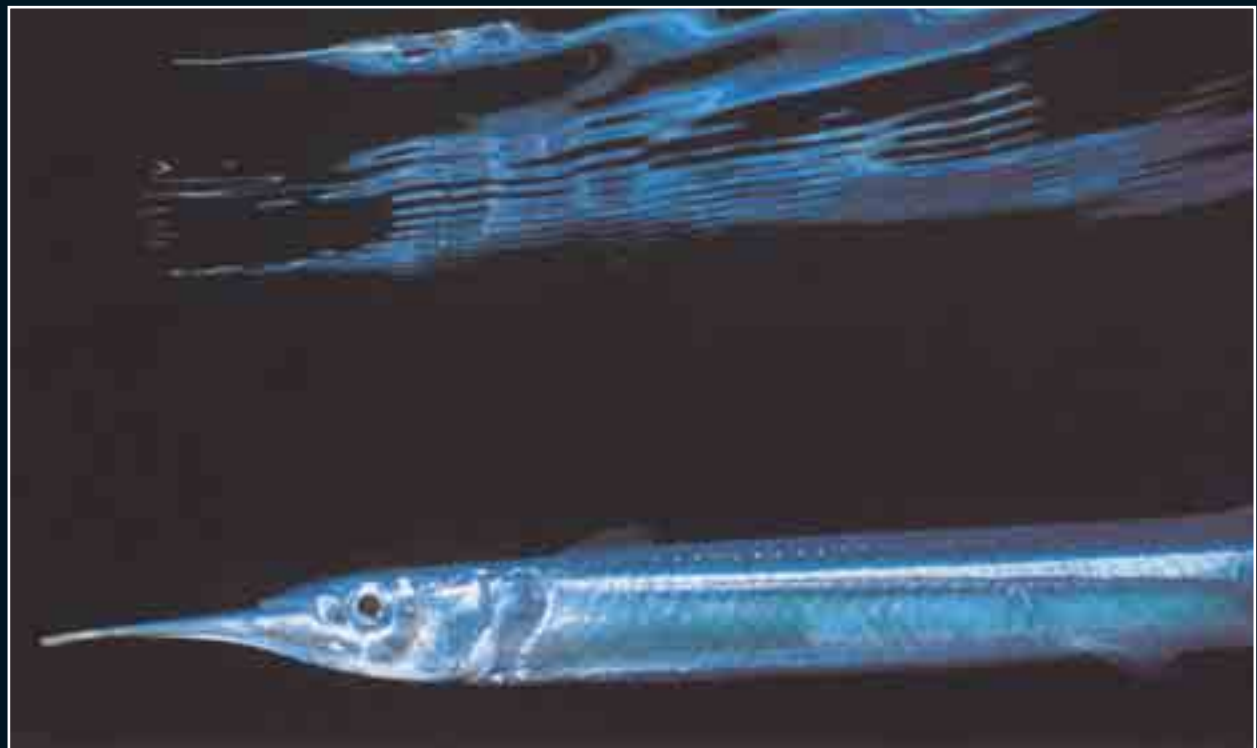
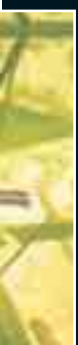
Size: 203 millimeters (7.9 in); matrix: 113 millimeters (4.4 in) by 185 millimeters (7.2 in)

Location: Ramlia Taouz, Morocco

Period: Cretaceous

This fish, 203 millimeters (7.9 in) long, is an adult, whose details have been well preserved. There is no difference between needlefish that lived millions of years ago and their counterparts living today. Needlefish have survived for millions of years with no change in their structures, showing that the theory of evolution is false.







STARFISH

Age: 420 million years old

Size: 5.7 centimeters (2.3 in)

Location: Ordovician Mecissi, Morocco

Formation: Kataoua Formation

Period: Ordovician

With their thorny exteriors, starfish (phylum: *Echinodermata*) have survived for hundreds of millions of years. Starfish alive 420 million years ago had the same characteristics as those alive today. This is a fact that evolutionists will never be able to explain, showing that living creatures did not evolve, but were created.





TRILOBITE

Age: 400 million years old

Location: Morocco

Period: Devonian

The fossil record does not support the claims of the theory of evolution. On the contrary, when we examine the fossil record in the Earth's strata, we see that living things emerged suddenly. The deepest stratum at which fossils have been found is the Cambrian, about 530 million years old. One of the fossils found most frequently in this stratum are those of trilobites. In the world of 530 million years ago, trilobites had eyes composed of many lenses—an excellent structure that allowed them to see to hunt and swim toward their prey. This sophisticated structure has dealt a serious blow to the theory of evolution.





SEA URCHIN

Age: 146 to 65 million years old

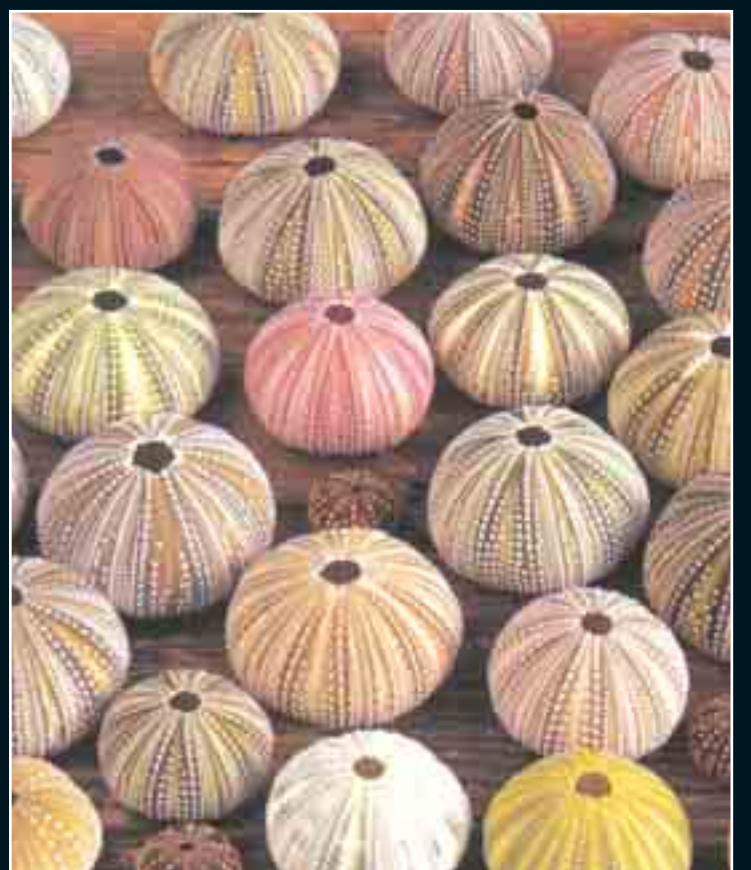
Size: 3.5 centimeters (1.4 in)

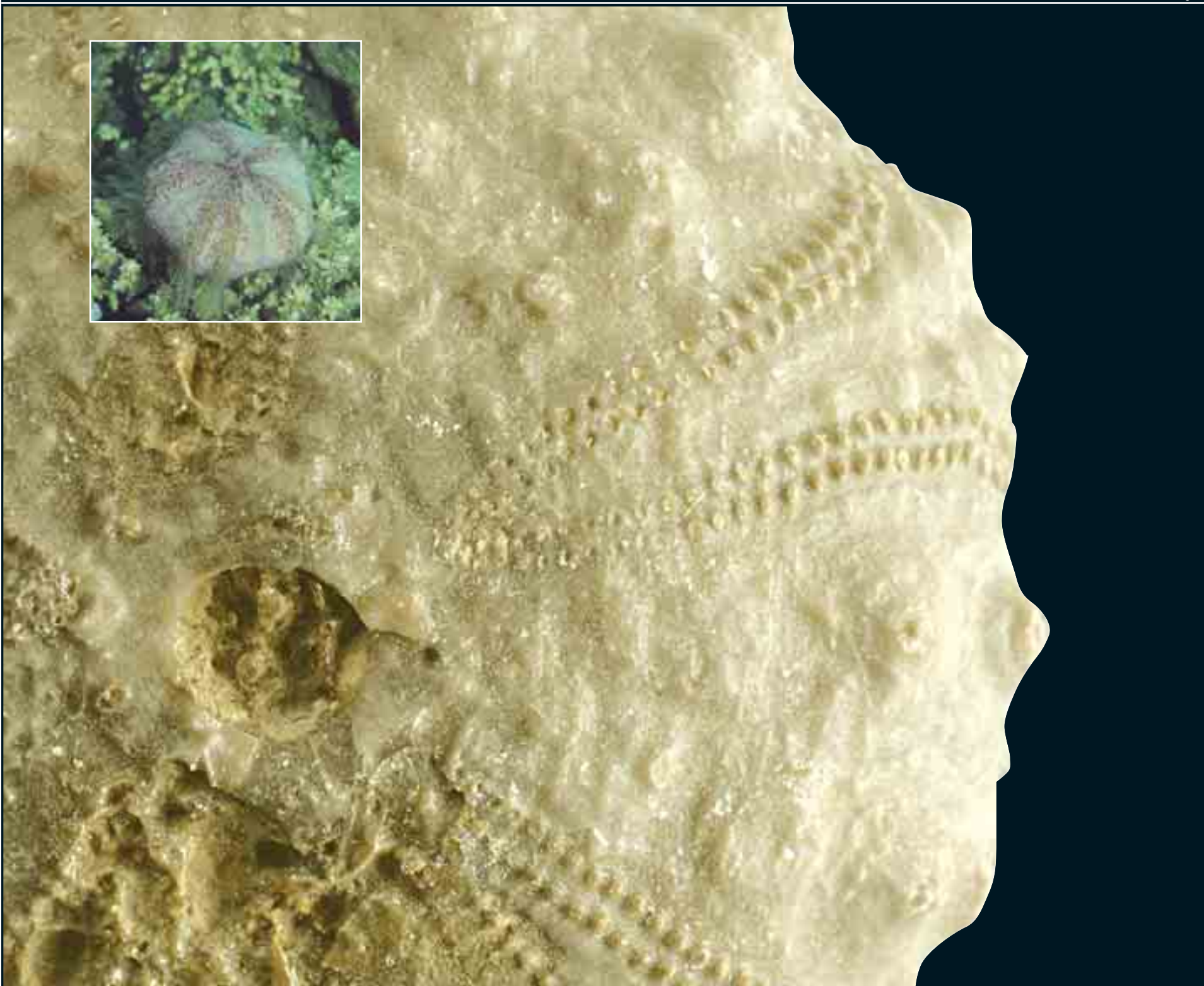
Location: Morocco

Formation: Echinoid Beds

Period: Cretaceous

The oldest examples of sea urchins date from the Ordovician Period. They have not changed in about half a billion years, which proves that these creatures did not evolve.





SEA URCHIN

Age: 95 to 72 million years old

Size: 2.5 centimeters (1 in)

Location: Midlet, Morocco

Period: Late Cretaceous

Sea urchins living millions of years ago were no different from those alive today. They have undergone no structural changes in at least 72 million years. This shows that the theory of evolution is false.





SEA URCHIN

Age: 95 to 72 million years old

Size: 4 centimeters (1.6 in) by 4.5 centimeters (1.8 in)

Location: Taouz, Morocco

Period: Late Cretaceous

There is no difference between sea urchins that lived 95 to 72 million years ago and those alive today. Sea urchins, that have not changed in all these millions of years, are proof that living things did not evolve.



SAND DOLLAR

Age: 100 million years old

Location: Taza Province, Morocco

Formation: Continental Sandstone Deposits

Period: Cretaceous

Sand dollars, sea urchins, starfish, crinoids and sea cucumbers are all species that belong to the phylum *Echinodermata*. Sand dollars have survived for some half a billion years and have struck a severe blow to the theory of evolution. Their structure has not changed for millions of years, which invalidates the theory of evolution's claims that they developed stage by stage from other living things.





STARFISH

Age: 500 to 440 million years old

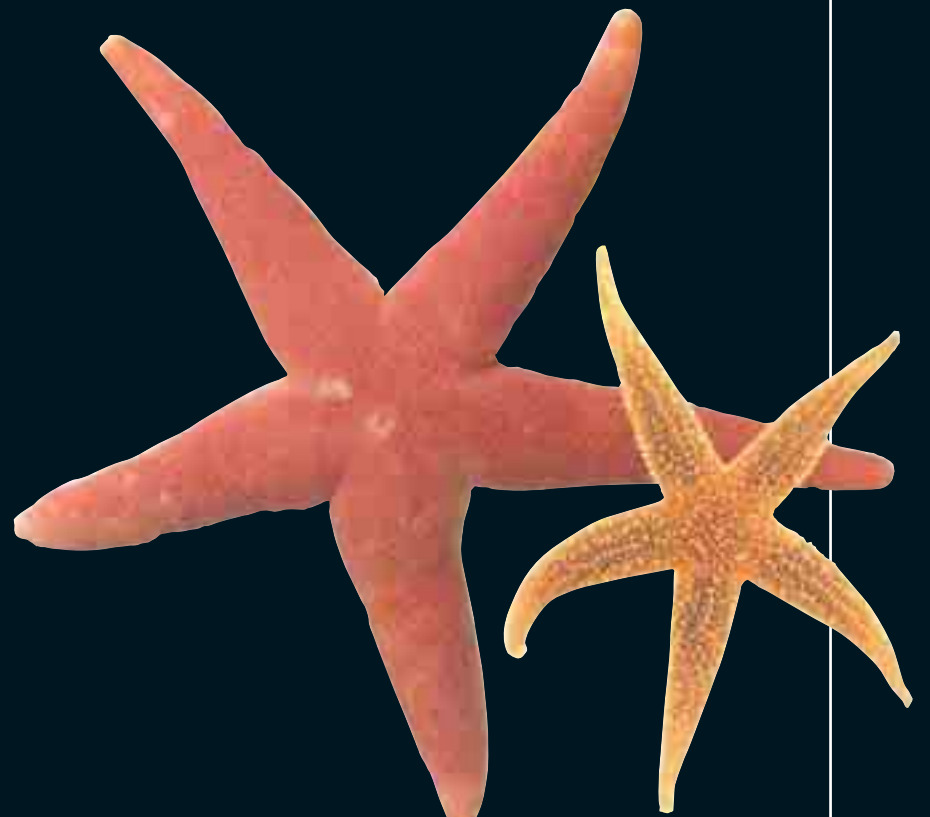
Size: 8.6 centimeters (3.4 in)

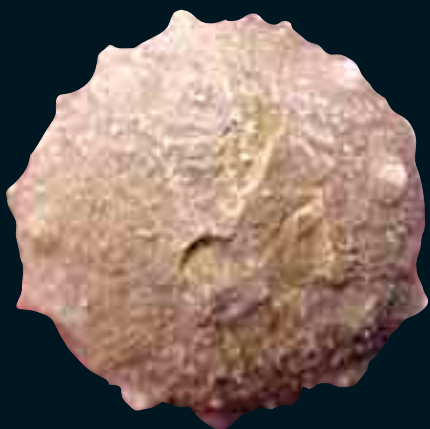
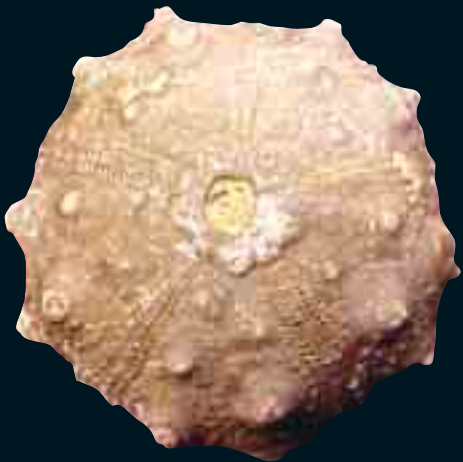
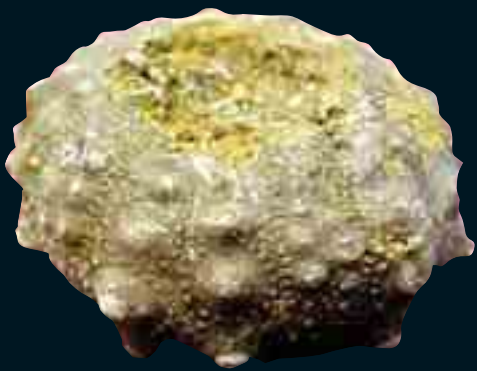
Location: Morocco

Formation: Hefalla Sandstone Formation

Period: Ordovician

This starfish fossil is about 500 million years old—a rare specimen whose characteristics have been very well preserved. The starfish's characteristic five arms have come down to the present time unchanged. There is no difference between starfish that lived half a billion years ago and the starfish of today. Like hundreds of thousands of other fossils, this one also shows that living things did not evolve and have undergone no change for hundreds of millions of years.





SEA URCHIN

Age: 95 to 72 million years old

Size: 2.5 centimeters (1 in)

Location: Midlet, Morocco

Period: Late Cretaceous

Sea urchins that lived 95 to 72 million years ago are among the millions of fossils that prove that evolution did not take place. These fossils are exactly like today's sea urchins, and are a proof that God created living things.



SEA URCHIN

Age: 146 to 65 million years old

Size: 3.8 centimeters(1.5 in)

Location: Morocco

Formation: Echinoid Beds

Period: Cretaceous

This fossil of a sea urchin, obtained from the *Echinoid* stratum in Morocco dating from between 146 and 65 million years ago, is one of the countless proofs of creation. There is no difference between today's sea urchins and those that lived millions of years ago.



FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN LEBANON

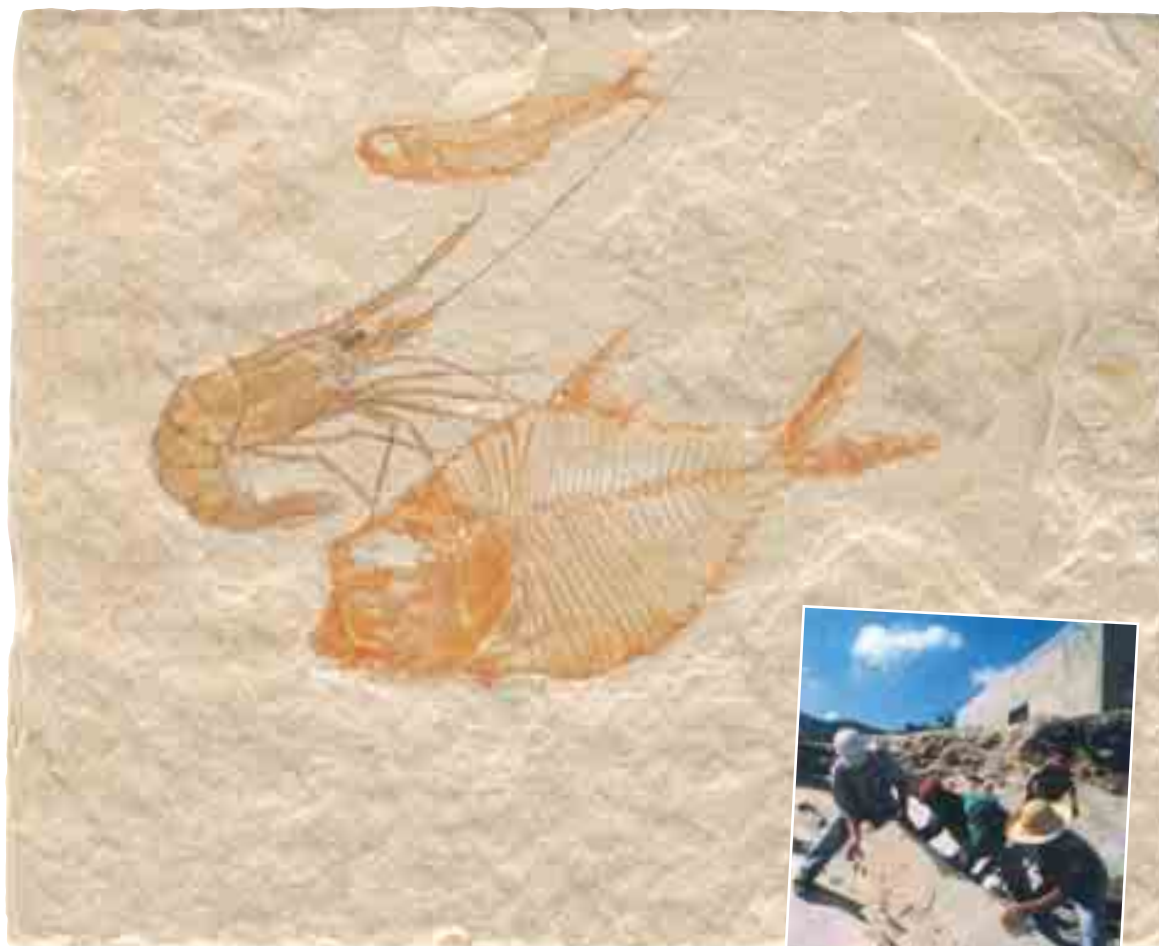
Lebanon's geological structure dates from the Cretaceous and Jurassic periods (146 to 65 million years and 206 to 144 million years ago). Fossils obtained from Lebanon generally belong to these periods. In particular, much of the Lebanese mountains consist of sedimentary rocks that are ideal for the preservation of fossils. Rock strata close to the surface contain large numbers of coral and sponge beds, as well as the fossil skeletons of a range of Jurassic crustaceans. In addition to Cretaceous marine fossils, amber and plant fossils have also been obtained.

Lebanon's fossil beds are some of the world's most important sources of fossils. Hajoula, Haqil and An-Nammura are particularly rich. Fossils of more than 250 fish species have been discovered in these beds, of which more than 150 have been described. Vertebrate fossils discovered in Lebanon generally belong to the Cenozoic Era (65 million years ago to the present day).



Excavations made in Haqil, where rich fossil beds exist, once again display that assertions of the theory of evolution are baseless.

All these fossils show that living creatures have never changed over the course of millions of years, in other words that they never underwent evolution. The fossil record reveals that living things that existed hundreds of millions of years ago are identical to today's specimens and totally invalidate the claims made by Darwinists. These scientific findings demonstrate that God, not evolution, created all living things.



A 146- to 65-million-year-old shrimp and fish fossil, uncovered in Lebanon



In order for the fossil not to be damaged, the rock in which the fossil is encased should be broken carefully. Pictured above are the excavation area in Haqil and the studies made here.



SHARK

Age: 95 million years old

Size: 180 millimeters (7 in); matrix: 205 millimeters (8 in) by 135 millimeters (5.3 in)

Location: Haqil, Lebanon

Period: Middle Cretaceous, Middle Cenomanian

The general details of the fins and cartilaginous skeleton of this fossil of a small shark have been preserved—another proof that living things did not undergo evolution. There is no difference between today's sharks and those that lived millions of years ago.





EEL

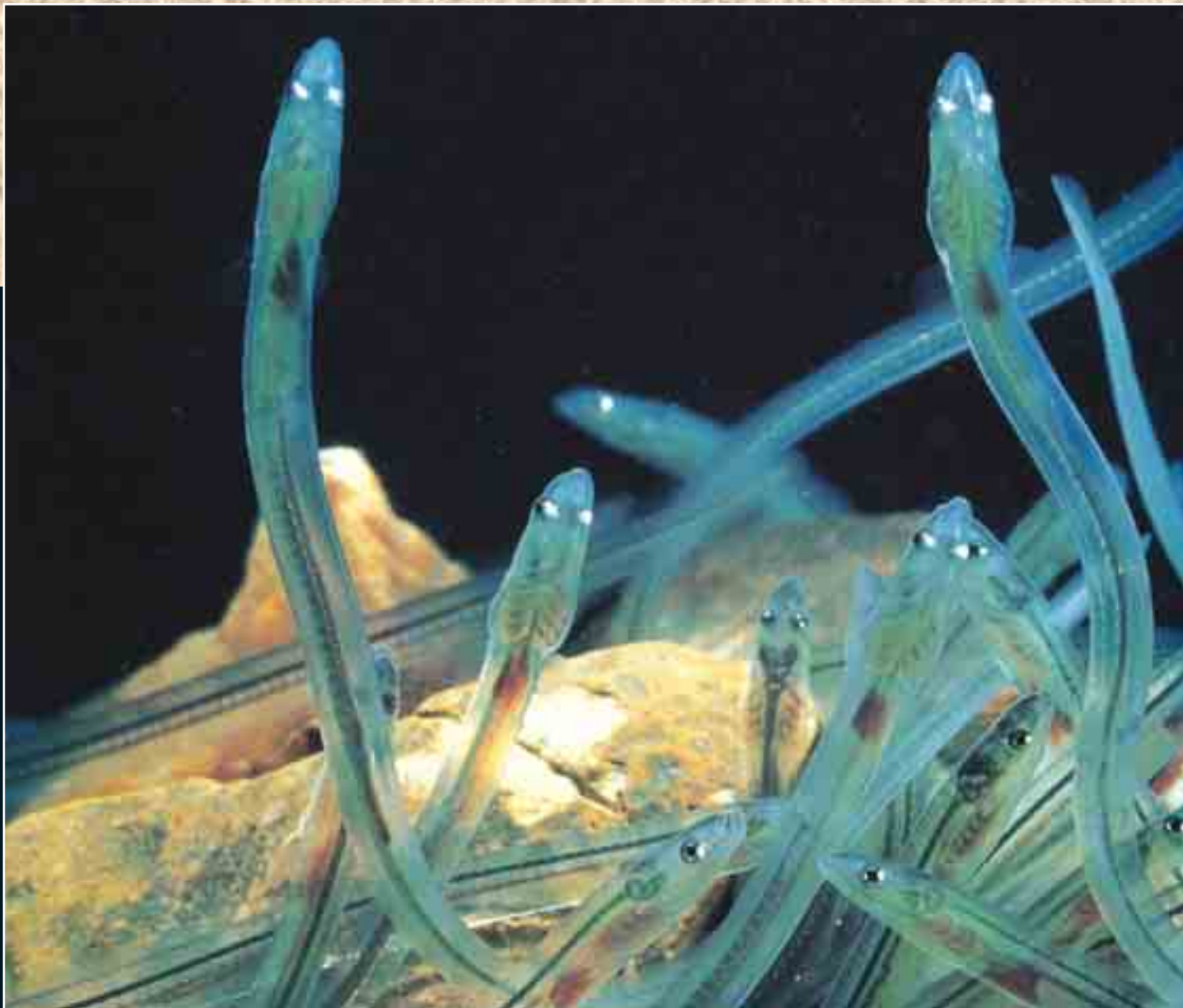
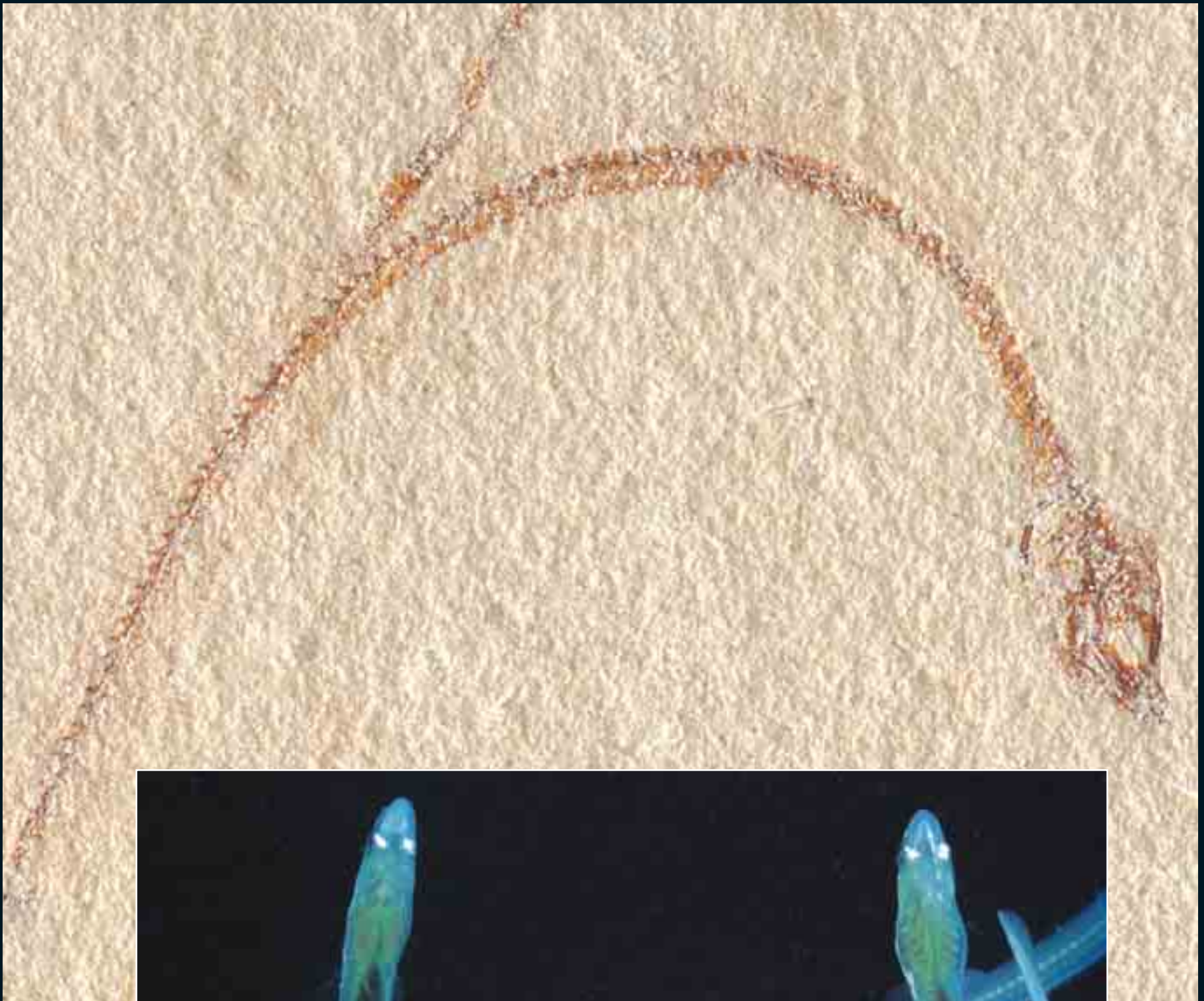
Age: 95 million years old

Size: 58 millimeters (2.2 in) (if straightened out); matrix: 56 millimeters (2.2 in) by 65 millimeters (2.5 in)

Location: Haqil, Lebanon

Period: Middle Cretaceous, Middle Cenomanian

There are more than 400 species of eels in the order *Anguilliformes*. That they have not undergone any change in millions of years once again reveals the invalidity of the theory of evolution.





FLYING FISH

Age: 95 million years old

Size: 28 millimeters (1.1 in) across pectoral fins, 47 millimeters (1.8 in) in length; matrix: 75 millimeters (2.9 in) by 70 millimeters (2.7 in)

Location: Haqil, Lebanon

Period: Middle Cretaceous, Middle Cenomanian

This flying fish fossil, which is identical to present-day specimens, prove that living things have not undergone a process of evolution. These vertebrates have survived unchanged for millions of years. This demolishes the claim of "stage-by-stage evolution," which is the basic foundation of Darwinism.







VIPER FISH

Age: 95 to 72 million years old

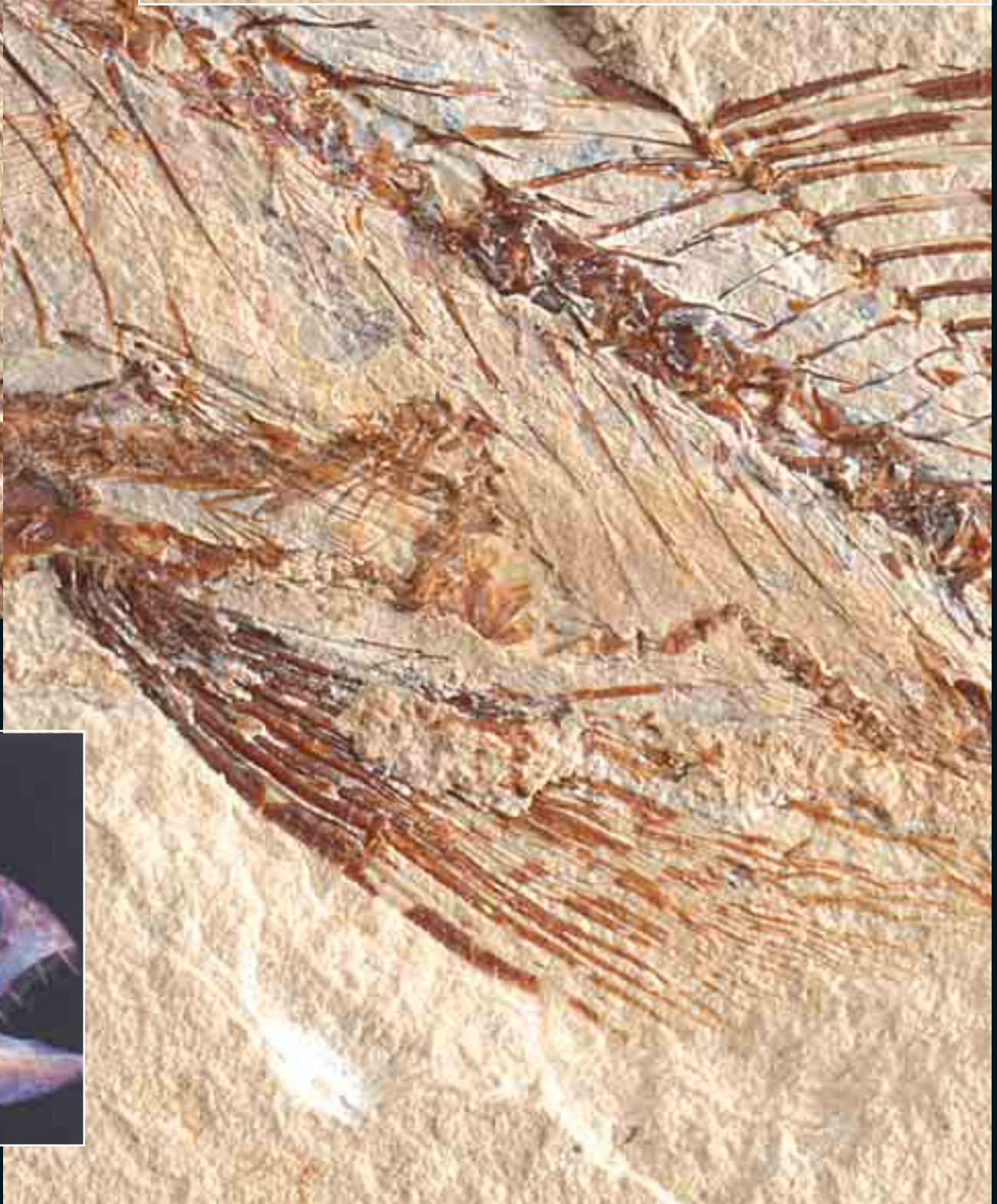
Size: 16.5 centimeters (6.5 in)

Location: Haqil, Lebanon

Period: Upper Cretaceous

Viper fish live in mostly tropical waters and have undergone no change in millions of years. All the fossils of viper fish show that this creature has survived millions of years without any change in structure. Evolution cannot explain this. Viper fish once again prove the fact of creation.







SHRIMP

Age: 127 to 89 million years old

Size: Matrix: 8.1 centimeters (3.2 in) by 10.9 centimeters (4.3 in)

Location: Hajoula, Lebanon

Period: Middle Cretaceous, Cenomanian

This specimen shows a fossilized shrimp and two fossilized fish. The fish's fins and bone structure have been well preserved. Shrimp belong to the phylum *Arthropoda*. The oldest known fossil comes from the Jurassic Period (208 to 146 million years ago). These fossils show us that shrimp have not changed in hundreds of millions of years and that they did not pass through any intermediate stages of development. In other words, they did not evolve, but were created.





FLYING FISH

Age: 100 million years old

Size: 26 millimeters (1 in) across pectoral fins, 120 millimeters (4.7 in) in length; matrix: 180 millimeters (7 in) by 90 millimeters (3.5 in)

Location: Haqil, Lebanon

Period: Middle Cretaceous, Cenomanian

This fossil of a flying fish was found in the Haqil limestone deposits. The fish has been very well preserved, showing all its external characteristics. The fish is 12 centimeters (4.7 in) long, and its fins extend to 26 millimeters (1 in) in length. There is no difference between contemporary flying fish and those that lived millions of years ago. This shows that these creatures did not evolve, but were created.





FLYING FISH

Age: 95 to 72 million years old

Size: 2.5 centimeters (1 in) by 4.5 centimeters (1.7 in) ;
matrix: 6 centimeters (2.4 in) by 8 centimeters (3.2 in)

Location: Hajoula, Byblos, Lebanon

Period: Upper Cretaceous

Another proof that living things did not undergo evolution gradually is the flying fish fossil shown here. This one lived between 95 and 72 million years ago, and there is no difference between it and the flying fish of today. These fish have wing-like pectoral fins and a long tail which allow them to glide above the water's surface.







EEL

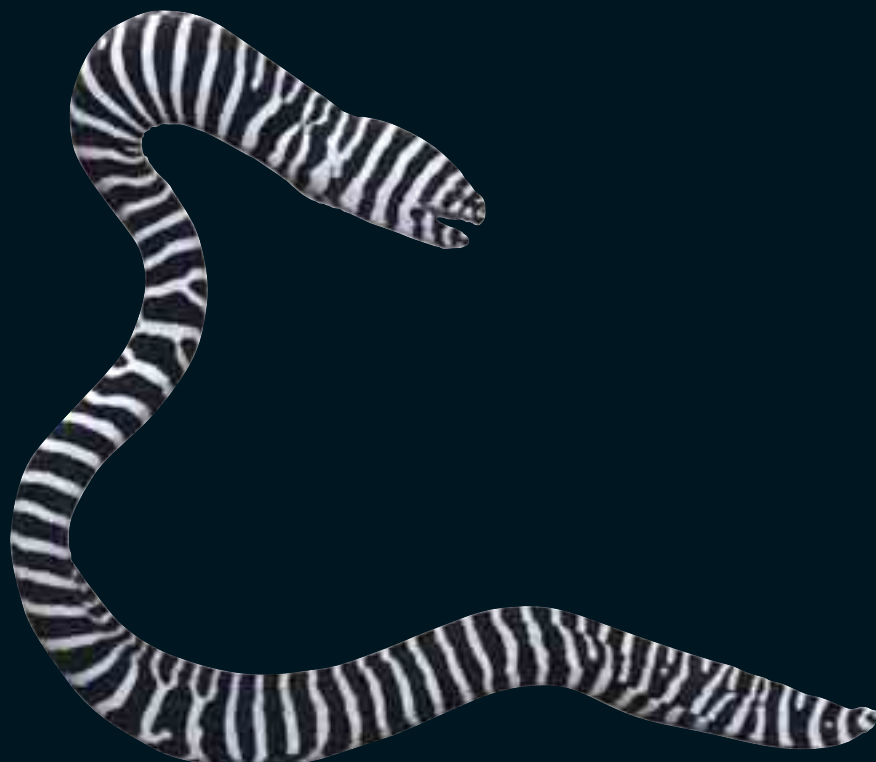
Age: 95 to 72 million years old

Size: 10.2 centimeters (4 in)

Location: Haqil, Lebanon

Period: Upper Cretaceous

An eel fossil alongside another fossilized fish. Eels usually live in shallow water and belong to the order *Anguilliformes*. Some eels live in deep water (4000 meters [13123 feet]). They may vary in size between 10 centimeters (4 in) and 3 meters (9.8 feet) and may weigh up to 65 kilograms (143.3 pounds). This fossilized eel is no different from eels living today. They have not undergone any changes in 95 to 72 million years, which proves that these creatures did not go through a process of evolution.





EEL

Age: 146 to 65 million years old

Size: 8 centimeters (3.2 in) by 15 centimeters (6 in)

Location: Hajoula, Lebanon

Period: Middle Cretaceous, Cenomanian

This eel fossil measures 8 centimeters (3.2 in) by 15 centimeters (6 in). The fossil's head is very well preserved, and the details on its body can be made out. These eels, which lived millions of years ago, are no different from eels living today. The 146- to 65-million-year-old eel illustrated here is proof of this.





This fossil pair—negative and positive—is 75 million years old.



SHARK

Age: 75 million years old

Location: Byblos, Haqil, Lebanon

Period: Cretaceous, Cenomanian

Shark fossils are often found in the mountains of Lebanon. Sharks belong to the *cartilaginous* class of fish. The skeletons of cartilaginous fish do not contain calcium, but are composed of cartilage tissue. Their only calcium deposits are in their teeth, and sometimes in their spines. For this reason, fossils of sharks' teeth are more commonly found than fossils of their skeletons.

The oldest shark fossil so far discovered dates back about 400 million years. As with other living things, this shows that sharks have not changed in hundreds of millions of years. Contrary to what evolutionists claim, sharks did not develop in stages from other species, but came into being all at once with all their structures complete. In other words, they were created.





SLIPPER LOBSTER

Age: 98 million years old

Location: Lebanon

Period: Cretaceous

The slipper lobster (family: *Scyllaridae*) is a slow-moving crustacean, about 40-45 cm (15-18 in) long. Slipper lobsters living today have the same characteristics that they had millions of years ago. They have not undergone the slightest change in the intervening millions of years. The 98-million-year-old slipper lobster fossil shown here corroborates this fact.



FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN MADAGASCAR

Madagascar, the fourth largest island in the world, lies in the Indian Ocean off the East African coast. This area contains 5% of the world's plant and animal species, 80% of them unique to Madagascar. The island's eastern shore contains short, steep cliffs. Tsaratanana in the North is a mountainous region, some of these mountains being volcanic in nature.

Geological research shows that 165 million years ago, Madagascar was part of Africa, but later began breaking away from the continent. Paleontologists carrying out excavations in the region have unearthed large numbers of fossil bird, mammal and marine creatures from the Mesozoic Era (248 to 65 million years ago).

As with all other fossil discoveries, those obtained from Madagascar reveal major contradictions between the theory of evolution and the actual fossil record. Fossils prove that it is impossible to account for the origin of life in terms of the theory of evolution. Species that emerge suddenly in the geologic strata and remain unchanged over the course of hundreds of millions of years demonstrate that living things never underwent evolution, but were created.



In Madagascar, having both rain forests and deserts, many fossils pertaining to the various eras of geologic history are uncovered. These fossils reveal that living beings have remained the same for hundreds of millions of years.



Sand dollar fossils dating back 172 to 168 million years.



This nautilus, 114 million years old, is no different from those living today.





COELACANTH

Age: 240 million years old

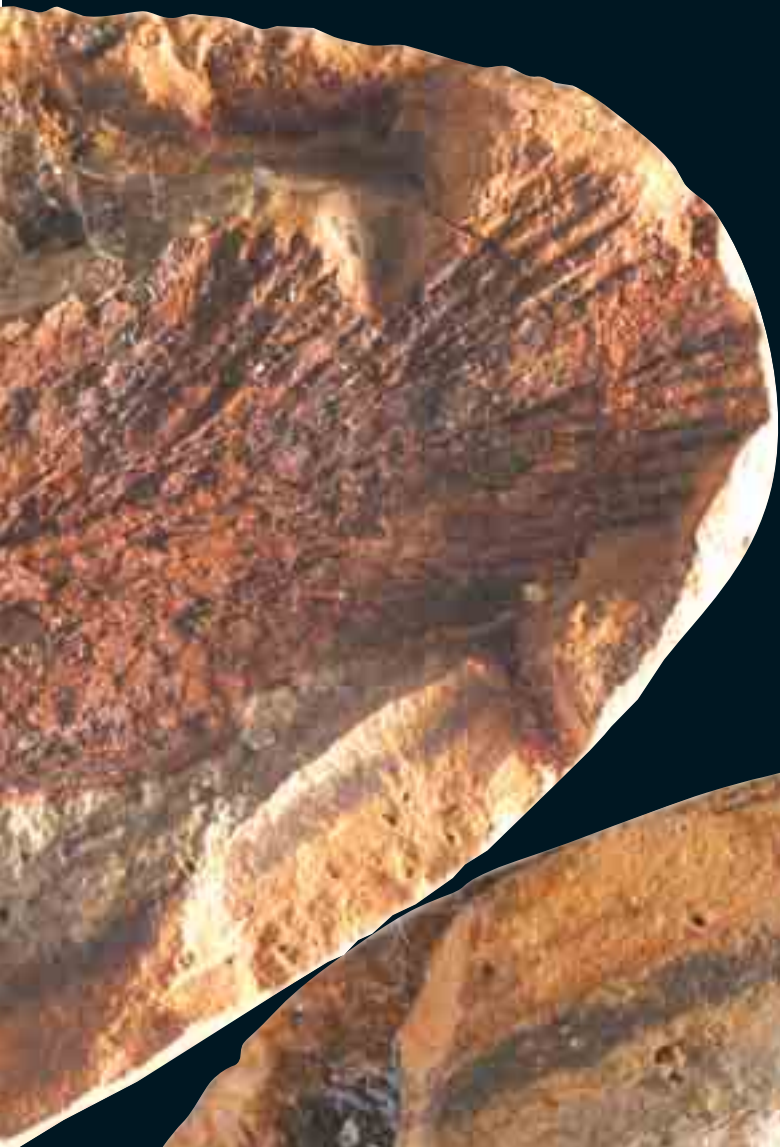
Location: Ambilobe, Madagascar

Period: Lower Triassic


The *coelacanth*, a 400-million-year-old fish, represents an impasse for the theory of evolution. This fish has not undergone any changes in 400 million years. The fact that it has preserved its earliest physiological structures over this length of time—despite continental shifts, climate changes and changes in environmental conditions—baffles evolutionists.

The *coelacanth* once again invalidates the theory that living things evolved and that they undergo a constant process of evolution.

The *coelacanth* fossil seen here is in two sections. In this type of fossil, mirror-image traces of the creature appear on the two split halves of the stone.







The *coelacanth* is a large fish, about 150 centimeters (5 feet) in length, its body covered with thick scales that resemble armor. It belongs to the boned fish classification *Osteichthyes*, and the first fossil specimens were discovered in strata belonging to the Devonian Period. Until 1938, many evolutionists imagined that this fish used its two pairs of fins to walk on the sea bottom and that it was an intermediate form between marine and terrestrial animals. To support their claim, evolutionists pointed to the bony structure of the fins evident in the *coelacanth* fossils they had obtained.

However, a development in 1938 completely disproved the claims regarding intermediate species, when a living *coelacanth* was caught off the coast of South Africa. This creature had been thought to have become extinct at least 70 million years ago. Research showed that the *coelacanth* had undergone no change in 400 million years.



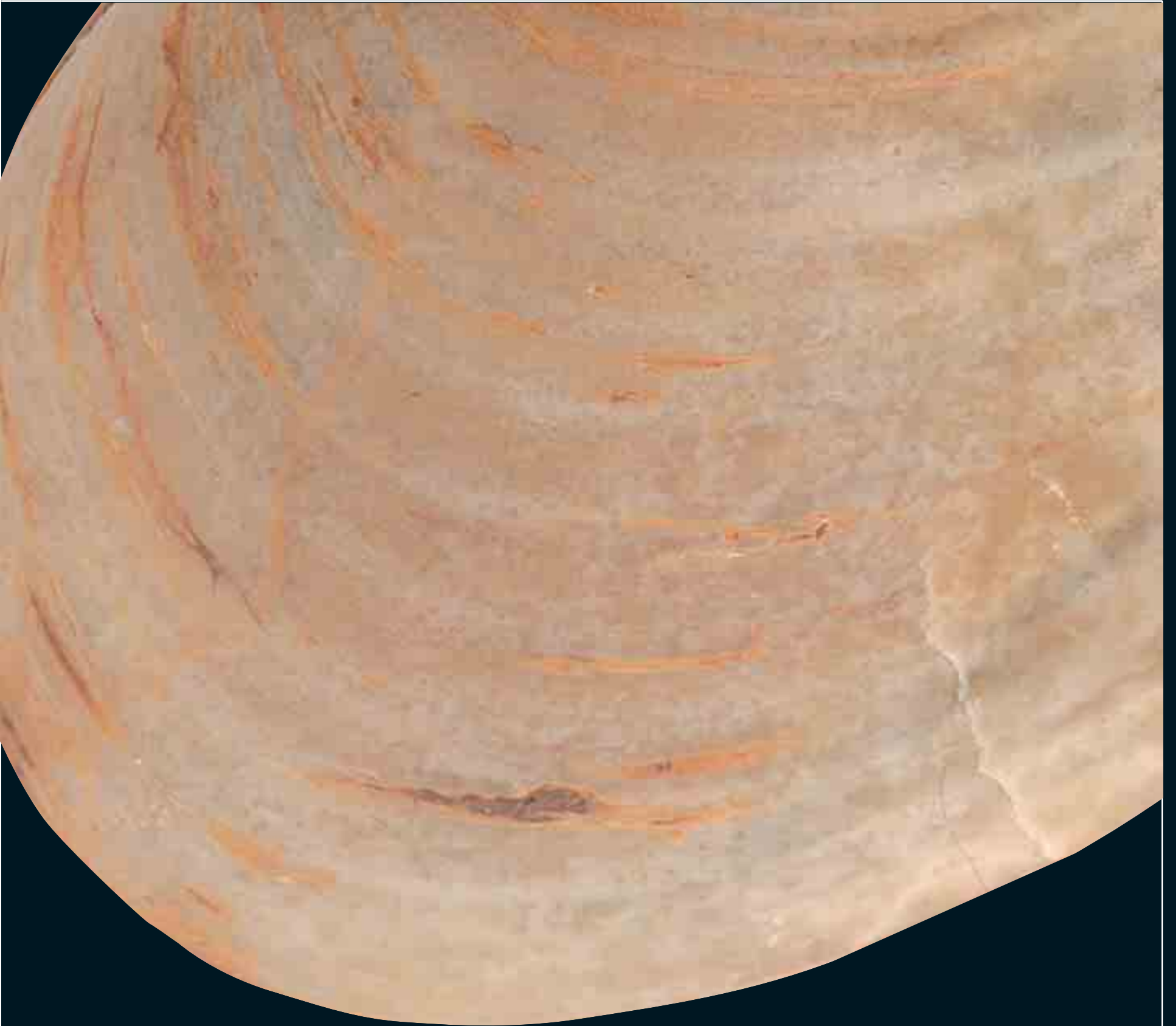
BIVALVE

Age: 208 to 146 million years old

Location: Majunga Basin, Madagascar

Period: Jurassic

There is no difference between the bivalve shown, which lived between 208 and 146 million years ago, and bivalves alive today. This is proof that they underwent no evolutionary process and that this is not an intermediate form.





NAUTILUS

Age: 114 million years old

Size: 55 millimeters

Location: Madagascar

Period: Cretaceous, Albian Stage

A 300-million-year-old nautilus, a 150-million-year-old nautilus and a nautilus living today are the same in all respects. The specimen shown here, a 114-million-year-old nautilus fossil, indicates that these creatures have remained the same for hundreds of millions of years.





NAUTILUS

Age: 113 to 97 million years old

Size: 1.9 centimeters (0.7 in) at the apex of its oval, and 5.3 centimeters (2.1 in) across

Location: Mahajanga, Madagascar

Period: Cretaceous, Albian Stage

Looking at fossils, we see that there is no difference between creatures that lived hundreds of millions of years ago and their living counterparts. One such life form is the nautilus, which has undergone no changes since the moment they first came into existence. The 113- to 97-million-year-old fossil shown here illustrates this.





SAND DOLLAR

Age: 172 to 168 million years old

Location: Madagascar

Period: Jurassic, Bajocian

The fossil sand dollar shown here is between 172 and 168 million years old. There is no difference between it and today's sand dollars. This fossil shows that these creatures did not evolve, but were created.





NAUTILUS

Age: 113 to 97 million years old

Size: 6.6 centimeters (2.6 in) at the apex of its oval, by 5 centimeters (2 in) across

Location: Mahajanga, Madagascar

Period: Cretaceous, Albian stage

The fact that a nautilus that lived between 113 and 97 million years ago and a present-day nautilus are identical once more shows that the theory of evolution is a huge deception.

