

Quote: “Over generations, groups of **organisms evolve, or change over time**. Evolutionary change links all forms of life to a common origin more than 3.5 Billion years ago. [emphasis added]

Question: If **evolution means change**, why do so many organisms never change (stasis), such as the so-called “living fossils”? *e.g.*, horseshoe crab (445 My¹), coelacanth (400 My²), stromatolites (3.5 Billion Years³, etc.)

Rather than evolution changes, in fact, stasis is the “single-most compelling fact of the fossil record” (Niles Eldridge, *Fossils*, Nevrumont, 1991, p. 44).

Nearly all macrofossils in the Grand Canyon are shallow marine invertebrates, spanning a mile-deep range of geologic time. There are many examples in the geologic column of cross-period spans of fossils, which exhibit miniscule changes (stasis).

A couple of lingulid brachiopod species (*Lingula mytilloides* and *Lingula squamiformis*) give striking examples: they persist from the bottom to the top of the Carboniferous (~100 million radiometric years) without the slightest difference -- and (if you went on the basis of morphology, not the names) the species actually persisted unchanged through the entirety of the Devonian below and the Permian above (300 million radiometric years).

Other fossil remains in the Canyon give support for the Great Flood of Noah: The Park Rangers attest to the nautiloid mass kill, a fossil discovery of geologist Dr. Steve Austin, which is the largest fossil deposit in the world, and exists as a 6' layer in the Redwall Limestone.

The nautiloid mass kill further demonstrates that the Redwall Limestone is not the result of gradual buildup over millions of years of carbonate seashells from a “shallow sea,” but is a catastrophic deposition which took place in a few days, probably during Noah’s Flood.

Footnotes:

¹“Oldest Horseshoe Crab Fossil Found, 445 Million Years Old” ¹*Science Daily*, February 8, 2008
“Scientists have revealed rare new horseshoe crab fossils from 445 million year-old Ordovician age rocks in central and northern Manitoba”

²“Skull Confirms Older Origin for 'Living Fossil' Fish”

By Wynne Parry | *Live Science*, April 10, 2012

“A group of ancient fish, called coelacanths, have changed so little over time they are known as ‘living fossils.’ Now, the remains of a skull found in the Yunnan Province of China, confirms these creatures have been around, largely unchanged, for more than 400 million years.”

³“Fossilized stromatolites provide ancient records of life on Earth by these remains, some of which date from more than 3.5 billion years ago.” Wikipedia, “Stromatolite”