

Quote: “The Galapagos mocking birds turned out to belong to three separate species found nowhere else! And the little brown birds that Darwin thought were wrens, warblers, and blackbirds were actually **all species of finches.**” [Emphasis added]

Question: Was it later found that the Galapagos finches interbreed? Does this mean they are really the same species, and not the result of evolution of species? (Same for the mockingbirds.)

The hybrid birds had superior fitness, which means that the finches may be in the process of **merging** rather than diverging (the opposite of Darwinian evolution). Based on the breeding patterns, Peter Grant says there are no more than “two species of finches on Daphne.” *See Wells, J. Icons of Evolution, Regnery, 2000, p.172*

Therefore, applying the biological species test to Darwin's finches “establishes that the hybrid finches and their parents can be nothing more than varieties of a single polymorphic species.”

See “Reticulate Evolution” : <http://www.icr.org/article/reticulate-evolution/> by Ken Cumming:

“For years evolutionists have been looking for compelling examples of species divergence with gradual or cataclysmic separation of populations that could serve as founder populations for incipient species. Now, the Grants are proposing just the opposite -- that when species fuse, they give rise to **hybrid vigor** that is the basis for new beings.”

The mockingbirds are called ‘subspecies’, not three ‘species’, because they also can interbreed:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galapagos_mockingbird