

Quote: “According to this **hypothesis, speciation in Galapagos finches occurred** by founding of a new population, geographic isolation, changes in the new new population’s gene-pool, behavioral isolation and ecological competition.”

Over many generations, the process **could have produced the 13 different finch species** found there today.” [Emphasis added.]

Question: Hasn’t this “hypothesis” (or, rather ‘deception’) been **repeatedly falsified** by the fact that the Galapagos finches interbreed, and do not represent 13 different species, but rather varieties of a single polymorphic species?

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*

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

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.”

Backup data goes here