

IN 2004 TEXAS APPROVED PRESENTING THIS NATURALISTIC WEAKNESS IN EVOLUTIONARY THEORY

To meet Texas Science standards, publishers must include naturalistic weaknesses in evolutionary theory that shun "theistically-tainted" scientific creationism, intelligent design, and a young Earth. Under close persistent prodding, **a currently-adopted, widely-used Texas high school Biology book did precisely that, specifically about-facing from past errors on anatomical and biochemical phylogenies.** This momentous 180° correction opens the concept of "convergent evolution" to devastating secular logical analysis.

1st ERROR

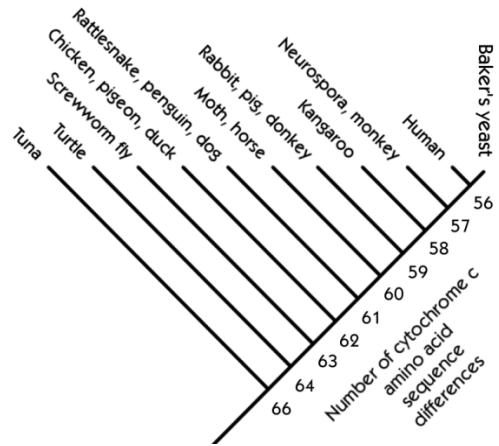
The **1991 edition** of the Miller/Levine Texas high school Prentice Biology book (p. 324) CLAIMED THAT ANATOMICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL PHYLOGENIES AGREE:

Q: "How would the classifications of an anatomist compare with that [sic] of a biochemist?"

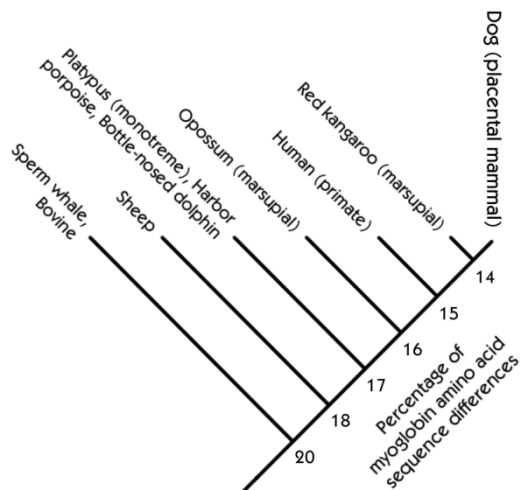
A: "The end result would be quite similar ... [because] organisms with similar evolutionary paths would likely have homologous structures and similar DNA and RNA."

It also featured a diagram (p. 325) of 20 life forms arranged by anatomical similarity, whose caption pretended their cytochrome c biochemical similarities reinforced that anatomical phylogeny.

The objection here was that the actual number of cytochrome c amino acid sequence differences among these 20 life forms showed that the cytochrome c of baker's yeast – a fungus – differs less from human cytochrome c than it does from *Neurospora*, another fungus; that baker's yeast cytochrome c is less similar to screwworm fly (an insect) than to rabbit, pig, and donkey (mammals); and that these relationships OFTEN CONFLICT WITH EVOLUTIONARY PREDICTIONS BASED ON ANATOMICAL SIMILARITIES.*



* Table 9-7 in *Evolution*, by Theodosius and Stebbins, and James W. Valentine (company, 1977), p. 300.



Atlas of Iqton, D.C.:

The objection here was that if this exercise showed how selected cytochrome c amino acid sequences support anatomical phylogenies, it should also show how OTHERS CONTRADICT THEM. In contrast to anatomical similarities, this comparison based on biochemical similarities in myoglobin shows that dogs more closely relate to two marsupials and a monotreme than to some other placental mammals, and more closely relate to a primate than to some other non-primates.**

2nd ERROR

When the Miller/Levine 2004 Prentice Biology replaced its 1991 life forms with a more-cytochrome c amino acids in 11 life forms, AGAIN ANATOMICAL AND PHYLOGENIES AGREE:

"... what general conclusion can you draw from how closely related are the mammals and how their cytochrome-c amino acid sequences compare?"
 "... how closely related are the more similar are cytochrome-c amino acid sequences."

SIGNIFICANCE

"Convergent evolution" for medicinal phylogenies. To fully address, future submissions must phylogenies often multiply missing in the fossil record, species; that "convergent anatomical and biochemical species) as evidence of close "convergent evolution" typically different, mutually reinforcing skepticism over ruled publishers must student text narrative exercises, end-of-chapter ce student learning.

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