

old world monkey, and new world monkey, and a lemur, the amount of precipitate formed would also decrease in that order. Thus, the results of serological tests support the theories of relationship which were originally based upon comparative morphology. That this should be just a coincidence is not imaginable, yet it is just what would be expected on the basis of Darwin's theory that similar species have been formed by descent with modification from a common ancestor. "The above examples are both taken from among the vertebrates, and indeed this is the group which has been most thoroughly investigated. But extensive studies have also been made in the serological systematics of the Crustacea, Insecta, and Mollusca. Everywhere, the same fundamental result is obtained: animals which had been regarded as closely related on morphological grounds also show close serological affinity. In general, species of a single genus show very close serological similarity; genera of the same family show moderate serological similarity; and families of the same order show slight but detectable similarity. Usually, different orders of the same class show too little similarity to permit useful comparisons, but there are exceptions, especially among the birds, which have diverged less serologically than have other classes of vertebrates."

-- Edward O. Dodson, *A Textbook of Evolution* (Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company, 1952), pp. 67-69.

3. A Creationist interpretation of the Data

". . . When we come to examine the tabulated results of Prof. Nuttall's experiments we find that there are many contradictions. The tests with anti-pig serum, for example, which were carried out, quantitatively reveal that the whalebone whale, one species of baboon, the tiger, the African antelope and man give the same amount of precipitation (.003). The anti-serum of hoofed animals (Ungulates) indicated that their nearest relatives were whales but the anti-serum of whales showed that bats were their nearest relatives. Prof. Nuttall himself stated that 'in view of the crudity of our methods, it is not surprising if certain discrepancies may be encountered.'

". . . The similarity between the body fluids of various species affords evidence of design by the one Creator, rather than ancestral relationship."

-- *Evolution* (booklet), 13th Edition, revised (Ontario, Canada: The International Christian Crusade, 1955), pp. 21-22.