

What are the facts of geographical distribution? Some animals are found only in certain parts of the world. For example, armadillos, sloths, and anteaters are found only in South America, except for a few that have migrated to Central America and southern North America; and kangaroos are found only in Australia. Many unique species, some unique genera, and a few unique subfamilies are found on oceanic islands, whether volcanic or coral built on volcanic substrata.

The fossil record witnesses to the fact that some animals have always been where they are presently (vertical distribution); and the biogeographical record witnesses to the fact that some animals (and plants) have migrated across corridors, filters, and sweepstakes routes to new locations(horizontal distribution).

It is apparent that either by means of migration or by the development of natural barriers, some animals and plants have become isolated from their population groups. It would also appear apparent that the descendants of animals and plants isolated from their population groups have tended, over a period of time, to become specifically and sometimes generically distinct from their originally isolated ancestors. It thus appears that isolated animals and plants tend to speciate (develop into new species).

The evolutionist then argues as follows

If I, then S	"I" = isolation
<u>If S, then UE</u>	<u>"S" = speciation</u>
I	"UE" = unlimited evolution
UE	

The special creationist counters this argument as follows:

If I, then S	"I" = isolation
<u>If S, then LD</u>	<u>"S" = speciation</u>
I	"LD" = limited development
LD	

Notice that in his second premise ("If S, then UE") the evolutionist extrapolates from evidence of limited speciation to an unlimited conclusion. in doing so, he goes beyond the evidence.

Notice that the special creationist argues only as far as the evidence will carry him.

Of course the question is how much development has occurred. The evidence supports the assertion that a number of new species, some genera, and perhaps a few subfamilies have developed from the plants and animals that have migrated to, populated, and become isolated on oceanic islands.

The facts of geographic distribution argue for the creation of various "kinds" of plants and animals in a number of locations throughout the world, and for a Flood somewhat limited in extent. A combination of God's immediate creative activity employing similar designs among some created "kinds" and God's mediate creative activity employing the potential of genetic variability inherent in some created "kinds" would appear to explain all of the facts of geographical distribution.