

# The coelacanth that evolutionists claim as a transitional form is living in the seas as a perfect life form

Fossils of living things such as the *Cœlacanth*, **which evolutionists heralded as an extinct transitional life form but which has been realized to be still alive today as a bottom-dwelling fish**, paint a striking picture that refutes the theory of evolution's scenario of change.

The *Cœlacanth*, which according to the fossil record, dates back some 410 million years to the Devonian period, was regarded by evolutionists as a powerful intermediate form between fish and reptile. It had been mysteriously erased from the fossil record 70 million years ago, during the Cretaceous period, and was believed to have become extinct at that time. The truth was very different, however. Since 1938, **more than 200 present-day *Cœlacanths* have been caught**, after that first one off South Africa. The second came from the Comoro Islands off north-west Madagascar in 1952, and a third in Indonesian Sulawesi in 1998. The evolutionist paleontologist J. L. B. Smith was unable to conceal his amazement at the capture of the first *Cœlacanth*, saying,

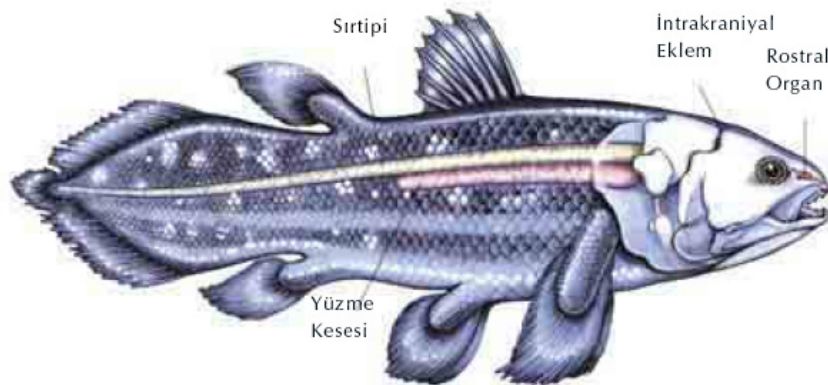
"If I'd met a dinosaur in the street I wouldn't have been more astonished."  
(Jean-Jacques Hublin, *The Hamlyn Encyclopædia of Prehistoric Animals*, New York: The Hamlyn Publishing Group Ltd., 1984, p. 120)



The capture of living *Cœlacanths* revealed that the claims regarding it were nothing more than deceptions. In addition, **evolutionists had always depicted the fish as living in shallow waters, as a potential reptile preparing to crawl onto the land.** Yet **the *Cœlacanth* was now found to be living in the deepest ocean waters—a bottom-dwelling fish almost never rising above 180 meters below the surface.** You can watch the *Cœlacanth* swimming as a perfect fish in today's deep oceans in the video below.

## The Anatomical Characteristics of the 400-Million-Year-Old Cœlacanth Show That Evolution Never Happened

Anatomical investigations conducted following the capture of live *Cœlacanths* have revealed many findings that refute evolution. It has been realized that the *Cœlacanth* that was living 400 years ago at a time when supposed primitive life forms were meant to have been living **possessed exceedingly complex features absent from many present-day fish**. One of these was the discovery that the *Cœlacanth* is sensitive to electromagnetic currents around it indicates the presence of a complex sensory organ. Looking at the nerves that connect the fish's rostral organ to its brain, scientists agreed that this organ is responsible for detecting electromagnetic currents.



*Focus* magazine described the astonishment of evolutionists in the face of the complex nature and characteristics of the *Cœlacanth* as follows:

*According to fossils, fish emerged some 470 million years ago. The Cœlacanth emerged 60 million years after that. It is astonishing that this creature, which would be expected to possess very primitive features, actually has a most complex structure.*



**The Coelacanth, which has been in existence for more than 400 million years, is a fish that represents a terrible quandary for evolutionists. The fact the Coelacanth has not changed at all over the course of 400 years refutes the claim that living things emerged through evolution and are descended from one another. The 145-million-year-old Coelacanth fossil shown above once again reveals the profound gulf between land and sea animals, which evolutionists seek to link to one another through an imaginary process of transition.**

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