intelligent agency, with their distinctive features already intract—fish with fins and scales, birds with feathers, beaks, and wings etc. Some scientists have arrived at this view since fossil forms first appear in the rock record with their distinctive features intact, and apparently fully functional, rather than gradually developing. No creatures with a partial wing or por-

tial eye are known. Should we close our minds to the possibility that the various types of plants and animals were intelligently designed? This alternative suggests that a reasonable natural cause explanation for origins may never be found, and that intelligent design best fits the data.

the way the limbs are connected, 2, Increased mobility of the head, 3. Fusing of the palate, 4. Improved musculature of the jaw 5. Migration of the articular and the quadrate bones from the back of the reptile's jaws toward the middle ear (where in the mammal they would be transformed into auditory ossicles). It is the simultaneous movement of several traits, says Hopson, that clearly infers that the Therapsids are a continuous lineage to the mammal. (Of course, fossils can't record the potentially vast differences in systems like the reproductive and circulatory systems, nor the organs, glands. and other soft riscuss they ented ?

## Gaps and in the For

## Mammals

A most irmi tion to which D ies bridging ( mammals. This have taken pla mammal-like r (thuh-RAP-sid Therapsid line land dwelling v dle of the Perm Triassic, Indeed provide Darw example of a tr evolutionary H published an ar eight Therapsid fairly well-fille mediate types, ninth, an early ganucodon (mor

Hopson do exhibited by the progress togethe body plan. The

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