

100,000,000 years ago. They believe that the man that preceded him~~x~~—and we are aware of some of these changes in man, in his general makeup, his physical appearance - and one, the Java man, preceded him and his date was set somewhere between 300,000 and 500,000 years ago. Other data and information that might help prove to us, or show us that evolution has occurred, are the vestigial organs ~~XX~~ that certain animals show and exist. Certain zoologists feel that the salivary glands in some of the snakes have later modified themselves into poisonous glands and they find in these snakes that the poison glands exist and there's no evidence of salivary glands so there's been definitely a taking over of function. The embryology - you're aware of the term embryology in the development of any one species from either a simple egg, passing up through various stages. One thing that has been misconstrued a lot, that the biologist originally proposed is the bio-genetic law that Antigenes recapitulates biologically. We can see that in certain mammals there are gill slits. These gill slits ~~XX~~ appear only in the embryo form. Yet in the adult fish, for instance, the gill slits still persist. Now is it the actual existence of these that we are interested in, the development, or is it the actual cause of them? And the biologist in his interpretation of Antigenes recapitulates biologically, thinks in terms of the precursors of some of these structures that can be traced through the embryology of the organism. Another form or consideration that shows some evidence of evolution, if we by structure group animals together into one group and put another series of animals together in another group, we relate them on a structural basis. This is the study of morphology. The parasatologist who is interested in parasites which, for our purposes, we consider animals living on or in other animals at the expense of the second animal, we find that the parasites are closely related in the~~XX~~ first group of animals and they resemble one another and on our other segregated group of animals that we think are closely related because of their structure, it's found that their parasites resemble each other. Some of the other evidences are the chemistry and the serology. By serology we mean blood and blood make-up. Again let us go back to this grouping of animals on one hand and another group of animals on the other and by an examination of the hemoglobin of these animals, which is one of the blood components, and crystallizing these in it, we find a likeness in the crystals of hemoglobin in all of these animals, which is typical for that group, and over here is a similar condition for that group. In other words, their