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## Challenging Darwin's theory of sexual selection and the descent of man from the lower animal like a chimpanzee

**Dr. Md. Abdul Ahad**DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22271/j.entomoljournal.2024.v12.i3b.9327>**Abstract**

The objectives of this article are to prove that Darwin's theory of Sexual selection is opposite to the Descent of Man (Human evolution) from the lower animal like a chimpanzee. According to Darwin, humans evolved from a lower animal through sexual selection. However, literature claims that sexual selection is absent in all kinds of animals; as sexual selection is not possible in monogamous, monomorphic, polymorphic animals and about 300-500 vertebrates (hermaphrodite) species. Even 65 experiments of meta-analysis and the Mayer experiment on Giant Silk Moth, *Callosamia promethea*, and many other experiments opposed sexual selection. Again, sexual selection is possible in polygamous animals, and the choice of mate, and battle for mating is possible here. However, it is absent in polygamous animals. Because, sexual selection requires sense, intelligence, love, etc. But except modern man, such attributes are entirely absent in the animal kingdom, its evidence is that animals are unable to know (at mature stage/young stage) their brothers, sisters, fathers, mothers, etc.; even they mate with them, which strongly opposes sexual selection. As the progenitor of humans were animals; so, they had no sense, intelligence, love, etc. to choose a mate, and thus, humans had not evolved through sexual selection. Alfred Russel Wallace also strongly opposed sexual selection. Sexual selection has come far from the Victorian ideas. Moreover, the mechanism of the Descent of Man is based on the wrong theory of Lamarck, and the belief of Darwin. Besides, fossil evidence, modern genetics research, Mendelian genetics (DNA), common sense/logic, Handle dilemma and the existing Tupaia opposes the Descent of Man from a lower animal. Again, how did the extinct progenitor of humans produce modern humans, why did humans and other organisms evolve millions of years ago but still existing in their own respective and unmodified forms? If evolution/ Darwin's theory is valid, then humans and other living organisms should be immortal but not so happen. Hence, numerous biologists also rejected the sexual selection theory of Darwin.

**Keywords:** Sexual selection, female choice, battle between males, Lamarck's theory, descent of man, human fossils

**1. Introduction**

The theory of sexual selection was first suggested by Darwin in his article published in the 'Linnaean Society of London (Darwin, 1858) [1]' and in his book 'The Origin of Species' (Darwin, 1859) [2] and, finally, in the 'Descent of Man in Relation to Sex' (Darwin, 1871, Darwin, 1882) [3, 4]. Sexual selection is a mechanism of evolution in which the female is said to choose among various possible mates (Case, 1979 p. 669) [5]. This selections are of two type-intersexual selection (choice of mate) including the display of desirable sexual characteristics to attract a potential mate and intra-sexual selection (competition between members of the same sex, usually males for access to mates (Darwin, 1871, p. 398) [3]. Sexual selection was treated at the full length in the in the 'Descent of Man in Relation to Sex' (Darwin, 1871, 1882, p.v) [3, 4] and confirmed that human evolved by sexual selection. So, there is no influence of natural selection (Darwin, 1882, p. xiii) [4]. In addition, Darwin exploited 200 times "Sexual selection" in the Descent of man, which indicates that humans evolved through the sexual selection (Darwin, 1871) [3]. However, human was evolved through the sexual selection in the following way: fish-like animal (aquatic) → amphibian-like creature → an ancient marsupial animal → The quadrumana (quadruped) → all the higher mammals → old and new and world monkeys, and humans (Darwin, 1882 p.609) [4]. However, the sexual selection is one of the most productive theories in biology (Mota, 2010) [6].

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Overall, findings highlight that sexual selection is an important factor in the evolution of life-history strategies (Garlovsky *et al.* 2022) [7]. Again, sexual selection plays a vital role in species of evolution and also help in understanding of biological evolution (Sa-pinto *et al.* 2017) [8]. Moreover, this theory is well known to evolutionary biologists as well as to historians and philosophers of science too (Richards, 2017) [9]. So, sexual selection is a key component of modern evolutionary biology (McKechnie and Shuker, 2007) [10].

Oppositely, the choice of mate is the most doubtful factor of all those advocated by Darwin but has little acceptance today (Lull, 1976 p.139) [11]. Sexual selection is not acceptable (Mota, 2010) [6]. Darwin's theory of sexual selection could not be applied to human evolution (Macionis, 1991) [12]. The 'Descent of Man' is not from a lower animal (Cremo, 2003) [13]. Again, human evolution is very doubtful due to lack of clear information (Weisz and Keogh, 1982, p. 918) [14]. However, Zuk disagreed about evolution of human through the sexual selection; as observations indicate that the basic Darwinian ideas about sexual selection are flawed (Zuk, 2002) [15].

Those criticisms claim that there is a great doubt whether evolution occurs by the sexual selection theory. So, there is no alternate way but to remove the doubt. Furthermore, literature indicated that there are many works against many theories of evolutionary biology such as: invalid chromosomal speciation theory (Ahad and Ferdous, 2015) [16]; invalid Oparin-Haldane's theory (The soup theory) (Ahad; 2011b; Ahad and Ferdous, 2016) [17, 18]; Punctuated equilibrium theory, Shifting, balance theory, Allopatric speciation theory, and Species selection theory opposite to macroevolution (Ahad, 2017, Ahad, 2019, Ahad, 2020a) [19, 20, 21]; Wilson's Sociobiology is opposite to evolution (Ahad, 2014b and, Ahad, 2022a) [22, 23]. Neutral theory and Nearly Neutral opposite molecular evolution (Ahad, 2023a) [24]. Consequently, those literatures claim that there is no problem but advises to work against the sexual selection theory. As the review of the literature reveals that there is very limited work against the sexual selection theory. So, the objectives and aims of this article are to prove: "Darwin's theory of Sexual selection is opposite to the Descent of Man (Human evolution) from the lower animal

like a chimpanzee." with a clear, concentrated information, in the most organized form and with strong evidences. The information of this article would be academically helpful to the students of various biological disciplines.

## 2. A female bird chose a beautiful male bird, which is a basic and main concept of the sexual selection but it not true at all

A female bird chose a beautiful male bird, which is a basic and main concept of the sexual selection, as Darwin acknowledged: "Sexual selection is primarily proposed by observing that female birds select the most melodious and most beautiful males (Darwin, 1858; Darwin, 1859 p. 74) [1-2]. Again, I can see no good reason to doubt that female birds, by selecting, during thousands of generations, the most melodious or beautiful males, according to their standard of beauty, might produce a marked effect (Darwin, 1866) [25]." So, the choice of a female bird of a beautiful male is the major concept of the sexual selection.

In opposition, about 90% bird species are monogamous (a form of sexual relationship in which an individual has only one partner during their lifetime) as their young require the care of both parents (Ehrlich and Roughgarden, 1987) [26]. So, 90% female birds have no opportunity to choice of a melodious, ornamented and beautiful male bird for sexual selection, which oppose strongly sexual selection. In supporting, sexual selection theory is not applicable in case of monogamy animals and monogamy is found in most birds and some mammals (Roughgarden, 2004, 2007) [27, 28].

## 3. Sexual monomorphic species oppose the sexual selection

According to the sexual selection, females choose their mates based on the secondary sexual characteristics like the peacock's tail and the stag's antlers so that their own sons will be similarly attractive and successful at mating. But the sexual monomorphic species have no such secondary sexual characteristics (such as Black-capped Chickadees, Blue Jays, House Wrens and Mourning Doves, American Crows and Bald Eagles) and the male look like the female (Fig. 1). So, the females of monomorphic animals have to mate with any male (Roughgarden, 2007) [28]. Hence, the sexual monomorphic species oppose the sexual selection.

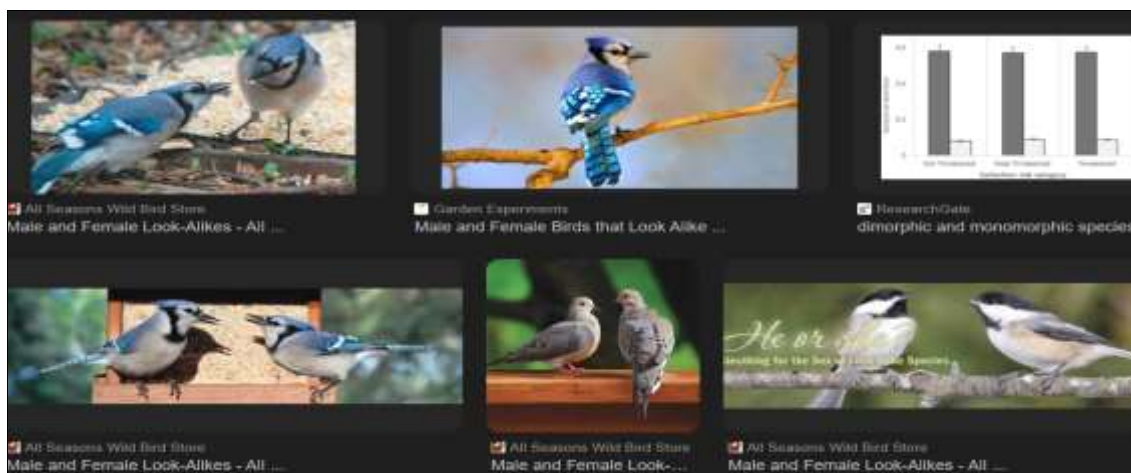
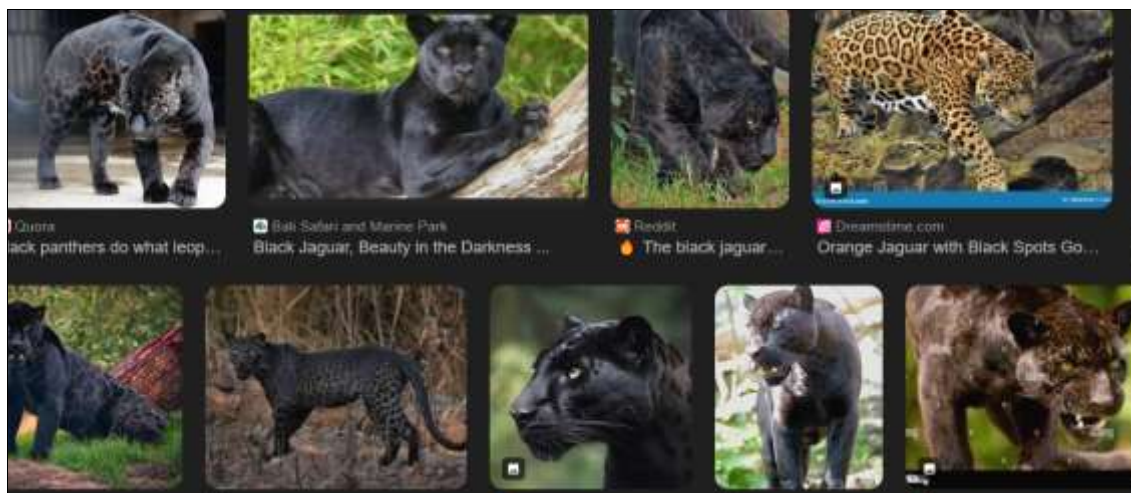


Fig 1: Sexual monomorphic species (Adapted from the Google).

## 4. Polymorphic species opposes sexual selection

The occurrence of more than one form of an individual in a single species within an interbreeding population is known as polymorphic species. One example of such a polymorphic

species can be observed in jaguars. This species has more than one trait in its skin coloring, such as, jaguars with dark spots or light spots ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polymorphism\\_\(biol\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polymorphism_(biol))).



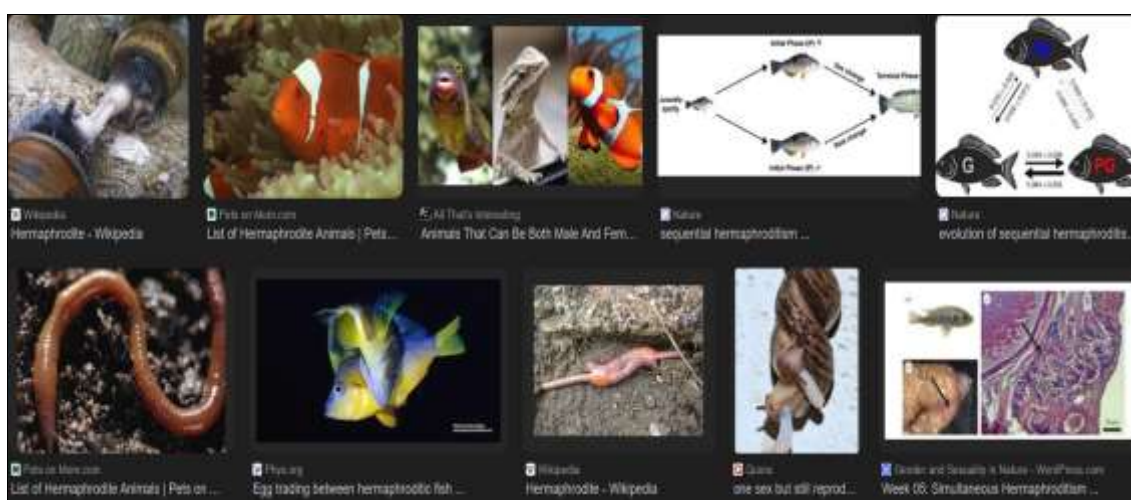
**Fig 2:** Polymorphic species (Adapted from the Google).

So, in polymorphic species (Fig. 2), the choice of female of an ornamental male is complicated and thus impossible. Rouhgarden (2007) [28] acknowledged that many species have more than one types of male and female, where sexual selection is not possible.

### 5. 300-500 hermaphroditic vertebrate species opposes the sexual selection

The theory of sexual selection has been focused on a two-sex

system- the males and the females. But hermaphroditic species (Fig. 3) are challenging of the sexual selection. However, there are 500 hermaphroditic vertebrate animal species (Ah-King, 2007) [29]. Moreover, functional hermaphroditism occur in more than 450 species of fish in 41 families of the 17 Teleost orders (Kuwamura *et al.*, 2020) [30].



**Fig 3:** Hermaphroditic vertebrate species (Adapted from the Google).

In addition, more than 300 vertebrate species in which individuals have both male and female sex organs, change their sexes and exhibit homosexual behavior. Hence, those hermaphroditic vertebrate species challenge the sexual selection (Allen, 2005) [31].

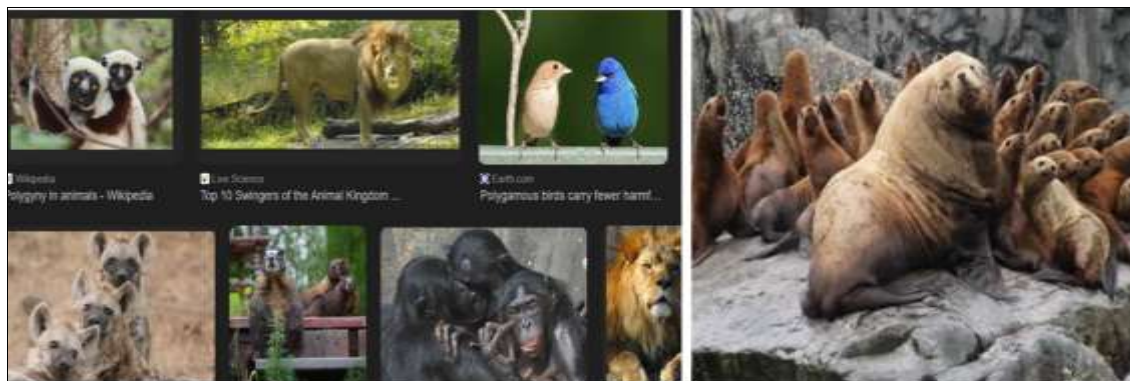
### 6. 65 experimental studies using meta-analysis opposes the sexual selection

65 experimental studies using of meta-analysis opposes the sexual selection. For those experiments, 459 effective sizes from 65 experimental evolution studies using the meta-analysis indicated that sexual selection had weaker effects on direct measures of population fitness such as extinction rate and proportion of viable offspring, relative to traits that are less closely linked to population fitness. Overall, the finding indicated that sexual selection is classically harmful ones for

evolution (Cally *et al.*, 2019) [32].

### 7. Sexual selection is possible in polygamous animals but it is absent there

In most unisexual animals, the struggles for mating are generally decided by the law of battle (Darwin, 1859, Darwin, 1871) [2, 3]. Again, for the sexual selection the male be polygamy be the rule (Dodson, 1960, p. 243) [33]. So, sexual selection is possible in polygamous animals (Fig. 4) and choice of mate and battle for mating is possible here. But it is absent in polygamous animals. For example, among chimpanzees in Africa, a female in estrus frequently copulates with several members of the same group of female and the males make no attempt to interfere with each other's mating (Mader, 2003. p. 673) [34].



**Fig 4:** Polygamous animals (Adapted from the Google).

Moreover, northern sea lions/steller's sea lions are stronger than the female. So, the male compel the female to mate with them and mate freely with about 10 to 20 females (Starr and Taggart, 1989 p. 549) [35]. As a result, though sexual selection is possible in polygamous animals but it is absent there.

#### 8. The so-called attractive feature of males have no value to a female, which opposes the sexual selection

The so-called attractive colors of males have been found to be during life history of animal, the female does not note them at all. Ornamental colours are as often a characteristic of the male of species in which there is no real pairing as among those which pair. For example, the sexual choice certainly cannot account for the remarkable ornamental colour of the males of fishes (Fig. 5) in the breeding season, for the female may not even find the male, which inseminates her eggs.

Again, melodious and luminous insects like the crickets and fireflies, nearest will make a relatively feeble song and light seem much finer than that of a distant but though much more musical or brilliant insect but female mate the nearest one (Lull, 1976, p. 138) [11]. Furthermore, the polygamous fur seal breeds on the Pribilof Island near Alaska; the male seals have powerful tusks, but the females do not appear to any choice of males; they simply accept the male which is at hand, when they arrive on the breeding ground (Dodson, 1960, p. 243) [33]. Again, in *Drosophila*, the mating is preceded by courtship behaviour, which includes wing movements by the male. But it is experimented that the female *Drosophila* will mate with the wingless male as readily as with the normal one. So, it is evident that the courtship of the normal male has hastened the receptiveness of the female without influencing her choice of mates (Dodson, 1960, p. 244) [33].



**Fig 5:** So-called attractive feature of male fishes (Adapted from the Google).

Hence, the so-called attractive colors of males have no value to the female. Thus, Darwin's idea about choice of a male for a female by observing attracting secondary sexual characteristics of a male is absent in the nature. Thus, sexual selection is not valid here.

#### 9. Sexual selection is absent in most breeding populations of animals

The idea of sexual selection requires males to be numerous (Dodson, 1960, p. 243) [33]. But most breeding populations of animals are usually small (Hickman, 1970, Rastogi, 1994,

Ahad, 2020a) [21, 36, 37]. Hence, in their breeding seasons, the male are not available to the female. Again, the males in animals are rare in most of the time and often remain scattered from the female. So, breeding populations of female has to mate any male to fulfill the sexual demand; here her choice is not a factor at all.

#### 10. Sexual selection theory has come far from the Victorian ideas and have scientific value

The whole idea of sexual selection has come far from the Victorian ideas, which has no scientific value. So, it has no

importance in evolution of living organism (Roughgarden, 2004, 2007, Mota, 2010) <sup>[6, 27, 28]</sup>. So, sexual selection theory has come far from the Victorian ideas and has no scientific value.

### **11. Feminist theory opposes the sexual selection**

The feminist theory argues that women should enjoy the same rights as men and often focuses on analyzing gender inequality. But it is neglected in the sexual selection (Vandermassen, 2004; Ah-King, 2007) <sup>[29, 38]</sup>. Thus, Feminist theory opposes the sexual selection.

### **12. Existing criticisms completely oppose the sexual selection**

Numerous existing criticisms completely oppose the sexual selection and a few are placed here: i) The choice of mate is the most doubtful factor of all those advocated by Darwin and has little acceptance today (Lull, 1976) <sup>[11]</sup>. ii) Female's choice of sexual selection has been more bitterly criticized than any other aspect of natural selection. Hence, it is not acceptable (Hickman, 1970) <sup>[36]</sup>. iii) The sexual selection theory is meaningless for evolution (Ho, 1988 p. 138) <sup>[39]</sup>. iv) The application of sexual selection of evolution of humans would be considered controversial or ambiguous (Alonzo and Servedio, 2019) <sup>[40]</sup>. v) Roughgarden (USA evolutionary biologists) opposes strongly the sexual selection (Roughgarden, 2004, 2007) <sup>[27, 28]</sup>. Sexual selection is not acceptable at all (Mota, 2010) <sup>[6]</sup>. vi) At the modern times, Darwin's sexual selection theory are both inaccurate in detail and inadequate in scope to address the real-world animal diversity (Allen, 2005) <sup>[31]</sup>. Thus, numerous existing criticisms completely oppose the sexual selection. Consequently, human not evolve from the lower animal.

### **13. No one animal species evolve (including human) through sexual selection, which opposes the sexual selection**

For sexual selection requires sense, intelligence, love, etc. But except modern man, such attributes are absent in animals, which strongly oppose the sexual selection. This idea is also strongly supported by Alfred Russel Wallace (the co-discoverer of natural selection). He considered that the whole idea of 'female choice' was attributing judgment capacities of beauty to simple animals with no relevant mental capabilities (Mivart, 1876, Ryan, 2021) <sup>[41, 42]</sup>. In modern times, the females (women) of humans have the ability to choose the most beautiful, strongest male but the marriage of a woman is dependent on social status, money and luck. Even a polygamous woman (Prostitute) mates with an ugly man, if the paid remuneration is very high. Hence, the whole idea of 'female choice' is not valid at all. So, no one animal species (including human) evolve through sexual selection.

### **14. Alfred Russel Wallace opposes the Descent of Man from a lower animal like a chimpanzee**

Alfred Russel Wallace (The co-discoverer of the theory of natural selection) opposes the Descent of Man from a chimpanzee. As he argued that the attributes that defined the civilized human, e.g. artistic, musical, mathematical and other skills clearly pointed out the existence of something in man, which he has not derived from his animal progenitors; rather may best be referred to as being of a spiritual essence or nature. Thus, it may be perceived that the love of truth, the delight in beauty, the passion for justice, and the thrill of

exultation with which one hear of any act of courageous self-sacrifice, are the workings within us of a higher nature which has not been developed by man for the struggle for his material existence (Case, 1979 p. 309) <sup>[5]</sup>. Thus, Alfred Russel Wallace (the co-discoverer of the theory of natural selection) opposes the Descent of Man from a chimpanzee.

### **15. Artificial selection/hybridization is a skilled sexual selection but opposite to human evolution**

It is proved that the artificial selection/hybridization is a skilled sexual selection, as the breeders choose the beautiful, colourful ornamental, the fittest, most vigour, and most fertile/productive organism. But breeders failed to develop a reproductively isolated species/variety/race by breeding of a plant or of an animal by selective breeding. Even, a new species is not evolved by the natural hybridization. Consequently, there is no evidence of evolution of a new species either artificially or naturally. Thus, sexual selection is opposite to the evolution of animal and also evolution of humans from the lower animal like a chimpanzee (Ahad, 2015a and Ahad, 2023b) <sup>[43, 44]</sup>.

### **16. Sexual selection is a subset of natural selection but natural selection is opposite to evolution**

When Darwin saw that many detail structures in man could not be explained through the natural selection, he proposed the sexual selection (Darwin, 1882, p.v) <sup>[4]</sup>. So, according to Darwin, the main body of man developed by natural selection and detail structures of man have been developed by sexual selection. Hence, sexual selection is a subset (subdivision/subsection) of natural selection (AH-King, 2007) <sup>[29]</sup>. Again, researchers have argued that sexual selection should be considered as a form of natural selection (Alonzo and Servedio, 2019) <sup>[40]</sup>. But natural selection is opposite to evolution. There are numerous literature but a few are placed here:

i) Darwin's theory is based on the belief and on the wrong theory of Lamarck's and thus, Darwin's theory is opposite to evolution (Ahad, 2014a) <sup>[17]</sup>. ii) Darwin used the term "Climate" 100 times in the Origin of Species and 32 times in the Descent of Man and indicated that living organisms including humans have evolved to match with the environment but no living organism evolved to match with the environment (Ahad, 2019b) <sup>[45]</sup>. iii) It is proved that the Origin of Species represents the Survival of the Fittest, natural selection, the Descent of man, the Darwin's theory and vice-versa. But the Survival of the Fittest is opposite to evolution (Ahad, 2020b) <sup>[46]</sup>. iv) The symbol of natural selection was derived from the dominant socioeconomic ideology of the Victorian era, but now are rejected by nearly all humanity (Ho, 1988) <sup>[39]</sup>. v) World famous two evolutionists Gould and Eldredge declared that in valid Darwin's theory (Gould and Eldredge, 1977; Ahad 2017) <sup>[21, 47]</sup>. vi) At the Chicago meeting on "Wistar Destroys Evolution" (held in 1980), it is declared that Darwin's theory is a theory of adaptation but not evolution (Anonymous, 2024) <sup>[48]</sup>. Hence, sexual selection is a subset of natural selection but natural selection is opposite to evolution. Thus, no evolution occurs through Darwin's theory.

### **17. All the evidences of Darwin's theory are opposite to Darwin's theory itself, which oppose both the natural selection and the sexual selection**

The evidences of Darwin's theory had convinced the

biologists about the validity of Darwin's theory (Ritchie and Carola, 1983) [48]. But unfortunately, all the evidences of Darwin's theory are opposite to Darwin's theory itself and the documents are placed here:

i) The direct and clear-cut evidences (The fossil or paleontology) of evolution are opposite to Darwin's theory (Ahad, 2023a, Lapointe, 1995; Ahad, 2015b) [49, 50]. ii) Artificial selection (hybridization) is opposite to Darwin's theory (Ahad, 2015a; Ahad, 2023b) [43, 44]. iii) Darwinian classification of plants and animals (taxonomical evidences) is opposite to Darwin's theory (Ahad, 2018a) [51]. iv) Embryological evidences (Haeckel's recapitulation theory) are opposite to Darwin's theory (Ahad, 2018b) [52]. vi) The geographical distribution (Biogeography) is opposite to Darwin's theory (Ahad, 2019b) [45], and vii) The evidence of biochemical and molecular similarities, modern (contemporary) evidence, and vestigial organs are opposite to Darwin's theory (Ahad, 2023c) [53]. Hence, all the evidences of Darwin's theory are opposite to evolution. As Darwin's theory means the natural selection and the sexual selection; so, all the evidences of sexual selection are opposite to human evolution.

### 18. The mechanism of human evolution is based on the survival of the fittest, the Lamarck's theory and belief of Darwin but those are opposite to human evolution

The mechanism of human evolution is based on the survival of the fittest combined with the Lamarck's theory, sole Lamarck's theory and belief of Darwin. But those are opposite to human evolution and it is placed here with various subheadings:

#### 18.1. The mechanism of human evolution is based on the wrong theory of Lamarck (uses and disuses)

Mechanism of human evolution is based on the wrong theory of Lamarck (uses and disuses). Because, Darwin applied the principles of 'uses' 87 times, 'disuses' 15 times, and uses and disuses (together) 5 times So, Darwin used in total 107 times the Lamarck's principle (Darwin,1882)[4]. For example, "Darwin distinctly stated that the great weight must be attributed to the inheritance of the effects of use and disuse with respect to both the body and the mind (Darwin, 1874 p.v) [54]. Additionally, Darwin (1871) [3] claimed that man gradually became erect (Fig. 6), and continually used his hands and arms for fighting with sticks and stones, as well as for the other purposes of life, he would have used his jaws and teeth less and less. The jaws, together with their muscles, would then have been reduced through *disuse*, as would the teeth through the not well understood principles of correlation and economy of growth; for we everywhere see that parts, which are no longer of service, are reduced in size (The Descent of Man, p. 562)."

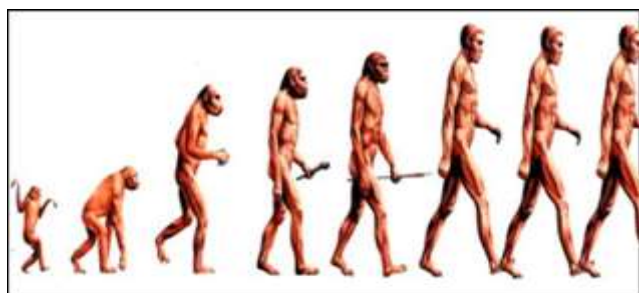


Fig 6: Chimpanzee is gradually evolving to a man (Adapted from the Google)

Hence, mechanism of human evolution is based on the wrong theory of Lamarck (Uses and disuses). But Alfred Russel Wallace (The co-inventor of the natural selection) strongly opposed Lamarck's theory (Wallace, 1858) [55]. In addition, many authors declared that Lamarck's theory is wrong and cannot be accepted in the light of modern molecular genetics that is available in the present century (Ahad, 2011c, Ahad, 2014b) [16, 22]. As a result, human evolution is based on the wrong theory of Lamarck (Uses and disuses). Consequently, human not evolve from the lower animal.

#### 18.2. The mechanism of human evolution is based on the survival of the fittest combined with the Lamarck's theory

Human evolved through the survival of the fittest combined with the Lamarck's theory. In Darwin's own words: In an area as large as one of these islands, the competition between tribe and tribe would have been sufficient, under favourable conditions, to have raised man, through the survival of the fittest, combined with the inherited effects of habit (Lamarck's theory), to his present high position in the organic scale (Descent of Man, p. 157) [3]. This quotation indicates that human evolved through the Survival of the Fittest combined with the Lamarck's theory. But the Lamarck's theory is wrong (Ahad, 2011a, Ahad, 2014a) [16, 17] and the survival of the fittest is opposite to the evolution of human (Ahad, 2020b) [46]. Consequently, human not evolve from the lower animal.

#### 18.3. The mechanism of human evolution is based on belief of Darwin

Darwin (1882) [4] explained how human was evolved in his book 'the Descent of Man' by using '*I believe*' at 18 times, and '*I think*' at 18 times. But '*I think*' = '*I believe*.' So, Darwin use '*I believe*' 36 times to explain how human was evolved. Consequently, 'The '*Descent of Man*' is mostly based on believe. For example, in the Descent of Man claimed that "I believe that the experiences of utility organized and consolidated through all past generations of the human race, have been producing corresponding modifications, which, by continued transmission and accumulation, have become in us certain faculties of moral intuition (Darwin, 1882) [4]." Hence, the mechanism of human evolution is based on own belief of Darwin. But believe is not science at all; as believe in religion is not a science (Ahad, 2018b, 2020a, 2023) [21& 52]. Consequently, human not evolve from the lower animal.

#### 18.4. The mechanism of human evolution is based on matching with the changing climate

Human have not evolved through matching with the changing climate:

Darwin used the term "Climate" 32 times in the "Decent of Man" to indicate how man evolved through matching with the changing climate. For example: i) It is a still more singular fact that in different nations, under different conditions and climates, e.g. in Naples, Prussia, Westphalia, France and England (Darwin, 1882, p. 302) [4]. ii) Absence of hair on the body, and its development on the face and head-From the presence of the woolly hair or lanugo on the human fetus, and of rudimentary hairs scattered over the body during maturity, we may infer that man is descended from some animals which were born hairy and remained so during life. The loss of hair is an inconvenience and probably an injury to man, even in a hot climate, for he is thus exposed to the scorching of the sun, and to sudden chills, especially during wet weather (Darwin

1882 p. 375)<sup>[4]</sup>.” Hence, according to Darwin humans have evolved through matching with the changing climates. But it is proved that living organisms (including humans) have not evolved to match with the changing climate (Ahad, 2019)<sup>[51]</sup>. Consequently, humans not evolve from the lower animal. Finally, it is documented that the mechanism of human evolution is based on the survival of the fittest combined with the Lamarck’s theory, sole Lamarck’s theory, belief of Darwin, and matching with the changing climates but those are opposite to human evolution.

### 19. Existing *Tupaia* (Progenitor of human) opposes evolution of human from the lower animal like chimpanzee

Man is descended from a hairy and tailed quadruped (Quadrumana), and all the higher mammals are probably derived from an ancient marsupial animal (Darwin, 1882, p.609)<sup>[4]</sup>, specifically from the *Tupaia* (Fig. 7a & 7b) (Birdsell, 1975 p.145)<sup>[56]</sup>. Even this Oligocene fossil tree shrews (*Tupaia*) still survives in the forest of Malaya and the Philippines (Villevie *et al.*, 1968 p.683)<sup>[57]</sup>. Consequently, based on the geological time scale, this living fossil is more than 58 million years old. So, why is *Tupaia* still in the

unmodified form, which produced humans? Again, if evolution occurs, there should be evidences of one kind organism changing into another but no one had ever seen one species to change into another one. If evolution occurs, then there should be evidence of one kind of organism changing into another kind (Starr and Taggart, 1989, p. 29, 31)<sup>[35]</sup>. Thus, existing *Tupaia* (progenitor of human) opposes evolution of human from the lower animal like chimpanzee.



Fig 7.a: Tree shrew *Tupaia* (From Starr and Taggart, 1989)<sup>[35]</sup>

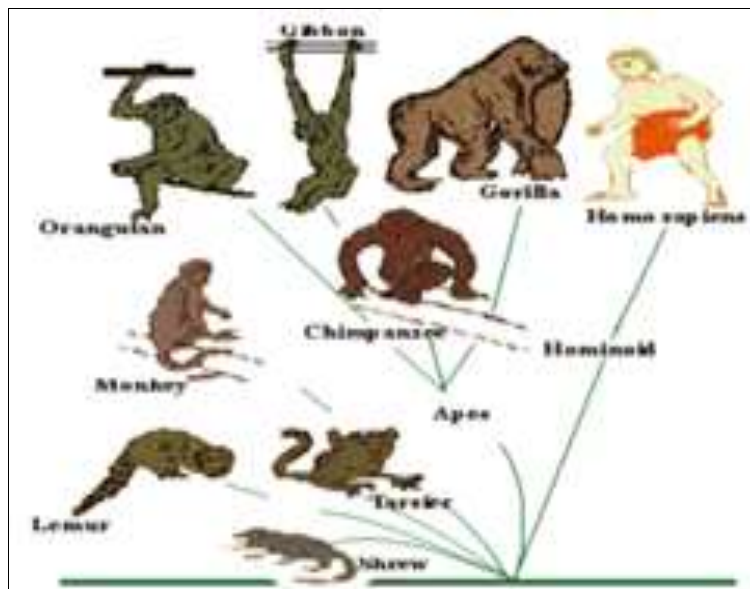


Fig 7. b: Tree shrew is responsible of evolution of man (From Google)

### 20. Modern genetic research opposes evolution of human from a chimpanzee

Paleontological evidence indicates that remote ancestor of human evolved 4-5 million years ago in Africa. But modern genetic research indicates that modern human have emerged from Africa only 100-200 thousand years ago and subsequently spread to other continents. This practically points towards that all paleontologist’s dates are wrong i.e. human evolved 4-5 million years ago (Snustad and Simons, 2000)<sup>[58]</sup>. Again, all the branches of scientific analyses, such as, mitochondrial DNA, population genetics, ecology, etc. have focused that the Descent of Man not from the lower animal, like chimpanzee. But it advocates in favour of the Noah’s Ark hypothesis,” which campaigns that man has originated from the one set of people at the same location, not from many peoples and locations as the evolutionists concluded (Lewin,1988)<sup>[59]</sup>.

Again, DNA hybridization experiments suggested that humans were evolved from the African apes (Weisz and

Keogh, 1982)<sup>[14]</sup>; gene mutation is responsible for the evolution of humans from the chimpanzees (King and Wilson, 1975)<sup>[60]</sup>. But gene mutation is opposite to any kind of evolution (Ahad, 2011c, 2014b, 2022c)<sup>[22, 61, 62]</sup>. Thus, modern genetic research opposes the Descent of Man (human evolution) from a chimpanzee.

### 21. If a chimpanzee evolves into a human, then no chimpanzee would be found in the world

Evolution is a change in the genetic composition of a population but not individual (Snustad and Simons, 2000)<sup>[58]</sup>; the modern concept of evolution is that an individual does not evolve; rather the entire population of a particular species evolves (Ritchie and Carola, 1983)<sup>[48]</sup>. Consequently, if a chimpanzee evolves into a human through sexual selection or gene mutation or any other process, then no chimpanzee would be found in the world. Finally, the evolution of humans not from a chimpanzees or from any other animal.

## 22. Fossil's records oppose the Descent of Man from a chimpanzee

Knowledge of human evolution has come largely from fossils

(Weisz and Keogh, 1982, p. 918)<sup>[14]</sup> and a series of fragment fossils of 20 species of humans progenitor (Table 1) are found (Gupta, 1997)<sup>[63]</sup>.

**Table 1:** The claimed obtained fossils of ancestor of human

Fossil discovered	Fossil species	Discoverer & year	Place
A lower jaw	<i>Prapithecus</i>	-	Egypt, Africa
A jaw, teeth	<i>Propithecus</i>	-	Egypt
Jaws, teeth ,a humerus	<i>Dryopithecus</i>	-	Asia and Europe
Complete skull	<i>Proconsul africanus</i>	L.S.B. Leaky, 1948	Rusinga Island, Africa
Upper jaw Teeth and pelvis	<i>Kenyapithecus wicker Oreopithecus</i>	L.S.B. Leaky, 1962 Hurzeler, 1972	Kenya, Africa Northern Italy
Jaws Fragmentary skeleton bone	<i>Ramapithecus punjabicus Australopithecus afarensis (Lucy)</i>	Edward Lewis,1932 Edward Lewis-1974	Siwalik Hills, India India
Infant skull	<i>A. africanus</i>	Raymond Dart, 1924	South Africa
Adult skull	<i>A transvalensis/A. Robustus</i>	Robert Broom , 1936	Sterkfontein, S. Africa
Skull	<i>Z. boisei/A. boiei</i>	Mary Leaky, 1959	Tanzania, E. Africa
Parts of skull	<i>Homo habilis</i>	L.S.B. Leaky,1960	Olduvari Gorge, Tanzania
Skull cap	<i>Homo erectus erectus</i>	Eugene Dubois, 1891	Trinil, Central Java
A single tooth	<i>H. erectus pekinensis</i>	Davidson Black, 1903	Near Peking, China
Jaws	<i>H. E. mauritanicus</i>	Davidson Black,1955	Africa
Lower jaw	<i>H. heidelbergensis</i>	Otto Schoetensack, 1908	Near Heidelberg, Germany
Skull fragments	<i>Homo sapiens neanderthalensis (Neanderthal man)</i>	Fuhlrott, 1856	Neander Valley, Germany
Skulls	<i>Homo rodensiensis (Rodensia man )</i>	Fuhlrott, 1921	Northern Rhodesia
Skulls & limbs bones	<i>Eoantropus dawsoni (Piltdown man)</i>	Charls Dawson, 1908, 1912	Near Piltdown, England
Skills fragments	<i>Homo sapiens fossil (Cro-Magnon man)</i>	MacGregor, 1868	Cro-Magnon Valley, France

(Gupta, 1997)<sup>[63]</sup>



**Fig 8:** Skull fossil of human (From the Google).



**Fig 9:** Teeth fossil of human (From the Google).

Oppositely, the fossils of ancestors of human are fragmentary bones (Table 1), such as, fossil of skull fragments (Fig.8), teeth (Fig. 9), jaws (Fig. 10a & 10b) and tibia (Fig.11); not the original form but modified into stone. So, based on the types of fossils one cannot be not concluded that human evolved from the lower animal like chimpanzee. Again, (Ahad, 2015b)<sup>[50]</sup> proved that nine fossils (*Pliopithecus*, *Proconsul*,

*Dryopithecus*, *Oreopithecus*, *Ramapithecus*, *Australopithecus africanus*, *A. robustus*, *A. boisei* and *A. afarensis*) among the twelve best known fossil are the fossils of true ape or the true monkey but not the transitional. Again, the obtained fragment fossils of Java man (*Homo erectus erectus*), Peking man (*Homo erectus pekinesis*) Piltdown man (*Eoantropus dawsoni*), Neanderthal man (*Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*) and Cro-Magnon (*Homo sapiens*) are the fossil of modern man; though it is claimed that those fossils are the fossils of pre-modern man or the ape-man (Lapointe, 1995 and Ahad, 2015b)<sup>[49 & 50]</sup>. In addition, at Darwin's time, the world famous paleontologists opposed the idea of evolution. As, Darwin (1859)<sup>[2]</sup> acknowledged: We see this in the plainest manner by the fact that all the most eminent paleontologists; Cuiver, Agassiz, Barrande, Falconer, Forbes etc. and all our greatest geologists Lyell, Merchison, Sedgwick etc. have unanimously often vehemently maintained the immutability of species (Origin of Species, p.251), which claimed that those so-called fossils of humans are not valid.



**Fig 10.a:** Jaw fossil of human (From the Google).





**Fig 10.b:** Jaw fossil of human (From the Google).



**Fig 11:** Leg (tibia) fossil of human (From the Google)

Thus, the fossil's records opposes the Descent of Man from a lower animal like chimpanzee.

### 23. How extinct progenitor of human produced modern human

It is seen that a series of fragment fossils of 20 species of human's progenitor (Table 1) are found in fossils but all are extinct and each extinction of a species is succeeded by another unrelated new form/ organisms, which is reasonably absurd; as how an extinct organism produced a new species? As a result, there is no evidence that an extinct species produced/ succeeded any new species, even a new breeds/variety/race during or thereafter extinction. So, 'Bio-diversity conservation law' is developed to protect the extinction of wild and domestic species. This law is practiced worldwide, which clearly indicated that no new species had evolved through the extinction of living organisms. It clearly opposes the Descent of Man from a lower animal like a chimpanzee (Ahad, 2020a) [21].

### 24. Why humans and other organisms evolve millions of years ago but still existing in their own respective and unmodified forms?

According to sexual selection of Darwin; human evolve in this way: Fish-like creatures (aquatic)→ amphibian-like creature→ an ancient marsupial animal → The quadruped (quadruped)→ all the higher mammals→ old and new and world monkeys, and humans (Darwin, 1882 p.609) [4]. But

according to geological time chart- fish arose 404 million years ago (During the Devonian periods), amphibians arose 355 million years ago (during the Mississippian periods), reptiles arose 310 million years ago (during Pennsylvanian periods), bird arose 181 million years ago (during the Jurassic periods), placental mammal arose 65 million years ago (during the Paleocene periods), ape (Chimpanzee, Gorilla) arose 25 million years ago (during the Miocene periods), Man arose 11 million years ago (during Pennsylvanian periods) (Wallace, 1990) [64]. But those organisms still existing their own respective and unmodified forms, "Though evolution is a continuous process, and at present, it is occurring rapidly" (Birdsell, 1975) [56], which not only oppose the descent of Man (human evolution) from a lower animal but also oppose the evolution of all other organisms.

Again, based on Haldane's dilemma of speed/rate of evolution (Haldane, 1957) [65]; it is confirmed that humans could not have evolved over the timespan. From the assumed population growth rates, it can be extrapolated backwards from today's population to prove that there could not have been humans before 10,000 thousand years ago. But according to evolutionists, social humans arose about one million years ago. Hence, common logic opposes the Descent of Man from the lower animal like chimpanzees.

### 25. Mendelian genetics (DNA) indicated that human not evolve from a lower animal

Mendelian genetics /Mendel's theory indicated that human not evolve from a lower animal and the arguments are placed here:

When Mendel's scientific work was rediscovered in 1900, it was viewed as an antagonistic concept to Darwin's theory of natural selection and sexual selection. Consequently, during the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the popularity of Darwin's theory continued to decline (Dodson, 1960; Hickman, 1970) [33, 36]. Mendel's rules only explain how genotypic and phenotypic characteristics pass from parents to offspring generation to generation as unmodified forms and express a different ratio. As a result, if a red-flowered plant is crossed with a white-flowered one, all the F<sub>1</sub> plants become red-flowered but both of these characters (Red and white flowers) reappear in the F<sub>2</sub> generation. In all successive generations, only these two colours appear (Sinha and Sinha, 1997 p. 205) [66]. So, how is a man descended from a lower animal? Hence, Mendelian genetics (DNA) oppose that humans evolve from a lower animal.

### 26. Darwin himself agreed that the Descent of Man cannot be explained by science

Darwin himself agreed in his book 'Descent of Man' that the origin of human cannot be explained by science. In the introduction of the 'Descent of Man and Selection in relation to Sex', Darwin declared that "It contains hardly any original facts regarding man. But as the conclusions, at which he arrived, after drawing up a draft, appeared to him interesting. He thought that it might be interesting to others. It has often and confidently been asserted, that man's origin can never be known. But ignorance more frequently leads to confidence than does knowledge; it is those who know little, and those who know much, who so positively assert that this or that problem can never be solved by science (Darwin, 1871) [3]."

In addition, in retrospect, tracing the origins of mankind has proved exceedingly difficult (Weisz and Keogh, 1982, p. 936) [14]. Thus, Darwin himself agreed that the Descent of Man

cannot be explained by science and hence, the Descent of Man (Human evolution) not from the lower animal like chimpanzee.

### 27. If evolution/ Darwin's theory is valid, then humans and other living organisms should be immortal

If evolution/ Darwin's theory is valid, then humans and other living organisms should be immortal. As, according to all religions, humans and other living organisms are created by the creator. Consequently, their "Souls" are taken by the creator, when He wishes. As a result, humans and other living organisms must die. If evolution/ Darwin's theory is valid, then nobody takes their "Souls;" consequently, humans and other living organisms would be immortal. But it did not happen. Thus, the Descent of Man (Human evolution) not from the lower animal like a chimpanzee.

### 28. Numerous evolutionary biologists rejected the sexual selection

By rejecting sexual selection, many evolutionary biologists formulated various alternate model; for example, sensory bias model (Ryan *et al.*, 1993) <sup>[67]</sup>, evolutionary rainbow diversity model (Roughgarden, 2004, Roughgarden, 2007) <sup>[6, 27, 28]</sup>, moment to moment model (Gowaty and Hubbell, 2005) <sup>[68]</sup>, which deny evolution of human from a lower animal.

### 29. A theory/law can be invalidated by new evidence

A theory/law can be invalidated by the new evidence (Starr and Taggart, 1989) <sup>[35]</sup>; any theory might be overturned at any time by new evidence (Castro and Hubner, 1997) <sup>[69]</sup>. Additionally, theories are being modified continually in the light of new evidence (Weisz and Keogh, 1982) <sup>[14]</sup>. Those literature claimed that there is no problem to declare that sexual selection is not valid and the Descent of Man (human evolution) not from a lower animal like a chimpanzee.

### 30. Conclusions

The discussions of the present article lead to draw the following realistic conclusions:

i) Sexual selection was treated at full length in the 'Descent of Man in Relation to Sex' and confirmed that human evolved by sexual selection. ii) Sexual selection means choice of mate by the female and struggle between the male for the possession of the female to mate. But the choice of a mate is absent in monogamous, monomorphic, and polymorphic and even polygamous animal; as an animal has no sense to choice of a mate. So, struggle between the male for the possession to mate is also absent in the animal kingdom. iii) Numerous experiment opposed this selection and hence, numerous biologists rejected sexual selection. iv) The mechanism of Descent of Man is based on the wrong theory of Lamarck and the belief of Darwin. v) The detail structures in man developed by sexual selection but his main body comes by natural selection. But natural selection is opposite to evolution. v) If evolution/ Darwin's theory is valid, then humans and other living organisms should be immortal. Humans and other organisms evolved during the millions of years ago but still existing with their own respective and unmodified forms? Mendelian genetics and (DNA) opposes Darwin's theory. Hence, numerous biologists also rejected sexual selection. vi) Lastly, the sexual selection theory of Darwin is opposite to the Descent of Man (human evolution) from a lower animal.

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