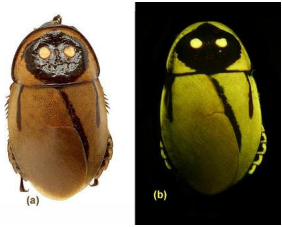


# CREATION MOMENTS

Proclaiming Evidence for Truth

## THIS WEEK'S CREATION MOMENT

### Glow, Little Cockroach



*When his candle shined upon my head, and when by his light I walked through darkness; – Job 29:3*

As Creation Moments has reported in the past, evolutionists were dead wrong when they told us that viceroy butterflies evolved to look like toxic monarch butterflies to trick predators into thinking that they, too, are toxic. As it turned out, viceroy

butterflies really *are* toxic – more toxic than monarchs.

Despite the facts, the myth of viceroy butterfly evolution was taught to millions of unsuspecting children. And it worked so well, evolutionists are at it again. According to National Geographic News, the rare *L. luckae* cockroach evolved the ability to glow in the dark "to mimic the bioluminescent click beetle, whose glow warns predators of its toxicity."

The only evidence they've got for this is that the wavelengths of light released from both bugs are identical. That's it? That's the best evidence they've got? The *National Geographic News* article admits that the cockroach's bioluminescence also gives it a disadvantage, evolutionary speaking, because it makes it easier for predators to spot them. But evolutionary biologist Olivia Judson already has an answer for that: "Bioluminescence is like any evolutionary tool – there is no single use for it. It can attract, deter, or even be used as an invisibility cloak of sorts." It's been said that when all you have is a hammer, everything looks like a nail. In the same way, when all you have is a godless natural world, everything – including a bioluminescent cockroach – looks like it can be used to trick people into believing that evolution caused it.

Ref: N. Mott, "Glowing Cockroach Mimics Toxic Beetle," *National Geographic News*, 8/30/12. Photo: The cockroach species *Luchihormetica luckae* emits a green glow. Courtesy of Peter Vrsansky, Slovak Academy of Sciences. (Fair Use)

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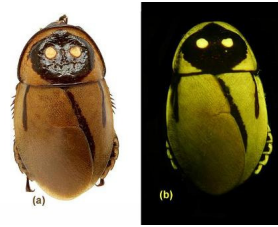
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