I've found an array of missing links in the fossil records.

Source: http://sci.tech−archive.net/Archive/sci.archaeology/2004−07/2548.html

---

From: The Flavored Coffee Guy (*jameselger_at_hotmail.com*)
Date: 07/29/04

Date: 29 Jul 2004 00:33:29 −0700

The lecture starts here.

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/323657.stm

Okay, I subscribe to The Scientist, it's a web Magazine. I read this article on the subject of the Chagas Parasite Reading Refrence Link: http://www.biomedcentral.com/news/20040723/01
{You might need to logon to read the article. Basically, it's about a parasite that leaves some of it's DNA behind after infecting an individual.

In concept, and theory scientists have been using that kind of idea in gene therapy, to help cure certain diseases. Again, to be factual, of course a refrence link is due. For more interesting reading material, click here for the Reading Refrence Link: http://www.med.unc.edu/wrkunits/3ctrpgm/genether/

My conclusion, is that in the process of evolution the sudden appearance of species is possible. But, it is a result of a virus, leaving a chunk of DNA behind. The first link proves that the nature, and naturally found viruses do leave behind some select amount of DNA, and it does enter into the reproductive system in just such a fashion that it is passed in breeding. The second link acknowledges the same is true but assumes that such genetic information cannot be passed on to the next generation. The first article proves otherwise, and that the mitochondrial DNA can pass modified genes through the ovary. This is true because, in humans only the females pass the mitochondrial DNA. Therefore, in the process of evolution it should only be accepted, and anticpated that the sudden appearance of new species would be evident based upon the nature of known viruses.

This should result in no mystery, and cause no arguement Glance or Read Refrence Link: http://wiki.cotch.net/wiki.phtml?title=The_fossil_record_shows_sudden_appearance_followed_by_stasis

Now, considering the rates at which known viruses mutate in order to

survive, as found in this list of multiple research articles found at this Glance Refrence link:
http://www.microbiology.wustl.edu/training/courses/molvir/genVar

That from one generation to the next a single herd, or small geographic area may produce, and resproduce several generations and each being infected by alternate mutated viruses spawning from the first donor produce a nearly completely different mutation from several genetic modifications over a few short generations in breeding.

And with the frequency of fossil remains from any given creature being at approximately 0.1%, which would be like the teeth but, not the jaw, and usually teeth defines a situation that makes it clear that we may not even see fossils for two or three generations. Glance Refrence Link: http://www.isgs.uiuc.edu/dinos/de_4/5c60e6e.htm

Then the consideration for how many fossils we actually find, and the actual examination of sites located before mined, or developed, puts the potential of even finding such changes down to a point of the sudden appearance of a appearent new species. My point, they do evolve from evolving viruses that drop off some part of the viral DNA.