



This two-fingered dinosaur is said to have evolved from three-fingered dinosaurs, which evolved from four-fingered dinosaurs, which evolved from five-fingered dinosaurs. (Artist's impression by Masato Hattori). Did dinosaur evolution really work this way?

A BBC article was published on March 25, 2025, under the title of: "Unique two-clawed dinosaur discovered"

Some excerpts from the article are, as follows:

"At nearly a foot long, the claws themselves were much larger than their underlying bone, the study revealed.

Besides better grasping, the two-fingered hands may have been used for display, digging, or as formidable weapons.

The most famous two-fingered theropods are species within the group tyrannosaurids, which includes Tyrannosaurus rex, but Duonychus evolved its two-fingered hands separately from them and from other two-fingered theropods.

The specimen also preserves the first keratinous sheath of a therizinosaur, an element that covers the claw much like human fingernails, aiding defence, movement, or prey catching.

A similar NBC article, under the title of: “Scientists Discover Weird Mongolian Dinosaur That Wielded ‘Sharp, Huge’ Claws”, was also published. Here are some excerpts:

“Dinosaurs weren’t just stuck in one body plan — they were constantly experimenting, evolving, doing weird stuff ‘. . .’It’s a “great new discovery, and the two claws is interesting,” said Michael Benton, professor of vertebrate palaeontology at the University of Bristol in the U.K., who was not involved in the study.

Dinosaurs used to have five fingers, just like human beings, but they quickly lost two over time, with most dinosaurs having three fingers, Benton said Wednesday.

“So, to go down to two was unusual,” he said.”

Similarly the following scientific website commented:

“Take a look at the number of fingers dinosaurs have, he said. Ancestrally, dinosaurs had five fingers and as they went up through the evolutionary history for theropods, they lose their pinky, then fourth finger, ending up with three fingers. The Tyrannosaurus rex is more advanced, it only has two fingers.”—Helix, June 8, 2008

We notice that this recently discovered dinosaur is said to be, *“within the group tyrannosaurids, which includes Tyrannosaurus rex, but Duonychus evolved its two-fingered hands separately from them and from other two-fingered theropods.”*

Did it ‘evolve separately’, or was it created ‘separately’?

“The wisdom of the world is folly in God’s sight. Scripture says, ‘He traps the wise in their own cunning’”—1 Corinthians 3:19 REB

We also cannot help but notice, that, *“Dinosaurs . . . they were constantly evolving . . . used to have five fingers, just like human beings, but they quickly lost two over time, with most dinosaurs having three fingers . . . So, to go down to two was unusual”*.

So, just to be sure we have this straight, dinosaurs are said to have evolved from “five fingers, just like human beings”, down to four fingers, down to three fingers, and then, finally, when they become “*more advanced*”, they go down to “*two fingers.*”

Thus, evolutionists are caught in a trap. Evolution isn’t supposed to go backward, only forward. Why could the two fingered dinosaurs not have been created that way?

“And God said, “Let the land produce living creatures according to their kinds: the livestock, the creatures that move along the ground, and the wild animals, each according to its kind.” And it was so. God made the wild animals according to their kinds, the livestock according to their kinds, and all the creatures that move along the ground according to their kinds. And God saw that it was good.”—Genesis 1:24,25 NIV

Land dwelling dinosaurs, such as the one discussed in this article, would be included in the ‘wild animals’ that God made “good”, in fact, perfect, from the start. There was no gradual evolution from earlier forms, etc.

The fact is that God made them “**according to their kinds**”, and they reproduced “**according to their kinds**”. The genetic boundaries that God set cannot be crossed. The fossil record supports this type of reproduction, and does not support Darwinian evolution.