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The Practical Model and Evidence of Organic Evolution Opposite to Darwin's Theory of Natural Selection and Sexual Selection (Human Evolution)

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ABSTRACT

Hybridization (breeding) is practical evidence and a model of Darwin's theory. But it would be true, if hybridization between two plants or animal species is possible and produced a fertile, reproductively isolated offspring. However, hybridization between two plants or animal species is not possible due to structural, behavioural differences, and seasonal isolations. If imposed, the fertilization fails, if the fertilization is successful, the embryo may abort, or the young may die. If the hybrid is survived up to maturity, it must become sterile. However, a very rare case the hybrids become fertile but those produce so-called varieties / races only; those species that produce fertile hybrids (e.g. Indian cattle *Bos indicus* and European cattle *Bos taurus*) must merge into a species.to satisfy the modern definition of species. Moreover, the artificial selection is also a skilled sexual selection, as the breeders choose the fittest, most vigour, and most fertile/productive, beautiful, colourful ornamented organism. But breeders also failed to develop a reproductively isolated species/variety/race by Johnson's pure line selection, cloning, genetic engineering and mutation 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. So, recent research claims that sexual selection theory is fundamentally flawed and simply wrong. Hence, evolutionary biologists rejected the sexual selection. Thus, sexual selection is opposite to the evolution of humans from the lower animal like a chimpanzee. It is assumed that macroevolution occurs through hybridization; so, such an assumption is not valid.

KEYWORDS: Darwin, hybridization, reproductive isolated, sterile hybrid, sexual selection

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1. INTRODUCTION

There are some evidences, which support the doctrine of evolution. These evidences are drawn from many areas of biology. These evidences have overwhelming convinced the biologists about the validity of the Darwin's theory theory–artificial election are one of the important evidence (Ritchie and Carola, 1983). However, Natural selection is like an artificial (man's) selection (Darwin, 1859). Darwin was a pigeon breeder, from which he derived the most important evidence and a model for his natural selection (Purves and Orians, 1987). Artificial selection is the process by which humans choose individual organisms with certain phenotypic trait values for breeding (Conner, 20016, Das et al., 2021). It is a selective breeding process (Philibin and Crabbe, 2015) in which a population of organisms is screened for some quantitative trait or traits (Hill, 2017, Das et al., 2021). It is a form of experimental evolution or controlled natural selection (Conner, 2003, Etterson and Shaw, 2013, Kawecki et al., 2012). It exhibits rapid evolutionary change (Breed and Moore, 2016). So, artificial selection (hybridization) is a principal and driving force of Darwin's theory (Laetsch, 1979) and Darwin used artificial selection as a model for natural selection (Case, 1979, Starr and Taggert, 1989). Unlike in natural populations, artificial selection might either accelerate speciation processes in domesticated species (Mi et al., 2020).

Above statements indicated that artificial selection is a very important evidence of Darwin's theory, as a new species rapidly evolves through it. So, it is necessary to verify whether the artificial selection/ hybridization produce a new species and it provides a model or evidence of Darwin's theory or not. But reviews of literatures reveal that such type of work is about scanty in the biological world. In addition, literatures indicate that there are many works against the other evidences of Darwin's theory such as: the direct evidence (palaeontology/fossils) of evolution is opposite to Darwin's theory (Ahad, 2015); Darwinian classifications of plant and animal are opposite to Darwin's theory, embryological evidences are opposite to Darwin's theory. Geographical distributions are opposite to Darwin's theory (Ahad, 2019a). Evidence about the presence of vestigial organ or rudimentary organs are opposite to Darwin's theory (Ahad, 2020) and the contemporary evidences are opposite to Darwin's theory (Ahad, 2011, Ahad, 2019a, Ahad, 2020). But the reviews and literatures indicated that there is no such type of work against artificial selection in the biological world. Hence, there is no alternate way but to work on the objective of this article is tried to prove the title: Whether "The practical model and evidence of organic evolution opposite to Darwin's theory of natural selection and sexual selection (human evolution)" or not. As science searches, which is the truth (Ahad, 2019, Ahad, 2020)? Therefore, it is necessary to work on the above objectives for the benefit of modern biological sciences. This article would be helpful for Darwinists, geneticists, breeders and who deals with evolution.

2. CAUSES OF IMPOSSIBLE OF HYBRIDIZATION BETWEEN TWO ANIMAL SPECIES

The causes of impossible of hybridization between two animal species are:

Due to the structural changes, behavioral and seasonal isolation of two different animal species make them physically impossible to copulate; if possible to copulate the gametes may be incapable of fusion, or the female reproductive tract may not allow for the survival of sperm cells. Even successful fertilization of an egg does not ensure successful reproduction; as the embryo may abort, or the young animal may be ill suited to the environment. Finally, even if the hybrid survives up to maturity it may not produce viable gametes, or it must be sterile (Mayr, 1963, Ritchie and Carola, 1983, Starr and Taggart, 1989). In addition, the eggs of many species produce chemical substances that attract or direct the swimming movements of sperms to eggs. This chemical substance, which help fertilization are species–specific. Consequently, the sperm of one species are not attracted to the egg cells of different species. Thus, the discussion of isolating mechanism of different animal species prevents the formation of embryo (Ward and Hetzel, 1980). In addition, separate group of organism's species, genera and family- clearly distinct, with no intermediate forms between them and usually unable to cross with each other; even with very closely related species, if able to cross, hybrids are sterile (Sinnott and Wilson, 1963). About similar phenomenon also occur in case of plant also.

So, it is documented that impossible of hybridization between two animal/plant genera or species. Thus, it is great challenge of evolution of new species.

3. IF POSSIBLE OF HYBRIDIZATION BETWEEN TWO ANIMAL/PLANT SPECIES RESULTED THE STERILE HYBRID

Breeders have failed to cross between the two closely related plant and animal species. Nevertheless, a few cases breeder very rarely successful**;** but unfortunately all the hybrids are sterile; if fertile and reproductively isolated hybrids produce, then hybridization serves as an important model and evidence of Darwin's theory and macroevolution also occur. There are many documents about the production of sterile hybrid but a few are placed here under various

sub-headings:

3.1. Documents about production of sterile hybrids by the hybridization between two animal species

Breeders rarely become successful to cross between two animal species but all the hybrids (offspring) become sterile and a few classical examples are placed here:

3.1.1. Hybrids of different Eqqus species is sterile

i) Female ass *Equus asinus*×male domestic horse *E. caballus* →(Mule) sterile

ii) Female domestic horse *E. caballus*×male ass *E. asinus*→(Hinny) sterile

iii) Female horse *E. caballus*×male zebra *Equus zebra*→(Zebroid) sterile

iv) Grevy zebra *E. grevyi*×domestic horse *E. caballus*→sterile

v) African zebra *E. bruchelli*×ass *E. asinus*→(Zebronky) sterile

vi) Ass *E. asinus*×mountain zebra *E. zebra*→sterile

The above crossing is adapted from the Banerjee (2003).

3.1.2. Hybrids of cattle and buffalo are sterile

i) European cattle *Bos taurus*×American bison *Bison bison* →sterile

ii) European cattle *Bos taurus*×buffalo *Bos bubillus*→sterile (Banarjee, 2003).

3.1.3. Hybrids of goat and sheep are died before birth

i) Domestic goat *Capra hircus*×sheep *Ovis aries*→Embryos are terminated at the six weeks of pregnancy (Rastogi, 1994).

ii) Domestic goat *C. hircus*×Barberry sheep *Ammotragus lovia* →Results full-term embryo, but none survive (Rastogi, 1994).

3.1.4. Hybrids of different species of birds are sterile

Hybrids of different species of birds are sterile, which are given here-

i) Female domestic duck *Anas platyrhyncos*×male muscovy duck *Cairina moschata*→Resulted mule duck/mallard but those are sterile (Craford, 1990)

ii) Muscovy duck *C. moschata*×Pekin mule duck *A. platyrhyncos*→sterile (Painter and Cole, 1943).

iii) Male pigeon *Columba livia*×female dove *Streptoplia risoria*→male sterile, female embryos are died during embryonic development (Painter and Cole, 1943).

iv) Male chicken *Gallus domesticus*×female Turkey *Meleagris gallapavo*→male sterile (Harada and Buss, 1981).

v) Ross geese *Chen rossii*×Emperor Geese *Anser canagicus*→ partial fertile but F_2 progeny suffers from trisomy (Shoffner et al., 1979).

vi) Chicken *Gallus domesticus*×Japanese quail *Coturnix japonica*→male sterile, female embryos are died during embryonic development (Bammi et al., 1966).

vii) Grey geese *Anser* spp.×Black geese *Branta* spp.→Sterile (Gray, 1958).

viii) Mallard *Anser platyrhnchos*×Spot billed duck *A. poecilorhyncha*→sterile (Gray, 1958).

ix) American black duck *Anser rubripes*×Spot billed duck *A. poecilorhyncha*→sterile (Gray, 1958).

3.1.5. Hybrids of fishes are absent

Sperms of different species of fishes may be inseminated with the eggs of different species of fishes. But further development does not ensue normally (Rastogi, 1994).

3.1.6. Hybrids of different toad species are sterile

Hybridizations among the different species of toad are produce the sterile hybrid. A few traditional examples are:
i) Female toad *Bufo fowleri*×male *B. vatticeps*s→sterile (Vermal and Agarwal, 1999).

ii) Races of leopard frogs of the northern United States *Rana pipiens*×races of leopard frog *R. pipiens* of Florida or the races of the Texas→the hybrid die before completing their development (Dobzhansky, 1955).

iii) Bullfrog *Rana catesbiana*×common frog *Rana temporaria* →the embryo dies within a very short time (Krisnaswamy, 1971).

3.1.6. Sterility of hybrid of different species of insects

i) Drosophila *Drosophila pseudoobcura*×*D. persimilis*→the hybrid male are sterile (Dobzhansky, 1955, Strickberger, 1996).

ii) Tobacco budworm (non-pest) *Heliothis subleflexa*× tobacco budworm (pest) *H. virescens*→sterile male (Laster, 1972).

3.1.7. Hybrids of hominids are absent

There is no evidence of formation of hybrid among the homonid (Novotskii, 1977).

Hence, it is documented that if hybridization between two animal species is possible, then sterile hybrid is result, but if fertile and reproductively isolated hybrids are produced, then hybridization serve as an excellent model and the evidence of Darwin's theory and macroevolution also occur.

3.2. Documents about sterile hybrids are produced by the hybridization two plant species

Breeders have failed to cross between closely related two plant species within the same genus; if they rarely successful but all the hybrids (offspring) are sterile and such a few examples are given here:

i) Commercial tobacco *Nicotiana tabacum*×wild tobacco

N. glutinosam→sterile (Dodson, 1960, Brewbaker, 1964)

ii) Goat grass *Ageilops squarrosa*×*Triticum spelta*→Sterile,

iii) Goat grass A. *squarrosa*×*Triticum dicoccoides*→Sterile,

iv) Goat grass A. *squarrosa*×*Triticum dicocum*→Sterile (Sambamurty, 1999).

v) Grass species *Agropyron trachycaulum*×*Hordium jubtum* →sterile (Gardner et al., 2001).

vi) Old world cotton *Gossipium herbaceum*×American upland cotton *G. raimondi*→sterile,

vii) American cotton *G. hirsutum*×African cotton, *G. anomalum*→sterile (Brewbaker, 1964).

viii) Wild tobacco *N. glutinosa*×*N. sylvestres*→Sterile (Dodson, 1960).

ix) British salt marsh grass *Spertina maritima*×North American salt marsh grass *S. alterniariflora*→sterile,

x) North American horsetail *Equisctum laeviigatum*×*E. hyemale* (variety affine)→Sterile (Raven et al., 1980).

xi) Maize *Zea mays*×Gama grass *Tripsicum*→Sterile (Allard, 1960).

xii) The red tubular flowered *Gilia genus* is found in Mojave Desert of California, which contains 5 species namely *G. transmontana, G. minor, G. clokeyi, G. malior* and *G. aliquanta*. Nonetheless, those five species are sterile in all the combinations of crosses (Purves and Orians, 1987).

xiii) The species of herbaceous and short-lived groups are generally crossed, but all the individual populations within such species are sterile (Raven et al., 1980).

3.3. Causes of Sterility of hybrid of different species of animal and plant

When two different species are crossed, the F_1 offspring are usually sterile, as their non-homologous chromosome cannot pair properly (cannot undergo the process of synapses) during meiosis and it is the main cause of sterility hybrid (Raven et al., 1980, Mader, 2001).

So, it is documented that all the possible hybridization among the various plant species and animal species are produced a sterile hybrid. But if fertile and reproductively isolated hybrids are produced, then hybridization serves as an excellent model and the evidence of Darwin's theory. Thus, it is a great barrier about artificial selection to serve as a practical model and evidence of Darwin's theory.

4. DOCUMENTS ABOUT THE FERTILE HYBRIDS OF DIFFERENT PLANT/ ANIMAL SPECIES ARE NOT REPRODUCTIVELY ISOLATED

Fertile hybrids of different animal and plant species are not reproductively isolated and produce so-called variety only. It is another great challenge about artificial selection serve as a practical model and evidence of Darwin's theory. The documents are placed here in 4.1 and 4.2:

4.1. Documents on animal species

Breeders fail to cross between two animal genera. However, they rarely success to cross between two animal species; but those cross produce fertile offspring, never produce new species but produce a new variety. A number of such examples are shown here:

i) The red wolf *Canis rufus*×coyote *C. latrans*→hybrids are fertile and it is commonly found in nature (Enger and Ross, 1997).

ii) The gray wolf *C. lupus*×coyote *C. latrans*→hybrid is fertile and it is common in nature (Enger and Ross, 1997).

ii) Mallard duck *Anas platyrynchos*×Pain tail duck A. *acuta* (in custody) ® fertile (Gupta, 1997).

iii) Polar bear *Ursus maritimus*×Kodiak bear *Thalarctos* Maritimus ® fertile (Case, 1979).

iv) American bison *Bison bison*×beef cattle *Bos indicus*→ male sterile. Backcrossed hybrids are fertile and produce the variety named 'Beefloes' (Ward and Hetzel, 1980; 350).

v) American bison *Bison bison*×European cattle *Bos taurus* → sterile male. But back crossed hybrids are fertile and produce the variety is named 'Beefloes' (Ward and Hetzel, 1980; Banarjee, 2003).

vi) European cattle *Bos taurrus*×American bison *Bison bison* →sterile males and fertile females. But by back crossing the female bison with the European cattle, a new variety of cattle called 'cattalo' is produce but it is not a new species. Indian cattle *Bos indicus* x European cattle *Bos taurus*→ fertile offspring (Banarjee, 2003).

4.2. Documents on plant species

Breeders fail to cross between two plant genera. However, they rarely success to cross between two animal species, those cross produce fertile offspring, do not produce new species but produce new varieties. A number of such examples are shown here:

i) Avena sativa×*Avena byzantina*→Clinton oat variety,

ii) *Oryza indica* ´ wild rice, *Oryza perenensis*→CO31 rice variety,

iii) *Saccharum officinarum*×wild sugarcane, *S. spontaneum* →sugarcane variety,

iv) S. officinarum×*S. barbari*→sugarcane variety,

v) American cotton *G. hirsutum*×*G. barbadense*→Vara lakshmi variety,

vi) Indian lemon grass, *Cymbopogon khansianus*×*C. pendulus* →CKP-25 variety,

vii) *C. confertiflorus*×*C. jwarancusa*→Jamrosa/RRL-82 variety,

viii) *Oryza japonica*×*O. indica*→Adt. 27 rice variety,

The above crossings are mentioned from the Singh (2000).

Therefore, it is documents about fertile hybrids of different animal/plant species are not reproductively isolated and produce so-called variety only.

So, it is the second great challenge of Darwin's theory of natural selection and sexual selection (human evolution).

5. ANIMALS AND PLANTS THOSE PRODUCING FERTILE OFFSPRING WOULD BELONG TO THE SAME SPECIES

If two different animal and plant species produce a fertile offspring those must belong to a single species; as the most modern and universally accepted definition of a species is that a group of individual or natural population actually interbreeds among themselves and produces fertile offspring or at least produce sterile or partially sterile offspring, when crossed to other such a group (Mayr, 1969, Dodson, 1960). Consequently, those plant and animal species that is mentioned in the subheading (4.1) and (4,2) merge to the single/same species e.g. Indian cattle *Bos indicus* and European cattle *Bos taurus,* polar bear *Ursus maritimus* and kodiak bear *Thalarctos maritimus* must belong to the single/same species.

In supporting, coyote *Canis latrans* ´ Alaskan husky dog *Canis familaris* produce fertile offspring (Pawnee). As coyote and dog interbreed and produce a fertile offspring Therefore, scientists treated them as a single species, though they differing greatly in behaviour and appearance (Wallace, 1990).

6. JOHANSEN'S PURE LINE SELECTION FAILS TO DEVELOPED A NEW REPRODUCTIVELY ISOLATED VARIETY

Pure-line selection involves selecting and breeding progeny from superior organisms for a number of generations, until a pure line of organisms with only the desired characteristics has been established. A pure line is the progeny of a single self-fertilized homozygous plant. The concept of pure line was proposed by Johannsen on the basis of his studies with beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) variety called Princess. Johansen's pure line selections/experiments (1909, 1920) indicates that natural selection is ineffective in a pure line, because genotype is not altered by environmental factors, which is principal theme of Darwin's theory. He showed that selection never produce new species (Dobzhansky, 1955, Strickberger, 1996). Hence, Johansen's pure line selection (experiments) fails to develop a new reproductively isolated variety/breed and thus it does not support Darwin's theory.

7. THERE IS NO DOCUMENT THAT A NEW SPECIES EVOLVES BY THE ARTIFICIAL HYBRIDIZATION

Breeders have developed some temporary plant varieties and animal races by crossing between two varieties/races. The documents are placed here:

Artificial selection was practiced by the Americans and the Indians from about 2500 B.C. (Allard, 1960). So, this selection has been practiced during 4500 years. But, during this vast period, breeders have failed to develop a single new species of plants or animals. They have developed some varieties or races of plant and animal. There are a large number of documents but a few are placed here:

Breeders rarely or never been able to produce a group of individuals by artificial selection, which could clearly be regarded as a new species; as new and distinct strains or races of corn, apple, or other plants, which have been developed by breeders, are not regarded as a new specie (Sinnott and Wilson, 1963). In addition, breeders developed varieties of dogs. In fact, all dogs belong to the same species, as those can interbreed (Raven and Johnson, 2003). So, artificial selection could never lead to create permanent specific variations (Rastogi, 1994). Again, hybridizations are limited to a few crop species. The most distant hybrids are of no agricultural values at those suffer from high sterility; poor seed set and produced a wide range of segregates. The segregated plants are much weaker and less adapted than the parent crops (Singh, 2000). Additionally, polyploids plants come by the hybridization of two species but are rare as well as sterile (Mader, 2001, Gardner et al., 2001).

Those above literatures indicated that breeders failed to develop a single new species. This literature supports the results of the present study. Consequently, Darwin stated that varieties which he had called incipient species, become ultimately converted into good and distinct species (Darwin, 1859); such assumption is misleading for the whole biological world.

8. THERE IS NO DOCUMENT THAT A NEW SPECIES EVOLVES BY THE NATURAL HYBRIDIZATION

If existing plants and animals are resulted by the spontaneous/natural hybridization, still one could observe arising of new plant and animal species through spontaneous hybridization in every year. But not so happen it. As a result, it is pointed out that: Occasionally natural hybrid is found in nature. This hybrid represents a breakdown of the isolating barriers but usually temporary, and does not alter the taxonomic status of the two groups of organisms (Gerking, 1969). Furthermore, Cockrum and McCauley (1965) drew attention that there is no document that a new species evolves by natural or artificial hybridization

even Darwin could not point out a single example in which evolution is in progress. Bucaille (1989) stated that Darwin himself agreed that he could not prove in a single case that a species has changed into another species. In addition, Starr and Taggart (1989) and Vuletic (2003) declared that no one had ever proved that one species changing into another one. Furthermore, there is no record of evolution of a new species either artificial hybridization or natural hybridization (Ahad and Ferdous, 2015, Ahad, 2019a)

9. NO NEW SPECIES EVOLVE THROUGH PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY/ GENETIC ENGINEERING

In biology a set of laboratory-based methods used to change the genetic makeup of cells by removing or transferring genes within and between plants in order to produce the desired effect since 1988. GM crop variety produce about ninety (90) species of crop (Atwal and Dhaliwal, 2005).Therefore, no new species evolve through plant biotechnology/ genetic engineering (GE) /genetic modification (GM) but produce variety.

Hence, it is documented that no new species evolve through plant biotechnology/ genetic engineering (GE) /genetic modification (GM).

10. NEITHER CLONING PRODUCES A NEW SPECIES NOR PRODUCES A NEW VARIETY

In the process of somatic cell nuclear transfer, biologists collect a cell from the targeted animal that is to be cloned "genetic donor". The somatic cell contains the DNA of genetic donor animal. The scientist collects an egg from its female animal the "egg donor" and discards the nucleus of the egg cell, which is the part of the cell containing the egg donor's genes. The scientist then inserts the somatic cell into the egg. The resulting fused egg contains the genetic donor's DNA. The fused egg is transferred into a surrogate mother where it continues to develop as a fetus. After a full-term pregnancy, the recipient gives birth as normal offspring to the animal that is essentially the identical twin of the genetic donor. So, cloning/ biotechnology neither produce a new species nor produce a new variety. But it is sorrowful that the first cloned sheep "Dolly" died before giving an offspring.

Thus, neither animal cloning produces a new species nor produces a new variety; as it regenerates the individual one, even cloned animal fail to survive long time.

11. NO NEW SPECIES EVOLVE THROUGH MUTATIONS BREEDING EITHER ARTIFICIALLY OR NATURALLY

It drew attention that over hundreds of chicken mutant had developed but have lethal effects e.g. blindness, wingless, missing maxillae, missing mandible, missing upper beak, nervous disorder etc. (Crawford, 1990, Somes, 1990). Therefore, the improvement of domestic animals through mutation breeding is hopeless from the very beginning and it has almost no practical significance (Banerjee, 2003). Moreover, all mutations arise by the errors of DNA replication and damage of DNA as well. Hence, mutated organisms suffer from various diseases and about 3,500 diseases (including cancer) are found in humans by a gene mutation (Starr and Taggart, 1989). Moreover, mutations express its phenotype only in recessive and homozygous conditions, which is the least fitted to survive and may extinct suddenly (Its best example is Ancon breed of sheep). Therefore, both the natural and artificial mutated organisms are least fitted for survival and reproduction. If accidentally possible (either naturally or artificially) and form variety (or race or strain). But acquiring of status of this variety to a species is not possible due to segregation and failure to gain reproductive isolation; as by random mating, it return to original type/parental type and non-random mating become a homozygous organism and extinct over time (Ahad, 2011, Ahad, 2022a, Ahad, 2022b).

Therefore, it is proved that no new species evolve through mutations either artificially or naturally.

12. CLAIMING OF NEW SPECIES OF PLANT THAT DEVELOPED ARTIFICIALLY, IS NOT A VALID SPECIES

It is claimed that *Raphano brassica* is a new species, which arise through hybridization of radish *Brassica sativus* and cabbage *B. oleracea* (McNaughton, 1973). However, it breeds with their parents' radish and cabbage. So, it is not reproductively isolated. Therefore, it is not a new species (Tamarin, 1996). Furthermore, it is argued that *Tirticale* is a new species, which arise through hybridization of wheat *Triticum turgidium* and rye *Secale cereale.* But the F_1 hybrid is highly sterile. However, using colchicine, it becomes fertile. Moreover, about 50 years of intensive research, the characteristics of *Triticales* have been considerably improved as a cultivated crop (Zillinnsky, 1974, Singh, 2000). Again, *Triticale* backcrosses with both the parents *Triticum turgidium* and *Scale cereale*. So, it is not reproductively isolated; therefore, it is not a species at all. As a result, Raven et al., (1980) declared that *Triticale* is not species but it is just a variety only.

13. CLAIMING OF NEW SPECIES OF PLANT/ANIMAL THAT DEVELOPED NATURALLY, IS NOT A VALID SPECIES

The grass *Agotis* plants grow on the polluted soils and are resistant to heavy metal poisoning *Agrotis tenuis*

But other *Agrotis* plants growing in an unpolluted habitat (normal soil) have no such resistance. Those two plants are treated as two separate species (Antonovics et al., 1971). But hybridization between the tolerant and non-tolerant *Agrotis* plants produces fertile offspring (Raven et al., 1980, Gardner et al., 20001). Finally, those two so-called plants species must belong to the same specie (Ahad, 2022b).

Additionally, it is claimed that a white moth (*Biston betularia*) modified into black moth (*Biston carbonaria*) (Figure 1) by natural selection at the industrial area in England due to pollution and it is the best and a dramatic evidence of evolution by natural selection. So, Darwin's missing evidence (Kettlewell, 1961, Kettlewell, 1959). Oppositely, the white moth has not been modified to black moth; as *B. carbonaria* interbreeds with the *B. betularia* (Figure 2) and produces fertile offspring. Consequently, *B. carbonaria* and *B. betularia* are not reproductively isolated; so, those so-called two species must belong to a single species (Mackean, 1976, Ahad, 2011, Ahad, 2022a, Ahad, 2019a, Ahad, 2022b).

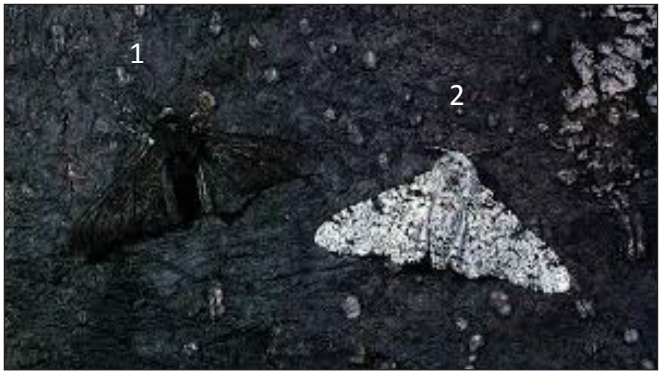

Figure 1: Black moth and White moth (Adapted from the Google)

Figure 2: Black and white moth interbreeds (Adapted from the Google)

14. ARTIFICIAL SELECTION IS A SKILLED SEXUAL SELECTION BUT OPPOSES SEXUAL SELECTION

Sexual selection is primarily proposed by observing that female birds select the most melodious and most beautiful males (Darwin, 1858, Darwin, 1859). Sexual selection is a mechanism of evolution in which the female is said to choose among various possible mates (Case, 1979). Hence, the female chooses the best-fitted beautiful male mate (sexual selection), and humans evolved through the sexual selection from their lower animal. Nonetheless, artificial selection is a skilled sexual selection but opposes sexual selection and its documents are placed here with various subheadings:

14.1. Artificial selection fails to develop a new reproductive isolated species/variety and thus opposes sexual selection

Breeders select the best-fitted, beautiful, healthy, vigorous, fertile, and strong male animal, which is the better choice than a female animal choice. So, artificial selection/hybridization is a skilled sexual selection. Furthermore, for sexual selection, it requires sense, intelligence, love, etc. But except for modern man, such attributes are absent in animals, as those only feel to meet their sexual demand and by whom she is being satisfied is not a factor to her. So, progenitors of humans had no sense, intelligence, love, etc. to choose a mate (sexual selection) as they were animals. Thus, humans had not evolved through the sexual selection from lower animals. Moreover, if a female choice a beautiful male; it will not happen in successive generations due to the rarity of males. As a result, the choice of a mate does not affect human evolution. In addition, it is experienced from the whole text of this article due to artificial selection; breeders have failed to develop a single reproductively isolated new species of plants or animals. So, sexual selection is valueless for the evolution of a new species. Thus, humans were not evolved from the lower animal-like chimpanzee. Again, artificial selection/hybridization is practiced by the Americans and the Indians since about 2500 B.C. (Allard, 1960). Hence, artificial selection is practicing by breeders for the last 4500 years. Yet, breeders are unable to produce a new species.

Hence, though artificial selection/hybridization is a skilled sexual selection but it fails to develop a new reproductive isolated species/variety/race, which powerfully opposes the evolution of humans from the lower animal-like chimpanzee through sexual selection of Darwin's theory.

14.2. Literature claims that sexual selection is not valid

Numerous literature claims that sexual selection is not valid. But 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).

ii) Sexual selection theory has come far from the Victorian ideas. So, it has no importance in evolution (Lawton et al., 1997).

iii) Sexual choice has been more bitterly criticized than any other aspect of his natural selection theory (Hickman, 1970).

iv) The sexual selection theory is meaningless for evolution of humans (Ho, 1988).

v) The application of sexual selection of evolution of humans would be considered controversial or ambiguous (Alonzo and Servedio, 2019).

vi) Roughgarden opposes strongly sexual selection (Roughgarden, 2004, Roughgarden, 2007). Sexual selection is not acceptable at all (Mota, 2010).

vii) At modern times Darwin's sexual selection theory are both inaccurate in detail and inadequate in scope to address the real-world animal diversity (Roughgarden, 2004, Roughgarden, 2007, Allen, 2005).

viii) In 500 vertebrate species in which individuals have both male and female sex organs (hermaphrodite), here choice by a female of a beautiful male is absent totally, those organisms oppose sexual selection (Ah-King, 2007).

14.3. 65 experiments and the Mayer experiment opposed the sexual selection

It is drew attention that 65 experiments of meta-analysis (Calley et al., 2019) and the experiment of Mayer (Dodson, 1960) opposed the sexual selection. Thus, sexual selection is a concept that has been misunderstood and misrepresented more than any other idea in evolutionary biology. Recent research claims that the sexual selection theory is fundamentally flawed and simply wrong (Hosken and House, 2011).

14.4. Numerous evolutionary biologists rejected sexual selection and developed various alternate models

Numerous evolutionary biologists rejected sexual selection and formulated various alternate models such as runaway models (Fisher, 1915), good genes model-good genes model (Kodrick-Brown and Brown, 1984), handicap model (Zahavi, 1975, Zahavi, 1977), healthy males model (Hamilton, 1964, Hamilton and Zuk, 1982), sensory bias model (Ryan et al., 1990), evolution rainbow diversity model (Roughgarden, 2004, Roughgarden, 2007), moment to moment model (Gowaty and Hubbell, 2005) and many others.

Hence, numerous evolutionary biologists rejected sexual selection and developed various alternate models, which proves not accepted by the scientific community that sexual selection is not valid.

14.5. Sexual selection means evolution of human and thus humans not evolve by sexual selection

When Darwin saw that many details structure in human could not be explained through the natural selection, he proposed the sexual selection. This subject of sexual selection was treated at the full length in the 'Descent of Man in Relation to Sex' (Darwin, 1871, Darwin, 1882).' The tittle of this book clearly confirms that human evolved by sexual selection. So, there is no influence of natural selection (Darwin, 1882). In addition, Darwin 200 times exploited sexual selection in the Descent of man, which indicates that humans evolve through sexual selection (Darwin, 1871). Hence, according to Darwin, humans evolve through sexual selection from a lower animal (Figure 3) but it is not true. So, humans are created by a creator.

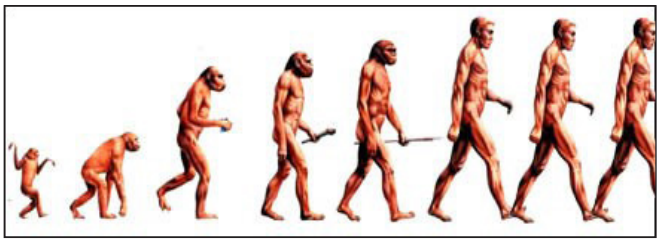

Figure 3. A chimpanzee is gradually evolving to a man (Adapted from the Google).

15. DARWIN HIMSELF ADMIT THAT EVOLUTION OF NEW SPECIES THROUGH ARTIFICIAL SELECTION IS IMPOSSIBLE

Darwin himself admits that evolution of new species through artificial selection/hybridization is not possible. In his words: The important of the fact that the hybrids are very generally sterile. "The fourth difficulty on the theory of descend with modification, how can it account for species, when crossed, being sterile and produced sterile offspring, whereas when varieties are crossed, their fertility is unimpaired" (Darwin, 1859).

16. MACROEVOLUTION REMAINS UNPROVEN

Hybridization/ polyploidization provides a mechanism by which new species may arise suddenly (macroevolution) in nature by doubling of chromosome (Brewer and Sing, 1983 Strickberger, 1996). It is assumed that all vascular plant both for wild and cultivate plants or angiosperms come from natural hybridization/polyploidization (Soltis et al., 2010 and Madlung, 2012). So, polyploidization/hybridization is a major route and driving force of plant evolution (Soltis and Soltis, 2009).

But it is experienced from the whole text of this article that breeders have failed to develop a reproductively isolated

single species of plants or animals through hybridization/ polyploidization /macroevolution. Hence, macroevolution remains unproved because no one has observed it (Vuletic 2003). In fact, macroevolution is a principle only but unobservable and consequently non-scientific. It has also been reported that there is no evidence for macroevolution (Denton, 1985). Macroevolution is not possible. So, it is not take place (Isaak, 2003). Thus, it is proved that there is not a single record of suddenly arising/macroevolution of a new species either artificially hybridization or naturally hybridization (Ahad and Ferdous, 2015, Ahad.2019a, Ahad, 20220, Ahad, 2022).

17. CONCLUSION

It is experienced from the whole text breeders developed some varieties/races of plant and animal; but those are not reproductively isolated and can interbreed and due to segregation it returns to the original parental type. So, the evolution of new species through breeding or sexual selection is quite impossible. However, those species are produced fertile offspring such as Indian cattle *Bos indicus* and European cattle *Bos taurus* must merge into one species. Macroevolution through hybridization is not possible. Sexual selection is opposite to human evolution.

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