According to the article the old fossil structures attributed to bees, were not created by them. As a result, it is possible that the existence of bees are not as old as 200 million years ago. The professor, however, explains that the reasons of the article are not convincing and refutes each of the author's reasons.

First, the reading claims that the date of no fossil remains is earlier than 100 million years ago. Therefore, it is not acceptable to believe that bees have existed since 200 million years ago. The professor opposes this point by saying that the reason of the lack of existence of fossils might be because of the lack of existence of the special trees that made resins required for the preservation of fossils. According to the professor since those trees did not exist at that time, the bee fossils could not be preserved.

Second, the article posits that since the first appearance of flowering plants on earth was not before 125 million years ago, considering the strong dependence of bees on flowers for food, the bees could not have existed before that time. In contrast, the professor says that it is possible that bees feed on non-flowering plants before that time and after the existence of flowers, bees adapted their diet to these plants. She believes that this can be an evolutionary process and through the years, the relationship of bees with flowering plants has remained stable.

Third, the reading says that the fossilized structured are not completely similar to the nest chambers made by modern bees. The article exemplified of a special detail in these structures that includes the existence of spiral caps on the chambers in the modern ones, which lacks in the old fossil structures. The professor casts doubt on this point by saying that there are some chemical evidence that proves these structures are made by bees. She explains that in these fossil structure there is a special waterproof material that its chemical composition is identical to the ones used by modern bees.