The article mainly talks about the discovery of very old fossil structures that resemble bee nests and whether these structures can be evidence of existance of bees in 200 milion years ago or not. The article discusses that these structures do not prove bee's existance at that time and provides three reasons of support for it, however the professor believes that bees existed at that time and refutes every reason.

First, the article states that no fossil remains of actual bees have been found that date to 200 million years ago. Conversely. the lecturer dismisses this reason by stating that almost all fossil records of bees bodies are preserved by a special liquid called resen that is produced by kinds of trees that were not common in 200 million years ago. So it is possible that bees existed 200 million years ago, but their fossil records could not be preserved.

Second, the article mentions that no flowering plants existed in 200 million years ago, and since today's bees feed almost exclusively on these plants, they couldn't survive at that time. But the professor indicates that bees could feed from non-flowering plants such as pinetrees and it is possible that they adopted to feed from flowering plants later.

Third the article states that the structres lack some details that today's nests have. For example they don't have spiral caps. The professor agrees that the structures don't have spiral caps, but mentions that the chambers have a special chemical that is water proof and is found in today's bee nests.