As apposed to the reading, the lecture states that the evidents provided by the reading is not convincing, and that it is possible that bees existed on Earth 200 million years ago.

To start with, the lecture states that bees are hard to be preserved in fossil, but easy to by preserved in risen, a stick substance produced by a special kind of tree. However, the tree was rare at that time. So, no fossils of bees don't mean there were no bees. By explaining why fossils are hard to find, the lecture casts doubt on the first point of the reading.

Besides, the second issue of flowering plants in the reading is questioned by the lecture with the possibility that bees do not feed only on flowering plants. The lecture suggests that though there were no flowering trees, bees could feed on other plants such as pine trees. Bees might turned to feed on flowering plants later, when flowering plants became to existence, and this relationship lasts until today.

Finally, although the reading claims the fossilized structure lack details, the lecture yet cracks it with the finding of chemical analysis. The lecture states modern bees create a special chemical substance to make their nests water-proof. Results provided by chemical analysis show that the fossil has the same water-proof substance, which is likely produced by ancient bees.