# Article information:

(PDF) Atypical ‘long-tailed’ cockroaches arose during Cretaceous in response to angiosperm terrestrial revolution
[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/369621659\_Atypical\_'long-tailed'\_cockroaches\_arose\_during\_Cretaceous\_in\_response\_to\_angiosperm\_terrestrial\_revolution](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/369621659_Atypical_%27long-tailed%27_cockroaches_arose_during_Cretaceous_in_response_to_angiosperm_terrestrial_revolution)

# Article summary:

1. Cockroaches evolved atypical morphotypes during the mid-Cretaceous period in response to the terrestrial revolution of angiosperms.

2. Two newly discovered cockroach species from Myanmar amber, Ensiferoblatta oecanthoides and Proceroblatta colossea, exhibit unique traits such as slim elongated bodies, longitudinal pronotum, and long external ovipositors.

3. These cockroaches may have been arboreal and specialized in feeding on or laying eggs into specific angiosperms that had recently emerged. However, their open habitat and potential dependence on certain hosts may have contributed to their extinction as they failed to adapt successfully.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

这篇文章提出了关于白垩纪时期异类“长尾”蟑螂的假说，并描述了两种从缅甸琥珀中发现的具有独特形态的蟑螂。然而，这篇文章存在一些潜在的偏见和问题。

首先，文章没有提供足够的证据来支持作者关于这些蟑螂形态变化的主张。虽然作者提到了这些新物种与其他昆虫类群（如蛐蛐和飞蝗）之间的相似性，但并没有详细说明为什么这些相似性是重要的或如何与作者的主张相关联。此外，文章也没有提供其他可能解释这些形态特征的假设。

其次，文章对于这些新物种可能灭绝的原因进行了推测，但并没有提供充分的证据来支持这一观点。作者声称它们可能是由于寄生在某些新出现的被子植物上导致生存能力受损而灭绝，但并没有提供任何实验证据或数据来支持这个假设。

此外，在整篇文章中也缺乏对其他可能因素和解释的考虑。例如，是否有其他竞争者或掠食者出现导致这些蟑螂灭绝？是否有其他环境变化或事件发生导致它们无法适应？

最后，文章没有提供平衡的观点或探讨可能的风险。作者似乎偏向于支持自己的假设，并没有探索其他可能性或潜在的缺陷。这种片面报道可能会给读者留下不完整或误导性的印象。

总之，这篇文章存在一些潜在的偏见和问题，包括缺乏充分证据支持作者的主张、未考虑其他解释和因素、缺乏平衡观点和对潜在风险的认识。进一步研究和探讨是必要的，以更全面地理解这些异类蟑螂及其灭绝原因。

# Topics for further research:

* 白垩纪时期异类蟑螂的形态变化证据
* 异类蟑螂与其他昆虫类群的相似性的重要性
* 其他可能解释这些形态特征的假设
* 新物种可能灭绝的原因的证据支持
* 其他可能因素和解释的考虑
* 平衡观点和潜在风险的探讨

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