# Article information:

Large Jurassic Scorpionflies Belonging to a New Subfamily of the Family Orthophlebiidae (Mecoptera)
<https://bioone.org/journals/annales-zoologici/volume-68/issue-1/00034541ANZ2018.68.1.004/Large-Jurassic-Scorpionflies-Belonging-to-a-New-Subfamily-of-the/10.3161/00034541ANZ2018.68.1.004.short>

# Article summary:

1. This article presents a revision of the fossil family Orthophlebiidae, introducing a new subfamily called Gigaphlebiinae and two genera called Gigaphlebia and Longiphlebia.

2. The species in the newly established subfamily are characterized by their large size, ninebranched radial sector in both wings, and medial sector with six branches in the fore- and five in the hindwing.

3. Four species have been transferred from the genus Orthophlebia and Mesopanorpa to the newly established genera, and their diagnoses are presented along with redescriptions and refigurations of all transferred species. The significance of orthophlebiid taxonomy in the phylogeny of the Panorpoidea is also discussed.

# 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:

The article titled "Large Jurassic Scorpionflies Belonging to a New Subfamily of the Family Orthophlebiidae (Mecoptera)" presents a revision of the fossil family Orthophlebiidae and introduces a new subfamily, Gigaphlebiinae, along with two new genera. The paper discusses the characteristics of these species and provides diagnoses for the newly established taxa.

One potential bias in this article is the lack of discussion on alternative interpretations or conflicting evidence. The authors present their findings as definitive without acknowledging any potential limitations or alternative explanations. This one-sided reporting could lead readers to believe that there is no room for debate or further investigation.

Additionally, the article does not provide sufficient evidence to support some of its claims. For example, it states that the new subfamily comprises species characterized by a large size and specific wing characteristics, but it does not provide detailed data or measurements to support these claims. Without this evidence, it is difficult to evaluate the validity of these assertions.

Furthermore, the article does not explore counterarguments or address potential criticisms of its findings. It would be beneficial for the authors to acknowledge any potential weaknesses in their research methodology or interpretations and discuss how they may have influenced their results.

There is also a lack of consideration given to potential risks associated with these scorpionflies. While this may not be directly relevant to the scientific findings presented in the article, it is important to consider any potential implications for ecosystems or human populations if these species were still extant.

Overall, this article appears to have some biases in terms of presenting its findings as definitive without acknowledging alternative interpretations or limitations. It also lacks sufficient evidence for some claims and does not explore counterarguments or potential risks associated with these scorpionflies.

# Topics for further research:

* Alternative interpretations of Orthophlebiidae fossil family
* Conflicting evidence on Gigaphlebiinae subfamily
* Criticisms of the characteristics and diagnoses of the new genera
* Detailed measurements and data on the size and wing characteristics of Gigaphlebiinae species
* Weaknesses in the research methodology of the article
* Potential ecological and human implications of large Jurassic scorpionflies

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/dcd607e941f75d14daab9e443c2b177f>