A Manuscript Microscope 'Sentence Audit' of:

Scarcity of hosts for gregarious parasitoids indicates an increase of individual offspring fertility by reducing their own fertility

What is the Manuscript Microscope Sentence Audit?

The Manuscript Microscope Sentence Audit is a research paper introspection system that parses the text of your manuscript into minimal sentence components for faster, more accurate, enhanced proofreading.

Why use a Sentence Audit to proofread your manuscript?

- Accelerated Proofreading: Examine long technical texts in a fraction of the usual time.
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- Reliable Proofreading: Ensure every single word of your manuscript is correct.
- Easier Proofreading: Take the hardship out of crafting academic papers.

Bonus 1: Improved Productivity: Rapidly refine rough drafts to polished papers.
Bonus 2: Improved Authorship: Cultivate a clear, concise, consistent, writing style.
Bonus 3: Improved Reputation: Become known for rigorously precise publications.

Manuscript Source: https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2021.03.05.434037v1

Manuscript Authors: Alena Samková, Jan Raška, Jiří Hadrava & Jiří Skuhrovec

Audit Date: 22/03/21 **Audit Identifier:** 1AYL7WPQ07KXM8P **Code Version:** 3.6

Features of the Sentence Audit:

The Sentence Audit combines two complementary proofreading approaches:

1. Each sentence of your text is parsed and displayed in isolation for focused inspection.
2. Each individual sentence is further parsed into Minimal Sentence Components for a deeper review of the clarity, composition and consistency of the language you used.

The Minimal Sentence Components shown are the smallest coherent elements of each sentence of your text as derived from it's conjunctions, prepositions and selected punctuation symbols (i.e. commas, semicolons, round and square brackets).

The combined approaches ensure easier, faster, more effective proofreading.

Comments and Caveats:

• The sentence parsing is achieved using a prototype natural language processing pipeline written in Python and may include occasional errors in sentence segmentation.

• Depending on the source of the input text, the Sentence Audit may contain occasional html artefacts that are parsed as sentences (E.g. "Download figure. Open in new tab").

• Always consult the original research paper as the true reference source for the text.

Contact Information:

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All queries, feedback or suggestions are also very welcome.

Research Paper Sections:

The sections of the research paper input text parsed in this audit.

Section No.	Headings	Sentences
Section: 1	ABSTRACT	10
Section: 2	INTRODUCTION	17
N/A	--- --- --- --- --- --- ---	0
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The Sentence Audit Of The Research Paper

Title **Scarcity of hosts for gregarious parasitoids indicates an increase of individual offspring fertility by reducing their own fertility**

S1 [001] ABSTRACT

S1 [002] The gregarious parasitoid strategy allows multiple larvae to complete development in a single host due to their tolerance and/or lower mobility and thus flexibly adjust their reproductive potential amidst changing environmental conditions.

The gregarious parasitoid strategy allows multiple larvae ...
... to complete development ...
... in a single host ...
... due to their tolerance ...
... and/or lower mobility ...
... and thus flexibly adjust their reproductive potential amidst changing environmental conditions.

S1 [003] Reproductive success is generally measured as the number of each mother’s offspring.

Reproductive success is generally measured ...
... as the number ...
... of each mother’s offspring.

S1 [004] We propose that with scarcity of host, for gregarious parasitoids is important the view on the fertility not only of a mother but also of her offspring (F1 generation).

We propose ...
... that with scarcity ...
... of host, ...
... for gregarious parasitoids is important the view ...
... on the fertility not ...
... only of a mother ...
... but also ...
... of her offspring ...
... (F1 generation).

S1 [005] Due to the body size-fitness correlation, each female deliberately adjusts the clutch size, determining the offspring body size and their reproductive potential.

Due ...
... to the body size-fitness correlation, ...
... each female deliberately adjusts the clutch size, ...
... determining the offspring body size ...
... and their reproductive potential.

S1 [006] In our study, using Anaphes flavipes as a model species, we showed that under a limited number of hosts, the females reduced their fertility.

In our study, ...

... using Anaphes flavipes ...
... as a model species, ...
... we showed ...
... that under a limited number ...
... of hosts, ...
... the females reduced their fertility.

S1 [007] We propose that the lower fertility of mothers can cause higher fertility in the F2 generation using a larger offspring body while halving fertility.

We propose ...
... that the lower fertility ...
... of mothers can cause higher fertility ...
... in the F2 generation ...
... using a larger offspring body ...
... while halving fertility.

S1 [008] The females increase their individual offspring's fertility by reducing their own fertility.

The females increase their individual offspring's fertility ...
... by reducing their own fertility.

S1 [009] Moreover, we showed that with a scarcity of hosts, the mothers increased the number of their female offspring, and thus, they obtained more offspring in the F2 generation.

Moreover, ...
... we showed ...
... that with a scarcity ...
... of hosts, ...
... the mothers increased the number ...
... of their female offspring, ...
... and thus, ...
... they obtained more offspring ...
... in the F2 generation.

S1 [010] Additionally, other costs and benefits of the gregarious strategy in relation to superparasitism were tested and discussed.

Additionally, ...
... other costs ...
... and benefits ...
... of the gregarious strategy ...
... in relation ...
... to superparasitism were tested ...
... and discussed.

S2 [011] INTRODUCTION

S2 [012] Parasitoids provide a unique opportunity for studies of the evolution of reproductive behaviour1.

Parasitoids provide a unique opportunity ...
... for studies ...
... of the evolution ...
... of reproductive behaviour1.

S2 [013] In particular, gregarious parasitoids with more tolerant and/or less mobile larvae developing together in one host are suitable models2,3.

In particular, ...
... gregarious parasitoids ...
... with more tolerant ...
... and/or less mobile larvae developing together ...
... in one host are suitable models2,3.

S2 [014] Some combinations of the number and sex ratio of offspring developing in a single host are more advantageous than others4,5 and are favoured by natural selection to maximize individual fitness6.

Some combinations ...
... of the number ...
... and sex ratio ...
... of offspring developing ...
... in a single host are more advantageous ...
... than others4,5 ...
... and are favoured ...
... by natural selection ...
... to maximize individual fitness6.

S2 [015] After finding a host, the female parasitoid decides not only on the sex (haplodiploid sex determination7) and the number of offspring deposited into a single host but also, in many cases of parasitoids, on their ultimate body size and fertility8.

After finding a host, ...
... the female parasitoid decides not ...
... only on the sex ...
... (haplodiploid sex determination7) ...
... and the number ...
... of offspring deposited ...
... into a single host ...
... but also, ...
... in many cases ...
... of parasitoids, ...
... on their ultimate body size ...
... and fertility8.

S2 [016] Because parasitoids larval development is dependent strictly on the nutrients contained in one host9, the amount of food obtained during larval development positively correlates with their body size10,11,12 and their body size determines their fertility11,13.

Because parasitoids larval development is dependent strictly ...
... on the nutrients contained ...

... in one host9, ...
... the amount ...
... of food obtained ...
... during larval development positively correlates ...
... with their body size10,11,12 ...
... and their body size determines their fertility11,13.

S2 [017] Under optimal conditions, such as a sufficient number of hosts and a sufficient number of eggs a female has available14, she can choose the optimal clutch size per single host without a trade-off between the clutch size and the offspring body size (Samková et al. 2019a).

Under optimal conditions, ...
... such as a sufficient number ...
... of hosts ...
... and a sufficient number ...
... of eggs a female has available14, ...
... she can choose the optimal clutch size ...
... per single host ...
... without a trade-off ...
... between the clutch size ...
... and the offspring body size ...
... (Samková et al. 2019a).

S2 [018] Even distribution of offspring among a sufficient number of hosts ensures a large offspring body size and their subsequent high fertility8, 15.

Even distribution ...
... of offspring ...
... among a sufficient number ...
... of hosts ensures a large offspring body size ...
... and their subsequent high fertility8, ...
... 15.

S2 [019] With a scarcity of hosts, the parasitoids female faces a trade-off between the clutch size and the body size of the offspring, and she chooses a reproductive strategy of smaller offspring15.

With a scarcity ...
... of hosts, ...
... the parasitoids female faces a trade-off ...
... between the clutch size ...
... and the body size ...
... of the offspring, ...
... and she chooses a reproductive strategy ...
... of smaller offspring15.

S2 [020] In the natural environment, the parasitoids female faces intraspecific and interspecific competition for hosts16,9,17.

In the natural environment, ...
... the parasitoids female faces intraspecific ...
... and interspecific competition ...
... for hosts16,9,17.

End of Sample Audit

This is a truncated Manuscript Microscope Sample Audit.

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