Title ?

Asexual reproduction is considered to be advantageous at the individual level, as it does not involve the cost of mating encountered in sexual reproduction. Despite this apparent benefit, asexuality is generally rare. Some insect groups present high proportions of asexual species. For instance in the hymenoptera superfamily Chalcidoidea many asexual species can be found.

In this meta-analysis, we investigate various ecological traits associated with asexual reproduction. Ecological traits were gathered both manually from the scientific literature, and automatically from an exhaustive online database. Reproductive mode was inferred using a previously developed list, based on scientific literature. A pairwise analysis between asexual and sexual sister species revealed no significant association between reproduction mode and body size although it has often been pointed out that asexuality often occurs in small species. We also found asexual species to have more host species than their sexual relatives, indicating that they tend to be more generalist than their sexual counterparts. Finally, we found that asexuals can occupy more extreme latitudes than sexuals, which to our knowledge, has not been reported previously. Highlight that we are the first to test several hypotheses on this large scale (you can also say in the beginning that the hypotheses have so far only been tested in small taxonomic groups, e.g. one sex vs one asex species or only within a genus).

Also include the first results/findings/semi-speculations about the arrow of causality.

Feel free to copy sentences from the manuscript I previously sent you.