Supporting Information

In the full-sibling feral-larvae trials, and in the the trial using the genetically homogeneous laboratory strain, we reared larvae on artificial diet after the main experiment was over, to keep track of which individuals became infected with the virus. Note that infected larvae are easily identifiable because their integument becomes extremely fragile, leading to the release of viral particles (Dwyer, Elkinton, & Buonaccorsi 1997). For any dead larvae that could not be diagnosed visually, we inspected smears under a light microscope at 400× for the presence of occlusion bodies. To see how the area of virus disc consumed a□ected infection risk, we analyzed the data using a mixed-e□ects logit model, and again used AIC analysis to choose between di□erent models. As Table shows, the best model for feral larvae included only e□

Table S1: AIC analysis of infection rate data.

	Feral Larvae		Laboratory Larvae	
Model	Δ AIC	AIC wt.	Δ AIC	AIC wt.
Family E□ect	0	68.4	13.5	0.1
Area E□ect	1.8	27.8	0	81.7
Family by Area	5.8	3.8	3.0	18.2