Supplemental Figures



Supplemental Figure 1: ZIKV infection prevalence in mosquito samples collected at 4 dpf. Infection prevalence was measured by combining the number of PFU-positive mosquito samples via plaque assay (blue) and vRNA-positive samples via qPCR (yellow). Overall infection prevalence was 81% for COL.*w*Mel and 93% for COL.tet. Overall infection prevalence was calculated by adding PFU-positive and vRNA positive samples and dividing by the total number of mosquitoes.



Supplemental Figure 2: Gene Ontology analysis of COL.wMel transcripts post

blood-feeding. GO terms associated with the differentially expressed transcripts in COL.*w*Mel midguts at 7dpf (**A**) and carcasses at 4 and 7dpf (**B**,**C**). The top 10 GO terms from each category (Biological Process, Cellular Component, Molecular Function), determined by topGO, were run in the GO Figure! pipeline to combine semantically similar terms and reduce redundancy. Terms are ranked by lowest log10(p-value). The size of each graphical point corresponds to the number of topGO terms associated with the listed summarizing term.



5. oxygen-dependent protoporphyrinogen..
6. tubulin N-acetyltransferase activit...

Supplemental Figure 3: Gene Ontology analysis of COL.wMel transcripts post

blood-feeding on ZIKV-infected mice. GO terms associated with the differentially expressed transcripts in COL.*w*Mel midguts at 7dpf (**A**) and carcasses at 4 and 7dpf (**B**,**C**) on a ZIKV-infected bloodmeal. The top 10 GO terms from each category (Biological Process, Cellular Component, Molecular Function), determined by topGO, were run in the GO Figure! pipeline to combine semantically similar terms and reduce redundancy. Terms are ranked by lowest log10(p-value). The size of each graphical point corresponds to the number of topGO terms associated with the listed summarizing term.



Supplemental Figure 4: iSNVs occur across the ZIKV genome at similar levels. (A). iSNVs \geq 1% are plotted along the PRVABC59 genome and colored by mutation type: nonsynonymous (orange), synonymous (blue), stop gained (green), and stop lost (grey). (B). Number of iSNVs per sample are plotted across groups and time points. (C). The per-sample divergence (total allele frequency) is plotted as in B. All groups in B and C underwent 10,000 Bayesian bootstrap replicates, from which mean values and standard deviations were calculated and plotted.



Supplemental Figure 5: iSNV frequency-distribution spectra. The proportion of variants per mutation type was calculated for nonsynonymous (orange) and synonymous (blue) mutation types. For each group and mutation type, the number of mutations that fell within a within-host iSNV frequency bin was divided by the total number of mutations (\leq 50% allele frequency). The grey dots and connecting lines denote the neutral expectation proportion for each frequency bin, assuming neutral selection and constant population size, modeled as following an inverse distribution.



Supplemental Figure 6: Gene-wise nucleotide diversity. Per-gene nucleotide diversity is quantified for nonsynonymous (π N; orange) and synonymous (π S; blue) sites across all ZIKV plaque-positive tissues collected from COL.*w*Mel and COL.tet mosquitoes. All groups underwent 10,000 Bayesian bootstrap replicates, from which mean values and standard deviations were calculated and plotted.



Supplemental Figure 7: iSNV 5155 persists at intermediate levels in all groups. The allele frequency of iSNV 5155 is plotted over time in all experimental groups. Samples were colored by allele frequencies: <5% (red), 5–95% (black), >95% (blue). If iSNV 5155 was not detected in a sample, it was assigned the allele frequency 0.