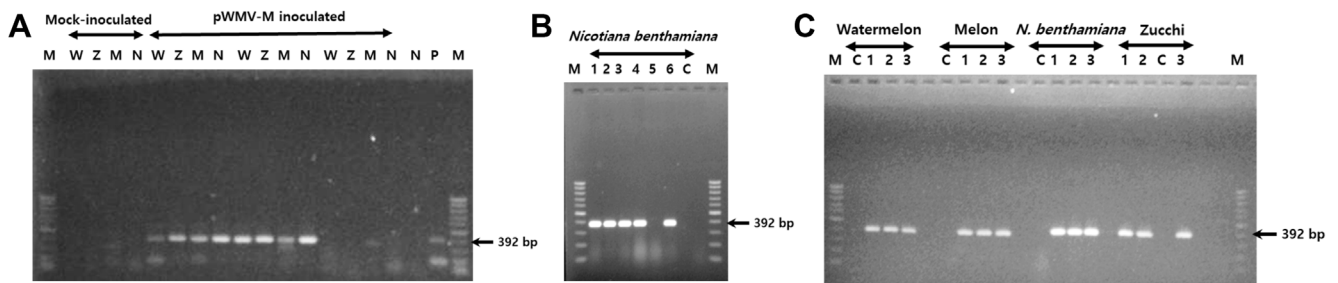


**Supplementary Fig. 1.** (A) Melon plant showing mosaic and vein banding symptoms. (B) Filamentous particles from infected melon leaves. (C) Detection by reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction of watermelon mosaic virus (WMV) in melon crops collected in Iksan, Korea in 2015. Lane 1-7, melon samples; N, negative; P, positive control; M, 100 bp plus ladder.



**Supplementary Fig. 2.** (A) Detection by reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) of watermelon mosaic virus (WMV) in cucurbits and *Nicotiana benthamiana* plants inoculated with the pWMV-M infectious clone. W, watermelon; Z, zucchini; M, melon; N, *N. benthamiana*; N, negative; P, positive control; M, 100 bp ladder. (B) Detection by RT-PCR of WMV in *N. benthamiana* inoculated with the pWMV-M infectious clone. C, mock (empty binary vector)-inoculated; lanes 1-6, pWMV-M inoculated; M, 100 bp ladder. (C) Detection by RT-PCR of WMV in cucurbit and tobacco plants inoculated mechanically with the pWMV-M infected plants. C, mock (empty binary vector)-inoculated; lanes 1-3, pWMV-M inoculated; M, 100 bp ladder.