Figure S2 – Proportion of simulations where peak infectivity range (E; equation 4) was greater than 0.9 (black), less than 0.1 (white) or between these values (grey), for density-dependent transmission (DD). Plots (a-b) and (c-d) show results for deterministic and stochastic simulations, respectively. Plots (a, c) and (b, d) show results for gradual (SYM) and sudden (ASYM) changes in host phenotype, respectively. The parameter ψ controls the type and strength of epistasis between infectivity alleles, ranging from strong positive ($\psi \ll 1$), through weak positive ($\psi < 1$), none ($\psi = 1$) and finally, negative ($\psi > 1$) epistasis. These results are broadly similar to those presented in the main text for frequency-dependent transmission (figures 3 and 4).