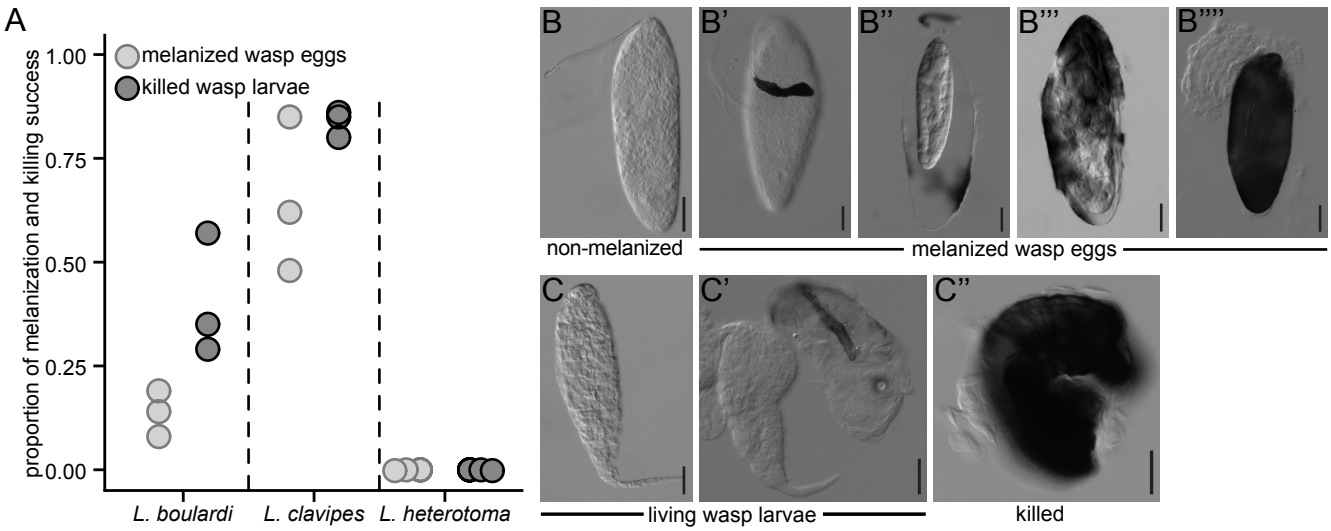

S1 Fig. Melanization and killing of wasp eggs and larvae. (A) Proportion of *Drosophila* larvae with melanized (27-29 h after infection) or killed (48-50 h after infection) *L. boulardi*, *L. clavipes*, and *L. heterotoma* eggs or larvae. Three independent experiments of at least 50 infected *Me/w* heterozygous *Drosophila* larvae are shown. (B-B'''') Representative images of non-melanized (B) and (B'-B'''') melanized wasp eggs. The melanization pattern of *L. boulardi* and *L. clavipes* eggs was different. *L. boulardi* eggs were melanized up to 50% of the length of the wasp egg (B-B''), whereas *L. clavipes* eggs were melanized to between 75-100 % of the length (B'''-B''''). *L. heterotoma* eggs were never melanized nor encapsulated (B). Representative images of (C-C') living and (C'') killed wasp larvae. (C') *L. boulardi* larvae evaded the melanized capsule, (C'') but some of the wasp larvae were subsequently killed by the immune system. (C) *L. clavipes* eggs were readily melanized and encapsulated and killed wasp larvae were rarely observed. *L. heterotoma* larvae were rarely killed and living wasp larvae were present in the hemocoel. Scale bars 50 μm.