

S2 Text. Criteria used to assign confidence levels to reservoir identities.

None: Reservoir is implicated, but no diagnostic evidence was available.

Low: Only evidence of natural infection (antibodies, PCR, culture, microscopy) in populations connected to target.

Medium: Direct observation of natural infection in host (visual, PCR, culture or microscopy), plus one additional piece of evidence for **High**.

High: Medium criteria plus empirical evidence that logically supports both that

- A) this population or community is the source of most infections of target hosts, and
- B) the parasite would be driven extinct with the loss of this population or community.

The evidence for this could come from a wide range of studies, including:

- Experimental infection (i.e. confirmation of susceptibility)
- Confirmed infectiousness in experimental or natural setting
- Changes in reservoir abundance precede and are mimicked by changes in disease incidence (e.g. risk factor analysis)
- Direct measurement of (A), e.g. blood meal analysis of collected vectors, other epidemiological studies of outbreaks
- Elimination of all other possible reservoirs through above studies