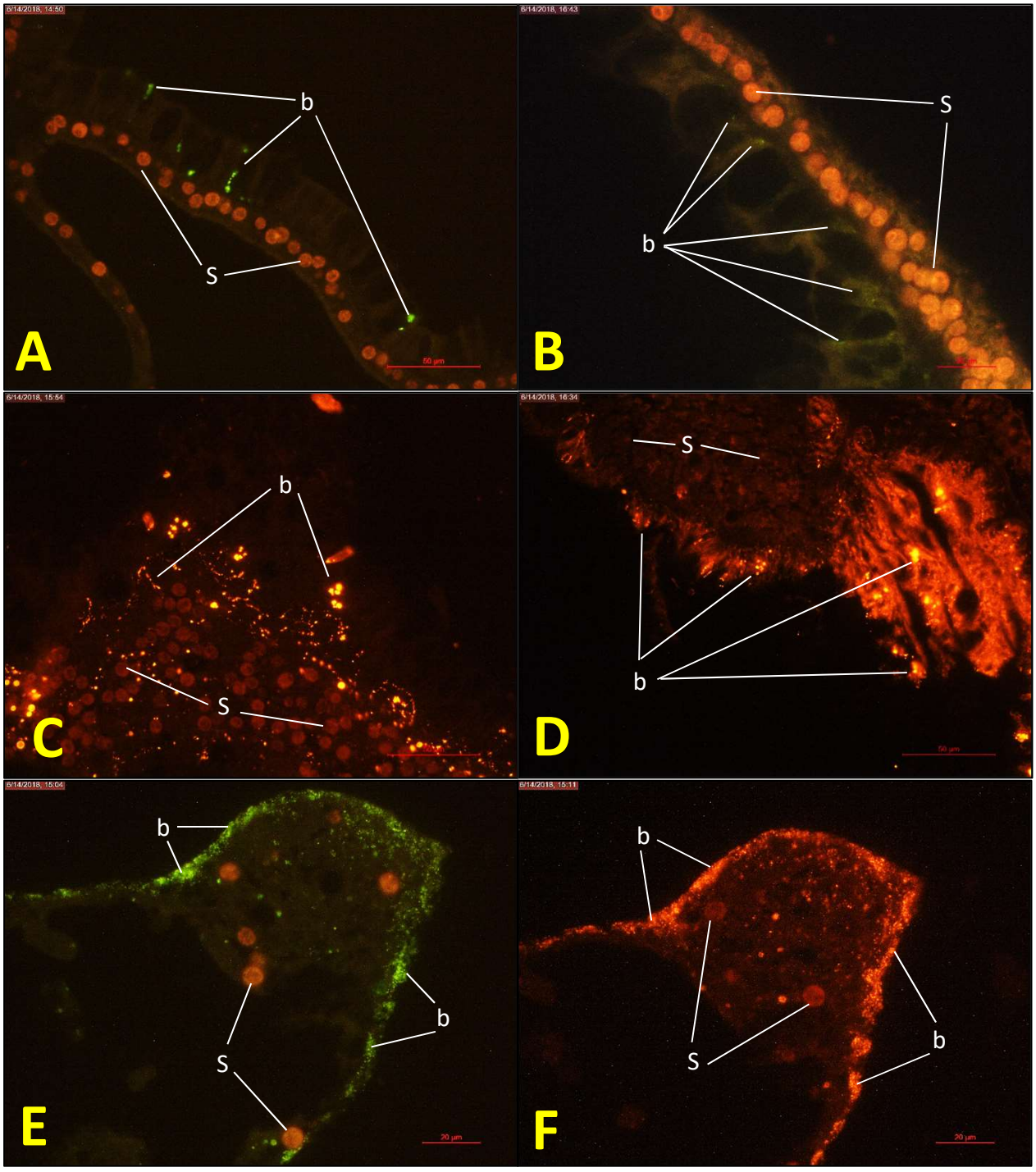
Supplemental Figure 3: FISH for suspect bacteria using eubacterial probes (A–D) revealing A) small coccoid bacteria (b) labeled with EUB338-I probe in coenenchyme surface body wall epidermis from 2016 WBD-affected *A. cervicornis* inoculant sample (16-177-2-2-1), red autofluorescing *Symbiodinium* (S) in gastrodermis, scale bar = 50 µm; b) more abundant minute coccoid bacteria (b) labeled with EUB338-I probe in coenenchyme surface body wall epidermis of 2017 RTL-affected *A. cervicornis* inoculant sample (17-054-4-2-1), note more abundant and hypertrophied mucocytes, *Symbiodinium* (S) seen by their red autofluorescence, scale bar = 20 µm; C) fewer bacteria (b) in epidermis, some in gastrodermis from same sample as A, 2016 *A. cervicornis* WBD-affected inoculant labeled using EUB338-II probe for Planctomycetales bacteria, red autofluorescing *Symbiodinium* (S), scale bar = 50 µm; C) more abundant bacteria in epidermis of same 2017 *A. cervicornis* inoculant sample surface body wall labeled by EUB338-II probe, paler *Symbiodinium* (S) and few bacteria in gastrodermis, scale bar = 50 µm; E) minute coccoid bacteria (b) with EUB338-I probe primarily on surface of degraded cells along tissue-loss margin in 2016 WBD-affected *A. cervicornis* inoculant sample (16-177-2-2-1), *Symbiodinium* (S) seen by their red autofluorescence, scale bar = 20 µm; b) more coccoid bacteria (F) in the same locations on a serial section from the same paraffin block shown using EUB338-II probe for Planctomycetales bacteria, red autofluorescing *Symbiodinium* (S), scale bar = 20 µm.


A
b
S
B
S
b
C
b
S
D
S
b
E
b
b
S
F
b
S
b