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.