

Table S1. *Yellow fever virus in arthropods*

Region	Potential arthropod vectors of Yellow Fever Virus	Isolation	Laboratory host*	Reference(s)**
Africa	<i>Aedes (Stegomyia) aegypti aegypti</i> (domestic)	Yes	Yes	[1, 2]***
	<i>Aedes (Stegomyia) aegypti formosus</i> (sylvatic)	Yes	Yes	[1, 2]***
	<i>Aedes (Stegomyia) albopictus</i>	-	Yes	[3, 4]
	<i>Aedes (Stegomyia) africanus</i>	Yes	Yes	[5, 6]
	<i>Aedes (Stegomyia) neoafricanus</i>	Yes	-	[7, 8]
	<i>Aedes (Stegomyia) opok</i>	Yes	-	[7, 9-12]
	<i>Aedes (Stegomyia) metallicus</i>	Yes	Yes	[13, 14]
	<i>Aedes (Fredwarsius) vittatus</i>	Yes	Yes	[5, 13]
	<i>Aedes (Stegomyia) luteocephalus</i>	Yes	Yes	[7, 8, 15]
	<i>Aedes (Stegomyia) simpsoni</i> complex (<i>Ae. simpsoni</i> , <i>Ae. lillii</i> , <i>Ae. bromeliae</i>)	Yes	Yes	[5, 16]
	<i>Aedes (Diceromyia) furcifer-taylori</i> group (<i>Ae. furcifer</i> , <i>Ae. taylori</i>)	Yes	Yes	[8, 14]
	<i>Aedes (Aedimorphus) dalzieli</i>	Yes	-	[17]
	<i>Aedes (Aedimorphus) centropunctatus</i>	Yes	-	[17]
	<i>Aedes (Aedimorphus) mcintoshii</i>	Yes	-	[17]
	<i>Anopheles (Cellia) funestus</i>	Yes	-	[17]
	<i>Aedes (Aedimorphus) stokesi</i> (=apicoannulatus)	-	Yes	[15, 18]
	<i>Aedes (Aedimorphus) dentatus</i>	Yes	-	[19]
	<i>Aedes (Aedimorphus) keniensis</i>	Yes	-	[20]
	<i>Aedes (Aedimorphus) gr tarsalis</i>	Yes	-	[21]
	<i>Eretmapodites</i> spp.	Yes	Yes	[8, 15]
	<i>Coquillettidia fuscopennata</i>	Yes	-	[22]
	<i>Mansonia</i> spp.	-	Yes	[23]
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	-	Yes	[24]
<i>Phlebotomine</i> spp.	Yes	Yes	[13, 25]	
<i>Amblyomma variegatum</i>	Yes	Yes	[26, 27]	

<i>Americas</i>	<i>Aedes (Stegomyia) aegypti aegypti</i> (domestic)	Yes	Yes	[1, 2]***
	<i>Aedes (Stegomyia) albopictus</i>	Yes	Yes	[4, 28]
	<i>Haemagogus janthinomys</i>	Yes	-	[29]
	<i>Haemagogus leucocelaenus</i>	Yes	Yes	[30, 31]
	<i>Haemagogus spegazzinii</i>	Yes	Yes	[32, 33]
	<i>Haemagogus albomaculatus</i>	Yes	-	[34]
	<i>Haemagogus capricornii</i>	Yes	Yes	[30, 35]
	<i>Haemagogus mesodentatus</i>	Yes	-	[36]
	<i>Haemagogus equinus</i>	Yes	Yes	[33, 36, 37]
	<i>Haemagogus lucifer</i>	Yes	-	[37]
	<i>Haemagogus splendens</i>	-	Yes	[38]
	<i>Sabethes chloropterus</i>	Yes	-	[36, 37]
	<i>Sabethes albiprivus</i>	Yes	Yes	[3, 39]
	<i>Sabethes glaucodaemon</i>	Yes	-	[40]
	<i>Sabethes soperi</i>	Yes	-	[34]
	<i>Sabethes cyaneus</i>	Yes	-	[34]
	<i>Aedes (Ochlerotatus) serratus</i>	Yes	-	[39]
	<i>Aedes (taeniorhynchus) taeniorhynchus</i>	-	Yes	[41]
	<i>Aedes (Ochlerotatus) fulvus</i>	Yes	-	[34]
	<i>Aedes (Ochlerotatus) scapularis</i>	Yes	Yes	[39, 41]
	<i>Aedes (Ochlerotatus) fluviatilis</i>	-	Yes	[42]
	<i>Aedes (Ochlerotatus) condolensis</i>	Yes	-	[39]
	<i>Anopheles</i> spp.	Yes	-	[37]
	<i>Psorophora</i> spp.	Yes	Yes	[39, 42]
	<i>Mansonia (Mansonia) titillans</i>	Yes	-	[39]
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	Yes	Yes	[39, 43]
	<i>Wyeomyia</i> spp.	Yes	-	[39]
<i>Trichoprosopon frontosus</i>	-	Yes	[44]	
<i>Uranotaenia</i> spp.	Yes	-	[39]	

*Arthropod species are reported as lab hosts if they were shown to transmit the virus under experimental conditions. Reported susceptible and non-susceptible species are not specified here.

**References are not comprehensive, when more one than references where available, the earliest one is given.

***The distinction between *Aedes aegypti aegypti* and *Aedes aegypti formosus* is comprehensively described by Brown and colleagues. Reports of isolation/experimental transmission with *Aedes aegypti* species, as reviewed by Germain and colleagues and in Strode 1951, do not specify the subspecies. However, it is commonly accepted that both subspecies are YFV vectors in nature.

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