



Supplementary Material 1: Schematic illustrating the experimental protocol. Individual “target” (wild-type) males are placed into a vial with a brown-eyed competitor male and a virgin IV females. The identity of the male that was successful at mating with the female was recorded. The female was removed, and the trial repeated two days later with another virgin female. Target males that were twice successful at copulation were identified as “stud” males while target males that were twice unsuccessful at copulation were identified as “dud” males (*sensu* Rundle *et al.* 2007). Males from both groups were mated with virgin IV females, and the offspring from these unions were collected as eggs and placed into vials at standardized densities. Into half of the “stud-sired” and half of the “dud-sired vials we introduced the bacterial pathogen *P. aeruginosa*, while the other “control” half of the vials were not inoculated (symbolized by the red X and the green check-mark, respectively). Survivorship of offspring was measured 14 days later in 30 of the 40 vials in each treatment and at the same time, we collected adult male and female flies from those same vials. We measured bacterial load of both males and females collected from the remaining 10 of the 40 vials in each treatment.