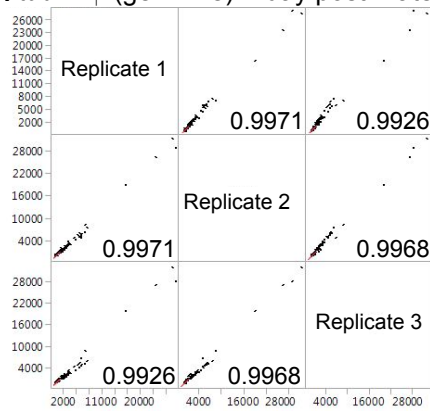
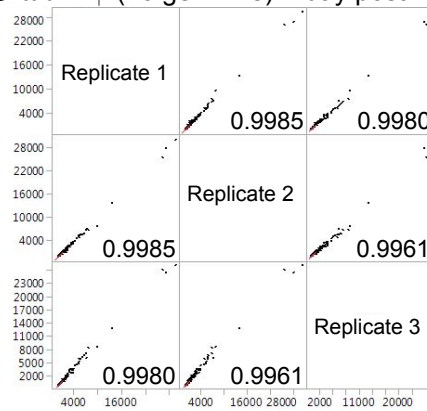
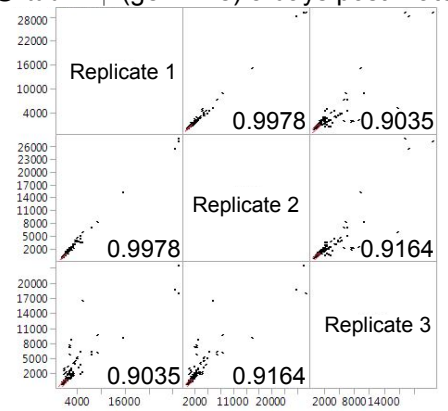
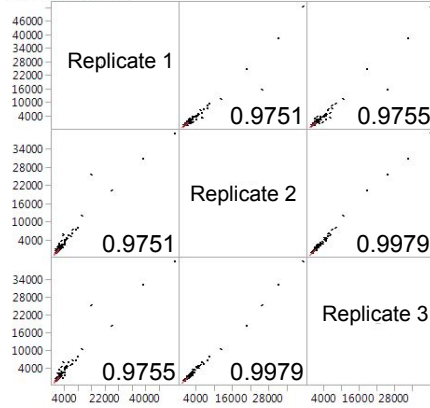
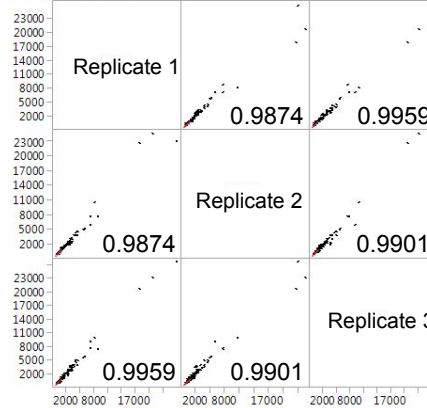
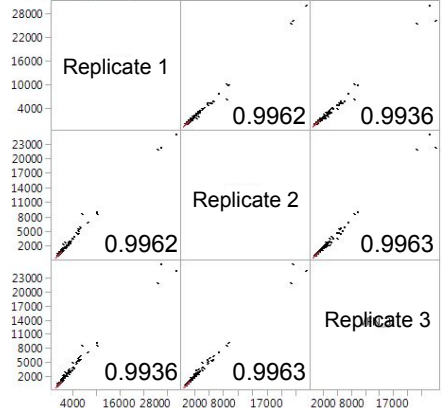
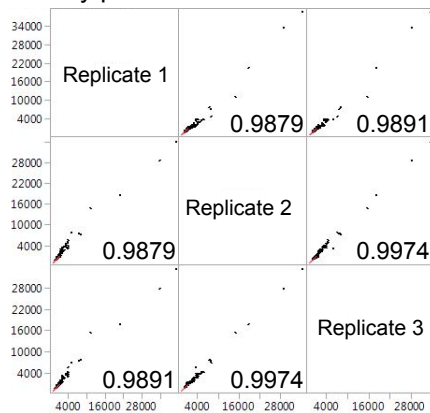
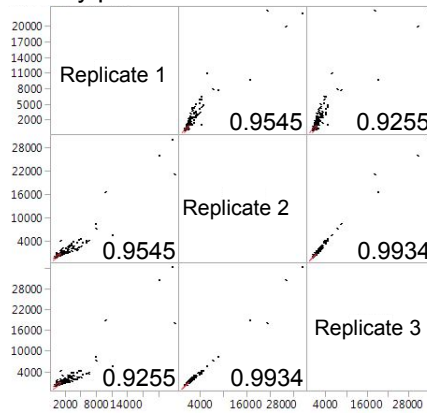
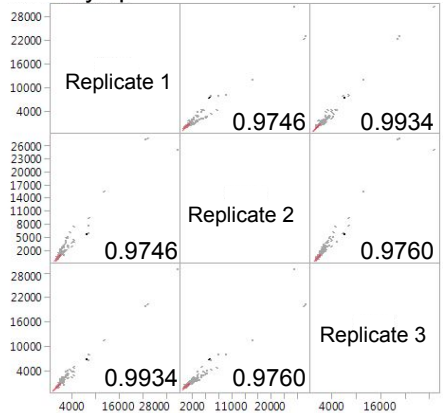
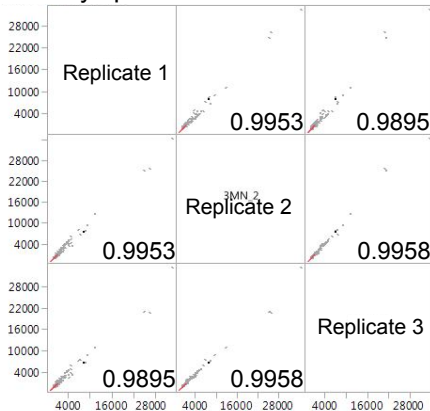
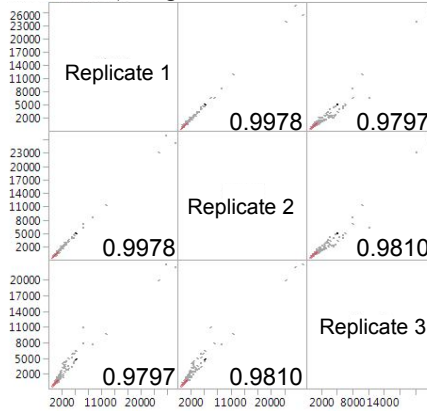


A *tud/+* ♀ (germline) 1-day post-mated**B** *tud/+* ♀ (no germline) 1-day post-mated**C** *tud/+* ♀ (germline) 3-days post-mated**D** *tud/+* ♀ (no germline) 3-days post-mated**E** *tud/+* ♀ (germline) virgin**F** *tud/+* ♀ (no germline) virgin**G** Berlin ♀ mated to *tud/+* (germline) 1-day post-mated**H** Berlin ♀ mated to *tud/+* (no germline) 1-day post-mated**I** Berlin ♀ mated to *tud/+* (germline) 3-days post-mated**J** Berlin ♀ mated to *tud/+* (no germline) 3-days post-mated**K** Berlin ♀ virgin**Figure S3: Correlation across replicates for each condition**

Scatterplot matrices of the cross correlation analysis are shown, with the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient (r) between any two replicates indicated in the box. Replicate number is indicated. Females that were assayed are either *tud/+* (with or without a germline) mated to Berlin males or Berlin females mated to males that are *tud/+* (with or without a germline). Virgin females are either Berlin or *tud/+* (with or without a germline).