Table S1. RNA detection, virus isolation and serological evidence of bat-associated influenza viruses

Virus subtype	Bat species	Country	Year of sampling	Type of detection	Positive	Sample type	Reference
H17N10	*Sturnira parvidens*[a]	Guatemala	2009–2010	RNA	3/316	Rectal swab	Hernández-Canchola and León-Paniagua et al. (2017); Tong et al. (2012); Velazco and Patterson et al. (2013)
H18N11	*Artibeus lituratus*	Brazil	2012	RNA	2/129	Intestine	Campos et al. (2019)
		Peru	2010	Antibody	3/3	Serum	Tong et al. (2013)
	Artibeus obscurus	Peru	2010	Antibody	9/10	Serum	
	Artibeus planirostris	Peru	2010	RNA	1/15	Rectal swab	
				Antibody	13/15	Serum	
	Carollia brevicauda	Peru	2010	Antibody	1/2	Serum	
	Carollia perspicillata	Peru	2010	Antibody	11/29	Serum	
	Desmodus rotundus	Peru	2010	Antibody	7/18	Serum	
	Molossus molossus	Peru	2010	Antibody	3/10	Serum	
	Myotis sp.	Peru	2010	Antibody	1/6	Serum	
	Phyllostomus discolor	Peru	2010	Antibody	2/2	Serum	
	Phyllostomus hastatus	Peru	2010	Antibody	2/2	Serum	
	Platyrrhinus recifinus	Peru	2010	Antibody	1/1	Serum	
	Rhinophylla pumilio	Peru	2010	Antibody	1/2	Serum	
	Vampyressa bidens	Peru	2010	Antibody	1/2	Serum	
H18N12	*Noctilio albiventris*	Colombia	2023	RNA	1/26 pools (159)	Rectal swab	Echeverri-De la Hoz et al. (2025)
H9N2	*Eidolon helvum*[b]	Ghana	2009–2010	Antibody	30/100[d]	Serum	Freidl et al. (2015)
	Rousettus aegyptiacus	Egypt	2016–2017	Virus isolation[c]	1 isolate[e]	Rectal and oral swab	Kandeil et al. (2019)
				RNA	105/473		
				Antibody	2/87[e]	Serum	
	Rousettus aegyptiacus	South Africa	2017–2018	RNA	1/860	Feces and oral swab	Rademan et al. (2023)

[a]Taxonomic note: The Guatemalan bat in which the virus was detected was originally reported as *Sturnira lilium* (Tong et al., 2012). Following the taxonomic revision of the *S. lilium* species complex, populations from Mexico and Central America, including Guatemala, are now recognized as *S. parvidens* (Velazco and Patterson et al., 2013). The species is therefore shown as *S. parvidens*.

[b]Isolation in embryonated chicken eggs was attempted for the three RT-PCR-positive specimens with the strongest band intensity, not for all 105 positive specimens.

[c]Bat-associated H9N2 only.

[d]Reactivity was demonstrated against H9 haemagglutinin antigens only; the neuraminidase subtype was not determined.

[e]Seroprevalence was 2/87 at the time of virus detection and approximately 97% in 37 sera collected from the same roost two months later.

Reference

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