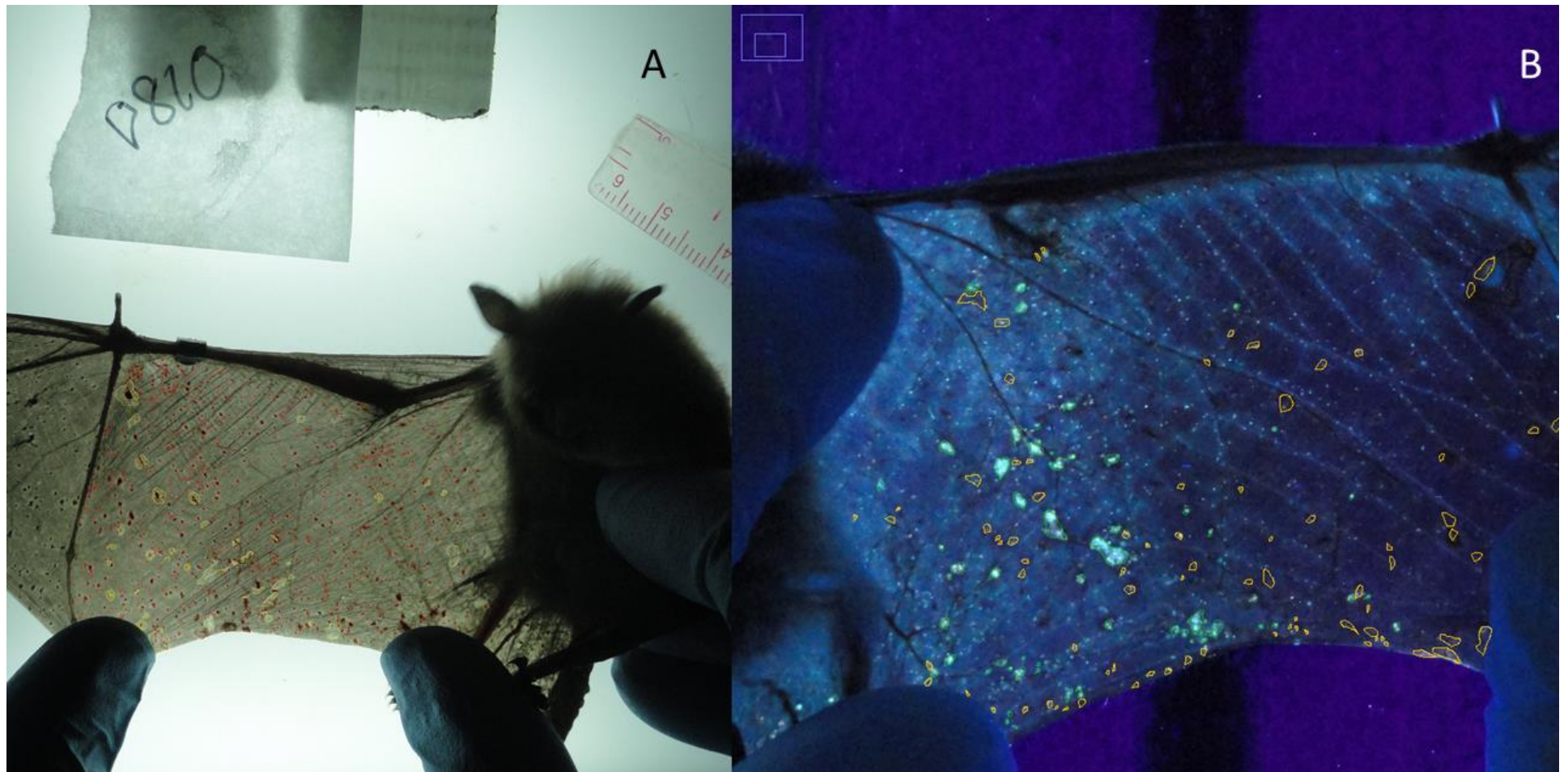
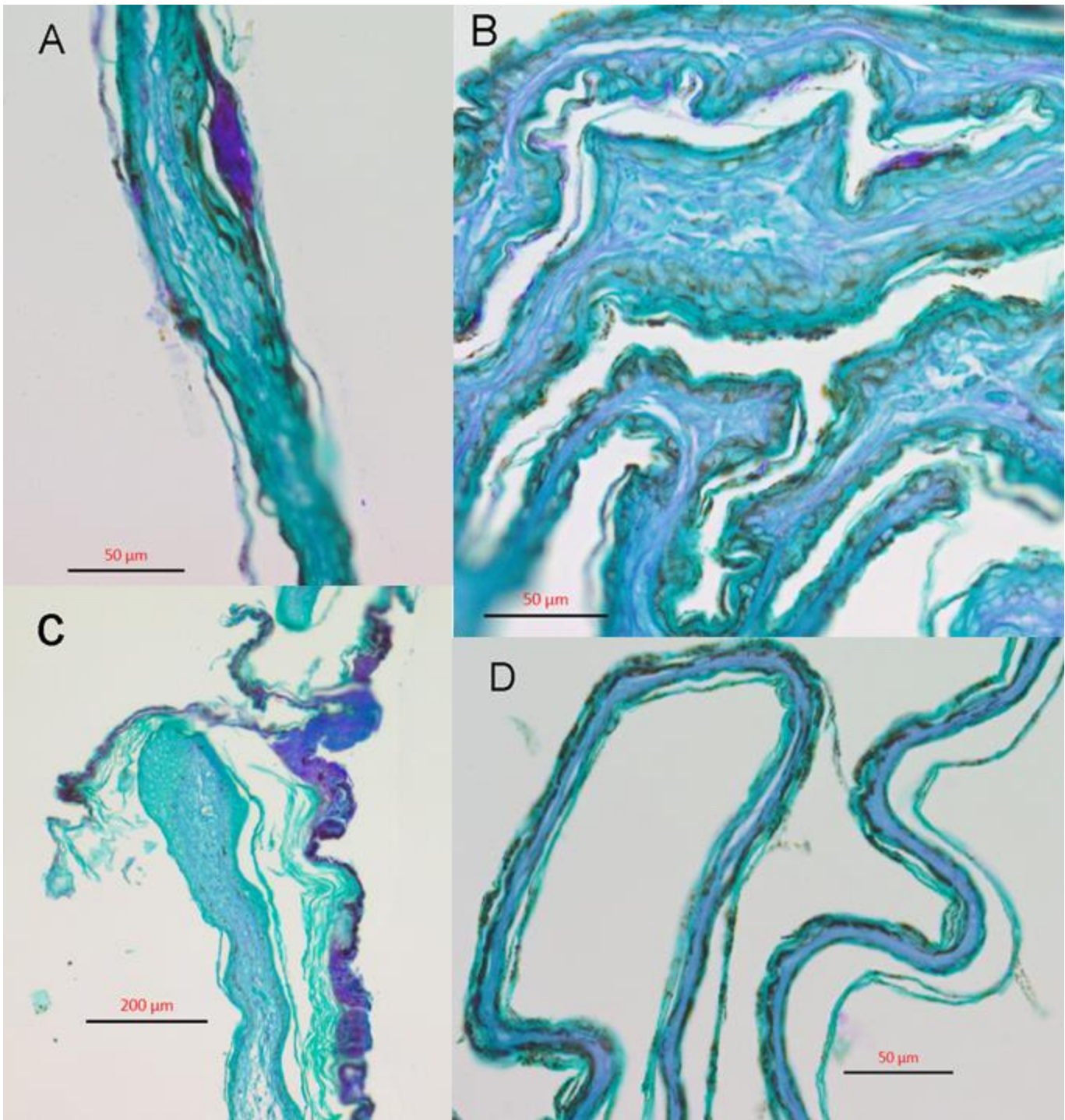


**Table S1.** Principle component analysis of fatty acids (FA) taken from the skin surface of recovering little brown bats. The first principal component represents FA saturation, while the second reflects carbon chain length.

<i>Fatty Acid Type</i>	<i>PC1 (Saturation )</i>	<i>PC2 (Chain Length)</i>	<i>Proportion at capture</i>	<i>Proportion at day 40</i>	<i>Change</i>
Palmitic acid (16:0)	0.200	-0.607	0.159	0.157	-0.002
Stearic acid (18:0)	0.375	-0.285	0.218	0.290	0.072
Oleic acid (18:1)	-0.390	-0.094	0.214	0.113	-0.101
Linoleic acid (18:2)	-0.413	0.051	0.219	0.120	-0.100
$\alpha$ -linoleic acid (18:3)	-0.372	0.1685	0.037	0.013	-0.023
Arachidic acid (20:0)	0.341	0.254	0.020	0.030	0.010
Gondoic acid (20:1)	0.021	0.561	0.015	0.020	0.005
Heneicosylic acid (21:0)	0.345	0.258	0.028	0.126	0.099
Lignoceric acid (24:0)	0.348	0.253	0.055	0.097	0.042
<b>Proportion of total variance explained</b>	0.618	0.206	-	-	-



**Figure S1.** An example of white discoloration (highlighted in yellow), black spots (highlighted in red), teal fluorescence (highlighted in green), and orange fluorescence (highlighted in orange). Lesion counts and estimated area of wing damage were calculated from these selections.



**Figure S2.** Examples of histopathological sections taken from bats during healing. At days 5 – 7, fungal elements (magenta portions on skin surface) are present throughout the sections, along with clusters of hyphae and inflammatory crusts (A). After two weeks of healing, fungal elements are less prevalent and skin structure resembles that of normal tissue (B). At this time, holes caused by fungal action begin to grow shut, as epithelial cells proliferate at the wound margins and surface crusts slough from the wing surface (C). By day 40 of this study, wing tissue is indistinguishable from that of uninfected bats and fungal elements are not observed (D).