



<sup>11</sup> Supplemental Figure S1: Our conclusions of wingbeat frequency modulation are robust to our choice of phase <sup>12</sup> threshold. We used a threshold approach to calculating wingbeat frequency from  $\psi$ . Regardless of the threshold,

<sup>13</sup> we found that the 95% quantile width is greatest for the four wingstrokes immediately following the perturbation,

 $_{14}$  followed by the subsequent four wingstrokes. The four wingstrokes pre-perturbation have consistently the smallest

 $_{15}$  95% quantile width.



<sup>16</sup> Supplemental Figure S2: a-h) Wing angle ( $\phi$ ), instantaneous phase ( $\psi$ ) and wingbeat frequency (wbf) for the first trial for each of the eight method used in this manuacint

## 17 trial for each of the eight moths used in this manuscript.

## <sup>18</sup> Supplemental Movie Captions

<sup>19</sup> Supplemental Movie S1: Rear view movie of a representative perturbation. Video is recorded at 2000 fps and slowed
<sup>20</sup> 20x.

21

22

Supplemental Movie S2: Top-down movie of a representative perturbation. Video has been background subtracted
and points labeled via DeepLabCut superimposed.

25 26

<sup>27</sup> Supplemental Movie S3: Video overview of the instantaneous phase method for determining changes in driving
<sup>28</sup> frequency.