**Figure S1.** Sarcomeric organization of the indirect flight muscles from adult fliH flies raised at 25°C. Confocal micrograph showing sarcomere organization stained for actin (Phalloidin-TRITC) and Mhc-protein-GFP fusion construct localizing to thick filament (weeP26-GFP) (A-A’), thin filament (Tm2-GFP) (C-C’) and Z-discs (sls-GFP) (E-E’) in wild type background. (B-B’) Disarrayed fibres with irregular distribution of thick filaments. (D-D’) Extreme phenotype shows fibre breakdown. Arrows point to small globules or clumps of muscle. (F) Distortion in Z discs seen in freshly eclosed fly (arrowhead). (G) Complete dissolution of sarcomeric structures with random distribution of Z-disc proteins in older flies. (Scale bar, 5µm).
Figure S2. Assembly of the myofilaments in adult *fliH* flies raised at 18°. (A–C”) Confocal images which are comparable to the wild type (compare with representative pictures from wild type background in Figure S1). (Scale bar, 5µm).

Figure S3. Muscle hypercontraction in *fliH* starts at late puparium stages. (A–A””) Act88F-GFP line was used to track the timing of IFM degeneration when genetically brought in the *fliH* background at 25°. Rupturing of the IFM is visible in adult flies post eclosion. Arrows point to DLMs, which are still intact at pupal stage, whereas arrow heads indicate site of muscle rupture in adult thorax. (B and C) Temperature shift assay to track exact pupal developmental stage in which IFM hypercontraction starts (details in supplementary materials and methods). (B) Temperature shift down experiment demonstrates that muscle degeneration in *fliH* mutant flies grown at 25°, starts after 75 hrs APF. (C) Temperature shift up assay supports the fact that degeneration of muscle fibre in *fliH* starts after 75 hrs APF. Asterisk denotes corrected development at 18° to match the development at 25° since pupal development is slow at 18°.
Figure S2. Assembly of the myofilaments in adult fliH flies raised at 18 °. (A-C”) Confocal images which are comparable to the wild type (compare with representative pictures from wild type background in Figure S1). (Scale bar, 5µm).

Figure S3. Muscle hypercontraction in fliH starts at late puparium stages. (A-A”) Act88F-GFP line was used to track the timing of IFM degeneration when genetically brought in the fliH background at 25 °. Rupturing of the IFM is visible in adult flies post eclosion. Arrows point to DLMs, which are still intact at pupal stage, whereas arrowheads indicate site of muscle rupture in adult thorax. (B and C) Temperature shift assay to track exact pupal developmental stage in which IFM hypercontraction starts (details in supplementary materials and methods). (B) Temperature shift down experiment demonstrates that muscle degeneration in fliH mutant flies grown at 25 °, starts after 75 hrs APF. (C) Temperature shift up assay supports the fact that degeneration of muscle fibre in fliH starts after 75 hrs APF. Asterisk denotes corrected development at 18 ° to match the development at 25 ° since pupal development is slow at 18 °.