

## Distribution and biogeography of *Bactrocera* and *Dacus* species (Diptera: Tephritidae) in Papua New Guinea

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### Abstract

Based on literature records and the results of an extensive trapping program, presence records for 194 species of *Bactrocera* and *Dacus* in the 19 provinces of Papua New Guinea (PNG) are presented. Of the 770 records, over 500 are new. Based on species accumulation curves, Central, Morobe, Madang, Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands, New Ireland and Bougainville provinces, plus the province pairs of East and West Sepik, East and West New Britain, and Southern Highlands and Enga, can be regarded as having been adequately sampled. The remaining provinces should still be regarded as being under-collected. On mainland PNG, Morobe and Central provinces have the richest faunas and highest levels of endemism, approximately 15% each. All other mainland provinces have very low levels of endemism and are essentially subsets of the faunas of Morobe and Central Province. Although also with very low levels of endemism, the Highlands provinces have a statistically distinct fauna, suggesting that a pool of the PNG species are able to utilise both lowland and highland habitats. The fruit fly fauna of the island provinces is distinct from the mainland fauna, with further separation between the islands of the Bismark Archipelago (New Britain and New Ireland) and Bougainville. The greatest diversity of flies in PNG are associated with major northern geological elements, i.e., the New Guinea orogen, New Guinea accreted terranes and the off-shore islands, rather than the primary southern geological element, the Australian creton.

**Key words** fruit flies, dacines.

### INTRODUCTION

The dacine fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae: Dacinae) fauna of Papua New Guinea (PNG) is extremely rich, with over 190 described species in the genera *Bactrocera* Macquart and *Dacus* Fabricius (Drew 1989; Drew & Romig 2001). As in neighbouring countries, fruit flies are considered major pests of agriculture (Waterhouse 1997), with 18 species having some level of pest status (Leblanc *et al.* 2001). Approximately 75% of species are endemic, with the remainder largely restricted to West Papua (formerly Irian Jaya), the Solomon Islands, Torres Strait and far north Queensland. It is probable that many more PNG species occur in West Papua, but the western half of the island of New Guinea has been very poorly surveyed for fruit flies (White & Evenhuis 1999).

The taxonomy of the Papua New Guinea fruit flies is considered relatively well known, due largely to the work of Drew (1989) and Drew & Romig (2001). However, the distribution of the species is less well known. In Drew's (1989) monograph there is a general paucity of locality data, with the majority of species known from only one or two localities. Fletcher (1998) supplemented this information with a collection of over 50 species from lowland forest in Madang Province, but this still left large parts of the country inadequately surveyed. Understanding the distribution of fruit flies in PNG is not only important in the context of economic entomology, but has wider implications for understanding faunal and floral biodiversity patterns within PNG (Heads 2001b,c, 2002a,b) and the region (Michaux 1994; Michaux & White 1999).

As part of a larger project (the PNG Fruit Fly Project [PNGFFP], see Acknowledgements), we undertook the first near nation-wide survey of PNG's fruit fly fauna to determine the distribution of the country's species. This paper presents the results of that survey, as well as a collation of previously published information.

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## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Distribution data

Distribution data were accumulated from previously published records (Drew 1989; Fletcher 1998; Drew & Romig 2001), plus extensive new collections made as part of the PNGFFP.

Fruit flies were collected from June 1998 to September 2001 using, in total, 167 pairs of cue-lure- and ME-baited modified Steiner traps (White & Elson-Harris 1992; Leblanc *et al.* 2001). Traps were hung, wherever possible, in fruit-fly host trees at approximately 1.8 m above the ground and were cleared of flies every 2–3 weeks. Samples were subsequently forwarded to Griffith University, Brisbane, where they were identified to species using the keys in Drew (1989). Drew confirmed all species. All provinces of PNG were sampled with the exception of Gulf and Oro (=Northern) provinces: distribution records for these provinces are based on the literature. Due to logistic constraints, some provinces were sampled extensively (e.g. Central, Morobe and East New Britain), while others were only poorly sampled (e.g. Western and Milne Bay) (Table 1). Not all traps ran the full length of project and some were in place for as few as 2–3 months. The survey covered four of the five broad agro-ecological zones recognised by the [PNG] National Agricultural Research Institute, viz. Dry-lowlands, Wet-lowlands [Mainland], Wet-lowlands [Islands], and Highlands (1200–2000 m asl). The Dry-lowlands are typified by savanna and open-woodland; the Wet-lowlands (both mainland and islands) are typified by closed tropical rainforests; while the Highlands consist

of subtropical/temperate grasslands in valleys surrounded by high-altitude rainforests. The fifth region, High-altitude Highlands, was not sampled because few agricultural plants occur above altitudes of 1800 m (NARI internal documentation) and sampling this region was considered of low priority to the PNGFFP. Given the absence of a specialist Highlands fruit-fly fauna (see Results), it appears unlikely that sampling in the High-altitude Highlands would have added many (if any) new provincial records.

### Presentation and analysis

Distributions are presented as presence in a province: abundance data are not presented because of unequal sampling effort. Provinces are the major internal political units of PNG (Fig. 1). Although not ideal to restrict distributions to political boundaries, logistic and access constraints made it impossible to sample in any transect type pattern that would subsequently allow the estimation of true biological distributions. Fortunately, PNG provincial boundaries commonly match biogeographical boundaries, such as the islands (Manus, New Ireland, Bougainville, East and West New Britain), highlands (Eastern, Western and Southern Highlands, Enga, Chimbu) and lowland mainland (remainder), allowing some broad biogeographical inferences to be drawn. In three cases we combined neighbouring provinces for biogeographical analysis so as to have one higher quality data set rather than two lesser quality sets. Our underlying assumption in combining the provinces was that each province pair (East New Britain and West New Britain [referred to hereafter as New Britain]; East

**Table 1** Number of dacine fruit fly species collected from provinces and major biogeographic regions of Papua New Guinea, plus the number of trapping sites per province serviced during the PNG Fruit Fly Project

Area	No. trap sites	No. species	Species endemic to the province (%)
<b>Province</b>			
Western Highlands	5	54	2 (3.7)
Eastern Highlands	6	45	1 (2.2)
Simbu	4	18	0
Southern Highlands	2	23	0
Enga	2	16	0
Central	49	91	15 (16.5)
Gulf	0	18	0
Western	7	26	3 (11.5)
Morobe	16	113	20 (17.7)
Madang	10	71	1 (1.4)
Milne Bay	8	21	2 (9.5)
Oro	0	23	1 (4.3)
East Sepik	4	55	1 (1.8)
West Sepik	5	53	3 (5.7)
East New Britain	24	49	7 (14.3)
West New Britain	5	25	0
New Ireland	7	30	2 (6.7)
Manus	4	11	0
Bougainville	9	28	14 (50.0)
<b>Agro-ecological zone</b>			
Highlands	19	65	4 (6.2)
Lowland Mainland	99	151	74 (49.0)
Islands	49	69	29 (42.0)

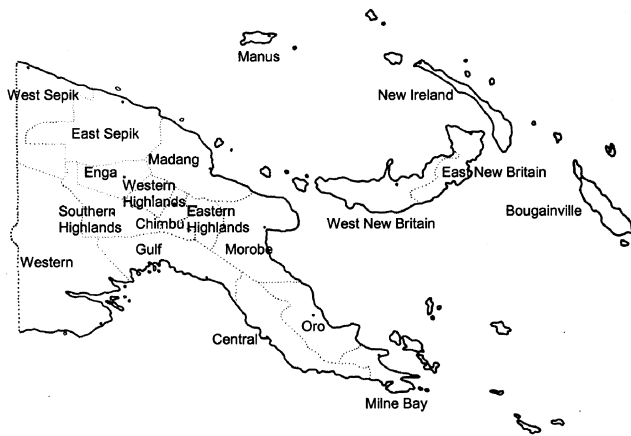


Fig. 1. Political map of Papua New Guinea showing provinces.

Sepik and West Sepik [Sepik]; and Southern Highlands and Enga [SthHigh/Enga]) belonged to the same biogeographical region and would have very similar faunas. Subsequent analysis (see Results) suggests that this assumption was probably valid.

To compare species distributions across provinces, we first generated species-accumulation curves (=collectors' curves) for each province/province-pair to determine how effective collecting had been. If the accumulation curves were beginning to flatten, as demonstrated by their fit to a logistic regression, we made the assumption that a high percentage of the local fauna had been trapped and we included the province in subsequent comparisons. If the accumulation curves showed no signs of flattening, we assumed that collections were incomplete and excluded the province, so that any further analysis was not unduly biased. Subsequent analysis included: determining the number of species endemic to a single province; determining the number of species shared between provinces; calculating the Sørensen incidence-based similarity index between provinces; and a hierarchical average linkage cluster analysis (Gauch 1982; Magurran 1988). The number of shared species and Sørensen's index were calculated using EstimateS Vs 6 (Colwell 2001), while the cluster analysis was done on Systat Vs 8.0 (Systat-Products 1998). We did not generate collectors' curves for Oro (0 samples), Gulf (0 samples), Milne Bay (4 samples) and Western (5 samples) Provinces. Clearly, these provinces require further sampling to develop good estimates of their fauna.

## RESULTS

We provide 770 positive collection records for 194 species across the 19 provinces of PNG (Appendix 1), approximately 520 more than previously known. Over 70 species are still known only from a single province, although these endemics generally constitute less than 15% of a provincial fauna. Bougainville is exceptional in this regard, with 50% of its 24 species not known from elsewhere in PNG (Table 1). Relatively few species are widely spread, with only 16 species

(8%) being found in more than 10 provinces. Nine of these 16 are minor or major pest species (Leblanc *et al.* 2001). The most widely distributed non-pest species are *B. chorista* (May), *B. fulvicauda* (Perkins), *B. recurrens* (Hering), *B. seguyi* (Hering) and *B. vulgaris* (Drew).

## Faunal patterns

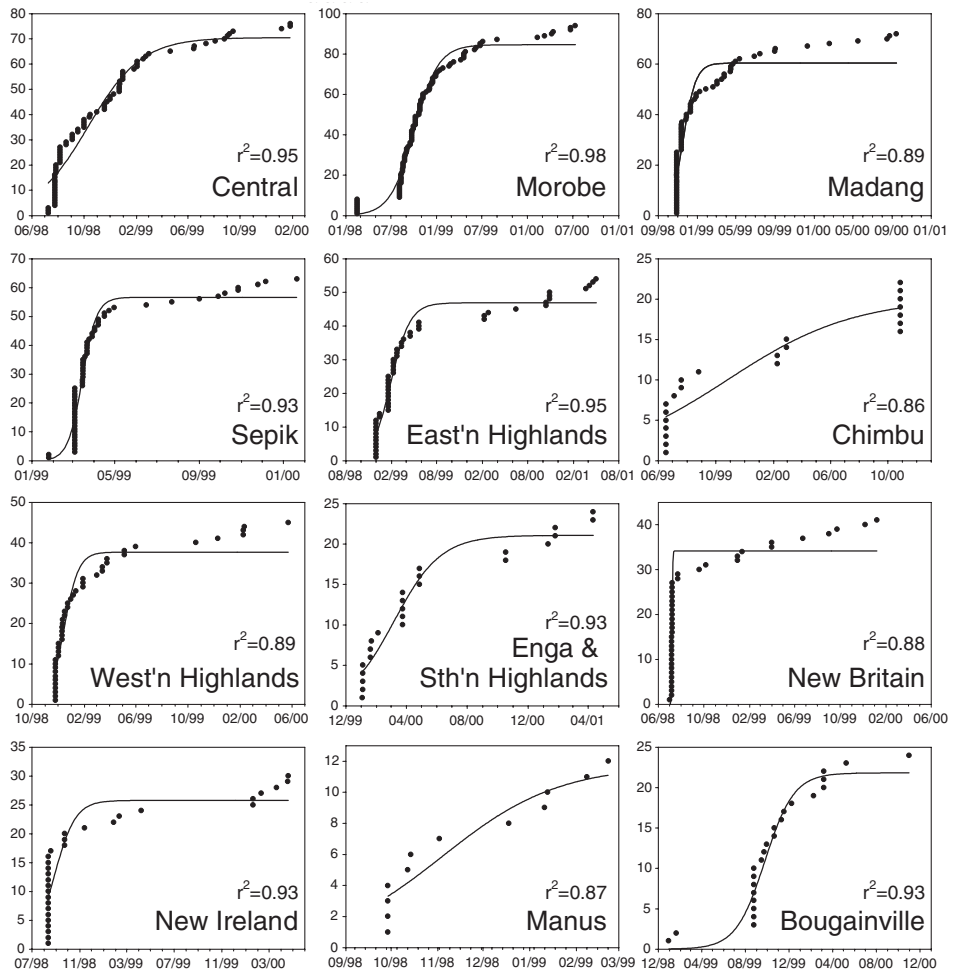
Species-accumulation curves suggest that of those provinces (or province-pairs) analysed, most had been adequately sampled, with the species-accumulation curves reaching asymptotes (Fig. 2). Chimbu and Manus do not fall into this category as there were no obvious asymptotes in their curves: linear regressions explained the pattern of new species collection as well as, or better, than sigmoid regressions for these two species. We therefore excluded Chimbu and Manus from subsequent across-province comparisons on the assumption that they were under-sampled. Although accumulation curves reached asymptotes, we note a significant correlation ( $r = 0.61$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ) between the number of trap sites within a province and the total number of species recorded for that province (Table 1). This suggests that, if we had increased the number of trap sites in some or all provinces (rather than continuing to trap at the same sites), new species may well have been detected. When presenting and interpreting biogeographical patterns, this limitation must be kept in mind.

Hierarchical cluster analysis showed distinct clusters based on biogeographical regions (Fig. 3). New Britain and New Ireland (islands of the Bismark Archipelago) had very similar faunas (Table 2) and were more closely related to the Bougainville fauna than the mainland fauna (Fig. 3). The highland provinces formed a recognisable cluster, although they have very few endemic species (Table 1). It appears that, while few fruit-fly species are specifically adapted to higher altitudes, a larger but restricted number can utilise both high and low altitude sites. We note here a generally low abundance of many fruit-fly species in the highlands (unpublished data), suggesting that there may be a large migrant fauna, or at most only limited, seasonal populations. *Bactrocera* (*Zeugodacus*) *daula* Drew was the only species widespread across the highlands, but absent from other regions of PNG. The Madang and Sepik faunas had high levels of similarity (Table 2), or conversely low levels of dissimilarity (Fig. 3), and can probably be regarded as constituting a single fauna. Again, there were very few species endemic to these provinces (Table 1).

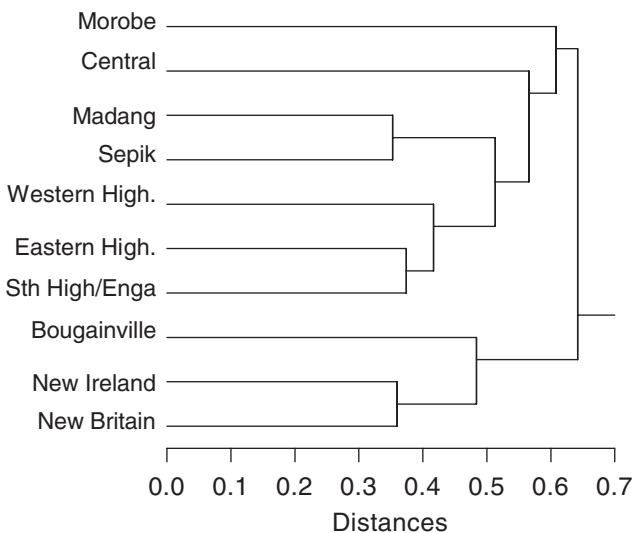
Central and Morobe Provinces had the richest faunas, with a comparatively high level of provincial endemics, although this may reflect the sampling effort in these provinces (Table 1). The degree of similarity between Central and Morobe was high, with 69 shared species and a similarity index of 0.68 (Table 2).

## DISCUSSION

The fruit-fly fauna of PNG is extremely rich, with 194 described species. With the publication of this paper, provin-



**Fig. 2.** Species accumulation curves for collections of dactine fruit flies (*Bactrocera* and *Dacus* spp.) in provinces of Papua New Guinea. Collections were run over different periods from mid 1998 through to late 2001 using modified Steiner traps baited with male lures (White & Elson-Harris 1992). Regressions are three-parameter logistic curves fitted using Sigmaplot Vs 8.0 (Sigmaplot 2002) and are used to assess if the accumulation curves had reached a point of inflection. For Manus and Chimbu logistic curves do not provide better fits of the data than do linear regressions. Sepik equals combined data for East and West Sepik Provinces, New Britain equals combined data for East and West New Britain Provinces.



**Fig. 3.** Dendrogram illustrating the outcomes of a hierarchical, average linkage cluster analysis of 10 Papua New Guinean provinces based on dissimilarity in fruit-fly fauna. Distance metric is Euclidean distance. Sepik equals combined data for East and West Sepik Provinces; New Britain equals combined data for East and West New Britain Provinces; Sth High/Enga equals combined data for Southern Highlands and Enga Provinces.

cial faunas can now be considered well documented for all provinces except Western, Gulf, Milne Bay, Oro, Chimbu and Manus, which are probably still under sampled.

Heads (2001a,b,c; 2002a,b) has recently published a series of papers on the biogeography of New Guinean fauna and flora, with particular respect to the island's geological history. In most cases, patterns of regional diversity can be associated with one of three major geological attributes, the Australian craton, the New Guinea orogen (=Cainozoic volcanic arcs), and the accreted New Guinea terranes (see fig. 1 in Heads 2001c). Apparent centres of diversity for PNG fruit flies, Morobe and Central Provinces (Table 1), fall within areas of the New Guinea orogen and accreted terranes, outward of the Australian craton. Three genera of cicadas (*Cosmopsaltria* Stål, *Gymnotympana* Stål, *Papuapsaltria* De Boer) (Heads 2002b), tiger beetles (Miller *et al.* 1993 cited in Heads 2002b) and butterflies (Parsons 1999) also have centres of diversity above these underlying geological features. The level of our data presentation and the obvious dispersion by the fruit-fly fauna to other parts of the island makes more accurate association of the fly fauna with New Guinea's geological history impossible. Nevertheless, the highly accreted nature of much of New Guinea's geology (see Discussion of relevant geological papers in Heads

**Table 2** Sørensen similarity indices and species overlap for 10 provinces or province-pairs in Papua New Guinea

	Western Highlands	Eastern Highlands	Sth/Enga	Central	Morobe	Madang	Sepik	New Britain	New Ireland	Bougainville
Western Highlands	<b>54</b>	0.67	0.59	0.57	0.55	0.58	0.60	0.29	0.24	0.15
Eastern Highlands	33	<b>45</b>	0.63	0.53	0.52	0.6	0.61	0.21	0.19	0.08
Sth/Enga	24	23	<b>28</b>	0.37	0.38	0.4	0.37	0.2	0.17	0.14
Central	41	36	22	<b>91</b>	0.68	0.69	0.63	0.32	0.2	0.1
Morobe	46	41	27	69	<b>113</b>	0.68	0.62	0.33	0.24	0.11
Madang	36	35	20	56	63	<b>71</b>	0.83	0.34	0.26	0.12
Sepik	37	35	18	50	56	58	<b>69</b>	0.28	0.22	0.16
New Britain	15	10	8	23	27	21	17	<b>51</b>	0.69	0.33
New Ireland	10	7	5	12	17	13	11	28	<b>30</b>	0.34
Bougainville	6	3	4	6	8	6	8	13	10	<b>28</b>

The Sørensen index is a measure of similarity between two provinces, based on the number of shared species. Values range from one [100% congruence in species] to zero [no species in common] [Magurran 1988]. Numbers in italics are shared species. Numbers in Roman are the Sørensen incidence-based similarity index. Numbers in bold diagonally down the matrix are the number of species in the relevant province. Sth/Enga is combined data for the provinces of Southern Highlands and Enga; New Britain is combined data for the provinces of East and West New Britain; Sepik is combined data for the provinces of East and West Sepik.

2002a) may help explain the high level of speciation that has obviously occurred on this relatively small, and geologically new, landmass.

Michaux & White (1999), in a biogeographical analysis of the Pacific Dacinae, group the Australian, PNG and Solomon Islands' fauna into a single biogeographical unit (described by them as the 'cratonic margin'). This analysis tends to gloss over the quite different faunas between Australia, mainland PNG and the PNG islands. Cluster analysis shows the island fauna as having a high level of dissimilarity to the mainland fauna, while within the island provinces Bougainville is quite distinct (Fig. 3 and Table 2) and is biogeographically linked with the Solomon Islands' fauna (Drew & Romig 2001). The islands of the Bismark and Solomon Archipelagos are geologically unrelated to the Australian craton, although they are related to the accreted terranes of New Guinea's north (Hall 2001). Docking of island accretions from the northern Pacific with the Australian craton over the last 40 million years to form the island of New Guinea (Polhemus & Polhemus 1998; Hall 2001), appears to have led to a diverse, but relatively uniform fruit-fly fauna over the PNG mainland, albeit with one or two areas of higher local endemism (Table 1). In contrast, the islands of the neighbouring archipelagos have remained geologically separate and retain a distinct fauna with high levels of endemism.

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APPENDIX *Continued*

	Western Highlands	Eastern Highlands	Simbu	Southern Highlands	Enga	Central	Gulf	Western	Morobe	Madang	Milne Bay	Oro	East Sepik	West Sepik	East New Britain	West New Britain	New Ireland	Manus	Bougainville
<i>B. (B.) diallagma</i>									1										
<i>B. (B.) dyscrita</i>										1					1				
<i>B. (B.) endiandrae</i>	1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1		1							
<i>B. (B.) enochra</i>	1		1			1			1	1			1	1	1				1
<i>B. (B.) epicharis</i>																	1		
<i>B. (B.) erubescens</i>						1													
<i>B. (B.) exspoliata</i>						1													
<i>B. (B.) fergussoniensis</i>											1								
<i>B. (B.) finitima</i>									1										
<i>B. (B.) frauendfeldi</i>	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>B. (B.) froggatti</i>																			1
<i>B. (B.) fuliginus</i>	1	1				1			1	1		1	1	1					
<i>B. (B.) fulvicauda</i>	1	1	1	1		1			1	1	1	1	1	1				1	
<i>B. (B.) furfurosa</i>		1		1		1			1										
<i>B. (B.) furvescens</i>	1	1				1			1				1						
<i>B. (B.) furvilineata</i>	1	1			1	1			1	1			1	1	1				
<i>B. (B.) inconstans</i>						1			1	1									
<i>B. (B.) indecora</i>															1	1	1		
<i>B. (B.) ismayi</i>															1		1		
<i>B. (B.) kelaena</i>						1													
<i>B. (B.) lampabilis</i>															1	1	1		
<i>B. (B.) laticosta</i>						1			1							1			
<i>B. (B.) latilineata</i>	1					1			1										
<i>B. (B.) latissima</i>	1					1			1	1			1		1			1	
<i>B. (B.) lineata</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
<i>B. (B.) longicornis</i>															1		1		1
<i>B. (B.) mayi</i>						1			1										
<i>B. (B.) melanogaster</i>																			1
<i>B. (B.) mimulus</i>						1			1	1				1					
<i>B. (B.) moluccensis</i>	1			1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>B. (B.) morobensis</i>	1								1	1			1	1					
<i>B. (B.) morula</i>															1				
<i>B. (B.) musae</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
<i>B. (B.) neocheesmanae</i>	1					1				1			1						
<i>B. (B.) neohumeralis</i>						1			1										
<i>B. (B.) neonigrita</i>	1													1	1	1	1		1
<i>B. (B.) nigella</i>	1			1					1										
<i>B. (B.) nigrescens</i>															1	1	1	1	1
<i>B. (B.) nigrescentis</i>									1						1		1	1	1
<i>B. (B.) nigrovittata</i>		1							1										
<i>B. (B.) obfuscata</i>									1										
<i>B. (B.) oblineata</i>						1			1	1	1			1					
<i>B. (B.) obliqua</i>															1	1			1
<i>B. (B.) ochromarginis</i>															1				
<i>B. (B.) papayae</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1					
<i>B. (B.) paramusae</i>	1	1				1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
<i>B. (B.) peninsularis</i>								1											
<i>B. (B.) pepisalae</i>																			1
<i>B. (B.) phaea</i>						1			1	1					1		1	1	
<i>B. (B.) picea</i>																			1
<i>B. (B.) pisinna</i>									1										
<i>B. (B.) popondettiensis</i>												1							
<i>B. (B.) prolixa</i>								1											
<i>B. (B.) propedistincta</i>						1			1	1					1		1		
<i>B. (B.) pseudodistincta</i>						1			1						1		1		
<i>B. (B.) quadrata</i>						1			1							1			
<i>B. (B.) quasisilvicola</i>						1													
<i>B. (B.) reclinata</i>																			1
<i>B. (B.) recurrens</i>	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					

APPENDIX *Continued*

	Western Highlands	Eastern Highlands	Simbu	Southern Highlands	Enga	Central	Gulf	Western	Morobe	Madang	Milne Bay	Oro	East Sepik	West Sepik	East New Britain	West New Britain	New Ireland	Manus	Bougainville
<i>B. (B.) redunca</i>						1			1	1			1	1	1	1			1
<i>B. (B.) repanda</i>		1				1		1	1	1			1	1					
<i>B. (B.) resima</i>	1	1	1			1			1	1			1	1					
<i>B. (B.) retrorsa</i>									1			1							
<i>B. (B.) rhabdota</i>	1	1				1			1	1			1	1					
<i>B. (B.) robertsi</i>	1			1	1	1			1						1				
<i>B. (B.) rutila</i>														1					
<i>B. (B.) seguyi</i>						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
<i>B. (B.) simulata</i>																			1
<i>B. (B.) terminaliae</i>									1										
<i>B. (B.) thistletoni</i>	1	1				1		1	1	1			1						
<i>B. (B.) tinomiscii</i>	1	1	1	1		1			1	1			1	1					
<i>B. (B.) trifaria</i>						1			1	1					1				
<i>B. (B.) trivialis</i>	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
<i>B. (B.) turneri</i>											1								
<i>B. (B.) umbrosa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>B. (B.) unilineata</i>	1					1			1										
<i>B. (B.) unistriata</i>									1						1	1	1	1	
<i>B. (B.) ustulata</i>						1			1	1			1	1					
<i>B. (B.) vulgaris</i>	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
<i>B. (Bulladacus) aceraglans</i>	1																		
<i>B. (Bu.) aceromata</i>						1													
<i>B. (Bu.) bullata</i>													1						
<i>B. (Bu.) eximia</i>						1				1									
<i>B. (Bu.) penefurva</i>						1													
<i>B. (Gymnodacus) calophylli</i>						1													
<i>B. (G.) hastigerina</i>															1				
<i>B. (G.) petila</i>										1									
<i>B. (Heminotodacus) dissidens</i>										1									
<i>B. (Hemiparatriadacus) abdoaurantiaca</i>		1																	
<i>B. (Hemisurstylus) melanoscutata</i>															1				
<i>B. (Hemizeugodacus) abdominigris</i>										1									
<i>B. (Hemiz.) buinensis</i>																			1
<i>B. (Heterodaculus) fuscalata</i>	1									1									
<i>B. (Het.) mesonotochra</i>										1									
<i>B. (Het.) visenda</i>						1	1	1	1										
<i>B. (Melanodacus) satanellus</i>						1													
<i>B. (Niuginidacus) singularis</i>										1									
<i>B. (Papuodacus) neopallescens</i>	1					1			1	1			1	1					
<i>B. (Paradacus) aurantiventer</i>										1									
<i>B. (Parad.) citroides</i>						1													
<i>B. (Parad.) decipiens</i>															1				
<i>B. (Paratriadacus) alampeta</i>	1																		
<i>B. (Parat.) atrisetosa</i>	1					1													
<i>B. (Parat.) coracina</i>													1	1					
<i>B. (Parat.) expandens</i>													1	1					
<i>B. (Parat.) mesonotaita</i>													1	1					
<i>B. (Parat.) unichromata</i>						1			1										
<i>B. (Queenslandicus) exigua</i>									1										
<i>B. (Semicallantra) aquila</i>									1	1									
<i>B. (Se.) memnonia</i>						1						1	1						
<i>B. (Se.) nigricula</i>									1										
<i>B. (Sinodacus) abdopallescens</i>		1				1			1	1			1	1					
<i>B. (Si.) angusticostata</i>	1	1		1	1				1										
<i>B. (Si.) buvittata</i>						1			1	1									
<i>B. (Si.) emarginata</i>						1													
<i>B. (Si.) paulula</i>	1	1		1	1				1										
<i>B. (Si.) sepikae</i>														1					



APPENDIX *Continued*

	Western Highlands	Eastern Highlands	Simbu	Southern Highlands	Enga	Central	Gulf	Western	Morobe	Madang	Milne Bay	Oro	East Sepik	West Sepik	East New Britain	West New Britain	New Ireland	Manus	Bougainville
<i>B. (Si.) strigifinis</i>						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
<i>B. (Si.) surrufula</i>	1	1		1	1	1			1										
<i>B. (Si.) triangularis</i>															1	1	1		1
<i>B. (Si.) univittata</i>																			1
<i>B. (Tetradacus) neopagdeni</i>						1													
<i>B. (Trypetidacus) invisitata</i>		1							1										
<i>B. (Zeugodacus) abdoangusta</i>																			1
<i>B. (Z.) amoena</i>																			1
<i>B. (Z.) anchitrichota</i>		1									1		1						
<i>B. (Z.) brachus</i>						1					1			1					
<i>B. (Z.) chorista</i>	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	
<i>B. (Z.) cucurbitae</i>	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>B. (Z.) curta</i>															1	1	1		
<i>B. (Z.) daula</i>	1	1	1	1															
<i>B. (Z.) macrovittata</i>						1			1	1									
<i>B. (Z.) reflexa</i>						1									1				
<i>B. (Z.) sandaracina</i>									1	1			1						
<i>B. (Z.) trichota</i>		1				1			1	1			1		1	1			
<i>B. (Z.) ubiquita</i>																	1		
<i>B. (Z.) unilateralis</i>						1													
<i>D. (Callantra) axanthinus</i>														1					
<i>D. (C.) axanus</i>	1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>D. (C.) capillaris</i>																			1
<i>D. (C.) discors</i>									1										
<i>D. (C.) impar</i>	1								1	1			1						
<i>D. (C.) mayi</i>						1			1										
<i>D. (C.) melanohumeralis</i>	1					1													
<i>D. (C.) solomonensis</i>																			1
<i>D. (C.) unicolor</i>															1	1			
<i>D. (C.) vespiformis</i>															1				
<i>D. (Dacus) alarifumidus</i>				1	1				1										
<i>D. (Da.) alulapictus</i>									1										
<i>D. (Da.) badius</i>						1			1	1			1						
<i>D. (Da.) bellulus</i>						1													
<i>D. (Da.) concolor</i>										1									
<i>D. (Didacus) dissimilis</i>						1			1	1				1					
<i>D. (Di.) maprikensis</i>										1			1						