

in other areas in Fiordland, but the area included much of the forest edge habitat where naturalized species were common. In fact 57% of the total population was made up of naturalized species, of which the Chaffinch and Redpoll were as common as the commonest indigenous species (Yellow-breasted Tit) in the area. The density and composition of the species in Area 6 approaches that of a typical Fiordland *Nothofagus* forest, but the scarcity of fruit-bearing trees is still reflected in the small number of Bellbirds and total absence of Pigeons.

TABLE III summarizes the counts for relative abundance made in the three regions. In northern Fiordland the count was made along the eastern shore of Lake McKerrow from the head of the lake to the Hokuri Creek (*Nothofagus/Weinmannia* forest along an undulating route across many small ridges and gullies and lake shore), from the Hokuri Creek to Martins Bay (*Dacrydium cupressinum/Metrosideros umbellata/Weinmannia racemosa* stands with dense secondary cover and an open paddock on the flat), and along the Hollyford River from the head of Lake McKerrow to the Pyke Junction (*Nothofagus* forest with strong podocarp elements on the alluvium, eastern side of the river, and podocarp forest on the west bank). These counts were made while walking at about one mile per hour, in exceptionally good weather conditions. A few Long-tailed Cuckoos, Parakeets and Morepork were present, but the records are incomplete. Suspected call notes of Riflemen and Yellowheads were excluded from the counts, but they were not common along the shore of Lake McKerrow. The Yellow-breasted Tit was the commonest species in the forest habitat and was very evenly distributed. The Bellbird was also common and evenly distributed, while the Tui was found more commonly in podocarp dominant forest or *Nothofagus* forest with a strong element of podocarp, than in *Weinmannia* dominant forest. The Tui was almost absent from *Nothofagus/Weinmannia* forest (e.g., Area 1). The number of Pigeons and Blackbirds followed a similar tendency. No Kaka was recorded along the coast though inland they sometimes formed flocks flying high, to and from the apparent feeding areas. On one early morning (19 January) 38 of them were counted in a flock forming a long row and flying high over the Hollyford Valley. Fantails and Grey Warblers were not very common, and out of 15 Fantails recorded only one (juvenile) was the black form. Many Blackbirds, Song Thrushes, Chaffinches, Yellow Hammers and Redpolls were found in a paddock near Davey Gunn Hut towards Martins Bay, but few only were recorded in or over the forest.

In central Fiordland the counts were made along the track from the mouth of the Spey River to Deep Cove of Doubtful Sound (divided into two parts: the Spey River mouth to Wilmot Pass Hut, 6 miles; and Deep Cove to Wilmot Pass Hut, 5.5 miles), from the Spey River mouth towards Mt Grey (600–3,400ft in altitude), and from Deep Cove towards Mt Plaisted (50–4,000ft in altitude). These counts were made on sunny mornings while walking uphill. A comparison of the count between the east (4) and the west (5) of Wilmot Pass Hut reveals a difference between the two sides of the mountain range, indicating that the tendency of population distribution as obtained in census areas (3 and 4) is generally held. The slopes of Mt Plaisted and Mt Grey are steep and cliff faces are exposed in places. The vegetation of Mt Grey is more open than that of Mt Plaisted and has an irregular timber line which is formed by the alpine scrub and stunted *Nothofagus cliffortioides*, while the slope of Mt Plaisted supports a dense forest of *Nothofagus* up to 3,300ft where it abruptly gives way to tussock. The difference was reflected in the results of the bird counts. More forest species were recorded from the Mt Plaisted count than from Mt Grey. Kaka were recorded below 1,700ft; Riflemen, Yellow-breasted Tits and Bellbirds up to the timber line; a Blackbird, a Song Thrush and several flocks of Silvereyes from the lowland forest; Kea above 3,000ft; and Rock Wrens among rocks and on hanging cliffs with alpine tussock above 4,000ft. At Mt Grey, Redpolls were heard over the forest on the slope and