

AREAS AND METHODS

For the population survey in relatively undisturbed areas expeditions were made to the following places (Fig. 1).



FIG. 1.—Map of the South Island of New Zealand showing vegetation cover (striped: *Nothofagus* dominant forest; crossed: remnants of *Podocarpus* dominant forest; stippled: lowland grassland and farming district; blank: highland grassland and mountain barrens, adapted from J. T. Holloway (1959) in *A Descriptive Atlas of New Zealand*). The numbers indicate the localities of study areas (1: Lake McKerrow–Martins Bay; 2: Lake Manapouri–Doubtful Sound; 3: Lake Monk–Long Sound; 4: Stewart Island; 5: Catlins forest; 6: Lake Rotoroa; 7: Waimate; 8: Sullivan Dam, Flagstaff, Silverstream, and the Dunedin area; 9: Arthur's Pass; 10: Enys; 11: Evansdale and Trotter's Gorge; 12: Mt Maungatua and Henley; 13: Ashley).