

may be a learned or culturally transmitted behavior that occurs sporadically in time and place.

I thank Miami's Fairchild Tropical Garden, Seaquarium and Parrot Jungle for graciously extending me use of their premises for my observations. I am grateful to D. R. Griffin, O. T. Owre, R. B. Payne, K. L. Bildstein, J. Kushlan, and C. R. Preston for commenting on the draft, and to R. Christensen, V. Oesterle, L. and O. T. Owre, and M. Wheeler for guiding me and providing transportation. R. Kelley procured a video tape related to the subject and G. Cashin had 8 mm film duplicated for my use. The University of Miami afforded me courtesies and use of facilities.

LITERATURE CITED

- HIGUCHI, H. 1986. Bait-fishing by the Green-backed Heron *Ardeola striata* in Japan. *Ibis* 128: 285-290.
- HIGUCHI, H. 1987. Cast master. *Nat. Hist.* 96(8): 40-41.
- HIGUCHI, H. In press. Individual differences in bait-fishing by the Green-backed Heron *Ardeola striata* associated with territory quality. *Ibis*.
- KEENAN, W. J. 1981. Green Heron fishing with mayflies. *Chat* 45: 41.
- LOVELL, H. B. 1958. Baiting of fish by a Green Heron. *Wilson Bull.* 70: 280-281.
- NORRIS, D. 1975a. Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*) uses feather lure for fishing. *Amer. Birds* 29: 652-654.
- NORRIS, D. 1975b. Green Heron goes fishing. *Florida Wildlife* 29: 16-17.
- PRESTON, C. R., H. MOSELEY, and C. MOSELEY. 1986. Green-backed Heron baits fish with insects. *Wilson Bull.* 98: 613-614.
- SISSON, R. F. 1974. Aha! It really works! *Natl. Geogr.* 144: 142-147.
- WALSH, J. F., J. GRUNEWALD, and B. GRUNEWALD. 1985. Green-backed Herons (*Butorides striatus*) possibly using a lure and using apparent bait. *J. Orn.* 126: 439-442.
- WOOD, P. 1986. Fishing Greenbacked Heron. *Bokmakierie* 38: 105.

Hiroyoshi Higuchi, Museum of Zoology, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, and Laboratory of Forest Zoology, Faculty of Agriculture, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo 113, Japan.

Florida Field Naturalist 16: 8-9, 1988.

Paired American Goldfinches from Jefferson County, Florida in June.—On 20 June 1987 I saw a male and female, apparently paired, American Goldfinches (*Carduelis tristis*) in northwestern Jefferson County, Florida. I was walking along a railroad right-of-way that crosses Ward's Creek, a large, dense swamp. At about 09:10 hr, a small, bright yellow bird flew across the right-of-way and perched conspicuously in a short tree; through binoculars (8x40), I saw a brilliant definitive alternate-plumaged male American Goldfinch at 10 m in full sunlight. The bird preened a short time and then flew down to perch on a dead stalk of last year's dogfennel (*Eupatorium compositifolium*). When I approached, the goldfinch flew away down the railway and was joined in flight by another bird its size; they flew side-by-side about 4 m off the ground and about 2 m apart with a deeply undulating flight. After going about 40 m, the pair veered off and perched in the open. Upon my approach I concentrated on the second bird and saw it was a female goldfinch. The female lacked the bright color and black cap of the male but was obviously of the same species: it had the same morphology, with a yellow breast, an olive-yellow back, and black wings and tail. The female was brighter than the winter birds I am used to seeing and, overall, seemed slightly more greenish than usually illustrated. Together, the birds dropped down

onto another dead stalk of dogfennel and then down to green growth to forage. Again my approach startled them to fly away down the track. This time one of them gave twice the familiar "potato chip" flight call that I have heard from this species on hundreds of occasions during the winters of the last 25 years. Although I revisited the site on 21 and 24 June, and on 19 July, I did not see or hear them again.

The American Goldfinch is considered only a winter resident in Florida. Although on rare occasions individuals have been recorded from Florida in summer, some at feeders (Stevenson 1986, pers. comm.), the appearance of a pair in breeding plumage, habitat, and season is unprecedented. The species often breeds in wet, shrubby habitats similar to that in which I saw the birds (Tyler 1968, Hamel et al. 1982). The species is a late nester, even in the south of its range: Georgia egg dates range from 19 June to 31 July (Burleigh 1958). Thus it is possible that this pair of goldfinches was searching for a breeding site when I saw them. Tyler (1968) and Imhof (1976) commented on the importance of thistles (*Carduus* sp.) that are used for food and nesting material; no thistles were apparent where I saw the goldfinches. Although the southern limit of the primary breeding range for American Goldfinch is about 150 km to the north of Florida, the species has been reported in the breeding season from Lowndes County, Georgia (Haney et al. 1986) and Houston County, Alabama (Imhof 1976); both Lowndes and Houston counties are adjacent to Florida.

This work was part of the Florida Breeding Bird Atlas Project (Noss et al. 1985).

LITERATURE CITED

- BURLEIGH, T. D. 1958. Georgia birds. Norman, Oklahoma: Univ. Oklahoma Press.
- HAMEL, P. B., H. E. LEGRAND, JR., M. R. LENNARTZ, AND S. A. GAUTHREAU, JR. 1982. Bird-habitat relationships on southeastern forest lands. Asheville, North Carolina: U. S. D. A., Forest Service, and S. E. Forest Exp. Sta., Gen. Tech. Rep. SE-22.
- HANEY, J. C., P. BRISSE, D. R. JACOBSON, M. W. OBERLE, AND J. M. PAGET. 1986. Annotated checklist of Georgia birds. Georgia Ornith. Soc.: Occ. Publ. No. 10.
- IMHOF, T. A. 1976. Alabama birds. University, Alabama: Univ. Alabama Press.
- NOSS, R. F., H. W. KALE, II, AND C. W. BIGGS. 1985. Florida breeding bird atlas 1986-1990: handbook for cooperators. Maitland, Florida: Florida Audubon Society.
- STEVENSON, H. M. [1986]. Checklist of Florida's birds. Tallahassee, Florida: Nongame Wildl. Program, Fla. Game and Fresh Water Fish Comm.
- TYLER W. M. 1968. Eastern American Goldfinch. Pp 447-466 in Life histories of North American cardinals, grosbeaks, buntings, towhees, finches, sparrows, and allies. (A. C. Bent and collaborators, O. L. Austin Jr., ed.). Bull. U.S. Nat. Museum 237.

Robert L. Crawford, 208 Junius St., Thomasville, Georgia 31792.

Florida Field Naturalist 16: 9-10, 1988.

First record of the Atlantic Puffin for Florida.—The Atlantic Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*) is a boreo-panarctic species which breeds in the North Atlantic and adjacent arctic seas from the high arctic in eastern Canada and west Greenland south to the Gulf of Maine, and from Iceland, Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya and northwest Russia south to northern France. The majority of the North American population breeds on a small number of islands along the coast of southeast Newfoundland and Labrador. Smaller colonies are located in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Nova Scotia to Maine, and in the eastern Canadian Arctic. In winter Atlantic Puffins disperse widely, mostly in boreal waters south to Massachusetts, the Azores, Canary Islands and the western Mediterranean (Nettleship and Evans 1985). In the United States they occur in winter "casually to New Jersey, Maryland