

I find it difficult to interpret the actions of the Mockingbird and the Red-shafted Flicker. It has been suggested that these birds demonstrated a type of group anxiety or mobbing behavior which was aroused by the actions of a predator, in this case, the Scrub Jay.—LORING DALES, *Los Angeles, California, July 8, 1956.*

Rose-breasted Grosbeak in Arizona.—On May 13, 1956, a male Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) was seen at a feed tray in Madera Canyon, Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona. Mrs. Alexander, who maintains the tray, said it had been coming for three days previously. There were many Black-headed Grosbeaks feeding also. On the following day, May 14, a male Rose-breasted Grosbeak was seen near Patagonia, Arizona. It hardly seems likely that it was the same bird since Madera Canyon is some miles away on the other side of the mountain. An early previous record of this species which is a vagrant in Arizona is that of a male taken on June 29, 1894, in the Huachuca Mountains (Swarth, *Pac. Coast Avif. No. 10, 1914:60*).—FLORENCE THORNBURG, *Tucson, Arizona, July 6, 1956.*

Additional Records for the Imperial Valley and Salton Sea Area of California.—In the period from 1945 to 1956, Edward O'Neil of the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge, William Anderson of Los Baños, California, Bruce E. Cardiff of Rialto, California, and I have gathered the following records for the area around the southeast end of the Salton Sea and adjacent area of the Imperial Valley, California. All specimens referred to by number are in the Cardiff collection at the present time.

Falco columbarius suckleyi. Pigeon Hawk. A female, number 2428, was taken in a cultivated area northwest of Westmorland on October 31, 1954. The bird was perched in the top of a dead tamerisk tree near a cotton field. The specimen is typical of *suckleyi* with no bars on the tail, faint bars on the primaries, very dark brown coloration on the upperparts, and heavy streakings on the lower parts. This is the first record of this race for the Imperial Valley, and I could find no records for California east of the desert divides.

Squatarola squatarola. Black-bellied Plover. Many fall, winter, and spring observations have been made and several specimens have been taken between 1945 and 1955 in the vicinity of the southern end of the Salton Sea. Specimens collected are as follows: A male, number 59, taken on a mud flat along the southeastern edge of the Salton Sea on November 30, 1946; two females, numbers 1069 and 1070, were taken from a flock in the same area April 15 and one male, number 1163, was taken on October 9, 1949. Black-bellied Plovers have been observed in every month from October 1 through May 14. A search through the literature failed to uncover any previous records for Salton Sea or Imperial Valley.

Totanus flavipes. Lesser Yellow-legs. Two winter records: A male, number 889, taken on January 29, 1949, on a mud flat along the southeast edge of the Salton Sea north of Westmorland; and a male, number 2105, collected in a marshy area along the edge of the Salton Sea west of Niland on February 28, 1953. There are two other records for east of the Sierra Nevada in California.

Micropalama himantopus. Stilt Sandpiper. A flock of six was observed and two specimens were taken at a small pond around a carbon dioxide well west of Niland on April 3, 1954. They were with dowitchers and Least and Western sandpipers. Others have been observed in the vicinity of the southern end of the Salton Sea on different occasions over the past several years by Edward O'Neil and William Anderson. There is only one other record for the Stilt Sandpiper in California, an immature female taken at Eureka on September 10, 1933 (*Condor, 36, 1934:168*). The specimens are both females and are numbers 2282 and 2283.

Himantopus mexicanus. Black-necked Stilt. Breeds commonly in the area around the southern end of the Salton Sea. Many nests have been found by Edward O'Neil and others on the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge north of Westmorland. Many of the nests were located on borders of fields flooded for leaching. The stilts were also found breeding along the shore and on small islets along the edge of the Salton Sea near Kane Springs on May 16, 1952. One set of four eggs, number 1586, was taken. Stilts have not been reported heretofore as breeding in the Colorado Desert area.

Phalaropus fulicarius. Red Phalarope. A female was found almost dead in a duck-banding trap on the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge north of Westmorland on September 6, 1953, by William