

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

Anderson. The specimen was preserved and is now number 2352. This is the first record for the Salton Sea area.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii nuttallii. Poor-will. This race of the Poor-will has been found by Bruce E. Cardiff and me on two occasions: one, a female no. 539, was flushed in daylight in an open weedy field north of Westmorland near the Alamo River on October 23, 1947. Another female, number 679, was taken in arrow-weeds along a roadside northeast of Westmorland on October 3, 1948.

Asyndesmus lewis. Lewis Woodpecker. Observed on several occasions between October 1 and April 16 in a group of several dead cottonwood and eucalyptus trees north of Westmorland. Two specimens were taken: a male, number 565, April 24, 1948, and another male, number 673, October 1, 1948. This species has not previously been reported from the Imperial Valley.

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus. Yellow-headed Blackbird. A small breeding colony was found in cattails bordering a small pond near Calipatria on May 15, 1952. About a dozen nests were found, some with young and others with fresh eggs. Two nests and sets of eggs, numbers 1577 and 1578, were taken. This species was also observed and heard singing in a large cattail marsh near the edge of the Salton Sea west of Niland, but no nests were found. This species has been reported as a migrant and winter visitant in the Colorado Desert (Grinnell and Miller, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944), but this is the first breeding record.

Spinus tristis. American Goldfinch. A flock of four was observed by me feeding on buds in the top of a cottonwood tree northwest of Westmorland on February 5, 1955. The birds were observed at close range, and there was no question as to their identity. I could find no previous records for the Imperial Valley.

Pipilo maculatus megalonyx. Spotted Towhee. On October 8, 1949, an adult male, number 1153, was collected from a growth of arrow-weeds and salt brush along the New River northwest of Westmorland. The specimen was examined by Alden H. Miller and was found to be of this race rather than *curtatus* which has been recorded on different occasions along the Lower Colorado River.

Junco hyemalis cismontanus. Slate-colored Junco. Observed and taken from flocks of juncos on four occasions: A male and female, numbers 2357 and 2358, were taken from a flock of juncos in a group of tamerisk and mesquite trees north of Westmorland on February 5, 1955; several were observed and two males and one female, numbers 2495, 2496, and 2497, were taken in the same locality November 5 and 6, 1955; and one male, number 2520, was taken in the same locality November 26, 1955.

Junco oreganus mearnsi. Oregon Junco. Two typical male specimens of the pink-sided race *mearnsi* were taken and others observed with flocks of juncos in tamerisks and cottonfields northwest of Westmorland. Number 2426 was taken on October 31, 1954, and number 2516 on November 25, 1955. Others have been observed by Edward O'Neil and William Anderson from early fall through early spring.

Junco caniceps. Gray-headed Junco. Three specimens were taken and others observed northwest of Westmorland. A male, number 2494, and a female, number 2493, were taken on November 5 and 6, 1955, in tamerisk trees along the edge of a cottonfield, and a male, number 2519, was taken on November 26, 1955, in the same area and probably from the same flock of juncos. Two of the specimens are typical *caniceps*, and one is an *oreganus* and *caniceps* hybrid, but mostly like *caniceps* except for pink sides.

Passerella iliaca. Fox Sparrow. A female of the race *schistacea*, number 1914, was taken along the edge of a fresh water marsh near the east edge of the Salton Sea west of Niland on October 5, 1952. This is the first record for *schistacea* on the Colorado Desert. A female of the race *megarrhynchus*, number 338, was taken from a group of tamerisk trees near the southeast edge of the Salton Sea north of Westmorland on October 24, 1947. This likewise is the only record for this race on the Colorado Desert. Both Fox Sparrows were identified by Alden H. Miller.—EUGENE A. CARDIFF, *University of California, Riverside, California, March 12, 1956.*

Off-season, Southern Occurrence of the Black Scoter on the Pacific Coast.—In a recent number of the Condor (57, 1955:121-122) I reported two observations of the Black or American Scoter (*Oidemia nigra*) from the northern coast of Baja California—the first records for México. The