For two graphs $G$ and $H$, let the mixed Ramsey numbers, $\max R(n; G, H)$, ($\min R(n; G, H)$) be the maximum (minimum) number of colors used in an edge-coloring of a complete graph with $n$ vertices having no monochromatic subgraph isomorphic to $G$ and no totally multicolored (rainbow) subgraph isomorphic to $H$. These two numbers generalize the classical anti-Ramsey and Ramsey numbers, respectively. In this talk, I will concentrate on two results:

1. $\max R(n; G, H)$, in most cases, does not depend on the graph $G$ and can be expressed in terms of a vertex-arboricity of $H$;

2. $\min R(n; K_3, K_3)$ is determined exactly, as well as all extremal colorings. (Received September 19, 2007)