

21–26 and 28–29 June. By 30 June the young (about 14 days old) were able to excrete clear of the nest and its supports and we never again observed this adult consume feces.

Most young raptors are able to eject feces clear of the nest. Ellis (Wildl. Monogr. 70, 1979) stated that adult female Golden Eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) nibble their young to remove feces and other debris. Snyder (Living Bird 13:73–97, 1974) reported that parent Swallow Tailed Kites (*Elanoides forficatus*) at one nest continually covered the young's feces which had not cleared the nest with vegetation. We found no other accounts of raptors removing feces from a nest or its supports.

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**First record of a Bald Eagle nest in West Virginia.**—In May 1981, George Hall notified the Raptor Information Center of a Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nest located along the south branch of the Potomac River near the town of Moorefield, West Virginia. He reported that a pair of Bald Eagles spent the winter in the area and began nest building in early February. We contacted the caretaker of the property and arranged to examine the nest.

The nest was at a height of 12 m in a red oak (*Quercus rubra*) and appeared much smaller than nests of this species observed by the authors in the Chesapeake Bay region. The small size (1.5 m in diameter by 0.5 m deep) suggested that this was the first year the eagles nested at this site. The nest tree is on a steep bank, making it possible to look down into the nest. On 16 June 1981 the nest contained two eaglets which, because of their size and plumage, appeared to be approximately 7–8 weeks of age.

Although there are numerous sight records of Bald Eagles in West Virginia, we have found no previous nesting records. Bald Eagles have been sighted during two previous summers approximately 25 km south of this nest-site near Franklin, Pendleton Co. (Phillips, Redstart 47(1):46, 1980).

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**Osprey spreads wings after fishing.**—Other than cormorants (*Phalacrocorax* spp.) and anhingas (*Anhinga* spp.), few birds that wet their plumage during foraging show maintenance behavior such as wing spreading and shaking (Rijke, J. Exper. Biol. 48:185–189, 1968). Whereas several authors report that Ospreys (*Pandion haliaetus*) shake their plumage after