**Summary**

 A total of 460 aquatic birds are collected from Al-Hammar Marsh in Thi- Qar governorate during the period from September in (2012) untill August in(2013) These birds belong to 12 species: 29 birds of Common pochard*(Aythya ferina),*20 birds of Mallard*(* *Anas platyrhnchos*), 2 birds of Greylag-goose (*Anser anser*) ,10 birds of Red breasted Merganser(*Mergus serrator),* 20 birds of Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pygmaeus*) , 21 birds of Grey heron (*Ardea cinerea* ) ,14 birds of purple heron ( *Arddea purpurea* ) ,224 birds of Cattle egret (*Bubulcus ibis* ) , 8birds of Little egret (*Egretta garazetta*) , 41 birds of Coot(*Fulica atra*),10 birds of Purple gallinula (*Porphyrio poliocephalus*),61 birds of Moorhon(*Gallinu chloropus).*  The examined birds were found to be infected by 15 species of helminthes . Eight species belong to Trematoda: *,Cyclocoleum mutabile* *Echinostoma* *revolutu, Clinostomum cutaneum, Apharynogostrigea egretti , A .ramai ,Nephrostomum chandigarensis , Apatemon indicus Patagifer wesleyi.* and five species of Nematoda : *Contracacum ovale C. rudolphi ,Amidostomum fulicae ,Tetrameres* sp .*Microtetrameres* sp. and two of Cestoda : *Diorchis ransomi ,Diploposthe laevis . .*

 Taxonomic descriptive features and desposition were given and compared with those previously described in the world ,in this study two species were recorded as new record in Iraq *Clinostomum cutaneum*, *Nephrostomum chandigarensis*. .

 Chapter two focused on the Some environmental aspects of digenetic trematoda fauna in cattle egret 80 birds(48 male , 32 female) have were found to be infected by digenetic trematodes with total percentage of infection 35.71% (44%male , 27.82%female ). Five species of trematodes have been recorded : *P.wesleyi , A.egret, A.ramai, Apatemon indicus , N. chandigarensis,* It is shown that there is aseasonal cycle of infection of trematoda started in Autumn and reached its highest level in Summer and it decreases in Winter . There is no significant differences were observed in the infection between sex of birds. .