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SUMMARY

Pigeons are considered as one of the important birds bred in Egypt and from the economic point of view, it supply an important source of animal protein available in Egypt. The most important problems facing pigeons production and poultry industry are the parasitic diseases.

Enteric parasites as cestodes, nematodes as well as protozoa are the most common endoparasites producing serious troubles to pigeon production.

So the present study was planned to investigate the enteric parasites of domestic pigeon and the results recorded were:

- 1- Out of 104 examined pigeons, 43 (41.34%) were infected with helminth parasites. Cestodes & nematodes infection were found in the examined pigeons as 30.76 & 8.65% respectively.
- 2- The highest infection rate was observed during Spring (57.1%) followed by Autumn (43.8%), Summer (40.0%) and Winter (34.5%). Cestodes showed high rate of infection during spring (42.85%) while nematodes was in Autumn (12.5%).
- 3- Female pigeons were the highest in infection rate (54.5%) than male one (44.18%). Cestodes and nematodes infection were higher in female than male.

- 4- The isolated cestodes were *Raillietina echinobothridia*, *Houttuynia specias*, and *paspalia macrocanthos*. *Ascaridia columbae* was the only nematode isolated.
- 5- The infection rate of *Haemoproteus columbae* was 45.97% with nearly similar prevalence in all season of the year.