Abstract
Carried out to retrospective investigation of the dates obtained at the veterinary clinical research from the analyses of the parasitology laboratory at the National zoological Park of Cuba, the period evaluation was January of 2000 to October of 2006, to determines the parasitology diagnosis of 516 obtained samples of 8 species of birds, total of 674 worked animals; silver Pheasant (Gennaeus nycthemerus), necklace Pheasant (Phasianus colchiceis), kiki (Gallus gallus), guinea Hen (Numida meleagaris) real and Turkey (Turkey cristatus) belonging to the one it Orders Galliforme and Torcaza cabeciblanca (Columba leucocephala), Creole Paloma (Columba livia) and necklace Turtledove (Streptopelia risorio) of the order Columbiforme, was employees two diagnosis methods: flotation and direct where the parasites of the Nematode class were identified: Capillaria spp with to positive incidence of 13.87%, Heterakis spp with 9.88% and Ascaridia spp with to positiividad of 7.17%, of the class Cestodos: Raillietina spp had to positividad of 2.71% and of the class Sporozoea: Subclass Coccidia the incidence of positive samples was 58.91%. The most incidences were given in the Galliforme with 66.61% being in second place Columbiforme 61.67%. The stocking of the sampling was of 74 and the percentage of final positividad was of 64.75%, the behaviour of the parasitic incidence of Capillaria spp, demonstrates a decrease until 2.27% and of the Eimeria spp until 38.64% with regard to the beginning of the investigation. The year with more infestation was the 2003 with 78.12%.

Keywords
nematodes, intestinal parasites, wildlife birds, galliforme and columbiforme