PRESENCE OF HELMINTHS IN FECAL SAMPLES OF *Lycalopex vetulus* (CARNIVORA: CANIDAE) IN CORUMBAÍBA, GOIÁS

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Although the Cerrado is famous for its diversity and abundant endemism, it is being damaged by hunting, extensive grain monoculture, industrial pollution and deforestation, making it a “hotspot” of endangered biodiversity. Members of the Canidae family, such as the *Lycalopex vetulus*, hoary fox, are nocturnal and crepuscular, omnivorous animals with short snouts and large ears; they have a wide distribution in the Cerrado biome, in the central-southern region of Brazil, such as in the states of Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, São Paulo, Goiás, Tocantins, southwest Bahia and western Piauí, in the Serra da Capivara National Park. The animals' health and behavior are impaired by parasitic infections, which are generally not fatal, but increase their susceptibility to predation and other environmental disturbances. A threat to the health of wildlife populations such as hoary foxes and humans is the lack of data on the prevalence of parasites in wild animals. In view of this, the aim of this study was to carry out laboratory tests on fecal samples of hoary foxes (*Lycalopex vetulus*) collected at Fazenda Pontal in Corumbaíba (GO), for parasitological identification. For this purpose, eggs were visualized in the samples and then identified by comparing works found in the literature. Three genera of parasites were identified, *Ancylostoma* sp., *Prosthenorchis* sp. and *Taenia* sp., demonstrating zoonotic potential given their biological cycles. The information gathered encourages new epidemiological research into wild animal parasites, as well as the identification of species using molecular biology techniques.

Key-words: *Lycalopex vetulus*, Cerrado, Helminths.