

Abstract

Fascioloides magna (giant liver fluke) is a digenetic trematode with two-host life cycle and high veterinary importance. Typical definitive host is a deer (Cervidae), but many other species from different families can be accidentally infected, for example sheep, goat or cattle. Very important role in the life cycle of *F. magna* has the first host – fresh water snail of the family Lymnaeidae. Three different life stages of *F. magna*, two of them with ability of reproduction – sporocysts and rediae develop in the body of snail. The third stage – cercaria is produced by rediae. Cercariae are able to escape from the snail, encyst and become infective for the definitive host. Since the second half of the 19th century many researchers studied the development of particular stages in the first intermediate host, but many characteristics of this process are still not fully understood. This thesis should reveal some of unanswered questions concerning to the reproduction and ontogenetic development of trematodes, which is presented on the examples of three organ systems – muscles, nerves and excretory system of rediae and cercariae of *F. magna*.