Diplostomum is a genus of eye flukes that uses a variety of intermediate hosts, including a variety of fish species. The way this parasite spreads is infecting snails as miracidia and using snails as the first intermediate host. The miracidia then develop within the snail and release cercariae from the snail. These cercariae then infect fish through penetration of the skin or gills and migrate to the brain. The cercariae then develop into metacercariae and migrate to the eye. The infected fish are then eaten by piscivorous birds, especially gulls and terns, which are the definitive hosts of this parasite, where metacercariae develop into full fledged Diplostomum in the bird's intestinal tract. The main goal of this study is to observe eye flukes in the fish of Northwestern Wyoming rivers and lakes. We aim to identify the species of fish and eye flukes observed. We will record the lengths and weights of the fish, and where they were observed.