

## ABSTRACT

Species diversity of marine lophophorates had been investigated 21 stations along the coast of Rayong province, the eastern coast of Thailand in fiscal year 2013. The collections were conducted during September 2012 to June 2015 by using scuba diving, snorkeling and walk census during daytime, randomly throughout collection sites. The result of lophophorates showed 2 Phyla including, Phylum Brachiopoda was tailed mussel, *Lingula cf. anatine* and phylum Bryozoa with yielded 44 species, from Class Stenolaemata, Order Cheilostomatida, 14

families and 15 genera. 30 species were identified into genus level including *Antropora* 4 species, *Bryopesanse* 1 species, *Bryopesanser pesanseris* smitt, 1873, *Celleporaria* 3 species, *Ellisina* 1 species, *Exechonella* 3 species, *Hippopodina* 1 species, *Onychocella* 1 species, *Parasmittina* 3 species and one species could identify to species level, *Parasmittina barbadensis* (Winston & Woollacott, 2009), *Membranipora* 4 species, *Microporella* 1 species, *Microporella ciliata* Pallas, 1766, *Rhynchozoon* 5 species, *Schizomavella* 1 species, *Smittipora* 1 species, *Scrupocellaria* 1 species and *Trypostega* 1 species, *Bryopesanser pesanseris*, *Parasmittina barbadensis* and *Microporella ciliata* were new record of Thai waters. The most abundant bryozoan were *Parasmittina* (116 colonies, 48%) followed by *Microporella* (32 colonies, 13%) and *Rhynchozoon* (31 colonies, 12.8%) respectively. The most abundance of bryozoan growth form is encrusting with attached on shells and rock substrates. The results also showed 14 species were unidentified. In addition, the most bryozoan specimens could not be identified in species level because the morphological characters of bryozoan were not compatible to the references and the voucher specimens had not been confirm by the foreign mentor.