ABSTRACT

Investigation of abundance and composition epiphytic meiofauna were studied using samples collected along the leaves of the seagrass Enhalus acoroides, Thalassia hemprichii, and Cymodocea rotundata in Bama Beach, which was done on 18 April 2010. Epiphytic meiofauna collected were one leaves of one seagrass species with 2 replicate. Length of leaf blades of each seagrass were measured, then is cut as 2 a part, which is distal and basal. Environmental factor that is taken which is physic-chemical (temperature, salinity, DO, and pH) and hidrooceanografy (substrat type).

Result showed that total abundance and composition meiofauna epiphytic of E. acoroides was 145 individu of 10 class (distal: 114 individu, basal: 31 individu), on T. hemprichii 64 individu of 7 class (distal: 35 individu, basal: 29 individu), and on C. rotundata 42 individu of 7 class (distal: 20 individu, basal: 22 individu). Epiphytic meiofauna living on the surfaces of the E. acoroides and T. hemprichii leaves was dominated by ordo Harpacticoida of subclass Copepod (42 individu : 14 individu). Meanwhile at C. rotundata that found abundant is family Cyatholaimidae of Nematoda's phylum (12 individu).

Analisis's result Canonical Correspondent (CCA) showed difference grain size that influence preferance distribution epiphyt meiofauna at seagrass leaf. CCA'S plot showed sediment content all the much tends wooded by C. rotundata with
meiofauna that dominant which is family Cyatholaimidae. Meanwhile sand content tends wooded E. acoroides with epiphyt meiofauna that tending abundant which is from ordo Harpacticoida, ordo Prosobranchia, ordo Peneroplis, subclass Ostracoda, and family Pisionidae.

**Keyword**: seagrass, epiphytic meiofauna, Bama Beach