

Abstract

The thesis deals with diversity of the Upper Silurian (Přídolí) plant assemblage from the Barrandian. Important part constitutes a description of plant macrofossils of the Barrandian within this period, which have been previously published. Revision of those fossil plants also includes determination of plant genera and species, their systematic classification and synonyms. Only non-destructive methods were used to study the samples, including observation under a binocular microscope, photographic documentation, *camera lucida* drawings or drawings according to detailed photographs. For observing, there was used the technique of both immersion of the samples in denatured alcohol and examination of their dry relief in various beam angles. Combination of knowledge from both techniques subsequently enabled to create some objective reconstructions for the macrofossils. Measuring of plant dimensions by using a uniform method of measurement was a constituent part of the description as well. The result of this work is registration of seven previously published samples representing five fossil genera of plants. The genera namely contains *Aberlemnia*, *Baragwanathia*, *Fusiformitheca*, *Tenanthosella* and *Tichavekia*. The genus *Tenanthosella* and the type species *Tenanthosella obrhelii* are described as new taxa in this work because of different features, which no other taxon possess.

Key words: fossil plants, diversity, Silurian, Přídolí, Tenanthosella obrhelii, the Barrandian