

In the Most Basin, there is a rich variety of plant macrofossils, whose findings are described for the first time already in the 19th century. The presented thesis is focused on conifer wood preserved as xylitic stumps in situ. The samples come from the so-called “stumpy horizon No. 31” situated in the roof of the main lignite seam in the Bilina Mine. A detailed xylotomical study with scanning electron microscopy allows their assignment to the Cupressaceae s.l., to the morphospecies *Glyptostroboxylon rudolphii* and *Taxodioxylon gypsaceum*.