

## Summary

The Late Pennsylvanian deposits in the Czech part of the Intrasudetic basin are famous for abundant occurrence of silicified trunks, the so-called „*araukarity*“. They are known since a half of 19th century, but until now nobody has studied them in more details. Some of these specimens could reach more than 10 m in length and up to 1 m in diameter. They are embedded in fluvial sediments known as Žaltman arcoses. This unit is a part of the Odolov formation with the best outcrops in the area of Jestřebí hory (Hawk Mts.).

The fossils were at first described by H. R. Goepfert in 1857. He determined two species from there: *Araucarites brandlingii* and *A. schrollianus*, which were interpreted as a conifer wood – a close relative to family Araucariaceae. According to present research, *Araucarites schrollianus* (= *Dadoxylon schrollianum* syn. *Dadoxylon saxonicum*) is a conifer wood, but *A. brandlingii* (= *Dadoxylon brandlingii*) belongs to cordaites. The main aim of this research is studying preserved anatomical features of trunks and try to determine their taxonomy. Data from sedimentary structures were used for the reconstruction of paleostreams.

**Keywords:** Late Pennsylvanian, Intrasudetic Basin, silicified wood, *Dadoxylon*, arcoses, fluvial sediments